

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

Political publications bear brunt of banning

By BARRY STREEK

POLITICAL publications have borne the brunt of South Africa's censorship laws, according to the government's latest figures.

Nearly 54 percent of the books and objects banned during 1982 and almost 90 percent of the publications banned for possession were political.

The 1982 details, published recently in the Government Gazette, show that 762 publications, posters, objects and records were banned in 1982, 349 of them under the clause in the Publications Act dealing with pornography.

They also show that 323 items were banned for possession, 37 of them under the pornography clause.

Future editions banned

All future editions of six publications were also banned, including the African National Congress's Weekly News Briefing, the International Defence and Aid's briefing paper and the Icsa Bulletin, published by the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa.

Any publications produced by four publishers were banned and may be imported into South Africa only under permit.

They include publications produced by the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, based in London, and the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa.

Other details published in the Government Gazette show that the Publications Appeal Board lifted the ban

on 31 items and confirmed the prohibition of 22 other publications.

Committees appointed in terms of the Publications Act also reviewed and then lifted the bans on 68 other items.

Among the bans lifted in 1982 were those imposed on Andre Brink's *Looking on Darkness*, John Updike's *Rabbit is Rich* and the Pink Floyd record *The Wall*.

Lenin's collected works

Another ban lifted was that imposed on *Chocolates for My Wife*, the book written by Todd Matshikiza, the composer of the musical *King Kong*, although he is still listed as a communist and may not be quoted.

The bans on two volumes of Lenin's *Collected Works*, Che Guevara's *Reminiscences of the Cuban Revolutionary War* and Edward Aveling's *The Students' Marx* were also lifted.

Many of the publications banned for possession in 1982 were produced by the banned ANC, the Pan Africanist Party, Swapo and the Communist Party, as well as by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and a number of foreign anti-apartheid groups.

Among the items banned, but not for possession, were: *Asking for Trouble*, an autobiographical book written by the former editor of the *Daily Dispatch*, Donald Woods; an Azapo T-shirt which had the slogan "One people One Azania" on it; a newsletter produced by the Federation of Cape Civic Associations; and three issues of *Kwasa*, published by the Media Workers of Southern Africa (Mwasa).

CAPE TIMES 6/1/84 (327)

CMLK TIMES

13/1/84

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Judge 'erred' in lifting of ban

Supreme Court Reporter
TWO Supreme Court judges yesterday overruled an earlier court order which set aside the decision by a Wynberg magistrate to ban a United Democratic Front meeting.

The application — by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron — seeking to set aside Mr Justice Rose-Innes's overruling of the magistrate's banning of a UDF meeting in Rondebosch last year, was granted by Mr Justice Viviers.

The banning order was issued on the afternoon of October 24 by Mr Theron in terms of the Internal Security Act and was set aside by Mr Justice Rose-Innes in his Supreme Court chambers at 7.40pm the same day.

Mr Theron said in an affidavit that he had been given no written notice of the application to have his decision overruled. He had only been informed of the application at his Durbanville home 15 minutes before the hearing.

'Assumption'

Mr Justice Viviers said the application for the overruling had been heard by the judge in the absence of Mr Theron, and the order by Mr Justice Rose-Innes was "erroneously granted".

"From the judgment, it is quite clear that Mr Justice Rose-Innes acted on the assumption that Mr Theron had been given sufficient notice of the application, not only for him to have been present personally at the hearing, but also for him to have obtained legal advice by consulting the Deputy State Attorney."

The judge said it was also equally clear that Mr Justice Rose-Innes had "acted on the assumption that he (Mr Theron) had deliberately decided not to consult the Deputy State Attorney".

The judge, he said, had also assumed that the magistrate had appeared not to have given his reasons for issuing the banning order.

"On this assumption the learned judge drew an inference that no or insufficient grounds existed for the granting of the (banning) order."

The UDF was ordered to pay the costs of Mr Theron's two counsel and also the costs of an application to strike out certain passages in Mr Theron's replying affidavit.

Mr Theron, however, was ordered to pay the costs incurred by Mr Trevor Manuel, the UDF's Western Cape Regional secretary and a member of the Western Cape Executive, and Mr Graham Bloch, a UDF member. The two were originally cited as the second and third respondents.

Mr Theron was also ordered to pay "any wasted costs occasioned by the citation of the UDF".

Mr Justice Schock concurred with Mr Justice Viviers's judgment.

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, SC, assisted by Mr C B Prest, and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for Mr Theron. Mr R Marais, SC, assisted by Mr J T Schoombie and instructed by Isaac Volkswyn, Warley and Company, appeared for the UDF.

Homeland ~~SA~~ ³²⁷ ~~SA~~ ³²⁷ ~~SA~~ ³²⁷ slams the door ^{Stav} ^{21/11/84} on SA unions

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

In terms of labour legislation to be promulgated later this month the Bophutatswana Government has warned South African trade unions to keep out of the homeland.

The warning, which was contained in letters addressed to the unions now organising in the homeland, amounts to an effective ban.

The new Industrial Conciliation Act, due to go before the Bophutatswanan Parliament at the end of this month, provides that South African trade unions:

- May not hold meetings of workers who live in Bophutatswana but work in South Africa.
- May not operate in Bophutatswana.

The letter from the Bophutatswanan secretary of labour, Mr P G M Maleke, to the South African Allied Workers Union reads: "This is to inform you that neither SAAWU nor any other trade union or employers organisation of another country is permitted to operate in Bophutatswana.

"The Government of Bophutatswana appreciates the need for workers to enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining with employers to negotiate wages and conditions of service and the new Industrial Conciliation Act will legalise, for the first time, trade unions and employers associations in Bophutatswana.

"Closed shop agreements will not be permitted and workers will have freedom to join a trade union of their choice — or not to join a trade union at all."

Other requirements of the legislation are that trade unions must have their governing bodies in Bophutatswana and that no person may be appointed a union official unless he is normally employed in Bophutatswana.

Doctor in the dock 'for political activities'

THE impact of politics on such professions as teaching, law and the church is an accepted part of the South African — and especially the Afrikaner — way of life. But it must be something of a novelty for a doctor to find himself facing a disciplinary inquiry on the grounds of his political activities.

This prospect, according to Die Volksblad, confronts Dr Harold Pauw, of the Universitas hospital in Bloemfontein. The inquiry, which is

S. Express 22/1/84
to be held later this month behind closed doors, concerns alleged breaches of the hospital service regulations.

Dr Pauw is accused of commenting on the administration of hospitals in a letter to voters, participating "improperly" in a Conservative Party congress, making a disparaging reference to the MEC in charge of hospitals in the Free State and encouraging civil servants to take an active part in politics.

Editor tells court of maze of laws restricting Press

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Star

23/1/84

By Joe Openshaw
and Fiona Macleod

News men had to keep abreast of a veritable maze of statutes prohibiting the publication of classified information, the Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, told a Johannesburg magistrate today.

Mr Tyson, who is charged in terms of the Internal Security Act, is alleged to have quoted the banned African National Congress president on September 6 without the permission of the Minister.

Mr Tyson is charged in three capacities — as a representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, as Editor of The Star and in his personal capacity.

He pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, was handed a statement by Mr Tyson in which he admitted Mr Oliver Tambo was quoted in The Star on September 6.

Mr Tyson also admitted he was aware Mr Tambo was a banned person and could not be quoted.

He told the court he did not know of the report before it came in and before it appeared in the newspaper.

The report in The Star emanated from Amsterdam and was sent to it from its London Bureau.

The volume of news received by The Star from its news services and bureaux was among the largest in the world.

Although The Star had an elaborate system of checks to see that nothing illegal was published, it was impossible for the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and the editor to read every bit of news which went into the paper, Mr Tyson said.

"We do not require our reporters in the field to censor

themselves and to make judgments which should be made by the newspaper in regard to prohibited material," Mr Tyson said.

"We don't see how any newspaper can operate without being able to select its news.

"The Star specifically requires all news, whether censored or not, be sent," he said.

100 LAWS

There were more than 100 laws prohibiting publication of classified information and journalists on The Star were constantly instructed about these laws.

A handbook containing all the major laws affecting journalists was circulated and the list of persons who could not be quoted was kept up to date.

A report considered sensitive was usually marked for the editor's attention.

The route such a report would take was that it would first go to the copytaster, then to the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and then the editor.

"It would be exceptional to refer sensitive material to myself. This report was not referred to me and I would not have expected it to be referred to me."

MEETING

Mr Tyson said he was proud to admit that it was the first time in his knowledge that The Star was charged with contravening the Internal Security Act, but he was "surprised at this clean record because the law is so difficult".

He had not requested the article and had become aware that it had been published only when somebody mentioned it at a meeting that afternoon.

"There was nothing I could have done to prevent publica-

tion of that article in the first edition.

"There was an extraordinary shortage of production staff that day, with seven people either ill or on leave, and we were under extreme pressure to produce the newspaper," he said.

Mr Tyson said he had subsequently seen an SABC-TV programme in which the same subject was covered at great length. Various ANC representatives were quoted and pictures of some of their leaders, including Mr Tambo, were shown.

Cross-examined by Mr B D Groen, prosecuting, Mr Tyson said the report published that day was withdrawn because it broke the law. "The men editing the copy thought the report had been approved, they excised something from it and then sent it through. It was a mistake."

Re-examined by Mr Cilliers, Mr Tyson said the people on the job that day, from the copytaster to himself, were competent to do the job.

As Editor he was responsible for the paper as a whole. It was not possible for him to edit the whole paper.

He was responsible for the quality and standard of the newspaper and its direction. He did not know which of his staff had read the report that day.

It would be incorrect to say his disapproval of the laws relating to Press freedom had led him to use the report. "There are no grounds for believing it was a deliberate mistake."

Questioned by the magistrate, Mr Tyson said had he seen the story there would have been no direct quotes by Oliver Tambo and nothing attributed to a banned person.

The trial continues.

Mr SA Cilliers SC and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr Peter Reynolds, of Webber, Wentzel and Company, appeared for Mr Tyson. Mr B D Groen appeared for the State.

Editor explains (327) policy on reports with restrictions

By Joe Openshaw and Fiona Macleod

In the circumstances in which a newspaper such as The Star operates in terms of the Internal Security Act, it was "almost a miracle" that it should have a clean record up until now, Mr S A Cilliers SC submitted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

He was replying to a submission from prosecutor Mr B D Groen that Mr Harvey Tyson should be found guilty as editor of The Star, and in his personal capacity and as representative of the Argus Publishing Company of contravening the Internal Security Act. The Act provides for a jail sentence — but no option of a fine.

The allegation is that The Star quoted a banned person, Mr Oliver Tambo, in its first edition on September 6 last year.

Appearing as senior counsel for Mr Tyson, Mr Cilliers said the quote had nothing to do with the security of the State or the maintenance of law and order.

He told the magistrate, Mr F Strydom: "Where the safety of the State is concerned, this case is so trivial, the safeguards to prevent the breaking of the law so onerous, the record of The Star so good and the consequences of quoting this man so minor, that the case is not worthy of Your Worship's attention."

Mr Cilliers reminded the court that The Star processed about three quarters of a million words "every day before breakfast" — the equivalent in volume of words of 10 average novels.

A newspaper of this size could not be produced by one man; nor could one man check what everyone else did.

"The Editor is not there to waste his time on minor detail. He is responsible for the system in which detail is properly checked, and he has described that fully. It is a system where illegality (among many other things) can be picked up in many places."

Mr Cilliers submitted that as the editor did not deal with the banned quote himself he could not be guilty personally.

"There is nothing in the law to say innocent violations must be punished. He would be guilty if he were negligent in his duties as editor, but the onus is on the State to prove beyond reasonable doubt that there was negligence. Instead, all the evidence was that the staff was fully competent.

"It was nobody's fault that there was an extraordinary shortage of sub-editors that day, through illness and other absence. The vacant positions had been filled with good, competent people.

"The error was not as a result of negligence. Mr Tyson had assured the court that journalists who stood in for the unusually large number of absentees were sound (their experience ranged from 5 to 30 years in journalism), and they brought out a very good newspaper on September 6."

Mr Cilliers said that an error had occurred. "It was such a minor error one has to say: 'Well, it had to happen some time'."

But an error was not negligence. In fact it was only through the efficient system it operated that The Star had managed to maintain so clear a record for at least the past 12 years, he submitted.

The Internal Security Act was concerned with the security of the State, and its penalties were therefore strong, said Mr Cilliers. But to publish what Mr Oliver Tambo had said about his fear of SABC-TV distorting his words, and to quote him as saying he could not

be quoted ... "that really has nothing to do with the safety of the State". It was a matter that did not even merit the attention of the court.

The only witness in the case was Mr Tyson who explained why he felt it necessary to allow censored material and utterances by banned people anywhere near his newspaper.

There were several reasons, he said. Firstly, he believed it wrong that individual journalists should indulge in self-censorship. It was necessary that decisions about such matters should be taken by the editor or his representatives. He could not see how a real newspaper could operate without collecting all the facts and making its own decisions.

Secondly, it was necessary to assemble both sides of every story in order to attempt to ensure balanced reporting as required by the Press Council's code of conduct to which his newspaper was party.

Thirdly, The Star had its own code of ethics in which it had publicly pledged to its readers that it would inform them if reports had to be censored for any reason.

Fourthly, The Star received messages from other parts of the world which took no cognisance whatever of the South African banning laws. (The Star was possibly the only newspaper in South Africa taking the full, direct services from all the main international news agencies).

Under cross-examination Mr Tyson agreed that he felt strongly about Press freedom. He believed it to be in

Quote that led to court

The Star is charged with quoting Mr Oliver Tambo, the president of the African National Congress, as saying he could not legally be quoted.

The report also quoted Mr Tambo as saying: "The interview would not be live. They would censor it and distort the information." The quotes were in response to reports that SABC-TV intended to approach Mr Tambo for an interview.

The chairman, the managing director and the general manager of the Argus Company attended the opening of the trial. So did a representative of the United States consulate and a number of foreign correspondents and local pressmen.

jeopardy. He denied, however, the suggestion that he had published the Oliver Tambo quotations because of his dislike of the Press laws.

The Star's policy was not to break the law — but neither to censor news except where there was no legal option. Its policy was to place a clear "report restricted" sign on news that, if it were not for the Press laws, would have been reported in the normal course of events. This policy was not carried out in this exceptional instance because the report slipped through in error.

Asked by the prosecution why, if the newspaper was so short of editing staff that day, the editor did not personally take special precautions and read the paper before it was published.

Mr Tyson said that no one person could check everything. There was not sufficient time. Duties were delegated all the way down the line.

Asked if The Star worked with a second class staff that day, Mr Tyson said it was the "second team" but highly competent.

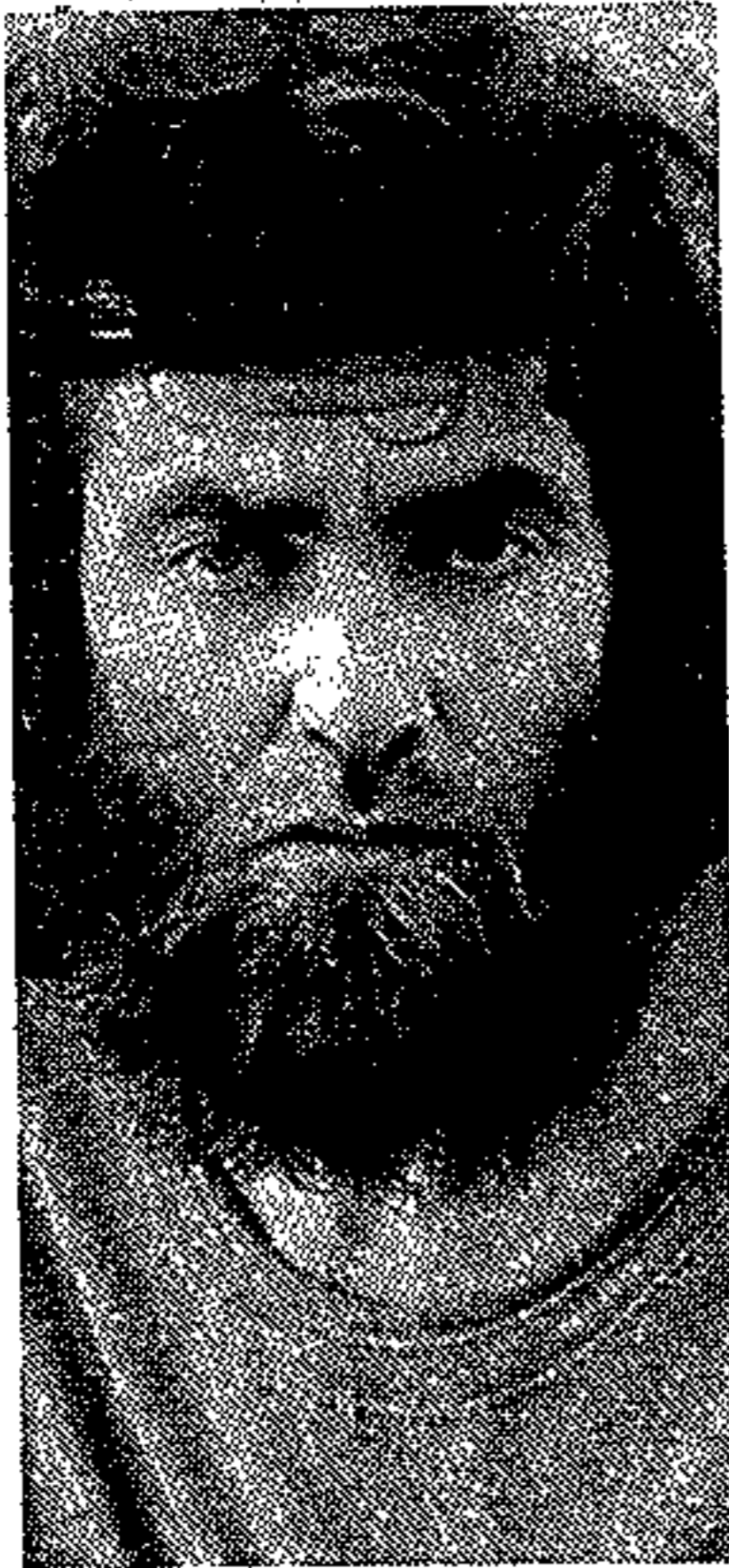
Asked why it was then that the banned quote was published, he said that several people were working under unusual pressure that day and it must have been a forced error.

He pointed out that newspapers had to cope not only with the Internal Security Act, but "with more than 100 laws that affect publishing".

Defending counsel submitted to the court an additional written point, and the case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, January 31.

No finding at inquest on ex-PE journalist

327 E. Post
28/11/84



Mr MIKE FLYNN
... found hanged

Weekend Post
Correspondent

LONDON — A North London coroner this week returned an open verdict at an inquest into the death of a former Port Elizabeth journalist, Mr Mike Flynn, who was found hanged in his North London home last October.

Mr Flynn, 29, left South Africa last year after receiving compensation from the Minister of Police for injuries he sustained in assault by a policeman in November, 1981.

The coroner said he could not say whether Mr Flynn was suffering from delusions at the time of his death and he therefore had serious doubts whether Mr Flynn intended committing suicide.

At the inquest Mr Henry Harrington, who lived in the same house as Mr Flynn in London, said he met him when they were both studying at the University of Cape Town in 1976.

Mr Harrington said Mr Flynn had always shown signs of mental instability.

Mr Flynn had told him that he had attempted to commit suicide on three occasions.

Mr Harrington said Mr Flynn sustained fractured ribs and other injuries when he was assaulted by the policeman after he had tried to prevent the constable from assaulting a black woman in Johannesburg.

Mr Harrington added that Mr Flynn had been generally dissatisfied with the political situation in South Africa.

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WHY NOT?

"MORALS don't change, perspectives do," says Publications Appeal Board chairman, Professor Cobus van Rooyen, who is the recipient of both praise and hate mail for his board's apparent enlightened approach to censorship. Nonetheless the man at the top of the censorship pyramid feels censorship is necessary: His philosophy: *Censorship*

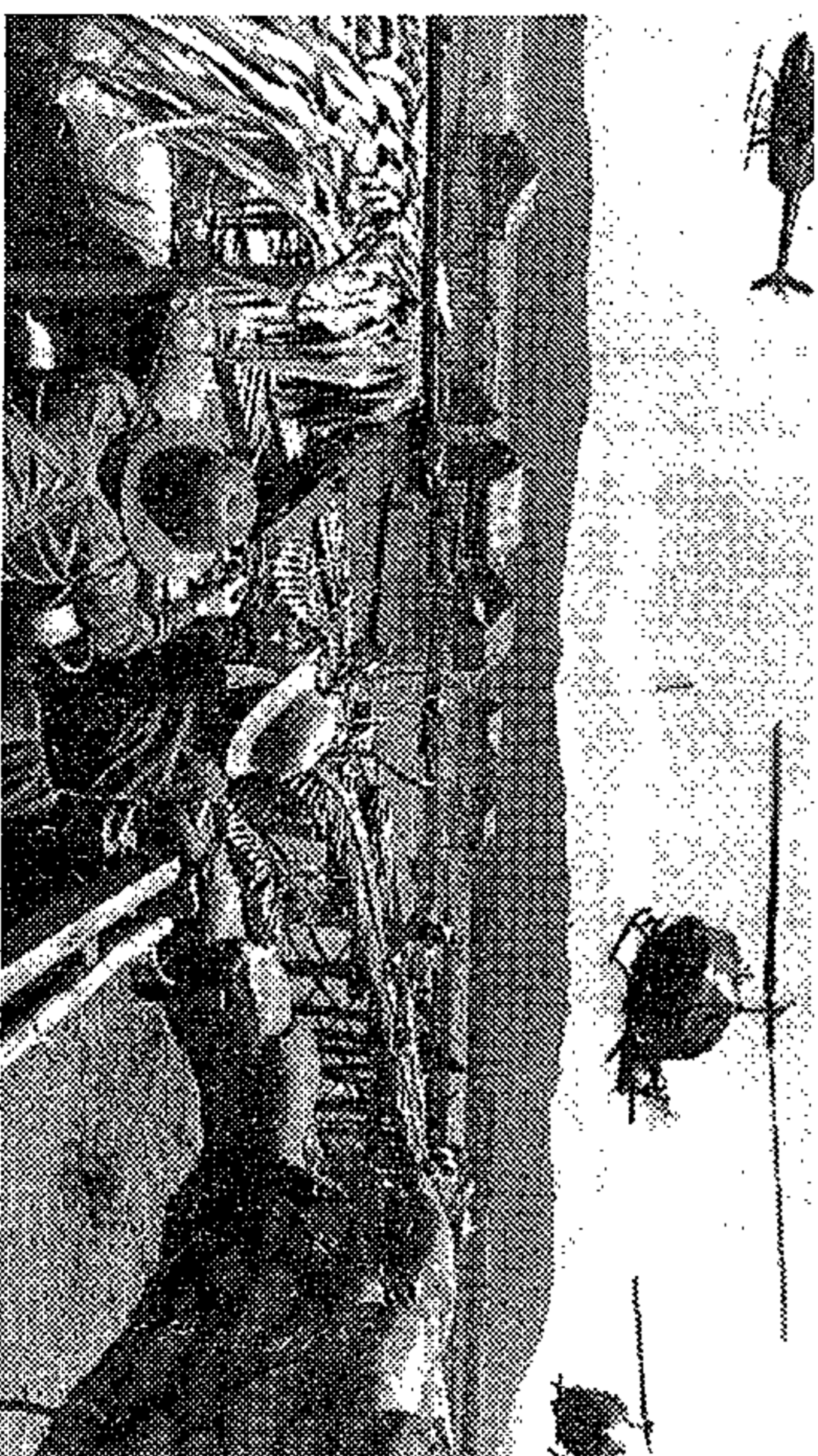
(prevention) is better than cure.
This week the Board will make its most significant political decision when it decides on whether or not to ban the 1975 Freedom Charter. The decision, which is likely to be favourable, could be a factor on whether Prof Mr Van Rooyen is reappointed at the end of his four-year term in March.

CHARLENE SMITH reports . . .

New soft line on the censor banned wagon

CENSORSHIP in this country, our censors admit, is the toughest in the Western world. But in the words of 40-year-old Professor Cobus van Rooyen, head of the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria: "Oversens, criminal law applies to stop porn and, to a degree, that is why it has failed. A criminal case is a serious matter and most courts hesitate before jailing someone for having a banned film or book."

"In South Africa, however censorship is administrative, the publication and not the producer of the distributor is the victim," Mr Van Rooyen



UNCUT . . . A scene from the film *Apocalypse Now* which had 197 expletives in it. The words were not cut because of the high standard of the film and its content

censors are adopting a more enlightened, a- evaluation last year, literature who are don't see a relaxation in strongly anti-Govern- ment.



Control and its effect on our writers

THERE is a story in censorship circles about the time Professor Cobus van Rooyen of the Appeal Board gave a chat to an Afrikaans women's church group.

At their request he read excerpts from banned literature including Dan Roodt's, *Tal- does* which referred to the Railways as being "kak" payers.

Some of the women laughed, except for one who put her hand up and said: "Maar meneer, my man werk vir die Spoor- wee . . . En hulle betaal kak" (But Sir, my husband works for the Rail- ways and they do pay badly).

The tale causes some bitter irony in Afrikaans writer circles, the publi- cation in question was banned and led to Dan Roodt being fined. A ta- lented, controversial writer, his first book *Son- eskyn and Chevrolet* was also banned. A book of poetry by him has suf- fered the same fate and he no longer writes crea- tively.

Professor Ampie Coet- zee, a leading Afrikaans literary figure, co-foun- der of the Afrikaans dis- sident publishing house Taurus, and lecturer in the Afrikaans-Neder- lands Department at the University of the Witwa- tersrand, believes how censorship can dis- courage and even destroy budding literary talent.

Professor Coetzee be- lieves there should be no literary censorship. He says the "more I

five years there has been a surge of more provoca- tive younger writers.

He said many writers used metaphors, symbols and mythology to skirt censorship, which also often removes it from the ambit of understanding of the average reader.

"When Etienne le Roux, wrote *Silver Threads* and some of his other books they were couched in mythology, but as soon as he wrote *Magersfontein, O Ma- gersfontein* and lifted his head from the my- thology to confront reali- ty, the censors hit him.

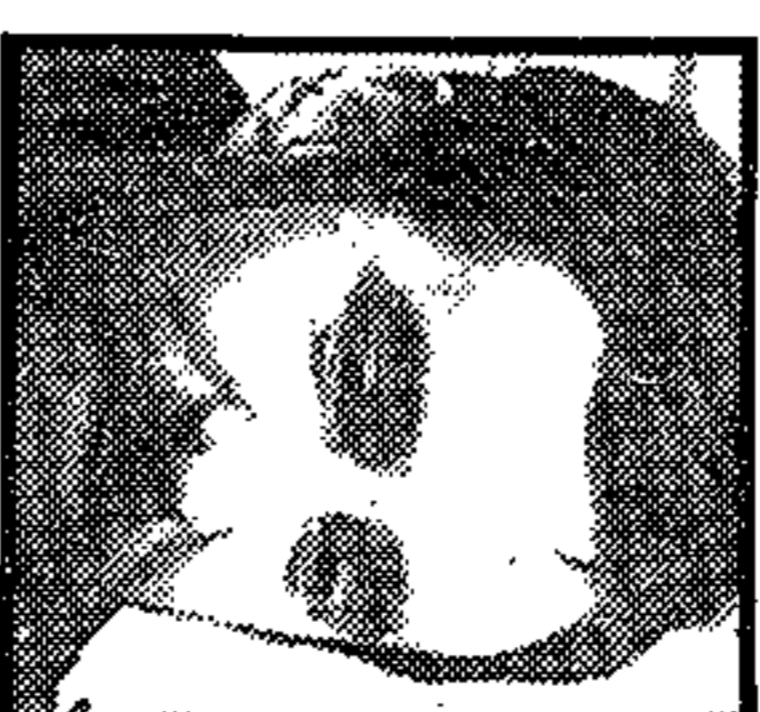
"The more exposed readers are to a wide va- riety of literature, the more educated they be- come and finally censor themselves.

"The Afrikaner is still a pioneer race, living on the border all the time, talking about being on the threshold of new things.

"Censorship just makes barriers or borders, while writers are contin- ually trying to break them down and progress."

Professor Coetzee is pleased the censors ap- pear to be leaving alone the experimental litera- ture given to children at schools.

"The Human Sciences Research Council did a study of prescribed books and it was quite pathetic. Children are not having a healthy confrontation with alive Afrikaans lit- erature, the literature as a whole is in danger of being strangled." Protes- t writers. This view was for Coetzee still



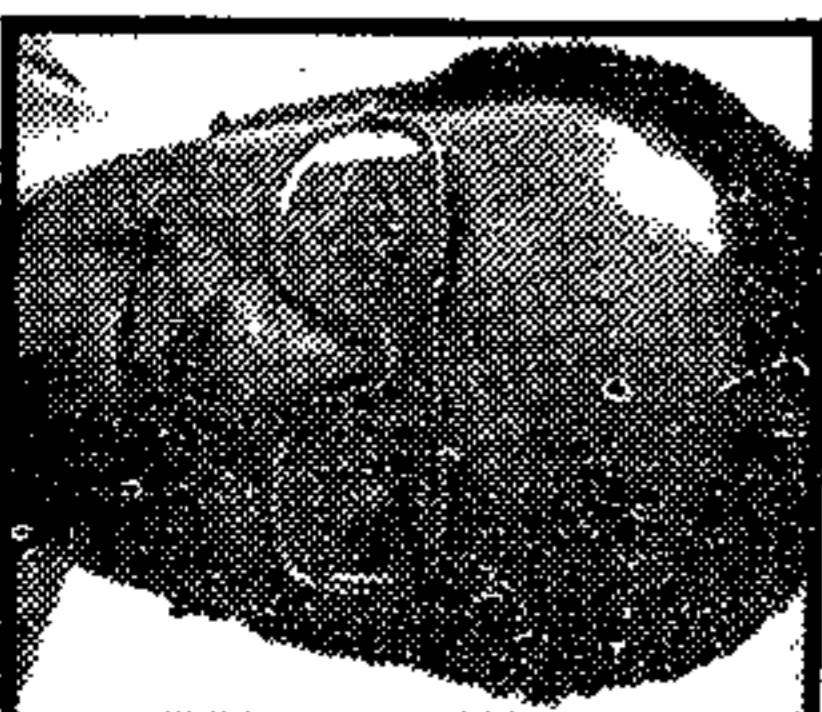
Breytenbach



Brink



Coetzee



Sepamla

dent black and Afrikaans writers. This view was

...in-gone: are being a-
 lowed to view partial nu-
 dity and sex and some
 violence can be alluded
 to. And books on Marx,
 Lenin and communism
 are filling shelves. Far
 more political criticism
 is allowed.

While in the fifties
 scenes of a white person
 shaking the hand of a
 black man were cut,
 films and books are al-
 lowed to depict inter-racial
 contact. Pressure groups
 like the far-right *Action
 Moral Standards* blame
 Professor Van Rooyen
 for this increasing "per-
 missiveness".

But film distributors
 like UIP-Warner, who re-
 submitted their entire
 "banned library" for re-

...Sandy Ord, managing
 director of UIP-Warner
 in Johannesburg, said
 films internationally
 "have become more
 frank or tougher. If South
 Africa didn't move in line
 no movies would be
 screened here.

"The floodgates have
 certainly not opened. To
 get a film through com-
 pletely uncut here is the
 most difficult of any de-
 mocracy. Comparable so-
 cieties are a lot more
 open," Mr Ord said.

However UIP-Warner
 have seen some of the
 previous heavy film cuts
 and bans dropped and
 they are re-releasing
 some classics like *Foxes*
 and *A Clockwork Or-*

...important criteria when de-
 termining whether to im-
 pose a ban (or cuts) is the
 likely effect on the "prob-
 able" reader.

However, the experts
 on the Arimah books also
 argued the role of Afri-
 can literature as an
 "evolving literature,"
 with a limited reader-
 ship. As an example, one
 wrote that Arimah's
 books and literature in
 general, would not nec-
 essarily be sufficient to
 spur people "into the
 streets to burn and kill."

Or as Arimah writes in
Why Are We So Bled?
 "Nothing is the way it ap-
 pears to the ignorant ...
 It takes patience to un-
 derstand."

...However, a book
 judged with Arimah's two,
 from the same publisher
 (Heinemann), did not re-
 ceive similarly sympa-
 thetic treatment.

...*House of Hanger* by
 Dambuzo Marechera,
 which contains bitter
 prose, was slammed as
 lacking control and hav-
 ing irresponsible use of
 language. It was banned.

Generally, writing or
 films are like the snail
 on the razor-blade (de-
 scribed in *Apostrophe*
Now) when it comes to
 anything remotely blas-
 phemous.

...Although the board re-
 cognises the Calvinistic
 concept that religion
 should not enslave art,
 all are committed Chris-
 tians and two dominies,
 Mr PR van der Mewe
 and Mr DSJ de Jager,
 serve on the 10-member
 board.

It is surprising then
 that their lifting of the
 ban last year on *Jesus*,
Christ Superstar - 10
 years after it was first
 imposed - should have
 caused the uproar it did.

For the first time,
 since Professor van
 Rooyen took over from
 controversial, former
 judge Lammie Snyman,
 letters protesting the lift-
 ing of the ban swamped
 the censors and newspa-
 pers.

...However, the decision
 was taken by an Appeal
 Board vote, including a
 top-flight religious com-
 mittee, of 25 for and only
 two against.

The Board relies heav-
 ily on precedents set by it
 or Appeal Court and Su-
 preme Court rulings be-
 fore the 1975 creation of
 the Board.

...The more enlightened
 influences that took over.
 Some of this has led to
 some fairly intriguing de-
 velopments, says a cen-
 sorship expert. The main
 one being the publicity
 authors and publishers
 used to get when their
 works were banned.
 Some authors, who were
 acquiring an almost Sol-
 zhenitsyn-type status,
 have dwindled into rela-
 tive obscurity now their
 books are no longer
 banned.

...And it is perhaps for
 those very reasons Pro-
 fessor van Rooyen has
 been able to give censor-
 ship in South Africa a
 scrubbed, sophisticated
 image, making it difficult
 for his detractors on the
 right or left to effectively
 criticise his four years on
 the Publications Appeal
 Board.

...He morosely concludes
 that the best writing done
 by South Africans is from
 outside the borders. If
 they write from within,
 he says, they are too con-
 scious of censorship.

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Cobus van Rooyen, the man behind the scissors

WHAT sort of person is the man who wields the most powerful scissors in the country?

Nadine Gordimer said when she met him, how surprised she was at his youth.

Professor Cobus van Rooyen, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, is an attractive 40-year-old. The average age on the Board tends to be similar to that of the Politburo, with many of the members on the dark side of 60.

Another prominent Afrikaans writer refuses to meet him, because he says Professor van Rooyen is so charming, he makes even the fiercest foes of censor-ship start wondering whether or not cen-sorship isn't perhaps a good idea."

Married for 16 years to music teacher Martha, he has three young children - two girls and a boy, aged between 10 and five.

A very private man, one of the first things he did after his appointment as Board chief in 1978, was to ban Board members giving Press interviews. He is always courteous to the Press but re-fuses to give personal interviews, al-though he has in the past year spo-ken to a few closed meetings and was once interviewed on Afrikaans televi-sion.

Born in Durban, he has been head of the Department of Criminal Law at the University of Pretoria since 1969 when he was only 26.

In 1975 he was appointed vice-chair-man of the Publications Appeal Board, under former Judge Lammie Snyman - this was also the year the Board was constituted.

Three years later, after a bitter war between Mr Snyman, the Press, publish-ers and film distributors, because of Mr Snyman's high-profile ultra-conserva-tism, Mr Snyman resigned and Profes-sor Van Rooyen was appointed.

Under him the Board has become highly sophisticated and efficient, rely-ing heavily on legal precedents. Publish-ers and film distributors, although still increasingly submitted more works.

University library collections have in-creased and many historically important works of literature and history have been passed.

Professor van Rooyen has written two books - *Contracts in Private Interna-tional Law* (1972) and *Publications con-trol in South Africa* (1978).

by a flood of works from
 reiterate members of the
 reading public urging
 their proscription."

In her research she has
 found one is more likely
 to see an uncut movie
 now than in 1975. Much of
 this she points out, has to
 do with the decline in the
 ultra-conservatism of the
 Mulder/Snyman era (Dr
 Mulder/Snyman former
 Committee of Internal Af-
 fairs and Mr JH Snyman,
 former Publications Ap-
 peal Board chairman)

and the more enlightened
 influences that took over.
 Some of this has led to
 some fairly intriguing de-
 velopments, says a cen-
 sorship expert. The main
 one being the publicity
 authors and publishers
 used to get when their
 works were banned.
 Some authors, who were
 acquiring an almost Sol-
 zhenitsyn-type status,
 have dwindled into rela-
 tive obscurity now their
 books are no longer
 banned.

And it is perhaps for
 those very reasons Pro-
 fessor van Rooyen has
 been able to give censor-
 ship in South Africa a
 scrubbed, sophisticated
 image, making it difficult
 for his detractors on the
 right or left to effectively
 criticise his four years on
 the Publications Appeal
 Board.

Censorship just makes barriers or bor- ders, while writers are continually trying to break them down and progress

The censors have be-
 come more sophisticated
 about their adjudication
 of both political and sex-
 ual matter - unless the
 political matter includes
 calls to violence or the
 sexual matter is either
 over-explicit or promotes
 pre-marital sex. But
 there is one area where
 their tolerance level is
 lower - violence.

Whereas the earlier
 Board was more inclined
 to allow violence but not
 sex, the role is now re-
 versed - something,
 some censorship experts
 believe, the public is not
 aware of.

In their guidelines, the
 Board gives examples of
 violent scenes it has cut
 from movies. These in-
 clude:

*Scenes of rape, stran-
 gling, the removal of a
 victim's eyes by hydro-
 chloric acid, close-ups or
 lengthy scenes of blood,
 decapitation, hangings,
 wounded and mutilated
 bodies and the skewering
 and burning of people.

"Publications control
 is a science and not
 merely a hit-or-miss
 game of darts." Profes-
 sor van Rooyen writes in
 his guidelines.

Many important black
 writers, like Mthobeni
 Mntsohe and Sipho Se-
 pamla, have agreed to
 have works resubmitted
 and have had bans lift-
 ed.

Andre Brink is a nota-
 ble example of an Afri-
 kaans writer who has had
 bans lifted in the past
 four years.

Prof Coetzee believes
 censorship has affected
 Afrikaans writing quite
 drastically since the Six-
 ties, making it more
 cryptic. But over the past

He morosely concludes
 that the best writing done
 by South Africans is from
 outside the borders. If
 they write from within,
 he says, they are too con-
 scious of censorship.

And it is perhaps for
 those very reasons Pro-
 fessor van Rooyen has
 been able to give censor-
 ship in South Africa a
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Harassment after Mass for detainees

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

About 3 000 people attended a special Mass for Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa — detained by the Ciskei authorities last year and now awaiting trial — and all other detainees in the Cathedral of Christ the King in Doornfontein, Johannesburg, yesterday afternoon.

As the two-hour service ended, about 40 plainclothes and uniformed police, filming the crowds, kept a close watch on the scene as singing crowds poured into Saratoga Avenue and created a minor traffic jam.

A freelance woman photographer was assaulted by a white man as she was trying to photograph the police. She

received injuries to her hands as the man, grabbing her from the back, tried to break her camera while the police looked on.

The Mass, which took place during the annual meeting of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) being held in Pretoria at present, was attended by the top leadership of the Catholic Church, among them Owen Cardinal McCann of Cape Town, the Apostolic delegate to Southern Africa, Archbishop Edward Cassidy, and the president of the SACBC, Archbishop Denis Hurley.

PROCESSION

The 32 bishops entered the cathedral in ceremonial procession which included invited guests such as the secretary general of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Joseph Wing, and the banned Dr Beyers Naude, wearing the black robe of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika.

Although the Mass was held for all detainees, prayers and sermons (in Zulu, Sotho and English) centred on the secretary general of the SACBC, Father Mkhathshwa. Many people sat on the floor or stood in the aisles for lack of space.

Delivering a sermon in Zulu, the Bishop of Eshowe, the Right Rev M Biyase, said in reference to the Ciskei and Father Mkhathshwa's imprisonment: "It grieves me as a black to realise that at this stage of our liberation struggle, a fellow brother is an instrument in this act of torturing another black."

The Archbishop of Bloemfontein, the Most Rev P F Buthelezi, said in Sotho that the church in recent times had been harassed — priests, nuns and lay people were not spared. "The Lord is just to the oppressed, sets prisoners free and raises up those who are bowed down," he said.

FREEDOM

Archbishop Hurley said in his English sermon that "the call to keep politics out of religion is really a call to keep the message of the Scriptures, the example, the influence, the wisdom, the virtue, the holiness and the freedom of Jesus, out of political life".

Cardinal McCann, who was one of the main concelebrants at the Holy Communion, prayed for Father Mkhathshwa and "others suffering injustice, for their freedom so that they may work for justice and for peace in South Africa".

Star
20/1/84
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By Jo-Anne Collinge

Appeal Board unbans Freedom Charter

The Publications Appeal Board has unbanned possession of the Freedom Charter, a policy document of the African National Congress (ANC).

The historical Freedom Charter was drawn up in 1955 at the Kliptown's People Congress under the auspices of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats, and the Coloured People's Congress.

But it was subsequently adopted by many other organisations.

In a judgment made public in Pretoria yesterday, Professor J van Rooyen, chairman of the board, ruled that only the document might be judged and not the purpose of the author or distributor.

"The fact that the Freedom Charter forms part of the constitution of the African National Congress and that the ANC envisages the violent overthrow of authority may not be taken into account (by the board). There are in any case legal organisations

which subscribe to the Freedom Charter."

Professor van Rooyen noted that the Rabie Commission on Security Legislation had found in 1981 that the Freedom Charter as such did not envisage violence, although this might be the purpose of the ANC.

He added that certain limitations on the possession of the charter were applicable in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"In terms of the Internal Security Act, where a document is published or distributed by, or under prescription of or on behalf of a banned organisa-

tion — like the ANC — its possession is prohibited.

"In all other cases, the ruling in terms of the Publications Act holds good and its possession is not forbidden."

The Freedom Charter is itself not illegal but various editions of it have been banned. The present edition of the charter was a free pamphlet, the publishers of which are unknown.

The Appeal Board invited Mr Gilbert Marcus of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies to give evidence against the ban and in favour of the Charter.

The implication of the ruling is that organisations subscribing to the Charter will now be able to possess and distribute it freely. These organisations include the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses, the Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students' Organisation.

● See Page 7, World section.

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Ban is lifted on Freedom Charter

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Publications Appeal Board has overturned the banning of the Freedom Charter, opening the way for legal political organisations who endorse it to distribute and promote it.

But, in a decision released yesterday, the chairman of the board, Prof J C van Rooyen, warned that because of the charter's connection with the banned ANC, irresponsible use of it, "taken together with concomitant circumstances", could contravene security laws.

He also warned it would remain illegal to possess a copy published or disseminated by or on behalf of the ANC.

Simple possession of the Freedom Charter, however, is no longer illegal.

Prof Van Rooyen said the Publication's Committee that banned the charter last year had been mistaken in a number of historical facts given in its reason for the banning.

The decision is of major importance to many South African organisations who have endorsed the charter as the basis of their demands for political change.

In an unusual move, the Appeal Board, which has to

confirm the decision before it becomes valid, decided to hear argument on the matter "as a result of the document's controversial character".

Mr Gilbert Marcus, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, argued against the banning.

Prof Van Rooyen said in his decision the board could consider only the contents of the charter, adding: "The mere fact that the ANC has adopted the charter is in itself an irrelevant consideration."

The charter itself did not refer to violence as a means of achieving its objects, he said.

Prof Van Rooyen quoted the finding of the 1958 Treason Trial and the Rabie Commission of Inquiry to support this.

The committee that banned the charter had mistakenly said it had been compiled by the Congress of Democrats and that the Pan-Africanist Congress was a member of the Congress Alliance, he added.

It had also been wrong in saying the charter had already been banned. Many copies of it had been freely available in the country, although some versions had been banned.

Editor not personally negligent, State says

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By Joe Openshaw

The State did not press for a conviction of the editor of The Star in his personal capacity for quoting banned Mr Oliver Tambo, a Johannesburg magistrate was told yesterday.

The prosecutor, Mr B Groen, said this in an address during the resumed trial in which the editor, Mr Harvey Tyson, is charged in three capacities under a law which allows no option of a fine.

He is charged under the Internal Security Act in his capacity as representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, as Editor of The Star and in his personal capacity for quoting Mr Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress, on September 6.

Mr Groen said Mr Tyson had discharged the onus of proving he had not been negligent. The prosecutor told the court he would press for a

conviction of the Argus Company which had published, or helped publish, the article on September 6.

The report, handed into court, quoted Mr Tambo as saying: "The interview would not be live. They would censor it and distort the information."

The quotes were in response to reports that SABC-TV intended approaching Mr Tambo for an interview.

Mr Tambo was also quoted as saying it was "extraordinary" he was asked for an interview because he was a banned person and could not be quoted.

Mr Groen said Mr Tyson had admitted there had been a "slip up" in publishing the report, which indicated there had been negligence on the part of a person "unknown to the State".

This was because several senior staff members were on leave, the managing editor had suffered a heart attack and two other senior members of staff had also been off ill.

"The first accused is well known as the Argus Printing and Publishing Company.

"The unknown persons referred to in the charge sheet are merely puppets of the company," said Mr Groen.

The prosecutor rejected the defence argument that the charge was one that could be recognised in law as being of "extreme triviality". Precedents showed this did not hold water, said the prosecutor and he called for a conviction of the Argus Company.

Mr S A Cilliers SC, for the defence, thanked Mr Groen for the correct and proper manner in which he had not pressed for a conviction of Mr Tyson in his personal capacity, and for conceding that Mr Tyson had discharged the onus of liability in his personal capacity and in his vicarious capacity as editor.

The case was postponed until February 13 for judgment by Mr F Strydom on all three issues.

Mr S A Cilliers SC and Mr Brian Doctor, instructed by Mr Peter Reynolds of Webber Wentzel, appeared for Mr Tyson. Mr B Groen appeared for the State and Mr F Strydom presided.

Spy suspects: Link with Niehaus trial

Cape Times 3/2/84 327

Political Staff

THE three people named yesterday in the latest Defence spy case were detained as a direct result of investigations into Carl Niehaus, who was convicted of high treason last year.

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, announced on Wednesday that another alleged spy had been detained since the Dieter Gerhardt case.

However, yesterday Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, announced that

three people, including a national serviceman attached to Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, had been detained for questioning.

He said the serviceman was 25-year-old Mr Ronald Hunter.

The others who are being held in connection with the same case are two civilians, Mrs Patricia Murray, 25, and Mr Derek Hanekom, 30.

Mr Hunter was detained on December 13 and the other two on December 15.

Mr Le Grange said they were being detained for questioning in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"A charge of alleged high treason and/or contravention of the Internal Security Act is being investigated by the police and will be submitted to the Attorney-General," said Mr Le Grange.

Miss Hunter was held as a potential witness in the treason trial of Carl Niehaus and Jansie Lourens, who were subsequently sentenced to 15 years' and five years' imprisonment respectively.

She was never called as a witness and was released during the trial.

Niehaus trial led to 3 arrests

Political Correspondent
THE Niehaus treason trial last year led to the arrests of three people being held on allegations of treason or offences under the Internal Security Act.

Five people were initially arrested in December.

This was confirmed today by a police spokesman.

Information

He pointed out that the arrests were first announced by the head of the Security Police, General Frans Steenkamp, shortly before Christmas.

The general said at the time the arrests had followed information obtained from the Niehaus trial.

The three being detained are a national serviceman, Ronald Hunter, and two civilians, Patricia Murray and Derek Hanekom.

According to the original announcement, some people were arrested on a farm in the Magaliesberg.

In a statement issued last night, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the three were being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Attorney-General

Allegations of treason and/or offences under the Internal Security Act were being investigated by the police. After completion of the investiga-

tion the matter would be referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

The arrests were mentioned in Parliament this week by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The initial impression was that the arrests were the result of follow-up security checks in the Defence Force following the Gerhardt incident.

Released

The three were detained between December 13 and 15.

Mr Hunter's sister, Miss Catherine Hunter, was detained together with Carl Niehaus and Johanna Lourens last year.

She was held as a potential State witness but

was released before the trial started.

Niehaus was sentenced to an effective 15 years and Lourens to four years.

Mr Philip Myburgh, the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence, said today that General Malan's statement had merely been a "cheap trick" to give Parliament and South Africa the impression of his efficiency.

It appeared as if the activities of the detained had nothing to do with the Gerhardt affair, over which the Minister had been severely criticised.

The investigations and arrests were apparently conducted by the police, and the detainees' names were first announced in December.

15 claim

damages

from

police

Mercury Reporter

FIFTEEN residents of Butcher Road and Butcher Place in Sydenham told a residents' action committee meeting yesterday that they were claiming damages for unlawful arrest, defamation and assault from Minister of Police Louis le Grange.

More than 200 people from the two streets, who attended the meeting, pledged to give the committee sworn affidavits about alleged police harassment in the area.

Mrs Monica Agulhas, a member of the committee, said several people in the two streets had allegedly been beaten and harassed by the police in recent weeks.

On one occasion innocent people allegedly had been beaten and locked up by the police, who had arrived in large numbers and sprayed teargas.

Mrs Agulhas called for an inquiry into the allegations.

The Divisional Detective Officer for Port Natal, Brig J van der Westhuizen, had no comment.

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Detainee's tombstone desecrated

JOHANNESBURG. — Shocked trade unionists, civil rights campaigners and friends found the tombstone on Dr Neil Aggett's grave in Johannesburg's West Park cemetery desecrated when they gathered yesterday morning to commemorate the death in detention two years ago of the doctor who became a trade union organizer.

Dr Aggett, Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, played a leading role in attempts to unify independent trade unions in the period before his detention.

In red spray paint, a hammer-and-sickle and the words "hanged himself" and "comm" (implying communist) were painted over the tombstone, which simply states "Died in detention".

Paint wet

The paint was still wet when the first people arrived.

At the ceremony, attended by about 50 people, the Rev Paul Verryn, of the Princess Methodist Church in Roodepoort, read from Psalm 69, "A Cry for Help", while plainclothes policemen in cars patrolled the area around the cemetery.

In his message, Mr Verryn said "the so-called reform" taking place in South Africa at the moment was meaningless if detention without trial and the silencing of the real leaders of the people persisted.

"It is even more despicable that this is done in the name of Christianity. It has nothing to do with Christ."

The desecration of Dr Aggett's grave was "empty jeering at the

dead, who have a dignity that cannot be affected by such foolish actions".

Dr Liz Floyd, who was engaged to Dr Aggett, said the desecration of the grave was an illustration that people were "still scared of Neil, even after his death".

A former Nusas president, Mr Auret van Heerden, who was in detention at the time of Dr Aggett's death, said the aim of detention was to break people — "Dr Aggett made a choice, he refused to break", he said.

● The Food and Canning Workers' Union has called on workers to remember Dr Aggett and his work in building democratic trade unions, "as the conditions that led to his death are still facing us today".

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Jan Theron, the union's secretary, said a united trade union movement to withstand "attacks on the standard of living of the working class" was needed more than ever before.

The government had shown that it would continue to detain trade union leaders "under the cover of State security".

In Ciskei, numerous people had been detained although no charges had been proved against them.

"Also, there has been no change to the detention laws to effectively prevent deaths in detention," the statement said.

Mr Theron said the occasion would be marked by worker meetings held at branch and factory level. — Own Correspondent and Staff Reporter

Anniversary of death of Neil Aggett

CARL LINDS
6/2/84 By MARTINE BARKER

YESTERDAY two years ago Dr Neil Aggett became the first white political detainee to have died in police detention in South Africa.

Since then four more people have died in detention under South African or homeland security laws, and a fifth died soon after being released from police custody.

In the investigations which followed each of their deaths, only one concluded that any blame could be laid at the door of the police. In that instance, where the detainee had been shot in the head at point-blank range, the only consequence was that the Commissioner of Police announced that an unnamed policeman had been suspended.

As in the case of Dr Aggett, the official cause of death of Mr Ernest Moabi Dipale, in August 1982, and of Mr Tembuyise Simon Mndawe, in March 1983, was suicide by hanging.

Dr Aggett was found hanged from the grille of his cell at John Vorster Square on January 5, the day after he had been interrogated for 62 hours.

Mr Dipale, who died after three days in detention, was alleged to have made a confession to a magistrate the day before his death. The lawyer acting for his family was refused access to this.

Mr Mndawe was found hanged 14 days after his arrest in the Eastern Transvaal in March 1983. He was alleged to have been an insurgent.

Complained of difficulty in breathing

Miss Linda Dlodlo, a young Soweto woman, was arrested by police in August 1982 and told that she was wanted for questioning in connection with a stolen vehicle.

When she arrived home, after 23 days in detention, she had an acute asthma attack which a doctor attributed to emotional stress.

After four days in hospital she was released and thereafter, according to her mother, frequently complained of having difficulty breathing. Two weeks later she suffered a relapse and died on the way to hospital.

Mr Paris Molefi Malatje was arrested on 4 July 1983. Less than 24 hours later he was dead from a bullet wound in his forehead.

Police have said he was being detained under the Criminal Procedures Act, which allows for 48 hours detention on suspicion, on an allegation of contravening the Internal Security Act.

A fortnight ago a 50-year-old Venda man, Mr Samuel Tshikhudo, died while being held under section 6 of the Venda Terrorism Act. He had been in detention since November 13 last year.

Venda authorities said he had died after a short illness, but two doctors who attended the post mortem suggested that he had been sick for a long period and was "terribly dehydrated".

The count has now reached 57.

Minnaar 'lost' military job in Ciskei

AR&S 8/28p

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Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A key witness testifying on behalf of Major-General Tal-lefer Minnaar, lost his job in the Ciskei following his testimony, General Minnaar has disclosed in an interview.

Speaking from his home after long extradition proceedings, General Minnaar, the former state security adviser to the Ciskei, expressed his sorrow at the dismissal of fellow military officer Mr Jean-Paul Guerrier.

General Minnaar learnt yesterday that a Pretoria magistrate, Mr A C Klopper, had ruled that he would not be extradited to the Ciskei.

Mr Klopper said no evidence presented before him warranted extradition and he could not find General Minnaar criminally connected to the Ciskei Government's allegations.

General Minnaar said Mr Guerrier was one of only two people who "dared" come forward on his behalf.

"He was fired within a week of his court appearance and that is very sad because he was a good military instructor," General Minnaar said.

"I am very sorry for what is happening in the Ciskei because so much work went into it all and now it's coming to nothing."

He said one of the greatest problems he faced during the extradition proceedings was that potential witnesses were not prepared to testify for him.

His month-long detention in the Ciskei could have been far worse. "The

most difficult thing was solitary confinement when I was allowed no visitors and that included my wife."

He had not been maltreated in any way and was respected in accordance with his rank. Prison warders went out of their way to make his ordeal less difficult.

He had the highest praise for the South African Security Police. "They had treated him with respect."

"The prison authorities in South Africa were also marvellous in going out of their way to be friendly and helpful."

His observation period in Westkopies Hospital was not a pleasant experience but the inmates were wonderful.

Mrs Mara Minnaar, who attended ev-

ery court hearing and organised her husband's release from Westkopies, said it had been a trying time but she had managed to cope somehow.

"You just have to. I had tremendous support from family and friends," she said.

What really upset General Minnaar was the confiscation of all his personal possessions in the Ciskei. "We would like our weapons back, especially the family heirloom," Mrs Minnaar said.

These weapons were part of the alleged "illegal" arms for which the Ciskei requested the General's return.

General Minnaar said he had received job offers from South African military and security firms.

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Patrick Lee McCall died at 05h30 on 30 January 1984 in a shootout with the South African Police in a house in Houghton.
- (2) No. Urgent follow-up actions by the investigating team prevented them from informing his next of kin before extensive publicity was given to the incident by the news media later the same day.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, does he not know that the CID visited the brother of Mr McCall six weeks after his escape in August last year and that they were therefore fully aware that he had a brother and where the brother lived?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I did not say the police did not know where his next of kin live. My reply was that the police were not unmindful of their duty to inform his next of kin of the circumstances of his death. However, the incident occurred early in the morning and, as I have said, the investigating team immediately launched follow-up actions. Later that day, before they had been able to reach any of McCall's relatives, the news media had already made the incident known. That is my reply to the hon member, and that is the only reason why it happened in this way.

Mrs H SUZMAN: I am sure you could have let them know immediately. [Interjections.]

*7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether the South African Police investigated the (a) training, (b) methods and (c) activities of the fighting unit Koevoet recently; if not, why not, if so, with what result;
- (2) whether steps have been taken or are

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Koevoet 8/2/84

contemplated in consequence of the investigation; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2) No special investigation was instituted into the training, methods or activities of Koevoet as this unit is constantly subject to inspections by senior officers.

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: Insider trading

*8. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether any investigations are being carried out by his Department into alleged insider trading on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange; if so, (a) in respect of which companies, (b) what results and (c) what action has been taken in consequence of these investigations;
- (2) Whether any specific investigations have been carried out into trading on the Stock Exchange in respect of certain shares, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) with what result and (b) what are the names of the shares in question?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Since 1978 to date investigations in respect of 17 companies were carried out. I am prepared to furnish the names of these companies to the hon. member on a confidential basis.
- (b) In all cases the Attorney-General declined to prosecute.
- (c) None.
- (2) No. This matter has not as yet been

reported to the Registrar of Companies.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Taxation of fringe benefits

*9. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the report of the commission of inquiry into the taxation of fringe benefits has been submitted to the Cabinet; if so, on what date;
- (2) whether the Government has considered the report; if so,
- (3) whether a decision has been made in regard thereto; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the decision?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) The Cabinet has approved the report and is currently (2) and considering certain matters affecting its implementation (3) in detail.

Tax bases: trafficking

*10. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any representations have been made to him in respect of alleged trafficking in tax bases; if so, by who;
- (2) Whether he is contemplating any changes in legislation in order to restrict the ambit of allowances in respect of machinery used for productive purposes to those actually utilizing such machinery; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the changes contemplated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No. My Department has, however, become aware of certain undesirable practices.

(2) The matter and the nature of possible remedies are at the moment being considered.

Building in Bellville South

*11. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:†

- (1) Whether the building in Bellville South which formerly housed the Coloured Persons Representative Council is in use at present; if so, for what purpose;
- (2) whether consideration has been given to using the building with a view to the new constitutional dispensation; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) No, the Government has decided to make the building complex available to the University of the Western Cape.

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Black Sash offices, Port Elizabeth 8/2/84

*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police are investigating any matter involving the Black Sash offices in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) what matter and (b) what are the particulars of the matter;
- (2) whether any progress has been made in the investigation; if so, what progress?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) A case of alleged malicious damage to property was investigated.
- (b) A number of windows of the advice bureau of the Black Sash

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RDM 9/2/84

Bar on church hall use aimed at us, says union

Labour Correspondent

THE Orange-Vaal Administration Board has warned three churches in its area they could lose their premises if they allowed their halls to be used for "non-church" activities — and was yesterday accused of doing this to prevent trade unions using the halls.

Unions frequently use church halls for their meetings and, in many cases, say these are the only venues available in the townships for worker meetings.

Yesterday, the board's chief director, Mr D Ganz, confirmed that the warning had been issued — but denied it was aimed at unions.

He said the Board warned the churches — in Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Bophelong townships — after their halls were used for political meetings by groups opposed to the recent black local authority elections.

Mr Ganz added that groups such as unions might be allowed to use church halls for meetings — but only if they obtained permission from the new black town councils in their areas.

A spokesman for the Black Allied Workers Union, Mr Cosmos Thokoa, said yesterday that the board's bar on the churches making their halls available for non-church meetings had been conveyed to them in a letter from the board.

This warned that allowing these meetings

could lead to the cancellation of the church's lease and the withdrawal of its right of occupation.

Mr Thokoa said BAWU saw the move as "an attempt to prevent unions recruiting" and branded it "unchristian".

He said church buildings were erected with money donated by workers. This money had been earned by workers through their "sweat and toil".

Workers were "not only Christians on Sundays" and the holding of union meetings in church halls formed part of workers' Christian commitment.

The ban was "embarrassing — particularly in view of the fact that South Africa is a Christian country," he added.

Mr Ganz said yesterday the letters were sent to the churches last month.

He said the leases the churches held specified that their buildings be used for church activities only and the letters had merely restated the existing legal position.

"We sent the letters to these churches because all three allowed their buildings to be used by non-church groups for political meetings which were designed to disrupt the recent elections," he added.

While the move was not aimed at unions, the terms of the lease meant that any non-church group which wanted to use church halls would have to obtain permission.

Ban on church meetings

LEADERS CONDEMN BOARD

By
**JOSHUA
RABOROKO**

VAAL community leaders, including the newly elected town council, have strongly condemned the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board's decision to ban political and trade union meetings in church buildings.

In a strongly-worded response, the Vaal Town Council says it is going to raise the controversial issue at its monthly meeting because "we have used church buildings for our meetings."

The OVAB has circulated letters to various priests in the Vaal complex informing them no non-church meetings should be held in church buildings and failure to comply with this order would result in the cancellation of the leasehold.

The move, which has been seen as a "total onslaught" on trade unions and political organisations in the area, is also to be discussed by church leaders during the weekend, according to Father Jeff Moselane, an executive member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group.

Fr Moselane said that he had evidence that during the last elections under the Black Local Authorities Act, meetings, and in some instances, voting actually took place in church buildings.

"This is in conflict with the decision to ban non-church activities in church buildings. These meetings were also political and why were they not banned?" he asked.

Rallies

He strongly believed that the move was aimed at trade unions and political organisations which usually held their rallies at churches — incidentally the organisations are preparing themselves for "Sharpeville Day" next month.

Fr Moselane said that he would ignore the letter because "the church is where people go and worship God, why bar them from doing so?"

A councillor revealed that such a ban was approved by the community council last year but since the inception of the town council, they had not discussed the issue.

He conceded that they held non-church meetings in churches during the last elections.

The gag is off, but still

I am not free

A poignant article by Johannesburg journalist Joe Thlooe, recently released by the Appeal Court after serving more than a year of a 2½-year sentence resulting from possession of a booklet.

It is a little painful, but oh, the relief of getting the gag yanked off my face. Relief and a flood of thoughts: backwards, forwards, a jumble, forwards, backwards, a whirl...

The night of January 27-28, 1981. There is a violent knock at the door of my home in Pimville. It must be the security police. I know. These knocks have punctuated my life since I was a teenager. What is it this time?

They were delivering a banning order — the sticking plaster that was to seal my lips for 36 months.

Somewhere, some faceless people had held a trial in which I was accused, in my absence, and they had found me guilty and the two white young men in my living room were delivering a copy of the judgment.

I had been found guilty of "engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order."

Did THEY know what they were doing when they robbed me of my voice? Did they know the effect it would have on me, the damned frustration?

Silence in court. If you will not respect this court, you will get into serious trouble already. Silence. What for? An eternity of questions.

The frequent knocks. At night. Weekends. Weekdays. Who is this man? Don't you know you are not supposed to get visitors? He has come to visit my wife and children, not me. We came to see if you are still okay. Where is your friend Phil? When last did you see him...

More than a year later, the night of June 23-24. That knock again, dammit. This time all my doors and windows are rapped. I open one door and before I know what is happening there is a crowd streaming in through both the front and back doors.

They take me away and this time they take me to court. They believe they have, at last, found evidence to convict me in court on four charges of terrorism, alternatively of furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the Pan Africanist Congress, and of possession of a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

But I have to wait in solitary confinement for five months before I am brought to court.

In the end I am found guilty of furthering the aims of the PAC by collecting literature published by them. The literature I was supposed



Joe Thlooe... "they have merely lengthened the chain."

to have collected was one booklet. Four of us are found guilty: Supho Mzolo and Nhlanganiso Sibanda are sent to jail for three years, Siphon Ngcobo and I for two and a half years.

Those responsible for putting us in court claim to believe certain things:

- That justice must be seen to be done.
- That a man is innocent until he is proved guilty in a court of law.
- That a man cannot be punished by the law until he has been proved guilty.

The 36 months that have gone by have been, for me, a mockery of these beliefs. They also mocked generations of their ancestors who fought for a simple principle, that no man is obliged to obey a law he did not make.

On a technicality I am now free. The Appeal Court found that the law under which I was convicted had not yet become law when I was supposed to have committed the "crime."

I have had a steady stream of journalists coming to see me since I was released on Friday, January 13 — irony — and they have all asked one question: How were you treated?

How do you answer a question that should not have been asked in the first place?

It is as incredible as asking my two children how they felt when they woke and found that their father was

gone, for reasons they still cannot understand; as ridiculous as asking my wife how she felt without her husband, or how my parents felt with their son behind bars.

A legitimate question will be about the hundreds of friends here and abroad who expressed their sympathy, who supported my family, and the Argus Company which kept me on the payroll throughout the ordeal.

To these I say thank you. If I were to write a book, it would not express my gratitude, so the two words is all.

Back to the pain of tearing the gag away. It might be off from me, but I cannot forget the Mathata Tsedus, out there, frustrated by their gags, dying to make their contribution to our society.

I cannot forget the wealth of talent that is rotting away on Robben Island and other jails when they should be productively employed out here helping us transform our present society to one that is free of oppression and exploitation.

I feel the pain of tearing the gag away when I realise that fate is playing a sadistic trick on me: I am still not free — THEY have merely lengthened the chain, not removed it. THEY can pull it in again any time they feel like doing it.

And the future? I will continue in the role I have dedicated myself to: showing up and fighting injustice and exploitation wherever I see them. Victims have no other choice.

Attenborough 'row' : SABC gives 'full story'

RECUS 13/2/84
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JOHANNESBURG.— Film director Sir Richard Attenborough, who left South Africa after accusing the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting, had asked Mrs Winnie Mandela for secret addresses where documents could be sent to her from London, SABC-TV has reported.

Sir Richard met Mrs Mandela — wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela — in Brandfort on Thursday.

At Bioemfontein airport on Wednesday, Sir Richard would not comment on whether he would visit Mrs Mandela.

TV journalist

Mr Freek Swart, the SABC-TV journalist who reported the conversation Sir Richard had with Mrs Mandela, said last night: "The full story over the conversation between Sir Richard and Mrs Mandela in Brandfort has not been told.

"While they spoke inside the house, other journalists, photographers and I waited in front of the open door of Mrs Mandela's house in the hope that when she and Sir Richard had finished, we would have interviews.

"Sir Richard's wife, Lady Sheila Attenborough, who at a Press conference said she could hear their (Sir Richard's and Mrs Mandela's) voices, but could not make out what they said, was 10 yards from the open door... and could see a journalist from the Volksblad, Mike van Rooyen, and I were standing at the open front door with other journalists and openly making notes of the conversation, that was not only audible, but sometimes even rowdy...

"Secret addresses"

"He asked Mrs Mandela several times during their conversation for secret addresses where documents could be sent to her from London and also repeatedly referred to Bishop Trevor Huddleston (president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement).

"He said Bishop Huddleston and others wanted to know whether Xhosas would... associate (aansluit) themselves with terrorists.

"Sir Richard said to her the current political changes in the country were just cosmetic, and that action planned to improve the image of the ANC also included a Press conference at which Sam Khan, Desmond Tutu (Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches), Athol Fugard (playwright), and a Mr van Zyl would be invited to air their views on the South African regime.

"Sir Richard said he had already spoken to these people, and they had indicated they would attend.

"In this section of the conversation, in which Sir Richard worried about the image of the ANC overseas — the only part of his conversation he admitted at a Press conference yesterday — he said emphatically after a while that he wanted to work with the ANC, but his relationship with the ANC had, for one or other reason regarding Gandhi, not begun well."

The SABC-TV report last night follows a stormy news conference on Saturday, at which Sir Richard accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting. Sir Richard referred to Mr Swart, a senior SABC political reporter.



Sir Richard Attenborough



Lady Sheila Attenborough

According to his original SABC report, Sir Richard allegedly told Mrs Mandela that he planned to make a film to improve the image of the ANC overseas. It would be finished by Christmas and its release would be timed to coincide with protests and strikes in South Africa.

At the news conference on Saturday, the irate director of the Oscar-winning film Gandhi said he had never affiliated himself to any anti-South African body. — Sapa.

CAPE Times 14/2/83

ANC works in 'small teams'

Defence Reporter
MUCH of the sabotage and terrorism committed by the African National Congress is the work of a few small, wide-ranging teams or even individuals rather than concerted attacks by many groups over a large area.

This is the conclusion of researcher Michael

February 18, 1983; 217 in the Pretoria explosion of May 20, 1983; and 113 in a riot at the Ngoye campus of the University of Zululand on October 29, 1983.

Among those named as assisting in supplying details for the report are Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu; Dr Oskar War-

the Vryheid-Richards Bay railway.

● A plan to sabotage various targets near Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu.

● The use of a huge explosives cache near Umfolozi.

● The use of another large cache at Upington.

In another trial, that of a man who was ar-



A car wrecked in the Church Street blast, Pretoria, May 1983.

Morris in the latest Terrorism Research Centre special report on insurgency in the Republic.

The 118-page report, entitled "South African Political Violence and Sabotage, 1 January — 31 December 1983", lists and describes 395 incidents, ranging from riots, bombings, arson attacks and shootings to seizures of munitions caches, attacks on police stations, counter-attacks on insurgents and political violence.

Incidents occurred at a mean frequency of one every 22 hours, Mr Morris says, and resulted in the deaths of 214 people — including the 19 killed in the Church Street blast and the 63 who died in the retaliatory South African Air Force strike on Maputo three days later.

He points out that of 815 people who received non-fatal wounds, no less than 405 were victims of just three incidents: 75 in the Bloemfontein explosion of

tenweiler of the Museumgesellschaft Library in Zurich; and the Kwazulu and South African Police.

The report says the ANC remains the "dominant attacker force", although units entering South Africa "have very limited survival time". It adds:

"Events continue to clearly show ... that much of the damage is done by small attack units — sometimes even single individuals — who evade the dragnet a while and range widely, either geographically or chronologically."

One example Mr Morris quotes is of a three-man team, arrested on March 22 last year near Ficksburg, who were involved in:

● An abortive attack on a rail bridge at Upington on September 24 of 1982.

● The shooting of two policemen at Piet Retief on November 13 of 1982.

● A plan to sabotage

rested on October 27 last year while carrying an explosive device towards the Maritzburg City Hall where Mr P W Botha was speaking, the charge sheet also linked him with explosive attacks at Maritzburg on January 30 1983, Sobantu on February 11 1983, Ashdown on August 15 1983 and Ashdown and Prestbury on October 14 1983.

Mr Morris says radical right-wing outrages had diminished following various trials and convictions of members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging during 1983, and "contrary to popular impression the number of incidents involving explosive devices is not much increased over the preceding year".

What sets 1983 apart, however, is the high-yield bomb which exploded in Pretoria's Church Street in May 1983, killing 19 people and wounding 217.

Argus Co fined R100 for quoting Tambo

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was acquitted in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act by publishing a statement by the banned ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, on September 6.

He was fined R100 as a representative of the Argus Company which was found vicariously responsible for the illegally published report.

The law allows only a jail sentence, but as a company cannot be jailed, a fine becomes permissible.

'Wide net'

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, said in his judgment that the Internal Security Act cast "a very wide net" and was difficult to comply with in the running of a daily newspaper.

He said Mr Tyson had shown the court he had not been negligent.

"Mr Tyson, on the available evidence, did not take part in the offence. It was a workshop situation where responsible people had to edit a large volume of overnight articles."

Mr Strydom said Mr Tyson had given evidence that there had been a shortage of staff on that day because of illness and leave.

Mr Tyson had replaced the absentee staff with people who were responsible and qualified and had recalled a senior staff member from leave. He had said in evidence that these people had brought out a good paper.

"The court agrees the report was not of an inflammatory nature," Mr Strydom said.

'Minefield'

Arguing in mitigation, Mr S A Cillier, SC, for the Argus Company, said the newspaper worked in a "veritable minefield" to stay within the provisions of the act. There were about 100 other laws affecting publication.

The newspaper knew the law extremely well. The question was: What was within the law? It had to be on guard against so many kinds of transgressions, that in producing three editions daily, the task of staying within all these laws bordered on the impossible.

The newspaper's record was extremely good and it was almost unbelievable there had not been a single previous conviction against it in this regard.

Mr Cillier said there was "nothing in the report that could in any way endanger the security of the State".

"It appeared in the first edition but was taken out of two later editions and this reflected on the diligence of the staff," he said.

Mr Cillier said the background to the publication of the report was a suggestion over the radio that the SABC was trying to interview Mr Tambo, obviously with permission.

The reporter must have anticipated permission would be granted by the Minister to quote Mr Tambo.

SATV

"What fortified his report was that it was subsequently published with permission of the Minister in a screened interview with Mr Tambo by SATV and thus given the widest possible exposure."

Mr Cillier suggested the company be cautioned and discharged.

Mr B Groen, the prosecutor, said he could not agree the report was trivial.

"Mr Tambo has a following and if a report of this type appears in a daily newspaper, they would say 'poor Mr Tambo, he cannot be quoted'."

"This could create a lot of difficulty," he said. "This report was despicable." — Sapa

'Lies' boy SATV ink film man

CME T-115 14/2/84

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From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — Sir Richard Attenborough, who returned to Britain at the weekend after a 10-day visit to South Africa, has written to the South African Government to repudiate SATV's "outrageous lies".

The award-winning director of "Gandhi" SATV reported that claims he has been the victim of a "set-up" by the State-controlled television service.

Africa that would be completed by Christmas this year to coincide with major uprisings in the Republic.

"I am writing to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, to put on record what I actually did say to Mrs Mandela and to counter the outrageous bloody lies broadcast by SATV."

In an exclusive interview, Sir Richard said he also intended to take the matter up with the newly-established South African Media Council, although the SABC falls outside the new body's jurisdiction, as far as binding decisions are concerned.

Sir Richard said he intended to contact the council's conciliator, Mr Bob Steyn, to discuss the matter with him.

'Outrageous'

Sir Richard said his whole trip to South Africa had been soured by the "outrageous" allegations made about his hour-long meeting with Mrs Mandela in Brandfort.

SATV also reported that Sir Richard had told Mrs Mandela that he was in favour of the African National Congress accepting aid from Moscow because help was not forthcoming from London, Paris or Washington.

In a subsequent broadcast on Sunday night, SATV reported that Sir Richard had told Mrs Mandela he wanted a secret address to which he could send her documents.

Sir Richard denied the allegations he said emanated from Mr Fieck Swart, who had spoken to him after his

meeting with Mrs Mandela.

"What was scandalous was that Mr Swart filmed an interview with Mrs Mandela and spoke to me after I had finished talking to her, but never checked with me what he claims to have overheard."

"I was the victim of a manipulated hatchet job. The whole thing was a set-up."

"In no way would I advocate violence. It would be totally contrary to my whole philosophy and my deep preoccupation with Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violent protest."

"What is more, my latest film, which has nothing to do with South Africa, will be announced tomorrow and is to be filmed in New York over the next 18 months."

"What Mr Swart probably overheard me say during his eavesdropping was: 'I won't finish shooting until Christmas', while I was talking about my new film."

"He must then have equated shooting with rioting and assumed I was talking about a film on South Africa."

"If he had had an iota of journalistic integrity he would have challenged me on what he claims to have overheard."

Sir Richard said he could reach a decision "within the next two months" on whether he was going to make a film on South Africa, but indicated that it could take longer.

Asked if he had dis-

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To page 2



P 100

Village now an 'operation' area

CAPL Trunk 15/2/84 221 280
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THE Transvaal village of Magopa, focus of an international controversy over the removal of its residents to Pachedraai, has been declared an operational area.

This was confirmed by police there yesterday when members of the Black Sash and foreign and local pressmen were stopped from entering the village and from taking pictures.

The national president of the Black Sash,

Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday that the village had been cordoned off from about 4.30am. No one except news reporters and cameramen from SATV had been allowed in or out since then.

"But we have had news from time to time from some of the villagers who know their way around and have managed to make their way out."

Mrs Duncan said it seemed the removals were to continue today.

The Black Sash has been told that the head of the Magopa tribe, Chief Isaac More, was forcibly taken by police after he tried to barricade himself in his bedroom as a protest.

A Black Sash field worker in the area, Ms Aninka Claassens, said other prominent members of the community had been taken into custody, including Mr George Rampho, Mr Izak More, Mr Phillip More and Mr Shadrack More.

Mr Phillip More's wife, who was in Soweto at the time, had seen the roof of her house ripped off and her furniture taken away on a truck while watching an SATV 2 news broadcast, she said.

By late yesterday afternoon police reported that about 27 families had been "voluntarily" moved.

A police spokesman confirmed that Chief More had been the first to be moved. He had finally "given in" after resisting.

'Persuasion'

Some families claim police and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had told them they would all be moved to Pachedraai by today.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in a statement last night that efforts were being made to "persuade" residents who had not moved voluntarily to Pachedraai to do so after they had been "fully remunerated for their buildings and other improvements". — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

15/2/84
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On roads

OTT
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South African and Angolan peace seemed negotiation mounting

States and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said.

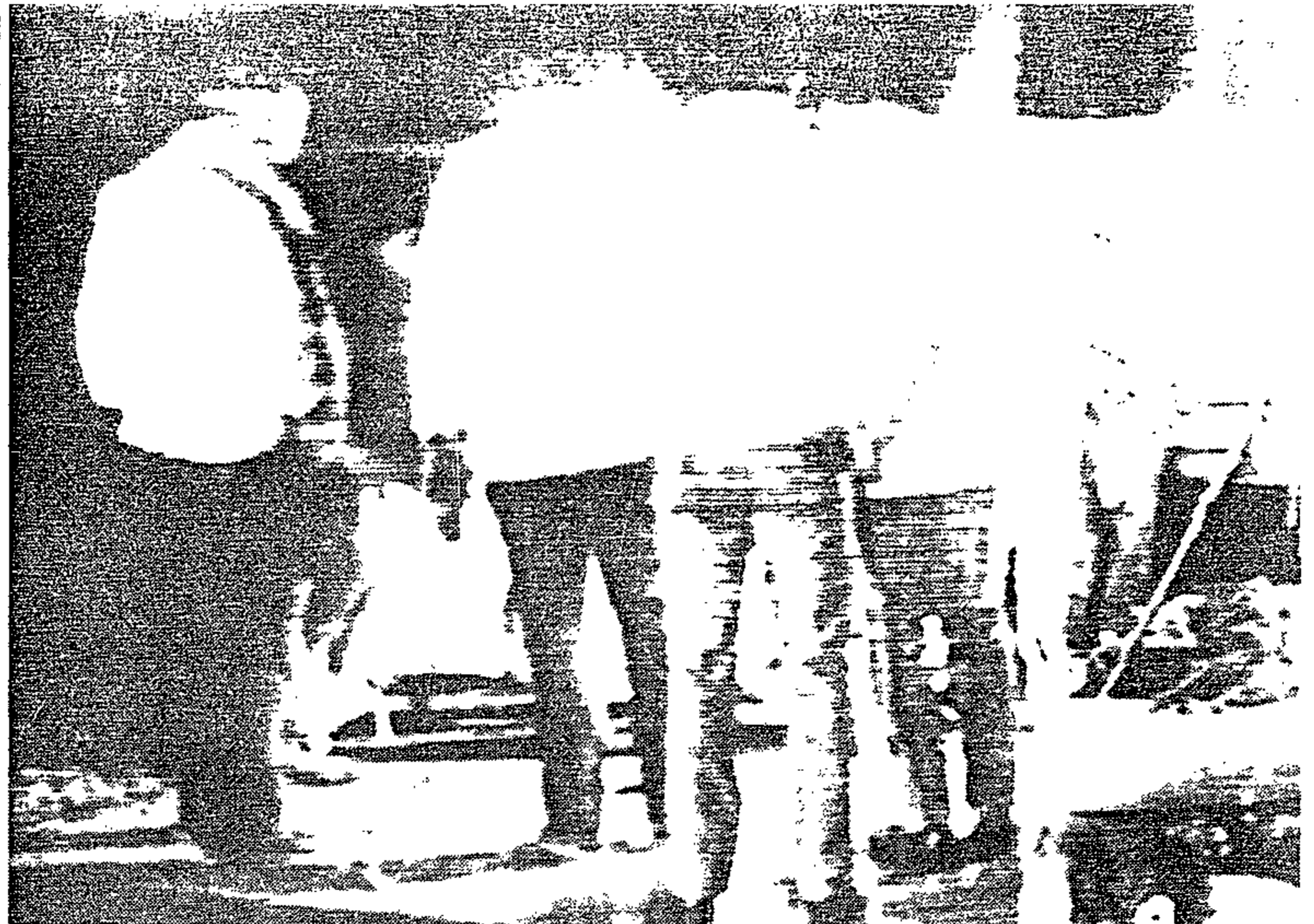
His announcement followed a diplomatic shuttle by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker relayed Angolan assurances about the ceasefire after South Africa had made it clear that the peace effort would fail if either Angola or Swapo "exploited" the South African move.

Earlier talks

This initiative in turn was the result of earlier talks in the Cape Verde Islands involving South African, Angolan, American and Cape Verde officials.

There has been no indication so far of whether South African diplomats feel real progress is possible towards an Angolan ceasefire and, ultimately, towards an international settlement in SWA/Namibia.

More success has been achieved in talks on the other side of the continent with Mozambique. Further discussions between South Africa and President Samora Machel's government seem likely after current discussions in Lisbon over the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric agreement.



Detectives in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, stand over the body of the man they believe is Andre Stander. Police say he grabbed a policeman's shotgun in fleeing a stakeout but was shot by the officer with his service revolver. Picture: UPI

CAPE Times 15/2/84 (327)

Changed by 'sniper' role

Staff Reporter

THE brilliant police career of Andre Stander turned sour after he had acted as a "sniper" in a helicopter with orders to shoot "inciters" during the 1976 Soweto riots, a former friend says.

However, when approached for comment, the South African Police declined to divulge any information about Stander's past police career.

It would serve "no useful purpose" and would not "help" the police in any way, Colonel J Venter, of the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations, said from Pretoria yesterday.

The rogue former detective captain was regarded as a brilliant investigator before his arrest for several counts of armed robbery in 1980. The son of a retired police general, Stander was an ambitious man who had aimed to reach the top of the SA Police ladder.

Then came the 1976 unrest in Soweto.

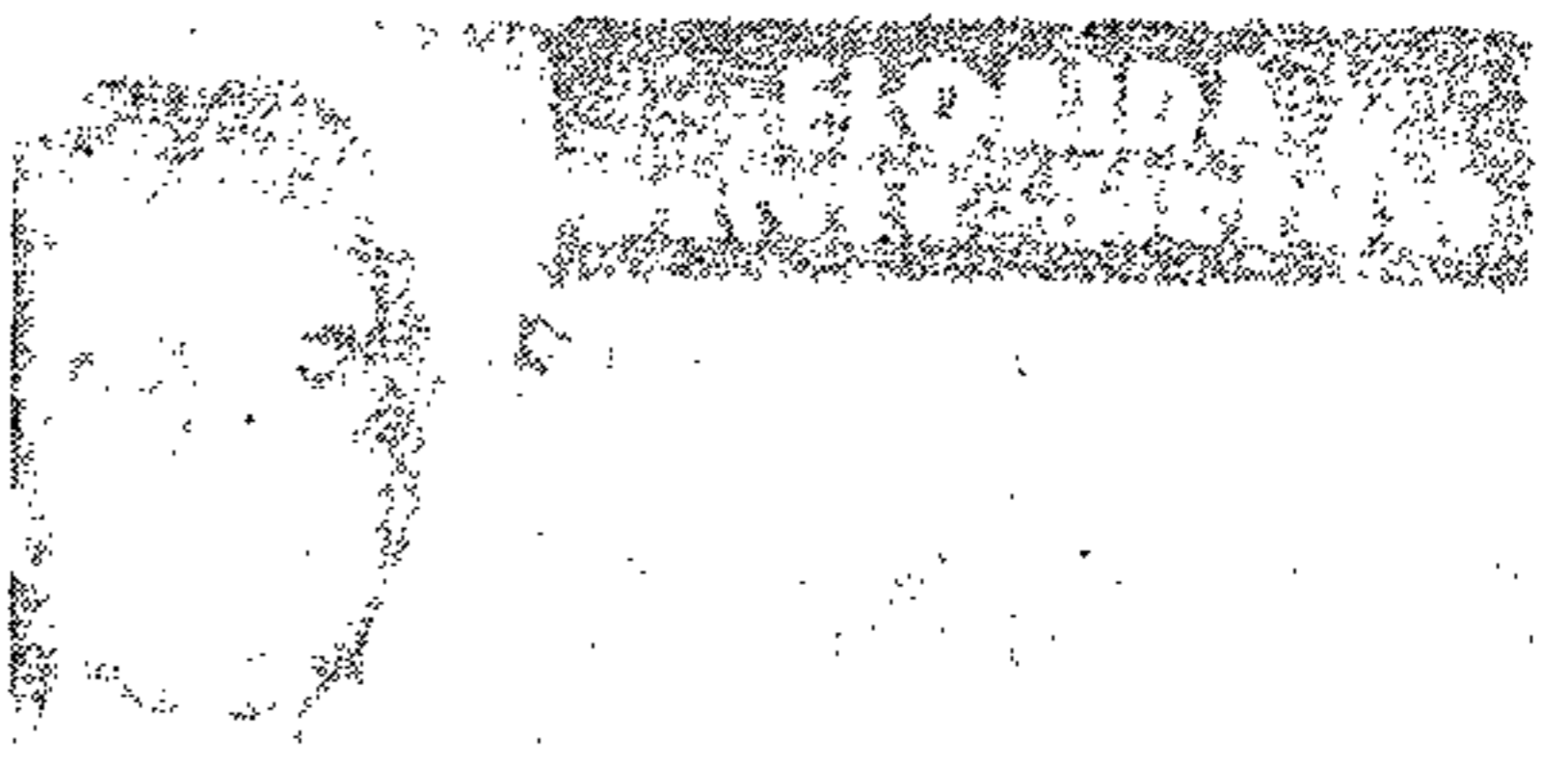
A former "rugby-playing friend" of the cop-turned-robber told the Cape Times this week that "Stander's personality changed" after events in the strife-torn township.

Stander, a first-rate marksman, had told how he had been a sharpshooter during the unrest, said the former friend, a Natalian who asked not to be named "for professional reasons".

"He was required to pick off those people in crowds who had been identified as inciters."

Stander, who was chosen as "best student" out of hundreds of student constables during his basic police training, apparently questioned what was happening in Soweto and was accused of being "gutless" and unable to "take it".

But whatever prompted him later to pull off a series of armed hold-ups in Durban, Stander was a changed man.



The driver's licence found on the dead man's body.



The apartment in which photographs of Stander's yacht were found at 1730 NE 17th Way in Fort Lauderdale.

Picture: UPI

Woman, 63, on

CAPE Times 15/2/84 (11A)

Coloured, Indian noll

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~~Star~~
16/2/64

Students barred from funeral

Pretoria Bureau

Ten Atteridgeville pupils charged with public violence, and released on bail today, have been told not to attend the funeral of a colleague who died during unrest this week.

Emma Sathekge (15), a Form 1 pupil at D H Peta High School, died of internal injuries received during unrest at the school on Monday morning.

During the disturbances, which continued into the next day, 20 pupils were arrested — and 10 of them appeared in the Atteridgeville Magistrate's Court yesterday on two charges of public violence.

They are alleged to have damaged five window panes and curtains at a house in Atteridgeville and also to have caused damage of about R100 to a State vehicle.

The magistrate, Mr P W de Bruyn, postponed the hearing to February 24.

CONDITIONS

The 10 pupils were released into the care of their parents on these conditions: They must not go to D H Peta High School; must not attend the funeral of Emma Sathekge on Saturday; must not go to the home of Mr D L Molepo (the principal of the school); and must report to the local police station at 10 am on Saturday.

Here are the names of some of the 10 pupils (the rest are minors): Mr Lucky Xe (18) of Nakane Street; Stanley Nkosi (18) of Mashifane Street; Solomon Salundu (18) of Motsepe Street; and Andries Sape (19) of Tsele Street.

The question of militarism in South Africa

CAPL Tink 20/2/84 (227) 327

By SIMON BAYNHAM, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, who has made a special study of the military in African politics

THE February issue of the newsletter Good Hope contains a sharp attack by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town on the growth of militarism in South Africa.

According to the Most Rev Philip Russell, a December television programme depicting Christmas carol singing against military backgrounds was "symptomatic of the insidious way in which the militarism mentality is capturing all of us".

Against a global picture of a growing number of people under arms (and army rule) and massive increases in military expenditure, there has been a recent resurgence of interest in the wider role of this country's defence establishment. This has manifested itself in a variety of ways.

First of all, in chal-

lenges to the government for more information about SADF activities in the wake of Operation Askari.

Secondly, in opposition to steadily rising taxes, an increasing amount of which — whether measured in rand, as a percentage of GNP or as a proportion of the state budget — is syphoned off for military purposes.

And thirdly, in Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's assertions (and Mr PW Botha's counter-assertions) in the No Confidence debate concerning the purported composition of the State Security Council (SSC). To what degree is the Security Council khaki in colour and military in design?

The aim here is to explore a number of questions relating to the nature of militarism, a term usually deployed in a pejorative fashion. What do we mean by the term and how do military values begin to percolate down through the wider culture?

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It should be stressed that military forces are generally created for defence against external and (increasingly) internal threats to the territorial integrity of the state. While their personnel are recruited from society at large, armed forces are, to a greater or lesser extent, a body apart.

They form both a separate profession and an autonomous society. In either guise they may act as an interest group pressing demands upon government. And to use Lasswell's celebrated phrase, their officers might be described as

"managers of violence" with an effective monopoly on the organized use of force.

Maintained to protect the state, paradoxically they nevertheless constitute a continuous potential threat to society.

Leaving aside for the moment the question of direct military intervention, the crucial issue then is to what extent such forces exert independent influence in matters of state.

Where they usurp political authority (directly or by covert pressure and threats) militarism — undue influence on the values and functions of society — will result. It is for this reason that societies insist on the subordination of the military to the civilian political authorities.

In Britain, since the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 following a period of direct military rule under Cromwell, the armed forces have been strictly subservient to the civil power.

The same may be said with regard to the US since 1776. And in the Soviet Union there has always been an insistence — and elaborate mechanisms — to ensure the supremacy of party over army cadres.

However, there the two bodies are closely enmeshed: Brehznev's military background and the appointment of uniformed men such as

Marshall Ustinov as Minister of Defence are evidence of this.

A distinction must be drawn, however, between "militarism" and what the American academic Professor Vagts called "the military way".

Opposition to the latter confronts the legitimacy of any military activity; but opposition to militarism does not challenge legitimate military functions, particularly the notion of the just war.

To quote Mr Ernie Regehr, of Canada's Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies: "Militarism can be fully discredited in terms that do not question the legitimacy of a national defence force itself — in other words, militarism can be discredited in the military's own terms."

In short, while the distinction is somewhat open to subjective interpretations, there are lessons here for all shades of the political spectrum in South Africa.

Militarism manifests itself in a variety of ways. Generally, it refers to the growing role of the defence establishment (including associated intelligence agencies and state-subsidized armaments industries) in national affairs.

The manifesto of a group of Argentine officers in 1943 illustrates the tendency even more

bluntly: "Civilians will never understand the greatness of our ideal. We shall therefore have to eliminate them from the government and give them the only mission for which they are suited: work and obedience."

At a less blatant level, the face of militarism may insinuate itself into societal values and institutions through more subtle vehicles. The development of para-military organizations are relevant in this context.

These include youth groups like Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and religious organizations like the Salvation Army, Cadet and Territorial Forces, ex-servicemen's associations, pistol and rifle clubs and so on are similar cases in point.

Coming closer to the archbishop's concerns perhaps because they are less obvious, are parades on ceremonial occasions (the opening of Parliament) and service bands and displays at popular festivals. Even aid to the civil community (air and sea rescue, fire-fighting etc) can be profitably exploited to propagate military ideals.

Militarism may be seen, therefore, in institutional terms, but also in relation to attitudes and values which are operative within civilian organizations. Of course, indoctrination may play a part in the process, but it may also be promoted and sustained by a collective civilian response to an external threat.

Although the first three prime ministers of

the Union were former Boer generals, civil-military relations in this country rest on the principle of military subordination to civil power.

It is not in any group's interests — least of all the armed forces' — to permit militarism to go unchallenged.

Ultimately, militarism flourishes only when the weakness of political institutions encourages military independence. During periods of constitutional change that danger is frequently close at hand.

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Buthelezi ^{CAIT} ^{TAVIS} ^{23/2/84} quotes ^(#) ⁽³⁷⁾ exiled ^(#) ⁽³⁷⁾ president of banned ANC

By BARRY STREEK
CHIEF Gatscha Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha, has defiantly quoted Mr Oliver Tambo, the exiled president of the banned African National Congress, in a Kwazulu Government publication.

As a listed person, Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa. Earlier this month, the editor of the Star, Mr

Harvey Tyson, appeared in court for publishing a statement by Mr Tambo.

Although Mr Tyson was eventually acquitted, the Argus company, owners of the Star, were fined R100 for publishing the report.

However, in the latest issue of Inhlabankhosi (Clarton Call), published by the Kwazulu Government, Mr Tambo is

quoted in an article by Chief Buthelezi.

In it, the chief said Inkatha was "the largest black political constituency ever created in the history of this country".

But the external mission (presumably of the ANC although he does not say so) had rebuked him many times for still following Chief Albert Lutuli's strategy of non-violence.

Even while he had been Chief Minister of Kwazulu he had dealt with Mr Tambo "in spite of our differing strategy".

To back his claim, he then quoted from a note written to him by Mr Tambo and sent to him by hand "in which we shared certain views as things which black South Africans regard as very dear".

After the text of the note, Chief Buthelezi said they were discussing the possible new name for a liberated South Africa. "Because like me and Inkatha, he and the external mission of the ANC reject the name Azania for a liberated South Africa".

"How could Mr Tambo discuss these deep things with me if he re-

garded me as a sell-out as certain political puppets at some of our educational institutions throw around, thinking that they do so as an obligation support for the external mission of the Africa National Congress," Chief Buthelezi said.

"I am forced to publish Mr Tambo's letter by the dirty propaganda which

the UDF (United Democratic Front) is propagating abroad at my expense.

"They do so to vilify Inkatha and by trying to appear closer to the ideals of the founding fathers of the ANC than Inkatha. Inkatha is structured in those very ideals as propounded by the founding fathers in 1912."

Prisons Act

ARGUS
29/2/84

damages SA

327

— Star editor

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A photograph of part of Johannesburg (Newtown) is the subject of another police investigation against the Star, sister newspaper to The Argus, in terms of the Prisons Act.

The charge is that by recently using an uncensored version of the picture which includes John Vorster Square the Star illegally published a photograph of a prison.

On Monday a warrant officer visited the editor of the Star to inform him of the alleged contravention of the Prisons Act and to ask if he wished to make a statement.

The editor, Mr Harvey Tyson, declined to make a formal, signed statement, but told the officer: "This shows how silly the law has become. I hope this case will demonstrate once and for all how imperative it is that the Prisons Act and similar laws be reformed. These laws don't curb criminals, they damage South Africa."

The matter is serious for many reasons, one being that a conviction could render illegal most pictures showing the layout of most towns in South Africa. Calendars and tourist posters — even pictures taken by sightseers on high buildings — might prove to be contraventions of the law should they inadvertently include the local prison, any police station, or even a prison van.

Sketches are also banned, which means that if the Prisons Act is implemented fully even town planning documents could be illegal.

Every sketch or picture involving any prison, or police cell, or lock-up,

or "place for the reception, confinement, training or treatment of persons liable to detention in custody" is forbidden unless the permission of the Commissioner of Police has been obtained in writing.

The Star, in common with most publications, has innocently published many aerial views in the

past, without taking the law literally and seeking permission to publish.

The photograph for which the Star is now the subject of a police investigation is an aerial view of Newtown, at the western edge of Johannesburg's central business district.

The photograph was

taken from an aircraft by the Star and published to illustrate an investigation into the growth, and lack of integrated planning, of an area which is one of the fastest-developing metropolitan zones in South Africa.

All the main features of the area were labelled in the picture — including John Vorster Square

For pres
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Cape Tow

(3) No.

Vice-Admiral R Chamorro: residence in Republic

*10. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether Vice-Admiral Ruben Jacinto Chamorro took up residence in the Republic; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was his status in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937;

(2) whether this status changed at any time; if so, (a) on what date and (b) in what respects;

(3) whether he has left the Republic; if so, on what date?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) According to the records of the Department of Internal Affairs Vice-Admiral Chamorro came to the Republic of South Africa on 14 June 1979 to take up the position of Attaché at the Argentinian Embassy. The exemption provided for in section 12 of the Aliens Act, 1937, was applicable.

(2) (a) and (b) He vacated his post with the embassy in February 1983. In terms of section 12(2) of the Aliens Act, 1937, he became a prohibited person on 31 May 1983.

(3) Yes, on 19 February 1984.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I gather from reports that the admiral applied for a temporary residence permit at the end of last year. Is the hon the Minister aware of that and can he tell us whether the admiral stayed in South Africa during the period when he was declared a prohibited

immigrant and when he applied for a temporary residence permit, which, I think, was in November or December last year?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the Department of Internal Affairs was informed of Chamorro's changed status by the Department of Foreign Affairs in March. There was then an indication that he wanted to apply for permanent residence and that he had already bought a house in Pretoria. Owing to the exceptional circumstances, namely the case of a diplomat who wanted to settle in the country after the expiry of his terms of service, pending his application no steps were taken to remove him from the country. Then he did not apply for permanent residence, but in fact applied for a temporary work permit late in 1983. While the necessary enquiries in respect of this application were still in progress, it became known that the Argentine Government wanted him to return to the Argentine in connection with an investigation into alleged crimes. Under these circumstances his application was refused and he was ordered to leave South Africa. He departed on 19 February.

M Bazan: visa

*11. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether one Marta Bazan applied for a visa to visit the Republic; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) for what purpose did she apply for a visa;

(2) whether she entered the Republic; if so, when;

(3) whether she was in possession of a valid passport; if so, what was the nationality of this passport;

(4) whether she has left the Republic; if so, when; if not, what is her present status in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937;

(5) whether his Department has taken any steps in regard to this person; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The Department has no record of Marta Bazan.

Telephones: tapping

*12. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether (a) a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or (b) any other person disguised himself as a senior police officer and obtained a list of persons whose telephones are allegedly being tapped; if so, (i) when, (ii) what is the name of the person concerned and (iii) what are the circumstances surrounding the matter;

(2) whether his Department has taken any steps as a result; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Falls away.

327 *Howard Q. 601,*
Telephones: tapping
2/3/84 *449*
*13. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether the telephones of any persons are being tapped; if so,

(2) whether his Department keeps a list of persons whose telephones are being tapped; if so, who has access to this list;

(3) whether his Department has made this list available to any branch of the South African Police; if so, (a) to which branch and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications):

(1) Yes;

(2) no;

(3) falls away.

Civil Aviation Advisory Committee

*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the terms of appointment of the members of the Civil Aviation Advisory Committee expired in 1983; if not, when do they expire; if so, on what date did they expire;

(2) whether new members have been appointed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be appointed; if so, (i) who are these members and (ii) for what period have they been appointed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. On 30 November 1983.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) Messrs I F Naude, P F Huddleston, M G Willemse, H J van Wyk, D E Ackerman, R C Anderson, J J M van Zyl, T B Rood, P J M Corbin, J D Dickson, D Novick, C Z A Beek, N C Harrison, S Immelman, D Blijnant, P van Hoven,

copy links
3/3/84

Now, what about Mandela?

A H HEARD looks at implications for South Africa of the release of Swapo's founder.

AFTER the *kragdadigheid*, inevitably, comes the accommodation. Such is the reality of Southern Africa where ruling whites find themselves overtaken by history. In the long run, if they decide to fight and not accommodate, they are outgunned.

This reality lies behind the release from prison this week of Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, the Swapo founder. It lay behind the release of black nationalists in what was then Rhodesia and of numerous others under colonial rule in Africa, which presaged the end of white rule in those countries.

Although South Africa is the toughest nut to crack, white rule in Africa is all over bar the shouting. This truth has finally entered all but the most obdurate craniums of white nationalist South Africa, leading to very cautious policy adjustment. And the inevitable question, not directly related to Toivo but of growing pertinence, is: When will the South African black nationalists be released?

Sabotage

It is now 20 years since Nelson Mandela and his Rivonia colleagues were imprisoned for life for planning sabotage. And life means life for political prisoners. A murderer can get away with an effective seven or eight years. Yet black nationalists who did far less, sabotage-wise, in the sixties than white extremists did in the wartime forties, languish in jail on Robben Island, where there is a view, and in Pollsmoor, fast against Muizenberg mountain.

Robey Leibbrandt, convicted of high treason during World War II, was rapidly released, with others, by the new Nationalist government in 1948 — as folk heroes. By contrast, but ironically, Mandela and his colleagues become folk heroes by remaining in prison. For it has become axiomatic that the longer political prisoners of note are kept in jail, the greater their reputation.

Many South African whites would doubt this, not knowing of the attention the world regularly gives to Mandela, hardly aware of the honours bestowed on him and the serious attention given to his person, his health and welfare by governments, prestigious bodies and influ-

ential individuals abroad.

This ignorance is born of the simple fact that as a banned person he cannot be quoted inside South Africa, and as a prisoner his life of incarceration is shrouded in the clammy grasp of the Prisons Act, which renders impossible independent scrutiny of prisons.

So a misunderstanding arises. Many white South Africans are comforted by the thought that this dangerous man, as they see him, is safely out of the way. People abroad, and, as polls have indicated, a very large percentage of black South Africans, are intensely aware of Mandela and what he stands for.

And, all the time, the imprisoned black leader can do no wrong. Unlike ordinary mortals outside prison, he cannot make the mistakes of the Bothas, the Buthlezis, the Shipangas, the Thatchers, the Mitterrands or the Cherenkos. He is insulated from error by the constraints placed on him by life in prison.

How lucky, some would say. Yet 20 years in prison, eclipsing the ordeal of Dickens's Dr Manette in pre-revolutionary Paris in "A Tale of Two Cities", is a formidable assault on the mind and body, and there are powerful compassionate grounds why he should be released, with his long-suffering colleagues.

Growing influence

If not on compassionate grounds, his release should be granted on *realpolitik* grounds, as seen by white nationalists. His incarceration, far from reducing his influence, is causing it to grow.

And if not on that convincing ground, he should be released because the time is approaching when black and white nationalisms must reach an accommodation, and, as with Toivo's release in SWA/Namibia, Mandela's is a prerequisite in South Africa.

In 1981, at the time of the Geneva talks with Swapo, a Nationalist newspaper editor predicted that the day would come when the government would sit down at the negotiating table with the African National Congress. Too true. This cannot happen while its leader is in prison.

Doubt on Mandela release

APR 1984
321
From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The African National Congress would not accept Nelson Mandela's release from prison if it were conditional on his being confined to Transkei, sources close to the organization's leadership said yesterday.

They were reacting to reports that the South African Government had offered to release Mandela if he agreed to live in Transkei.

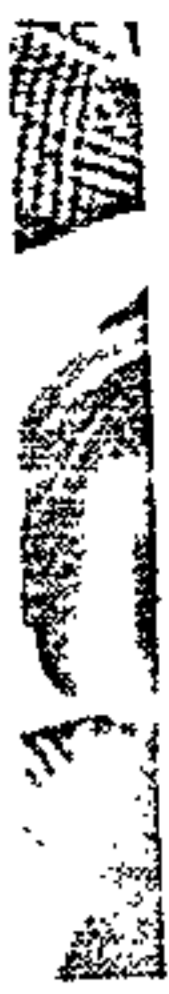
The sources said they doubted that Mandela would accept the offer.

The offer was reportedly made by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, through the President of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, who is a cousin of Mandela.

The offer was conveyed by Mr Matanzima to Mrs Winnie Mandela after she had consulted her husband in prison on February 18.

Sources close to the ANC said yesterday that the ANC had not been consulted on the possibility of Mandela's release.

"The ANC would not accept any condition confining him to Transkei. If he is released he must be released in South Africa," the sources said.



Mr J R Dendy Young

Advocate brutally beaten and robbed

Staff Reporter

MR J R DENDY Young, SC, a Cape Town advocate and former Chief Justice of Botswana, was found unconscious in a ditch after being brutally assaulted and robbed by two men metres from his Kenilworth home.

Mrs Patricia Dendy Young said today her husband, 76, who has served as a judge in Rhodesia, was found by a neighbour minutes after he was attacked in Greenfield Road, opposite a block of flats at 6.30pm on Tuesday while walking from Harfield Road station to his home.

She said he was now in a "satisfactory condition" in Groote Schuur Hospital and would have surgery soon to reconstruct his face.

BROKEN NOSE

"His nose is broken, his right eyelid is cut and his skull is fractured. His face is twice its normal size. He is totally unrecognisable.

"Doctors are to operate on his right eyelid and wire his face together," a distraught Mrs Dendy Young said.

Her husband was found by a neighbour, Mr Ian Vivian, who brought him to the house before he was taken by ambulance to Groote Schuur Hospital, where he was admitted to the intensive-care unit.

"I can't thank him enough. He really saved my husband's

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The skeleton of a past vote against the United States ban on Rhodesian chrome imports was hauled out of Senator Gary Hart's cupboard by Waller Mondale today as the two stepped up their slugging match for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Desperately seeking something to counter Hart's stunning succession of victories in three New England primaries, Mondale flourished the fact that while he had supported the reimposition of the Rhodesian chrome embargo in Congress Hart had voted against it.

As the candidates intensified their campaigning for what could be crucial primaries in the southern states, where black votes will be important, Mondale depicted Hart's vote on the Rhodesian issue as a blemish on his civil rights record.

Big boost

Mondale's bid for the southern votes was given a big boost today when he was endorsed by Coretta Scott King, who as widow of the assassinated civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King, has great influence among blacks.

Hart is expected to score another victory on Saturday in the Wyoming Democratic Party caucuses. But the southern states could be a different story.

Three important southern states — Florida, Georgia and Alabama — will be among the six states holding primaries on Tuesday, March 13.

Because of the large number of delegates the three send to the national convention at which the party's presidential candidate will be chosen, the contestants are taking the primaries there very seriously.

Bitter attack

Meanwhile the Rev Jesse Jackson has launched a bitter attack on Mr Mondale, noting



Mrs Winnie Mandela in Cape Town today.

Forces kill two Swapo

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Security force units have killed two more Swapo guerrillas in eastern SWA/Namibia's Rietfontein farming bloc, bringing the insurgent death toll to five.

It is "practically certain" that the group of 14 armed guerrillas infiltrated the territory from Botswana.

But a police spokesman has dismissed speculation that this could be the beginning of a "second front" in Swapo's bush war.

Security force trackers have found tracks leading back into Botswana, indicating that some of the surviving insurgents

have already left the territory. Police say the insurgents were first spotted on Tuesday night.

Counter-insurgency units were rushed to the Rietfontein Herero farming bloc on Tuesday. It is about 300km due east of Windhoek.

They killed three of the insurgents on that same day in three separate contacts.

Yesterday two more shot dead in one contact.

Asked about a possible second front in the war, a police spokesman said it was clear the incident was an isolated one.

Blind singer Clarence Carter arrives in city

Staff Reporter

BLIND American soul singer Clarence Carter arrived in Cape Town today on the last leg of his phenomenally successful South African tour.

Carter, 48, played to a capacity house in the 50th performance of the tour in Port Elizabeth last night.

"The crowds have been tremendous. In Durban we had to do three shows in a row to meet the demand. Two shows in East London were a bad mistake because we couldn't reach all the people who wanted to see the performance," he said.

In a jovial mood, he told reporters that the format of his show, which carries a 4-21 a

Mrs Mandela visits husband in Pollsmoor

Staff Reporter

MRS Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, visited her husband at Pollsmoor Prison today amid new hopes that he might be released after more than 20 years' imprisonment.

Hopes of an early release for Mr Mandela have been raised by the release of Swapo leader Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and by the recent offer of Chief Kaizer Matanzima, President of Transkei, of conditional freedom.

It is believed the offer was conveyed to Mandela at Pollsmoor today and, through him, to fellow ANC leader Walter Sisulu.

There is no news yet of how the offer has been received by the two men.

Mrs Mandela was not allowed to get out of her car outside Pollsmoor today. And afterwards, in terms of her permit, she had to drive straight to the house where she has been staying in Cape Town.

Security policeman followed her from the prison to the house on the Cape Flats.

6-m strikers cripple France

PARIS. — Six-million French State employees responded today to a call for a 24-hour strike, disrupting air, rail, underground and bus transport in the biggest labour protest since the Socialists came to power in May 1981.

First Nationalist in 25 years

Staff Reporter

Food unions look West for support

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

TEN local trade unions affiliated to the International Union of Food and Allied Workers (IUF) have called on Western food unions to condemn the "rising trend of repression" against trade unions in South Africa.

The Geneva-based IUF represents food unions throughout the West and the call is likely to lead to a telegram campaign by these unions in protest at recent moves by the authorities against unions and unionists.

Its South African committee includes members of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, Council of Unions of SA and Trade Union Council of SA.

A resolution adopted by the committee this week cited the arrest of trade unionists Mr Robert Mkhize of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and Mr "Skakes" Sikhakhane of the Food, Beverage Workers Union as evidence of stepped-up police action against unionists.

Mr Sikhakhane has been charged under the Internal Security Act and Mr Mkhize under the Intimidation Act.

The resolution also cited the banning of the SA Allied Workers Union in Ciskei and the Bophutatswana authorities' decision to ban South African unions from operating in the territory.

It is understood the meeting was attended by a senior IUF official who supported the call for international food union condemnation and will take this back to the IUF's head office.

FROM 9/3/84

Mandela's wife tells him of 'release deal'

Staff Reporter

MRS Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, yesterday visited him in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison to put to him the proposal for his conditional release which is believed to have been made by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei.

While no confirmation of the proposal has yet been established, it has been speculated that Mandela would refuse the offer for his release, which would be conditional on his agreeing to move to Transkei.

The offer is believed to be open to two other senior African National Congress leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan

Mbeki

A friend with whom Mrs Mandela is staying said yesterday afternoon that Mrs Mandela would not speak to the press as she could not be quoted and could not agree to any interviews.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg legal firm acting for Mrs Mandela said she had not been in contact with the firm after the visit to Pollsmoor yesterday.

As Mrs Mandela could not be quoted, anything which arose out of the visit to her husband would be conveyed by her lawyers, he said.

Mrs Mandela spent last night in Cape Town and a second visit to her husband is scheduled for this morning.

near Lentegeur station, Mitchells Plain, where he had tried to rape her. She had asked her afterwards if she loved him, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The girl was giving evidence at the trial of Isaac Geswindt, 39, of Lentegeur, who has pleaded not guilty to charges of raping four girls — all aged between eight and 13 years — and of attempting to rape two others, aged 10 and 13. Mr Geswindt has also pleaded not guilty to three charges of robbery. The incidents all occurred in 1982.

It is alleged that Mr Geswindt approached a number of his victims outside shops where they had been sent on errands, and — offering the girls toffee apples in return for buying him cigarettes — led them to nearby bushes where he raped them.

The girl told the court she had been walking at the station where she had bought a weekly train ticket when she had felt something sharp sticking in her back. "It was a man with a knife," she said.

The man had then led her to bushes alongside the railway line. "He

She said that the man had stopped assaulting her when a car came past. "He asked me if I loved him. I did answer him. He said he was going to take me to his house." The girl had taken the train ticket and about R1 from her before she had been arrested.

After Mr Geswindt's arrest, the girl had attended an identification parade at Manenberg police station. She had pointed out Mr Geswindt as her attacker.

Mr Robert Saaier, Mitchell's Plain, who knows one of Mr Geswindt's alleged victims, told the court he had spotted Mr Geswindt standing outside a shop in Woodlands.

Mr Saaier said he had seen a young girl walk out of the shop and give Mr Geswindt a packet of cigarettes.

Because Mr Geswindt had fitted a police description of the attacker, he and a friend, with the help of the owner, had taken him to the police.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Acting Justice Kitzler sat with two assessors, Mr P Tansley and Mr L P Francis. Mr W C Viljoen appeared for the State and L M Malan appeared as Deo for Mr Geswindt.

M & H FACTORY SHOPS

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M&H

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VOORTREKKER ROAD

PERTH ROAD

MAITLAND

Escaped prisoner wounded, captured

Crime Reporter

AN escaped convict was shot in the leg after a detective spotted him walking next to the National Road in a prison uniform and chased him into a Joostenbergvlakte vineyard on Wednesday.

The 23-year-old convict, who was serving a 12-month sentence for possession of dagga, had escaped from a work

party near Paarl on Tuesday, a spokesman for the SA Prisons Services said yesterday.

Detective Warrant Officer C W Geldenhuys was driving past on his way to Cape Town about 8.30am when he saw the convict, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan C litz, said yesterday.

Two shots were fired during the chase, one of which struck the man in the right knee, he said.

The convict is being treated under guard at Tygerberg Hospital.

Two long-term prisoners were seriously injured on Wednesday night when a fellow inmate at Koelentbosch Prison, near Stellenbosch, attacked them with a sharp instrument, a SAPS spokesman said.

Their names are being withheld until the families have been notified.

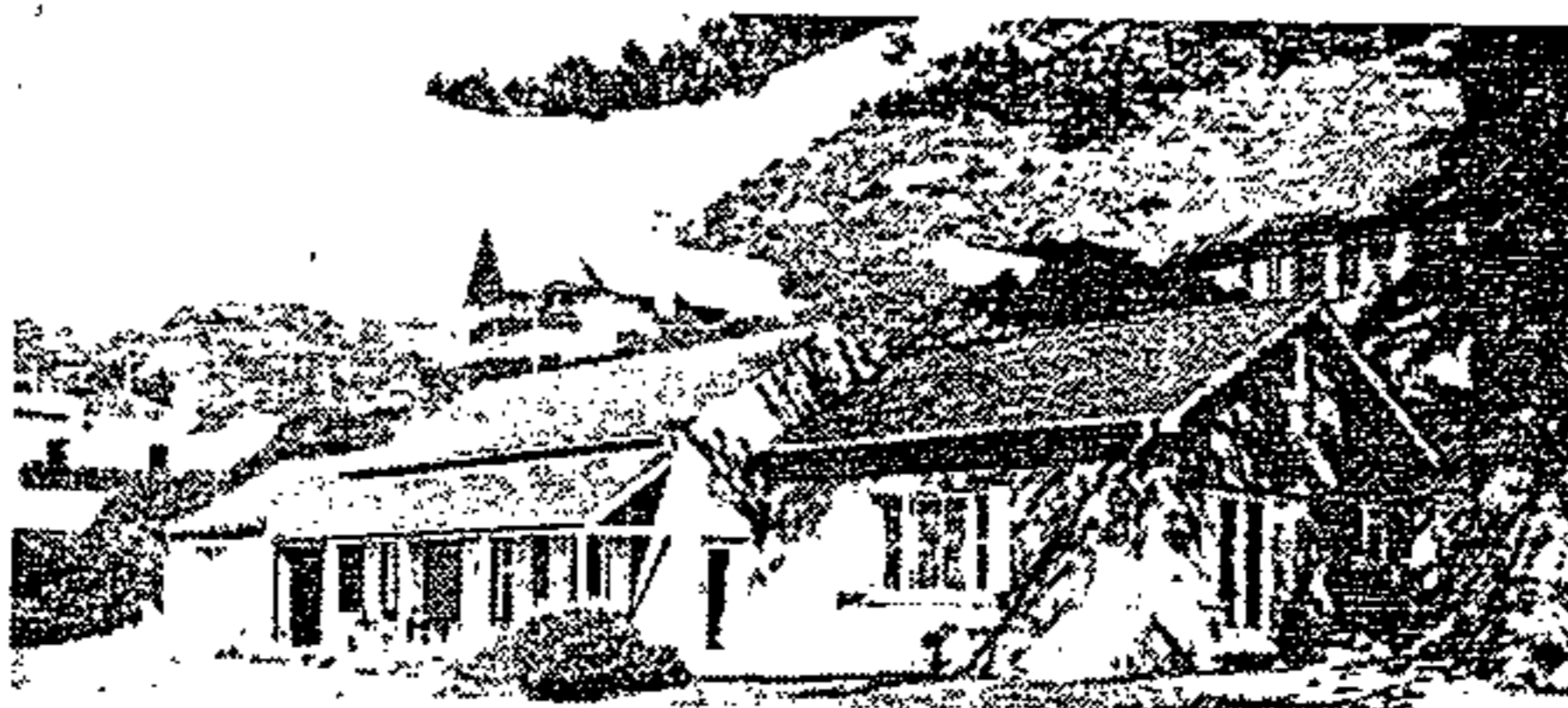
The two injured men were taken to Stellenbosch Hospital.

Sotheby's (Founded 1744)

THE SALE OF THE HOUSE AND CONTENTS OF SEASCAPE, ST JAMES

The property of the late Cecile Ginnes Rudaizky, including furniture, rugs, pictures and sculpture, silver, glass, ceramics, books and general household contents which will be sold by auction by

SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD
ON MONDAY, 12th MARCH 1984 at 10.00am precisely



at Seascape, 128 Main Road, St James
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On view: Saturday 10th & Sunday 11th March

the facts

THE scholarsh awards of full academi

Govt seeks ban on petrol news

327
Cape Times 12/3/84

Political Staff

THE Government is seeking to place what amounts to a blanket ban on all news and information concerning petroleum products — including, it seems, discussion of the subject or comment by individuals.

But it appears that the right of Members of Parliament to raise matters related to petroleum in the House of Assembly, and the right of the press to report their speeches will not be legislated against directly.

Tightening

The Petroleum Products Amendment Bill, details of which were published in Cape Town at the weekend, seeks to further tighten the almost totally restrictive laws governing what may be published about any matter concerning petroleum products.

Although officials of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs have declined to discuss the exact intention of the Bill, it is understood that there was concern in government circles that information believed to be potentially harmful to South Africa's oil supplies was still leaking through loopholes in the exist-

ing tough restrictions.

When the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, gave notice in Parliament last week of his intention to introduce the Bill, a senior Progressive Federal Party spokesman, Mr John Malcomess, expressed the fear that the proposed measure might be aimed at curbing the right of MPs to speak in Parliament on petroleum matters or at preventing press reports of their speeches.

There has been speculation that the proposed measure could prevent the publication of news of pending court actions involving petroleum products.

The news of such an action involving Sasol, the Strategic Fuel Fund and a number of individuals, and reported to involve more than R200-million, was reported in the Sunday Express two weeks ago.

Questions on the matter were asked in Parliament last week by Mr Malcomess, who was told by Mr Steyn that the court action involved claims for commissions on oil sales.

The proposed amendment bill aims to tighten up and extend the defi-

nition of the term "publish" to include any "written or oral release, announcement, disclosure, conveyance or comment" between individuals.

Penalties will remain as they are at present — a fine of up to R7 000 or seven years' imprisonment.

At present, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs must give permission for the publication of information, but it is now proposed that he also be empowered to stipulate conditions for publication.

Early last year Mr Malcomess severely embarrassed the government by quoting in Parliament from Lloyd's Law Reports which detailed the massive Salem oil fraud in which the government was sold a tanker-load of stolen oil.

After Mr Malcomess's speech in Parliament had been widely reported, the then Minister for Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, tried to ban further publication.

But the Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, reaffirmed the privilege of MPs to speak in the Assembly and the general right of the press to report their speeches.

Eviction govt

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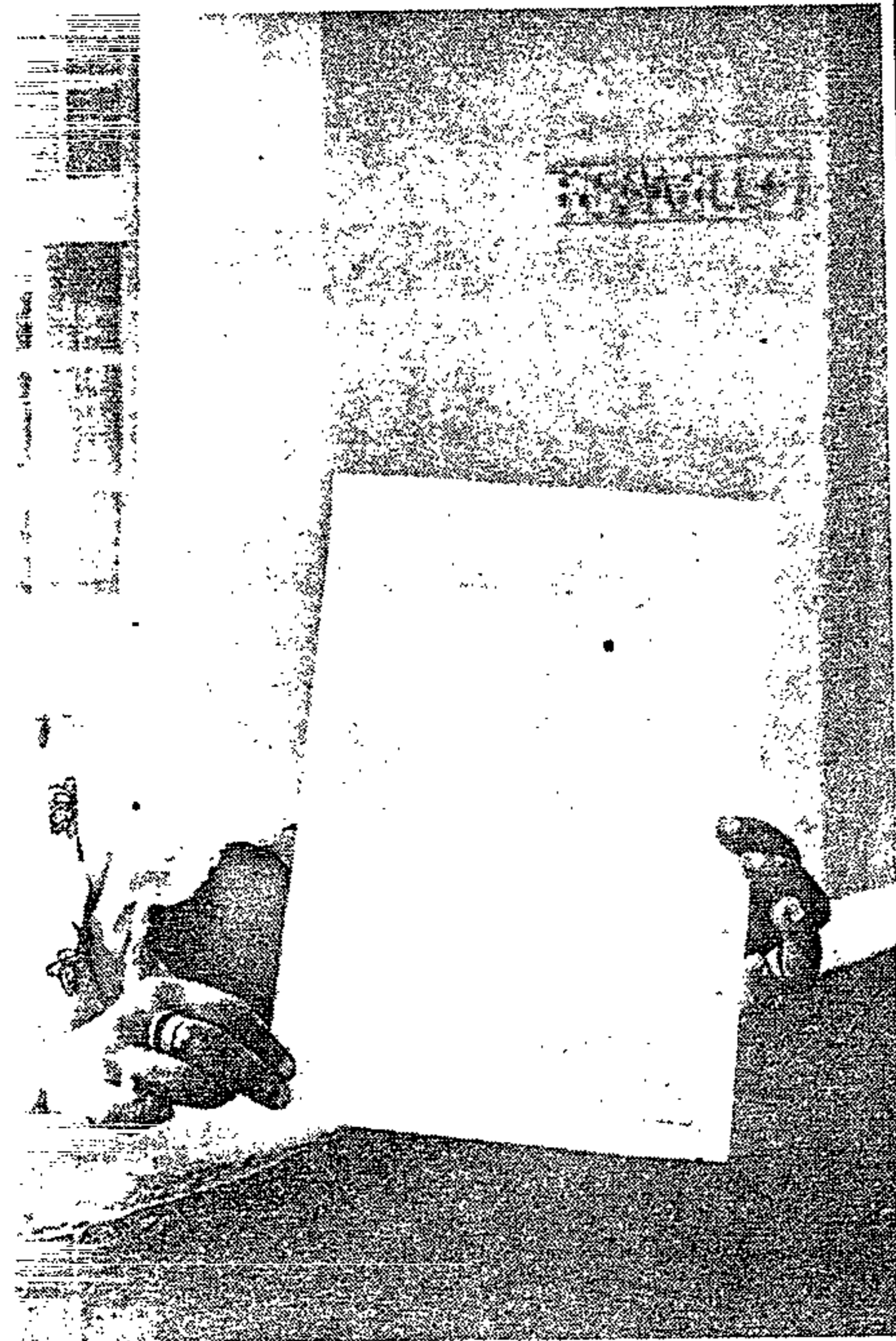
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He added that the woman on whom it had been served had refused to sign the document, dated February 29 this year and effective from June 1.

He and his executive had visited Lansdowne at the weekend to establish if any more eviction notices had been served and to exhort the affected families not to move.

Nearly 150 white residents of Lansdowne have signed a petition opposing the removals.

Last week, Mr Kotze, said he had no intention of stopping the removals.



... ice to terminate occupation" served on her mother.

in Cape accidents

By yesterday afternoon, the two men — both aged about 30 — had not been identified.

● In a head-on collision on Saturday afternoon on the national road between Wolsely and Ceres, a man was killed and a woman and four children were seriously injured. The man has been identified as Mr Thomas Jonas.

The woman, Mrs Aletta du Plessis, 29, of ...

SA: No US city funds ruling

Own Correspondent WASHINGTON. — The United States Congress has opted not to challenge the District of Columbia's proposal to take city funds out of firms doing business with South Africa.

The ...

7" 12/3/84

Leader of ANC rejects offer

Own Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — It is understood that Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, would defy any attempt to release him and restrict him to the Transkei.

Mandela, whose wife Winnie visited him last week to convey an offer of conditional release, turned down the offer.

He apparently still rejects the homelands policy and is committed to the Freedom Charter and the banned ANC.

It is understood that he would not accept any conditions if he were released. He is determined to return to his home in Soweto and will not stay in Transkei.

This ends a week of speculation about Mandela's freedom, which began when it was disclosed that President K D Matanzima of Transkei had offered him his freedom on the condition that he lived in Transkei.

Denial

It also emerged that Mr Matanzima had attempted to meet two other jailed ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki. Both had refused to meet him.

The South African Government has denied any knowledge of a freedom offer to Mandela, saying it was not even under consideration.

But Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, the Swapo leader recently released from Robben Island, said last week that the request to Mbeki to meet Mr Matanzima had been conveyed by a prison official.

It has also been reported that the offer to Sisulu was made by a senior South African policeman.

The offer to Mandela was conveyed through his wife, who travelled to Transkei recently to meet Mr Matanzima.

Mandela has been in prison for 21 years. He was sentenced with Sisulu, Mbeki and a number of others to life imprisonment at the Rivonia trial of 1964.

TV
1 & 2
tonight

- 3.57: Programme Schedule
- 4.00: News
- 4.08: One Life to Live. The dramas of the Buchanan family.
- 4.35: The Monday Magazine. Antoinette Silvestri gives tips on how to buy pearls. An interview with Heather Fauling, a South African woman who has made it to the top of the architectural world in New York. A chat with Christopher Dingle on a publication which simplifies every-day legal matters. A look at loneliness. A pen-pal club for handicapped people.
- 4.50: Forest Town Fables
- 5.03: Hand in Hand. Bible stories
- 5.10: Perspective. Rampaging Carbons. The possible effects on the world climate of the burning of fossil fuels.
- 5.40: Amateur Naturalist. The Cost Of High Living. Gerald and Lee Durrell explore the Canadian Rocky Mountains.
- 6.00: News
- 6.14: Video 2. College of Magic in Cape Town. Demonstration with St John's Ambulance cadet. Crowning of the Sunday Times Miss South Africa. Wild Life poster competition.
- 6.42: Bea Prepared. Handy hints with Bea Reed.
- 6.49: Key To Knowledge. Fibex Krill. Twelve countries, including South Africa, are participating in a 10-year world programme of study of the Antarctic ecosystem.
- 7.09: Knight Rider. Goliath (Part 2). Michael and KITT realize that Garthe's plan is to use Goliath to sell the missiles to the revolutionary Tsombe Kune.
- 8.00: Nuus
- 8.29: Weer
- 8.43: Verslag. A look at the proposed new system of university subsidies.
- 9.12: Afrikaanse Drama Seisoen. Die Fluiter. A criminal nicknamed Die Fluiter is released after 15 years in prison for armed robbery and the murder of a policeman. He is an embittered man who has decided to take revenge on the three people who took part in the robbery with him but left him in the lurch. Produced by Paul Eilers.
- 10.44: Nuus
- 10.59: Dagsluiting. Eric Lewis.

TV2

- 6.05: Ikhaya Labantwana (Pre-School Education Programme). Duck and friends show the children that a national heritage is something to be proud of.
- 6.15: Upunki Nomfaki (Poufi and Fouki).
- 6.20: Apha Naphaya. Thipa is bored and getting in everybody's way. He feels that everyone picks on him because he's so small. The Discovery Machine feels sorry for him and shows him how some big animals live.
- 6.43: Umbhalo Oqinisekile/Inkqubo Ngcaciso
- 7.00: Iindaba (News)
- 7.13: Ezomsebenzi (The World of Work). A look at mass-production.
- 7.35: Ezisematheni/Undaba-Mlonyeni (Actuality)
- 7.42: Comedy.
- 7.51: Johannesburg Regional Round-up
- 7.59: Women's Programme
- 8.07: Magazine Chat Show
- 8.17: Uchungechunge Lomculo Ebhayi (Music Round-up). Light music and performances by black dancers.
- 8.32: Ezemidlalo (Sport)
- 9.00: Izindaba (News)
- 9.28: Isibikezelo Sezulu (Weather)
- 9.31: Iphunga Elimnandi (Epilogue)

Many ghosts seen

LONDON. — Almost every person who took part in a British survey about the supernatural claimed to have seen a ghost, and most said they had seen into the future and believed they were telepathic, a women's magazine reported yesterday.

The monthly *Hers*, which has a circulation of about 100 000, said 93 percent of readers who had responded to a questionnaire claimed to have seen a ghost or more, mostly in their own homes.

Eighty-two percent said they had seen into the future, 81 percent believed they were telepathic and 56 percent were certain they had lived before. Sapa-AP

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Sasol trial to be held in secrecy

Cape Times 13/3/80
 324

JOHANNESBURG. — A shroud of secrecy was placed over proceedings at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday at the start of a civil claim involving millions of rands which will be fought by some of the country's most prominent lawyers.

The claim is being brought by British businessman Mr Maurice Sellier, a Middle Eastern businessman Mr Ezra Nonoo, and Trade and Technology (Holding) Ltd, a foreign company.

Defendants in the case are Sasol Ltd, the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and the honorary consul general for Peru, Mr Helge Storch-Nielsen.

At the start of yesterday's proceedings, Mr F Cilliers SC, appearing for Sasol and the Strategic Fuel Fund Association, applied for the case to be held in camera, and, if contested, that the application also be held in camera.

The application was uncontested and the order was made by Mr Justice D A Melamet. Everyone was ordered

to leave the court during the proceedings except the parties involved — including representatives of corporate defendants — their legal representatives, witnesses called to testify, and staff of the court.

Also allowed in were legal representatives of the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs who were present to hold a watching brief.

Mr Justice Melamet further ordered that no publication of the pleadings, evidence or documents before the court, legal argument or judgment on the case be allowed.

As the parties left the court building during the lunch break, many of them hurried away from the group of photographers waiting outside and those who had pictures taken would not give their names.

Mr S Kentridge SC, Mr S Cohen and Mr P Solomon appeared for Mr Sellier, Mr Nonoo, and Trade and Technology.

Mr F Cilliers SC, assisted by Mr P Streicher, appeared for Sasol and the Strategic Fuel Fund Association. Dr W E Cooper SC, assisted by Mr J du Plessis, appeared for Mr Storch-Nielsen.

Galjoen: Further restrictions imposed

Environment Reporter IN a further effort to protect seriously dwindling galjoen resources, the government has imposed strict bag limits and transportation restrictions in addition to banning sales of the Cape delicacy.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, called on the public to help conserve South Africa's diminishing line-fish resources, especially galjoen.

He said galjoen had been identified as a seriously threatened resource and would be treated as a priority.

Included in this strategy would be the

launching of an enhanced research programme involving the National Line-Fish Programme of the South African National Committee for Oceanographic Research, several universities and the Sea Fisheries Research Institute.

Mr Wiley said it had been found that a sales ban on galjoen would not ensure adequate protection. He had therefore imposed a bag limit of six galjoen a person and restricted possession and transportation to six fish only.

A notice to this effect had been published in the Government Gazette of Friday, March 2.

Monatic, Alba, Man-About-Town, Pals etc

Prince hits at media

Own Correspondent
 LONDON. — Prince Edward took another tilt at the media at the start of

PETROLEUM BILL

Curtain of secrecy

Fm 16/3/82
As the mysterious court case involving Sasol and the Strategic Fuel Fund Association (SFFA) got under way this week, gov-

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ernment moved to further tighten secrecy about SA's fuel supplies.

The Petroleum Products Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament, extends the already wide-ranging prohibition on the publication of details about oil supplies. It may also have the effect of preventing the publi-

cation of MPs' parliamentary speeches on the subject.

Although officials deny the new Bill will in any way infringe on the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act (under which MPs in the House have total freedom of speech, subject only to the Speaker's au-

thority), opposition spokesmen are concerned it could effect the protection the press enjoys in reporting parliamentary statements.

John Malcomess, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on mineral and energy affairs, points out that there have been

attempts in the past to limit press reporting on parliamentary disclosure of energy matters.

Last year, then Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Pietie du Plessis tried to prevent press reporting of Malcomess's speech revealing details of the *Salem*

affair.

The *Salem* matter has itself resurfaced. Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Danie Steyn has confirmed that a secret government report on the matter has been referred to the State attorneys for further investigation. Inevitably this has led to

speculation that prosecutions may be pending against people in SA.

The opposition is concerned that government reaction to embarrassing revelations about energy matters is simply to rush further laws on secrecy into law. They point

Continued on page 51

out that, however efficient the SFFA may be in obtaining oil supplies, its record, so far as this is known, is decidedly spotty when it comes to getting involved in deals that lead to unfavourable publicity.

Not only was it the organisation that purchased the stolen oil from the *Salem* (albeit in all innocence), but it is also one of the prime defendants in the mysterious case before the Transvaal Supreme Court in which largely overseas interests are suing Sasol, the SFFA and others.

Although the Minister is not involved in the case, he is being represented in court by lawyers appointed by the State attorneys, who are empowered to "intervene" if the interests of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs require it.

The identities of the plaintiffs are known, but the interests they represent remain a mystery. Maurice Sellier, in whose name the case is being brought, is said to be a British barrister — but his name does not appear on the British bar list. Nor is Trade and Technology Holdings (Ltd), a company involved in the case, listed by the British companies' office.

Lawyers point out that the Sasol/SFFA case is not the only one involving huge sums of money being heard in absolute secrecy by SA courts. The case in which Johannesburg businessman Taki Xenopolous is suing free-spending Italian expatriate Marino Chiavelli for some R70m is being heard in the same secrecy.

The opposition does not object to secrecy necessary to protect SA's fuel supplies. But, in the light of the *Salem* case and of talk surrounding the court cases, there is inevitably the suspicion that secrecy is cloaking inefficiency — or worse.

NEWS

16/3/84

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PARL

Telephone tapping — Munnik answers critics

Parliamentary Staff

NO SPECIAL list of people whose telephones were tapped was kept by his department, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, has told the Assembly.

In a clash with the official Opposition he said he was not interested in seeing whose telephones were being tapped.

The issue of telephone tapping was raised by opposition speakers during the second-reading debate on the post office budget.

At one stage the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, asked the Minister: "Have you ever listened in to me, yes or no?"

Dr Munnik did not give a direct answer. He said Dr Slabbert could not "get away with that kind of thing" and accused the official Opposition of blaming the Government for telephone tapping while it (the Opposition) did not have the courage to call for the scrapping of legislation authorising phone tapping under certain circumstances.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) accused the Government by way of interjections of abusing the system.

Earlier, Dr Munnik said telephone communications to and from particular persons were intercepted when this was "essential in the interests of State security."

This was also done in all other countries in the Western world, Dr Munnik said.

In terms of legislation which had the support of the Opposition, telephones could be tapped under certain conditions for state security, intelligence services and military services.

Referring to an election challenge from Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht that the Minister should say his telephone was not tapped, Dr Munnik said: "We have better things to do than to tape the telephone of the honorable Leader of the Conservative Party."

"I cannot see that he falls into the particular category of being a problem to state security."

Explaining what happened when a person's telephone was tapped, Dr Munnik said an opposition impression appeared to be that the department had a person in "a dark little office" who adds names to a list of people whose phones were tapped, or deleted names after a period.

"When we receive a request for a telephone to be

tapped, if you want to call it that, it is dealt with by a particular official and he puts it through to the particular area where it needs to be done. He does not keep a list of everybody," Dr Munnik said.

A person's telephone could be tapped for six months and it then stopped automatically.

"There is therefore no problem with telephone tapping. It is done all over the world where necessary in the state interest."

When the Minister gave an emphatic assurance that no special list was kept of people whose telephones were tapped, Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) interjected: "In answer to my question you said there was a list."

Dr Munnik then said Mr Widman did not seem to read his answers properly.

"If the honorable member has proof that I said that, he can show it to me after my speech," the Minister added.



Dr L A P A Munnik

Overspending charge 'untrue'

Parliamentary Staff

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, has told the Assembly that opposition charges of "gross overspending" by his department were untrue.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the post office budget, he said it had been necessary to spend money on the change-over to the electronic telephone system throughout the country.

In doing this the post office was following world trends in telecommunications and was not just spending money for the sake of spending.

The whole infrastructure of the country had changed and the department was keeping pace with developments.

The new electronic system would cut down telephone maintenance costs as there were no moving parts to replace as in the case of the old electro-mechanical equipment.

Dr Munnik said the department was planning to put in another 300 000 telephones this year. This would generate more revenue and capital.

Rejecting criticism from Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow), the Minister said the Opposition's spokesman had expressed shock and disappointment at the post office budget.

tion only applies to loans and if there is no obligation on the to repay the funds advanced there is the exception is accordingly not where the director proceeds at his own expense on company business; tion to pay for the expenses is s obligation, there is no loan in place - see letter by Prof. B.J.S. A.C.A., August 1977.

granted bona fide in the ordinary any's business, which includes larly carrying on the business of the 5226(2)(c).

1 641 people declared bankrupt

A TOTAL of 1 880 companies were placed under compulsory liquidation during 1983, says the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

He was answering a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville).

In reply to a further question from Mr Schwarz, Mr Coetsee said 1 641 people had been declared bankrupt in the country's six divisions of the Supreme Court during the same period. — Sapa.

'Archaic' rule to be dropped

Parliamentary Staff
THE Government has agreed to scrap an "archaic" provision in the Post Office Service Act which forces women employees into "voluntary retirement" when they marry.

Calling for the abolition of the provision, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said it was "quite wrong" that women employees had this "Sword of Damocles hanging over their heads".

"It is high time that this archaic provision is scrapped from the statute book. Why should a women face automatic dismissal just because she gets married?"

VOLUNTARILY

"It does not happen to a man, so why should it happen to a woman?"

The section states that "a female officer who marries shall be deemed to have voluntarily retired in contemplation of the marriage with effect from the date of her marriage".

It also provides for a board which can decide — with the approval of the Minister — that a married woman can be retained in the service of the the department.

Mr Hulley said it was "not enough" to say that

the Board was lenient in its application of the section.

"This is commendable, but the point is that marriage as such should not be seen to be a penalty, or in any way a reason for changing the work status of an officer of the post office who happens to be female.

"It does not matter how lenient the Board might be in exercising its discretion, no person should face such potential penalties.

"It is the principle of discrimination on the basis of sex that is objectionable," he said.

Statistics quoted by Mr Hulley showed that 37 of the 646 women who had had their employment terminated in terms of the section in 1982/1983 had not been retained.

AGREED

Replying, Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Post and Telecommunications said he "completely agreed" with Mr Hulley.

"I don't think the clause should be retained."

Dr Munnik said the Act was being revised and the clause would be removed.

He added that about half of the post office staff were women.

RSM 19/3/84 (32)

Security Police ordered to return Azapo magazine

DURBAN. — The police were ordered to return 1 113 copies of the magazine, Frank Talk, to the national organiser of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) on Saturday, after an urgent interdict was brought to the Durban Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice J. M. Didcott found the authorities had insufficient evidence that the magazine, containing speeches by the late Steve Biko, could further the objects of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

Security Police confiscated copies of the publication last weekend.

Earlier, Justice Didcott said some aims of black consciousness corresponded with those of the former Bantu Affairs Department — "such as promoting self reliance and developing pride in black institutions."

He ordered the police to return all except 25 copies to Azapo national organiser, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, and ordered the Minister of Law and Order to pay costs. — Sapa.

CPA Tracts
24/8/84
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Cradock boycott meetings banned

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Magistrate of Cradock, Mr Andre Groenewald, yesterday placed a ban on local meetings of the Cradock Residents' Association and the Cradock Youth Association, effective from midday yesterday to noon tomorrow.

Major Annelize Melville, acting police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed that the ban was in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The ban follows the prolonged boycott of classes at seven black primary and secondary schools in Cradock.

It also comes in the wake of a personal visit to the town on Thursday by the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, and Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP MPC for Walmer.

'Tense'

After his visit, Mr Andrew said the "situation surrounding black schooling in Cradock is extremely tense".

Last week, Mr H K Blackie, Circuit Inspector of the Department of Education and Training at Graaff-Reinet, warned parents in circulars that if pupils did not return to school on March 27, the pupils would be struck off school registers or the schools would be closed.

Black schools are currently on holiday and the second term begins on Tuesday, March 27.

Fosatu man's son drowns on border

~~1/27~~

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city pass

7/3/84

THE SON of East London's branch organiser for the Federation of SA Trade Unions has drowned mysteriously on the Lesotho border after disappearing in January.

Nineteen-year-old Sicelo Zweliyazuza Fazzie is the second Fazzie son to die in Lesotho — his brother Mzwanele, 20, was one of those who died in the SA Defence Force raid on Maseru in De-

By BENITO PHILLIPS

cember, 1982.

The boy's father, Duncan Village resident Cornelius Judah Fazzie, said Sicelo left home on January 26 with a man who had asked for help in getting to Maseru.

"They told me they would definitely be back the next weekend, but we didn't hear a thing until February 14, when I got a surprise visit from some Lesotho National University students.

"They told me they heard Sicelo had

drowned in the Orange River, so we went to investigate."

Mr Fazzie eventually confirmed with the police in Sterkspruit that his son and another man had been found dead on the bank of the Orange.

What puzzled Mr Fazzie was that the man who went to his son had returned to Duncan Village unharmed — and hadn't said a thing about his son.

"He didn't bother to come and see us, or get a message to us," Mr Fazzie said.

"I hunted high and low for that man. And when I eventually tracked him down, he refused to discuss the matter with me."

Sicelo Fazzie will be buried in Duncan Village cemetery tomorrow.



SICELO FAZZIE, drowned.

~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~ (327)
Saw 27/3/89
SAP mum on house searches

Police headquarters in Pretoria has not commented on Mozambican news agency reports that SA Security Police were conducting house searches in the Eastern Transvaal after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. But in a statement released today on the alleged search for members of the Mozambique National Resistance, the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, said the SAP was "not involved in the recent searches in Mozambique.

"It is stressed, however, that the SAP will not hesitate to act should any individual or organisation be involved in any activity within the Republic which might jeopardise the agreement between the Republic and Mozambique. We are anxious to ensure that the provisions of the accord relating to the SAP are observed".

Police react to Bishop's Cradock claims

E. Post
29/3/84

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By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

POLICE are satisfied that their actions at Cradock, in breaking up a meeting at the Ascension Church Hall in Lingelihle, were "proper" and that the minimum force was used.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, was commenting on a letter by the Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev Bruce Evans, which appeared in the Evening Post yesterday.

In the letter the Bishop said a report in Monday's Evening Post on events in Lingelihle township in Cradock did not match details given him by several people in Cradock.

Bishop Evans said the most important error was the claim that the meeting in the church hall was "illegal".

In his letter he said that before allowing the use of

the hall it was ascertained that the proposed students' meeting was not covered by the banning order.

He said the students had called the meeting to decide whether to return to school when the schools reopened on Tuesday.

At the meeting the security police had been approached and asked not to interfere. But when this was refused the meeting was stopped.

According to his information, while the people were leaving in an orderly fashion tear-gas canisters were thrown into the Hall and pandemonium broke loose.

Major Van Rooyen said that although the meeting was professed to be convened by the student organisation the police were satisfied that it was the office bearers of the "Cradock Residents' Association" who held the meeting.

D. S. Satch
30/3/84

Craddock ban extended again

PORT ELIZABETH — The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, confirmed last night that another ban had been placed on public meetings in Craddock's magisterial district and more youths arrested in connection with the prolonged boycott of black schools in the town.

Major Van Rooyen said the new ban on

meetings was effective from noon yesterday to noon tomorrow.

Yesterday four youths and a 21-year-old person were arrested and would appear in court on Monday on charges of public violence, Major Van Rooyen said. The five were all in custody.

Meanwhile, Mr Mbulelo Goniwe, organiser of the Craddock Residents' Association (CRA) and publicity

liaison officer for the Craddock Youth Association (CYA), said parents welcomed the news that the Minister of Education and Training had decided not to close the seven black schools in Craddock.

"We think it is just the right time for pupils to end their boycott of classes. The boycott cannot last throughout the year, or go on for the rest of the children's lives," Mr

Goniwe said.

He said the new ban on meetings prevented parents in the CRA or the CYA from holding meetings to discuss the schools boycott and the refusal by the Department of Education and Training to reinstate the dismissed teacher and chairman of the CRA, Mr Matthew Goniwe.

"The ban has given us a communication problem," he said. — DDC.

Meetings ban: Five held

Car. Times 30/3/66 *827*
OWN Correspondent

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Cape Times 31/8/82

Political meetings banned in Cradock

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced here last night that all public gatherings of a political nature had been banned in the magisterial district of Cradock in the Eastern Cape for the next three months.

The ban — which excludes meetings held by recognized political parties, recognized institutions or local authorities — comes into effect today.

Mr Le Grange said the meetings would be banned in terms of the Internal Security Act, in order to maintain public peace. — Sapa

REPRESSION GROWING LAWYER

Sowetan 2/4/84
By
**ZWELAKHE
SISULU**

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STATE repression in South Africa is on the increase despite the fact that there has been a decrease in the number of banned and detained people, Mrs Priscilla Jana told a meeting at the weekend.



**MRS JANA: Few ban-
nings but . . .**

Mrs Jana, an attorney, was speaking at the conference of the Federation of South African women, Fedstaw, held at Khotso House in Johannesburg on Saturday.

She said although there were less people banned or detained than was the case a year ago, repression was increasing.

"There are more people being arrested and prosecuted for trivial issues and sentences have become more severe," Mrs Jana said.

She cited the case of Solomon Mahlangu who, she said, had been

sentenced to hang even though he did not kill anybody and Sergeant Harm Van As, who was found to have been responsible for the death in detention of Paris Malatji, was only found guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced to ten years.

Referring to Nelson Mandela's rejection of his proposed conditional release, Mrs Jana said: "We always knew that our leaders would never compromise their people."

The Government had

also known that Swapo founder, Herman Toivo ja Toivo would not accept a similar conditional release and had decided to "expel" him from prison.

Sister Mary Bernard Ncube said after 300 years the process of oppression was still unfolding, but if women were united they could stop this process.

"If we want to, if we really mean to, we can stop South Africa's murderous and monstrous policies and strategies," she said.

Mrs Frances Baard, a Fedstaw stalwart and former treason trialist, said women in South Africa had featured prominently in the struggle against oppression: "We pledged that we would fight alongside our menfolk and we did exactly that during the potato boycott, the resistance to passes and the establishment of worker organisations," Mrs Baard said.

London

Savimbi

arrests: Steyn recalled

Cape Times
2/4/84

~~10-234~~ 327

Political Staff

THE ARREST by British Government agents late last week of four South Africans alleged to be arms dealers took a dramatic turn yesterday when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, recalled South Africa's Ambassador to Britain, Mr Marais Steyn, for urgent consultations on the matter.

This highly unusual step, usually reserved for matters of extreme importance, seemed to indicate that the arrest of the four men could have international repercussions and possibly severely damage South Africa's relations with Britain.

The four men are reported to be senior officials of Armscor, South Africa's highly successful State-controlled arms and ammunition production organization. Armscor executives in South Africa could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

One of the alleged arms dealers was arrested on Thursday at Heathrow Airport near London, and the other three in central London the following day. They appeared fleetingly in a Coventry court on Satur-

day and will appear again today.

According to court documents they are:

● Mr William Randolph Metelkamp, 41, a managing director from Kempton Park.

● Mr Hendrikus Jacobus Botha, 49, a director from Verwoerdburg.

● Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, 49, a financial director from Kempton Park.

● Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange, 38, an engineer from Pretoria.

They are charged together with a British export agent, Mr Jeffery Swann, 30, of Royston, Hertfordshire.

The charges relate to alleged contraventions of British customs and excise laws.

They are alleged to have been involved in the export of parts for anti-missile weaponry.

The men were arrested by customs and excise agents who are handling the case.

At their court appearance the men all pleaded not guilty. Mr Swann was released on bail. The four South Africans were remanded in police custody at Coventry.

Secret tactics

In terms of a United Nations Security Council resolution, there is a mandatory embargo against arms deals with South Africa. It is strictly applied and has in the past forced South Africa to resort to highly secret tactics to acquire military hardware needed from overseas.

The British Government notified the South African Embassy in London of the action against the four South Africans. The four men were receiving the customary diplomatic assistance from the embassy, a spokesman said at the weekend.

The men have been visited by a South African diplomat and a lawyer has been appointed to defend them.

Cape Times
Special Representative

JAMBA (south-east Angola). — Hopes of an early release for 16 British prisoners in Unita-held territory in Angola were dashed when Dr Jonas Savimbi castigated Britain for not dealing with Unita.

His ultimatum to Mrs Thatcher's government — talk to Unita or risk the non-release of its nationals — came at a remarkable bush gathering deep in south-east Angola on Friday, planned to boost Dr Savimbi's image.

He used the occasion to make a strong call, to be circulated in letters to all African heads of state, to the Western contact group and to the MPLA itself, for direct talks between Unita and

the MPLA gov in Luanda.

I had just the Britons, nervous but for, in spite of a 30-day Unita hostages the Angolan had expressed that their gov would move secure their Minutes later, vimbi dashed hopes, declar press conference does Britain, an mocracy, refuse me ... Britain cal problem."

By contrast, a Portuguese, Fi and Cape Verde promised early and Dr Savimbi "may" release Czechs — whose ment works ele



Dr Jonas Savimbi strides into the Angola — declared by Unita to be the Angola". ● More pic

Bonus bond
prize-winners
PRETORIA — The first

Bod
four

Recalled

Political Staff

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Secret tactics

In terms of a United Nations Security Council resolution, there is a mandatory embargo against arms deals with South Africa. It is strictly applied and has in the past forced South Africa to resort to highly secret tactics to acquire military hardware needed from overseas.

The British Government notified the South African Embassy in London of the action against the four South Africans. The four men were receiving the customary diplomatic assistance from the embassy, a spokesman said at the weekend.

The men have been visited by a South African diplomat and a lawyer has been appointed to defend them.

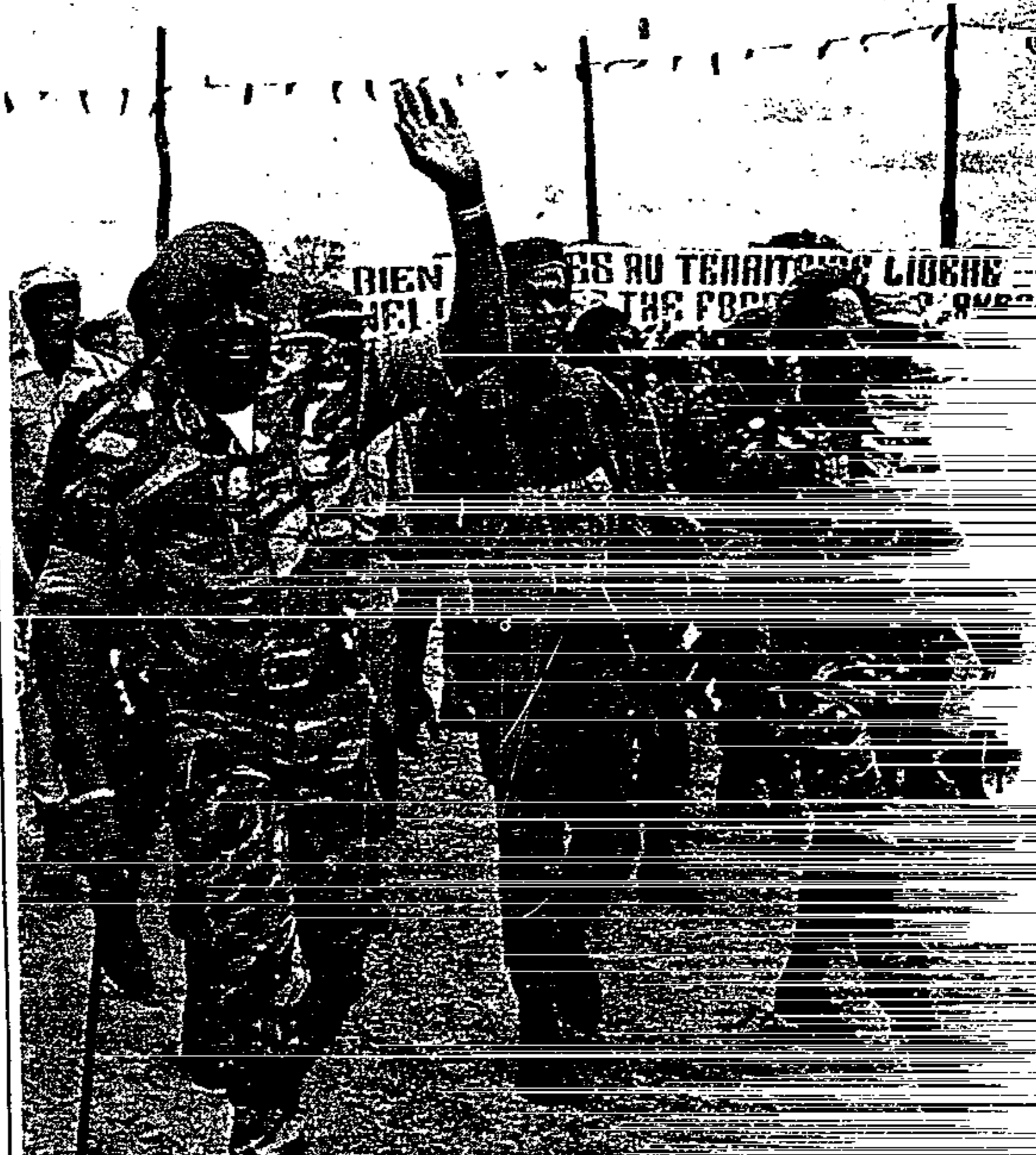
In a short statement in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Pik Botha said Mr Steyn had been recalled to South Africa for urgent consultations.

Questions

Asked by Sapa if Mr Steyn's recall had anything to do with the arrest of the four Armscor officials, Mr Botha said yes, but declined to comment any further at this stage.

● **MARGARET SMITH** reports from London that Whitehall sources last night were buzzing with the possibilities surrounding any breaking of the UN arms embargo on a large scale.

A senior Whitehall source dismissed suggestions that the government could be seriously embarrassed by the trial, but there was general agreement that depending on what came to light during the hearing, there was little doubt that questions would be asked in Parliament.



Dr Jonas Savimbi strides into the arena at Jamba in south-east Angola — declared by Unita to be the "provisional capital of free Angola". ● More pictures, page 2

Bonus bond prize-winners

PRETORIA. — The first prize of R50 000 in the monthly Bonus Bond draw has been won by the holder of certificate number 1709179109, bought at the Burgerspark post office, the Treasury has announced in Pretoria.

The second prize of R30 000 has been won by the holder of certificate number 1407766472 — bought at the Bellville post office.

The third prize of R15 000 goes to the holder of certificate number 0401008207, bought at the Fontainebleau post office. — Sapa



Body of boy found at plush home

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A body, believed to be that of a schoolboy, was found in the servants' quarters of a plush home in Windsor East, Randburg, yesterday after a woman had noticed "a strange smell" coming from the room.

Police said the boy had been provisionally identified as a 17-year-old schoolboy, but his body was so badly decomposed that they had not yet been able to confirm his identity with relatives.

He was found wrapped in a blanket in a servant's room in Lords Avenue yesterday afternoon by Mr Johan Oosthuizen, who was asked by the woman to investigate.

Police asked the press not to identify the wom-

an at this stage.

Mr Oosthuizen yesterday, after forcing the room open: "I saw a blanket wrapped around what looked like a body. I immediately telephoned the police who told me to check whether it was a body in the blanket before they came out."

"I checked and the youth, badly decomposed. It was quite some."

He said the woman had moved into the house, rented by her husband, last Tuesday.

She said she last saw her husband on Monday day when he said he was going to a meeting after work. He never returned. The next day she started noticing a smell from the servant's room.

Mkhize was 'never arrogant' ^{2 Jan}

Judge's remarks surprise Suzman

3/4/84
327
HA

Political Correspondent

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said today that she was astonished by the remarks of the judge in the case concerning the death of Mr Saul Mkhize.

Mr Justice J P O de Villiers yesterday described Mr Mkhize as "an arrogant, somewhat impolite, man with a strong personality".

The judge acquitted Constable Johannes Nienaber of the murder of the black community leader.

"I am astonished that the judge should find it necessary to make these comments about Mr Mkhize's personality, Mrs Suzman said.

"I knew Mr Mkhize well because he came to see me several times to discuss the rights of the people of Driefontein who he represented.

"Mr Mkhize had a strong personality — certainly. But he was never arrogant, never impolite — on the contrary, he had great dignity.

"One only hopes that the impression is not created that, if a man stands up for his rights, attempts to make him lie down again will be condoned by the authorities," Mrs Suzman said.

When Constable Nienaber was acquitted jubilant policemen and relatives congratulated him.

The judge and two assessors in the Volksrust Circuit Court found that the constable acted in self-defence when he shot Mr Mkhize with a shotgun.

He said the constable's evidence that he was attacked by an angry mob while trying to disperse an illegal meeting was more probable than versions by State witnesses.

Constable Nienaber, who pleaded not guilty to murder, was an impressive witness, the judge said.

Mr Mkhize, who had been shown to be an arrogant person, had confronted the policeman and incited the crowd to attack him, the judge said.

Constable Nienaber, who was duty-bound to break up the illegal gathering, was met with hostility. He was assaulted with stones and kerries, and his pistol was seized by someone who tried to shoot him with it.

Three State witnesses had inaccurately described the crowd's reaction as non-violent. It seemed they described only what they wanted to see, the judge said.

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South Africa's Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn (left), and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met in Cape Town yesterday.

Pik Botha, Marais Steyn meet in City

Political Staff

MR PIK BOTHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Marais Steyn, South African Ambassador to the United Kingdom, met in Cape Town yesterday for about an hour for preliminary discussions on the arrest of four members of Armscor in Britain.

Mr Steyn, whose recall to South Africa has been seen as a diplomatic form of protest at the way in which the arrest of the four men was handled, arrived in Cape Town from London yesterday.

A spokesman in Mr Botha's office said yesterday that the meeting was to discuss "the circumstances surrounding the arrest of the four men and other aspects of our relations with the United Kingdom".

Mr Steyn is expected to remain in Cape Town for several days for further consultations with Mr Botha.

His sudden recall comes only a few weeks before his term in London is scheduled to end and he becomes South Africa's Ambassador to Transkei.

Cape Times 4/4/84
 327

More arrests for violence in E Cape

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police arrested three more residents of the Cradock black township, Lingelihle, yesterday on charges of public violence, bringing the number of arrests in the township in the past few weeks to 14.

Police said one of those arrested on Monday had been released. They said all was quiet in the township, scene of a prolonged schools boycott and a three-month ban on meetings.

The three arrested were two women aged 36 and 46 and an 18-year-old youth. The 36-year-old woman was released later, while the other two are due to appear in the Cradock Magistrate's Court today on charges of public violence, the acting police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Annelize Melville, said.

Among those in detention are the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora) chairman, Mr Matthew Goniwe, his nephew, Mr Mbulelo Terrence Goniwe (organizer of Cradora and publicity liaison officer of the Cradock Youth Association), Mr Ford Calata (chairman of Cra-

dora) and Mr Madoda Jacob, head boy of the newly-opened Lingelihle secondary school.

None of the principals of the five primary and two secondary schools, spokesmen for the Eastern Cape regional director of the Department of Education and Training, the Department of Administrative Services, Eastern Cape, or the circuit inspector were available for comment yesterday.

Mrs E C Botha, prosecutor at Cradock, referred inquiries about court appearances to Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape.

Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, social-worker wife of Mr Matthew Goniwe, said she had heard rumours that her husband had been transferred to Port Elizabeth.

"I have heard nothing from him since last Friday night. Our eight-year-old daughter Nobuzwe has been crying for her father."

Major Melville did not know whether Mr Goniwe had been transferred. — Sapa

ELU SUPERDRIVE VON

Get to your Elu dealer now, for the finest range of Super-Power tools South Africa has ever seen. But you'd better hurry, because at these prices, they'll be snapped up fast!



Missing hikers airlifted to safety

By MARIANNE THAMM TWO "exhausted" Joubertina post office workers reported missing in the Tsitsikamma mountains since Friday were lifted to safety yesterday after they had been spotted in a ravine during a search by a SAAF helicopter.

Mr P H Viljoen, 32, and Mr A S Posthumus, 19, both employed at the telephone exchange in Joubertina, were flown back to the town suffering from heat exhaustion.

The men left the town by car on Friday and later set off on a bush path. When they had not returned by Sunday, police were alerted.

search, a helicopter from 16 Squadron, Port Elizabeth, searched the slopes and Mr Viljoen and Mr Posthumus were spotted in a deep ravine about 1pm yesterday.

Major Eddie Snyman, a police liaison officer for the South-Western Districts, said the area was too bushy for the helicopter to land and a few policemen were dropped to clear away branches.

The station commander at Joubertina, Lieutenant S Olivier, said the men had been treated by a local doctor for heat exhaustion.

He said the men did not get lost but had attempted to hike across extremely harsh and

News 5/14/84

Son of Sebe not an honest witness'

Staff Reporter

BISHO. — Defence counsel conceded in a terrorism trial here that Mr Khambashe Sebe, son of the former security chief Mr Charles Sebe, was not an honest witness.

Mr Dayalin Chetty said he had "great difficulty" arguing Mr Sebe's case. He could not argue against the main charge of terrorism, as a statement in which Mr Sebe had admitted to shooting at a Cabinet minister's house last year had been accepted as admissible court evidence.

He did not dispute charges of unlawful possession of firearms. Mr Chetty, who said "he could not say" that Mr Sebe had been an honest witness, argued against charges of illegal possession of explosives and driving an official car unlawfully.

COUSINS

It is alleged that Mr Sebe, his cousins Mr Colin Sebe and Mr Toni Sebe, and Mr Mbulelo Xaba, drove to the minister's house on the night of July 14 last year and that Mr Khambashe Sebe fired several shots.

Mr Piet Oosthuizen SC, for the State, called for the conviction of Mr Xaba on charges of terrorism and using an official car unlawfully. He said Mr Xaba had driven the men to the house.

Mr Colin Sebe and Mr Toni Sebe should be convicted for failing to report the incident and for using the vehicle illegally.

Three jailed for theft of liquor

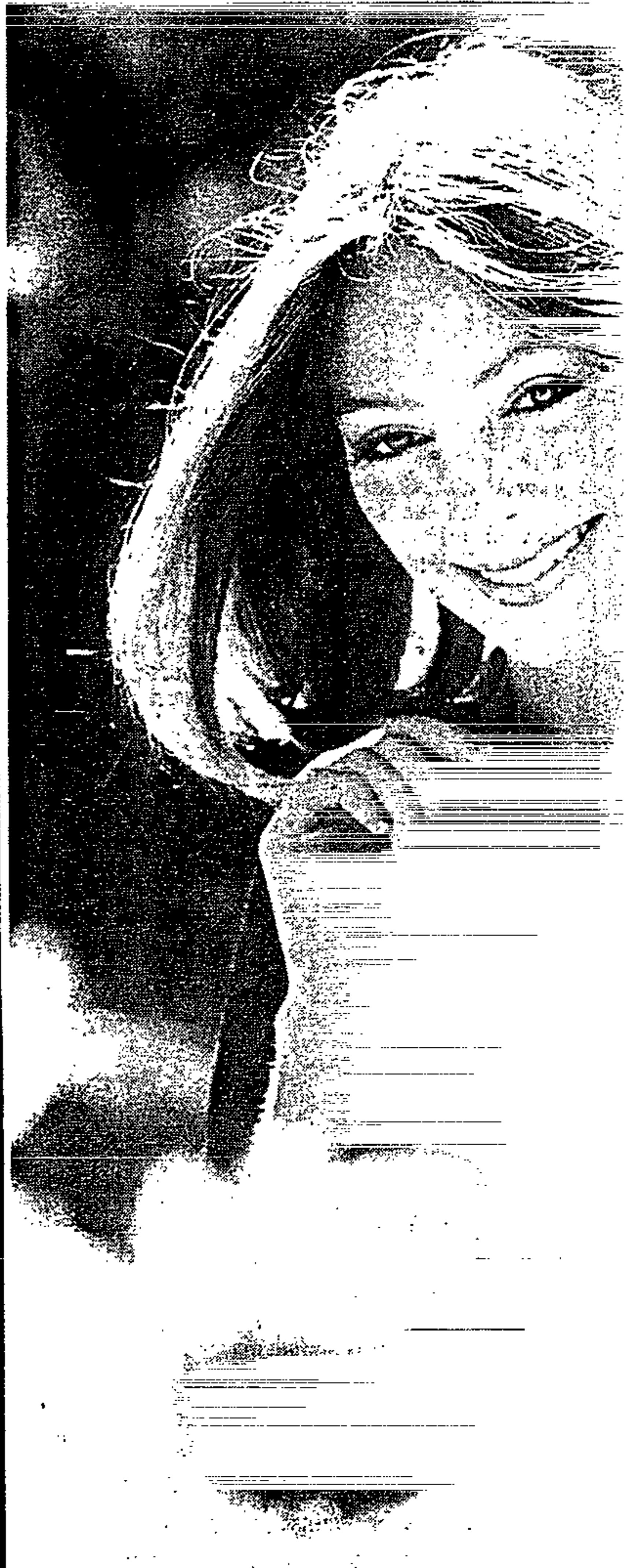
Court Reporter

A POLICEMAN who with two men robbed a Facketon woman of liquor worth R29 was sentenced

Stop us

CITY

Caroline hopes to be



Caroline Cardew, Miss Stuttafords, smiles against other glamorous shop assistants

RSM 6/4/84

Hogan claims⁽³²⁾ she is denied exercise

Mail Reporter

BARBARA Hogan, serving a 10-year sentence for treason, this week brought an application before the Rand Supreme Court in an attempt to ensure that certain requirements of her imprisonment are met.

"It is my contention that I am being subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment," she said.

The respondents in the application, which has been postponed to August 20 for evidence, are the officer commanding the Johannesburg Prison and the Commissioner of Prisons.

The application includes queries on whether:

- Prisons Act regulations regarding exercise have been complied with;
- She has been misinformed of her rights;
- She has been given proper medical treatment;
- She has been classified according to the terms of the Prisons Act; and
- She has been segregated from other prisoners.

In her affidavit, Hogan said she was often denied exercise and was told it was a privilege, not a right.

In February last year she became hysterical and had to be kept under sedation for a week after being told she could not exercise at all.

She said she was kept alone in a cell surrounded by empty cells which had affected her emotionally, her classification was changed from "B" to "D" without explanation and she had not been told what to do to have her status elevated.

She said a cracked tooth was only treated after eight months, she had had letters removed from her cell and had problems continuing her studies at the University of South Africa (Unisa) as she had little co-operation getting books.

Unless her position was clarified, she might not survive the nine years she had left in jail, she said.

In a replying affidavit, Brigadier C G Matthee, commanding officer of Johannesburg Prison, said Hogan became hysterical when it was alleged that she was attempting to create dissatisfaction among other prisoners.

He denied her allegations and said she had been a "D" group prisoner from the start.

CAPE TIMES 6/4/84

Four more held in Cradock unrest

327 Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police arrested four more residents of the Lingelihle township in Cradock early yesterday morning on charges of public violence.

This brings the number of arrests in the past fortnight to 20.

The four, aged between 14 and 20, will appear in the Cradock Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The arrests followed an outbreak of violence during the weekend of March 25 and 26 just before black schools in Cradock were due to reopen after an eight-week boycott. The arrests were made by detectives and not the security police, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape.

Two 14-year-old boys arrested on charges of intimidation will appear in court on April 17 after a previous appearance on Wednesday.

The others, who have appeared in court on charges of public violence, were remanded to April 11.

One of the arrested, Mr Matthew Goniwe, the dismissed teacher around whom the dispute is believed to revolve, has been moved to Cape Town.

327/2/100
3 Azapo
members
charged
6/4/84

QUEENSTOWN — The local branch of the Azania People's Organisation reported that three of its members were briefly detained on Monday night and subsequently charged for distributing copies of the booklet, National Forum.

The three were the branch secretary, Mr Mncedisi Mbilini and members Lusiba and Phambili Ntloko.

The men are due to appear in court on April 18.

The district head of security police in Queenstown, Capt F. Venter, declined to comment. — DDR

Hogan tells court

(283) (377)

Prison treatment is cruel and inhuman,

'I WON'T SURVIVE

Tribune Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Political prisoner Barbara Hogan suffered two hysterical breakdowns last year and said she would not survive the remainder of her term, it was alleged in papers before the Rand Supreme Court this week.

"It is my contention that I am being subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment," said Hogan in an application brought in an attempt to ensure that certain requirements of her imprisonment

— whose case made legal history when it was found that her membership of the banned African National Congress constituted high treason — may be quoted only because of special dispensation allowed by the Minister of Justice in the reporting of court cases.

"Although I have on occasion been permitted to tend to certain plants I do not do outdoor work," she says in reference to her alleged lack of exercise.

February I was told I was not permitted to go outside. Regrettably I became hysterical."

The following day she was taken to the prison hospital where she spent a week under sedation before being returned to the prison and continuing with the usual exercise period until April.

"On one weekend I was not taken out of my cell at all, not even to wash."

In July two unidentified people tried to abduct her from the Johannesburg General Hospital and for that month, she

did I experience the sun."

A second issue which she raises involves that of her alleged segregation from other prisoners.

"I have been kept isolated from the other prisoners. I have been diagnosed as having suicidal tendencies and ought not to be kept on my own."

"Isolating me served only to starve me of stimulation of contact with others that is cardinal important to my mental well-being."

Hogan also claims she: "Had not received adequate dental treatment;

studies through Unisa.

"Except for a short period early in the year I have been, until recently, completely denied any recreational facilities."

"Until July onwards I was allowed the occasional use of a pack of cards and a ball."

Hogan was later offered the choice of a third game "the names of which I do not know and the rules of which I do not know" — a tennis set, and the use of an exercise bicycle.

"It is vital for my mental health that work of some nature be given to

ment are met.

Hogan, who is serving a 10-year sentence for high treason, has brought the action against the officer commanding the new Johannesburg Prison and the Commissioner of Prisons.

"I make this application because of the very vital nature of the matters to the preservation of my mental and physical well-being," she says in an affidavit made last year.

At the time, Hogan was the only female political prisoner in the jail.

She has since been joined by former teacher Johanna Lourens, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment after she and her fiance Carl Niehaus were convicted of high treason.

Hogan claimed she was not receiving adequate exercise and medical treatment, had been segregated from other prisoners, and was not informed of her rights.

A listed person, Hogan

Hysterical

"Sometimes days would pass and I would not be allowed to exercise outdoors at all.

"On some occasions I would be permitted to exercise for half an hour and on other occasions for only 10 minutes.

"At some time during

Brigadier C G Mathee, commanding officer at the Johannesburg Prison, denied the bulk of Hogan's allegations.

Pointing out that the Johannesburg Prison was a new complex first used in January last year, he said he had conducted a full investigation into Hogan's allegations.

He said she had received the required exercise periods and on some occasions had received more than the regulation one hour.

The attempt to free her from the Johannesburg Hospital last year resulted in her only being allowed to exercise near her cell for a certain period, but this had changed.

The first attack of hysteria, said Brigadier Mathee, had come when she was confronted with allegations that she was attempting to create dissatisfaction among prisoners.

alleges, she was permitted no exercise in the open air.

"The place where I was permitted to exercise was in an enclosed passage, about six by 20 paces.

"During this time I was on no occasion allowed outside and never once was I exposed to or

The brigadier denied Hogan had spent an entire weekend in her cell and said that, with the exception of one bona fide error, Hogan had not been misinformed of her rights.

Her treatment as a B group prisoner had also been a mistake, as she had been a D group prisoner from the start.

He said she had received adequate medical care, had not required medical care, and had not made any suicide attempts.

Her difficulties in obtaining books for her Unisa studies was because they were unavailable from bookstores.

The lack of recreational facilities stemmed from the prison being a new complex.

A second affidavit submitted by Hogan and dated February 22 this year rejected many of Brigadier Mathee's re-

had been demoted from a B group prisoner to a D group prisoner with fewer privileges and received only fragmentary and contradictory information concerning her rights in that category.

"Had experienced problems in obtaining permission to purchase books required for her

me as I cannot continue indefinitely to be both isolated and idle.

"Unless my position is clarified and my treatment put on a proper basis consistent with the provisions of the Prison's Act and regulations thereto, I fear I may not survive mentally and physically."

In a replying affidavit,

plies and repeated her earlier claims.

"The suggestion that there is no indication that the conditions of my detention are having any detrimental effect on me is clearly wrong.

"Furthermore, the respondents have continued to aggravate my conditions of detention by means calculated to detrimentally affect my health," she said.

The case was postponed until August 20 following a hearing in the chambers of Mr Justice P J Schabert on Wednesday.

Areas in which oral evidence could be given were defined in a draft order granted by the judge.

★★★
SA (527) City press
SP bar union 8/14/84

By BENITO PHILLIPS

SECURITY police stopped the South African Allied Worker' Union from holding a meeting in the Methodist Church Hall in East London's Braelyn Heights at the weekend.

Saawu members had called the meeting to discuss this weekend's Soweto congress when the Security Police walked in on them.

A Saawu spokesman later claimed the Security Police declared their meeting illegal without serving any papers on them.





March edition of UDF News is banned

A PAMPHLET produced by the Natal Indian Congress and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, "Welcome back Billy Nair", has been declared undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

Ted Mark's "The Girls from Orgy" and "UDF News — Vol 2, No 1, March 1984" by the Western Cape region of the United Democratic Front, Salt River, had also been banned.

As from yesterday, it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications: (name of author or producer in brackets)

Orgy

Jennifer — Book Seven (Anonymous).

The Girls from Orgy (Ted Mark).

Race and Class — Vol XXV, No 3, Institute of Race Relations, London).

The Educational Journal — Vol IV, No 5, January/February 1984 (Teachers' League of

South Africa, Genadendal).

Welcome Back Billy Nair (pamphlet) (Natal Indian Congress and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union).

New Africa News — No 45, March/April 1984 (New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia).

Spare Rib — Issue 139, February 1984 (Spare Rib, London).

Remember? (Azania People's Organization).

New Year Message (Azanian People's Organization).

Know Your Enemy (pamphlet) (J Worman, Lakeside, Cape Town).

Women's day

The Marxist Theory of Schooling: A Study of Epistemology and Education (Michael R Matthews).

Third World Women Speak. International Women's Day — 8 March, 1984, (ERIC, Salt River).

UDF News — Vol 2, No 1, March 1984 (Western Cape Region of the UDF, Salt River). — Sapa

Teachers gather for unity talks today

Staff Reporter

ALL teacher bodies in the country had been invited to unity talks in Bellville today, said a spokesman for the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Joctasa).

Joctasa had been formed out of two groups, the mainly-coloured Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa) and the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa), said Mr George Strauss, Joctasa secretary.

Atasa was the only teachers' body in South Africa which enjoyed membership of the World Council of Teachers' Organizations at present, he said.

About 50 delegates, representing teachers from all four provinces and from SWA/Namibia, were expected at the congress today at the CTPA offices in Bellville.

TWO YEARS AGO THIS MAN DISAPPEARED

327



MRS JOYCE MTIMKULU: Wept when she spoke about her missing son.

By MONO BADELA

TOMORROW will be exactly two years since Port Elizabeth student leader and former political detainee Sphiwe Mtimkulu disappeared.

His parents in Zwide Township are living on hope that one day they will find some information about his whereabouts.

The Congress of South African Students, of which he was a leading official in Port Elizabeth, will hold services throughout the country tomorrow to mark the day he disappeared.

His mother, Joyce, told City Press she had a faint hope that her son was alive.

"If not," she said, "I pray that one day I will find his body so I can give him a decent burial. He deserves it."

"There are nights when I just cannot sleep. I really cannot believe he is nowhere to be found."

She wept quietly when she spoke about her son.

At the time of his disappearance, Mr Mtimkulu was suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for allegedly being poisoned while in detention.

He was detained on May 31, 1981, during the anti-Republic Day festival demonstrations after being shot in the arm in KwaZakhele.

He was subsequently held for five months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was released on October 20, that year.

Soon after that, he started complaining of severe foot pain. But black South African position. ral justification for their to give some sort of mo-long way in their attempt. Nationalists have gone a blacks in homelands, the separate freedoms for. With their theory of



Sphiwe Mtimkulu in happier times — with Brian Bishop of the Civil Rights League and his wife Di.

the league's monthly meeting this week.

Mr and Mrs Bishop helped Mrs Mtimkulu to comb Lesotho for three days in search of her son — but they returned without finding him.

The UN representative in Maseru reported that Mr Mtimkulu had never entered Lesotho. His friend Topsy Madaka, a Cosas member in Port Elizabeth, is also missing.

The league decided to extend the time limit of the R1 000 reward

offered last year for any information leading to Mr Mtimkulu's whereabouts.

Mrs Bishop also said legal experts had told her his father could sue the Minister of Police on his son's behalf.

She said a new attorney was now handling the matter. "Sphiwe's parents have been living in hope for two years now," said Mrs Bishop. "I do not think anyone of us can begin to know the devastating concern that they are experiencing."



SIPHIWE MTIMKULU . . disappeared after medical tests showed he was poisoned.

According to his mother, he was walking with the aid of a stick when he disappeared, and was only able to walk for short distances, — and even then he was in pain.

He was receiving constant medication.

PFP Provincial Councillor Molly Blackburn, who was very close to Mr Mtimkulu, said he was due to be admitted to Grootte Schuur for the second time on April 13.

When he went to Livingstone Hospital on April 12 for his much-needed tablets, she said, he was told to come back on April 14.

That day he was given a lift to the hospital wearing slippers, khaki trousers and a short-sleeve sweater.

Mrs Blackburn said a doctor saw him enter the hospital, and told him to fetch his medical card and return for pills.

He went — and has not been seen since.

Mrs Blackburn said Mr Mtimkulu had no need to leave the country, had no warm clothes and was still very sick.

She believes that either “a terrible fear compelled Siphiwe to leave the country, or that he was abducted”. “I do not like to think much about what happened to him,” she said. “I hope he is still alive somewhere.

“The dignity and courage which his parents continue to show throughout their ordeal is a message of faith and hope to us all.”

PFP MPC Di Bishop, wife of Civil Rights League vice-chairman Brian Bishop, told City Press that Mr Mtimkulu's disappearance on April 14 was again discussed at

~~FFA~~ (327) D. Disputch
17/4/82

Call to stop meetings as facilities lacking

EAST LONDON — Public meetings at the Braelynn Catholic Centre should be stopped or toilet facilities should be provided, the acting chairman of the Indian Management Committee, Mr Mike Williams, said yesterday.

Mr Williams was commenting on an IMC resolution to alert municipal officials to the fact that public meetings were still continuing at the centre.

Meetings at the hall are held by the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and the Committee of Ten, which is concerned with the boycott of CTC buses.

Mr Williams said he was not concerned at the fact that meetings were held at the hall, but at the fact that no toilet facilities existed for those who attended.

"If 300 or 400 people attend meetings and have no toilet facilities, this will cause problems for those who live near the hall," he said.

"We have requested that those who hold the

meetings find a different venue."

Mr Williams said residents in the area had complained that they were disturbed by those who attended the meetings.

The secretary of the Committee of Ten, Mr Newell Faku, said if the hall was closed to them, it would be "very difficult to find another venue".

He said that as far as he was concerned the toilet facilities were sufficient.

The national president of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said the Catholic Hall was the only place available for the trade union to hold meetings.

He said there was no where else the union could hold a public meeting.

Mr Gqweta said he



MR WILLIAMS

agreed with Mr Williams that the toilet facilities at the hall were not adequate.

"There is only one toilet there.

"I would suggest that if Mr Williams wants to discuss the issue, he and his committee can meet with us to try to solve the problems."

The priest-in-charge of the Catholic Community Centre, Father Rodney Abdo, of the St Francis Xavier church in North End, said he had asked Saawu and the Committee of Ten not to hold mass meetings at the hall because of the lack of toilet facilities.

"But I turned a blind eye to it because they have no other place to go, and I felt I had to offer them refuge."

Father Abdo said he did not charge Saawu or the Committee of Ten any rental for the use of the hall because the organisations had no choice on where to hold their meetings. — DDR

Your right to be told

CAPE TIMES 19/4/84 273 327

INTRINSIC in the democratic process is the right of the individual to know what is afoot in society and how government is being conducted at all levels.

It is especially necessary in South Africa from time to time to re-emphasize both this basic right and the fact that it is placed under most sinister threat by restriction or intimidation of the press.

Such periodic restatement is essential because South Africa is under authoritarian rule, which has an inherent inclination to secrecy and to withholding from public knowledge all but what the authoritarians and their functionaries deem it desirable to let the people know.

This attitude has seeped down from on high to contaminate authority at various levels and in a great many fields. Vital counter, on the public's behalf, to this process is a free press.

No offence

Most recently the necessity to illuminate once again the service of the press to the public has arisen from the obtuse determination of a large majority of Port Elizabeth city councillors to pillory the Eastern Province Herald.

It is important to note that the Herald has committed no offence whatever by publishing a planning proposition that councillors preferred the public not to know about. The councillors were at least able to appreciate that public knowledge of the matter would provoke the outcry that it did when the affected rate-payers learnt of it from the Herald.

So the city's elected representatives are using an intimidatory device in the Cape Municipal Ordinance. This makes it an offence for a municipal councillor or official to reveal any matter which has been ruled secret by being placed on "green paper" in council documents.

A newspaper commits no offence by publishing such matters. But, as was pointed out when the secrecy provision in the ordinance was widened to make it easily applicable to practically anything, the restriction on councillors and officials may be linked

HARRY O'CONNOR, a former editor of the Eastern Province Herald, discusses the wider issues involved in a recent dispute between that newspaper and the Port Elizabeth City Council. The Herald published a controversial town-planning report concerning proposals for black residential development around Port Elizabeth. Its publication caused a public outcry and the newspaper was threatened with punitive legislation by the Council. The issue at stake is the public's right to know.



trate require a newspaper to reveal its source if publication indicates a possible breach by a councillor or official of the secrecy rule.

Since it is integral to journalistic ethics not to divulge sources of confidential information, the invocation of Section 205, providing for committal to prison for refusing the required information, places journalists in jeopardy for trying to do no more than serve the public by keeping it informed.

Law enforcement officers, such as the police, magistrates and prosecutors, are obliged to carry out an investigation and apply the law if asked to do so because someone may have committed a breach of the ordinance.

In this case, it is the insistence of the majority of city councillors on such investigation that draws fresh attention to the deteriorating grasp in this country of the role and duty of the press in a society with any pretension to respect for democratic principle.

That petty authoritarianism can be as pernicious as the senior, strong-arm variety from which it is derived is shown by the fatuous question, raised in council debate, whether the councillors are to be "masters in our own house".

This in itself is eloquent of the degree of divergence from democratic principle that increasingly afflicts South Africa. What the councillors have lost sight of is that, far from being "masters", they are supposed to be the servants of their selectors.

Moreover, they appear totally indifferent to public reaction to this issue. That reaction has shown that the members of the public concerned believe their interests to have been very clearly served by disclosure of what the councillors wanted hidden.

ic societies. But because the carrying out of that duty has been under attack by authoritarians for decades in this country, its importance has been steadily obscured.

Well over a century ago John Thaddeus Delane, famous editor of The Times of London, wrote: "The first duty of the press is to obtain the earliest and most correct intelligence of the events of the time, and instantly, by disclosing them, to make them common property of the nation. The duty of the journalist is to present to his readers not such things as statecraft would wish them to know but the truth as near as he can attain it."

Nothing can be more important than that the South African public should be reminded of the principles stated by Delane.

For the part played by the press and the constant attempts to prevent its playing that part reflect the true nature of the struggle in this country for retention of the precious measure of democracy that we still have.

It is not just a commonplace that newspapers are the public's eyes and ears. It is a fact of paramount importance.

And it is a fact that makes the press an essential instrument of the democratic process.

If democracy is to be effective to any degree, it is vital that the people be as widely and fully informed as possible on the greatest possible variety of subjects.

To ensure this, it is the duty of the press to make the maximum amount of inquiry, to probe as widely and deeply as it can and to shine as bright a light as it is able to focus on all aspects of public affairs, no matter how officialdom may strive to keep the shutters down.

It has long been a truism of democratic societies that authority and

thority, inevitably, is intent on serving its own interests, and its favourite device is secrecy.

A recent example was the raising of MPs' salaries in secret, as if what is done with taxpayers' money is not important to the public. Incidentally, if the Cape Municipal Ordinance had applied to this case, there might have been a witchhunt against newspapers for discovering the facts.

The press, by the nature of its being, must try to serve the public by disclosure, for the simple reason that it exists to tell the people what goes on in society and government.

In the United States of America the freedom of the press to serve the people thus in this adversary relationship is enshrined in the constitution.

In South Africa, in sharp contrast, press freedom has been under periodic attack and constant threat throughout the years of authoritarian Nationalist rule.

True, even in the most democratic communities, where liberty is revered and preserved, there are limits, for the good of the people as a whole, to freedom of expression. These are exemplified by libel laws and provisions to ensure unprejudiced trial of accused persons.

In true democracies such limitations are kept to a minimum, and attempts to extend them, especially for any political purpose, are fiercely resisted by alert and articulate defenders of civil liberty.

South Africa, sadly, has in recent decades experienced an opposite, anti-democratic trend. The field of restraint on the press and therefore on the people's right to be informed and to make judgments on fact and opinion has been widened steadily.

And the plain truth is that the motive for this growth of restrictive

mands for still more restriction is political and ideological.

The purpose of the campaign for press constraint is not only to entrench Nationalist power, but also to place authority and bureaucracy beyond public scrutiny except at the pleasure of officialdom.

This is the attitude that has been absorbed over constantly widening and deepening levels of authority and bureaucracy.

There has also been a pernicious effect on the public mind. South Africans, because of the nature of their society, have never cherished civil liberty as do the peoples of the great democracies. So it has not been difficult to create a false image of the press.

By persistently truncating the press, especially opposition newspapers, the government has managed to condition many people into largely accepting that newspapers need to be disciplined and controlled.

Civil liberty

And petty authority, its self-importance matched by its ignorance of the essentials of democracy, is emboldened to beat its breast in denunciation of fulfilment by the press of its primary duty of disclosures to the public.

What needs urgently to be far more widely understood in this twilight of South African civil liberty is that the press in this country has as proud a record as any of service to the people, especially in recent times.

It has maintained that service at a high standard in the face of successive restrictions, much harassment — including numerous prosecutions — of editors and other dedicated journalists and an endless campaign of official calumny and threat.

With inverted logic, authoritarians and their thoughtless imitators periodically parrot the argument that the press has no more rights than the public has.

What is imperative to grasp is that the rights of the press are indeed the rights of the public. To attack the press, therefore, to seek by overt action or by intimidation to restrict or diminish its activity is to assail the rights of the people.

Without any doubt, it is on the ability of the press to continue to serve the public as it has that the strongest hope for salvation of de-

ALMOST a dozen trials concerning the possession of banned literature are scheduled for the next few months, according to a Detainees' Parents' Support Committee fact sheet.

So check your bookshelves. Human rights lawyers have described this growing trend as "unquestionably a form of harassment".

The apparent seriousness of the State's intentions are underlined by the fact that at least six of the upcoming trials are prosecutions under Section 56 of the Internal Security Act, and not the Publications Act.

People found guilty under the Internal Security Act face up to three years behind bars. Under the Publications Act, the maximum sentence is R500 or six months imprisonment.

Section 56(1) (c) of the Internal Security Act states: "Any person who, without the consent of the Minister, is in possession of any publication published, disseminated by or under the direction or guidance or on behalf of an unlawful organisation shall be guilty of an offence."

Obvious targets under this law are publications brought out by the ANC, PAC and SA Communist Party.

In many cases, the State has the choice of prosecuting under the Internal Security Act rather than the Publications Act.

In the Government Gazette of March 23, for example, the publication "Vow — Voice of Women", produced by the ANC, was declared undesirable for possession in terms of the Publications Act.

A person found in possession of "Vow"

BRUCE COHEN reports on the sudden increase in the number of prosecutions for the possession of banned literature.

could, however, be charged under the Internal Security Act because the ANC is an unlawful organisation.

Such a prosecution could result in a much stiffer sentence.

Another key difference between the two Acts is that under the Internal Security Act a publication does not have to be "banned" before the State can prosecute — the procedures set out by the

Publications Act do not apply.

Last year Peter Moloi was jailed for being in possession of a tape of a speech by ANC president Oliver Tambo.

The tape had not

been declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act. In fact, there was no evidence in court that the accused had actually listened to it.

Moloi was nevertheless jailed for two

Between the devil and the deep blue pen

The image shows four copies of the South African Government Gazette (Staatskoerant) from February and March 1984. Each copy features the national coat of arms and the text: "STAATSKOERANT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA / REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA / GOVERNMENT GAZETTE". Below the title, there are sections for "GOEWERMENTSKENNINGEWINGS" (Government Notices) and "DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE VAN GEELEENTHED" (Department of Internal Affairs). The notices are numbered (e.g., No. 376, No. 446, No. 377) and dated (e.g., 24 February 1984, 3 March 1984). The notices appear to be related to the regulation of publications, as indicated by the text in the notices.

years, one suspended. He has since appealed against his sentence.

Because the State has two censorship weapons — the Publications Act and the Internal Security Act — a complex and baffling situation has emerged regarding the Freedom Charter.

Last year the Publications Appeal Board declared the Freedom Charter is not an undesirable publication.

Those who possess it can therefore not be prosecuted.

However, if a person is in possession of a Charter issued under the auspices of the ANC, he or she can be charged under the Internal Security Act because the document was published by an unlawful organisation.

So the addition of a few words at the bottom of the document could mean the difference between freedom and three years behind bars.

Even though the Publications Appeal Board has declared that the Charter is not banned, a recent court case clearly shows that the authorities are not going to give up easily.

In Vryheid's Magistrate Court, Mr Matime Rikhotso was charged under the Publications Act with possession of the Charter.

Although his advo-

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cate Gilbert Marcus showed the prosecutor the Publications Appeal Board decision on the Charter, the Attorney-General decide to continue the prosecution.

Luckily for Mr Rikhotso, the magistrate agreed with Mr Marcus' argument that the law does not concern itself with trivial matters, and acquitted him.

In one of the most recent developments, the State has used the Customs and Excise Act as a weapon for prosecution.

Last month English lecturer Michael Gardiner was charged under this Act for importing a book of Wally Serote's poetry from Botswana.

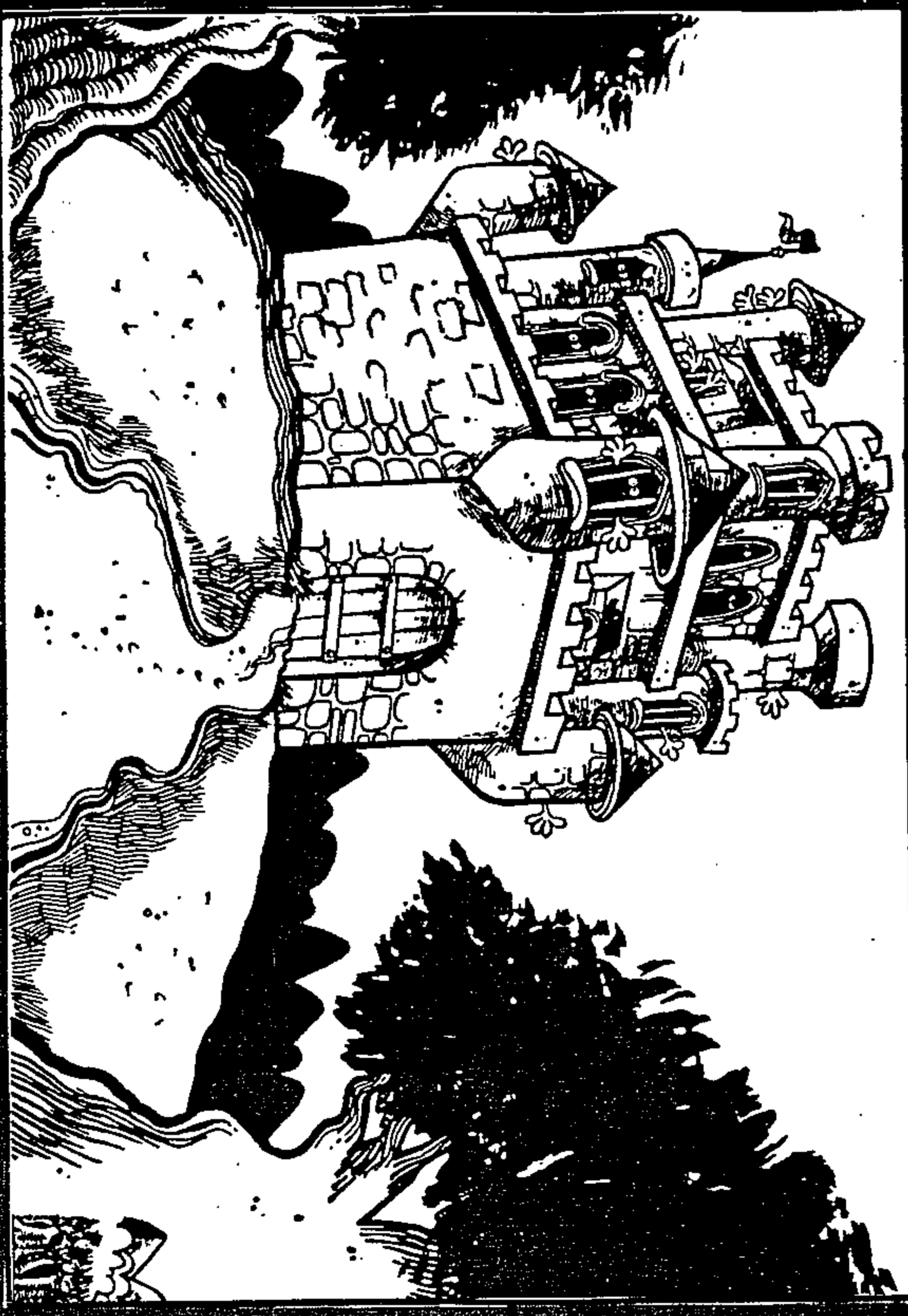
Lawyers described the prosecution as "quite unusual", pointing out that the usual procedure followed at a border post was now simply to confiscate such material.

Mr Gardiner was, however, brought to trial in the Zeerust Magistrate's Court. His defence argument that he did not know the Serote book was undesirable, was accepted by the magistrate and he was acquitted.

The extent of South African censorship is almost unique in the Western world, according to human rights lawyers.

FOCUS ON SECURITY LAWS

FORTRESS SA



Let's not imagine that our legal garrison actually PROTECTS us

By PROFESSOR TONY MATHEWS, School of Law, University of Natal

THE proposition that a grossly swollen programme of security legislation threatens human freedom is an obvious one that is frequently made.

Much less obvious is the argument that the system of drastic process is a threat to the very goal with which it is usually associated: the attainment of order and stability in society.

Advocate D P de Villiers, a cautious and 'responsible' critic of government policy in South Africa, has recently questioned the "unspoken assumption... that the more drastic the measure, the more likely it was to be effective", and quotes with clear approval the point that "measures which might be effective in a strictly short-term situation might well be less effective or even counter-productive in circumstances of prolonged unrest".

There are also signs, admittedly too faint to inspire much cheer, that the government itself is beginning to understand that its overkill security measures have become a threat to the order it is bent on maintaining.

Banning orders on individuals have for the moment been cut back, detentions are being more carefully monitored to prevent a repetition of a Biko or Aggett tragedy, and security activities are less oppressive in the labour field.

The lesson has not yet been learned, however, to the degree required for a legislative rolling-back of the security programme.

Such a process has begun in other societies with comparable security problems. In Israel, where the security threat, both internal and external, is of daunting proportions, a law was introduced in 1979 requiring every detention to be confirmed by a judge of the Supreme Court within 48 hours of arrest. The ordinary courts in Israel have the right to see all the evidence against the detainee and the power to set aside the detention if not

inclination to increase coercion and to diminish freedom; but in such a situation of crisis, civil rights have a vital contribution to make towards the achievement of peace and stability.

This does not mean civil rights for terrorists and saboteurs, since these are people whom no government can afford to tolerate even if its policies have contributed to their presence. There should be civil rights for everyone else, however, regardless of their political views.

A more extensive reform of security laws than that envisaged by the Rabik commission is now urgently needed to turn opposition in the direction of negotiation and away from violence.

The fundamental principle of such a programme of reform should be that punishment and restriction are reserved for a narrowly-defined group who are found by the courts, or other genuinely independent tribunals, to be involved in or committed to politics of violence, or to be working towards a political order that will suppress human freedom.

All others should be legally free to organise and to appoint leaders to take part in negotiation politics for a better social order.

Violence in South Africa has grown from a condition in which opposition groups working against official policies and especially their chosen leaders, have suffered repression whether or not they have been guilty of sabotage or terrorism.

For leaders, this has resulted in the dilemma which is well described in the following words: "The possibility of reaching an acceptable resolution of conflict is rendered particularly difficult by the fact that the white power elite recognises only those black leaders who - whatever their reasons - either accept their policy or have accepted an official role within the framework of this policy. Black leaders who refuse to go along with this are not accepted as participants in discussions and negotiations." (Theo Han et al. South Africa and the Prospects of Peaceful Change, published by Rex Collings, London.)

Negotiation politics will not replace

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power to set aside the detention if not satisfied with the government case.

The security crisis in Northern Ireland is infinitely worse than our own (2 000 deaths attributable to terrorist activities since 1972), yet detention in Northern Ireland is limited to a maximum of seven days and may be used only for the interrogation of terrorism suspects.

Moreover, detention is subject to strict monitoring to ensure that there is no maltreatment of detainees. For some years now, the emphasis in Northern Ireland has been the prosecution in the ordinary courts (which employ slightly modified rules or procedure) of persons alleged to have committed acts of terrorism or other security crimes.

In both these countries, drastic laws have been repealed or modified for reasons transcending the belief in freedom and civil rights. They have been changed partly because of the recognition that harsh laws have been found to have the capacity for generating disorder, for producing the very response that they were designed to avoid.

In passing, the response of the West German authorities to the Baader-Meinhof terrorist threat is worth recording. Notwithstanding the ruthlessness of this and other terror groups in West Germany, legislative restriction of liberties has been minimal.

The most important of the measures introduced provide for temporary isolation of prisoners from outside contacts, broader powers of search under warrant, restrictions on the choice of counsel by accused persons (the number of defenders was limited to three and a lawyer could not defend more than one accused in the same case) and qualifications on the freedom of written contact between counsel and client. (Though there is power to ban extremist organisations in West Germany, the power is under control of the courts and may be exercised only for precisely defined reasons.)

Even this moderate legislative response to terrorism in the Federal Republic aroused vigorous opposition and criticism.

Astute observers of the political and security situation in Israel attribute the success of the internal security policy, and the maintenance of a remarkable degree of openness and democracy in a society under siege, to the judicious and limited application of restrictive laws. They observe that where the authorities became more hawkish, as under former Prime Minister Mr Menachem Begin on the West Bank, the security situation worsened and the possibility of accommodation with moderate Arab leaders dangerously weakened.

By PROFESSOR TONY MATHEWS, School of Law, University of Natal

There is no doubt that Israel is an example of the virtues of moderation in internal security policy.

Is this true also of Northern Ireland? It is in the limited sense that moderating harsh laws has not worsened the security threat. Despite the intractability of its political and security problems, Northern Ireland does provide support for the proposition that the denial of rights through harsh laws is counter-productive to the goals of political order.

It is precisely because of a long history of discriminatory laws and practices and harsh repression that the security threat has assumed its grim and fearsome dimensions.

The treatment of the Irish by the British, and of the Roman Catholic minority by the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, is a tragic chronicle of severe and frequently brutal repression and of a counter-reaction that grew ugly in proportion to that repression. Northern Ireland is an example of the predicament we may reach in a decade or so if we do not remove discrimination and extend rights by moderating the repressive apparatus of the state.

Whatever official assurances South Africans may be given from time to time, the security situation is undoubtedly serious and appears to be growing steadily worse.

Black political opposition has moved through the classic phases that are characteristic of a rightsless group struggling for social and political justice.

The first was one of gentlemanly politics and civilised pressures. That gave way to public demonstrations, including massive protest marches, and these, in turn, were replaced by passive resistance and non-violent defiance.

Thereafter, campaigns of sabotage were launched, but these were directed at the authorities and, with increasing and alarming frequency in recent times, at ordinary civilians. In the past year there have been dozens of bombs and defused bombs, and a dismaying number of civilian deaths.

During this whole period the laws have become progressively tougher in form and application. What seems significant is that the growth of violence and the toughening of the laws have run parallel with each other.

The laws have not diminished violent opposition; instead, that kind of resistance has intensified in almost direct proportion to legalised repression.

There are two major lessons to be learnt from this unpalatable fact. The first is that the denial of basic human

rights through apartheid, and the grievances felt by those subject to it, are a major source of conflict in South Africa.

Commentators on Northern Ireland have drawn that same lesson from Irish history: "Where violence stems from deeply-felt and widely-held grievances, the security response is likely to cause further grievance. In these conditions it may also generate more widespread support for violent action." (Boyle, Hadden

and Hilliard: Law and State: The Case of Northern Ireland, published by Martin Robertson, Birmingham, England).

The second lesson, also expressed in this quotation, is that in a situation of social injustice, the application of harsh laws to curb dissent tends to drive opposition towards increasingly violent strategies. The matted fist may bring short-term relief against security threats, in longer perspective, it could have calamitous results.

Men in power, when faced with challenges to law and order, have a natural

ancestral Change, published by Rex Collings, London.)

Negotiation politics will not replace strategies of conflict and violence unless the leadership of opposition groups is allowed to emerge without the fear of falling or even death for activities that are peaceful.

Otherwise we shall continue to construct a law-and-order tinder box which though it may take time to ignite, will eventually bring us to a Northern Ireland situation. At that stage, as in Northern Ireland, all remedial measures could be come futile.

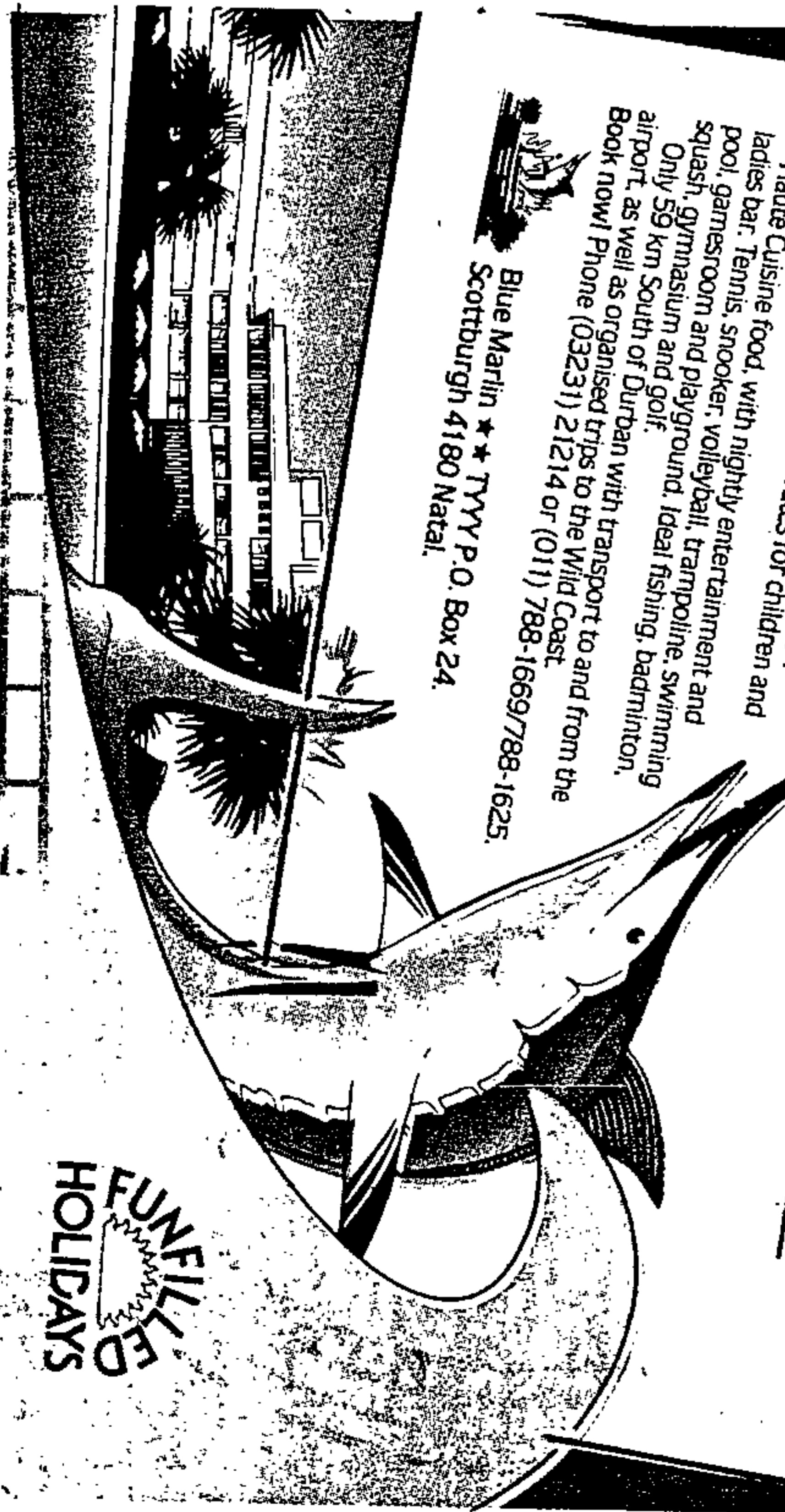
Extracts from an article by Professor Mathews published in the latest issue of Openings magazine

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CAP 7-15 25/10/84

ANC will be ³²⁷nipped in bud'

Defence Reporter

THE NEXT few months will see a continuation of the African National Congress's "campaign of sabotage and terror against key industrial and government institutions" — but it will be nipped in the bud, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

"The safe bases and physical assistance the ANC used to enjoy in our neighbouring states will now be denied them," he said in a Good Friday address to the children, parents and staff at the Apostolic Faith Mission's "Kinderdorp" institution at Lyndhurst, Transvaal.

Initiatives

However, he warned, although South Africa's peace initiatives had "definitely forced the enemy to change his timings and tactics", South Africans should not harbour the illusion that the Russians — the authors of revolutionary activities in Southern Africa — would abandon their aims.

They would still attempt to subvert South Africa's black workers and the populations of the national and independent states.

Efficient force

General Malan said South Africa possessed a highly efficient and motivated defence force which was backed by a first-class armaments industry.

This team of soldier and weapons had proved its worth time and time again.

"In fact, it is the capabilities of our weaponry and the valour of our soldiers which have provided the platform from which we have been able to conduct our negotiations for peaceful change".

However, all political, economic and military fields would be to no avail unless the nation maintained its national morale and resolve.

DR695 26/4/84

Spell out role of the SSC Slabbert

Parliamentary Staff

THE LEADER of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to spell out the role of the State Security Council (SSC) in political decision-making.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Prime Minister's vote, Dr Slabbert said this was a matter that remained unresolved from the no-confidence debate earlier this year.

The Prime Minister in the past had reacted "very testily" to probing from the opposition on these matters.

"I do not mind being controversial in this if I believe it to be in the country's interest. But I do believe such controversy should not be based on avoidable misunderstanding," Dr Slabbert said.

Allegations that had come to his attention about the SSC were to the effect that:

- The SSC was the real decision-making body on matters of fundamental policy. The Cabinet, the National Party caucus and Parliament were simply "rubber stamps" for the SSC.

- The military establishment dominated in the activities of the SSC.

- The SSC would effectively be the secretariat for the new executive state president.

Dr Slabbert said these allegations had been made publicly in either respected academic journals, newspapers, or seminars.

DEMAND THAT HE DO SO

The allegations directly affected the dignity and status of Parliament in relation to political policy and decision-making.

Dr Slabbert said the Prime Minister was the person who could respond authoritatively in public to these allegations.

It was the responsibility of the Opposition to demand that he do so.

The allegations about the SSC were of the same kind as those made about South Africa's role in the Angolan war, destabilisation in neighbouring territories and about the attempted coup in the Seychelles.

"In short, these are public allegations and no amount of private or confidential briefing is going to undo this," Dr Slabbert said.

The Prime Minister could ignore, deny or confirm this kind of allegation publicly. It was the duty of the official opposition to get a public response from the Government and to state its own position in relation to that response.

No amount of insults or abuse would deter the Opposition from doing so.

When Dr Slabbert raised the issue of the SSC's role during the no-confidence debate in January, the Prime Minister said in his response he regretted the manner in which Dr Slabbert had raised the matter.

The Prime Minister then suggested that Dr Slabbert should have spoken to him privately in his office instead of raising the matter in the Assembly. He accused Dr Slabbert of asking absurd questions.



Mrs Helen Suzman

Cradock men detained

By TOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

FOUR persons from Cradock have been detained since March 30, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange told the Assembly.

Answering questions put by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said they were being held under the Internal security Act "because they engaged in activities which endangered or were calculated to endanger the maintenance of law and order."

Two are in Pollsmoor prison and the other two in a Johannesburg prison.

Commenting on Mr Le Grange's answers, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), the Opposition's chief spokesman on black education, said there was a desperate need for urgent action to resolve the problems which had given rise to the boycotting of schools and subsequent incidents in Cradock and Graaff-Reinet.

'Ban' on Mariental court case

CAPL Times 28/4/78

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has effectively banned a court case from proceeding which would have demanded the release of 37 Swapo prisoners held at a top secret camp near Mariental, 258km south of Windhoek.

The court proceedings may not continue in "the national interest", in terms of a certificate issued yesterday by Mr Coetsee and authorized by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen.

Mr Coetsee invoked an obscure section of the Defence Act, section 103 ter, which states that:

"If any proceedings have at any time been instituted in a court of law against the State, the State President, the Minister (of Defence) a member of the South African Defence Force or any other person in the service of the State and the State President is of the opinion:

"(a) That the proceedings were instituted by reason of an act advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done in good faith by the State President, the Minister or a member of the South African Defence Force for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention or suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and

"(b) That it is in the national interest that the proceedings shall not be continued, he shall authorize the the Minister of justice to issue a certificate directing the proceedings shall not be continued."

'Completely unhealthy'

The chairman of the Windhoek Bar Council, Mr Bryan O' Linn, last night described the "banning of the case" as being "completely unhealthy".

It is believed Mr Coetsee's decision will be raised in Parliament this week, and that the ramifications of the decision will echo in the United States Congress because of intense American civil rights involvement and interest in the case.

Legal sources in Windhoek yesterday described the decision by Mr Coetsee, acting with the authorization of the "State President in Council", in other words the cabinet, as being "the last removal of the vestiges of an independent judiciary".

"This is a total breakdown of the rule of law," one source said.

On March 6 this year, lawyers acting for 23 applicants, including SWA/Namibia's three most powerful clergymen, brought the application for the release of 37 "undeclared prisoners-of-war".

The 37 were captured during the SADF raid on Swapo's Cassinga camp in southern Angola in May of 1978.

They have since been held at the top-secret Mariental internment camp, and their imprisonment has been the focus of an intensive campaign by Amnesty International and other human rights organizations.

'100 women and children held'

The three clergymen who brought the application, along with 20 other applicants, are Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, head of the 300 000-strong Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, Bishop James Kauluma, Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia, and Bishop Bonafatius Haushiko, Roman Catholic Bishop of SWA/Namibia.

In papers filed in March supporting the application for the release of the detainees, it was alleged that more than 100 women and children were being held incommunicado in the camp.

The action then was brought against the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the head of the SWA Territory Force, General George Meiring, and Major G Coetsee, commanding officer of the internment camp.

According to yesterday's certificate issued by Mr Coetsee, the court proceedings instituted by Mr David Smuts on behalf of the applicants "shall lapse and be deemed to be void".

In addition, no court of law in South Africa or SWA/Namibia "shall have the power to review, set aside or declare to be void or otherwise question the validity of any certificate issued".

Legal sources said last night that this meant there were no channels for appeal against the decision by Mr Coetsee, and this amounted to "a direct assault by the executive on the independence of the judiciary".

One source described the action as "unprecedented", adding that:

"The courts have been ousted from the legal process by the stroke of an executive pen."

Collections for Gandhi

THE DEPARTMENT of Health and Welfare has refused to give reasons for banning the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust from collecting funds to build a memorial to Gandhi.

A spokesman for the department said this week that in terms of legislation the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr C V van der Merwe, did not have to give reasons for his actions.

The trust needs funds to erect a R1-million building in memory of Mahatma Gandhi on a site bought by Gandhi in

S. Times memorial 29/4/84 banned

By GEORGE MAHABEER

Durban's Prince Edward Street.

The Government's decision has shocked South Africa's Indian community.

The vacant site, which is being used as a parking lot, was bought by Gandhi in 1897 while he practised as an advocate in South Africa.

It is one of two properties which Gandhi owned in Durban.

The other property in May Street, near the Greyville racecourse, was expropriated by the Department of Community Development about 12 years ago after the Government had proclaimed the area for white occupation.

Before Gandhi returned to India, he donated the sites to the Natal Indian Congress which he had founded.

In 1962 the congress transferred the properties to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust.

ARGUS 2/5/84

Hoare ~~is~~ may be ³⁷⁷ paroled SOON

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mike Hoare, sent to jail for hijacking an Air India Boeing jetliner during the unsuccessful Seychelles coup attempt in 1981, could be released on parole soon.

His parole would follow that of three of his righthand men during the coup bid who were freed on April 30.

A Prisons Department spokesman confirmed today that consideration was being given to Colonel Hoare's case.

Hoare, 65, who is sickly, was sentenced by Mr Justice James on July 29, 1982, to an effective 10 years' imprisonment.

WIFE'S VISITS

He was recently transferred to the new Maritzburg Prison to enable his wife, Mrs Phyllis Hoare, more frequent visits to her husband.

Mr Tullio Moneta, 45, of Plot 143 Witkoppen, Sandton, Mr Pieter Doorewaard, 29, of Landdrost Street, Wingate Park, and Mr Peter Duffy of Durban were released on parole from prison on Monday.

They had been sentenced to an effective five years' jail at the same time as Hoare was sentenced.

The Prisons Department spokesman said Hoare's possible parole was receiving the attention of the Central Release Board.

"In accordance with policy the department does not comment on individual cases," he said.

Release was the result of a continuing process of consideration and the board considered all relevant factors, he said.

Sebe 'a vicious tyrant', says Suzman

CME

Tanger 3/5/84

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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei was yesterday called a "vicious tyrant" by Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton.

In a scathing attack on detentions without trial in South Africa and the homelands, Mrs Suzman also called President Patrick Mphophu of Venda "an imposter and petty demagogue".

Mrs Suzman said the unofficial total for the number of people detained last year in terms of four clauses of the Internal Security Act was 238, while at present about 21 people were being detained under section 29 of the law, which enabled the police to detain people in solitary confinement for an indefinite period for purposes of interrogation. She said well over



Mr Louis le Grange



Mrs Helen Suzman

4 000 people had been detained in South Africa since the inception of the detention-without-trial provisions in 1967 and some 46 of these people had died as had another ten in terms of its predecessor, the 90-day detention law.

According to figures given her by the Minis-

ter of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in February 149 people had been detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in 1983, of these 42 had been charged, 16 found guilty on charges ranging from treason to illegal possession of firearms and 15 had been acquitted.

Apart from those detainees, more than 200 people were held last year in the independent homelands — "whose rulers, I must say have learned well from their masters in Pretoria" — under various laws promulgated for the purpose.

She said as at the end of February 1984, 27 were in detention in Ciskei, ten in the Transkei and two in Venda.

In Ciskei "a great deal of State violence" followed the bus boycott and many were killed.

"I have to say I believe that when the history of these times is written, I believe a major indictment against the National Party Government will be their subverting millions of blacks in Ciskei to the tender mercies of a vicious tyrant like Sebe and hundreds of thousands of people in Venda



President Lennox Sebe



President Mphophu

to the authority of an imposter — he did not win an election — and petty demagogue like Mphophu," Mrs Suzman said. In addition, 1 379 people had been detained under the special detention provisions of proclamation 103 of Kwazulu, which had been passed in 1973 in an attempt to curb faction fighting in

the Msinga and Klip River areas. These detentions had been to no avail "since only last month, some 32 people died in clashes in the district". Mrs Suzman also wanted to know whether the code for interrogation applied in Namibia. Although a number of court cases had revealed

abuses of power by the police unit Koevoet, Mr Le Grange had said in reply to a question that no board of inquiry had been instituted. "I believe it is very important that the minister ensures there are no abuses."

She said it was disturbing to find that the security police were now detaining people in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, as had been the case with Paris Malatje and she urged him to take steps to prevent more of these cases and to ensure that the interrogation code applied to these detainees.

Mrs Suzman said the lack of due process of the law was one of the reasons why steps were considered against South Africa in the West. "This is a fundamental reason why South Africa continues to be ostracised by the West," Mrs Suzman said.

~~11/11~~ FM 4/5/84 (327)

PROTEST POLITICS Signing in the streets

For almost four hours last Saturday, 150 United Democratic Front (UDF) supporters collected signatures in central Johannesburg for the organisation's petition against the new constitution. They obtained 4 500 signatures.

The front, which originally said it would have 400 canvassers at work, complained of "a heavy police and rightwing presence, with the 150-strong team subjected to severe harassment, obviously aimed at disrupting the campaign."

The UDF claims its canvassers were followed by people travelling in cars without number plates. It alleges that they were photographed by police in plain clothes and, in three cases, campaigners were kicked and punched by unknown people.

Assault

Says a UDF statement: "The University of the Witwatersrand SRC president and Nusas executive member Brendan Barry was assaulted and had a bundle of signature forms snatched from him while Nusas president Kate Phillips was grabbed by her T-shirt and had a clip-board taken away from her. A volunteer from the Lenasia Youth League was hit by unknown assailants."

The organisation says it is contemplating legal action and is consulting its lawyers.

The UDF says about 105 000 signatures have so far been collected countrywide against its target of 1m. This does not include results from outlying districts such as northern Natal, northern Transvaal and the Free State. Reports from these areas are still awaited.

irreparable. The problem is to determine who will control the union — or at least the bulk of it.

51 percent of books banned

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

Publications committees banned over half the publications submitted to them during 1982/83, says the annual report of the Department of Internal Affairs for the period.

The report also showed committees had slapped age restrictions and/or used the scissors on almost half the films submitted.

A total of 1 254 committees were appointed by the Directorate of Publications during the year under review.

Altogether 270 committees vetted 1 808 publications and objects, finding 1 007 undesirable.

A total of 937 books, magazines and articles — 47,7 percent of those submitted — were found suitable for South African

consumption.

The report attributed the high number of bannings to the fact that the Publications Act does not provide for pre-censorship of suspect publications. This means they have to be submitted to committees for scrutiny before they are taken off the bookshelves.

By far the most publications (1 128) submitted were handed in by police. Customs officers made 401 submissions, publishers 113, the public 78 and the directorate 88.

Of all publications submitted, the majority — 1 070 — were handed in because they were considered possibly prejudicial to the security of the State. A total of 230 publications labelled "light reading matter" were scrutinised by 230 committees,

with 170 periodicals and foreign publications being inspected.

Only 29 "pornographic" publications were submitted for scrutiny, while 45 books were classified as having significant literary value.

Of the 1 407 films submitted to 950 committees, 609 were approved unconditionally while 659 escaped with age restrictions and/or cuts.

Legislation, passed in 1982 made the Publications Act applicable to SABC-TV material for the first time and 25 committees were established to vet 92 films. Of these 48 were given the unconditional green light, with 42 receiving conditional approval and two being rejected.

Nine plays and shows came before committees in 1982/83, with four being passed outright

and five receiving age restrictions or cuts or both.

The Publications Appeal Board, under the chairmanship of Professor Kobus van Rooyen, heard 79 film appeals, rejecting 26 because of excessive violence. Altogether 48 films were approved conditionally on appeal while five were passed untouched.

Appeals against committees' decisions on 108 publications were considered, with 42 being found undesirable, 42 receiving the go-ahead and 24 being passed with conditions.

Two public entertainments were considered on appeal and were approved subject to an age restriction.

Committees of experts were consulted on 26 occasions.

TINDERBOX SA

THE article 'Fortress SA', by Prof Tony Mathews made for compelling reading and gave a good overview of the liberal-academic view of security legislation.

He makes the proposition that too many security laws threaten not only human freedom but also dialectically threaten the very purpose for which they exist — that is, order and stability.

Prof Mathews goes on to argue that the security response of increased coercion in situations of crisis may in fact exacerbate the situation rather than improve it.

The gist of Prof Mathews's argument is, that in the context of South Africa, this lesson should be learnt and the wide ambit of security laws should be "rolled-back" and replaced by a more relaxed security legislation package which, while allowing for firm action against the "men of violence", will nevertheless allow genuine black opposition leadership to emerge without fear in order to participate in peaceful "negotiation politics".

Those who agree with the sentiments as expressed by Professor Mathews may in fact be surprised by how much of what he says is also agreed with by professional security men involved in the administration of South Africa's laws.

The law and order community in South Africa is well aware of the conditions in and lessons to be learnt from Israel, West Germany and Northern Ireland.

Nevertheless, there is one fundamental point where the security professionals differ from Prof Mathews and that is where he states that harsh laws to curb dissent lead to increasing violence from the coerced. Prof Mathews seems to be suggesting in this instance a cause-and-effect relationship which oversimplifies the complex issues at stake.

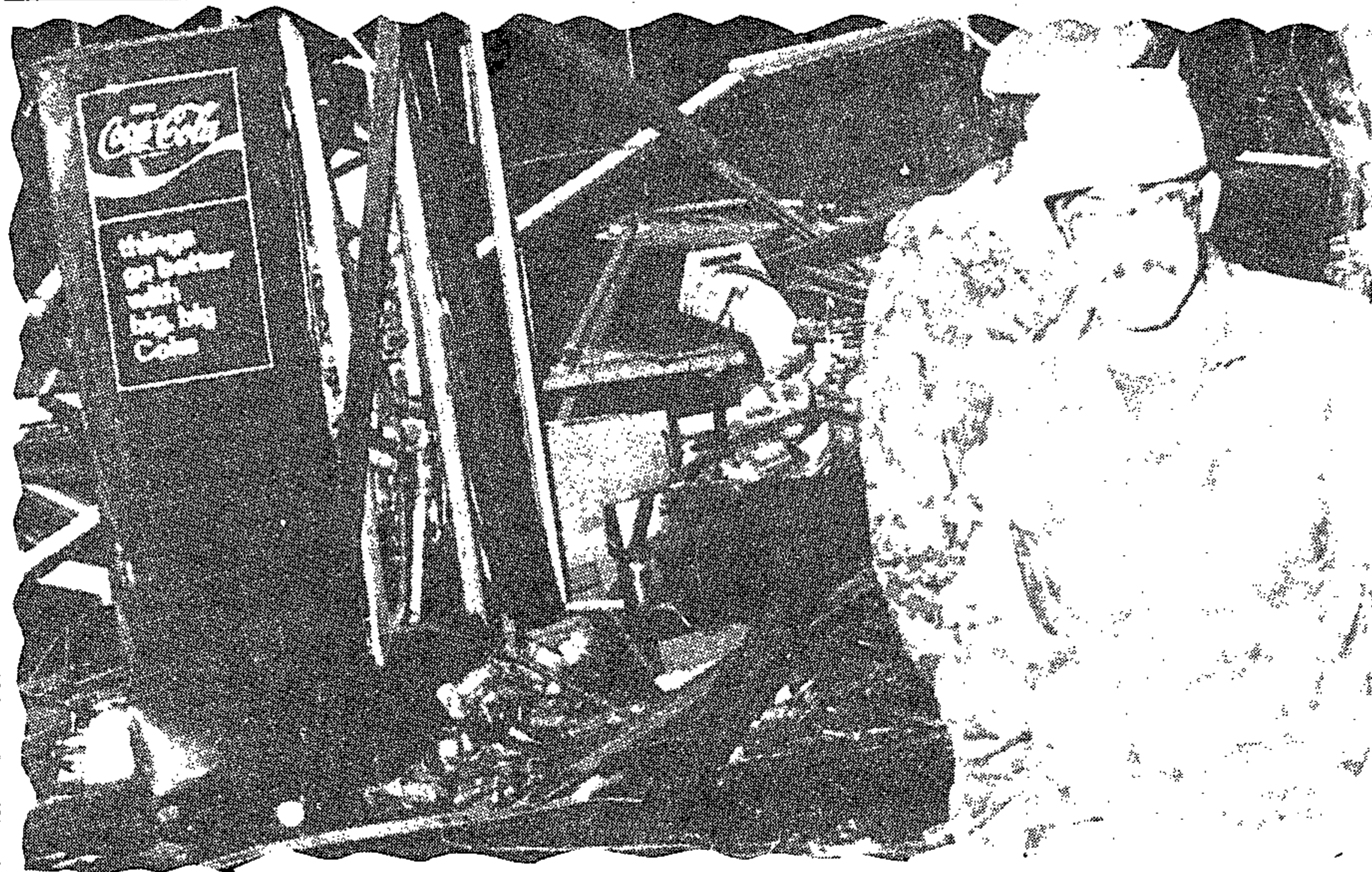
It would be equally naive from the security professional's point of view to suggest the reverse cause-and-effect relationship to that proposed by Prof Mathews. (Such a reversion of the argument would run that "increased violent dissent is the cause of harsher oppression; the targets of harsh security legislation are the source of blame for oppressive security laws since the laws legislated to stop revolutionaries would be unnecessary if such revolutionaries were not engaged in posing a threat to peace and stability.")

The fact of the matter is that neither Prof Mathews's thesis, nor its antithesis, stated above, are the whole truth.

This lies somewhere in between, and the blame for any drift towards a Northern Ireland situation in South Africa cannot be laid solely at the door of the security laws and their administration.

This fundamental difference with Prof Mathews's proposition then leads professionals in this country to question whether, as he states, a relaxation of political laws would lead to less political violence. Would the 'men of violence' not merely step up their campaigns?

It is not only security laws which threaten civil rights, security and freedom. Unbridled terror destroys all these civilised values. Can South Africa afford to re-



Our security laws are so harsh they help provoke the violence they are meant to contain, argued Professor Tony Mathews on these pages two weeks ago. Today we present an opposing viewpoint — the case for strong security laws — written by a senior civil servant

lax its security laws before negotiation politics have replaced the politics of violence?

Or should the security laws be used to frustrate those who follow the strategies of violence and conflict while men of peace will follow the strategy of negotiation?

Any security professional in South Africa will be able to explain that black political opposition in South Africa is in conflict with, as Prof Mathews says, the denial of basic human rights through 'apartheid'.

This conflict is not with the security laws or apparatus *per se*, for these form but a recent and small part of the cause of the conflict as a whole.

From a security professional's viewpoint therefore, it is naive to believe that merely reforming our security laws, in order to allow the emergence of a genuine black opposition leadership, will in any way contribute to a peaceful solution of South Africa's problems.

The fundamental conflict will remain and without the effective fire-brigade of our security laws, Prof Mathews's "law and order tinder-box" will soon be ignited — which will destroy those civilised values which we still retain.

In combating terrorism in any society, but more especially in a society like South Africa, two main tactics must form part of the overall strategy.

First, the society must have effective, practical and yet suitable laws and administrative/executive powers. Second, the confi-

dence and co-operation of the target community must be gained and maintained, through effective counter-terrorist action, consultation and education.

The overall strategic approach by the authorities must be balanced and realistic, aimed at a compromise between paranoia, which views terrorism and revolution as being immediate and unavoidable, and complacency, which ignores the very real threat to our society.

The subversive and terrorist can only operate effectively where there are social, political and economic conditions (often of his own creation) which he can exploit.

Thus the main preventive measure against terrorism is to constantly ensure that social conditions are such that the terrorist sows his seeds of violence on barren ground.

In any situation where a society is threatened by terrorism, the first priority of the authorities must be to preserve a state of normality to as great a degree as possible, and this goes hand in hand with preserving the society's fundamental values.

The most important values to be preserved in a state are legality/rule of law and democratic rights.

The aim of the terrorist in general, and of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa

specifically, is to bring about an abnormal atmosphere throughout society, and the surest way of doing this is to force the authorities to a position where they have no option but to suspend normal rule, declare a state of emergency and even mobilise the army.

If the civil authorities and the police do not have sufficient legal powers at their command in order to combat the extraordinary threat of terrorism, then the ultimate resort to the use of the military may have to be utilised, where they might not have been necessary had the civil authority enjoyed sufficient emergency powers.

However, legal powers alone are not sufficient and the police must also have access to sufficient resources to ensure that they can cope with almost any conceivable act of extreme violence, terrorism and quasi-terrorism within the country.

In this context it should be remembered that many acts of terrorism against South Africa, and especially those committed by the ANC and other foreign-backed forces, are in fact acts of covert war on the part of the foreign backers.

In any democratic state, terrorism should be dealt with according to due process of law and through the courts wherever possible.

But due to the very nature of terrorism and subversion, it is often extremely difficult, if not impossible, to satisfy due process of law and to convict every terror-

ist/subversive, usually because of a lack of suitable or sufficient evidence.

Thus while the ultimate intention of the state and the law enforcement authorities should be to deal with all terrorists and subversives through the courts, this may be practically impossible, without lowering the standard of evidence required. That step has been taken in some countries, but can only lead to bringing the courts into disrepute.

The duty of the legislator is to ensure that a society has sufficient law for its administration in any conceivable situation — not too much nor too little.

All law should be specific enough to be used against those at whom it is aimed, without unduly affecting the rights and privileges of the ordinary and innocent citizen.

The function of the law and

order community is clear — it should maintain the public peace, law, order, security and above all, the continuance of governability.

In a territory such as South Africa, the means employed to fulfil this challenge are as important as the function itself.

Social, economic and political reform or modernisation produces social, economic and political instability as well as a degree of violence and conflict. The challenge of violence and conflict is how to deal with the situation while still maintaining the fundamental norms and values of a free society.

The aim of the enemies of society is to break the power, authority and morale of the police. This is because the police are seen to be not only the main symbolic representatives of the system, but they are also the front line of the defence of the state.

The maintenance of public order and constitutional, political social and economic *status quo* — more than merely the imposition of order by force.

Law and order implies popular and constitutional government and a community which is behind its security forces and in agreement with their actions. This then is the challenge for the police and law and order community. The enemies of society understand clearly the vulnerability of the law and order community and will deliberately exploit any perceived deficiencies in legislative structure, manpower, training finance and resources.

A prerequisite for the overthrow of a state is the defeat of the police, law, order and the public peace. It is the collapse of the polity, the police and the law and order community in general to ensure that those legislative, structural, fiscal and political counter-measures necessary for the law enforcers to defend society and themselves, are constantly available and implemented.

Thus, from the perspective of a security professional and law enforcer, Prof Mathews's view on security legislation, while containing much truth, is sadly incomplete.

Nothing is more complex than countering revolutionary tendencies in a multi-ethnic, Third World/First World democracy/autocracy while seeking ultimate political solutions via a minimum of conflict.

Prof Mathews's solution, to "roll-back" our security laws, addresses only part of the problem and, if carried out in isolation, will only exacerbate the already serious situation.

● The writer is a senior civil servant whose identity is known to the Editor.

Reporter freed on banned book charges

By Mike Simpson,
East Rand Bureau

Political journalist Miss Gwen Lister was acquitted yesterday of charges under the Publications Control, Customs and Internal Security Acts.

Miss Lister (30), political editor of the Windhoek Observer and correspondent for the BBC and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, had pleaded guilty in the Kempton Park Special Regional Court to charges of importing banned publications without a permit, failing to declare prohibited items to customs officials, and possessing literature of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

She was detained at Jan Smuts Airport in May last year when she returned from a United Nations-sponsored conference on Namibia in Paris.

Security Police confiscated 53 publications and documents from her, and later charged her with possessing seven of them illegally. These were: "Namibia, the Strength of the Powerless", "Apartheid's Army in Namibia", "Swapo: Political Programme", and



Miss Lister.

two editions of Swapo's constitution.

The magistrate, Mr HH van der Watt, said he was acquitting Miss Lister because the State had failed to prove intention to commit a crime. He was satisfied that she had not been aware the items were banned.

In her evidence, Miss Lister said some documents and publications in her possession had been used as references. Others given to her at the conference were being kept for reading later.

She was not aware they were banned and had, in fact, thrown away a number of documents in Paris which she believed could have been banned.

She had done so after being warned by another journalist that she could be searched on her return.

Referring to specific items, she said Swapo's 1975 constitution was in a book about Namibia which was freely available. She had no reason to believe the 1976 version was banned.

The book "Apartheid's Army in Namibia", had been compiled from official South African sources.

CATC Times 12/15/84
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Kitson released after 20 years

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Ian David Kitson, 65, one of South Africa's longest-serving prisoners, was released from prison yesterday seven months before his 20-year sentence was due to expire in December.

He was sentenced on December 18, 1964 together with three other people — including Wilton Mkwayi and Laloo Chiba — for acts of sabotage in Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

They were also charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Chiba was sentenced to 18 years and has been released, while Mkwayi is serving a life sentence.

The news of Kitson's release yesterday came in the form of a brief statement from the South African Prisons Service that he had been released "in the normal course of events in terms of existing policy and on the grounds of good behaviour".

Observers said yesterday that there had been some pointers to Kitson's early release

following a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, during a visit to London earlier this year.

Mr Botha said in London at the time of the release of another prisoner, David Rabkin, that Kitson's case would be reconsidered.

The early release yesterday also came at a time when South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is soon to meet Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for the first time.

Kitson, who is a dual South African and British citizen, has been the focus of repeated campaigns in Britain for his release.

A spokesman for the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, Ms Cate Clark, welcomed Kitson's early release in a statement yesterday and said the movement regretted that his release had not been earlier.

Kitson's former wife, Mrs Norma Kitson, who was herself detained in South Africa on two occasions before she and her family left the country in 1966, said from London yesterday: "I'm very pleased he's out."



David Kitson after his release from prison yesterday.

CAC Times 14/5/84
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Suzman asks for flexibility from Coetsee

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobus Coetsee, needs to be more flexible about granting parole or the emission of sentence to long-term prisoners, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman, the PFP spokesman on Law and Order, intends raising the matter in Parliament this week.

She was concerned about prisoners who had already served extremely long sentences. These included Dennis Goldberg, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

On Friday Mrs Suzman visited Pretoria Central prison where she had a contact visit with the men and women political prisoners.

"The conditions are very satisfactory. The food is good and so is the medical and dental attention. I met the three white women political prisoners — Barbara Hogan, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt and Jansie

Lourens — in a sunny courtyard where there was a table-tennis table and an exercise bicycle," she said.

There had been no restrictions on the questions asked and both the women and men political prisoners had no complaints about their treatment from the authorities, she said.

● Sapa reports that at the weekend the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General W H Willemse, announced that Category A security prisoners would be considered for greater contact with their families.

These are prisoners, security or otherwise, who have earned their status through good behaviour while serving sentence.

A statement issued on behalf of General Willemse by the liaison office of the SA Prison Services said heads of prisons could consider granting of contact visits to members of the immediate family of security prisoners in A category.

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Kitson 'feels like Rip van Winkle'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr David Kitson, who was released from prison in South Africa last week after spending almost 20 years behind bars, said yesterday he felt like Rip van Winkle being free again — "I believe he was a bit dazed when he woke up."

Speaking on BBC radio, Mr Kitson declined to make any political comment, but he said he certainly hoped that his release — seven months before he was due to leave prison — would herald the release of other political prisoners in South Africa.

Asked by the interviewer if he meant "people like Nelson Mandela", Mr Kitson said he

had been in prison with Dennis Goldberg — who is serving a life sentence — adding: "I think he should also be released."

Mr Kitson said he hoped Nelson Mandela would be released. He said: "Nelson Mandela is still considered a spokesman of the people in (South Africa)."

Mr Kitson said life in prison had an impact on him and his fellow prisoners, but that they also had an impact on the prison services "and conditions gradually improved over the years".

The authorities had been "quite good" with regard to allowing them access to study material and books. In the latter years they were also al-

lowed newspapers which were not censored.

In the past five years they had remained in touch with everything and they remained keenly interested in what was going on.

Mr Kitson's family in London believe his release was designed as a "public relations exercise" to coincide with the visit to Britain next month by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Also speaking on BBC radio, his son, Mr Steven Kitson, who was held in South Africa in 1982 when he was visiting his father in jail, said the British people should not be fooled by the attempt to

present Mr Botha in a "liberal" light.

He said the South African regime remained "barbarous and fascist" and while acknowledging that his father was free again after almost 20 years, Mr Kitson asked: "What about the other political prisoners and the 24 million (black) people who suffer the brutalities of apartheid every day?"

He and his family, including his father, would only be truly happy once all political prisoners were freed, Mr Kitson said.

Mr Kitson, his mother, Mrs Norma Kitson, and his sister, Amanda, have been active in the anti-apartheid movement since coming to Britain.

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Arms: SA men in court today

From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The four South Africans charged with the illegal export of military equipment to South Africa are due to appear in court in Coventry today for the fourth time since their arrest at the end of March.

The four men were released on bail of R170 000 last time they appeared.

Their bail was paid by the South African Government after intense behind-the-scenes diplomatic moves which led to the recalling of the Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, to South Africa.

In the dock today are: Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metelerkamp.

There are also three Britons who have been accused with the South Africans. They are Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, on bail of R42 500, and Mr Derek Salt and Mr Michael Gardiner, who were released on bail of R42 000 and R34 000 respectively.

During the application for bail it emerged that all four South Africans had ties with a "South African company

with semi-government links".

During the last appearance, a British customs and excise officer said the case involved consignments of magnets, used in the detection of missiles, believed to be worth about R1.7 million.

The court appearances have led to a Tory MP, Mr Jim Spicer, calling for an end to the arms embargo against South Africa, saying that with the signing of non-aggression treaties it was in the interest of the whole of Southern Africa — and the Western world — for the strategic embargo to be reviewed.

Seweter 16/5/84 (327) 225

Warders were brutal - claim

HARARE — Former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Johnson Mlambo, who was released recently in Pretoria after serving a 20-year sentence, has spoken here of the "brutal treatment" of prisoners on the island.

Mr Mlambo (42), told The Herald newspaper in an interview at Harare Airport while awaiting a flight to Tanzania that warders on Robben Island had once buried him up to his neck and urinated on his face.

The PAC member, who was jailed when he was (22) after being convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the State and inviting sabotage, told The Herald he was on his way to join the external wing of the

PAC and was "now going to work harder for the liberation of South Africa's people."

Describing life on Robben Island, Mr Mlambo said on other occasions, warders choked him until he became unconscious and also starved him.

The little food given to prisoners on the island was "terrible," and the work was "tough."

He also claimed to have been assaulted with a pick handle and also that prison warders had ordered common law prisoners to attack political detainees.

Prison

"The warders made life in prison so difficult that they wanted politicians to hate the pursuance of such a career," he said.

The liaison office of the SA Prisons Service yesterday reacted to the claims by Mlambo and said: "It would only be possible to comment in more detail after the allegations could have been studied thoroughly."

Concerning generalised allegations about so-called irregularities that were said to have happened on Robben Island earlier, it is pointed out that over the years there were also other individual prisoners who left the country and made such vague and seemingly ill-disposed allegations.

"Such allegations were investigated thoroughly on each occasion. In no instance could proof be provided for the allegations.
"Prisoners in South African prisons have the opportunity on a daily and continuous basis to complain or to address requests to management officials as well as to persons not connected to the prisons administration," the office said.

CPIG TENTS, 19/5/84
**Township's rental
inquiry nightmare**

By HILARY VENABLES

A PICTURE of simmering resentment caused by police action against community leaders and residents in the Cradock township of Lingelihle was painted in yesterday's no-confidence debate in the Provincial Council.

An angry Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP Walmer, related how an inquiry by the local black residents' association, Cradora, into rentals and service charges had escalated into a nightmare of detentions, assaults and intimidation.

Mrs Blackburn said that from the beginning of the inquiry the security police had made it "quite clear" that they were watching the chairman of Cradora, school vice-principal Mr Matthew Goniwe.

Mr Goniwe was soon after transferred out of Cradock by the Department of National Education.

"This high-handed decision obviously had strong political implications and the tragic sequence of events that followed were completely predictable.

"It is important to realize and accept the fact that no outside forces of political agitators could have persuaded this basically rural community to suffer in the way it has done these last months."

She claimed that during the past two months:

- Cradora Executive Committee member, Mr Wakens Soga — who was standing quietly with a group outside the Cradock Magistrate's Court discussing the welfare of detainees' families — was "frog-marched" away by security police and detained.

- A few nights later, Mr Gladwell Makaula, an elderly man in frail health (he has Burger's disease and has already had one leg amputated) was taken from his home at 2am and detained in Somerset East, where his wife cannot visit him.

- On May 8 the police tried to apprehend a six-year-old child. The child took fright and ran into his grandmother's house, bolting the front door behind him. The police apparently climbed in the window and used a sjambok on the child and his grandmother who is 86 years old and blind.

- A domestic worker, Mrs S Calata, whose husband is an executive member of Cradora, was fired from Cradock Hospital for wearing a Free Mandela tee-shirt under a jersey, under her uniform.

- 40 other residents were arrested and are now either in detention without trial or held under "an all-embracing charge of public violence".

- A banning order prohibiting gatherings has been imposed on the district.

"But if those members of the National Party ... think oppression will smash this group they are mistaken," she said.

- Just skinny arms giving clenched fist salutes, page 10

SA plea in arms trial rejected

CAPE TIMES

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From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — A surprise appeal by the South African Government that four men facing arms smuggling charges here should be allowed to fly home was rejected in court yesterday.

The South African Government offered unprecedented guarantees for the return of the men to England to appear in court on remand on June 25.

But the Coventry Magistrate's Court refused to amend stern bail conditions for the four men, who were arrested in March by customs officers investigating alleged breaches of the United Nations embargo on exporting military equipment to South Africa.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, also submitted a letter to the British Foreign Office guaranteeing that South Africa would take full responsibility for the four men. The letter was presented to the court.

SA Embassy

The men are: Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metlerkamp, all of the Transvaal.

They are accused, with four Britons, of establishing companies in Britain to illegally ex-

port military equipment to South Africa.

They were held in custody for ten days until a First Secretary at the South African Embassy, Mr Andre Pelser, appeared at a remand hearing on their behalf.

Immunity

Mr Pelser waived his diplomatic immunity and, in the name of the South African Government, stood surety for bail totalling R180 000.

The men were released on condition that they reported to a police station in London daily, that their passports were seized and that they were not allowed to leave the country.

The four Britons in the case have all been given lenient bail conditions and the South African Government has made it clear through counsel that it is angered by the discrepancy in treatment.

Soon after the arrest of the men Mr Steyn was recalled to South Africa for consultation with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the case took on serious political implications.

In his letter to the

Foreign Office this week, Mr Steyn again protested at the difference in treatment meted out to the accused South Africans and Britons.

He gave undertakings that if bail conditions were lifted to allow the South Africans to return home before the June 25 remand hearing, the South African Government would take full responsibility for them.

Objections

They would be accompanied to London's Heathrow Airport and their passports would remain in official control.

If the customs and excise prosecution re-

quired their passports as evidence, they would be issued with restricted travel documents and their return to London in time for the next hearing would be guaranteed.

These undertakings were renewed in court yesterday against customs objections that they feared the accused South Africans would abscond if they were allowed to return home.

Counsel for the South African Embassy presented to the court a certified copy of Mr Steyn's letter to the Under-Secretary for African Affairs, Sir John Leahy.

CALLS TRIBUTES 19/5/84 (327)

Political prisoners: Call for early parole

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Opposition's chief spokesman on prisons, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday appealed to the government to consider releasing political prisoners who had been sentenced to life imprisonment and who had already been behind bars for more than 20 years.

Speaking in the debate in Parliament on the Justice budget vote, Mrs Suzman said there were 44 people serving life sentences for crimes against the State.

Those who had been in jail for more than 20 years included Nelson Mandela, Dennis Goldberg, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Ismael Cathrada.

"Surely even the most retributive society must accept that they have been sufficiently punished," she said. Their release would also do a great deal for the country's image.

A more flexible policy

was needed regarding the remission of sentences and parole for political prisoners.

Mrs Suzman also appealed for greater access to prisons by members of the public specially interested in prison conditions.

She said overcrowding of prisons was still a major problem and blamed the situation largely on the detention of offenders under influx control laws.

She disagreed with a figure given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Parliament earlier this year which indicated that only 7,8 percent of prisoners on a particular day were (influx) "control" offenders.

She said 80 percent of the 267 995 awaiting-trial prisoners between July, 1982 and June, 1983, were blacks.

Although it was not known how many of the people were arrested for pass law offences, it was known that there

were over 200 000 pass law arrests last year.

"Is it not reasonable to assume that a high percentage of the 214 261 black awaiting-trial prisoners were pass offenders?" she asked.

She said she was also sure that a large number of the 161 217 blacks sentenced to up to four months jail between July, 1982 and June last year were pass offenders.

The situation in South Africa was such that a man went to jail because he was looking for a job in an area where he was not supposed to be even though he was a citizen of the country.

In reply to the debate, Mr Coetsee said in terms of a policy decision taken in May, 1982 the circumstances of all prisoners were periodically reviewed. Since then, 22 prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the state had been released.

ARGUS 22/1/84 337

Azapo leaders' homes searched

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The homes of leaders of the Azanian People's Organisation were raided by police today in what appeared to be a co-ordinated nationwide swoop.

Leaders in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg said security policemen visited them and conducted searches that lasted several hours.

The head of Azapo's health secretariat, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, who was raided in Lenasia, said: "Just about anybody I know with connections with Azapo has been raided."

"In Lenasia alone many people were raided, including the former vice-president of Azapo, Mr Shabeer Randeria. Others raided include Mr Neelan Poonan, Mr Ahmed Valli and Dr Joe Variawa. Dr Variawa was not home, but a member of his household said his house was raided."

"They came to my home at about 3:30am and left after 6am. The police took 157 signed items which were books, pam-

phlets and documents mainly related to Azapo," said Dr Asvat.

In Cape Town, the Macassar home of Mr Peter Jones, vice-president of Azapo in the Cape, was raided early today.

Mr Jones, who is on the executive of the Western Province Council of Sport, a provincial unit of the SA Council of Sport (Sacos), said eight security police arrived at his home at 4am and searched his house thoroughly for three hours.

"They took away 35 items, including boxes of pamphlets, letters, books and all Azapo and other black-consciousness

literature, as well as all records pertaining to Sacos," he said.

From Durban, The Argus Correspondent reports that at least eight members of Azapo had their homes searched early today.

Mr Strini Moodley, chairman of the Natal region of Azapo, said: "At 5am the security police arrived at my house and searched the place for three hours."

The Press liaison officer for Police Headquarters in Pretoria, Colonel V Haynes, confirmed that a "routine investigation is under way" but declined to comment.

Nationwide police swoop on Azapo

By Tembi Mbobo

Police raided the homes of a number of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) leaders early today.

They later sealed off Azapo's Johannesburg offices as part of a co-ordinated nationwide swoop on the organisation.

Azapo leaders in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg said carloads of policemen visited each one of them and conducted searches that lasted several hours.

At 9 am about 12 security policemen arrived at the organisation's offices in Wanderers Street, Johannesburg, and locked members of the organisation in.

When contacted today for comment on the police actions, the police directorate of public relations said any query to do with the Security Police had to be sent by telex before it could respond.

At the time of going to press a reply from the police had not arrived.

Among those inside the Azapo offices were Mr Kabelo Lengane and Mr Jackie Hlapolosa, both officials of the Azanian Students' Movement, Mrs Nontobeko Ngatane, administrative secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — which has offices on the same floor — and Mr Mike Tissong, a reporter from The Star who had gone to the offices to get details about the raids on the Azapo homes.

At about 11.15 am the publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr Muntu Myeza, tried to enter the offices and a scuffle broke out between him and three policemen.

He was eventually allowed in on the understanding that he would not be able to go out until the police were through with their work.

A number of items including typewriters and boxes of documents and pamphlets were seized. The people held in the offices were released at about 1 pm.

Among the Azapo members whose homes were raided in Johannesburg this morning were the Rev J Seoka, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, Mr Myeza, Mr Chris Mokeditsoa, Mr Hlaku Rachidi, Mr Kehla Mthembu, Mr Lybon Mabasa, Mr Khotso Lengane and Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, who was taken away by the police but later returned.

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~~Star~~

Star 22/5/84

By Jean Hey,

The ease with which the conservative National Student Federation (NSF) received permission to hold a public demonstration against the ANC in Pretoria at the weekend has raised eyebrows among lawyers and student leaders.

The president of the recently-formed NSF, Mr Russel Crystal, said today that the organisation had received magisterial permission to demon-

'Easy permission' for NSF protest queried

strate against last year's Pretoria bomb blast.

This allowed 20 demonstrators and placard-holders to stand together outside Air Force headquarters in Church Street without contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In stark contrast to this, representatives of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) cannot remember when they were last granted magisterial permission to demonstrate.

"Official disapproval of

Nusas meetings is part of our history," said Mr Nic Borain, president of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council and member of the Nusas executive council.

"There is a feeling that these decisions are influenced by political considerations and that applications have been refused in the past because gatherings have been seen to be anti-government," a Johannesburg lawyer commented.

Police seize Azapo papers in dawn raids

Cop/ 11/16/83 23/SBU (327)

Staff Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday raided the Johannesburg offices of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) and the homes of at least 20 prominent members in what appeared to be part of a major nationwide investigation.

Major Vic Haynes, of the SA Police Director-

ate of Public Relations in Pretoria, said the raids were part of a "routine investigation" and that it was "not the policy of the SAP to comment on routine investigations".

The dawn raids took place simultaneously in Johannesburg, Soweto, Lenasia, Durban, Cape Town, the Eastern Cape and Pietersburg.

No-one was detained,

but hundreds of documents were confiscated.

Azapo's head office in Johannesburg, was occupied by at least a dozen plainclothes policemen for more than four hours.

The policemen searched the offices carefully, allowing in only Azapo members who had to agree not to leave the office again until the search was over.

A minor scuffle broke out when police attempted to prevent Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu ka Myeza, from entering.

The policemen left in the afternoon with at least three, full filing cabinets and many boxes of documents.

Boland raid

Members of the Boland security police raided the Macassar home of the recently unbanned Mr Peter Jones for three hours.

Mr Jones said that among documents seized from his home were records of the Western Province Council of Sports, Sapa reports.

Major George Kershoff, police liaison officer for the Boland, said the search was part of a "routine check on Azapo members in the Boland by the security police".

SA men on arms charges fly home

CAPL Times 23/5/84 ~~15/5/84~~ 327

From JOHN BATTERSBY and IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Four South Africans facing arms-smuggling charges are on their way back home after what is believed to have been an unprecedented decision by a British High Court judge yesterday.

As the four men were rushed through the South African Embassy to London's Heathrow Airport, the embassy's first secretary, Mr Andre Pelser, claimed that their successful appeal had set an "historical precedent".

The dramatic ruling by Mr Justice Leonard was made at a private hearing in chambers after the South African Government last Friday had failed to have strict bail conditions on the men changed.

But in a brief hearing in his chambers, Mr Justice Leonard overturned the earlier decision of a magistrate in Coventry to refuse to allow the four men to return to South Africa.

The bail conditions were that the men should stay in Britain on R45 000 bail each, reporting to a police station in London each day.

Bail doubled

Their passports had been seized by the Department of Customs and Excise, which is bringing the prosecution, and they had been forbidden to leave England before their next hearing in Coventry on June 25.

The judge's conditions for the relaxation of bail, which are believed to make legal history, included:

- A doubling of the previous total bail money to R360 000.

- The depositing of R90 000 at Coventry Magistrate's Court as additional surety.

- The continued waiving of diplomatic immunity and standing of personal surety by Mr Pelser of the guaranteed sums.

- An assurance from Mr Pelser that the four men would board an aircraft to South Africa.

- An undertaking that the men's passports would be endorsed to limit travel only between South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Back by June 24

- An assurance that the men would be back in Britain by June 24 in time for their hearing the following day.

The men are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metelkemp, all of the Transvaal.

Customs arrested them on March 31 and

they have since appeared in court four times on various charges of illegally exporting military equipment to South Africa.

Four Britons have also been charged in connection with the case and one faces charges including the illegal exportation of Buccaneer jet-fighter parts.

Steyn recalled

When the four men were refused bail on April 2 there were angry behind-the-scenes diplomatic exchanges between South Africa House and the British Government which led to the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, being recalled to Pretoria for consultations.

At a rushed press conference at the South African Embassy, the man who has emerged as the leader of the foursome, Mr Botha, described in court evidence as "Colonel Botha", said it was "a wonderful idea to go back home and have a normal life".

He said he believed the case was unique in that it was the first time foreign nationals had been allowed home while facing criminal charges in Britain.

Coastguard planes

The four men said their stay in Britain had been "outstanding" but they were glad to have the "uncertainty and waiting" behind them.

Asked what they would be doing back in South Africa, Mr Botha said: "We will be going back to our own sphere of work and activities."

The case has assumed major political overtones since week-end disclosures that British Aerospace, the country's major aircraft manufacturers, had been approached by South African interests wanting to buy eight Coastguard aircraft — BA-748s — with the latest electronic surveillance equipment.

PM's visit

The case, which has already embarrassed the British Government, comes at a time when a growing right-wing lobby among Conservative backbenchers are asking for the arms embargo to be lifted.

In a statement yesterday, the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said his concern at the British Government's invitation for Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to visit Britain on June 2 had been increased by recent reports of a British Aerospace deal with South Africa.

Azapo ~~11/11~~

may sue ³²⁷

police over ^{23/5/84}
office raid

The Azanian People's Organisation has said it will consider taking legal action against the police for yesterday's early morning raid on the organisation's headquarters in Johannesburg.

When asked what Azapo would do about the raid, projects co-ordinator Mr. Zithulele Cindi said: "One of the things we are going to look into is taking legal action.

"However that will be decided at the emergency meeting of the central committee.

"The central committee is made up of members from the Cape, Natal, Free State and Transvaal so it will take time for us to get together to possibly make that decision."

Ninety-one items including electric typewriters, steel cabinets, books, pamphlets and correspondence were confiscated from Azapo's offices. Earlier yesterday the homes of many Azapo leaders were raided.

No one was arrested or detained.

POULICE

BY
SAM
MABE

Azapo,
Azasm
get

early
visits
from
cops

Sunderland 23/5/84



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SCORES of Security Police yesterday went on a nationwide crackdown on the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

In surprise visits starting as early as 3 am and lasting until around lunchtime, homes of the organisation's officials and their offices were searched and several items including typewriters, filing cabinets and documents confiscated.

The raids were conducted in Soweto, Lenasia, Durban, Pietersburg and Cape Town. The Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), whose offices adjoin those of Azapo, were also affected. A typewriter and several documents were taken away.

Colonel H V Heyns, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said it was not the policy of the police to comment on what he called routine investigations. He said nobody was arrested in connection with "this investigation."

The **SOWETAN** arrived at Azapo's offices when a number of boxes containing pamphlets,

posters, stickers and other documents were being loaded onto a small pick-up van.

Mr Muntu Myeza, Azapo's publicity secretary, said a team of about 12 policemen led by Captain van Rensburg of John Vorster Square, arrived at the organisation's headquarters in Wanderers Street and searched the place from 9 am until 1 pm.

Siege

"This place was in a siege. While these guys were here, nobody, except themselves, could come in or leave the office."

"We see this as a general campaign of intimidation and harassment

of Azapo and its membership. And if it is calculated at frustrating our efforts at preparing for the commemoration of June 16, then it has already failed because we are way ahead in our preparations for the occasion," he said.

Mr Saths Cooper, Azapo's vice-president, said he saw the crackdown as part of an attempt to prevent Azapo from carrying out a successful campaign against the forthcoming Tri-cameral Parliament elections to be held in August.

The homes of those raided at dawn included Azapo's president, Mr Lybon Mabasa and almost all members of the Central Committee of Azapo.

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FRIDAY, 25 MAY 1984

†The PRIME MINISTER: Horace, you may land there with your Boeing. [Interjections.]

Lime: transport rebate

*13. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:†

- (a) How many tons of lime produced since 1 January 1984 by a company the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, qualify for a transport rebate.
- (b) what does this rebate amount to and
- (c) what is the name of the company?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (a) and (b) Information pertaining to individual business undertakings is of a confidential nature and cannot be divulged without the consent of the applicant. I wish to refer the hon member to paragraph 3(a) of the Manual on the implementation of the regional development incentives.
- (c) Spitskalk (Edms) Bpk.

*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS—Environment Affairs and Fisheries—Reply standing over.

*15. Mr D J N MALCOMESS—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

Howard
Mossel Bay: detention of persons
25/5/84

*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained by any branch of the South African Police at or near Mossel Bay on or about 20 May 1984 in connection with the distribution of pamphlets re-

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lating to a meeting of the United Democratic Front; if so, (a)(i) by which branch of the South African Police and (ii) why were they detained and (b) what are their names;

- (2) whether these persons have been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision; if not,
- (3) whether they have been released; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether the South African Police have taken any steps in respect of these pamphlets; if so, (a) what steps and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) No. No person was detained. The person who distributed the pamphlets voluntarily accompanied the police to the police station where routine questions were put to him and thereafter he was allowed to go.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.
- (4) Yes.

(a) and (b) The contents of the pamphlets were perused to determine whether or not it constitutes a contravention of a law.

*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

Whether any teachers of the Humansdorp Senior Secondary School other than those to whom he referred in his reply to Question No 19 of 25 April 1984, were transferred in 1984; if so, (a) how many, (b)(i) why and (ii) where to in each case, (c) who succeeded each such teacher and (d) what, in each case, are the qualifications of (i) the transferred teacher and (ii) his successor?

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FRIDAY, 25 MAY 1984

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No. *Howard*
Mossel Bay: distribution of pamphlets
25/5/84
*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any steps on or about 20 May 1984 in respect of any pamphlets relating to a meeting of the United Democratic Front in Mossel Bay; if so, (a) why, (b) how many pamphlets were involved and (c) what were the contents of the pamphlets;
- (2) whether the pamphlets were referred to a publications committee; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (3) whether the pamphlets have been returned to the United Democratic Front; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether any person or persons have been charged with (a) issuing, (b) possessing and/or (c) distributing these pamphlets?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Because initially it was on reasonable grounds suspected that the contents could possibly constitute a contravention of a law.
 - (b) 88.
 - (c) In general terms an inflammatory condemnation and rejection of the new constitutional dispensation and the forthcoming Coloured and Indian elections.
- (2) No, because after careful perusal it was decided that the contents did not warrant such a step.

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(3) Yes. The pamphlets were on 21 May 1984 returned to the person from whom they were taken.

(4) No.
Howard
Kadotstoot squatter camp

*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 9 May 1984, the South African Police have investigated the statements made to the police at the Hout Bay police station on 1 May 1984 as a result of alleged incidents at the Kadotstoot squatter camp; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (b) (a) when was it completed and (b) what were the findings;
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. It is anticipated that the investigations will be completed within the next few days.
- (3) The outcome of the investigations will determine whether any action will be taken.

Port Alfred

*20. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any progress has been made in the surveying of the Black township of Port Alfred; if not, why not; if so, when will the survey be completed?

Row over MP's bid to recruit informers

5/16 Arcus 26/5/84

Political Correspondent

A TRANSVAAL member of Parliament, Dr M H Veldman, has been trying to get teachers in his constituency to spy on their colleagues to determine their political affiliations.

The attempt has been condemned by PFP national education spokesman Mr Horace van Rensburg as being reminiscent of what happened in Nazi Germany and "what happens behind the Iron Curtain".

Mr van Rensburg is trying to establish in what areas similar tactics are being used by the National Party to sniff out their opponents.

Dr Veldman sent out a letter to selected people at various schools in his Rustenbergs

constituency requesting the recipients to determine the attitude of their colleagues as soon as possible. The letters were on parliamentary letter heads and were dated March 6, 1984.

In his letter he said suggestions about dealing with the "doubters" would be appreciated.

Attached to the letters was a schedule asking for the names of the schools, the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the teachers, as well as whether they favoured the National Party, the Conservative Party or another party.

In an interview Dr Veldman said he saw nothing wrong with the letters. He rejected any suggestion that they were an intrusion of

privacy, although he conceded that some teachers may have interpreted his actions in that way.

But, he added, "I'm not worried about that".

His actions have also angered Transvaal teachers and the president of the Transvaal Onderwysers' Vereeniging, Dr M Maree, was due to meet Dr Veldman at the weekend.

Dr Maree could not be reached for comment.

Mr van Rensburg said: "For an MP to use his position of authority to ask teachers in his constituency to tell him of the political affiliations of teaching colleagues is deplorable."

"To officially ferret out the political affiliations of teachers smacks of witch-hunting of the worst form."

"It must be remembered that they are employees of the State and are concerned that their political affiliations may militate against them as far as jobs and promotion are concerned."

Mr van Rensburg called on the Prime Minister to severely reprimand Dr Veldman as this type of behaviour "is intolerable in a democratic society".

Dr Veldman said he was trying to establish who was uncertain about Government policy because "of the way it is being dished up by other parties". He said he wanted to be able to contact these people to explain the policy correctly.

Conditions set for funeral of suspected ANC saboteur

327 Star
Own Correspondent
28/5/84

EAST LONDON — An order in terms of the Internal Security Act, setting conditions for the funeral of suspected ANC saboteur Mr Clifford Brown, has been issued by Acting Chief Magistrate Mr SF Nel.

Mr Brown, formerly of East London, died with three other suspected ANC saboteurs in a shootout with police on May 13 after a rocket attack on a Durban oil refinery.

He will be buried here on Wednesday.

Mr Nel issued the order because he believed the public peace would be seriously endangered.

Conditions are that:

- Mr Brown must be buried at Buffalo Flats cemetery.
- The funeral must be held between 8 am and noon and may not take place on any Saturday or Sunday, on May 29, or between May 31 and June 3.
- The funeral may not take the form of a political gathering.
- No posters or pamphlets may be distributed during the service.
- No procession from the undertaker's premises to the church is permitted.
- The procession from the church to the cemetery must take the shortest route.
- The body may be transported only by mechanical hearse.

Azapo:
police
action
will not
deter us

By Michael Tissong

When security policemen raided the Azanian People's Organisation offices in Johannesburg last week "they confiscated our property and not our dedication to the struggle for liberation", a student leader said at a meeting in Soweto yesterday.

The meeting, at St Andrew's Church, was one of a nationwide series organised by Azapo in reaction to the Security Police raid on Azapo members' homes and offices last week.

It is believed confusion over the date, time and place of the hastily organised Soweto meeting led to only about 60 members attending.

The student leader, Mr Thami Mcerwa, is a member of the Azanian Students Movement, whose offices were also raided. He said the crackdown "will not dissuade us from our struggle" against the Government.

Azapo president Mr Lybon Mabasa discounted the Government's "total onslaught from beyond the borders" bogey.

He said the fight for liberation was being waged inside the country.

"The road ahead is long and tough. Many will fall by the wayside, many will be banned, but these are the responsibilities we will have to face," he said.

Mr George Wauchope, of Azapo's sport secretariat, said the Government would not succeed in its crackdown against the Black Consciousness movement.

"The State cracked down against BC organisations in October 1977. Within a few months Azapo was formed. The Government banned its officials, but more took their places and today Azapo is the vanguard of the BC spirit."

Camerer denies poster clashes with Botha line

Political Reporter

The New Republic Party has taken exception to the National Party's "Separate Development is Our Policy" poster in the Rosettenville provincial by-election.

The NRP candidate, Mr Ian Jayes, said at a house meeting in the constituency that NP candidate Mrs Sheila Camerer should indicate whether or not she felt that separate development as the policy of the NP was consistent with the reform image that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, would undoubtedly be carrying to Lusaka and London.

"Neither Botha would get far in either capital

in the luxury limousines they would be using if they bore bumper stickers with the words 'Separate development is our policy'.

"What is being sold in Rosettenville is different from what is being sold in Lusaka and London," Mr Jayes said. "The people of Rosettenville expect to be told the same policy as Mrs Thatcher will be hearing from Mr P W Botha."

Mrs Camerer said today that to suggest that separate development was not in keeping with the NP's reform policy was profound ignorance on the part of Mr Jayes about Nat policy.

"Separate development is a cornerstone of NP policy, which is specifically about homelands,

integrity of communities and each group has the right of association with its own kind, as well as equal opportunities development.

"The reform policy the party does not contradict separate development as the basic principle that lies behind the form. Leaders in London and Lusaka are aware that separate development is the policy of the Government, nonetheless they are prepared to discuss solutions to the various problems in Southern Africa," Mrs Camerer.

She said the NP never changed its policy for different audiences and it was not going to do so for overseas audiences. (Report by D Braun, 47 Johannesburg.)

See Page 10.

'Scandals' pamphlet is the stinging truth, say Jayes

Political Reporter

The New Republic Party candidate in the Rosettenville provincial by-election, Mr Ian Jayes, today defended his controversial campaign pamphlet as an expression of revulsion for Nationalist insensitivity.

He was reacting to National Party candidate Mrs Sheila Camerer's call on the NRP to withdraw the leaflet which she described as scurrilous, negative, silly and pitiful.

The pamphlet asked the voters if they could support another episode of "The Ministerial Scandals — an on-going two-party farce of intrigue, deception and cover-ups in as many acts as you will let them get away with".

Mr Jayes said today that Mrs Camerer had

confused satire with clowning.

"We used satire deliberately to get the seriousness of the situation across to the voters. We will not withdraw the 'Ministerial Scandals' because it speaks for the very people that Mrs Camerer seeks to represent.

He said that, if there had been any clowning, it was in the National Party's handling of the economy. If the man in the street spent money the way the Government did he would soon be in a debtor's court.

"Wreaking havoc with the life savings of ordinary folk is no laughing matter. Pensioners and wage-earners certainly find no joy in ever-rising prices, increases in general sales tax and the struggle to maintain respectable standards.

"Our pamphlet is not based on unfounded nega-

tivism, as alleged, but revulsion against Nationalist insensitivity.

"Mrs Camerer's reaction to the pamphlet does not address the issue. But what she does is that the pamphlet has stung — and it stings quite like truth."

(Report by D Braun, 47 Johannesburg.)



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Cape Times 29/5/84
327

Azapo 'will take strength' from raids

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Azanian People's Organization "will take courage, inspiration and strength" from the recent nationwide raids on its members and offices, its president, Mr Lybon Mabasa, said at the weekend.

Speaking at a protest meeting in Soweto on Sunday, Mr Mabasa said Azapo's commitment was not determined by the papers, files, cabinets, ballpoints and shirts the security police had confiscated during the raids last week.

"We have an inborn commitment as black consciousness adherents and no act of intimidation shall prevent us from going on with the struggle", he said.

Mr Mabasa said the security police action was an attempt to control Azapo everywhere.

"They control our lives and now they want to control the only thing that belongs to us — our own organization. They should not be given a chance and Azapo will

use whatever means to defend itself", he said.

Another member, Mr George Wachaupe, said what happened last week was not new.

"Remember September 1974 and the aftermath of the pro-Frelimo rallies, October 19, 1977 and the national clamp-down on all organizations, and 1978 when people were detained?"

"Are the raids on Azapo members and offices not reminiscent of the above events?"

Azapo's former publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said Azapo would go ahead with the June 16, 1976, commemorations in spite of last week's police action.

"We shall continue to commemorate Sharpeville, Isandlwana and other important days with pomp and glory without being apologetic to anyone," he said.

Yesterday's protest meeting was a sequel to last week's raids by security police on Azapo members and offices and the confiscation of many documents.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The contract stipulates that the renovation work on the 88 flats, 5 maisonnettes and 3 houses must be completed within a period of 75 weeks as from 22 May 1984 and it is therefore not possible to indicate when the work on each unit will (a) commence and (b) be completed.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether the work was commenced on 21 May this year in accordance with the contract?

†The MINISTER: I do not have the facts at my disposal. I should like to have further particulars of the hon member's question. It is not my custom to go and look whether the work has started in cases where we awarded tenders. If the hon the member wants me to do so, I shall get the information for him.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to point out to him that last week he said in reply to another question that the work would be commenced on a certain date.

†The MINISTER: I shall ascertain whether that did happen.

327 Howard Q. 6.1.1427
30/5/84
 *33. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police raided offices of any organizations in the Republic on or about 22 May 1984; if so, (a) which branch of the South African Police carried out these raids, (b) what total number of policemen were involved, (c) which organizations were affected, (d) in which cities did these raids take place and (e) why was each organization raided;

(2) whether the South African Police took any steps in respect of any articles or documents in the course of this operation; if so, (a) what steps and (b) why;

(3) whether these articles and documents have been returned to the organizations concerned; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether any persons were detained; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Security Branch

(b) 241

(c) Azanian People's Organization
 Azanian Students Movement
 National Forum Committee

(d) Johannesburg, Soweto, Springs,
 Germiston, Benoni, Paarl, Durban and Pietersburg

(e) To investigate an offence or alleged offence.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Certain articles which are on reasonable grounds believed to be concerned in the commission or suspected commission of an offence were seized in terms of section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(3) No, because it may possibly be used in evidence.

(4) No.

(5) No.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can the hon the Minister give us any details of the nature of the articles confiscated?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not have the information at my disposal, and even if I had it, I would in any case not have given it to the hon member across the floor of the House.

326 Howard Q. 6.1.1429 30/5/84
 *34 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was his Department's original estimate of the cost of developing the Khayelitsha township;

(2) whether this estimate has been revised; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what is the latest estimated cost of developing this township;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The original estimate of the cost of the first phase of the development, which includes the building 5 000 core houses and infrastructure that would also serve later development, was R59,1 million.

(2) No, but it is being revised at present.

(a) In view of the tenders received.

(b) At present.

(c) Not yet available.

(3) No.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware that the delay being caused by his department not awarding this tender is giving rise to cost escalations, particularly in view of the onset of the Cape winter? Can he tell us how much escalation is being caused by each week's delay?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can assure the hon member and the House that we have the matter firmly in hand.

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Can you promise that?

The MINISTER: I do not make promises [Interjections.]

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Piet, you are in charge now; you can do anything now!

The MINISTER: That is why I realize my responsibility.

The point is we are investigating the situation so that we can do the best in the quickest possible time to obviate the matters, which the hon member for Constantia referred to. He must leave it in our hands. We will issue the necessary statements as soon as the matter has been finalized. There are cogent reasons why we are investigating this.

Business interrupted in accordance with Standing Order No 42.

Sales tax

*35. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) Whether he is contemplating taking steps in respect of the increase in general sales tax that has been announced; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) why;

(2) whether he intends reducing this tax; if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of this reduction;

Azapo ~~(#)~~
warrants ³²⁷
set aside ^{31/5/84}

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Search warrants issued by Durban's control magistrate and used by police to raid the homes of members of the Azanian People's Organisation last week were declared invalid and set aside in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Didcott found that the control magistrate had probably based his decision on the belief of police and two experts that Azapo was contravening or about to contravene the Internal Security Act.

He said that if the police persisted in playing poker and not showing their hand, they had only themselves to blame if the courts concluded they had nothing in their hand to show.

"If there is a case against Azapo, or reasonable grounds for believing there is a case, it is in the interests of justice that the matter should be properly investigated and brought to court."

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Holiday Star

The Star will be published tomorrow and on Saturday as usual.

Child (7) savaged i receives 115 stitci

By Erik Larsen,
East Rand Bureau

Max, the 18-month-old Rottweiler which savaged a young Boksburg girl on Tuesday, also mauled a small boy nearly a year ago.

Stephanie Webb (7) of Van Den Heever Circle, Park Rand, sustained four broken ribs, a perforated left lung, a perforated eye and multiple lacerations to her face, arms and body.

Stephanie was today in a satisfactory condition in the intensive care unit at the Johannesburg Hospital, according to a spokesman for the hospital.

Stephanie received 115 stitches and her breathing is being aided by a heart-lung machine.

The unprovoked attack occurred when Stephanie and her friend, Pipa Bowler (6), also of Van Den Heever Circle, were visiting the Martin family in Packer Street.

Zoe Martin (12) said the Rottweiler, which belongs to the neighbour, Mr David Kennedy, pounced on Stephanie, knocking her to the ground.

"The dog got on top of her and started shaking her around. She screamed hysterically, but the dog just carried on biting her everywhere."

Mrs Corrine Martin said she sprayed gas into the Rottweiler's face, but it continued savaging Stephanie.

A passing motorist managed to get the dog off the girl and Mrs Martin rushed her to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital where she underwent an emergency operation.

She was later transferred to the Johannesburg Hospital and was admitted to the intensive care unit.

Her mother, Mrs Lorraine Webb, is keeping a vigil at her bedside.

Mrs Martin said that

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Welsh rugby may

By Alan Robinson, The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Prime Minister's country home in rural Buckinghamshire, the wind-swept Boet Erasmus Stadium and a leisure centre in a grim Welsh steel town combine on Saturday to make a trio of unlikely venues for encounters of crucial significance to South Africa.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will be engaged in vital talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers, while in Port Elizabeth the Springboks play England in the first Test on one of the most controversial sports tours in years.

Yet it is the relatively unheralded gathering of 400 Welsh rugby club officials in Port Talbot that is likely to dominate the headlines long after the others have passed into history.

For there appears to be a genuine possi-

bility that those after the final sever all Welsh ca.

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But socialist in the prime unless those would be pen

Grounds councils would tining to teams or players in

LONDON — Immigration by coloureds to Britain last year was the lowest since 1962 when restrictions on immigrants from the Commonwealth were introduced, the Home Office said yesterday. In 1983, 27 500 coloured immigrants were

Drop in coloured migrants

NEW DELHI — About 45 anti-Marxist rebels were killed in a major battle with government forces in the remote Jauzjan province, Kabul Radio said yesterday. The radio said the insurgents were routed at Sorma Qala. — Sapa-Associated Press.

45 Afghan rebels die in battle



By Michael Tissong

Security Police who confiscated goods from the offices of the Azanian People's Organisation in Johannesburg last week, have returned some items.

Azapo executive member Mr George Wauchope said yesterday that on Wednesday morning police returned empty cabinets, empty files, pencils, glue and Press cuttings.

Yesterday it was reported that search warrants used to raid the homes of Azapo members last week were declared invalid by a Durban judge.

Mr Justice J M Didcott said it "was improbable, but it appeared the magistrate who issued the warrants was given grounds to believe that internal security was in danger".

Mr Justice Didcott was giving judgment on an urgent application brought by Azapo.

The judge said from the papers before him he had to conclude that all the magistrate had to base his decision on was the opinions of the police and an expert consulted by them.

The judge said it was not the magistrate's function to "rubber stamp" the opinions of others.

Star 1/6/84 #327

Azapo articles returned

Although the police were not obliged to disclose their sources of information they should be candid with the courts and not persist "in playing poker".

"By not showing their hands they have themselves to blame if courts conclude there was nothing in their hands to show."

In Cape Town, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said documents seized from the offices of three political groups by the police last week would not be returned to their owners because they might be later be used as evidence.

He said that the raids involved 241 members of the police Security Branch and had been intended to "investigate an offence or alleged offence" in each group.

Certain articles were believed "on reasonable grounds" to contravene the Criminal Procedure Act, he added.

3/6/84

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A distraught Mrs Margaret de Vos with the body of her son Vuyisile.

ANC men's families to contest order

We'll bury our sons

3/6/84
City Press
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#A

THE ANGUISHED parents of two dead Port Elizabeth guerillas have vowed to do their best to bury their sons this weekend — despite instructions that they should only hold funerals during the week.

A distraught Mrs Margaret De Vos told City Press the Security Police had warned the family not to bury her son, Vuyisile, this weekend.

"But we're determined to go ahead with our plans," Mrs De Vos said. "Even

**By MONO
BADELA**

though the Security Police say we'll be given a court order, we want to bury him at the weekend."

Mrs De Vos was backed by her husband, Thomas, who



THOMAS
DE VOS

told City Press the Security Police had also told the undertakers their son was not to be buried this weekend.

The De Vos family has already taken

legal advice on the possibility of a magisterial order, and have stressed that they will contest the legality of such an order in court.

The second family involved, the parents of 25-year-old Vuyisile Mafraai Matroos, have already vowed to take Supreme Court action to ensure their son is buried, as scheduled, on Sunday.

The family was served with an order signed by Chief Magistrate J A Coetzee earlier this week which said Mr Coetzee feared a weekend funeral could "seriously endanger public peace".

The magisterial order — issued in terms of Section 48 of the Internal Security Act — says Matroos

should be buried on a weekday, between the hours of 8am and 2pm.

The De Vos family said they would probably be issued with a similar order.

The local branch of the Release Mandela Committee is making arrangements for the funeral, and RMC publicity secretary Aubrey Mokoena is scheduled to arrive in Port Elizabeth this week to address mourners.

Various organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front are also expected at the funeral of the two men, who were among four ANC guerillas who died in a shoot-out with police after a rocket attack on one of Durban's oil refineries.

7/6/84

CARE TIMES
7/6/84
327

ma denies invitation'

gime has invited Swapo to Windhoek to have talks again," he said. "But irrespective (of that), my answer is that Swapo is willing to talk genuinely with the South African regime on the question of handing over power to the Namibian people through Swapo.

"First, the shooting, and all the hostilities must stop.

"Secondly, Namibian refugees must be allowed to return to Namibia as in United Nations Security Council Resolution 435."

He also demanded that South Africa stop linking SWA/Namibia's independence with withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

But he said the major goal of Swapo was simply to free SWA/Namibia.

Mr Nujoma denied re-

ports that Swapo and Mr Botha had any plans for direct contacts during their respective European tours, calling the Lusaka meeting in May "a South African propaganda trip".

"We have many third-party channels of contact with the Botha regime," he said.

'Fiasco'

"The Lusaka meeting was a fiasco as a result of continuing questions of the South Africa regime and their refusal to sign a ceasefire with Swapo.

"South Africa was not in a position to negotiate, except to sell publicity."

Mr Nujoma was on an unannounced two-day visit to Sweden for talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Mr Lennart Bodstrom, Cabinet Secretary Mr Pierre Schori and the Board of Swedish International Development Agency.

Swapo and the African National Congress are the major recipients of Swedish aid in Southern Africa.

Praise

The Swapo president praised the Swedish Government for its "expression of solidarity and support for the people of Namibia and South Africa fighting against the oppression of the white minority".

Mr Nujoma said he had flown into Sweden directly from Luanda for the visit, but would not disclose his next stop on his European tour.

"We are still making plans."

Criticism is not criminal, court told

Staff Reporter

THE FACT that some young people were critical of some of our policies should not make us brand them criminals, it was argued in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday in the trial of 16 students charged with attending an illegal gathering.

Mr L R Dison was appearing for 11 of 16 Student Union for Christian Action (Suca) students charged with contravening the Internal Security Act by attending a gathering at Cavendish Square, Claremont, on August 13 last year.

Demonstration

Mr Dison submitted that the students' handing out of pamphlets, waving placards, asking the public to sign a petition and taking part in a street play did not constitute an illegal gathering but was a demonstration against "certain policies".

There was legislation — the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act and a similar act prohibiting demonstrations in the vicinity of court buildings — which forbade demonstrations in certain circumstances.

"By the present charge the State is attempting to extend the ambit of these statutes by alleging that the demonstration was a gathering.

"To call these demonstrations a gathering is an abuse of language because a gathering cannot take place over a large area stretching from Cavendish Square

to the Main Road and down to Werdmuller Centre. It is absurd to refer to what took place as a gathering.

"The Internal Security Act was not intended as a general prohibition of anything not liked but not prohibited.

"It is important to remember that we in this country have considerable freedoms which even although not enshrined in a bill of rights nonetheless are part of our heritage. Although these freedoms can be taken away by substantive law they must clearly be taken away and not by inference or a side wind.

The hearing was adjourned to June 13 for verdict and bail of R100 each was extended for the 16.

Accused

The students are: Steven de Gruchy, 21, of Rosebank, Verity Frampton, 20, of Mowbray, Joan de Smidt, 26, of Rondebosch, Neil Anderson, 23, of Rondebosch, Anton Krone, 20, of Kenilworth, Willem van der Westhuizen, 22, of Vereeniging, Isak Theunissen, 23, of Ceres, Debora Patta, 18, of Rondebosch, Nathaniel Johnstone, 22, of Athlone, Jacobus Klopper, 22, of Bergvliet, Calvin Smith, 21, of Graaff-Reinet, Robert Purvis, 22, of Rosebank, Richard Gosnell, of Smuts Hall, UCT, Michael van Graan, 23, of Athlone, Susan Uys, 21, of Rondebosch and Catherine Brookes, 22, of Rondebosch. They have all pleaded not guilty.

Mr J D Huggett was the magistrate. Mr J Vermeulen prosecuted. Mr Dison, with Mr A H Veldhuizen, is instructed by Swanepoel, Uys and Rushton. Five students were not represented.

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Weekend ban on funeral in PE upheld

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E. Post

8/6/84

By CHRIS RENNIE

AN order by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth prohibiting the weekend funeral of an alleged African National Congress terrorist was upheld by the Supreme Court today.

The dead man is Vuyisile Matroos and the application heard by Mr Justice Kannemeyer was sought by his mother, Mrs Lizzie Matroos, and his brother, Mr Sgidla Matroos.

He was shot dead after a rocket attack on a Durban oil refinery on May 13.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Kannemeyer said the application attacked the order made by Mr J A Coetzee on two grounds: firstly, that the magistrate had not justified his fears that a weekend funeral would endanger public peace and, secondly, that the order was invalid because it had not been published as required by the Internal Security Act.

On the first ground, he traced a long list of court decisions dating from 1912 to 1984 to the effect that courts did not have the right to adjudicate objectively reasons where an administrative officer had exercised his discretion in terms of the Act.

He said Mr Coetzee had, in fact, supplied the reasons for his decision to order that the funeral could only be held on a weekday morning and subject to certain conditions.

Having considered them, the court was satisfied that he had properly exercised his discretion even had the onus been on him to justify his reasons.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said most of the reasons were supplied in an affidavit by Captain M J Verceul of the security branch.

Capt Verceul said Mr Matroos was a trained ANC terrorist shot dead with three others. Two unexploded limpet mines were found in their car.

One of the other dead, Clifford Brown, was buried in East London on Wednesday May 30, after a similar order had been issued.

ANC pamphlets of an inflammatory nature were distributed at that funeral.

Captain Verceul alleged that the Matroos funeral arrangements had been "taken over" by militant "leftist organisations" who intended to use it as a demonstration of strength and a political platform.

He feared that if this was allowed to take place, destruction and even loss of life could result.

In support of his allegation of "takeover" he submitted two Press cuttings which alleged, "the group" was making arrangements and naming the Release Mandela Committee as one of the group.

On the second ground Mr Justice Kannemeyer found that although publication was late — by radio yesterday and by Press today — it did not invalidate the order.

However, because of the lateness of publication, he regarded it as the fairest decision to make no order as to costs.

Among the conditions laid down by Mr Coetzee were:

- The funeral can be held on any day of the week other than Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday, between 8am and 2pm.

- The hearse must follow the shortest possible route from the premises of the undertakers to the church and from the church to the cemetery.

- The body of the deceased may only be conveyed by a mechanically driven vehicle, and.

- No procession on foot preceding or following the funeral party will be allowed.

- No placards or posters to be on exhibition.

CAPC Times 13/6/84
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Advocates oppose ex-security man

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — An application by the former security policeman involved in the Van Heerden action and the Dr Neil Aggett inquest to be admitted as an advocate was reserved in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Cornelius Johannes van Aswegen, 28, of Brakpan, applied for admission as an advocate before Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and Mr Justice S W McCreath.

The Society of Advocates of South Africa (Witwatersrand Division) opposed the admission of Mr Van Aswegen because it did not consider him a "fit and proper" person to practise as an advocate.

This was the third attempt by Mr Van Aswegen to be admitted as an advocate to the Supreme Court.

Mr Van Aswegen is

one of the 11 security policemen sued by former student leader Mr Auret van Heerden for R13 000 for alleged torture and assault while in detention.

Mr C Plewman SC, who represented the advocates' society, said judgment had not been given in the Van Heerden action. If allegations made in the Van Heerden action were true, this would reflect on Mr Van Aswegen as an advocate.

Mr J Roux, SC, for Mr Van Aswegen, said the judgment in Mr Van Heerden's action could not be used as evidence in the application by Mr Van Aswegen. Mr Van Aswegen had denied the allegations, and if the application was not granted, he would have to wait for two years before the Van Heerden action had been completed.

Ex-security officer now an advocate

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A former security police lieutenant who is involved in a civil action by a former Nusas president against members of the security police was this week admitted as an advocate by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Cornelius Johannes van Aswegen, of Brakpan, was admitted to the bar by Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and Mr Justice S W McCreath.

Mr Justice De Villiers, who gave the judgment, said reasons for the judgment would be given later.

The court further ordered that Mr Van Aswegen take the oath either before the Rand or Pretoria Supreme Court.

An application by Mr Van Aswegen was opposed by the Advocates Society of the Witwatersrand on Tuesday.

Not employed

The society argued that Mr Van Aswegen's admission be postponed to a later date after judgment had been given in the civil action, brought by Mr Auret van Heerden, a former Nusas president, against Mr Van Aswegen and nine members of the security police.

Mr Van Aswegen argued that he was not employed at the moment and that the postponement for his admission would see him wait for about two years before the case was resolved.

Mr Van Aswegen, who held the rank of lieutenant in the South African Police, was attached to the security police at John Vorster Square.

He was among the interrogators of Mr Van Heerden in Benoni police station in November 1981.

Mr Van Heerden testified that Mr Van Aswegen was present when he was threatened or tortured by other members of the security police.

The former student leader told the court during the civil action that Mr Van Aswegen had been among the policemen who had threatened him with further detention if he told other people about his treatment while in detention.

Mr Van Aswegen, who was a former judge's clerk, was also alleged during the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett in detention to have been involved in the threatening of Mr Van Heerden at John Vorster Square police station.

Airport: talks continuing

UMTATA Negotiations to upgrade the K. D. Matanzima Airport into an international airport and to build a harbour were nearing completion, it was announced here yesterday.

The secretary for transport, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, said negotiations on the airport plans with representatives of two companies, one from Britain and the other from West Ger-

many, had reached the stage where the Transkei government was in a position to decide which of the two companies would be awarded the contract.

The final decision would be made by the minister of transport, Mr A. N. Jonas, and the prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Dunjwa said.

He said a second West German company and a Netherlands company were competing for the contract to build an international harbour at Mngazana.

Chief George Matanzima said yesterday he would rather not give details of the two projects until the deals had been finalised.

Abandoned goods

EAST LONDON — On June 2 this year the following items were found alongside the Gonubie-Transkei highway:

A National FMAM radio cassette recorder, 232, Model number RQ2325 and serial number T002160; a Metro Multiple band radio, model NF606B, serial number 26544; A Philips cassette recorder 2401 with no serial number; a Sharp cassette recorder, model RD620X, serial number 10818829; a Sanyo Rally car radio, model F8136AB, serial number 092956; a Tele-rad cassette recorder, serial number 30610112; a Kodak EK2 Instamatic initialled: "PHD," one black car mirror (possibly belonging to a Mercedes Benz) and a Kodak 100 camera with no serial number.

Anyone with information is requested to contact Detective Warrant Officer J. Williams at 94 1183.

Anyone with any information leading to the disappearance of a "fish fineder" or depth gauge at Gonubie should contact Detective Warrant Officer Williams.

The gauge cannot operate without an eye piece, so police request shop owners to keep a look out for anyone requiring one. — DDR

Q'town meetings banned

EAST LONDON — Eight organisations in Queenstown have had their meetings planned for today and tomorrow banned by the chief magistrate of Queenstown, Mr A. C. van Heerden.

In a statement here yesterday, the police liaison officer in the Border, Major Warren Brown, said the meetings had been banned in terms of section 46 of the Security act of 1974 and 1982.

The affected organisations are: the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the United Women's Organisation (Uwo), the Queens Youth Organisation (Queenyo), the Frontier Rugby Football Union, the Queenstown Sport Board and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU).

The ban on the meetings starts from 7 am this morning and expires at midnight on Sunday. — DDR.

SA team for US contest

PRETORIA — A South African ladies hairdressing team will take part in the World Hairdressing Championships in the United States later this year.

The championships will be staged in Las Vegas from September 9 to 11. — SAPA.

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Police ultimatum stops Soweto service

327 18/6/84

Five-minute deadline angers *Star*

Worshippers at Regina Mundi

18/6/84

The June 16 commemoration service at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto ended abruptly after the police gave an order that the service must end within five minutes.

There were angry cries from most of the 5 000 congregation when the Rev Lebhang Sebidi told them of the order. Many shouted: "We are not going."

But Mr Aubrey Mokoena, an executive member of the Release Mandela Committee who was scheduled to be the next speaker, took the microphone from Father Sebidi and led the audience in singing "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika". This signalled the abrupt end of the service.

Marshals who were appointed to control the crowd linked hands just outside the gate and formed a barrier between the police and the people who were streaming out of the yard.

But outside the area of the marshals a group started singing, chanting, taunting and throwing stones at the police. Police drove towards the group which then dispersed.

Teargas canisters were fired and the sneeze machine was used. This started an ongoing battle between groups of youths and the police.

The police patrolled the townships near the church for more than an hour firing teargas canisters to disperse groups of youths hanging around street corners.

The rear windscreen of a police vehicle was smashed by a stone at the Tshabalala garage.

Trouble between the police and the organisers of the service started as early as 11 am when the Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto CID, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, and about four police-men entered the church yard to remove two white journalists.

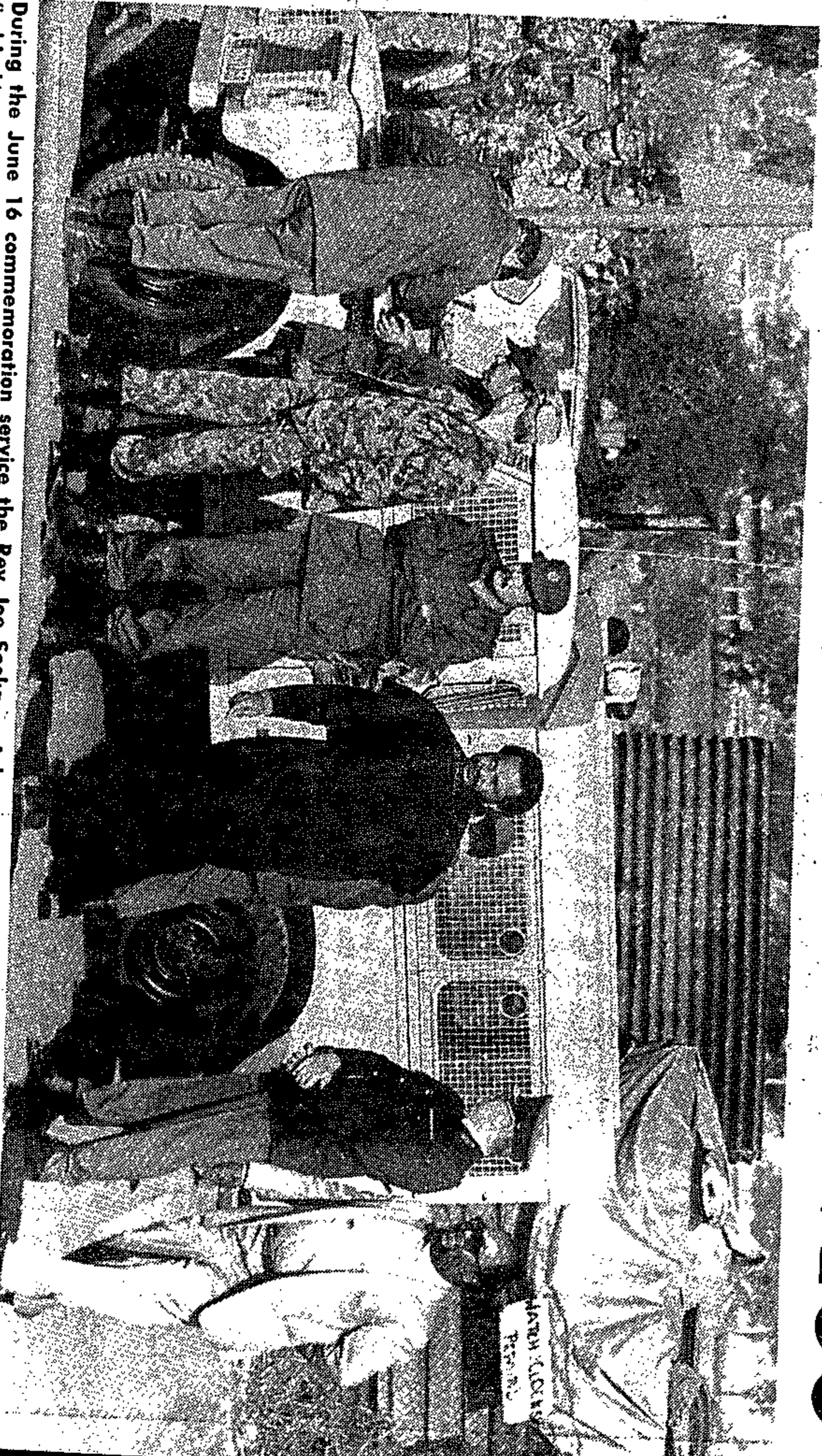
Father Sebidi, the Rev Frank Chikane and the resident pastor, the Rev Buti Thlagale, appealed to the police to move back as "the dogs would intimidate people coming to the service".

Brigadier Jacobs assured them that they had nothing to fear. He said the police were not going to interfere with people attending the service as long as they behaved themselves.

The presence of the police near the church was constantly referred to by the speakers and members of the audience.

It was the first time that the police had positioned themselves so close to the church — a few paces from the gate.

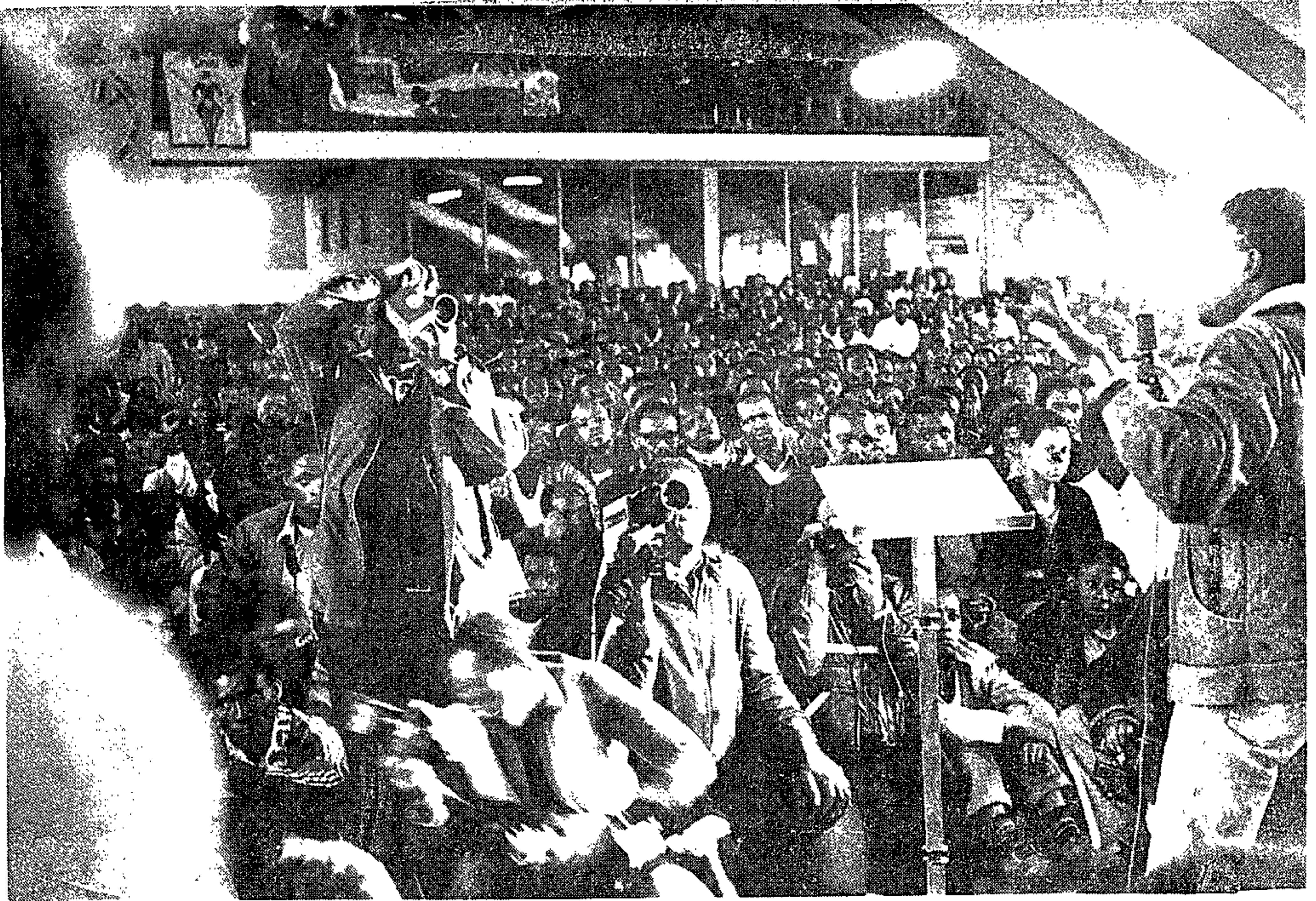
In the past they had always been across the Old Potchefstroom Road.



During the June 16 commemoration service the Rev Joe Seoka (in black) negotiated with police led by Brigadier D J D Jacobs (right). A large contingent of uniformed and camouflaged police was stationed outside the church.

18/6/84

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A poet gives his interpretation of the unrest of June 16 1976 to the crowd of about 5 000 people who attended a service at Regina

Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, Soweto.

● Pictures by Alf Kumalo and Juda Ngwenya.



Groups of policemen armed with shotguns waited outside the church for the service to end. At 3.30 pm police ordered the

service to "end in five minutes" after which trouble flared. Tear gas canisters were fired and a sneeze machine was used.

18/6/84

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During the commemoration service Mrs Albertina Sisulu called on the women of Soweto to unite so that their voices would be heard.

CN6 Tink 20/6/84
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Kitson leaves SA for London

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Ian David Kitson, 65, the ex-political prisoner who was released in Pretoria on May 11, seven months before his 20-year sentence was due to expire, left South Africa for London last night.

He was sentenced in 1964 with four other people on 58 acts of sabotage and under the Suppression of Communism Act. They were also accused of preparing for guerilla warfare.

After five weeks of freedom following his release, Mr Kitson said yesterday that he was leaving South Africa with mixed feelings: "I am keen to be reunited with my family in London. After all, my daughter Amandla was only two years old when I was sentenced. But the part of me which is a South African makes me reluctant to leave."

Mr Kitson is to take up an academic post at Oxford University. He holds degrees in politics and economics, engineering and mathematics.

Mr Kitson remained in SA to see to his ailing father's welfare, although a British passport was made available to him almost immediately. His father, aged 90, died on Sunday.

Mr Kitson said yesterday that "it remained to be seen" what his political future would be.

Mayor seeks to ban June 16 services

By Temb Mbobo

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, has called for the banning of June 16 commemoration services and the closure of the Regina Mundi Catholic Church because of the violence that erupts after such services.

Mr Tshabalala said he was planning to lodge a formal appeal with the government and with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Speaking after a confrontation between police and mourners who attended the eighth anniversary service of the June 16 uprisings on Saturday, Mr Tshabalala said it was surprising that only those who had died in 1976 should be remembered in a violent manner.

CONDEMNED

Father Buti Thlagale, resident pastor at Regina Mundi, said if Mr Tshabalala succeeded in the banning he would be taking on the entire black community.

Black political leaders have strongly condemned the mayor's call.

"These people are our heroes and neither the Government nor Mr Tshabalala will stop us from commemorating their death," said Mr Carter Seleke, national president of the Azanian National Youth Unity.

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Heunis tells of violent convicts

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 87 percent of South African convicts had been sentenced for violent or theft-related crimes, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said at a passing-out parade of SA Prisons Service student warders at Westlake yesterday.

"From a study of the annual reports of the Commissioner of Prisons it becomes apparent that the daily average of the prison population and the number of serious offenders in custody over a period of 10 years, have increased considerably," Mr Heunis told 113 student warders taking part in the parade.

Therefore "the belief in some circles that the prison population consists mainly of people with trivial offences is incorrect".

It had been ascertained that about 42 percent of inmates in South African prisons were "guilty of crimes relating to violence, such as robbery, murder, rape, etc", Mr Heunis said.

"About 45 percent were guilty of economic offences such as theft, housebreaking and theft, fraud, etc."

The number of prisoners admitted annually was on the increase, but it was significant that in 1982/1983, the number of escapes had been "lower than ever before".

Trophies for the smartest student warder, the best shot during training and for the best theoretical achievement by a student were awarded to warders NB Ramalaine, J Farmer and BJ Marsala respectively.

ONE TIME 22/6/84

Kitson to play 'genteel' role

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr David Kitson, the African National Congress saboteur freed last month after serving nearly 20 years in prison, yesterday rededicated himself to the ANC cause but indicated that he would not resume his work for its military wing.

Speaking at his first press conference since arriving in Britain on Wednesday, Mr Kitson, 64, said that he was "getting too old" for para-military activity and suggested that he would play "a more genteel role" in the liberation struggle.

Flanked by his son Steve and his daughter Amandla — both wearing "Free Nelson Mandela" T-shirts — and his ex-wife Norma, Mr Kitson said he was ready to

"carry out whatever activities the ANC and the Anti-apartheid Movement expect of me".

But he said he expected soon to take up a position as a lecturer at Ruskin College in Oxford, at which he spent two years on a scholarship as a student.

Mr Kitson, who was formerly a member of the national high command of Umkhonto We Sizwe — the ANC's military wing — was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment after being convicted on sabotage charges and an array of other offences in South Africa.

Mr Kitson told of his mixed feelings about leaving South Africa.

"Technically I could return, but I suppose it would be unwise. I left with some reluctance

but I want to have a family life now," he said.

Mr Kitson's press conference was organized by the London-based Anti-apartheid Movement. He shared a platform with representatives of the ANC and Satis, a group campaigning for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

Asked whether his 20 years in prison had achieved anything, Mr Kitson said: "I did not expect to find a rose garden when I came out. The fight will go on for as long as necessary. If it takes another 20 or 30 years — so be it.

"We are up against a very astute and well-educated enemy. They will not give in without putting up the maximum resistance."



Mr Storm Durr, head of Durr Estates, who with his wife, Mrs Marie Durr, (second right), last night won a return trip to Luxemburg in the Community Chest Luxavia Competition, popped a bottle of champagne to celebrate. Sharing in the fun at the Civic Centre were Ms Oona Belcher (left), a representative of a travel company, and Mr Ray Badenhorst, of the sponsoring airline.

'Disgust' over News Focus

Staff Reporter

CONSERVATIONIST Mrs Nan Rice, secretary of the Delphin Action

Military service challenge fails

WINDHOEK. — The Supreme Court in Windhoek yesterday dismissed with costs the appeal by a black SWA/Namibian, Mr Eric Binga, 22, against being drafted into the SWA Territory Force for mili-

Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, the South African Minister of Defence and the SWA Territory Force in his appeal against being drafted into the armed forces prior to independence.

Man 'induced tenants to leave'

Staff Reporter

THE hearing at which a man charged with contravening the Rent Control Act by inducing

M645 22/6/81

ANC men detained³²⁷

(Continued from Page 1)

er the existing legislation is sufficient to combat Swapo's terror campaign," he said.

He wanted to emphasise that Koevoet was a formidable and effective unit. This was why Swapo and its sympathisers, with the help of certain newspapers, threw everything into the fight to discredit the unit.

Information obtained from some of the ANC members detained, together with sustained follow-up operations, led the South African Police to uncover various caches of arms and explosives, he said.

Some of those arrested had been "positively connected with acts of terrorism committed some time ago".

He said acts of sabotage to which they had been connected included an attack on an electrical sub-station at Lamontville, near Durban, on April 21 1981; the blasting of transformers near the Camden power station in the Eastern Transvaal on July 21 1981 and the damaging of a ventilation pipe near Dunnottar on July 5 1982.

"Several persons who have aided and actively supported the insurgents within the country have also been detained."

Mr le Grange said he wanted to issue a stern warning to people who identified themselves with and "blatantly supported" organisations whose declared policy was one of confrontation and violence.

ANC members, supporters held

Argus 22/6/86 327

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eighteen identified members of the banned African National Congress and many active supporters have been arrested and detained by the security police in the past three months.

In the same period seven ANC men have been shot dead, four of them following the rocket attack on a Durban refinery last month.

These figures were released by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, today at a passing-out parade of more than 1 600 policemen and policewomen at the Police College in Pretoria.

CAR BOMBS

People highly trained in the use of explosives and sophisticated electronic timing devices, car bombs, limpet mines and a variety of firearms were among those arrested, he said.

In his speech Mr le Grange attacked the Bar Council of South West Africa over its allegations about the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet. The allegations were contained in the council's memorandum to the commission of inquiry into security legislation in South West Africa.

Mr le Grange said that the

Bar Council had, for the sake of convenience, ignored the atrocities committed by Swapo.

He asked whether the council or newspaper editors had "considered the heinous crimes committed against the people of South West Africa by Swapo".

"The allegations received extensive Press coverage, and editorial comment in certain newspapers bordered on hysterical outbursts.

Between 1975 and the end of last year 376 local blacks and 17 whites were murdered by Swapo, he said. In 1983 a total of 153 landmines and 24 anti-personnel mines were detonated.

1 600 KILLED

Of the 56 people killed last year by Swapo, 39 were shot, five were stabbed or had their throats cut, while the rest died in explosions, he said.

Since the Koevoet unit was formed it had been involved in 720 skirmishes and had killed more than 1 600 Swapo fighters.

"It also strikes one that in the published excerpts of the Bar Council's memorandum the council does not concern itself with the question of wheth-

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

SWA

lawyers

rebuke

minister

CAT Tink

23/6/84

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bar Council of SWA/Namibia, attacked yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has hit back, accusing him of being in contempt of the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, chairman of the SWA/Namibia Bar Council, said in a statement that the Bar Council had taken note, with shock, of the attack on them by Mr Le Grange at a South African Police passing-out parade in Pretoria yesterday morning.

Mr Le Grange criticized the Bar Council for its evidence before the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation in SWA/Namibia regarding alleged atrocities by Koevoet, a special operations unit of the South African security police.

Mr Le Grange said the Bar Council's memorandum had allowed some newspapers to brand Koevoet as a "band of murderers".

He said he wanted to ask the Bar Council whether they had considered at any stage "the heinous crimes committed against the people of SWA by Swapo terrorists".

The Bar Council said they would have expected that a Minister of the Republic of South Africa could be relied upon to "respect the *sub judice* rule".

'Appears to be in contempt'

"We suggest to the minister to put his version of the facts and his comments to the commission of inquiry and to abide by the results. His attacks appear to us to be in contempt of the commission."

Mr O'Linn said the Bar Council denied branding Koevoet as a band of murderers, but was not prepared to enter into public controversy with Mr Le Grange.

The Bar Council had pointed out to the commission that in view of the war situation, the ideal of the rule of law could not always be followed. However, vigilance was necessary to ensure that modifications were made only when necessary and for so long as absolutely necessary.

Mr Le Grange said that the allegations contained in the Bar Council memorandum had received extensive press coverage, and editorial comment in certain newspapers had bordered on hysteria.

The editor of the Pretoria News had equated Koevoet members with "mad dogs" and had concluded that it was time the unit was firmly leashed, Mr Le Grange said.

He added that since a complaint had been lodged with the Media Council, he did not wish to comment further, but went on to ask "this particular newspaper, other editors and the Bar Council of SWA", whether they had considered "the heinous crimes committed against the people of SWA by Swapo terrorists".

Mr Le Grange said that between 1975 and the end of 1983, Swapo had killed 376 local blacks and 17 whites. From August last year until the end of April another 35 people had been killed.

43 UDF, NIC people held

Sunday Times Reporters

FORTY-THREE United Democratic Front and Natal Indian Congress members were arrested in a police crackdown this weekend.

On Friday night 14 people were arrested in Durban for allegedly breaking a municipal by-law by sticking posters on municipal property.

Yesterday another 29 were arrested under the Internal Security Act and various Durban municipal by-laws prohibiting processions without authority, a police spokesman said.

Dr Farouk Meer, executive committee member of the NIC, denied there had been a procession, and said those detained had been collecting signatures and were not handing out pamphlets.

24/9/84
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S. King

ANC: 'Blank cheque for unguided terror'

CAPT. T.M. E

25/6/84

~~118/201~~ 327

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The African National Congress is slowly but surely breaking down and the so-called armed struggle is becoming uncontrolled terrorism.

This is the view of senior security policemen who supplied background information to an address at the Police College here last week by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Major Craig Williamson said the organization's logistics lines had been fractured and stretched and in many cases broken.

"They are operating without guidance. They

have been turned loose, given a blank cheque to commit whatever terrorist acts wherever they can."

Disillusioned deserters were leaving the ANC — a tendency which had been marked for some time.

Brigadier Herman Stadler said that since the Nkomati agreement the ANC was trying to regain lost prestige. But there were serious divisions now within it.

Many had given themselves over to the SA Police. The success attained by the police was partly attributable to the sound information on ANC activities volunteered by the public. Other factors were the diplomatic initiatives, effective legislation and the high level of frustration and disillusionment in the ranks of the ANC.

Demolition mines

Powerful arms caches had been discovered because of public co-operation. New and more modern communist weapons were found, including remote-control devices.

Caches uncovered included 11 Russian demolition mines with explosive charges of 53kg, 26 limpet mines, five anti-personnel mines, 52 blocks of TNT, 13kg of plastic explosives, 23 hand-grenades, one RPG rocket-launcher, ammunition and other weapons.

Anti-personnel mines found showed that the ANC claim that it was not going for soft targets

involving civilians was blatantly untrue.

Mr Le Grange said better understanding reached between the governments of South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana was a factor in curbing attacks.

Since March, 18 well-trained ANC terrorists had been arrested. A further seven were killed in armed clashes with the police.

Not accurate

The claim that since the Nkomati agreement the number of terrorist incidents had escalated was not accurate. So far this year there had been 17, whereas in the first six months of 1983 there had been 18.

Brigadier Stadler said the police had been alerted to the kind of strategy the ANC would try to carry out in the wake of Nkomati.

In the long term, it could be expected to concentrate on the political arena. Economic disruption, including strikes, would be part of this.

Shot into the air

Major Williamson said there were factions inside the ANC who believed the terror campaign was not viable and that the emphasis should be on political struggle. Another faction believed in political and economic sabotage.

At one of their camps recently, about 250 had shot their weapons into the air as a protest and to emphasize their demand for a meeting with ANC leaders.

Grievances included not being fed properly and living in camps in remote areas where conditions were "terrible". They also complained of being made to fight the MNR and Unita forces.

AAM welcomes David Kitson

From JOUBERT MALHERBE

LONDON. — Former South African political prisoner Mr David Kitson, received a rapturous welcome at the weekend when he appeared on the platform at a national convention of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in London.

In his first major public appearance since arriving in Britain, the more than 300 delegates gave Mr Kitson a standing ovation of about five minutes when he mounted the stage.

The convention was also attended by the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, who pledged his party's support for the "liberation struggle" in South Africa.

Mr Kitson joined another recently-released political prisoner, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo — a founder of Swapo — on the platform.

The convention was also addressed by the AAM president, Bishop Trevor Huddleston, a representative of the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid activists.

Mr Kinnock pledged that a future Labour government would take "effective action to promote liberation in South Africa".

Without mentioning the ANC by name, Mr Kinnock said a Labour government would back up any action taken by people inside South Africa which was aimed at achieving liberation.

He castigated both Mr

P W Botha and the Kwa-zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for recently criticizing his stand against apartheid. He said Mr Botha was was out of touch with what was really happening among the people in South Africa.

Describing the Conservative Government as the "most pro-South African government" in Britain for a long time, Mr Kinnock called on the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to say unequivocally that she will bar the sale of British Aerospace Coastguarder aircraft to South Africa.

"If the Coastguarder deal goes ahead it will be the biggest breach in the arms embargo. If it goes this year, more will follow next year," Mr Kinnock said.

'Forefront'

Mr ja Toivo said the 25th anniversary of the AAM was not a time to rejoice, adding that anti-apartheid activists had to rededicate themselves to working for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

He said SWA/Namibia was at the forefront of the liberation struggle in South Africa, and condemned South Africa's attempts at linking SWA/Namibian independence to Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

UK/SA arms export case adjourned

CAPE TIMES 26/6/84

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COVENTRY. — The hearing of the case in which four South Africans and four Britons are charged with illegally exporting strategic equipment, was adjourned in the Coventry Magistrate's Court yesterday for four months.

The South Africans, who flew from Johannesburg for the brief hearing yesterday morning, will be allowed to go home again after they have been interviewed once more by British customs officers.

The South Africans are: Mr Stephanus de Jager, 49, a financial manager; Mr Hendrick Botha, 49, a company director; Mr William Metelkamp, 41, a managing director, all of Johannesburg, and Mr Jacobus le Grange, 38, a Pretoria engineer.

They were arrested in March, detained briefly and released on bail totalling £100 000 (R179 000), which was put up by the South African Government.

Coventry magistrates ruled that they had to stay in the country to await committal proceedings, but on May 22 a London judge granted

an application in chambers allowing them to go home, after the South African Embassy in London had guaranteed they would return.

They are charged with exporting magnetrons, which can be used in anti-missile systems, and high-pressure gas cylinders in contravention of British customs regulations which back the United Nations arms embargo against the Republic.

No objections to bail conditions were raised yesterday and the next hearing was set for October 22.

The four British businessmen — Mr Derek Salt, Mr Michael Gardner, Mr Michael Swann and Mr Henry Coles — are also on bail and were ordered to appear again on the same date.

When the customs department has completed its investigation, there will be a committal hearing in Coventry when magistrates will decide whether the men have a case to answer.

If the magistrates decide that they do, the trial will take place in a criminal court, probably the Old Bailey in London. — Sapa

TIC can use ~~the~~ pamphlet in ^{Staw} (327) boycott drive ^{27/6/84}

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Transvaal Indian Congress will be able to resume its pamphlet campaign for a boycott of the August election to the House of Delegates following the suspension of a ban on its publication "Support Congress".

In an urgent hearing at his home yesterday, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, suspended the ban, which was imposed last week by a Publications Committee, pending an appeal hearing.

SATISFIED

TIC president Dr Essop Jassat last night expressed satisfaction that the pamphlet could again be used in campaigning. "Its ban would have harmed us, as drawing up a replacement would have cost us precious time and energy."

TIC's right to present its position became even more important in the

light of several "disinformation" posters and pamphlets which had recently appeared in "a campaign mounted by unknown people with considerable resources", he said.

The ban and the arrest of Indian Congress campaigners had created the impression that the State was assisting those who favoured participation. "Although the Minister of the Interior assured us there would be no harassment we have been harassed no end."

In banning the four-page pamphlet the Publications Committee cited a drawing of a dead black soldier with a caption suggesting that defending apartheid would be part of the new political deal; the use of a picture of Yusuf Dadoo, former president of TIC and the South African Communist Party; references to the Freedom Charter as part of the liberation struggle.

SP quiz Nkayi ~~47~~

^{Press} over UDF links 327

TOP Grahamstown ^{27/5/84} Civic Association official and UDF activist Phila Nkayi was quizzed for two hours by the Port Elizabeth Security Police on Wednesday.

Two Security Policemen took Mr Nkayi to Sanlam Building SP headquarters after a car driven by City Press Reporter Mono Badela was stopped in KwaZakhele and searched thoroughly.

Mr Nkayi was asked to accompany the police to town. They also took a brief case belonging to UDF's Terror Lekota, went through Mr Lekota's correspondence and issued receipts for documents they took.

Mr Nkayi was also questioned on Graca's activities.

★ TWO COPS and a government clerk are among four people arrested in connection with the theft of R127 000 which was being taken to a pay out point for KwaZulu pensioners.

The pension money was stolen in an armed hold up between Izingolweni and Harding last week, forcing hundreds of pensioners to go home empty-handed.

(327) C. Press 27/5/84

Azapo under the whip

By KHULU SIBIYA

THE Azanian People's Organisation was virtually crippled this week in a police crackdown which saw the removal from Azapo headquarters of everything from pins and documents to filing cabinets.

The sudden, unexpected country-wide swoop on Azapo on Tuesday morning is seen by political leaders as a prelude to slapping banning orders on Azapo and its leadership.

Azapo leadership see the raids as the Government's aim to:

- Render Azapo ineffective, non-functioning in order to prepare for a banning order and that there is an attempt to manufacture allegations that Azapo is furthering the aims of banned organisations.
- An attempt to harass and intimidate Azapo members in order to

Banter flew as SP went through offices with a fine comb

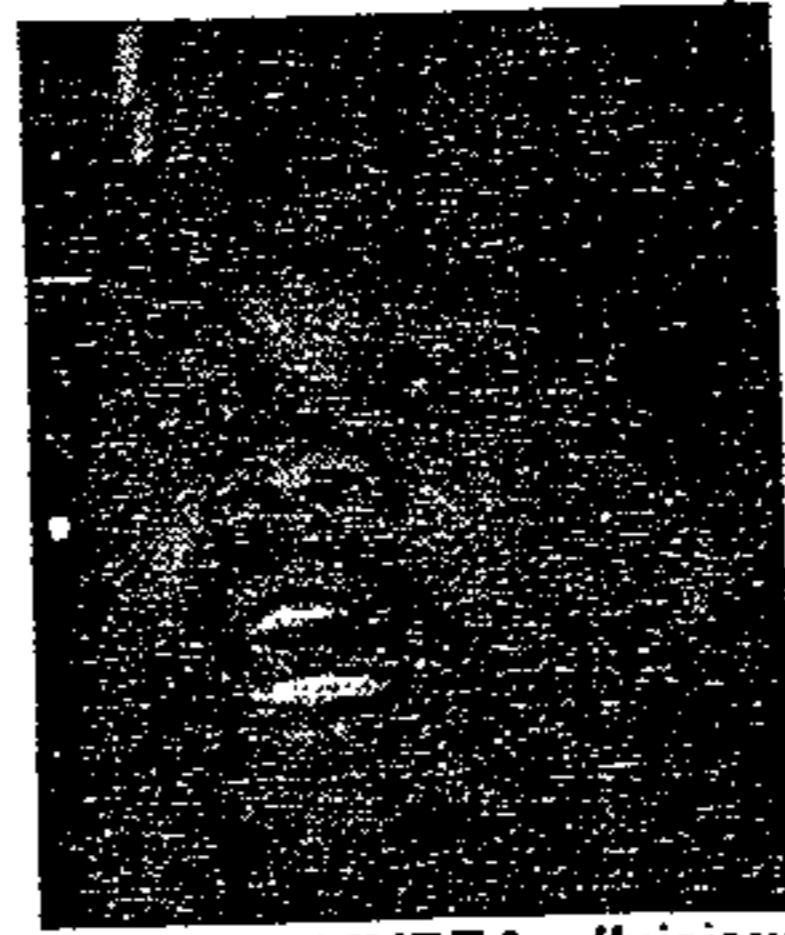
prevent them from carrying out a successful campaign against the forthcoming Tricameral Parliament elections, to be held in August this year.

- To try and disrupt the already planned preparations for June 16 commemorations.

At a Press Conference called by the central

committee of Azapo on Wednesday, publicity secretary, Muntu Myeza said: "The raids are a clear indication that the South African racist minority regime is still as intransigent, incorrigible and as vicious as ever."

He said Azapo plans to hold public meetings



MUNTU MYEZA: "vicious as ever."

throughout the country this weekend to highlight the significance of the Security Police raids.

He said Azapo was not a front for any organisation banned or not, inside or outside the country. "We have our own constitution, policies and programmes and hold no brief for any person or persons."

I was among the people who were caught in a "siege" at Azapo's head-

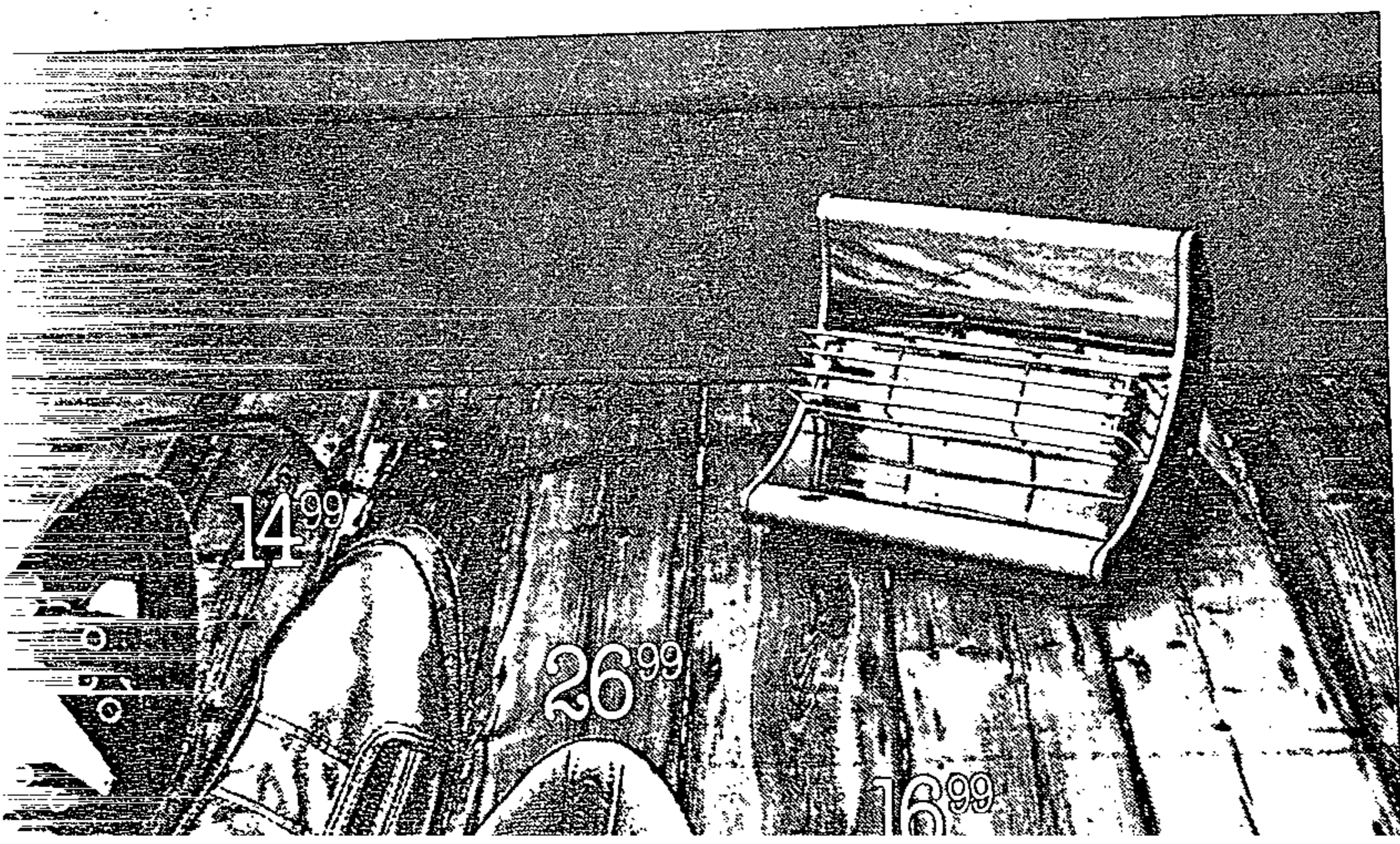
quarters when the police raided on Tuesday morning. At least 12 security police, led by Captain C van Rensburg stormed the offices at 9.05am.

The search, which lasted for four hours was for me an experience. In spite of their imposing presence and gun holsters on their sides, the police were polite all the way.

The only problem of course was that nobody, besides the police, was allowed to move in or out during the search.

The police took just about everything, from pins, documents and filing cabinets. When the last item was removed Captain van Rensburg did not forget to say: "Thank you gentlemen. I hope to see you again, but I don't know when."

THE HEAT'S ON



Parcel bomb kills exiled SA activist in Angola

By Jo-Anne Collinge and Brendan Nicholson

Exiled South African activist Mrs Jeanette Schoon (nee Curtis) and her six-year-old daughter, Katryn, were killed yesterday in a parcel bomb blast in Southern Angola, according to family friends in Johannesburg.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports that exile sources in Botswana said the two were killed instantly when Mrs Schoon (35) opened the parcel at their home in Lubango.

Her husband, Marius, was in Luanda at the time and the couple's two-year-old son, Fritz, was at nursery school.

The Schoons worked in Botswana for several years for the British aid organisation, International Voluntary Services.

They left for Angola in August last year after British High Commission officials warned them they would be



obvious targets if South Africa staged a Maputo or Maseru-style raid on the African National Congress in Botswana.

In an interview shortly before their move Mrs Schoon was reported as saying: "All political activists, whether they are inside or outside South Africa, obviously have a real fear of assassination."

"Danger is nothing new. Wherever you are you have to accept that there is danger."

Friends in Gaborone said today the Schoons were lecturing in English at an extension of Luanda's university in Lubango.

Before leaving South Africa, Mrs Schoon worked as an archivist at the South African Institute of International Relations. She was detained in South Africa shortly after the arrest of poet Breyten Breytenbach and left South Africa in 1977. Her banning order expired in 1981.

Law on gatherings questioned

DURBAN — Defence lawyers yesterday told a magistrate here that the Internal Security Act was vague and invalid.

Speaking at the trial of 46 men and women charged with contravening the Act, Mr Ismail Mahomed SC and Mr Hassan Mall SC told Mr TN Kruger that the charge had not disclosed an offence.

They said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in framing the regulations on the prohibition of gatherings, had exceeded the powers given him by Parliament.

The appearance of the 46, most of whom are Natal Indian Congress members, follows the picketing of the Prime Minister's meeting at the Durban City Hall on November 14 last year.

Mr P W Botha was addressing more than 3 000 Indians on the country's new Constitution.

Sapa.

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29/6/84

Cradock ban extended

PORT ELIZABETH — A three-month ban on meeting has been reimposed in Cradock.

And there is "no chance" that the boycotting pupils' main demand — the release of Mr Matthew Goniwe — will be met in the near future, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference after driving through the troubled township of Ilingelihle with a party of senior government officials, Mr Le Grange said schools would reopen on July 9, after the winter holiday and police would "maintain their necessary presence".

The minister, who had talks with the Ilingelihle village council at their chambers in the township and later lun-

ched with them in the town hall, said he had not spoken to members of the Cradock Resident's Association (Cradora).

"If any were available and there was time I would have made an effort to speak to them. I don't think they knew I was around," Mr Goniwe is a Cradora leader.

Also in the visiting party yesterday were Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Education and Training, Dr G. de V. Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, General Johann Coetzee, the Commissioner of Police, and a host of other senior officials.

A notice about the further ban on meetings would be gazetted today, Mr Le Grange said. An earlier ban, imposed on March 31, expires on Sunday.

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- against the members of his Department involved in the matter; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

It came to the notice of the Department earlier this year that one of its flats in Wentworth, Durban, which was rented to a tenant in terms of a lawful lease, was unlawfully made available to a family Collins after the legitimate tenant had vacated the flat without notice. Since the conditions of the lease were violated the lease was cancelled in writing. Because the Collins family could not lay any claim to the flat and in fact did not qualify for any State subsidised housing in view of Mr Collins' high income, authority was given for the summary eviction of the family in terms of section 86A(1) of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4/66). The family was informed hereof and on 20 June 1984 two officials, who were authorized thereto, visited the flat and requested the occupants to vacate the flat. In the presence of other persons and representatives of the press, the occupants bluntly refused to vacate the flat. The officials' instructions were not to remove the occupants or their possessions but to lock the flat in order to prevent further unlawful occupation. The instructions were interpreted literally and although the occupants were still in the flat, it was locked. This action cannot be condoned but no proof of malicious conduct on the part of the two officials concerned could be found. The officials had in fact, despite great provocation and insults by certain persons, considered that they had acted in good faith and had carried out their instructions.

During the night of 20/21 June 1984 the lock of the front door was damaged to such an extent that officials of the Department had to remove the door by removing the hinge-pins after access through the window had been obtained. The lock was repaired but the occupants still refused to vacate the flat.

The door was then locked once more but after the matter was reported, the head of the office gave instructions at 12h00 on 21 June 1984 that the keys be handed to the occupants and, for humane reasons, that they be allowed to remain in the flat until 30 June 1984.

As has already been indicated, the family does not qualify for rental accommodation but the Department nevertheless offered them a dwelling for sale in Newlands East. The offer was however refused. The family was informed on 28 June 1984 that it had been decided to afford them an opportunity to obtain alternative housing elsewhere and to allow them to occupy the flat until 31 July 1984 on condition that no further extension will be considered at all and that they will have to vacate the flat on that date. If the condition is not complied with, they will be evicted summarily. As announced on 22 June 1984, the officials concerned were temporarily relieved of their duties pending a departmental investigation.

Since then the whole matter was thoroughly investigated by a senior official of the Department's head office and his full report is still awaited.

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Q. 6/1/848 car 29/6/84
Heurand
Craddock - certain person knocked down by
*11. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a member of the South African Police was involved in an incident in which a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was knocked down by a car in Craddock on or about 14 May 1984; if so, (a) what is the (i) age and (ii) rank of the policeman involved, (b) what are the circumstances surrounding the incident and (c) what (i) is the age of the person concerned and (ii) was the nature of her injuries;
- (2) whether the vehicle involved belonged to the South African Police; if not, to whom does it belong;

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- (3) whether an inquiry has been held into the matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;
- (4) whether a charge was laid at the Craddock police station by the parents of this person; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the charge and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the charge;
- (5) whether the charge has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (6) whether any persons have been (a) arrested and (b) prosecuted in regard to the matter; if not, why not; if so, who;
- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) (i) 28 years.

- (ii) Detective Constable.

- (b) The person concerned was knocked down by the car driven by the constable when she allegedly stepped in front of the moving vehicle.

- (c) (i) 13 years..

- (ii) Fracture of left leg.

- (2) No. To the constable involved.

- (3) Yes.

- (a) At 09h20 on 14 May 1984.

- (b) A case of alleged reckless or careless driving is being investigated.

- (4) No.

- (5) Falls away.

- (6) (a) No, because such a step was not justified.
- (b) No, because the investigation has not yet been completed.

- (7) No.

Heurand
Administration Boards: Investments
Q. 20/1/850
**12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:*

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 775 on 19 June 1984, any of the investments made by Administration Boards as at 31 March 1984 were placed via an intermediary; if so, who were the intermediaries;
- (2) whether these intermediaries received a commission; if not,

- (3) whether an introductory commission was paid; if not, why not;

- (4) why was no money invested by any Administration Board in a certain bank, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply;

- (5) whether he will furnish the name of this bank to this House; if not, why not; if so, what is the name of the bank;

- (6) whether it is intended to make some for these funds available to the Black local authorities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total amount and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.

- (2) No.

- (3) No. The work is performed by board officials. Boards are aware of the investment institutions.

undermining the TIC. Certainly, a number of posters purporting to be issued by the organisation have appeared around the country, urging people to vote in the elections.

The banning of the TIC pamphlet, entitled *Support Congress*, is, according to Jassat, "the latest in a series of events indicating to us that the government is deliberately attempting to subvert our campaign." Recently, three TIC members were briefly held by the police in Erasmia when they distributed pamphlets.

NIC executive member Mewa Ramgobin says: "While the apologists of apartheid are given political mileage, government support and media exposure, our activists are harassed, imprisoned and charged. One wonders why the State did not act with the same alacrity against PFP supporters during the white referendum on the constitution."

After a number of UDF meetings had been banned, the organisation's executive sent a letter of protest to the Prime Minister. Since then, the UDF says government sympathisers have accused the organisation of being a front for the ANC. Leaflets making the charge have also appeared around the country.

Passports

The UDF says its most senior people have been refused passports to travel abroad. It also charges that churches in the western Cape and on the Rand have been threatened with closure if they allow their premises to be used for UDF meetings.

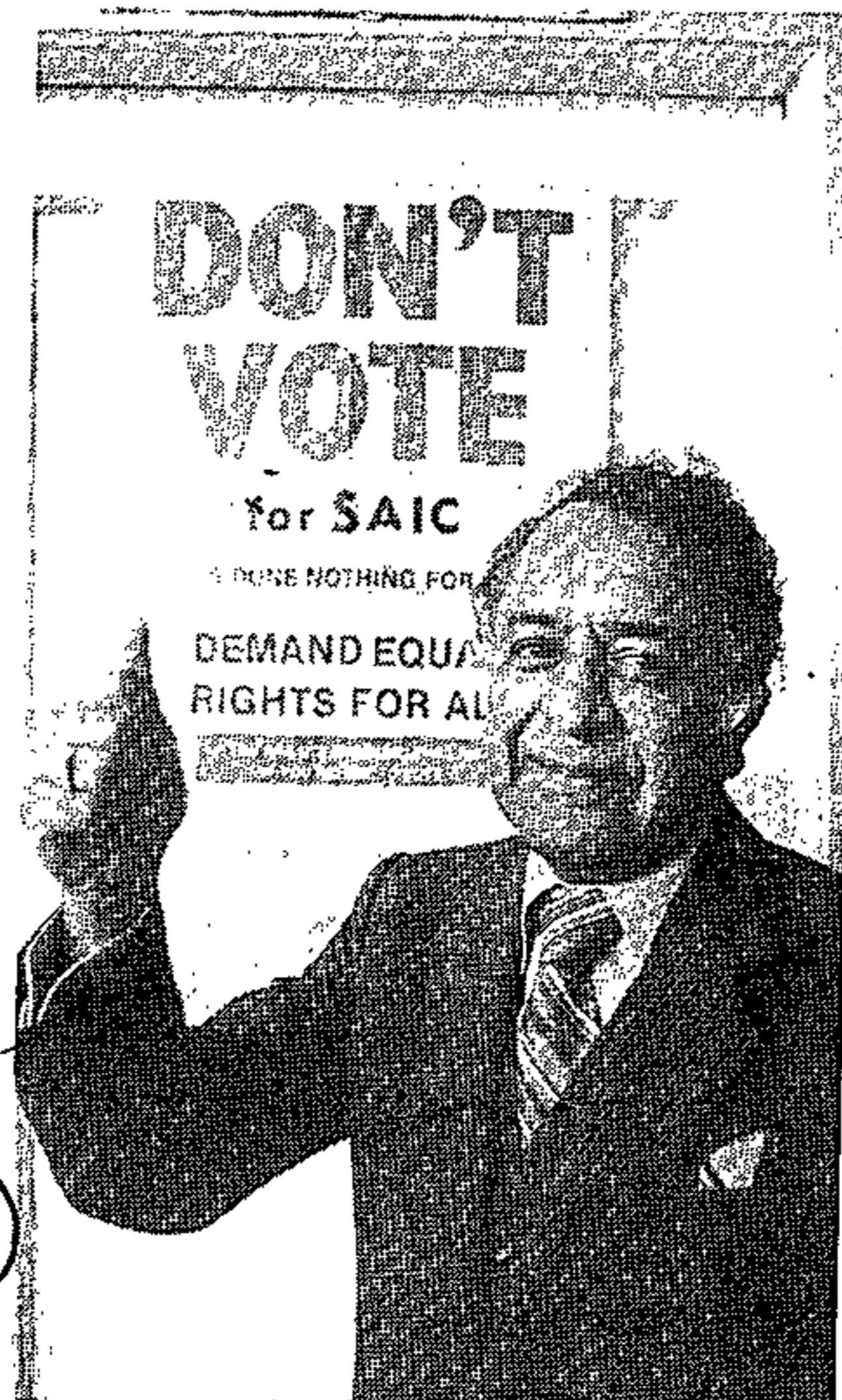
Pro-participation parties in the Indian community are continuing to organise. The National People's Party (NPP), under SA Indian Council (SAIC) chairman Amichand Rajbansi, has named Boetie Abramjee as its Transvaal leader. Among the announced NPP candidates for the eight Transvaal seats of the House of Delegates are: AB Choonara (Lenasia Central); Lal Behari (Lenasia West); Abdul Omar (Lenasia East) and Ismail Dasoo (N W Transvaal).

JN Reddy's Solidarity and the Labour Party, which insists it will contest the Indian election in defiance of the Improper Political Interference Act, had not named candidates for the Indian House when the *FM* went to press. They have until July 30 to do so.

week have led to charges that government is harassing people who favour a boycott of the coloured and Indian elections.

TIC president Essop Jassat says government does not appear to be honouring assurances, given in Parliament by Internal Affairs Minister F W de Klerk, of a campaign free of harassment.

From Pretoria's viewpoint, the police did their duty when they arrested people putting up unauthorised posters in Durban. Jassat, however, seems to have a point when he draws attention to what seems to be a "disinformation" campaign aimed at



TIC's Jassat ... charging official harassment of boycotters

ELECTIONS

Harassment charge

The banning (and subsequent unbanning) of a Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) pamphlet and the arrest of 43 United Democratic Front (UDF) members in Durban last

Police raid Azapo members' home without a warrant

By Tembhi Mbobo

A group of policemen without a search warrant searched the house of a prominent member of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) early on Tuesday morning.

The Rev Joe Seoka, who is the head of the Azapo Labour Secretariat and the president of the Insurance and Assurance Workers' Union of South Africa (Iawusa), said the police told him that they had information that certain witnesses were hiding at his house, and therefore, wanted to conduct a search.

"When I demanded to see their search warrant they said they did not have one, but would bring one the following day," Mr Seoka said.

He added that the police, who refused to identify themselves, said they were from Protea Police Station.

A resident priest at St Hilda's Anglican Church in Senaoane, Mr Seoka said, the police searched inside and on top of wardrobes and cabinets.

"They then proceeded to the church and to the garage where they found two men I had given shelter to and demanded to see these men's reference books and the house permit," the priest said.

He said that during the search there was another group of security policemen with machine-guns who surrounded the church.

The public relations division of the South African Police in Pretoria said they could neither deny nor confirm the raid on Mr Seoka's house because they could not comment on routine investigations.

At about the same time in another section of the same township, Senaoane security police detained Mr Amos Nkosiyakhe Masondo and Mrs Rita Ndzanga after raiding their homes.

Mrs Ndzanga, a member of the Federation for South African Women (Fedsaw), is the wife of Mr Lawrence Ndzanga, who died in detention about five years ago.

Le Grange sinks Cradock's hopes

327
E. Post
30/6/84

MAYBE it was just as well the people of the troubled black township of Lingelihle, Cradock, had no idea Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, was visiting the place on Thursday.

That way they had no reason to hope for a thaw in the official attitude which has seen the imposition of a ban on public meetings and the detention of leaders of their Residents' Association.

As it turned out, few people outside the township's Community Council knew he was there, and no members of the Residents' Association got to see him.

So when he left the situation was much as it was before: a continuing ban on public meetings and a refusal to release the detainees.

Only a few harsh warnings were left behind — among them that the SAP would be in attendance on July 9 to deal with anyone attempting to intimidate pupils wishing to return to school.

Mrs Doris Heermans, Mayoress of Lingelihle, was among those who had hoped for some new dispensation. But she frankly admitted after lunching with Mr Le Grange and other senior members of the Government that the visit had left her disappointed and confused.

And she confessed to finding herself in an uneasy situation.

"In every town people are opposed to Community Councils because they don't satisfy.

"Why does the Government set us up if they don't have the money to implement our proposals?

"They seem to have set us up to show there is change. But there is no change."

It was the failure of this Community Council to secure demands of the township people that stoked the fires of Cradora (Residents' Association) in the first place. Highest on Cradora's list of priorities was a reduction in rents in an area where unemployment runs high.

And when the association's chairman, acting

ship improvements were long overdue.

"The Rive Commission has overlooked Cradock. If we are given R1,5 million to tar our streets the people will see the Community Council is doing something."

Anyone who walks or drives through Lingelihle will see what she means — dust and rocks are the things one is most conscious of. But bizarre as it may seem, her request is not a reasonable one; the Rive Commission has worse running sores to treat — Veeplaas and Soweto in Port Elizabeth to begin with.

Though R1,5 million could put the Community Council in people's good

which is still being extended, and once had Mr Goniwe in charge. It's a fine new building and Mr Goniwe was a man most admired.

"We appealed to Mr Le Grange to have Mr Goniwe released," Mrs Heermans said after returning home from lunch, "but they said they couldn't release him.

"Everyone knows Mr Goniwe is an excellent teacher. It's a fact. I can't run away from that. When he was acting headmaster one and all could only admire the school.

"But he involved himself with his civic organisation (Cradora, which he helped to found) which the Government abhorred."

Later she said: "I am not

by Mr Louis Koch, chief executive of the East Cape Administration Board.

According to Mrs Heermans, Mr Koch has promised he will put this matter on the agenda (though Mr Koch could not be reached to confirm this). Had this happened in the first place all the recent trouble might have been avoided, she concedes.

"Cradock is very hard hit by unemployment and most shops employ coloureds. People are getting minimum wages in Cradock, but our rentals (R29,96 a month including service charges for a two- or four-roomed house) are higher than in the coloured township," she said.

She takes a pretty gloomy view of the immediate situation.

"The children are in town everywhere and they are doing damage. Pregnancies are increasing because the children are idle and the only thing they can do is involve themselves in sex.

"It's noticeable that there is a higher rate of pregnancies.

Asked if she thought Mr Le Grange's visit had achieved anything, she said: "I am sure looking at my face you can see I am confused.

"It is not going to achieve anything. The ban (on meetings) has not been lifted. He (Goniwe) has not been released.

"I asked Mr Le Grange to lift the ban but he is not going to lift it until there is some settlement in the community. Until the children go back to school.

"I thought he was going to give me an answer to our problems. But he has made no concessions and I am disappointed about that."

Mr Le Grange showed himself more hopeful.

"I am satisfied that there is a common attempt among the different races of Cradock to have the situation return to normal, and serious efforts are being made in this respect by white and black," he said.

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Reports by Cliff Foster

headmaster Mr Matthew Goniwe, was told he was being transferred to Graaff-Reinet the six-month boycott began.

Nothing has been quite the same in Cradock since. Disturbances have broken out. Mr Goniwe and other Cradora members have been taken into detention. A demonstration was tear-gassed in the streets of the town. Pregnancies among Lingelihle schoolgirls have risen. Two weeks ago blacks stopped buying in white shops for one day.

Mrs Heermans took the opportunity to impress on Mr Le Grange that town-

books, it is true.

Hard cash is something people understand in Lingelihle, because it's hard enough to find. That is why the rent reduction bid had such a strong appeal.

"A whole stadium with stands, and proper things," that Mrs Heermans is talking about is a nice dream that can't hurt anybody and nobody is likely to land in detention on that account. But a reduction in rents is tantamount to asking for money.

Nor could the people complain about the secondary school that sits on the hill above the township,

going to say the children are boycotting school because of Mr Goniwe because I would be selling out Mr Goniwe and I am not going to do that. The community has decided about Mr Goniwe, not me.

"It goes without saying that Mr Goniwe had the support of all the community."

By a curious irony that infests situations like Cradock's, the very issue upon which Cradora campaigned so boldly and in doing so courted disaster — the rent reduction — is now to be considered by a new committee set up this week



(ZTT)

30/6/84

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"I am satisfied that there is a common attempt among the different races of Cradock to have the situation return to normal, and serious efforts are being made in this respect by white and black," he said.

"I am very happy to learn of this community effort to solve the problems by these means."

"I appeal to all concerned, whatever their views of the situation might be, to assist in bringing the situation back to normal."

It is through this goodwill that the new committee will stand its best chance of success — especially if Cradora, on whom the aspirations of the blacks still rest, can be persuaded to join.

Somebody has to make the first move.

Reports by Cliff Foster

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Street scene in Lingelihle, the Cradock black township where a three-month ban on public meetings, due to expire tomorrow, was extended this week for another three months.

Cruel hoaxer calls exile's grieving dad

Staff Reporters

Star
30/6/84

THE father of Mrs Jeannette Schoon (35), the exiled South African activist assassinated in a parcel bomb explosion in Angola, has received a hoax call claiming that she was still alive.

Mrs Schoon (formerly Curtis) and her daughter Katryn (6) were killed on Thursday morning barely a year after she and her husband Marius had fled from their exile in Botswana for fear of being attacked.

Mr Jack Curtis said last night that shortly after hearing of his daughter's death he received a call from a man claiming to be Brian Tilley of the International Press Association.

"He said he had just flown into South Africa. He told me he had seen my daughter alive yesterday morning," said Mr Curtis.

"I have been in touch with Angola and there is no doubt that the reports of Jeanette's death are correct."

Mr Curtis said that trying to raise hopes where none existed was "one of the most evil things there are".

Marius Schoon left Lubango for Luanda early on Thursday morning. He was seen off by his wife. A short while later she opened the parcel which exploded. The couple's son Fritz (2) was at nursery school at the time.

It is not yet known whether the parcel bomb exploded at the home of the Schoons.

The couple would normally have both been lecturing at the university at the time of the blast.

Mr Curtis said recent letters from his daughter indicated that "she was well and happy in her work. She was happy to be further away from South Africa and further removed from danger".

Red ³²⁷
assassins
^{S. Times}
blamed
^{1/7/84}
for parcel
of death

By STEPHAN
TERBLANCHE

SOUTH AFRICAN Security Branch sources yesterday blamed a Communist Party assassination squad for the parcel-bomb deaths of South African exile Jeanette Schoon, 35, and her six-year old daughter, Katryn.

But friends of the dead woman in Luanda allege that the bomb was the work of "South African security forces".

The bomb killed Mrs Schoon and her daughter on Thursday afternoon, destroying their flat in Lubango, 400km south of the Angolan capital, Luanda. Her husband, Mr Marius Schoon, who was head of the ANC intelligence network in Southern Africa, was in Luanda on business at the time.

Security Branch sources believe the bomb was intended for Mr Schoon, who, they say, was suspected by the banned SA Communist Party (SACP) and the banned African National Congress (ANC) of working for British Intelligence via the International Voluntary Service.

They believe his wife was a victim of the serious power struggle in the ANC between the SACP and nationalist elements and of a post-Nkomati spy witch-hunt within the ANC.

They also see several simi-

**VICTIM OF THE
CROSSFIRE**
See Page 5

larities between the killing in Maputo of Dr Ruth First, wife of the leader of the SACP, Mr Joe Slovo, and recent events involving the Schoons.

"Members of the ANC who gave themselves up to the Security Branch after the Nkomati Accord have told us that the death of Ruth First was a secretly planned SACP execution. Shortly before her death she was suspended from the SACP because of ideological differences," the sources said.

"Marius Schoon was also suspended from the SACP for a while and was accused by the SACP of leaking information regarding the SACP and the ANC to the British intelligence service."

ANC suspicions were confirmed when the Schoons were given a disguised warning by the British Government of an SACP threat to their security, the sources said.

R75 000 for US

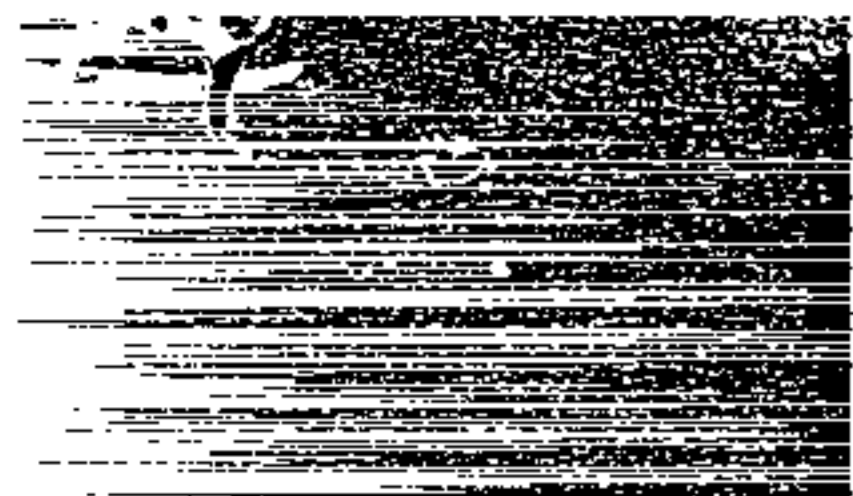


Mark Gouws and his wife Elsa toast to their win

and R75 000 for US



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to their win

for US



Picture: JOHAN KUUS

s for two

crossword winners

shop we started in Hillbrow three months ago.

"Two weeks ago the bank manager refused us an overdraft because we didn't have enough security. So we sat outside the Sunday Times at five to midnight on the closing day, filling in the cheque for our 32 entries in the freezing cold."

For the Gouws couple, winning was a dream come true.

For eight years SA Transport Services employee Mark Gouws had visions of winning a major crossword.

Now his jubilant wife Elsa says a honey bee was the harbinger of the family's good fortune.

"The morning before we heard the news, a bee buzzed around us in our garden," she said.

"Only yesterday she went for a fitting for her wedding dress and arrangements were well under way."

Brits, a final-year student of the Goudstad Teachers College, Johannesburg, scored Transvaal's first try in their 22-13 Currie Cup victory.

Transvaal were leading 10-6 when referee Steve Strydom blew for halftime.

Suddenly Brits, standing among several Transvaal players, toppled to the ground.

First-aid attendants rushed to help him. One gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and Transvaal team doctor Pinkie Stegmann gave artificial respiration.

Pain in throat

Doctors massaged his heart and put him on a respirator and a drip.

A shattered team coach, Dr Apies du Toit, said: "This has happened to me twice now. The first time it was another magnificent youngster, Chris Burger."

Dr du Toit said that, after after scoring the try, Brits complained of a pain in his throat.

"As the boys stood together at halftime Ockert told one of his team-mates he was having trouble breathing.

"Then he collapsed and never regained consciousness."

Brits died on the way to hospital.

Dr du Toit thought Brits "may have taken some sort of a knock as he dived over the line".

Brits had flu six weeks ago just before the Northern Transvaal game in Pretoria, but he recovered and was perfectly fit for yesterday's game, said Dr du Toit.

His father, Dr Ockert Rudolph Brits, a medical practitioner, found his son was supremely fit when tests were made after this bout of flu.

Mrs Brits said: "He was so

□ To Page 2

"I told Mark that we were in for a stroke of good luck. According to an old Afrikaner belief, when a bee visits you before noon it means good luck.

"Mark's determination to win was often the cause of arguments between us.

Cruise

"Several times he told me that one day all his trouble would be worth it — he was so sure that he would win. Now I have to admit he was right."

To celebrate the win, Mark intends taking his wife and 12-year-old son on a luxury cruise.

● R50 000 new prize and crossword solution — Page 3.

Tears

But to the hundreds of spectators around the court, who gave Curren such warm applause, it was just another game. They were unaware of Curren's tragedy.

The South African looked grim as he sat down on his touchline chair, unpacked his kit and stared blankly ahead.

He walked out to play. And with the true grit that took him through to the semi-finals at Wimbledon last year, Curren played some blistering tennis.

He won the first set convincingly.

Then he faltered, losing the second set, but recovered to win 6-2, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-3).

At the end of the game Curren walked grimaced off the court with tears welling in his eyes. His opponent, Krishnan, put his arms round Curren in a gesture of comfort and condolence.

Curren, who was clearly in deep distress, wiped his eyes as he accepted congratulations from journalists. He said: "This is the most terrible day."

His coach, Warren Jacques, said: "Kevin is in terrible distress. Please don't talk to him. He only heard the news very late last night and it has completely shocked him.

"You know how close he was to his dad and this is devastating news to hear at any time, let alone in the middle of Wimbledon."

Curren, who goes through to the last 16, had a very uneven game. But in the last set he showed his brilliance and, firing on all cylinders, served an impressive 11 aces to completely destroy his opponent.

Courage

Curren seemed suddenly full of anger and he served with the same spectacular venom that removed Jimmy Connors last year.

The crowd gasped in awe in the eighth game when he served four consecutive aces which Krishnan didn't even see.

Although the exciting match was screened on TV in Britain, it was not seen in South Africa.

Many bitterly disappointed fans phoned the SABC to complain, but the matter was out of its hands.

An SABC spokesman explained that it shared a satellite feed with Australia and Japan, both of whom opted for the centre-court clash involving John McEnroe.

Late yesterday Curren again had to draw on his courage and skill when he partnered his close friend Steve Denton in the men's doubles.

They played devastating tennis to beat the brilliant young Swedes, Mats Wilander and Joachim Nystrom 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-7 (7-2), 6-3 in a

□ To Page 2



Barclays' eagles
comes home
to roost



JOHN ROLFE RESCUE SERVICE

Helping lifesavers to help

During the school holidays, the specially equipped John Rolfe Helicopter is on standby to assist lifesavers in their vital work at beaches along the Natal coast.

Hours: 08h00-17h30

In an emergency:

1. Contact the lifesaver(s) on duty.
2. In the case of an unpatrolled beach, phone the African Police on (031) 10111 or the Durban Port on 37-2011; the John Rolfe helicopter will immediately be directed to the scene.

Please note: Should the helicopter already be on a rescue mission, it will be contacted by radio and respond as soon as possible.

JOHN ROLFE

AMERICAN BLEND
CIGARETTES

46 on illegal gathering rap

327

S. Times

1/1/84

By TICKS CHETTY

THE validity of a notice empowering the Government to ban all outdoor meetings was challenged this week when 46 people appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court on a charge of holding an illegal gathering outside a meeting addressed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Their appearance follows the picketing of the pro-constitution meeting organised by the Indian Council at the Durban City Hall on November 14 last year.

The notice has been issued annually by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for the past three years.

Executive

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, and Mr Hassan Mall, SC, are acting for the 46.

Among the accused in this week's trial were almost the entire executive of the Natal Indian Congress and one white woman, Marion Ramsden.

During most of Thursday's hearing in the Durban Magistrate's Court, Mr Mall and Mr Mahomed challenged the legality of the Government's prohibition on all outdoor meetings.

Before the charge was put to the accused, Mr Mahomed said he would argue that the charge sheet disclosed no offence.

Reasons

The charge sheet did not disclose an offence for any one of four separate reasons, he said.

Mr Mahomed argued that the Government

notice in relation to the prohibition of gatherings was ultra vires (beyond legal power or authority) in that it purported to prohibit all gatherings.

The Minister of Law and Order was only entitled to prohibit gatherings with a common purpose.

The second reason was that the notice was "invalid and of no force or effect in law" because it was vague and uncertain.

The third reason was that the notice was "unreasonable".

Mr Mahomed said the court had to a duty to set aside a notice if it were unreasonable.

Guidelines

The fourth reason was that in the absence of "general or specific instructions or guidelines" from the Minister to magistrates on how they (magistrates) should exercise the powers delegated to them, the notice was invalid.

Before the court were Meena Essa, Mewa Ramgobin, Ebrahim Goga, Fatima Meer, Rabbi Bugwandeem, Yunus Mahomed, Praveen Gordhan, Radhakrishna Padaychee, Lilly Naicker, Adhir Maharaj, Ramlal Ramesar, Farouk Meer, Muthal Naidoo, Yabusevan Gounden, Zacharia Yacoob, Neerasen Mudalay, Sitamna Parasuraman, Devi Yacoob, Ansuyah Naidoo, Charmaine Pillay, Sheereth Pillay, Ela Ramgobin, Ranjith Choonilal, Poobalan Ramsamy, Murugiah Naidoo, Ayalamo Govender, Pat Naidoo, Anand Jayrath, Bala Mudalay, Sunda Jeegaran, George Sewpersadh, Sham Singh, Mothilal Maharaj, Swami Nathan

Naicker, Vidhur Mothilal, Sheereth Viymarain, Goolam Ismail, Monogaran Dass, Rajah Naicker, Santosa Singh, Ramsamy Naidu, Abdul Randree, Nathan Gounden, Balarathan Pillay and Sham Maharaj.

The hearing was adjourned to October 2.

ban over?

THE three-month ban on public meetings in Cradock African township of Lingelihle expires on Sunday and residents are hoping that it will not be renewed.

Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange imposed the ban on March 31 only a day after the detention of Mr Mathew Goniwe, Chairman of the Cradock Residents Association, his nephew Mbulelo Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, chairman of the Cradock Youth Association and Madoda Jacob, a student leader.

Since then it is estimated that more than 100 members of Cradora and Cradoya, mostly youths, have been arrested and charged either with public violence or intimidation.

These include Mr Gladwell Makaula, who took over the leadership of Cradora after Mr Goniwe had been placed in preventive detention.

The people are calling upon the minister to lift ban.

1/7/79 C. P. J.

8 more detainees named

C. Press 327 245
1/7/84

EIGHT Sowetans — including three sisters — have been hauled into Security Police detention over the last month.

Though their names have long been known to City Press, we were unable to publish because the police slapped a total ban on information relating to detentions by invoking — for the first time — the Protection of Information Act.

The two-week long veil of secrecy was lifted this week and followed closely on the announcement by Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange that at least 18 members and supporters of the outlawed ANC had been detained.

Earlier this week the names of five detained Daveyton people were confirmed by the police.

Together with the eight revealed by City Press today, this brings the total of known new detentions over the last month to 13.

All are being held in terms of the Internal

By BRUCE COHEN

Security Act which allows for indefinite detention without access to lawyers.

The following detentions were confirmed by the Police Directorate this week:

Sylvia Mabena, Miriam Mokoti and Joyce Dibane Tsotetsi, three Soweto sisters who were held at the end of May.

According to police sources, Mrs Tsotetsi, who owns JD Funeral Undertakers in Moroka, was originally grabbed by the Vehicle Squad for allegedly being involved in a stolen car racket.

A number of cars are understood to have been confiscated. She was subsequently detained by Security Police.

Also held under Section 29 are: Solly Nxumalo and Siphon Ngwenya of Orlando

West (detained May 25), Joseph Boitumelo Leephile of Tladi and Lehloba Ishmael Rantsatsi of Mapetla East (May 30) and Leslie Ndlovu of Orlando West (June 5).

The use of the Protection of Information Act to suppress publication of the names of detainees caused an outcry in Parliament recently.

Civil rights campaigner Helen Suzman described its use as a "further broad incursion into the freedom of the Press".

Strangely, the fact that the Act had been invoked was denied in Parliament by Government spokesmen — although City Press and the Rand Daily Mail were in possession of telex messages from the Police Directorate that the Act had indeed been invoked.

'Death squad sent bomb'

From Page 1

bango, where they could be watched more closely.

A source close to the ANC in Lusaka said that the Schoons left Botswana because the Angolan Government had asked the ANC to recruit English teachers for the Lubango campus of the University of Luanda.

According to Security Branch sources the SACP has an active death squad which it has used to eliminate dissidents within its own ranks.

"A further coincidence in the Schoon affair which is suspicious is that on Wednesday, the day before the killings, the ANC released a Press statement accusing South African security forces of planning to kill members of the ANC leadership," the sources said.

"We see this as part of its modus operandi, which coincides one hundred percent with the Ruth First case."

"No South African organisation can be held responsible for the deaths of Mrs Schoon and her daughter. It would be virtually impossible for a South African or a stranger to move undetected in a small community like Lubango or to get anywhere near them."

In an official statement, a senior member of the Security Branch, Brigadier Herman Stadler, said: "We have taken note of this terrible deed, which boils down to ter-

rorism. We know that terrorism cannot be met with terrorism. The South African Police denounces these killings."

According to a friend of the Schoons, Jane Bergerall, a BBC correspondent who lives in Luanda, Mr Schoon left home for Luanda on the morning of the killings.

"The ANC office in Luanda broke the news of the deaths to him. He is a very brave man and has taken it exceptionally well. He has gone back to Lubango to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which will be held in Angola."

Powerful

According to Miss Bergerall, the Schoon flat was destroyed by a "very powerful explosion".

"We have no doubt that this was the work of the South African Government," she said.

Six-year-old Katryn was at home with her mother at the time because of the Angolan school holidays. Her two-year-old brother, Fritz, was safe at a nearby crèche.

Sources close to the ANC in Lusaka said the ANC would be starting its own investigation into the parcel-bomb killings.

They said they were not aware of any division within the ranks of the ANC and that Mr Schoon was a trusted and accepted member.

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C. Times

Members of UDF charged

Staff Reporter 3/7/84

FOURTEEN members of the United Democratic Front (UDF) arrested after a motorcade publicizing a "people's weekend" was stopped by police, yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Wynberg Regional Court to attending an illegal gathering.

The State alleges they had contravened the Internal Security Act by attending an illegal gathering in Athlone on October 29 last year.

Warrant Officer Jacobus Truter of the Wingfield Dog Unit said he had been on patrol when he saw six cars in convoy in Wallace Street, Athlone.

The cars had stopped opposite the Spes Bona High School and "some people" got out. At a "close glance" the posters looked like an advertisement for a meeting and the "main story" on the posters were about the UDF, he said.

He had stopped the vehicles and had asked the occupants to accompany him to Athlone police station because it was illegal to hold a gathering.

Replying to a question by the prosecutor, Mr J Vermeulen, Warrant Officer Truter said the 14 had done nothing out of the ordinary to attract attention or disrupt traffic.

Asked by Mr A M Omar, for all 14, if Wallace Street was a busy street, the policeman said it was not but was adjacent to busy Jan Smuts Drive.

Mr Clifford Luyt, an attorney, testified that he had been approached for legal advice by a UDF supporter, Mr Derick Fine. He had advised Mr Fine that that no law would be contravened.

The hearing was adjourned to July 16 for judgment and bail of R200 for all 14 extended.

Those charged are: Jonathan Shapiro, 25, of Rondebosch, Amanda Wood, 21, of Muizenberg, Peta Mees, 19, of Newlands, Joseph John Marks, 19, Brendaline Marks, 19, and Andhor Marks, 18, all of Retreat, Patrick Solomons, 22, of Lavender Hill, Zain Davids, 24, of Retreat, Mervin Lewin, 33, of Retreat, Joseph Booyesen, 18, of Retreat, Ruth Lewin, 24, of Retreat, Marcella Anne Naidoo, 24, of Retreat; Zubeida Brey, 33, of Wynberg, and Janice van Wyk, 22, of Retreat.

Mr J D Hugget was the magistrate. Mr Omar was instructed by E Mohamed of E Moosa and Associates.

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Scuffles with police in Plain rent, GST demo

By EBRAHIM MOOSA

SCUFFLES broke out yesterday morning between police and protesters opposing the increase in sales tax and higher rents in Mitchells Plain.

The protest, organized by the United Democratic Front, was held outside the Beacon Valley rent office where more than 50 protesters held placards opposing the increases effective since yesterday.

Mrs Shahida Issel, the UDF's Mitchells Plain region secretary, was arrested and charged with attending an illegal gathering.

The placards demonstrated opposition to rent and GST increases, conscription, the coming elections for the tricameral dispensation and

the need for a hospital in Mitchells Plain.

Protesters tried to take the demonstration to the nearby shopping centre but were prevented by police from the station opposite the centre.

The police captain in charge then gave protesters a one-minute ultimatum to disperse and put down their placards or face arrest. The protesters refused to comply.

Three of them were then arrested — Miss Lucille Meyer, Mrs Shahida Issel and Mr Faiek Rhoda. When they allegedly resisted arrest and other protesters tried to free them, a scuffle broke out.

More police arrived but most of the protesters had by then dispersed.

Police then briefly held a Cape Times reporter and a photographer of the Argus at the Mitchells Plain police station for questioning. They were later released without any charge.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, confirmed that police had arrested Mrs Issel. She was released on R100 bail and would appear in court "soon on a charge of attending an illegal gathering".

● UDF's Western Cape publicity secretary, Mr Jonathan de Vries, said last night: "The incident reflects people's anger against the new deal, which offers them nothing in their desperation as they try to make ends meet."

TIC boycott pamphlet found not dangerous

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Staw
3/7/84

Pretoria Bureau

A Transvaal Indian Congress pamphlet urging a boycott of the coming elections for the House of Delegates is neither intimidatory nor dangerous to the safety of the state, the Publications Appeal Board has found.

The board, this morning gave the green light for continued distribution of the pamphlet after a publications committee had found it undesirable.

The committee found the publication to be dangerous to State security because it features a call by TIC President, Dr Essop Jassat, for a rejection of the new Constitution.

The committee also took exception to a drawing of a dead black soldier with the caption: "Because we will have the vote (not a real one) our brothers, fathers and sons will be forced to fight on the border to protect an unequal system."

The pamphlet's praise of the Freedom Charter the committee said would "sharpen the idea of violent revolution".

Mr Gilbert Marcus, for the TIC, told the board that the or-

ganisation was "fully entitled to advocate a boycott of the election, provided it does so without the use of violence".

The TIC, he said, was committed to peaceful change and the pamphlet contained no direct or indirect call to public violence, an overthrow of the existing Government by extra-constitutional means, terrorism, sabotage or subversion.

Mr Marcus said the sketch of the soldier must also be seen in its proper context — "it is well known and has been widely publicised that coloureds and Indians may be drafted into the South African Defence Force.

"The question of participation in what is perceived to be the defence of an unequal system is a legitimate concern for all."

He reminded the board that it had ruled the sentiments expressed in the Freedom Charter to be "well within the bounds of legitimate aspirations."

TIC publicity officer, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said after the hearing that the banning of the pamphlet had been part of "a pattern of police harassment".

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charged with riotous behaviour, assault on police an resisting arrest.

(iii) On 6 June 1984.

(iv) 18 years

(v) When the person concerned was accosted by a policeman regarding his riotous behaviour in a public street he attacked the policeman with a kierre and resisted arrest.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No, because normally the services of social workers are requested by presiding magistrates.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

*7. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department pays subsidies to private welfare organizations on a set date and in a uniform manner; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the system of payment employed by his Department?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. The subsidies are paid monthly in advance.

Warrant Vouchers are posted to the national councils of the welfare organizations on the 15th of each month or, if the 15th does not fall on a working day, on the day thereafter.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

*8. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department pays subsidies to private welfare organizations on a set

date and in a uniform manner; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the system of payment employed by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No, because the provisions of the different subsidy schemes require different ways of payment.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

*9. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department pays subsidies to private welfare organizations on a set date and in a uniform manner; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the system of payment employed by his Department?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes. Payments are made monthly in advance, usually within the first week of a month. Payments are made by means of warrant vouchers or cheques which are sent by post.

Howard
Craddock: death of S Jacobs
327 Q. & A 1892 4/17/84
*10. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the death of one Senelzile Jacobs was reported to the South African Police in Craddock; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the age of the deceased and (c) what was the (i) cause of and (ii) circumstances surrounding his death;

(2) whether the police have investigated his death; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether there were any witnesses to his death; if so, how many;

(4) whether these witnesses have (a) been questioned and (b) had statements taken from them; if not, why not; if so, when;

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(5) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(6) whether any persons have been (a) arrested and (b) charged in connection with the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, (i) who and (ii) when;

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a) On 15 April 1984.

(b) 17 years.

(c) (i) and (ii) His death was the result of a stab wound he sustained when a person whose father's house was being attacked by a stone throwing mob attempted to arrest him and a struggle ensued.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes, three.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes, on 17 April 1984.

(5) Yes. The docket was on 21 June 1984 referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

(6) (a) and (b) No, because the decision of the Attorney-General is still being awaited.

(7) No.

Telephone directories

*11. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) On what date did distribution of the 1984-85 telephone directories for the Cape Peninsula commence;

(2) (a) how many telephone numbers listed in this directory are due to change before the distribution of the 1985-86 directory and (b) on what date will these numbers be changed?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) On 25 June 1984;

(2) (a) 39 350, and

(b) the number changes will not be affected on a common date, but on various dates during the currency of the directory as the exchange projects necessitating the number changes are completed. The expected dates for the completion of the various projects are not yet available but each date will be made known in the press as soon as it is definitely known when the relative project will be completed.

Mr A B WIDDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the large number of changes in the telephone directory as well as the inconvenience to subscribers, would it not have been preferable to hold over the publication and distribution of the directory until more telephone numbers had been changed over?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in the light of the experience that the Department has had over many years, this particular way of informing the public, via a telephone directory, how to get hold of the correct numbers is—I have satisfied myself of this—the most practical way of doing it. If the hon member has a practical suggestion to make to me he can come and talk to me or he can put it in writing and we can consider it.

Mr A B WIDDMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I feel that the figure of 39 350 that he mentioned is a very considerable number. Surely it would have been easier to hold over the publication of the directory until more numbers had been changed over.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, do I understand him correctly that this means that the Bill given notice of yesterday and appearing on the Order Paper today, will therefore not be proceeded with during the present session?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall introduce a motion tomorrow that that Bill, together with other broader terms of reference, be referred to a select committee.

†Mr B W B PAGE: Before the Second Reading?

†The MINISTER: Yes.

Voters

*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What total number of (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons had registered as voters as at the closing date for registration for the purposes of the general elections in August 1984?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) In view thereof that applications which were received during May 1984 are still being processed, a final figure will only be available toward the end of next week.

(b) 425 966.

Number of Coloured persons/Indians in Republic

*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What is the total estimated number of (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian persons over the age of 18 years currently resident in the Republic and (b) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) 1 500 558.

(ii) 514 946.

(b) June 1984.

Certain officer: secondment

*18. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 22 June 1984, the officer concerned has at any time during the past 18 months been seconded to any other Department and/or agency of the Government; if so, (a) to which other Department and/or agency and (b) between which dates?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

No.

Howard Q. 61. 1900
Malebogo Location, Northern Transvaal

*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Malebogo Location in Northern Transvaal are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with any individuals in the Malebogo community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) who are they and (c) what was their response;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Malebogo community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

It is assumed that the hon member refers to Mmalebogo's Location in the District of Bochum in Lebowa.

(1) No, not by the Department of Co-operation and Development. It is, however, understood that negotiations are taking place between the Lebowa Government and the tribe and tribal chief concerned with a view to cooperate in moving a few members of the tribe in order to establish a nature reserve, which will include a very sensitive conservation area with mist- and rain forests on the Blouberg. This is a matter which rests entirely with the Lebowa Government and the tribe concerned.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Howard Q. 61. 1901
Large Peninsula: squatters' shelters
*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether officials of his Department and/or the Western Cape Development Board took any steps in respect of shelters of squatters in the Cape Peninsula during the period (a) 28 May to 14 June 1984 and (b) 15 June to 2 July 1984; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) (aa) how many shelters were affected by these steps in each case and (bb) where were they situated?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) Structures were demolished by officials of the Western Cape Development Board

(ii) (aa) 111 structures during the period 28 May 1984 to 14 June 1984 and 912 structures during the period 15 June 1984 to 2 July 1984.

(bb) In the area between Nyanga

and Crossroads and in the KTC area.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, in view of the fact that nearly nine times as many structures were demolished in the 17 days following upon the hon the Prime Minister's return to South Africa from his overseas visit compared to the number of structures demolished during the 17 days while he was away, could the hon the Deputy Minister tell us whether any instructions were issued to the officials, to the Development Board, to reduce or eliminate altogether the number of demolitions while the hon the Prime Minister was overseas?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: No.

*21. Dr A L BORAINÉ—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

Howard Q. 61. 1902
Security Branch: premises of certain company
*22. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the Security Branch were present at the premises of a certain company, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, on or about 23 February 1984; if so, (a) at whose request, (b) why, (c) what action did they take and (d) what is the name of the company concerned;

(2) whether members of the Security Branch spoke to any (a) employees and (b) members of the management of this company on this occasion; if so, (i) to whom, (ii) why and (iii) what was said on each occasion?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) They were not requested to be present at the

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premises of the company concerned but went there in the normal execution of their functions because of the unrest situation that prevailed there, and if necessary to take such action as the circumstances may dictate.

(d) Chubby Chicks (Pty) Ltd.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) To the managing director and the administrative manager of the company.

(ii) Because they acted in the execution of their duties.

(iii) It is neither the policy nor the practice to disclose particulars of this nature.

*23. Dr A L BORAINÉ—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q. 61. 1903
Durban: explosion 4/7/84

*24. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police were informed of an explosion outside and old-age home in Musgrave Road in Durban on or about 21 June 1984; if so, (a) when did the explosion take place and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether the incident has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a) At 07h00 on 21 June 1984.

(b) What appeared to have been a

relatively light charge of explosives was detonated next to a transformer box in Musgrave Road close to the old-age home, causing damage to the transformer and the fence around the old-age home and causing a number of windows in the vicinity to be shattered. There is no indication that the explosion was directed at the old-age home.

(2) Yes. The investigation has not yet been completed.

Hansard Q. 61. 1904 4/7/84
*25. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether married women employed as temporary teachers are permitted to contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund; if not, why not;

(2) whether single (a) men and (b) women employed as temporary teachers are permitted to contribute to this Fund; if not, why not;

(3) whether he has received any representations concerning contributions to this Fund by married women employed as temporary teachers; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Married women teachers employed in a temporary capacity by *inter alia* a Provincial Administration or the Department of National Education were excluded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund with effect from 2 July 1950, by Government Notice No 2117 of 1 September 1950, which was published in terms of section 2(5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1946. The temporary

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married women teachers referred to in the Government Notice were excluded at the request of certain Provincial Administrations, such request being supported by Teachers' Associations and by the majority of the married women teachers who were employed in a temporary capacity as set out in the Notice.

The reasons advanced at the time for the exclusion were—

(i) married women teachers are normally employed only for limited periods during the absence of permanent teachers;

(ii) such teachers are, generally speaking, only available for appointment at schools reasonably close to their place of residence; and

(iii) as far as the Department of Manpower is concerned there would be great difficulty in placing married women teachers in suitable employment, since most teaching vacancies are controlled by the education departments of the four provinces.

(2) Single (a) men (b) women employed as temporary teachers and whose earnings do not exceed R18 000 per annum are liable to contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(3) Yes.

(a) On 4 April 1984.

(b) The Department of National Education.

(c) (i) That it should be investigated why married female teachers are excluded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(ii) The matter is being investigated and a memorandum is being prepared for submission to the Unemploy-

ment Insurance Board which will make its recommendations to the Minister.

(4) As the matter is still under consideration I do not propose making a statement at this stage.

Hansard Q. 61. 1906 4/7/84

*26. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether the cost of the salary increases granted to underqualified teachers is included in the final figure for the cost of the improvement of conditions of service; if so, (a) what is the anticipated total cost of these increases in respect of (i) the current financial year and (ii) a full financial year and (b) with effect from what date will they be paid; if not, (aa) from which Vote or Votes will these increases be paid, (bb) what will be the total cost of the increases in respect of a full financial year and (cc) with effect from what date will they be paid?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) (i) R64 million.

(ii) R192 million.

(b) With effect from 1 December 1984.

Teaching profession: salaries

*27. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether the cost of the salary increases to the top structure of the teaching profession with effect from 1 January 1984 is included in the final figure for the improvement of the conditions of service; if so, (a) what is the anticipated total cost of these increases in respect of the current financial year, (b) what ranks of the teaching profession will receive these backdated increases and (c) when will payment of these increases be made; if not, (i)(aa)

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THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) As far as we can ascertain, no.
 - (2) If the hon member knows of anything we don't, she is welcome to bring it to our notice.
- Howland Q. 6.1. 1943
Plutonium 6/7/84*

*11. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether any arrangements have been made to prevent the use of the plutonium in the spent fuel produced by Koeberg nuclear power station in the construction of nuclear weapons in any country; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these arrangements;
- (2) whether the plutonium extracted from such spent fuel will be stored in the Republic; if not, where will it be stored; if so, under the authority of what body;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. The fuel used in Koeberg is subject to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. This entails that any plutonium recovered from spent fuel will also be subject to international safeguards in order to ensure that it will only be used for peaceful purposes.
- (2) No. The safeguards agreements applicable to the supply of Koeberg fuel state explicitly that, should reprocessing be put into practice, the plutonium consequently recovered may not be stored in South Africa.
Disposal of the material will rest with the country where reprocessing was done and, as such, will remain under International Energy Agency safeguards.

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THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (3) No further statement is deemed necessary at this stage.
Koeberg: spent fuel
- *12. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:
 - (1) What estimated average annual amount of spent fuel in kilograms will be generated by the Koeberg nuclear power station;
 - (2) whether any arrangements have been made for the reprocessing of this spent fuel; if not, why not; if so, (a) where will the reprocessing take place, (b) what is the estimated cost in rand per kilogram of reprocessing such spent fuel and (c) what will be done with the reprocessed spent fuel?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) At this stage new fuel is loaded into the Koeberg Power Station at a rate of 48 480 kg uranium per annum and a corresponding amount of spent fuel is withdrawn.
- (2) No. The standard practice is followed that the spent fuel is stored underwater in the Koeberg pools for several years. Therefore, the decision whether reprocessing should be done need only be made at a future date. This decision will be based on the economic viability of reprocessing at that stage.
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Mossel Bay: nuclear facility

*13. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- Whether a nuclear facility is to be or is being constructed near Mossel Bay; if so, (a) what is the (i) general purpose of, and (ii) estimated total cost of constructing, this nuclear facility and (b) when will the facility commence operating?

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THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- Yes.
 - (a) (i) Future expansion of the research and development programmes and attendant facilities of the Atomic Energy Corporation which cannot be accommodated on the existing Pelindaba/Vaindaba site due to site and other restrictions.
 - (ii) Not yet determined since the planning phase was only entered into recently.
- (b) No decision has yet been taken.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will the proposed facility at Mossel Bay be able to be used for the reprocessing of spent fuel from Koeberg?

*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not think I should reply to this question at this stage.

Inanda Dam

*14. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether the Inanda Dam will be fenced off; if so,
- (2) whether the fence will be erected at a certain level above the top water level; if so, at what level; if not, at what distance from the top water line will the fence be erected;
- (3) within what (a) height above the top water level and/or (b) distance from the top water line will persons be required to vacate (i) property and/or (ii) land?

*The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) No decision in this regard has as yet been taken but the matter will be re-

gated with the Government of Kwazulu.

(2) and (3) Fall away
*Howland Q. 6.1. 1946
Security legislation: detainees, 6/7/84*

*15. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained in terms of security legislation in May and June 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) where (i) were they detained initially and (ii) are they being detained at present and (c) in terms of what statutory provision;
- (2) whether any of these persons are still in detention; if so,
- (3) whether they have been charged; if so, with what offence in each case;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) On 17 different dates between 28 May and 30 June 1984.
 - (b) (i) and (ii) Except to state that they were initially and are presently being detained at two prisons and 23 different police stations in all four Provinces, I am not prepared to disclose particulars thereof in detail.
 - (c) Section 29 of Act 74 of 1982.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) No.
- (4) No, except to add that their next of kin are aware of their detention.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will

1947

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1948

he tell us how many persons are being detained presently under section 29?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot reply off-hand because I am not sure of the exact figure. The figure in the report which I saw yesterday was 69 or 70.

*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

*Howard Q. 6/1. 1947
Zoar/Suurbraak 6/7/84*

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25 on 15 June 1984, the building and repair of houses in Zoar and Suurbraak have been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the total cost involved; if not,
- (2) (a) why not and (b)(i) what is the nature of the work (aa) completed and (bb) remaining to be completed and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) Surveys of damage are hampered as a result of incomplete particulars being furnished by families and management boards concerned. The matter is nevertheless being pursued as far as possible.
 - (b) (i) (aa) Surveys in respect of 50 dwellings in Suurbraak and 6 dwellings in Zoar have been completed.
 - (bb) Repairs to approximately 83 dwellings in Suurbraak and 70 dwellings in Zoar.
- (ii) 5 July 1984.

(3) No.

1949

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1950

(c) (i) and (ii) In the Johannesburg prison.

- (2) No.
- (3) No, because she is still being interrogated.
- (4) No.

*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

*Howard Q. 6/1. 1949
Schools: double-shift classes 6/7/84*

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 916 on 25 May 1984, his Department is taking steps to reduce the number of double-shift classes in Coloured schools during the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) by what number is it estimated that these double-shift classes will be reduced and (c) what is the estimated total cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) The completion of new schools, additions to existing schools and the erection of mobile classrooms during the 1984-85 financial year will contribute to the reduction in the number of double-shift classes.
- (b) By anything between 400 and 500.
- (c) Between R6 million and R7 million.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell the House how many double shifts will remain after the target they are aiming for has been reached?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot state the exact number, but I think that after the 1984-85 financial year virtually all of them will have been eliminated. That is also our objective.

*19. Mr P A MYBURGH—Agriculture—Reply stapled over

*Howard Q. 6/1. 1950
Graaff-Reinet: unrest/disturbances 6/7/84*

*20. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any unrest or disturbances took place in the Graaff-Reinet area on or about 16 June 1984; if so, what was the nature of the unrest or disturbances;
- (2) whether any persons were killed and/or injured as a result; if so, what (a) are the (i) names and (ii) ages of those who were (aa) killed and (bb) injured and (b) were the circumstances in which each of them was (i) killed and (ii) injured;
- (3) whether the police fired any shots on this occasion; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding their firing these shots;
- (4) whether the police took any other action on this occasion; if so, (a) what other action and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding their taking this action;
- (5) whether the police used rubber bullets; if not, why not;
- (6) whether any persons were arrested in connection with these incidents; if so, (a) how many (b) what are the (i) names and (ii) ages of those arrested and (c) in terms of what statutory provision are they being held;
- (7) whether these persons have been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision; if not, when will they be released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes. Approximately 200 persons attended an unlawful gathering during

1947

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1948

he tell us how many persons are being detained presently under section 29?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot reply off-hand because I am not sure of the exact figure. The figure in the report which I saw yesterday was 69 or 70.

1947 Howard Q. 6.1.1984 Zoar/Suurbraak 6/7/84

*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25 on 15 June 1984, the building and repair of houses in Zoar and Suurbraak have been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the total cost involved; if not,
- (2) (a) why not and (b)(i) what is the nature of the work (aa) completed and (bb) remaining to be completed and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) Surveys of damage are hampered as a result of incomplete particulars being furnished by families and management boards concerned. The matter is nevertheless being pursued as far as possible.
 - (b) (i) (aa) Surveys in respect of 50 dwellings in Suurbraak and 6 dwellings in Zoar have been completed.
 - (bb) Repairs to approximately 83 dwellings in Suurbraak and 70 dwellings in Zoar.
- (ii) 5 July 1984.

(3) No.

1949

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1950

(c) (i) and (ii) In the Johannesburg prison.

- (2) No.
- (3) No, because she is still being interrogated.
- (4) No.

Howard Q. 6.1. 1984 Schools: double-shift classes 6/7/84

*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 916 on 25 May 1984, his Department is taking steps to reduce the number of double-shift classes in Coloured schools during the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) by what number is it estimated that these double-shift classes will be reduced and (c) what is the estimated total cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- Yes.
- (a) The completion of new schools, additions to existing schools and the erection of mobile classrooms during the 1984-85 financial year will contribute to the reduction in the number of double-shift classes.
- (b) By anything between 400 and 500.
- (c) Between R6 million and R7 million.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell the House how many double shifts will remain after the target they are aiming for has been reached?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot state the exact number, but I think that after the 1984-85 financial year virtually all of them will have been eliminated. That is also our objective.

*19. Mr P A MYBURGH—Agriculture—Reply speaking over *327 Howard*

Graaff-Reinet: unrest/disturbances Q. 6.1. 1980 6/7/84

*20. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any unrest or disturbances took place in the Graaff-Reinet area on or about 16 June 1984; if so, what was the nature of the unrest or disturbances;
- (2) whether any persons were killed and/or injured as a result; if so, what (a) are the (i) names and (ii) ages of those who were (aa) killed and (bb) injured and (b) were the circumstances in which each of them was (i) killed and (ii) injured;
- (3) whether the police fired any shots on this occasion; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding their firing these shots;
- (4) whether the police took any other action on this occasion; if so, (a) what other action and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding their taking this action;
- (5) whether the police used rubber bullets; if not, why not;
- (6) whether any persons were arrested in connection with these incidents; if so, (a) how many (b) what are the (i) names and (ii) ages of those arrested and (c) in terms of what statutory provision are they being held;
- (7) whether these persons have been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision; if not, when will they be released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes. Approximately 200 persons attended an unlawful gathering during

which posters with inflammatory slogans were displayed.

(2) No persons were killed, but a few were injured.

(a) (aa)(i) and (ii) and (b)(i) Fall away.

- (bb) (i) (ii)
- T T Solomons 20 years
 - A Thobey 15 years
 - K Jantjes 43 years
 - J Futchana 10 years
 - R Khali 24 years
 - Warrant Officer A M Fourie 32 years
 - Warrant Officer J J Lerm 55 years
 - Sergeant G E Borchers 39 years
 - Sergeant C Hills 24 years
 - Sergeant P G M van Zyl 25 years

(b) (ii) The five members of the Force were injured when they were hit by stones thrown by the rioters, while the other persons were injured when the police were compelled to use their arms.

(3) Yes. They were surrounded by the rioters and pelted with stones and were therefore compelled to fire shots in self defence.

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) Apart from the arrests they effected, they also made use of teargas, rubber bullets and batons to put an end to the rioting and to restore order.

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes.

(a) 38.



already appeared in court, their names are public knowledge. Their ages are as follows:

- 1 is 10 years
- 5 are 12 years
- 4 are 14 years
- 3 are 15 years
- 2 are 16 years
- 5 are 17 years
- 1 is 18 years
- 5 are 19 years
- 5 are 20 years
- 2 are 21 years
- 2 are 24 years
- 1 is 26 years
- 1 is 33 years
- 1 is 43 years

(c) They were detained for contravening section 57 of Act 74 of 1982 and for public violence.

(7) Yes. 28 with contravention of section 57(1)(a) of Act 74 of 1982 and 10 with public violence.

Hans and Q. Col. 1952 6/7/84

*21. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black persons were moved during the period 1960 to 1982 (a) from (i) White-owned farms, (ii) Black spots and (iii) informal settlements, (b) for purposes of consolidating national and independent Blacks states, (c) in terms of (i) legislations governing influx control and (ii) the Group Areas Act, (d) in connection with urban relocation, (e) for (i) infrastructural development schemes and (ii) strategic or military purposes and (f) for any other specified reasons?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The following information is in respect of the period 1 January 1960 to 31 March 1984:

(a) (i) 48 693.



(ii) 456 860, including people relocated from badly situated Black areas.

(iii) No statistics available.

(b) Included in (a) (i) and (ii). Separate figures are not available.

(c) (i) Statistics not available.

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development does not relocate people in terms of the Group Areas Act.

(d) Relocations from old townships to improved towns in the same Development Board areas amount to 979 034. In addition 487 321 persons were relocated in national states from towns that were disestablished. This figure includes squatters from urban areas. Separate statistics are not available.

(e) (i) 17 746.

(ii) 4 140.

(f) None.

Hans and Q. Col. 1953 6/7/84

*22. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* population of each township falling under the control of the Port Natal Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

The question presumably refers to the area of jurisdiction of the Natalia Development Board.



Township	(a)	(b)
Lamontville (Durban) ..	40 032	36 393
Chesterville (Durban) ..	13 803	12 549
Klaarwater (Pinetown) ..	4 895	4 488
Hambanati (Tongaat) ..	8 945	8 488
Shakaville (Stanger) ..	2 534	2 499
Shayamoya (Umzimto) ..	499	458
Cedarville ..	321	293
Colenso ..	1 216	1 126
Sibongile (Dundee) ..	8 506	8 090
Thembalithe (Glencoe) ..	3 994	3 688
Enhlalakahle (Greytown) ..	4 077	3 943
Howick ..	1 056	985
Bongweni (Kokstad) ..	5 265	4 787
Steadville (Ladysmith) ..	7 779	7 499
Matatiele ..	840	815
Brunville (Mooi River) ..	4 163	3 948
Dumbe (Paulpietersburg) ..	2 725	2 712
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg) ..	13 028	11 852
Bhekuzulu (Vryheid) ..	9 067	8 243

Particulars of hostels situated outside urban Black townships but proclaimed as urban Black townships for single persons in terms of section 2(1)(c) of Act 25 of 1945, are as follows:

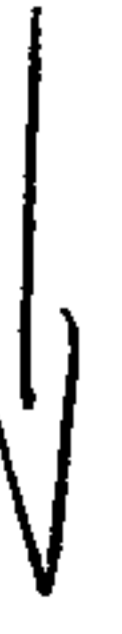
Hostel	(a)	(b)
Glebe (Durban) ..	8 128	8 128
Dalton (Durban) ..	1 428	1 428
Jacobs (Durban) ..	884	884
Tokoza (Durban) ..	668	668
(Womens Hostel) ..	668	668

As at 12 June 1984.

Hans and Q. Col. 1954 6/7/84

*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether (a)(i) Black and (ii) White persons and (b) industries are able to acquire full registered rights to ownership of land in any of the self-governing national states; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in which national



Free our leaders, say students

327 C. Per 8/7/84

By MONI BADELA

BLACK schools countrywide reopen next week — but pupils in the trouble-torn Lingshile township near Cradock are geared to resume their five-month-old boycott of classes.

They will continue with the stay-away until former school principal and Cradock Residents' Association leader Matthew Goniwe is released from detention.

In an open letter to acting Minister of Education and Training Gerrit Vlijoen, the Cradock Students' Committee (CSC) deplored the ban on meetings being extended for another month.

The committee said it represented more than 4 000 pupils who have been boycotting classes since February 3.

A copy of the letter to the Minister has also been sent to PFP MP Ken Andrew. The CSC stressed that the situation in Cradock could only be sol-

ved if Mr Goniwe and three other detainees were released, and if Mr Goniwe and another schoolteacher, Fort Calata, a leading executive member, are reinstated.

The students also call for the release of all those detained during the school boycott.

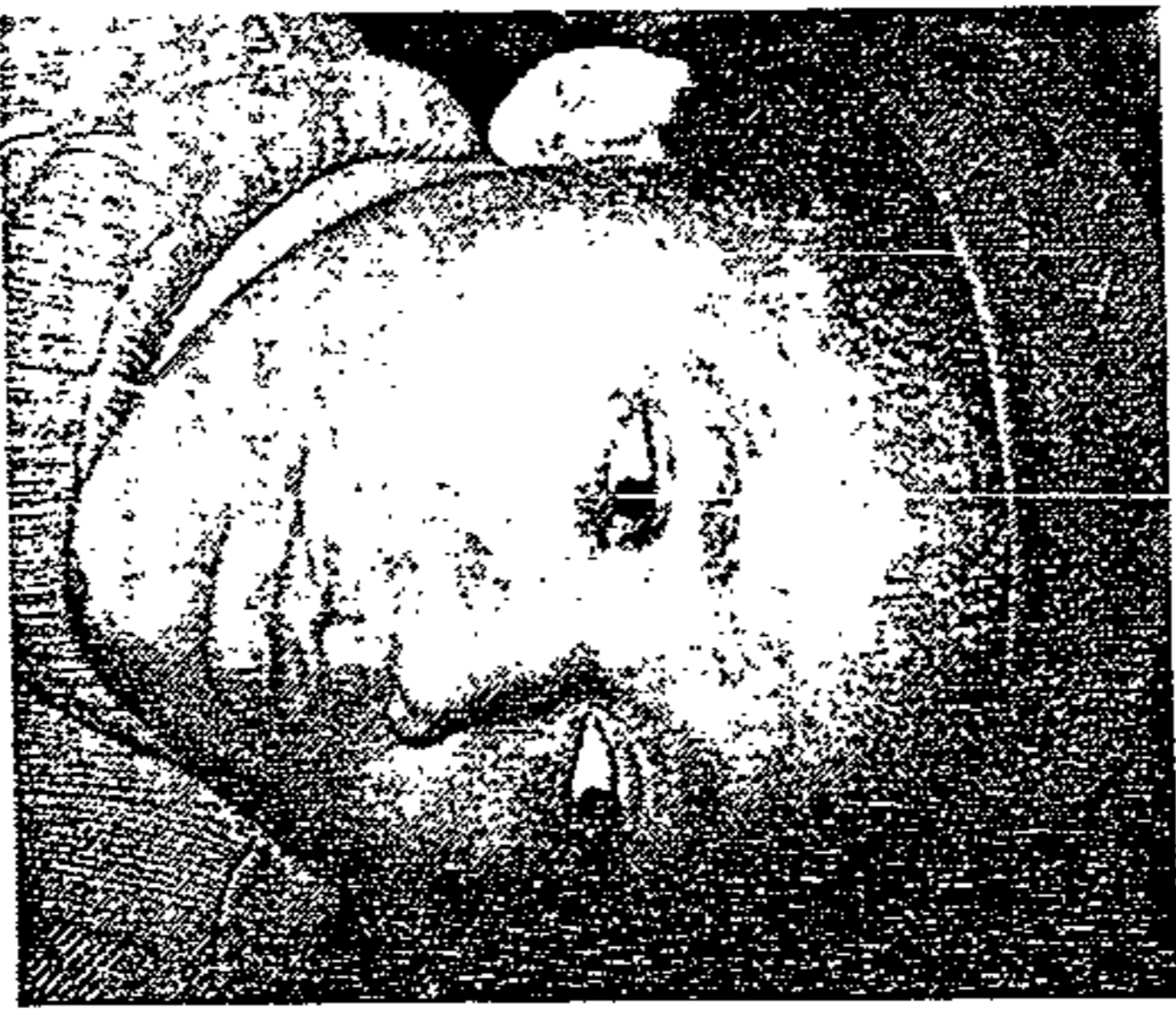
"Unless this is done there is no chance of the students going back to school next week," the letter warned.

Meanwhile, the Eastern Cape region of the United Democratic Front slammed the ban on meetings.

The UDF's publicity secretary in Port Elizabeth, Prince Msuthu, said hopes that the education crisis would be resolved in Cradock were dashed by the ban, and called for the release of detainees.

On Wednesday, Mrs Nomonde Calata — wife of the detained school teacher — travelled to Johannesburg, where she hopes to visit her husband, who was last week reported to be suffering from pulmonary TB.

Mrs Calata was recently fired from her job at the Cradock provincial



NYAMEKA GUNWE: Wife of detained Cradock leader.

hospital following her conviction for wearing a Release Mandela T-shirt.

She was fined R250 or three months' jail. She now faces eviction from her home because she is in arrears with her rent.



NOMONDE CALATE: Hopes to see detained husband.

By P Selwyn Smith and P Oobozar, newbylls by P Selwyn Smith, and headlines and subediting by D Niddrie, all of 62 Eloft St Ext, Jhb.

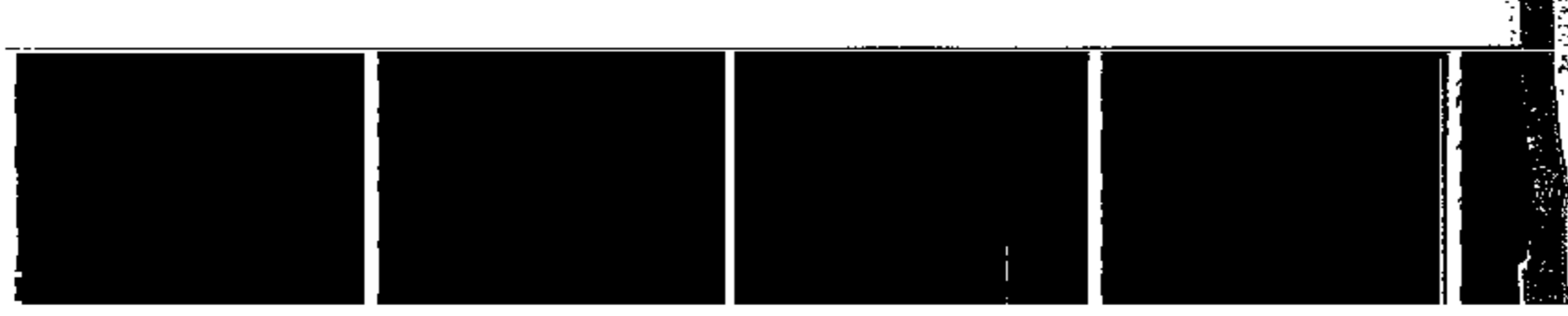
SECURITY BRANCH SEIZES POSTERS

2/7/84 C. Pava

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MORE THAN 1 000 posters and pamphlets advertising the 20th anniversary of the Rivonia Trial at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto on Sunday have been confiscated by the police.



8/7/84

327

The posters, which were taken this week from Release Mandela Committee, publicity secretary Aubrey Mokoena while he was distributing them in Soweto, have been handed to the Publications Control Board for scrutiny.

Mr Mokoena said he and other RMC members were confronted by railway police while they put up posters at railway stations in Soweto.

"Security police were later called in — they confiscated more than 1 000 pamphlets and posters from our cars and told us they would be handed to the Publications Control Board," said Mr Mokoena.

Despite this "intended intimidation", he said, the 20th anniversary of the Rivonia Trial would go ahead as scheduled. The service will also commemorate the 29th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, and will start at 12 noon.

The first speaker will be veteran trade unionist Oscar Mpetha. Other

By KHULU SIBIYA

speakers will include Albertina Sisulu, Dorothy Nyembe, who was released from prison recently after serving 15 years for her political activities, Azaso leader Tiego Moseneke, and Soweto Youth Congress president Oupa Monareng.

Twenty-years ago, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and seven other political leaders — including Walter Sisulu, former ANC general secretary Govan Mbeki, and Raymond Mhlaba — were sentenced to life imprisonment after they were found guilty of using violence to overthrow the Government.

"These leaders have spent more than two decades in prison. According to the International Legal Practice, they should be released because it considers a life sentence to be a maximum of 20 years' in jail," said Mr Mokoena.

He said that the RMC was therefore convinced that Mandela and other life



OSCAR MPETHA: To speak at Rivonia Trial anniversary service.



ALBERTINA SISULU: Wife of jailed ANC's Walter Sisulu.



DOROTHY NYEMBE: Freed after 15 years in jail.

prisoners deserve to be released unconditionally.

The Freedom Charter was adopted on June 26, 1955 by

more than 3 000 delegates from all over South Africa at the Congress of the People in Kliptown near Soweto.

- (2) The contracts which the Board concluded with the suppliers provide that the official body in the country of production shall certify at the time of shipment:

"that the maize contains not more than 10 micro grams per kilogram of Aflatoxin, of which not more than 5 micro grams per kilogram may be Aflatoxin B1 or that the maize contains any other fungus produced toxins."

The Maize Board is in possession of official certificates to the effect that at the time of shipment all the maize complied with the requirements. Attempts were made beforehand to arrange insurance in respect of quality, but this was not successful.

- (3) No. *(327) Howard*
Tembe: raids
6. 1. 1999 11/7/84
 *8. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police carried out any raids at Tembisa recently; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) which branch of the South African Police was involved;

- (2) whether any persons were arrested as a result; if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) where are these persons being held?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, on 24 June 1984 and again on 7 July 1984.

- (a) 24 June 1984—To trace persons who have entered the Republic without valid passports or other documents of identity.
 7 July 1984—To trace stolen vehicles.

- (1) I have not received any such representations during the past year;
- (2) the appointment of such a commission will, to my mind, not serve any purpose at this stage;
- (3) falls away.

Defence Force: certain person appointed as officer

*10. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been appointed as an officer in the Defence Force; if so, (a) when did he (i) join the Defence Force and (ii) become an officer, (b)(i) what rank does he hold and (ii) on what basis did he qualify for this rank and (c) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether this rank is permanent; if not, what is the nature of the rank;

- (3) whether this person underwent any officers' training; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what training did he undergo and (c) what was the duration of this training;

- (4) whether this person appeared before a selection board; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) who served on this board;

- (5) whether this person is a member of the Permanent Force; if not, what is his status?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Defence):

- (1) Yes.

- (a) (i) and (ii) 3 July 1984.
 (b) (i) Lieutenant.

- (ii) On the basis of his academic and professional qualifications which are a prerequisite for the post in which he has been appointed, viz professional sport and physical training officer.

(c) Hendrik Egnatius Botha.

- (2) Yes.

- (3) Yes.

(a) In 1982.

(b) Officer training in the South African Police.

(c) Three months.

- (4) Yes.

(a) 22 June 1984.

(b) Colonel H Scholtz, Commandant N C Horne and Commandant P J Cronje.

- (5) Yes.

Howard & R. G. 1. 2002
Detention of K Matkinca
11/7/84

*11. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether one Khayalabo Matkinca, whose address has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been detained by the police in the Port Elizabeth area; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provision and (d) where is he being detained;

- (2) whether this person has been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision;

- (3) whether he or any member of the South African Police has received any representations concerning this person; if so, (a) when (b) from

Cops raid Badela's home

SECURITY cops searched the home of City Press' Eastern Cape correspondent, Mono Badela, in an early morning raid yesterday. **327**

The four cops — led by a Captain Van Zyl — systematically went through books, documents, photographs and notes in Badela's possession before leaving with a copy of *None But Ourselves*, a book on the struggle for Zimbabwe.

They arrived at his New Brighton home at 5am and left after searching both his home and his car.

During their visit the cops took some of Badela's music cassettes and played them in their car.



MONO BADELA: Cops listened to his music.

His daughter Brenda was ordered to play a video cassette — which turned out to be a recording of the SABC TV serial, *Jesus of Nazareth*.

Badela was also quizzed about a photograph he took of the corpse of former African National Congress guerilla Vuyisile de Vos last month.

Badela was detained for 49 days in 1980 and was placed under house arrest for three years when released. His banning order expired last year.

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8/1/84

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C. Times 25/7/64
**Fighting at meeting:
30 treated, says Blac**

Staff Reporters

A BISHOP LAVIS Action Committee (Blac) spokesman said yesterday that more than 30 people were treated for injuries and fractures at Peninsula hospitals after police wielding sjamboks and demonstrators clashed at a Labour Party meeting in Bishop Lavis on Monday night.

A Blac spokesman, Mr. Armien Abrahams, said several people also went to private practitioners for treatment.

He said a lawyer had interviewed those injured as part of an investigation to lay charges against the police for assault.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said last night that police had received no complaints from people claiming to have been injured as a result of police action at the hall on Monday night.

"The only injuries which could have occurred must have been from people in the audience attacking each other with chairs," he said.

'EL police use batons at factory strike'

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The police allegedly used batons to disperse nearly 1 000 workers who went on strike at the Frame Group works in East London yesterday.

The workers were demanding that the group's management recognise the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

They objected to paying 50c a month in subscriptions to the Textile Industrial Workers Union.

Saawu's chief organiser, Mr Boyce Melitasa, said today more than 400 workers on the morning shift downed tools over the issue of recognition.

He said they were joined on strike by the afternoon shift when it came on duty at 2pm.

"About 80% of the Frame Group workers are Saawu members," he said. "But

the management refuses even to speak to us.

"So the workers went on strike and, about 4pm, the police arrived and drove them from the premises."

Mr Melitasa claimed the police used dogs and batons to move the workers who then dispersed.

He said the workers had reported to the factory this morning, but had then immediately downed tools.

"We still hope to get the chance to speak to the company's management," he said.

A company spokesman was unwilling to comment on the strike.

The police Press liaison officer for Border, Lieutenant Dot van der Vyver, said she knew little of the strike.

She was unable to confirm or deny that dogs and batons had been used to disperse the workers.

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Ban on EL meetings

28/7/84

EAST LONDON — The meetings of 14 organisations scheduled for this weekend in East London have been banned.

An order signed by an acting magistrate, Mr S. F. Nel, prohibited the gatherings from 7 am today until 7 am on Monday, in terms of section 46 of the Internal Security Act.

In the order, he said he had "reason to apprehend that the public peace would be seriously endangered by the gatherings."

The organisations affected by the ban are: the United Democratic Front, South African Allied Workers Union, African Food and Canning Workers Union, African Cultural and Community Development Association, Border Women's Organisation, National Women's Association, East Lon-

don Youth Congress, East London Friends of the United Democratic Front, Congress of South African Students, East London Youth Organisation, Domestic Workers' Union, Release Mandela Campaign, Media Workers' Association and the East London Youth Movement.

The East London Friends of the United Democratic Front had planned to hold a rally in the Parkside Hall tomorrow, opposing the coloured and Indian elections.

Earlier, Mr A. J. Hendricks, a member of the organisation, said the rally would be attended by people from as far as Queenstown, King William's Town and other places in the Border.

Speakers from Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town also had been invited. DDR

UDF protests after meetings in East London are banned

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The organisations affected by the ban are the United Democratic Front; the South African Allied Workers Union; the African Food and Cannings Workers Union; the African Cultural and Community Development Association; the Border Women's Organisation; the National Woman's Association; the East London Youth Congress; the East London Friends of the UDF; Cosas; the East

London Youth Organisation; the Domestic Workers' Union, the Release Mandela Campaign; the Media Workers' Association and the East London Youth Movement.

Meetings planned by the Border region of the UDF this weekend included a mass rally in the coloured area of Parkside, a workshop and the region's annual general meeting.

The organisation met last night to discuss the implications of the ban.

Some of the speakers were to have been Professor Ishmael Mohammed, executive member of the Transvaal UDF, Mr Trevor Manuels executive member of Western Cape UDF and Mr Terror Lekota, the national publicity secretary.

"The ban on the meeting indicates fear by the South African Government and its agents that at this meeting the coloureds and Indians would have been

shown the weaknesses of the constitutional arrangement that they are being wooed into," says a statement released by the Border region of UDF.

"The Government is stopping opposition viewpoints from reaching those affected by the August elections so that they cannot make effective decisions on the matter.

"But we are operating in a highly politically motivated area and we confidently predict a very low percentage poll for both the August elections.

"The Government is using its usual Draconian measures in denying our democratic right to state our case from the public platform opposing those who support the Government on its so-called reforms, which is glibly interpreted as the ushering in of a new democratic South Africa."

(Report by Sharon Li Green, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth).

327

White shops boycotted over meeting ban

327
C. Press
29/7/84

CRADOCK residents have started a week-long boycott of white shops in the troubled Eastern Cape village in protest against Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's continued ban on public meetings during school boycotts.

Mr Le Grange reimposed the ban after the 4 500 students at schools in Lingelihle township refused to go back to school.

By **MONO BADELA**



A Cradock Residents' Association spokesperson told City Press the boycott covered all stores except garages and wholesalers, and was intended as a protest against the ban.

A similar boycott was held on June 16, the anniversary of the 1976 uprising.

Lingelihle residents were first barred from meeting on

March 30, at the height of the boycott. The ban expired at the end of June, but has been reimposed.

Acting Cradock head Gladwell Makaula made a triumphant return to the township this week after spending almost three months in jail.

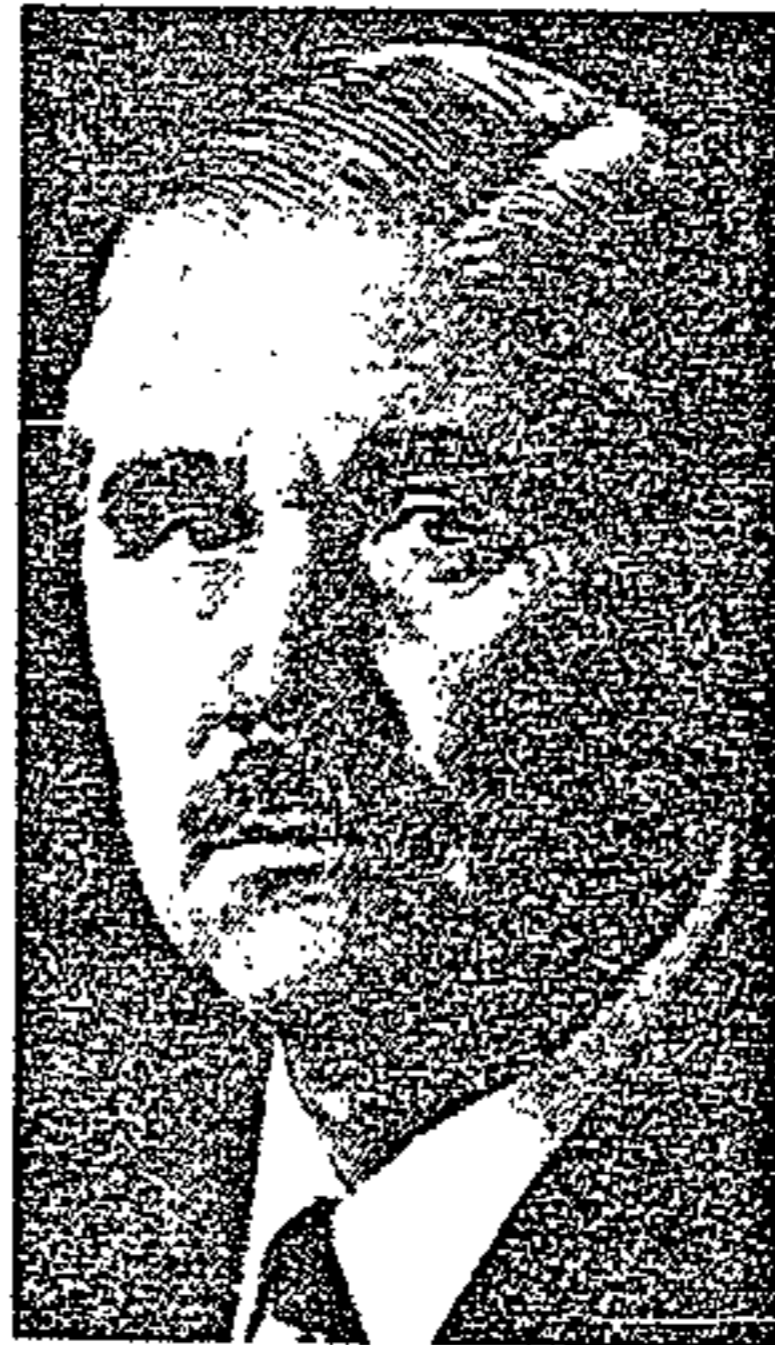
An elderly cripple, Mr Makaula is due to appear in court on August 8 to face

charges of fraud, allegedly in connection with his disability grant.

He told City Press charges of arson against him had been withdrawn two weeks ago.

Five students charged with malicious damage to property appeared in a Somerset East court this week.

Their trial continues.



Louis le Grange: Reimposed ban on Cradock meetings.



Now KwaNgema

writes to the Daily

271
C. Press
29/7/84



Linda Mngadi's body:

**All d
resp**

THE BODY of a shebeen queen who was killed to death by a mob on Saturday was left lying in a garbage bin for the whole day.

Her badly mutilated body was spotted by residents in hours of Sunday morning. Many were on the scene as early as 12 hours later. Angry relatives ordered

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — All gatherings of more than five persons in Mdantsane have been prohibited in terms of the National Security Act.

The prohibition, issued by the Mdantsane magistrate, Mr K. V. Muggleston, is contained in an extraordinary Ciskei Government Gazette.

It is effective from

Gatherings ban in Mdantsane

yesterday to and including August 6.

In an interview yesterday Mr Muggleston said the prohibition included all gatherings and there

were no exemptions.

Asked if this included church services and sports matches he said that according to his 'in-

terpretation' they were included.

Asked whether the prohibition had anything to do with the anniversary on August 4 of the fatal shootings during last year's bus-boycott unrest, he said: "All I can say is that I have reason to believe that national security and peace would be endangered." — DDR.

327 D. Disputat
2/8/84

Rally crowd dispersed by police, dogs

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — Police riot and dog squads dispersed a large crowd leaving a rally of the United Democratic Front in East London yesterday.

There were conflicting accounts of what happened.

The head of the riot squad, Colonel C O Muller, today denied that any people were beaten with sjamboks. Nor had he received reports of anybody being bitten by a police dog.

He had heard that a woman broke a leg while climbing over a fence.

UDF organisers claimed that at least three people were injured trying to escape from the Parkside Community Hall when confronted by the police.

The police, however, reported that there were no incidents when police went to the hall.

The police liaison officer for Border, Lieutenant Dot van der Vyver, said attendance at the meeting should have been restricted to coloured people.

327
E. Post
6/8/84
When the police received information that most of the people at the meeting were black, members of the riot and dog squads went to the hall.

Lt Van der Vyver said that as people were leaving the hall some became "rebellious" but they dispersed without incident when they saw the police dogs.

This was denied by the chairman of the Friends of the United Democratic Front, Mr Andrew Hendricks.

He claimed people were chased back into the hall by leashed dogs and policemen armed with sjamboks. There was "absolute pandemonium", and two people were injured trying to climb over the security fence around the hall.

He said two men were taken to the Frere Hospital, one with an injured leg and another with dog bites, and a woman was taken to the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital with a badly injured leg.

(Report by K Ross, 40 Terminus Street, East London.)

D. Dispetit
40 arrested at
6/8/84
Mdantsane church *(327)*

MDANTSANE — Forty people were arrested at a church here on Saturday for allegedly holding an illegal gathering.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Ciskei, Brigadier N. D. Mlandu, said it was a quiet weekend in Mdantsane, where gatherings of more than five people

were banned in terms of the National Security Act.

The banning order came into effect on August 1 and expires today.

Some church services were cancelled yesterday but others were attended by scores of worshippers without incident. — DDR.

327
27/8/84
D. Dispatch

King Cosas official quizzed by police

ZWELITSHA — The secretary for the King William's Town branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Luntu Bobo, was questioned by the Zwelitsha security police on Monday.

This was confirmed by the head of the security police, Colonel Fumbalele Zozi, yesterday.

Mr Bobo said he was questioned on the United Democratic Front and was released after five hours.

Two other executive members of the King William's Town branch were questioned by the security police last week. They are the chairman, Mr Mcebisi Bata, and the publicity secretary, Mr Wandislile Kolweni.

Mr Bata has condemned what he calls the "harassment of the branch executive." He has described the incidents as an attempt to intimidate and frustrate members and supporters of Cosas. — DDR.

10/18/87

Bail for 3 UDF supporters

~~327~~ (327) Staff Reporter C. King

THREE United Democratic Front (UDF) supporters charged with contravening the Intimidation Act were released on bail when they appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday.

A fourth accused, a 15-year-old girl, was released in the custody of her mother.

Mr Joseph Marks, 21, his sister Brendaline, 20, both of Orrel Avenue, Steenberg, and Vivian Africa, 19, of Beethoven Street, Steenberg, were not asked to plead to contravening section 1 (1) (b) of the Intimidation Act of 1982.

The magistrate, Mr J van Dam, ordered that the court be cleared and that evidence in support of the application be given in camera because one of the accused was a 15-year-old girl.

The hearing was adjourned and Mr and Miss Marks and Miss Africa were released on bail off R100 each.

Mr W A King appeared for the State. Mr R Vassen appeared for all the accused.

**Ban on
E. Post
poster
7/8/84
display
reversed**

Weekend Post Reporter

THE Town Clerk of Port Elizabeth, Mr P K Botha, today managed to overturn a security police decision taken last night to confiscate posters announcing a meeting to be addressed by 70-year-old civil rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Joseph.

Mr Botha intervened after several posters put up by the United Democratic Front were confiscated and UDF supporters told they could not put up posters unless they could prove they had permission to do so.

Mr Botha said the UDF had received permission but not written permission because they had applied late on Friday afternoon. He called the security police to confirm permission had been given.

The Front members had paid the usual R400 deposit to enable them to display the posters, but security police needed written proof.

(Report by G Kenyon, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)



1 This picture was censored last Saturday. A strange thing to happen when you realise the photo was taken in front of thousands of people in a public stadium during intervarsity.



2 A free-for-all at the same "game" — this picture was legal. This is because no "prisoners" are discernible in this somewhat rough scum.



3 Incident on the steps of St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, in 1972. In those days part of the censorship system did not operate.

A bad law and an unhappy lot...

A policeman's lot, as the song says, is not a happy one. Nor is the lot of his quarry.

And as for a newspaperman's lot, well it seems to contain all the troubles of the other two together. The latter's lot is made a lot worse by a lot of bad law. This law relates to the prohibition against taking and publishing pictures of prisoners.

The pictures that surround this column illustrate just one legislative riddle that South African newsmen face almost daily.

Photographers and editors keep finding that they have inadvertently broken a law which, as far as we know, exists in no other country on earth — and would be ridiculed out of existence in most free countries.

The bewilderin law or rather

the combination of two often contradictory laws, are those which prevent local newspapers doing the normal job which the press is expected to do, even in many "non-free" countries.

The riddle posed in our country is: "When is a person a prisoner?" The answer alters with circumstances.

Indeed the law is so puzzling that most newspapers pay admissions of guilt the moment they are accused of breaking it.

Some time ago we decided instead to test the matter in court... a tedious, expensive, and hazardous business. As we told the magistrate:

"We ask for a ruling because of the utter confusion over what photographs of prisoners, persons in custody and detainees may or

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

BY HARVEY TYSON



may not be published in terms of the Prisons Act, the Police Act, and other laws."

We pointed out at least seven apparent anomalies in just two Acts — not least of them being the fact that the Prisons Act did not regard an escaped prisoner as a prisoner, but the Police Act appeared to do so.

The Court may have been equally puzzled. In any event it did not even attempt the ruling asked for. Instead the verdict

without elaboration, was: *Guilty — and discharged.*

Meanwhile the prosecution of the Press continues. Several editors, including those supporting Government policy, have faced criminal charges on this invidious score.

Examine some of the examples on this page:

Picture No 1. The student was a "prisoner" at the time and was placed in a police van. Thus the

photograph turned out to be illegal for the period of his technical detention. Even taking such pictures is illegal. How can the photographer know if a person is a prisoner or not? What is clear is that the police van to which an arrested person is conducted is "a prison", and pictures of people beside such a van are subject to total, not temporary ban.

Picture No 2. Police move in with quirts (the new mild instrument that replaces sjamboks and batons) to return some of the medic some raucous students had been dishing out to cityvillans. (A girl reporter of *The Star* was among those assaulted by revelers. So was an SABC cameraman). This picture, taken by *The Sunday Express*, was legal. The irony is that the use of the quirt, in

a country like Britain, would have led to a national crisis. None of pictures shown here (most from *Star* files) led to a major outcry in our society.

Picture No 3. Here is a major exception. Because incidents such as this occurred on the steps of St George's Cathedral and close to Parliament there were many protests about police actions at the time — and as many counter-accusations from the Government.

The other photographs and their captions speak for themselves. But if one picture is worth a thousand words in most parts of the world, that cliché is not true here.

A strange mixture of regulations sees to that.

Perhaps the new "reform" Parliament will try to restore some normality.

18/8/88

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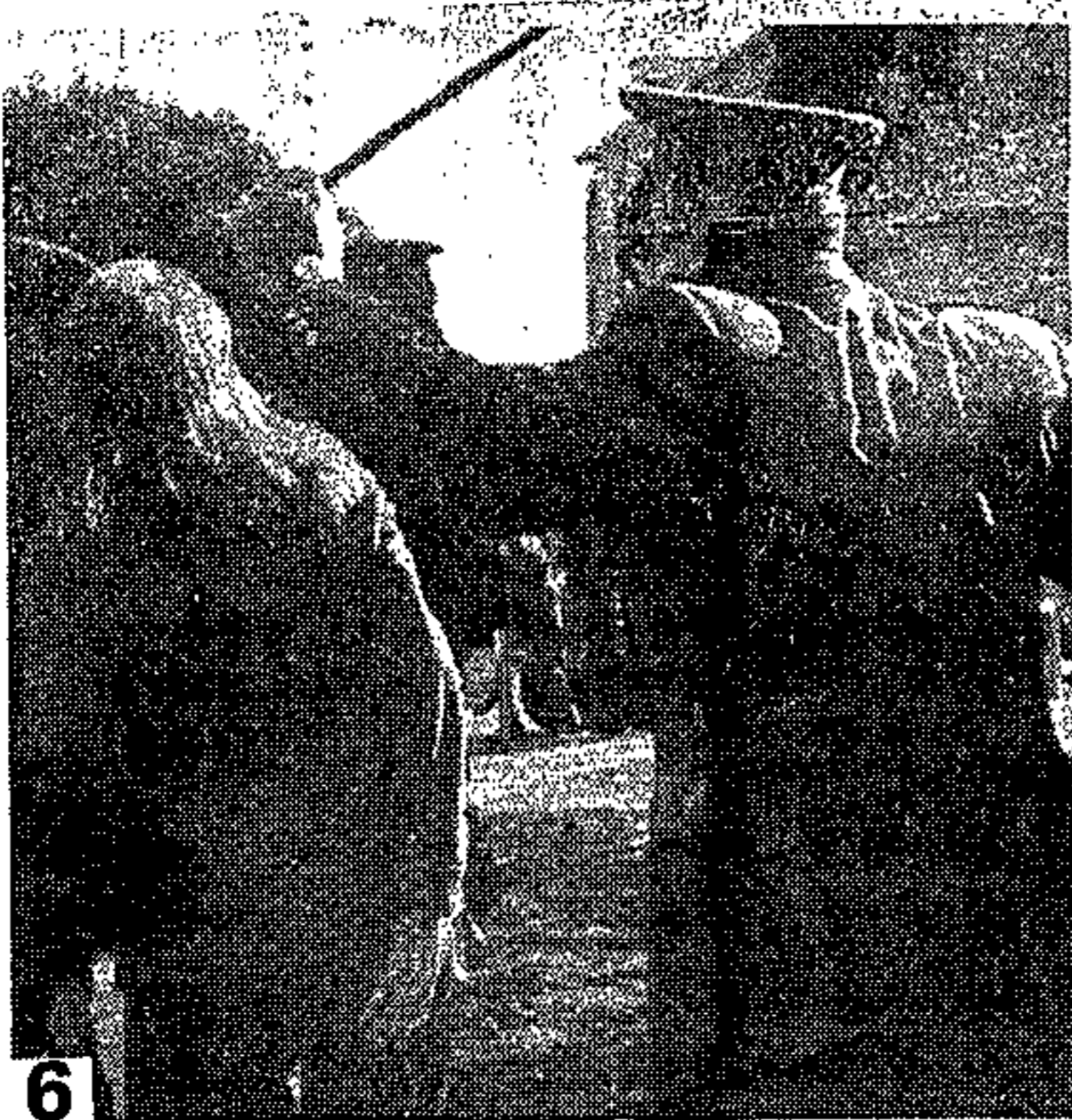
4

Prisoner Eschel Rhoodie, manacled and photographed with police escort on his way to the police cells. This picture was taken in France — and therefore was legal.



5

Released from jail, Eschel Rhoodie returns to South Africa, unmanacled, but under police escort. This picture was illegal at the time — because it was taken in South Africa.



6

Here was a type of incident in 1972 that seldom got out of hand — because of the beady eyes of dozens of cameras. On Wits campus a girl clutched her painful bottom, unaware of more to come.



7

The girl turns round to avoid a third blow; is grabbed by the throat — and is struck on the back by another policeman.

327
1/1
16/8/84
D. Ransford

Unionist says office raided

EAST LONDON — The head of the security police in the Border area, Brigadier Dries van der Merwe, said yesterday he was not aware of any police raid on the offices of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Brigadier Van der Merwe was asked to comment on claims by the union's secretary, Miss Debra Komose, that security police visited members of their union at their places of work and at the union's office in Market Square.

She said the security police had questioned their branch chairman,

Mr Nkosohlanga Mkhonjwa, last week and that on Monday, the security police visited their office and demanded the names of committee members, Miss Komose said.

She said she refused to give them without the approval of her executive committee.

She said the security police visited Mr Joe Mayekiso at his place of work and demanded the names of members of the workers' committee.

Miss Kobose said this was harassment of union members to deter workers from joining the union. — DDR

Arrests: Ciskei silent

EAST LONDON — No further comment could be made on the arrests of seven Ciskei Department of Health officials, the Ciskei Police liaison officer, Colonel G. A. Ngaki, said yesterday.

The officials, including the director-general of health, Mr H. Mdleleni, and the deputy director-general, Mr Boyboy Giba, were arrested earlier this month.

The other five officials arrested were: Mr M. Mbala and Mr M. Mahote, both accountants, Mr M. Rini, Miss N. Hlasela and Miss Z. Qeque. — DDR



Susanna Hertner points to the sardine tin soldered into a sheet of steel in a washtub. The sculpture, by Richard Wentworth, is the centre of a row over the purchase price of £600. (UPI).

Row over £600 for sardine tin in tub

LONDON — Britain's Arts Council is under attack for spending £600 (R1 200) of taxpayers money on a sardine tin and an old galvanised washtub.

The sculpture — The Tin Floats in the Washtub — is supposed to represent the sinking of the Argentinian warship, Belgrano, during the Falklands War.

Conservative MP, Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark says it is a confidence trick and has demanded an explanation from the council.

"I would have sold them a sardine tin for only £100 and saved them a lot of money," he said. "No-one in their right mind, however artistic, can look upon a sardine tin in a bath as worth £600."

The organiser of the Kensington Galley where it is on display, Mr Alister Warman, said about 20 other buyers had been chasing the sculpture. "The Arts Council got there first and in my mind got a very good sculpture for a very modest price," he said. — SAPA

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SHOP 45
VINCENT PARK CENTRE

Unionist's claim is settled

A HAMMARSDALE union organiser, Mfeseko "Prof" Sineke, has been paid R1 000 by the Minister of Law and Order in an out of court settlement following a R3 000 claim for wrongful arrest and assault by the police.

Mr Sineke works for the National Union of Textile Workers.

He claims that in March last year, five vanloads of police — some armed with automatic weapons — stopped him as he was driving from Esikhaweni through Loskop on his way back to Hammarsdale.

He was taken to the local police station where he was kept for several hours and assaulted by three policemen, includ-

ing station commander W Mbuli.

He says he was hit on the head with a rifle butt, slapped in the face, knocked to the ground and kicked.

According to Mr Seneke, he was made to stand on one foot with his arms in the air on two occasions — for about 30 minutes each time.

He also says he was questioned about a strike which was expected at the KwaZulu shoe factory at Loskop, and about what he and his union were doing about reaching an agreement with management.

CP Reporter

party, or to put the views of the party across in an unbiased way.



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De Waal Drive and on the steps of Jameson Hall at rush hour yesterday.

Picture: Ivor Markman

Attack.

2 held

Crime Reporter

TWO University of the Western Cape students were arrested under the Explosives Act yesterday after two petrol bombs had been thrown at the home of a Labour Party candidate.

The bombs were hurled into the home of Mr Hansie Christians, 62, of Ravensmead, about 12.30am and caused extensive damage to the house. Police arrested two students, aged 21 and 23, soon afterwards.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said the public should be made aware that the use of petrol bombs was actionable. The Act provided for minimum imprisonment of three years and maximum of five without option of a fine.

● Picture, page 13

**Police sjambok
Paarl students**

By MARTINE BARKER
Education Reporter

ABOUT 250 high-school pupils and students were sjambok-charged by police in Paarl yesterday morning. Several had flesh cuts on their faces, upper bodies and legs from sjambok blows.

The students and pupils, from the Athlone College of Education and the Noorde Paarl High School, had been turned back as they marched towards a polling station where they planned to hold a placard demonstration.

Police vehicles raced to the scene of the retreating march.

A Cape Times reporter following the cavalcade was suddenly halted by police who instructed her to turn into a sidestreet. When she got back to the scene of the march a block further along,

screaming students were scattering across a field with sjambok-wielding policemen chasing them.

Plainclothes policemen followed the reporter, instructing her three times that she was not to photograph the incident.

Later, as the reporter interviewed students in a car outside the school, police arrived to search their car. The reporter saw police escort Mr Allan Paulse, national executive member of the Congress of South African Students, away from the scene.

Major George Kershoff, Boland police liaison officer, later said police had no knowledge of Mr Paulse's arrest.

Students later accused police of giving them too little time to return to their college and school before charging them.

(Report by M Barker, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

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**Bond rates
soar again
in October**

Staff Report

BOND rates are spurting on building societies increasing by up to 1,25 percent from October is now a record 20 percent.

This will be the second increase the last announced in June and August — and is a severe blow struggling with record hire-purchase higher general sales tax.

Retail spending can be expected consumers try to keep pace with.

The only good news is that probably peaked but any decline very gradual.

The rise would have been far if ties had not allowed the societal tax-free share investment rates.

A condition of permitting the higher rates to investors was that would limit their bond rates rise 1,25 percent. Partly tax-free shares have been increased two percent the totally tax-free shares from attractive 10,5 percent.

Most societies are applying the on existing bonds from October beginning of September on new bonds.

The Natal Building Society increase its rates followed by the

Police probe (327) 28/8/84 C. Times Guguletu dance

Crime Reporter

POLICE yesterday were still unable to comment on allegations that at least 20 people were injured when police armed with baseball bats, pick-axe handles and rubber truncheons, broke up a dance in Guguletu on Saturday.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, a police liaison officer, said statements had been taken from most of the people involved, but that three more statements were needed to complete the investigation.

Local residents have claimed that about 150 people were dancing at the home of Mr Morris Goba about 4.45am on

Saturday when at least 15 police vehicles arrived.

The dance was organized by local Rastafarians and has been a weekly event for more than four years.

Dancers claimed that they were given no warning before being beaten by policemen — armed with pick-axe handles, baseball bats and truncheons.

Captain Van Rooyen said the police had made an appointment to meet Mr Goba today as he could not be contacted yesterday.

He said two University of Cape Town students arrested at the dance were not charged and had been released.

Police say brutality claims untrue

327
C. Times
29/2/84

By MARIANNE THAMM
Crime Reporter

POLICE said yesterday that allegations of police brutality at a party in Guguletu at the weekend were "untrue".

People at the party had claimed that police had used pick-axe handles, baseball bats and rubber truncheons to stop a party organized by local Rastafarians at the home of Mr Morris Goba.

They claimed that about 20 people were injured during the police action.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, a police liaison officer, said yesterday that police had received a complaint about 12.45am on Saturday that music from the party was disturbing the peace.

Smoking

A sergeant and a constable had investigated and requested Mr Goba to turn down the music and quieten the dancers.

At 4am, the two policemen had returned to Mr Goba's residence and heard loud music. Two men smoking outside the house had fled when they saw the policemen.

Captain Van Rooyen said the policemen had followed the men into the dancing area but were refused entry. They had also smelled dagga and alcohol.

"The policemen were alone and knew they would not be able to take any action against about 200 dancers without reinforcement."

10 vans

The constable and the sergeant had returned to Guguletu police station and about 10 police vans and 20 policemen, armed with wooden and rubber truncheons joined them.

Captain Van Rooyen denied they had baseball

bats and pick-axe handles.

The policemen returned to Mr Goba's house and entered the dancing area. The people had charged the police, who thought it necessary to defend themselves.

Mr Goba had since told police that he had never spoken to any reporters and that he had no knowledge of claims that the police had called him a "second Oscar Mpetha" and that the dancers were UDF supporters.

Broken arm

Captain Van Rooyen said claims that a woman's arm had been broken during the police action were "completely untrue" and it had been discovered that the woman's arm had been broken a week earlier.

Allegations concerning the child who vomited as a result of the police action were also untrue and neither the parents nor the child could be traced.

"Until now no one has come forward to lay a charge with the police," Captain Van Rooyen said.

He added that 41 dagga cigarettes had been found at the dance.

Brigadier tells students how to stop clashes

Crime Reporter

CLASHES between students and police were to be regretted and could easily be avoided if each group respected the other's position, Brigadier G.J. Odendal, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said yesterday.

In a statement released following Monday's police action when rubber bullets were fired at demonstrating students at the University of the Western Cape, Brigadier Odendal said the police had consistently respected the freedom allowed to students on the campuses.

"I say this without the slightest fear of contradiction," he said.

However, he said students did not seem to understand that the function of the police was to maintain law and order and that any action on their part, which constituted an offence, was bound to bring them into conflict with the police.

"One would expect of students as the future leaders in our communities to at least have an elementary knowledge of and respect for the law.

"They ought to know that provocative demonstrations such as have taken place during the present elections where their declared aim was to intimidate, frighten and demoralize the coloured and Indian electorate, are not within the limits of the law and therefore cannot be tolerated."

The brigadier said he had personally monitored every police action during the elections and was "completely satisfied" that the police had not only acted within their powers, but had done so "with great restraint".

"We have gone out of our way to defuse the whole situation," Brigadier Odendal said.

He reiterated that the police were completely impartial as far as politics are concerned.

"We have not influenced one single person either to vote or to abstain from voting. However, when the law is transgressed we have a job to do and the public expect it of us to do this job to the best of our ability," he said.

● Leading article, page 14

A man uncowed by rubber bullets

327

Staff Reporter

THE vice-rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor J J F "Jaap" Durand, caught the imagination of the public this week after he was photographed storming towards a hail of rubber bullets from a police gun after bullets fired at a crowd of UWC students narrowly missed him.

While a large crowd of students behind him cowered or fled Professor Durand strode over to the police and angrily demanded an explanation.

Most people were astonished by the bravery of his act but his friends all nodded and said: "Yes, that's just the kind

of thing he would do."

Everybody knows UWC has a vice-rector but few know who he is or where he comes from.

Professor Durand is well known in academic circles and some this week described him as one of South Africa's very important men. But, as all of his friends kept saying, he is a very private, modest man and "keeps a low public profile".

They all say he is a man of exceptionally sharp intellect, a man of firm conviction and where injustice or senseless action can be identified "he will not hesitate to take action". Few people outside aca-

demic and theological circles know him but many may remember reading in 1970 of a remarkable book that was published that year. De-

scribed in newspapers at the time as a "devastating blow for apartheid", Professor Durand's book declared that the urban African was here to stay.

It was a book based on two years of research in Port Elizabeth where Professor Durand was head of the mission congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church.

As a prominent intellectual of the DRC at the time, Professor Durand was a brave man to

make his claims and stand by them. In the 14 years since then they have been reiterated by a growing number of academics.

Professor Durand, who studied at the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary in Stellenbosch, obtained his doctorate in theology from the Free University of Amsterdam.

As well as having been a minister in the DRC from 1961 to 1972, Professor Durand was moderator for the Cape Regional Synod in 1971 and 1972 and has at various times been a university lecturer in philosophy, theology and Xhosa. Immediately before becom-

ing vice-rector he was Dean of UWC's faculty of Theology.

He was one of the 123 signatories of the open letter to the DRC mouthpiece, the Kerkbode, which in 1982 bluntly rejected the government's racial policies on scriptural grounds. The letter rejected not only specific apartheid laws but rejected the basis of apartheid philosophy, namely that it is impossible to reconcile various racial groups in one political system.

He is at present working with prominent Stellenbosch theologian Professor W D Jonker on a series of books on theology.



on Monday.

In the interests of fair reporting and in terms of its own code of standards, *The Star* wishes to retract a detail of an article it published concerning allegations that the KGB murdered Ruth First. The allegation, which remains on record, is that she was murdered on the instructions of communists because she was causing trouble as a Trotskyist ideologist who disagreed with Marxism.

The report stated: "This incredible accusation comes from British and American sources and is based on new information and a thesis."

However there is a moral issue concerning the report which *The Star* wishes to put right. We erred in reporting more than the general allegation and in naming an individual against whom no charges had been formulated, and who had not been given the opportunity to answer allegations which have since been denied on his behalf. (He may not be quoted).

We do not normally name individuals in these circumstances, and we should not have in this case, especially when that individual had no legal redress.

Our error came about because *The Star* ori-

MURDER OF RUTH FIRST

Star 1/9/84

ginally published the allegations that Ruth First was killed by a bomb planted in Maputo by a South African unit. (Allegations that a letter bomb was sent to Ruth First by "the agents of the apartheid regime" were repeated in Maputo again last week)

We believed it necessary to publish the opposite case: the counter-accusation, internationally sourced, that she was killed — not by South Africans — but by people directed by Moscow.

We regret that in aiming at reporting both sides of the issue in accordance with our code of standards, we nevertheless failed in this peculiar instance to maintain our normal standards for protecting individual rights.

We publish this statement to correct the record.

Partygoers back report

Staff Reporter

ACCOUNTS of police brutality in breaking up a dance at Guguletu last weekend, published in the Cape Times on Monday and subsequently denied by the police, have been confirmed by those concerned.

The Cape Times report, by University of Cape Town correspondent, Mr Steve Gordon, said more than 20 people were injured when police "wielding truncheons, baseball bats and pickaxe handles" broke up a dance early on Saturday morning.

Local Rastafarians have for the past four years held dances under a tarpaulin at various Guguletu venues. Last Friday's, attended by more than 150 people, was at the home of Mr Morris Goba.

Manhandled

Among allegations against the police were that:

- They broke windows and sprayed teargas canisters into the house in which there was a four-month-old baby, who has since been vomiting intermittently;

- Mr Goba, 63, was slapped, manhandled into a car, taken to the charge office and released, barefoot, 30 minutes later;

- Police gave no warning;

- A policeman hit people with a spade;

- Police broke a "pickaxe handle" over the head of a doorkeeper;

- Mr Goba was described as a "second Oscar Mpetha" by police who said the dancers were "UDF people";

- A woman's arm was broken when she was hit by a policeman.

Complaint

A subsequent police statement, also published in the Cape Times, said the allegations were "untrue".

A police liaison officer, Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, said a sergeant and constable had investigated after receiving a

complaint about noise about 12.45am and requested Mr Goba to turn down the music.

He said they had returned at 4am and "smelt dagga and alcohol" and that "the policemen were alone and knew they could not take action against about 200 dancers without reinforcement".

He said the police returned later with "about 10 police vans and 20 policemen", armed with "wooden and rubber truncheons". They denied using "pickaxe handles and baseball bats".

No knowledge

The police said the people had "charged" them, and they had "thought it necessary to defend themselves".

Captain Van Rooyen said Mr Goba later told police he had never spoken to any reporter and that he had no knowledge of the other claims.

Police said they could not trace the sick child or her parents.

On Wednesday night Mr Gordon and a senior Cape Times reporter, Ms Evelyn Vosloo, visited Mr Goba's home and met Mr Goba, his wife, three daughters and about 15 people who had organized and been at the dance.

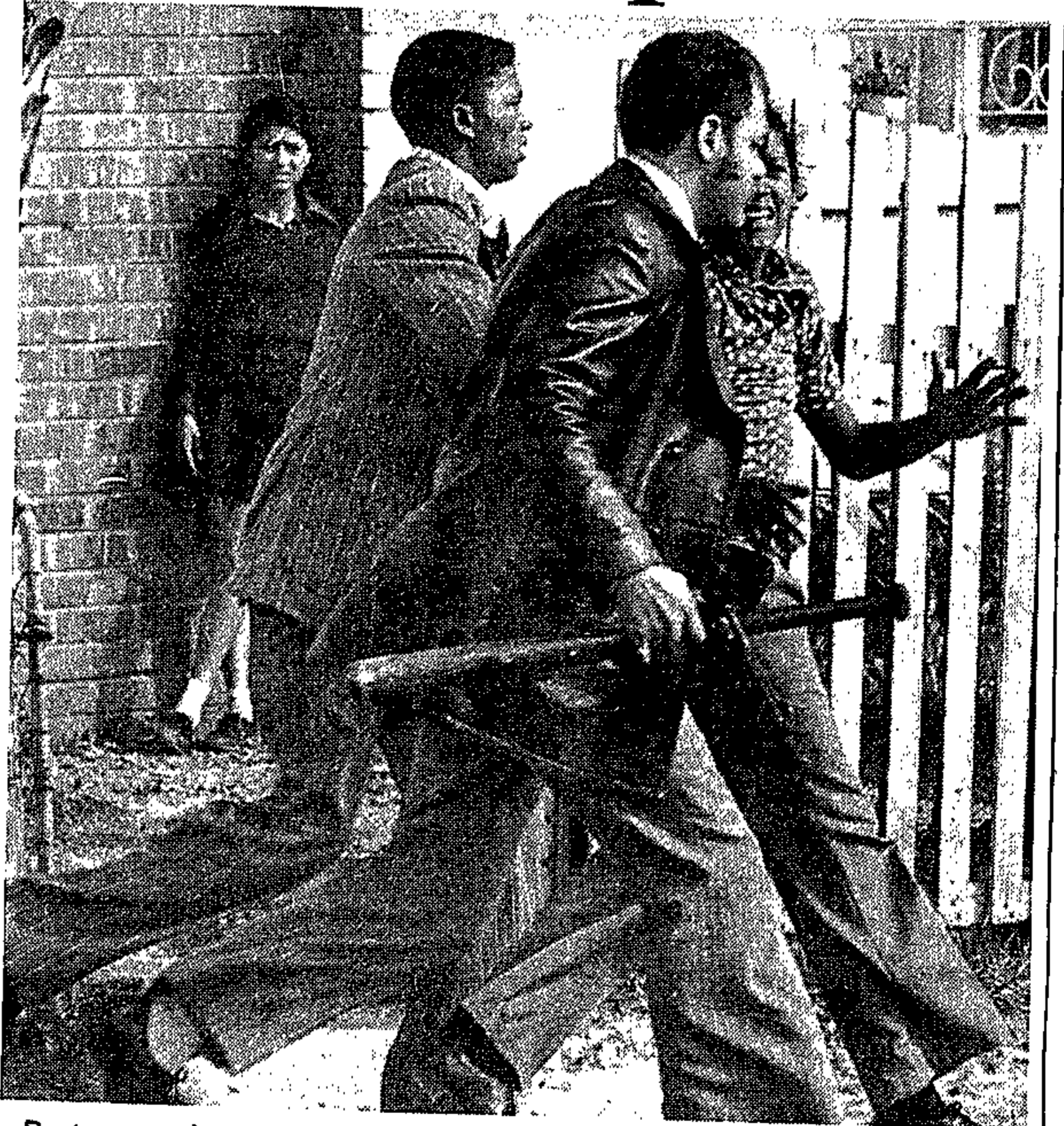
Detailed statements were taken from all present.

The report and the police denials were read and checked in detail. Those present overwhelmingly corroborated the original report.

Fractured

One error came to light. This concerned the report that a woman's arm was broken. Three people at the meeting said they had seen her on the following day among "scores" of people with injuries sustained at the dance, and had assumed her arm had been broken there. She subsequently said she had been injured earlier. (This the Cape Times accepts unreservedly — Editor).

Further injuries have



Partygoers interviewed this week said the objects they described as "baseball bats" or "pickaxe handles" were identical to the large truncheon held by one of the policemen in this Cape Times picture, taken during the riots of 1976.

subsequently been reported. One woman's hand was fractured and a man has a slashed shin, inflicted, he said, by the spade.

The people at the meeting were shown pictures of large wooden truncheons used by the police in Guguletu during the 1976 riots, published with this report, and all stated emphatically that what they had described as "baseball bats or pickaxe handles" were these very large truncheons.

Confirmed

The baby, who is Mr Goba's granddaughter, and lives at the house, was seen by both reporters to be still vomiting intermittently on Wednesday night — four days after the incident. The

four-month-old child was born two months prematurely, is extremely light and has not held down food properly since the raid.

Mr Goba confirmed his original statement in every detail. He did not deny speaking to Mr Gordon, who had been clearly identified as a Cape Times representative.

Dance organizers deny categorically that alcohol was used, as it is taboo in terms of Rastafarian philosophy. They do not deny dagga was being smoked, but say no-one was charged with possession.

All denied they had "charged" the police. They had been attacked without provocation, completely by surprise and had fled. It would, in any case, have been im-

possible for a mass of people to charge the police in the confined space in which they were dancing, they said.

The white policeman who, according to several witnesses, hit people with the spade, has been identified by one of two young white female university students who were detained after the dance.

The door of the house had gouge marks in it which could have been made with a spade, several windows all round the house had been broken, and there were several broken ornaments in the house.

Several people at the meeting said they were taking advice on possible legal action against the police.

327 ~~327~~
Azapo
3/9/84

D. Dispatch
Movement.

QUEENSTOWN — The chief magistrate of Queenstown, Mr A. C. van Heerden, yesterday banned all meetings in the district organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and four other student or sports organisations.

Azapo meeting banned

The banning order, in terms of Section 46 of the Internal Security Act, affected a rally to have been held in Mlungisi township and organised by the local branch of Azapo.

The order prohibited all meetings of Azapo, the Congress of South African Students, the Queenstown Youth Organisation, the Queenstown Sports Board and the Azanian Students'

The ban was effective from 7 am to midnight yesterday. In the order served on executive members of Azapo early yesterday morning, Mr Van Heerden said he had reason to believe the public peace would be seriously endangered by any gathering of the affected organisations.

Members of Azapo from as far afield as Port Elizabeth travelled to Queenstown for the rally. — DDC

UDF cultural night cancelled

Staff Reporter

A UNITED Democratic Front cultural evening at an Oudtshoorn hotel, scheduled for tonight, was cancelled after police warned that the hotel's licence could be "prejudiced" if there was any outbreak of violence.

An Oudtshoorn police spokesman, Major J van Wyk, last night confirmed that he had spoken to the directors of the Protea Hotel yesterday in connection with the meeting.

Mr Reggie Olifant, a UDF Southern Cape executive member, said the meeting had been arranged in advance and all reservations had been paid for. He said that the UDF was considering taking legal steps against the hotel's management.

Mr Simon Swiegelaar, a director of the hotel, said last night that he had no comment to make regarding the decision.

Sacrificial

C. 7 mins
387
5/19/84

Three ordered not to interfere with non-voter

By Fiona Macleod

Three Lenasia men were yesterday ordered by a Rand Supreme Court judge not to interfere with a 19-year-old motor mechanic who refused to participate in last week's elections.

Mr Arashad Kajee, of Brahamaputra Street, Lenasia, brought an urgent interdict against the three men, whom he said were threatening his life.

Mr Kajee said in papers that Mr Haas Salojee, Mr Georgie Salojee and Mr Uski Salojee, all of Geranium Avenue, had been engaged by a House of Delegates candidate, Mr D Pillay, to assist him on polling day.

"The three men appeared to be helping the police in subjecting certain people to physical control," Mr Kajee said.

When Mr Kajee asked Mr Georgie Salojee why he was using force Mr Salojee allegedly became angry and aimed a gun at him, but was restrained by the police.

LARGE GROUP

Mr Kajee said the three men and a large group of people arrived at his cousin's home when he was visiting her the following Sunday.

"They chased after me into the house where they pointed guns at me and threatened in foul language to do me grave physical harm."

The Salojees were temporarily interdicted from using violence against or threatening Mr Kajee. They were given until October 16 to reply to the allegations.

been used as a getaway vehicle.

Overpowered

In the boot of the car they found a third gun and are investigating whether it belonged to a security guard who was overpowered at the Isando branch of Nedbank last week shortly before the massive robbery.

After the initial arrests and the subsequent interrogation of the suspects, the investigation moved to Durban.

The head of Durban's Murder and Robbery Squad, Captain Ivor Human, and the East London Murder and Robbery chief, Lieutenant Charlie Landman, were contacted and informed of certain addresses by the Reef investigators.

The result was two further arrests at an East London beach house. Police seized a total of R203 772 in East London and Johannesburg.

According to police, the rest of the cash — about R30 000 — was used to buy a bakkie and an imported Ford Cougar car. These vehicles, as well as a BMW, have been impounded.

Four men will appear in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Black Consciousness meetings banned

Black Consciousness meetings scheduled to be held in Soweto and other black townships around the country to commemorate the death of Steve Biko and those who lost their lives during the recent unrest have been banned by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg.

Notices of the official banings were distributed to the media yesterday afternoon by

the Security Police. The three meetings mentioned in the banning orders are: ● The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) meeting to be held today and tomorrow in Dube, Soweto. ● The Release Mandela Committee meeting scheduled for Phiri, Soweto, tomorrow. ● A meeting organised by the Federation of South African

Women (Fedaw) in Soweto, tomorrow. According to the Chief Magistrate, Mr Oelof de Meyer, these meetings could seriously endanger the public peace. The gatherings in Johannesburg have been prohibited everywhere in the city from 8 pm yesterday to 8 pm tomorrow.

Proof of wild murder spree

by Ramsay Milne, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Police, in search of evidence that they expect will confirm that a Californian drifter, Henry Lee Lucas, as the most brutal killer of all time, have solved 15 Californian murders as a result of a secret 5 000 km tour of the state.

It is the tip of "a murderous iceberg", they say.

Their long journey, say the police, provided them with "clear evidence" that Lucas (48) and a companion, Otis Toole, a fellow drifter whom Lucas

led by Lucas and Toole to the scenes met in a soup kitchen lineup, set out on a "recreational murder" spree across several states that led to the deaths of 360 people.

Lucas, who is already under sentence of death in Texas, has confessed to killing 360 victims in the wild rampage. The police are, however, following up each murder for legal proof of Lucas's confessions.

This week the Californian State Attorney, Mr John K van der Kamp, said investigators had forensic and legal confirmation at this stage of 15 of the murders.

Separate investigating teams were of their confessed crimes.

Lucas took them to the gravesites of 14 women and one male victim. The victims, who ranged in age from four to about 50, were killed between 1976 and 1983. According to Lucas's confessions, most of the women were raped.

At a news conference where Mr van der Kamp displayed videotapes and still pictures of the gravesites, he described Lucas as perhaps "one of the most brutal mass murderers ever".

His victims were stabbed, stran-

Bus set alight in Soweto

A bus was set on fire in Soweto yesterday afternoon by a large crowd which had gathered outside the Methodist Youth Centre. Police said a group of 150 people threw stones and set a bus alight. No one was injured.

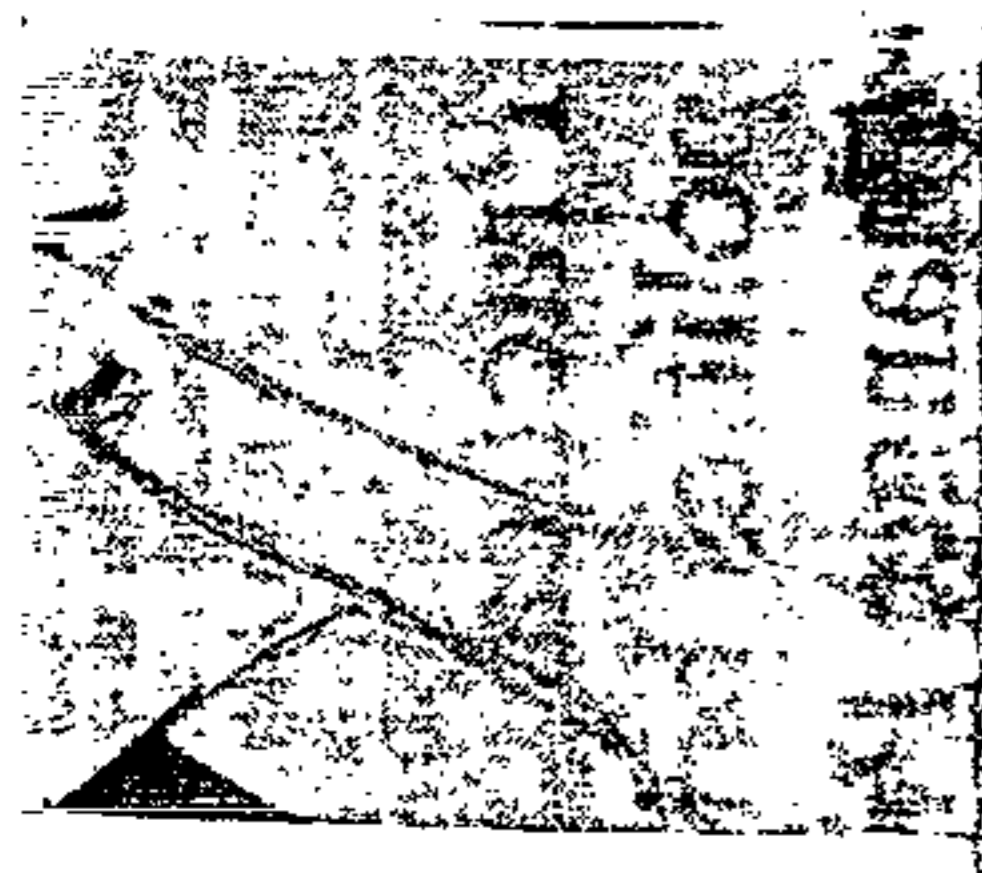
Order prevents unlawful strikes

DURBAN — The Metal and Allied Workers' Union has been interdited from instigating or inciting any unlawful strike among the hourly paid workers at Dunlop South Africa Ltd branches in Durban, Ladysmith, Benoni, Port Elizabeth and East London.

Mr. The manager said they refused to discuss the driver's grievances until they went back to work," Mr Gwamanda said. The strikers demands would not be met because of a lack of supporting evidence. — Sapa.

of alternative facilities acceptable to commuters," the spokesman welcomed the Department of Transport's decision to ban motor vehicles from central Johannesburg without the simultaneous provision of alternative facilities acceptable to commuters. The spokesman said the ban was 10 years ago.

It is vital that any corrective measures should form part of an overall metropolitan transport plan and be made public well before they are implemented. It would be unacceptable if certain people have suggested that it would be unacceptable if motor vehicles were totally banned from central Johannesburg without the simultaneous provision of alternative facilities acceptable to commuters. The spokesman welcomed the Department of Transport's decision to ban motor vehicles from central Johannesburg without the simultaneous provision of alternative facilities acceptable to commuters. The spokesman said the ban was 10 years ago.



327 S. Times 9/1/84

New road map breaks law — or does it?

A MAPMAKER'S nightmare, involving complex South African legislation, has reared its head over a R400 000 British investment.

Legal experts are scratching their heads over whether 130 000 maps of the Witwatersrand can be sold openly to the public.

On sale freely at all CNA outlets, the street guides may contravene the National Key Points Act — but again, they might not.

The Act, passed in 1980, prohibits publication of information regarding strategic areas which have been declared "national key points".

Research

The maps pinpoint the positions of sensitive sites like an armaments and explosives factory, prisons, prison staff quarters, police headquarters, police staff quarters, airport runway layouts, and power stations.

The result of more than a year's research, they were published by a Reader's Digest subsidiary, Bartholomew.

The company, based in Edinburgh, flew out one of their top cartographers to Cape Town where the maps were researched.

By JEREMY BROOKS

Proofs were then sent back to Scotland, where the maps were printed before being imported back into the country.

This is Bartholomew's first venture in South Africa. The market has, up till now, been dominated by a Johannesburg-based company, Map Studio.

Whether any of the details published in Bartholomew's

"A to Z Witwatersrand Street Atlas" is classified information poses a ticklish question for the legal fundis.

Technically, under the Act, the mere publication that a site has been declared a key point could be an offence — so none have been proclaimed, and few people know where or what they are.

For years map publishers in this country have either imposed their own form of "self-censorship" on sites which they considered to be strategically sensitive or

submitted their page proofs to the South African Defence Force for advice and a final decision.

Bartholomew's South African representative, Mr Chris Walton, said in Cape Town that the company had heard about this arrangement before publication but too late to do anything about it.

An SADF spokesman said the matter was being referred to the South African Police for "thorough investigation".

TALK about **TALK ABOUT**

(327) ~~nothing~~
nothing is

^{safe}
safe under

12/9/84
latest ban

By Viv Linington

Cool your cigar and button up your pinstripe - the worst has happened. The boardroom conference you held today has contravened the law.

Why? It mentioned ... GST, perks tax, dog inoculations in Bophuthatswana, the constitution — not your own, the Government's.

Ridiculous? Perhaps so - but not according to the latest prohibition where "any gathering held where any government or any policy principle or any actions of the government of any state, or the application or implementation of any Act is approved, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or which is in protest against or in support or in memoriam of anything" is banned.

So you really shouldn't have criticised Mrs Thatcher for her views on the pound, nor should you allow your son to attend that university lecture that might just touch on the Government's labour laws.

And as for that new package deal and THOSE tax laws - forget it. Whisper it, around the corner, behind closed doors with secretary sworn to secrecy and well briefed.

ABSURD

"No, my boss is not discussing anything, he's simply talking to himself," she must tell any stranger who asks.

Mr Brian Bamford SC, Chief Whip of the Progressive Federal Party, has labelled the Government's ban on indoor meetings "absurb and ridiculous".

Mr Bamford said the ban could be tested in court and was in any case "bad law".

Any law which cannot be enforced was by definition a bad law and this new ban would require hundreds of thousands of policemen to monitor all kinds of indoor activity, he said.

Imagine what this will do to the traditional SAP lifestyle: no beer-drinking in the barracks for a while, no rugby training and no reading of comic books in platteland sub-stations — they'll be needing every man jack of them to try to enforce the unenforceable!

And even to speculate how they'll find the manpower for this "super snoop" — whoops, you've done it again — could land you even deeper in the legal mire.

Because manpower too can be government business.

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**Indoor
meeting**

**ban in
21 areas**
12/9/84

THE MINISTER OF Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has prohibited a wide range of indoor meetings from today — the anniversary of the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko — until the end of the month.

The prohibition follows weeks of unrest in Reef townships, leaving a grim toll of more than 40 dead, and damage of millions of rands.

The ban — “in the interest of maintaining public peace” — was made in terms of Section 46(3) of the Internal Security Act.

Outdoor meetings of this nature have been prohibited for some years already.

Today is the anniversary of the death in detention of Steve Biko in 1977.

Classified

The districts in which the ban applies are: Benoni, Fort Beaufort, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Lower Umfolozi, Mankweng, Umintzini, Parys, Pieterburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Queenstown, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Welkom and Wonderboom.

In his statement, Mr Le Grange classified the types of indoor meetings:

“Any gathering held where any government or any policy principle, or any actions of the government of any State, or the application or implementation of any Act is approved (aangeprys), defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, or which is in protest against or in support or in memoriam of anything.”

“Except in the case of any such meeting held or organized by a political party defined in Section 1 of the Electoral Act 1979, any institution or organization intended in Section 48(1)(f) of the Constitution Act of the Republic of South Africa, 1961, or any local authority as described in Section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982, or which I or the magistrate of the district concerned specifically authorise at any time.”

Sapa

Le Grange bans all indoor meetings critical of Govt 3.27

12/9/84 Star
Indoor gatherings critical of the Government have been banned in 21 magisterial districts from midnight last night until midnight on September 30. "in the interests of maintaining public peace," the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has announced.

The prohibition, in terms of section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act, was issued through police headquarters in Pretoria late yesterday.

The magisterial districts in which indoor meetings have been banned are: Benoni, Fort Beaufort, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Lower Umfolozi, Mankweng, Umtintzini, Parys, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Queenstown, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Welkom and Wonderboom.

In his statement, Mr Le Grange classified the types of indoor meetings prohibited as follows:

"Any gathering held where any Government or any policy principle, or any actions of the government of any state, or the application or implementation of any Act is approved (aangeprys), defended, attacked, criticised, or discussed, or which is in protest against or in support or in memoriam of anything;

"Except in the case of any such meeting held or organised by a political party defined in section 1 of the Electoral Act, 1979, any institution or organisation intended in section 48 1 (f) of the Constitution Act of the Republic of South Africa, 1961, or any local authority as described in Section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982, or which I (Mr Le Grange) or the magistrate of the district concerned specifically authorise at any time."

JOHN DUGARD

The iron hand returns

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John Dugard is professor of law and director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand

The government's recent crackdown on political opposition shows quite clearly the new constitutional dispensation is not intended to herald in a new era of tolerance.

In taking action that recalls the bad old days of B J Vorster and Jimmy Kruger, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has ordered the detention of leading opponents of the tricameral system and banned all political meetings in 21 magisterial districts until the end of September. Indeed, in the present political climate, it seems the days of the UDF may be numbered.

This action has no doubt come as a surprise to many of P W Botha's new admirers, both at home and abroad, as there were hopeful signs that the leopard had changed its spots. In 1983 the numbers of banned persons dropped from 66 to 12 and the number of detainees sank substantially.

Furthermore, in the early days of the elections to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, the government displayed a tolerance of the

boycott movement which suggested a new freedom of expression and association was to accompany the "new constitutional dispensation."

But this mood was not to last. Unable to tolerate the growing support for the boycott of the elections, Le Grange intervened by ordering the detention of a broad cross-section of the UDF leadership.

The detentions were made under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, which empowers the Minister to detain persons whom "he is satisfied" engage in activities which endanger, or are calculated to endanger, the security of the State or the maintenance of law and order. This provision allows the government to hold a person in preventive detention without trial for a period specified in the Minister's detention order — in this particular case for six months.

Thus the government has succeeded in ridding itself by arbitrary means of some of the most vociferous political opponents of the tricameral Parliament at the very inception of the system.

But this is not all. When these men are released, after serving a six-month prison term without trial, they will be silenced politically. Section 28 provides that the names of all persons who are held or who have been held under this law are to be entered on "the consolidated list", to which a number of serious consequences are attached.

A person so listed may not be quoted at all and the Minister is, in addition, empowered to impose a standard banning order on him or to prohibit him from being a member of any political organisation. Where the listed person is a lawyer, as are several of the present detainees, he shall be struck off the roll on the application of the Director General of the Department of Justice.

In short, 18 leading political opponents of the government, persons not suspected of having committed any crime whatsoever, are completely removed from political life on the command of the Minister. For six months they are to be imprisoned without trial, and thereafter subjected to some form of restriction order which, at its very least, will prohibit them from being quoted. For politicians this is political death. New high profile political figures such as "Terror" Lekota and Aubrey Mokoena will be heard no more.

In Natal, Justice Brian Law attempted to uphold the rule of law in the face of the Minister's action when he found the Minister had failed to provide adequate reasons for his actions as required by Section 28, and ordered the release of seven detainees. In essence, Judge Law held that, as Section 28 entitles a detainee to make representations to a review committee, it is essential that he be given information about the reasons that prompted the Minister's action.

The Minister immediately sought to

IN MY OPINION

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overrule this decision by executive decree by adding to his original statement — which Judge Law had held to be inadequate and hence invalid — the statement that "no other information, can, in my opinion, be discussed without detriment to public interest and the maintenance of law and order."

Although this Ministerial statement took the matter no further, it satisfied Justice Harry Nestadt, sitting in Johannesburg, who held the new order was valid for the detainees in the Transvaal. Thus, the rule of law was abandoned for the Minister's "command."

In so doing, Judge Nestadt declined to probe the reasons for the Minister's decision or to comment adversely on his arrogant disdain for the decision of the Natal Court. Judicial subordination to the executive in the field of security was thereby reinstated in the tradition of the courts of the Vorster/Kruger era.

These judicial decisions were followed by the banning of all political meetings, other than those organised by conventional political parties, in 21 magisterial districts until the end of September.

And so we are back to the political repression of the Vorster period with its detentions, banings and prohibitions on meetings. Whatever credibility the political process may have had before the detentions has been seriously undermined. The new constitutional dispensation has lost its innocence at birth.

UDF member

16/9/84

327

~~#~~ C. Press

quizzed

THE treasurer of the UDF's Border branch Rev MA Stofile is the latest victim of harassment by Ciskei security cops.

The Fort Hare theology lecturers' home was searched this week by cops.

After finding a copy of a South African Student Press Union publication, they bought it from him for 20c.

The cops then proceeded to his office. After making a thorough search, they took a UDF calendar away and promised

By BENITO PHILLIPS

to return it.

Mr Stofile was then taken to the security cops' office in Alice where he was quizzed about leaflets which were supposed to have been distributed on Wednesday.

They also questioned him about the UDF's activities. He was later released.

~~STP~~ (327)
C. Twiss 20/9/84
**UDF warns govt
on meeting ban**

By PETER DENNEHY

THE government was sending organizations underground by banning meetings in 21 magisterial districts in the Transvaal, the Rev Frank Chikane, Transvaal vice-president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), said at a protest meeting last night.

He was addressing about 400 people in the Claremont Civic Centre at a protest meeting against detentions and the ban on meetings in parts of the Transvaal and Eastern Cape.

"I want to warn the government that the repressive measures they take against us are going to

work against them," Mr Chikane said.

"The Transvaal is in a state of undeclared emergency.

"The government knows we have to address the situation in Soweto as it develops."

Mr Trevor Manuel, Western Cape secretary of the UDF, said that an orchestrated campaign to destroy the forces of democracy in South Africa was becoming increasingly visible.

"We expect repression to intensify," he added.

The UDF represented the will of the people, and the National Party and its "lackeys" were losing the battle for their hearts and minds.

Unions

protest

on ban

327 Stan
21/9/84
By Carolyn Dempster
Labour Reporter

The blanket ban on gatherings in the PWV area has aroused the ire of Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

In an urgent telegram to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the council said the prohibition constituted "gross and blatant interference in the legitimate activities of the trade union movement".

The federation said regular meetings were necessary in order to comply with the Labour Relations Act.

It was inevitable that union members would discuss the kind of topics which the ban prohibits.

Tucsa's attempts to clarify the situation with the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg have met with little success.

It said the response was that there was so much confusion and uncertainty over the Minister's directive, that no exemptions could be considered.

The South African Boilermakers' Society has also made representation to the Minister of Law and Order.

"At meetings, unemployment, retrenchments and related issues crop up and you cannot tell members not to talk about them," said Mr J Pieterse, assistant general secretary.

The ban expires on September 30.

Trade unions are exempted from ban on gatherings

Stan 327
25/9/84

By Carolyn Dempster,
Labour Reporter

All trade unions operating in the Johannesburg magisterial district have been granted exemption from the blanket ban on gatherings in the PWV area until September 30.

A spokesman for the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) announced today that the federation's application for exemption to the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate had been successful.

UNREST

"Now trade unions can go ahead with their bona fide business without fear of transgressing the law and without fear of prosecution," said Mr JD Verster of Tucsa.

The prohibition on gatherings under the Internal Security Act, with specific restrictions on

anti-Government discussion, was announced two weeks ago after the outbreak of unrest in Vaal townships.

Application for exemption was made after Tucsa sent an urgent telegram to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, condemning the prohibition as a gross and blatant interference in the legitimate activities of the trade union movement.

At first only registered trade unions were to be exempted from the prohibition, but after further representation all trade unions were freed from the ban, which has another week to run.

However, Mr Verster warned that those unions which attempted to hold political gatherings under the auspices of bona fide union business would be in trouble.

Funeral beating

327 ~~man~~ ^{S. few} is to sue

~~Political Reporter~~ 27/9/84

An Evaton resident, Mr Joel Matshoba, is to claim civil damages from the Minister of Police after being injured by riot policemen who had broken up a funeral there on Sunday.

Mr Matshoba, his chest and arms still showing sjambok marks, said the police "charged without warning" after the funeral of unrest victim Mr Joseph Sithole. "It was over and we were making our way back to the buses and taxis."

After a chase through Evaton cemetery, Mr Matshoba escaped, but not before more blows from police.

He also intends to lay a charge against the police.

22/9/89 Star

Eye injury is permanent

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Mrs Neena Ragoo, the woman who was slashed across the face with a sjambok by riot police during the election violence in Lenasia a month ago, will never regain more than 25 percent vision in her left eye, according to specialists treating her.

Mrs Ragoo told *The Star* yesterday that her eye, cut open by the sjambok blow, was still puffy and closed.

"There is still some internal bleeding which causes severe headaches and occasional blackouts," Mrs Ragoo said.

The eye specialists treating Mrs Ragoo have told her that the best she can hope for is to regain 25 percent vision.

Mrs Ragoo and her husband, Sonny, were shopping in Lenasia on election day when a group of students, fleeing from the riot police, entered the shop in an attempt to elude them.

The riot police followed the students in and, in front of several witnesses, slashed Mrs Ragoo across the face when she protested. She received immediate medical attention and was later taken to hospital by ambulance. Her husband was also injured in the disturbance.

She intends to claim damages from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.



'Now Free Our Leaders...'

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LOUIS LE GRANGE: "No cause to celebrate", says UDF

LIFTING the restriction on meetings in Cradock means nothing without lifting the restriction on community leaders.

That was the response this week to Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange's decision to lift the six-month ban on meetings in the troubled East Cape township. Although the Cradock

BY MONO BADELA

Residents' Association welcomed the announcement — which allowed it to hold its first legal meeting last night since March 31 — acting chairperson Nonwabisi Makula said it was "meaningless" while Cradock's leaders were still detained.

son, he told City Press, that the meeting was called specifically to discuss the continued detention of chairperson Matthew Goniwe, treasurer Fort Calata and Cradock Youth Association official Mbulelo Goniwe.

Student leader Madoda Jacobs — recently released from four months in detention — told City Press the lifting of the ban did not mean the 4 500 students in the township would end their eight-month school boycott, sparked off when Mr Goniwe lost his job as a teacher.

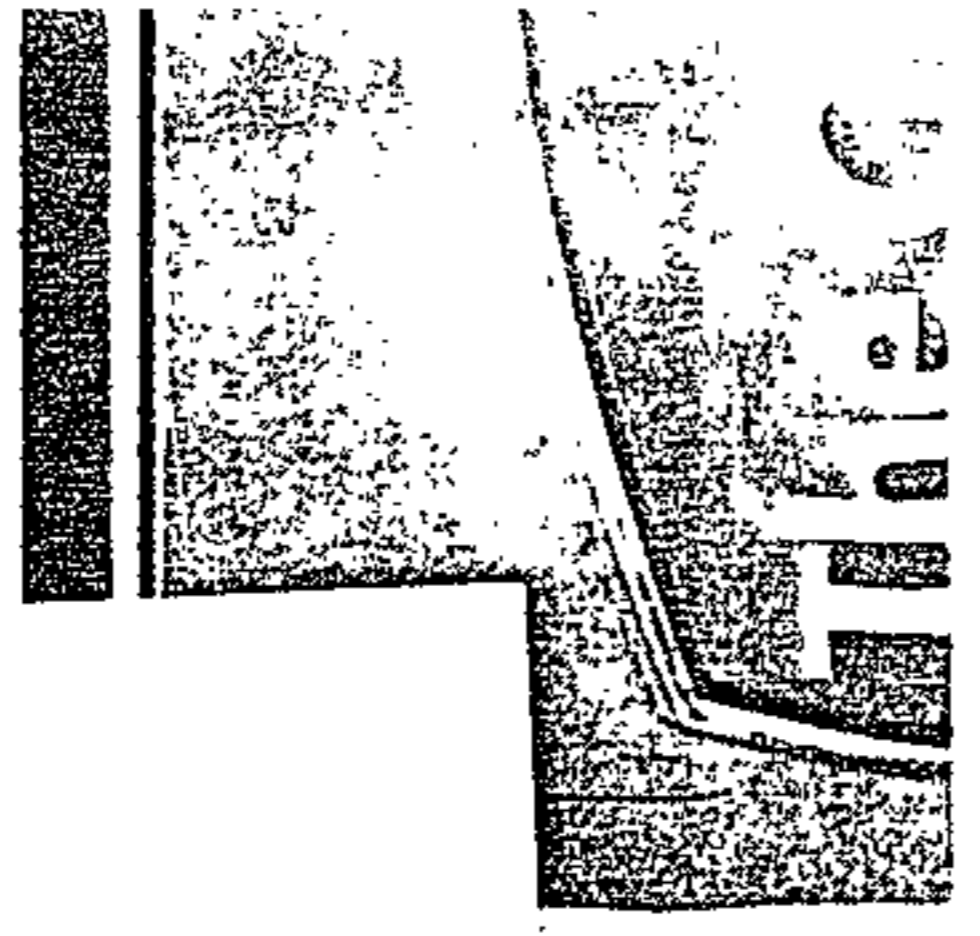
"We want Mr Goniwe released and reinstated as a teacher in the township," Mr Jacobs said. The lifting of the ban was also welcomed by United Democratic Front official Trevor Manuel, who added, however, that there was "no cause for celebration".

Port Elizabeth politician Molly Blackburn told City Press the ban — initially for three months, but extended in July — should never have been imposed. "It showed the Government is unable to come to terms with the problems facing people living in the area," she said. "This failure to consult community leaders is going to be a problem for a long time. "It is essential that leaders like Mr Goniwe are freed so that there can be peaceful negotiations."

Matt
IT was in Cradock that the death in Se...
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error

And his statement drew the wrath of the wives and children of the sit-in six. "Stop persecuting our men," they said in an decision on the validity of the notices.

suspect had a serious injury. "A person would have been arrested. A day he was arrested."



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KRM 10/10/84 (327)

Security raid launched on media groups

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

SECURITY Police yesterday confiscated hundreds of videos, films, photographs and audio cassettes in a major raid on the offices of three independent media organisations in Khotso House, Johannesburg.

The police spent more than five hours searching the offices of the Inter-Church Media Programme (IMP), Afrapix and Afrascope.

IMP is a church-financed media organisation that used to be linked to the South African Council of Churches (SACC), but is now run as an entirely separate organisation.

Afrapix and Afrascope are independent photographic and film agencies that supply material to a number of local and international publications.

All are housed in the same floor of Khotso House, which also houses the headquarters of the SACC and the United Democratic Front.

The raid led immediately to speculation that the material — much of which was shot at recent political events and meetings — was being confiscated as part of a police investigation into these events.

A police spokesman yesterday would only confirm

that the raid was taking place and would not answer any further questions about it.

A large contingent of police, accompanied by at least two photographers, arrived at Khotso House shortly after 10am.

According to the Rev Bernard Spong, the head of IMP, they presented a warrant to search the premises of the three organisations in connection with an investigation of high treason.

The police declined to talk to the Press and sealed off part of the second floor of Khotso House.

They sent out some of the staff of the three organisations and kept with them Mr Spong and Mr Kelwyn Priscassym of Afrapix.

The acting general secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughn, was allowed in to talk to the police.

He said afterwards that they were going through all the material in the three offices at great length.

The policemen packed all the video and audio cassettes at IMP into cardboard boxes and took them away, according to Mr Spong.

According to members of Afrascope, 129 items — mostly films and videos — were confiscated.

● Picture — Page 3

Ban on UDF is unlikely in near future

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) is in no immediate danger of being banned or declared an affected organisation, according to security sources in Pretoria.

The high-placed sources have confirmed this as the war of words between the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the UDF leadership continues.

In a hard-hitting speech last week Mr le Grange told the Transvaal congress of the National Party that the UDF and some of its affiliates had been directly responsible for recent unrest in black townships and for the intensification of the revolutionary climate in South Africa.

The UDF national executive committee called an emergency meeting this week in Johannesburg to discuss Mr le Grange's remarks.

Denial

After the meeting the UDF held a Press conference attended by about 25 journalists, mostly foreign correspondents, at which it said there were indications that the Government wanted to ban the organisation.

The acting general-secretary, Mr Trevor Manual, also emphatically denied that the UDF was connected to the African National Congress (ANC) on an organisational level, but said individual members of the UDF may have private contacts with the banned organisation.

When asked whether the UDF would be banned, Mr le Grange replied: "If they are panicking, do they have a guilty conscience?"

"I cannot say whether they will be banned or not. We will have to wait and see."

However, security sources point out that, despite circumstantial evidence pointing to ANC/UDF collaboration, there seems to be little or no concrete evidence of such activities to serve as a basis for outlawing the organisation.

220
14/10/84

MPCs
elect to
(327)
appear
in E. Pos
25/10/84
court

Post Reporter

TWO Progressive Federal Party Members of the Provincial Council, who were arrested by police in the Cradock township of Illingelihle yesterday, have elected to go to court rather than pay R20 admission of guilt fines after they allegedly entered the township without permits as required under the Urban Areas Act.

The brief arrest of the MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, and Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, was confirmed by the manager of Illingelihle township, Mr W N Lombard, who today said it was "not necessary" to give reasons for not issuing the permits.

Neither Mrs Blackburn nor Mrs Bishop could be contacted today, but they have reportedly refused to pay admission of guilt fines of R20 each and have been issued with summonses to appear in court on November 19.

Mrs Bishop said yesterday that they were taken to the Cradock charge office where they were given the option of the fine.

26/10/84

UNREST

329

The army and the law

Government's use of thousands of troops during the crackdown on "revolutionary forces" in Sebokeng is being widely seen as changing the parameters of law enforcement in SA.

Predictably, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) say the use of the army signals the start of civil war in SA. More realistically, the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Philip Myburgh, called attention to the "knock-on" aspects of the situation.

Proclaiming himself "deeply worried," Myburgh pointed out that the use of troops in an operation in a black township would create the impression among soldiers that blacks were "the enemy."

Conversely, blacks would conclude that the SADF was now one of the agencies that enforced government policy. Myburgh added that he feared the use of national servicemen in operations against black South Africans would increase resistance to military service "sevenfold."

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange explained the operation as being due to "revolutionary forces" creating unrest in several black urban areas — particularly on the West Rand and East Rand and in the eastern Cape.

Many deaths

Said Le Grange: "This has resulted in the loss of many lives, extensive damage to property, disruption of essential community services and intimidation of thousands of schoolchildren to boycott schools. In the Vaal Triangle alone, damage runs to millions of rands.

"Government has therefore decided that this lawlessness must be curbed with all available means and that law and order must be restored effectively."

There was a time in SA when the military did not intervene in civil affairs other than in a declared emergency — or when the police had lost control of a situation. Following British practice, the army would be asked to restore order only after the police had been forced to admit they could not do so.

The Defence Act has long since been amended to enable the military to carry out such police duties as might be assigned to them. Their use, therefore, no longer necessarily carries the implication of a total breakdown in order.

Nonetheless, past practice has been to avoid using troops wherever possible — although in the last three years they have increasingly been used to man roadblocks and carry out cordon searches.

Nothing the size of Operation Palmiet at Sebokeng has been attempted since the 1922 Rand Rebellion, although thousands of troops were called up on standby during the emergency that followed Sharpeville in 1961.

At the very least, Operation Palmiet must indicate that the situation in the Vaal Triangle, and possibly elsewhere, is far more serious than government has previously admitted.

It will certainly be interpreted overseas as showing that SA now has to use military muscle to hold down the urban black masses.

That is an interpretation that is bound to be promoted by the African National Congress, which will claim it as evidence that its "revolution" is making progress.

No doubt these are factors that were considered by government before the decision was taken to use the military. There are indications that the SADF is less than happy with its role and hopes to be out of



Le Grange ... 'law and order must be restored'

Sebokeng, and any other township into which it may be ordered, as soon as possible.

It is a hope that most South Africans will

share — just as they will hope that government will think seriously before again ordering troops to support the civil power. As Myburgh says, the use of troops should not become "the norm."

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

The wars continue

Fm 26/10/84

SA diplomacy went into top gear this week to save the Mozambique peace talks from collapse and to get the Maputo government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to sign a formal ceasefire before their civil war gets totally out of hand.

And in Angola, US diplomacy began to show signs of progress towards a more pragmatic stance by the Luanda regime on a Cuban withdrawal when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos fired Marxist hardliner Paulo Jorge as Foreign Minister.

He will probably be replaced by a leader of the "nationalist" faction and the top negotiator with SA, deputy Interior Minister and Politburo member Alexandre "Kito" Rodrigues.

US negotiator Frank Wisner, who was in Luanda when Jorge was fired, went home this week with a "concrete offer" from Dos Santos for a phased Cuban withdrawal under certain conditions.

But there still seems little chance of lasting peace in either of the former Portuguese colonies. In Mozambique, serious questions are being raised about the ability of the MNR leaders negotiating with Frelimo to control their guerrillas in the bush and on the real motivations behind the movement.

In Angola there can be little progress before the MPLA government has settled its differences with Unita's Jonas Savimbi — and there are no signs of that happening.

The trilateral peace commission for Mozambique, created by the Pretoria declaration, ran into serious problems two weeks ago. The MNR delegation apparently wants to discuss demands for political changes and participation in government, while the government delegation wishes to conclude a ceasefire first.

To get the talks back on the rails, deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel made a quick trip to Maputo last week and Foreign Minister Pik Botha put off an important speech on regional relations at a Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) seminar. He was busy talking to Mozambique Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso in Pretoria.

MNR secretary general Evo Fernandes was meanwhile making threatening statements from Lisbon saying his movement

'MATANZIMA IS PLEASING PRETORIA'

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C. P. M.

28/10/84

TRANSKEI HAS done it again — banned organisations which don't exist in the homeland.

The United Democratic Front, Congress of SA Students and Azanian Students' Organisation were banned in Transkei by a proclamation in the latest issue of the Transkei government gazette.

The proclamation, signed by State President Chief Kaiser Matanzima, declares the three organisations unlawful in Transkei.

UDF's Border region chairman Steve Tshwete

By MONO BADELA

strongly condemned the bannings, saying the action by the "Matanzima clique" came as no surprise at all because Mr Matanzima was committed to pleasing his Pretoria sponsors.

He said Mr Matanzima knew that the UDF and its affiliates Cosas and Azaso never had any physical presence in Transkei — but because SA's Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had adopted a hostile attitude towards the UDF, it was only proper for Mr Matanzima to side with him.

Mr Matanzima's actions

would ensure that he continues to receive the crumbs he needs, Mr Tshwete said.

"But the UDF was not perturbed and would continue to make contacts with individual democrats in Transkei without seeking the permission of the Matanzima brothers, he said.

The University of Transkei Students' Representative Council also said in a statement that they found it "very difficult to understand" the bannings since none of the organisations existed in Transkei.

A play by Transkeian writer Brian Mofokeng has been banned under the 1977 Publi-

cations Act. Asinamali was found undesirable by Transkei's censor board, according to a notice in the government gazette.

Meanwhile, Ciskei security cops have detained two officials of the East London Youth Congress, vice-president Lulama Xofa and co-ordinator Simpson Nube, according to ELYC officials.

Both members' homes were searched, they said.

Mr Nube is due to appear in court with 37 other ELYC members on October 30 in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court.

They were each released on R200 bail.

Bophuthatswana ban on meetings angers residents

327 S fe
30/10/84

By Fiona Macleod

Bophuthatswana residents are threatening to apply for a Supreme Court order declaring unconstitutional a decision by their Minister of Law and Order in terms of a recent amendment to the Internal Security Act.

A storm has been brewing in Mmabatho since the amendment in August forbade meetings of more than 20 people without the Minister's permission — a law seen as contrary to Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights, which guarantees freedom of association and of speech.

PURPORTS

"It is quite remarkable that in a country which purports to be a liberal democracy, the citizens are required to approach the Minister of Law and Order every time they want to hold a meeting of more than 20 people," commented the attorney representing a steering committee elected by the residents.

At two separate gatherings recently, participants who were unaware of the new law were forced to disperse after police told them the meetings were illegal.

Church members are considering taking action, based on the Bill of Rights, against the Minister after an ecumenical workshop on rural poverty planned for October in Thaba Nchu was disbanded.

And residents of the Montshiwa township between Mafikeng and Mmabatho are up in arms after a meeting held in the local community hall on September 15 to discuss rates increases was disrupted.

Two subsequent applications to the Minister for permission to hold a meeting to elect an independent resident's committee have not been answered, according to the attorney.

"Members of the steering committee were summoned by the Ministers of Law and Order and of

Health and Welfare, and by the chief of the intelligence services, who threatened them if they continued with their actions.

"Mr Joe Seremane, one of the steering committee members, has been intimidated and an explosive was recently thrown at his home," the attorney said.

The steering committee has submitted a third application to the Minister of Law and Order. A resolution has been passed to apply for a court order compelling the Minister to reply if no response is received by November 6.

CHALLENGE

"The Minister has already indicated that he will not allow a meeting.

"If he refuses to allow the meeting, we will challenge his decision in the Supreme Court, as contrary to the fundamental rights contained in the constitution," the attorney said.

Pen is weapon in township propaganda

E. Post 327

30/10/84

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

WHEN the Defence Force distributed pamphlets in Sebokeng and other townships last week it joined the pamphlet war — a battle that is intensifying in the townships.

The pamphlets said: "We are here to promote normal social life, continued education, safe travel, stability, a healthy community, and the delivery of food."

Once cars and houses had been searched, stickers saying "Co-operation for peace and security" and "I am your friend, trust me" were affixed to them.

Whether the pen that accompanied the sword succeeded in winning friends and influencing the residents is debatable. But the issuing of pamphlets highlighted a different type of war in the townships: the paper war.

Government and anti-government organisations are turning increasingly to pamphleteering to get their views across to township dwellers.

As a result, the situation is often chaotic as residents struggle to decide to whom to listen, or whether to listen to anybody.

"Disinformation" pamphlets, purporting to come from one or other anti-government organisation, add to the confusion. And to make things even more difficult for residents, ver-

bal and sometimes physical skirmishes take place between anti-government organisations over strategy in calling for stay-aways and boycotts of educational institutions and consumer products.

But why are the organisations turning increasingly to pamphlets? The Azanian People's Organisation has regularly attacked the established Press for refusing to publish its views at length, if at all, and thus relies on meetings and newsletters to get its views across.

But meetings are also risky. Open-air political gatherings are banned. Last month, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange banned all meetings in 21 areas — except those held by registered political parties — at which politics are discussed.

Then again, magistrates in various districts sometimes ban meetings at the last minute — as happened in Port Elizabeth last weekend.

Says Mr Trevor Manuel, acting general secretary of the United Democratic Front: "Any organisation serious about reaching its people needs control of media of one type or another."

"We don't have access to the most powerful me-

dium, television, which is very biased against democratic organisations. We are also not in control of newspapers, so we are not in control of how our statements are used.

"Oral communication," says Mr Manuel, "would be ideal, but it is not always possible. So we hand out pamphlets as well."

Pamphlet distribution also enables the organisations to politicise people. "When we distribute pamphlets, we talk to the people, telling them why we are seeking their support. In that way, we establish trust and confidence," says Mr Manuel.

Of course, pamphlets and posters also open the way for "disinformation".

For example, during the coloured and Indian election campaign, posters put out by the Transvaal Indian Congress urging a poll boycott were countered by similar posters purporting to be the work of the congress, urging people to vote.

But Mr Manuel believes people quickly recognise "disinformation".

"These pamphlets are dropped in the dead of night by unknown people, so nobody knows who distributed them. As a result, such pamphlets are rejected by the people."

Pamphleteering in black areas is not a new phenomenon. The ANC and later the PAC used pamphlets widely during their campaigns of the fifties. In fact, after these organisations were banned in 1960, pamphlets became their major means of communicating with the black public.

But now there are many organisations in the political, trade union and educational arena, and with the Government intent on countering their influence the battle for the hearts and minds of township residents is on in earnest.

Rather the pen than the sword.

D. D. D. 2/11/84
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SA govt bans MNR meeting

PRETORIA — South Africa yesterday banned a press conference called by leaders of right-wing rebels fighting to topple the Maputo government.

Reporters invited to the conference were told on arrival that a South African Foreign Ministry official had told the guerilla chiefs they must call the meeting off.

"Being the guests of the government here, we must respect the order," said Mr Vincent Zacaria Ululu, a member of the supreme council of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). He said the delegates would travel overseas to air their views.

South African Government officials were not immediately available to explain their move and Mr Ululu said the government, which last month announced it had negotiated a ceasefire in principle between the MNR and Maputo, had

given no reason for its unusual step.

The MNR delegates stayed away from several negotiating sessions here in protest against hostile statements from Maputo. They returned this week and South African officials have held separate talks with rebel and government leaders but there have been no joint meetings.

The peace process ran into difficulties soon after Pretoria's announcement of a ceasefire as Maputo continued insisting that military action against the rebels remained a priority.

Maputo government sources said they were putting pressure on South Africa to stop supporting the MNR in compliance with the Nkomati peace accord signed last March.

Pretoria has never confirmed it was assisting the MNR. — SAPA-RNS

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Post
5/11/54

Post Reporter

THE Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr J A Coetzee, today issued an order in terms of the Internal Security Act banning meetings in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district by seven organisations from 8am tomorrow until 8am on Thursday.

In terms of the order, no meetings may be held in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district by the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), the PE Youth Congress (Peyco), the PE Women's Organisation (Pewo), the PE Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and the General Workers' Union (GWU).

A spokesman for the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said stones were thrown at a bakery van in New Brighton today. There was no damage and no arrests.

Attempts were made by youths to set fire to the Newell High School in New Brighton. Police dispersed the group by firing birdshot.

In Uitenhage last night the offices of school principals were set alight at three schools in Kwanobuhle in an attempt to destroy examination papers.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said damage was slight.

The schools affected were the Stephen Nkomo Higher Primary, Mthonjeni Higher Primary and Tanduolo Secondary School.

Late on Saturday a classroom at Tamaba Primary School in Grahamstown was set alight.

Police used birdshot to disperse youths who stoned police vehicles in Port Elizabeth's black townships on Saturday evening.

An uneasy calm has returned to Grahamstown.

The M Street arterial route running through Tany into Joza is being used again.

● See Page 3

6/11/84

Police action

C. Times 327

excessive

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS of the Bongaletu township outside Oudtshoorn yesterday accused police of taking excessive action in a 3am swoop on the township on Sunday.

They claimed that at least one man, a Mr Hezekile Kawe, was injured by police bullets and that others were injured when police sjamboked and baton-charged people who fled from a discotheque after tear-gas was fired through a window.

Beating

A doctor, who asked not to be named, said he had treated 17 people for sjambok and truncheon injuries as well as one for a bullet wound on Sunday morning. All said they had received them during the police swoop. Most of the injuries were head wounds and several were "serious", he said.

One resident, Mr Aubrey Masango, said that as he approached the discotheque four police officers appeared "out of nowhere" and beat him.

Another resident, Mr Edward Yanta, said that after police had raided the discotheque they

conducted a door-to-door search. They demanded entry to his house and searched it, he said.

A police liaison officer for the Southern Cape, Major Eddie Snyman, confirmed that a police operation had taken place "to clean up the whole of Oudtshoorn, including the coloured and white areas". He said he had no knowledge of injuries sustained as a result of police action.

He denied reports that soldiers assisted police in the township swoop. It was a "normal crime clean-up operation", he said.

Reservists

Police reservists had manned the town police station on Saturday thus freeing full-time police officers to participate in the "clean-up".

Major Snyman could not say how many officers were involved. Residents claimed there were at least 20 vans and some private cars as well as some prisoner carriers full of policemen.

He said he did not have figures for arrests but "ordinary drunks" had been picked up.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The army factor

FM 2/11/84

327

The police and the SADF's sustained "clean-up" operation in Vaal Triangle townships to check "criminal and revolutionary elements" has been criticised by a group of influential lawyers.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) is an organisation representing over 800 prominent lawyers nationwide. The LHR questions the legality and wisdom of the decision to mobilise the SADF and police in black townships.

The Criminal Procedure Act, in particular, appears to have been subject to a wide margin of interpretation. "It's not clear if these powers authorise the police to search every house in a particular township in mass raids of this kind," says LHR.

One of the most fundamentally worrying aspects of the operation was the establishment of special courts to hear cases arising

from the mop-up. "Accused persons were brought to trial so quickly that they were given no opportunity to obtain legal representation or to prepare their defence," the statement says. LHR adds: "It is inconceivable that proper justice could be done by these courts."

Government said that the objective of Operation Palmiet was to crack down on criminal and revolutionary elements. However, it has become painfully obvious that few political arrests were made.

Of the 354 people arrested in the swoop on Sebokeng, the vast majority of those detained were held under migration and influx control laws and not for political offences.

"This action suggests that the Defence Force is used to enforce influx control," says LHR. "Imagine the public outcry that would follow such a raid on Linden or Waterkloof."

The raid prompted the British newspaper, *The Guardian*, to revile the operation as "silly" for uncovering pornography but no copies of *Das Kapital*.

Commenting on the role of mobilising the SADF in essentially a "civil" operation, LHR says the Defence Force will be seen by blacks as an "instrument of white political repression."

"Operation Palmiet" violated numerous articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the statement says.

The LHR believes the combined operation has done "untold harm" to race relations and the cause of greater basic human rights in SA.

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Shinh No singing at funeral

THE FUNERAL services of two unrest victims in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown have been severely restricted - no placards may be displayed and no "revolutionary" songs sung.

The funeral of Patrick Mdyongolo, 16, of Grahamstown and Xola Mqungu, 15, of Veelphas in Port Elizabeth may only be held during the week.

These strict conditions are contained in a prohibition order issued under the Internal Security Act by Grahamstown Magistrate Ivan Melvin and Port Elizabeth Chief Magistrate J E Coetzee.

The two may only be buried between 8 am and 2pm during the week, provided it is not on a public holiday.

Other conditions are:

- Corpses and mourners must travel in motor vehicles from the undertakers to the cemetery along the shortest route.
- No procession may proceed or follow the funeral procession.
- No placards may be displayed during the funeral procession, at the church or at the cemetery.
- The funeral services and other proceedings should not take the form of a political gathering.

Mr Coetzee ordered that the orders be delivered personally to the families of the two unrest victims.

Mr Mdyongolo's family had planned to hold the funeral at the weekend.

Mrs Mdyongolo said: "I am going to bury my son on a day when the rest of the family will be able to attend."

Mr Mdyokolo died on October 29 after apparently being hit on the back of his head by a rubber bullet.

CITY PRESS, November 11th, 1984

PAGE 3

Detainee missing

By BENITO PHILLIPS

MYSTERY surrounds the whereabouts of Ciskei detainee Priscilla Mxongo, a Committee of Ten executive member.

Ms Maxongo, a former secretary of the committee, was involved in negotiations with the Ciskei Transport Corporation during the bus boycott in Mdantsane and Duncan Village.

After committee members were detained on July 24 this year, she was admitted to Cecilia Makwane Hospital twice in a serious condition, and spent two months there.

Now she is missing. Efforts to find out about her condition at the hospital have been fruitless.

Police are also unable to say where she is.

Although five other committee members - chairman Mzwandile Mampunye, secretary Newell Fakude and executive members Phillip Sukuile, Norman Sibewu and Shepherd Dumezweni - were charged and released on bail, nothing has been heard from them.

It could not be established whether Ms Mxongo would be charged.

Ciskei police spokesman Col Avery Ngaki said he would investigate.

NEGOTIATIONS

Unions slam meeting ban

A PROMINENT trade union leader this week criticised the banning of a service on November 16 to commemorate the death of an SA Congress of Trade Unions member and two African National Congress members.

In a statement after the 48-hour ban on meetings under the Internal Security Act, Motor Assemblers and Components Workers' Union

of SA organiser Fikile Kobese said workers were unhappy with the order.

The service was organised by Macwusa and the General Workers' Union of SA to mark the death of Sactu member Vuyisile Mni and ANC men Zinakile Mkhaba and Wilson Khayinga of Port Elizabeth.

The three were hanged in Pretoria Central prison on November 6.

CP Correspondent

Mr Kobese said the unions had planned discussions with Inter-Denomination of SA executives and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress in the afternoon.

The unions said the banning of the service was another form of harassment by security laws.

"The workers feel this is irritating and unfair as they had also planned to discuss union matters and the latest retrenchments," said Mr Kobese.

Post 14/11/84 (327)

Delegation seeks lifting of halls ban

By JIMMY MATYU

A DELEGATION of five from organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front today met Mr R J Scholtz, the Town Clerk of Kayamnandi Town Council, to discuss a ban on their use of community halls.

It comprised Mr Fikile Kobese, vice-president of UDF (East Cape) and national organiser of the

Motor Assemblers' and Components Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Denis Neer, secretary of Macwusa and the General Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Sipho Hashe, secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Bonisile Mbikanye, executive member of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, and Mrs Virginia Ngalo, a member of the

Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation.

The Press was barred from the meeting held in Mr Scholtz's office.

The meeting stemmed from statements made last week by Mr Tamsanqa Linda, Deputy Mayor of Kayamnandi Town Council, that he would not hire out halls to the Crisis in Education Committee and other organisations he termed

"irrelevant", or to individuals who intimidated children when they were writing examinations.

After the meeting, Mr Kobese, who headed the delegation, said Mr Scholtz told them the ban was not permanent.

"We told him that if Mr Linda was not reported correctly, he has had enough time to complain to the

newspapers. But since last week he had remained quiet, which meant he was correctly quoted by the two newspapers," he said.

Mr Kobese said Mr Scholtz told the delegation he was not in a position to reply to the delegation before meeting the executive committee of Kayamnandi Town Council tomorrow afternoon.

16/11/84 321

Unrest victim's funeral banned

Mail Reporter

THE Magistrate of Alberton, Mr George van Huyssteen yesterday banned the funeral of a Katlehong unrest victim which was to be held tomorrow.

According to the ban, the funeral of Mr Anthony Mosoenyane, 33, must be held during the week.

Mr Mosuenyane, who died at the Katlehong police station, was one of about 23 who died in disturbances during last week's mass stay-away.

The Mosuenyane family yesterday received a letter forbidding the weekend funeral under the Internal Security Act.

The letter forbids the funeral from being held from 6am on November 17 to 6am on November 19.

In the letter, the Magistrate said he had reason to believe public peace would be seriously endangered by the funeral.

Other conditions included ● That the body of the late Anthony Mosoenyane

shall be transported in a closed-in motor vehicle.

● That no banners with slogans shall be displayed.

● That all persons who follow the motor vehicle with the said body shall travel in motor vehicles and will not be allowed to follow the procession on foot.

Mystery still surrounds the death of Mr Mosoenyane.

His mother, Mrs Rosemary Mosoenyane said her son had been missing since the beginning of the stay-away. She went to Katlehong police station thinking he might have been detained.

She said a policeman told her that her son was being held at the police station and she should bring him clothes and food.

Before she could return, however, a policeman arrived to tell her that he had died.

Yesterday a police spokesman said he could not comment on the death.

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CITY/NATIONAL

Opposition groups could face clampdown, warns professor

Political Correspondent

OMINOUS signs of further Government action against extra-parliamentary movements like the United Democratic Front and trade unions were mentioned at a symposium on the future of oppositional politics in Southern Africa at the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

Professor Andre du Toit, professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, warned of this and said that one of the prospects is the possible banning of the UDF.

He added, however, that he does not think this is imminent.

Public statements by Ministers such as Mr Louis le Grange and Mr FW de Klerk, along with detentions and raids on the premises of some extra-parliamentary movements, indicated that the Government could be planning further action against them.

Necessary

While in the 60s it took a decade for the renewal of extra-parliamentary movements after bannings, such movements emerged far more quickly after the 1977 clampdown.

He said extra-parliamentary bodies were necessary and the Government's credibility in the reform process would suffer if they are banned.

Dealing with the recent patrolling of black townships in the Transvaal by the Defence Force, Professor Michael Savage of the department of sociology at the University of Cape Town said the non-democratic nature of South African society was the central issue.

Best defence

He said that most of South Africa's current problems had arisen from the dissatisfaction of a broad majority of citizens who are shut out of political power and who experience racial discrimination in their daily lives.

No amount of military power could alter the reality that the best defence of any country was a satisfied citizenry, he said.

In the debate on the military the fact that South Africa was at war with itself because it was an undemocratic society should not be obscured, Professor Savage said.

(News by T Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

Boesak must be charged — Le Grange

STAR
16/4/84

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VIRGINIA — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has advised the Commissioner of Police to charge Dr Allan Boesak, patron of the United Democratic Front, under a section of the Police Act.

Mr le Grange last night told a public meeting in Virginia that a dossier would be opened on Dr Boesak and, after a "proper investigation" of charges under Section 27 of the Police Act, would be handed to the Attorney-General.

Section 27 states that members of the public may not be calculating or deliberate in what they say about the police.

Dr Boesak, who is also head of the World Council of Reformed Churches, was referred to by Mr le Grange as a "liar and slanderer".

The basis of the Minister's attack on Dr Boesak was an article in Australia's *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper.

In the article, said Mr le Grange, Dr Boesak had said the South African Police were committing "the most unbelievable atrocities" and gave the example of a 12-year-old black youth who, although innocent, had been shot in both legs by a policeman.

'MURDER MACHINE'

The article had referred to the South African Defence Force as "one of the most sophisticated murder machines in history," Mr le Grange said.

He added that Dr Boesak had referred to "civil war in South Africa with more than 7 000 African troops surrounding Soweto a month ago".

Dr Boesak was also quoted as saying that South African whites had been a violent people ever since they first came to the Cape hundreds of years ago. Dr Boesak had also alleged that the Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging, "Which is supported by the government," had made regular threats on his life.

"All these allegations are lies, calculated lies," Mr le Grange said.

Only Dr Boesak could say whether he had actually given the interview and whether he was quoted correctly, Mr le Grange said.

"But unless and until he publicly disputes this article he will be known as a liar and a slanderer of his country, while at the same time being a minister and head of the World Council of Reformed Churches."

The minister said Dr Boesak would have the opportunity to accept or deny responsibility for the article once a charge was laid under Section 27 of the Police Act and a dossier opened, which would be passed onto the attorney-general. — Sapa.

MINDAWE

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INQUEST DOCTOR TO FACE MEDICAL COUNCIL

329

C. Press

18/11/84

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

A DOCTOR who examined a naked detainee in front of security police "escorts" because the man was "a suspected terrorist", is to be reported to the SA Medical and Dental Council.

This ruling was handed down by Nelspruit Magistrate HP Strydom this week at the end of the marathon inquest case into the death of Tembuyise Simon Mndawe — the 57th detainee to die in police custody.

Mr Strydom found that Mr Mndawe's death was suicide — and that the security police are not to blame for his death.

Mr Mndawe was found dead in the Nelspruit police cells on March 8 last year, "apparently from hanging".

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BISHOP Desmond returns to Soweto Bishop of Johannesburg — but he says he won't be anywhere near his house in Westcliffe, near the seminary in New City.

He was arrested on February 22 and was allegedly in possession of weapons and African National Congress documents.

At the last hearing, family representative George Bizos called on the magistrate to submit the doctor's written evidence to the Medical Council because of "gross negligence".

Mr Bizos had said the doctor had failed to form a proper doctor-patient relationship with Mr Mndawe.

He also failed to observe injuries — although they were seen by "ordinary people" — did not prescribe treatment for the detainee and examined him in front of the police.

Mr Bizos argued in court that Mr Mndawe hanged himself because he was being assaulted by the security police while in detention.

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Exam boycott

backfires

18/11/84 E. Press

329

A "sympathy" exam boycott backfired this week — while matric pupils stayed away in protest against a colleague's detention, he was writing the exam himself unaware of the boycott.

The matric pupils at Tlokwe State School in Ikageng township near Potchefstroom refused to write their exam until colleague Vukile Enoch Adonis was released.

But behind the scenes, Potchefstroom North

Circuit school inspector P Wiese was making arrangement for Mr Adonis to write.

Mr Adonis is now the only matric pupil who has written all the examination papers, including the maths paper

By DAN DLAMINI

his classmates missed this week.

His mother, Mirriam Adonis, said the circuit inspector made special arrangements after she had asked her employer to take up his case.

Mr Wiese confirmed that he made arrangements for Mr Adonis to write, "and he did."

He said he tried to persuade other pupils to write, but they refused.

The school has been

under police guard day and night since Mr Adonis was arrested there earlier this week.

Meanwhile, ten Potch pupils have been charged with public violence and will appear in court on November 27.

They are Phillip Mot-samai, 19, Lourens maphosa, 18, Joseph Mokoena, 22, Essau Senokoanyane, 20, Daniel Relekgetho, 18, Matthews Legoate, 18, Cyril Maphosa, 20, Kingsley Moleko, 25, Paulos Moteane, 20, and Wilson Pheto, 18.

Detention confirmed

By BENITO PHILLIPS

329
18/11/83
CISKEI cops this week broke the silence on Committee of Ten member Priscilla Maxongo's detention - confirming that she is being held under Section 26 of the National Security Act.

Police spokesman Avery Ngaki said no charges had been made against her, and would not divulge where she is being held.

Miss Maxongo was detained with five other committee members on July 24 this year. She has twice been admitted to the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in a serious condition.

The five other members - chairman Mzwandile Mampunye, secretary Newell Faku, Phillip Slotile, Shepherd Dumezweni and Norman Sibewu - have been charged and are out on bail.

**EVEN BIG
BUSINESS
CONDEMNNS
RAIDS**

FREE THORNTON

13 held in latest swoop

THE Council of Unions of SA national executive held an emergency meeting yesterday to consider action after the detention of its general secretary and other union and student leaders.
General secretary Piroshay

Carnay was raided at home by Security Police on Wednesday and taken to the council's Johannesburg offices for an extensive search.

Mr Carnay's detention — condemned by Cusa as "a direct attack on the labour movement" — brought to 13 the number of confirmed detentions on the Reef since last week's two-day stayaway.

Others detained in Johannesburg and Soweto are National Union of SA Students' president Kate Phillips; Guy Berger of the Media and Research Services; Transport and General Workers' Union branch chairman Jethro Dlalisa; unionist Victor Kgobe; and John Campbell of the Screen Training Project, a United Democratic Front affiliate.

So far, a massive 1 034 people have been detained since the beginning of this year, according to the De-tainee's Parent's Support Committee.

"We are experiencing the worst wave of repression since 1976, reminiscent of the post-Sharpeville state of emergency," the DPSC said in a statement.

**By ZB
MOLEFE.**

jackboot of the Security Police. One wonders who will be the next victim of the paranoia and panic."

The statement said that "in the words of Pastor Niemoller, soon there will be no one to speak up".

"We call on the people of South Africa to take a stand against this tyranny to prevent it from degenerating into an all-out state of terror," said the DPSC.

Among the other organisations which condemned the detentions were the Trade Union Council of

SA, the Afrikaanse Hand-elinstuut, the Federated Chamber of Industries and the National Council of Women.

Tucsa said: "We believe the current tragic unrest in black urban areas cannot be resolved by violence from whatever quarter, or by detentions and ban-

nings — only by addressing the fundamental problems facing our society."

Tucsa also condemned last week's detention of Federation of SA Trade Unions president Chris Dlamini, saying: "Such detentions are destructive to community and industrial

relations."

A joint statement by the Handelinstituut and the FCI said the private sector was deeply concerned about the detention of certain trade union leaders "at a sensitive time like the present".

"What is at stake is the harmonious and productive relationship between employers and a large portion of its workforce," the statement said.

"Industry and commerce have been actively engaged in consultation with some of the labour federations and substantial progress was being

made. These talks have now received a serious setback."

The FCI and AH urged the Government to enter into top-level discussions with key industrial, commercial and labour organisations "as soon as possible".

The National Council of Women expressed shock at the detention of Ms Phillips.

President Elise Schreiner said in a statement: "Ms Phillips was known for her dedication to the attainment of justice and peace in this country and for her abhorrence of violence."

By Themba Khumalo

Professor David Webster of Wits University, an outspoken critic of apartheid, was yesterday ordered to leave the Security Police headquarters at Protea near Soweto.

He had gone with parents to take food parcels to detainees.

"I was confronted by two police officers who told me my presence in their building was undesirable.

They said I had no business to set my foot there since I had no relative being held," said Professor Webster, who is a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

He said he had often gone to Protea in a bus with the parents.

Prof's presence is 'undesirable'

"I've done this on several occasions without encountering any problems. I was surprised yesterday when the two officers ordered me out of the building. I said although I didn't have any relative who was held there I had every right to accompany friends and families of detainees."

He said he waited in the car, after police officers threatened to prevent the parents entering as well.

A police spokesman in Pretoria referred *The Star* to section 29 (7) of the Internal Security Act

which states: "No person other than the Minister or a person acting by virtue of his office in the service of the State shall have access to any person detained in terms of the provisions of Internal Security Act except with the consent of and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister or Commissioner shall be entitled to any official information relating to or obtained from such person."

Professor Webster said his organisation was concerned at the high number of detainees in SA.

Govt is urged to remove political bans

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A call to lift the ban on the African National Congress and other black political organisations has been made by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

The call is contained in an SAIRR council resolution copies of which were sent to President Botha and to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, this week together with a background paper explaining the initiative.

The SAIRR also calls for amnesty for leaders "serving prison sentences for essentially political offences" and freedom for political exiles to return home "subject to their renunciation of violence".

The resolution refers to the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress which were banned in 1960 after the Sharpeville shootings. Seventeen Black Consciousness organisations were also banned in 1977 after countrywide disturbances which started in June 1976.

The lifting of organisational bans and the freeing of leaders are seen by the SAIRR as the kind of "dramatic demonstration of good faith on the part of white people" needed to halt the deterioration in race relations.

"In the view of the institute

the bannings were not only incompatible with democratic norms but have proved futile. Far from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid they have helped make violent a greater proportion of anti-apartheid action," says the background paper.

The SAIRR states clearly that a revocation of the bans would not, in itself, solve problems in education, local government and other areas of grievance.

"But it is an unavoidable prerequisite for creating a climate in which it might be possible to talk about solutions."

The institute insists that the ultimate cause of the current tension and unrest is the apartheid policy and that it is up to the Government to make the first move in defusing the situation.

The background paper states that South Africa is not on the brink of revolution and that the present unrest endangers racial goodwill rather than the security of the State.

But it adds: "No legitimate and lasting solution to South Africa's problems can be found outside structural political change or without some sort of national constitutional conference. Sooner or later the pressure for such a conference will no longer be avoidable."

Journalist claims harassment by SP

STAR 23/11/84 327

A subpoena against *The Star's* political reporter, Mr Gary van Staden, calling on him to disclose information about his sources, was withdrawn today — but Security Police served him with another only hours after he left court.

Mr van Staden said: "This is plain harassment!"

The editor of *The Star*, Mr Harvey Tyson, said: "This is incredible."

"We advised the State that we intended to challenge the subpoena on the grounds that the proclamation it concerned was ultra vires — so they changed the rules and summoned him under some other law!"

"It is like moving the goalposts in order to score."

"This blatant harassment will hurt South Africa's reputation yet again. We can only hope that higher authority will have second thoughts."

The subpoena, in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, demands that Mr van Staden disclose



Mr Gary van Staden sources undisclosed.

the identity of his sources or face jail.

He has refused to name the people he quoted in an article on several grounds.

These include the fact that he gave an undertaking at the time not to name any individual at a Press conference because each feared his home would be burned down or that he would be locked up without trial. (One home has already been burned down and some people are believed to have been detained since.)

● To Page 3, Col 1

Journalist claims harassment

STAR 23/11/84 327

● From Page 1.

Another reason was that, for ethical principles, he could not inform on his news sources.

A third reason was that, if he were to do so, it would end his credibility and his means of communication in an area in which communication was vital in the public interest.

The first subpoena was withdrawn when *The Star's* full legal team appeared in court today and announced that it would challenge the subpoena on the grounds that there had been no offence involving unlawful meetings.

The legal team intended to argue that the promulgation banning meetings in September was too wide to be effective in law.

Advocate Mr D A Kuny

was to present a case showing that the prohibition was so wide that it would, for instance, render unlawful a meeting between husband and wife to discuss an increase in the sales tax.

Or prohibit a school history class discussing almost any topic.

Or a group of businessmen discussing, for instance, the fishery policy of Ecuador.

The submission was that the Minister's ban had the effect of suspending discussion altogether, whether public or private. The prohibition was so wide and so vague that it should be declared invalid.

Instead of going to court, *The Star* was given to understand that the State was reconsidering its position. It was

possible that Mr van Staden "might not be bothered again".

But, within hours, a second subpoena was served on Mr van Staden requiring him to disclose his sources in connection with an alleged offence under the Internal Security Act.

He is due to appear before a magistrate on December 3. And if he fails to answer the same questions, he faces the prospect of jail.

Two more cases involving the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Sunday Express* political reporters, who will be asked to swear that their published reports were correct, are still to be heard under section 205.

The Star's legal team was: Advocate D A Kuny, Mr P Reynolds and Mr S Georgala of Webber, Wentzel & Co, and Mr G J Marcus.

Issues of principle

577AR 24/11/82

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— and of prison

In these turbulent times it seems crazy that the State should deliberately set about emasculating the political reporters who provide one of the few thin bridges between white and black politics.

Yet the authorities appear bent on cutting off perhaps the only public means of communication in this vital area. They may be sending to jail reporters who are merely doing their normal job. In the process, by threatening half a dozen journalists this week with a dreaded Section 205 subpoena, the State is likely to attract the attention of every free newspaper on Earth — and some of the worst publicity South Africa has had for years.

We can only hope that this situation has arisen through a thoughtless misunderstanding, and that an unnecessary confrontation can still be avoided before the situation gets out of hand.

I am as cynical as the next man about a journalist's need to protect his sources. Unlike lawyers, doctors and priests, we have no special rights in this matter. Nor should we have — in normal circumstances. We believe that if a source is worth protecting, he will come forward and face the lesser music when the reporter is prepared to go to prison on his behalf. We are aware of several cases overseas in which the only reason a journalist did not reveal his source was that he did not

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS BY HARVEY TYSON



Sure ways to win a world's contempt

while one can dispute the merits of the right to protect a news source in normal circumstances, none of those arguments pertains in South Africa today.

Detention without trial wipes out arguments based on the cause of justice.

The circumstances of the cases in which *The Star* is involved are so unjust as to create considerable bitterness.

This is what happened to our political reporter:

One day he receives a phonecall from an unknown man who asks him to come to a lawyer's office where a group of people wish to hold a Press conference.

Gary van Staden knows it is his duty to cover the event. He finds 15 or so people (whom he has

individual spokesman among the large group.

"Why not?" he asks.

Because they are afraid of having their township homes burned down, they say. One of their homes has already been destroyed. And they fear any one of them could be held in detention without trial. It is a prospect that makes all keep a low profile.

"Okay," says Gary.

And next thing he is facing a subpoena from the Security Police demanding the names, or else. As Gary says: "If I refuse, I go to jail. If I decide to inform, I may as well be in jail, because I have lost my integrity."

It is a nightmare dilemma for any man of principle and sense of what is right.

has been committed in terms of the subpoena, there is no need to put the finger on anyone.

The subpoena is immediately withdrawn and, gratified by this judicial wisdom, we return to the newspaper to extol the move.

Before we can get our response into the next edition, the Security Police arrive with another subpoena demanding from Gary the same names for some other alleged crime.

Do you find that questionable?

Listen to the next one.

Three members of *The Star* are dispatched to an East Rand squatters' camp to report on trouble breaking out there.

The trouble they find is with the local officials. There is a scuffle and the newsmen jump into their car and beat a retreat.

The officials threaten charges of attempted murder (because one of them is hanging on to a photographer's lapel as the photographer's car drives off at speed) and the newsmen threaten counter-charges of assault. Meanwhile a Methodist minister who is called to the scene also lays charges of assault against certain ERAB officials.

You might call this something of a free-for-all.

It is at this point that the three members of *The Star* are subpoenaed under the dreaded Section 205 to give evidence. And so are at least two staffers of the *Rand Daily Mail*. It's so confus-

had for years.

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I am as cynical as the next man about a journalist's need to protect his sources. Unlike lawyers, doctors and priests, we have no special rights in this matter. Nor should we have — in normal circumstances. We believe that if a source is worth protecting, he will come forward and face the lesser music when the reporter is prepared to go to prison on his behalf. We are aware of several cases overseas in which the only reason a journalist did not reveal his source was that he did not have one. He would rather go to jail than admit he invented his "evidence".

But those are rare instances, and do not apply here. Indeed,

while one can dispute the merits of the right to protect a news source in normal circumstances, none of those arguments pertains in South Africa today.

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This is what happened to our political reporter:

One day he receives a phonecall from an unknown man who asks him to come to a lawyer's office where a group of people wish to hold a Press conference.

Gary van Staden knows it is his duty to cover the event. He finds 15 or so people (whom he has never seen in his life before) waiting to issue a statement. He takes down the statement, asks some questions, and is requested not to publish the name of any

individual spokesman among the large group.

"Why not?" he asks.

Because they are afraid of having their township homes burned down, they say. One of their homes has already been destroyed. And they fear any one of them could be held in detention without trial. It is a prospect that makes all keep a low profile.

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It is a nightmare dilemma for any man of principle and sense of what is right.

We spend weeks trying to solve the problem to the satisfaction of all. In the end we take a high-powered legal team to court in order to argue that as no crime

The trouble they find is with the local officials. There is a scuffle and the newsmen jump into their car and beat a retreat.

The officials threaten charges of attempted murder (because one of them is hanging on to a photographer's label as the photographer's car drives off at speed) and the newsmen threaten counter-charges of assault. Meanwhile a Methodist minister who is called to the scene also lays charges of assault against certain ERAB officials.

You might call this something of a free-for-all.

It is at this point that the three members of *The Star* are subpoenaed under the dreaded Section 205 to give evidence. And so are at least two staffers of the *Rand Daily Mail*. It's so confusing, our chaps believe for a moment that the police are asking for statements in order to prosecute the charge which the newsmen themselves have laid against the officials.

Not a bit of it.

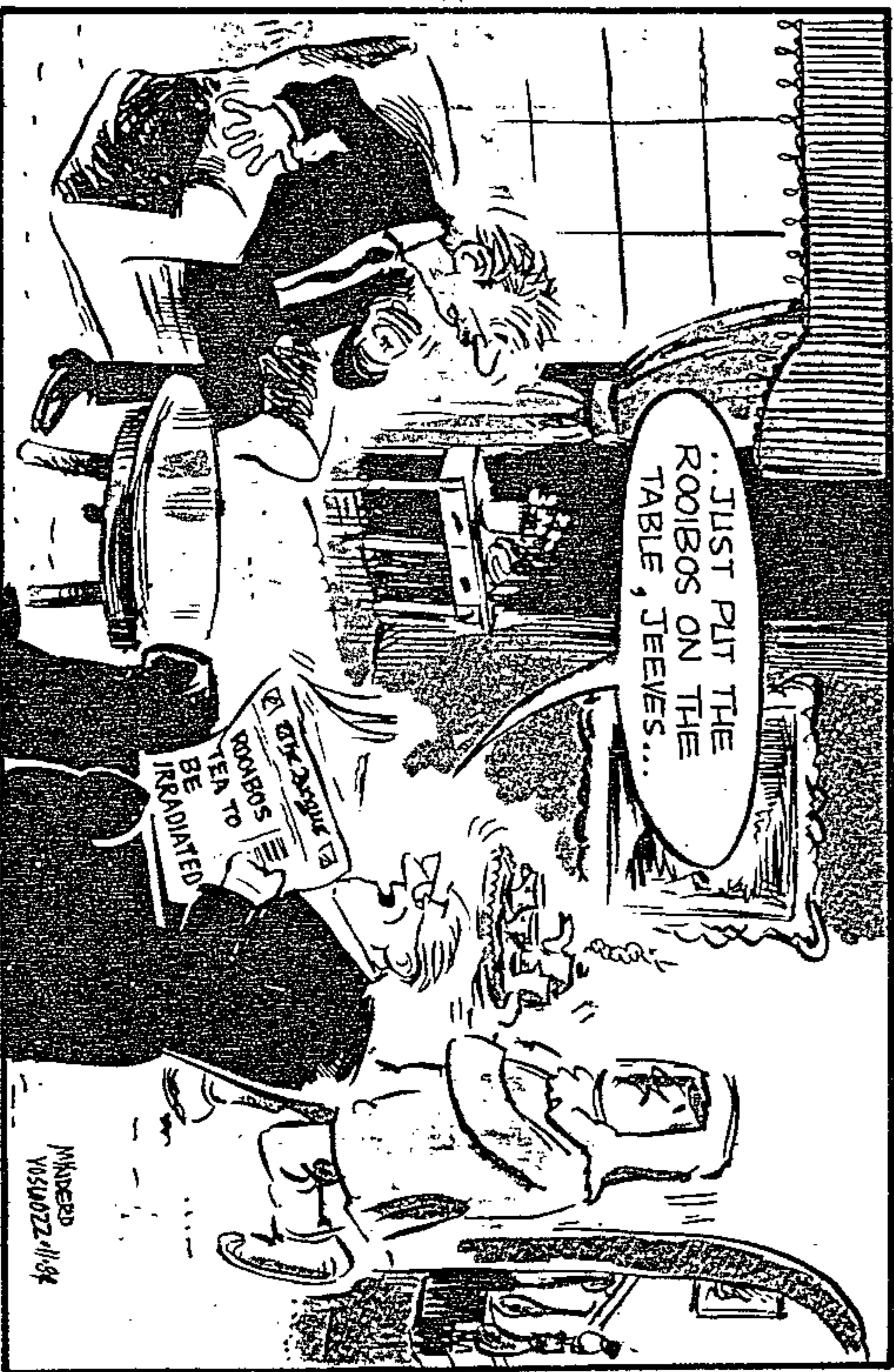
The charges under investigation are now against the Methodist minister!

Fortunately, the only thing that does not become confused is the issue of principle. The subpoena is NOT about confidential sources; it is about giving evidence. No newspaperman — no individual in any country — can legitimately refuse to give evidence in court, no matter how reluctant a witness he may be. The only area where newsmen have cause to pull back is on a question of their professional sources.

So our men are giving evidence. Who the guilty party will eventually turn out to be remains to be seen.

The situation is ludicrous. It would be a laugh were the implications in Section 205 not so serious.

If Section 205 subpoenas continue falling like autumn leaves, South Africa is in for a very bad time.



MIKEEP
1984

Unrest: 9 from press for quizzing

CAPE TIMES 24/11/84

327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least nine journalists have been subpoenaed in the past two weeks to answer questions relating to recent incidents of unrest around the country.

The subpoenas were issued in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act and require the person subpoenaed to answer questions before a magistrate relating to a particular incident.

The subpoenas are seen as part of a wave of police action against journalists in an apparent attempt to force them to assist the authorities in the prosecution of anti-apartheid activists.

Prison

Refusal by the journalists to answer the questions or comply with the terms of the subpoenas could result in their being sent to prison.

The Progressive Federal Party's Law and Order spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, last night said she could not recall Section 205 of the act having ever before been used in this manner.

"I am convinced that this measure was never intended to be used this way. To my mind the police are abusing their powers. The net is closing in on one of the few remaining forms of democracy that still exist in this country," she said.

The Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard,

relations related to possible charges against one of the churchmen who watched a sloop on squatters in Katlehong near Germiston more than a year ago.

It was reported at the time that officials of what was then the East Rand Administration Board (ERAB) assaulted journalists and churchmen during the sloop.

It was learnt last night that another three journalists might have been subpoenaed to answer questions related to the incident, but it could not be confirmed.

The Editor of the Mail, Mr Rex Gibson, last night expressed dismay at the concerted nature of the police action.

"It seems unbelievable that the first official action arising from the Katlehong incident should be against journalists who observed what happened and not against the people who assaulted them," said Mr Gibson.

In the Katlehong case, a Mail reporter, Mr Montshiwa Mokohe, and a photographer, Mr Thladi Khuele, have been subpoenaed to answer questions in the Germiston Magistrate's Court on Wednesday re-

and assault a group of squatters with batons and knobkerries — and were then in turn attacked by the officials.

Mr Mokohe was seriously injured and spent nearly two weeks in hospital. Mr Khuele was admitted to hospital with a suspected fractured rib. They laid charges against their assailants.

Two journalists and a driver from The Star were allegedly assaulted by ERAB officials and arrested.

After months of apparent inactivity on the matter, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in reply to a question in Parliament in June that a decision by the Attorney-General on what action to take was expected shortly.

Stayaway

The subpoenas in connection with the Katlehong incident coincided with similar subpoenas served on four other journalists — two from the Mail, one from The Star and one from the Sunday Express — requiring them to answer questions relating either to interviews with a now detained organizer of the recent two-day work stayaway, Mr Thami

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The Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, confirmed last night that he had been subpoenaed under Section 205 to hand over photographs taken by photographers of his newspaper of student unrest at the University of the Western Cape in September.

Two Rand Daily Mail journalists and three employees of The Star have been subpoenaed by the police to answer ques-

tions related to possible charges against one of the churchmen who watched a sloop on squatters in Katlehong near Germiston more than a year ago.

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The two Mail journalists, together with a number of other pressmen, as well as Mr Begbie and other churchmen were in Katlehong on October 4 last year and witnessed ERAB officials attack

and assault a group of squatters with batons and knobkerries — and were then in turn attacked by the officials.

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Mr Anton Harber and Ms Jeanette Minnie, both from the Mail, appeared in court earlier this week and their case was postponed until next Friday.

The Star's Political Reporter, Mr Gary van Staden, appeared yesterday and the subpoena was withdrawn after his legal team had advised the court that it intended challenging the subpoena — but another one was served on him a few hours later.

The Sunday Express Political Reporter, Mr Graham Watts, has also been subpoenaed.

In a statement last night the president of the South African Society of Journalists, Ms Pat Sidley, called on the government to withdraw the subpoenas on editors and managements.

"The SASJ believes the orders compelling journalists to appear court to answer questions are further repressive measures in a litany of such measures lately which ensure the death of press freedom in this country," she said.

'Doctors in



SEVEN years after his torturous death, the Steve

Biko saga continues.

And with the passing years, the cold horror of his six days of dying does not lessen the shock — instead, it has intensified it.

This week Steve Biko's six days of dying — the pain, indignity and horror — unfolded in stark detail in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

And what made the stoney-faced spectators squirm was the alleged callous behaviour of Port Elizabeth doctors Ivor Ralph Lang and Benjamin Tucker.

Six prominent doctors, including professors and senior lecturers in medicine, have brought an application against the SA Medical and Dental Council before the highest court in the land.

The six want Transvaal Judge President Justice Boschhoff and his partner to force the SAMDC to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the two doctors.

The inquiry has to consider complaints of alleged improper or disgraceful conduct by Dr Lang and Dr Tucker.

They fear the whole South African medical fraternity has been tainted by the SAMDC's refusal to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the two men.

After the inquiry, the SAMDC will have to decide whether the two doctors are guilty or not guilty.

In the past the council has refused to hold an inquiry and is defending the application.

Some of South Africa's most prominent lawyers involved in the court

... 7 years later - Biko saga conti-

By **DESMOND BLOW**



hearing include Sydney Kentridge SC, David de Villiers, SC, and Ismael Mahomed, SC.

Mr Mohamed and assistant B E Doctor are appearing for three of the six doctors and Mr De Villiers, Mr Kentridge and an assistant are appearing for the other three.

They allege that the SAMDC made a negative decision about an inquiry because they did not "honestly and properly apply their minds to the evidence placed before them".

Mr Mahomed gave "undisputed facts" on Steve Biko's dying days and the part allegedly played by the two Port Elizabeth district surgeons.



Steve Biko was detained by the Security Branch on September 12, 1977. The first day of his last six days was September 7, 1977, when

Dr Lang was called to the SB offices. "Lang saw him at 9.30am that day," said Mr Mahomed.

"Biko was manacled to a grille by his right ankle and lay on a mat. Dr Lang conducted his examination on the floor.

"He had been called by Colonel Goosen to examine Biko for a suspected stroke — but despite finding that he had a laceration of the mouth, bruised ribs, ring marks around each

arm, a strange walking gait and slurred speech, Dr Lang did not record any of these.

"He gave Mr Biko a clean bill of health."

In cross-examination during the Biko inquest, Dr Lang said his certificate was "highly accurate", but Mr Mahomed suggested that it was a plain lie.

Mr Mahomed said all Dr Lang did was issue a false certificate. He never prescribed an aspirin.

Biko died from a head injury but Dr Lang failed to notice a large scab on his forehead.

Dr Lang never asked Biko about his injuries.

And although the possibility of head injury was in his mind, he did not question him or his captors, but merely asked Biko about his educational qualifications.

During Biko's examination, he never suggested that he should be taken off the mat — which was urine-soaked when he was called to see him for the second time.

Dr Lang didn't even take Biko's temperature or give him any treatment.

● The Second Day: Thursday, September 8, 1977.

Colonel Goosen expressed concern about Biko, and called Dr Lang and Dr Tucker to examine him again. He was told that Biko had not passed urine or eaten for 24 hours.

Biko was still lying on the mat, his foot chained to the grille. The mat, blankets and his trousers were soaked with urine.

None of the doctors asked the cops why Biko's trousers were soaked with urine when Colonel Goosen had told them that Biko had not passed urine

for 24 hours.

None of the doctors said Biko be washed, his changed or that he be moved.

Dr Tucker had been told Biko might have suffered a stroke. He asked no questions to the jury.

During his examination observed that Biko might have suffered brain damage, yet he never asked him or his captors whether he suffered any head injury.

Dr Tucker admitted that that part of his duty was to check whether persons in custody were assaulted by those in charge. He failed to ask Biko — even though he saw a cut on his lip.



All the doctors had failed to ask Biko for a full medical history.

which he admitted must have been there 18 hours before his death.

When he asked Biko if he had any complaints, he replied that he had a headache and pain in his back.

It was decided that Biko be examined by a physician, Dr Tucker.

When Colonel Goosen said that Mr Biko being transferred to a provincial hospital, they agreed to be sent to Sydenham Prison — a sick bay with only one nurse, who was away on a leave of absence at the time.

Dr Hersh testified that Colonel Goosen and Dr Lang tried

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25/11/84

er, the inues

ors suggested that his clothes be removed to a bed. He told that Biko had a stroke, yet he to test his mem-

tion Dr Tucker might have suffered, yet he failed to whether he had jury.

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He also failed to notice the injury on Biko's forehead, must have been his death.

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that Biko be Dr Hersh. Goosen objected to referred to a pro- y agreed that he Prison Hospital only one male y on a course at

d that both Col tried to suggest

that Biko may have been shamming. Yet from his tests and suspicions, Dr Lang had shown that there was a possibility of a head injury.

Dr Hersh did tests in the presence of Dr Lang and told Col Goosen that there were positive findings of organic brain damage.

● Third day: Friday September 9.

Dr Hersh performed a lumber puncture — the result of which he thought was cause for concern.

Yet Dr Lang concluded that Biko was improving because a warder had told him that Biko had taken a bath with all his clothes on in the early hours of the morning.

"The picture becomes more alarming. By now it is clear that Biko is dying, but Lang decides he is improving," said Mr Mahomed.

● The Fourth Day: Saturday, September 10.

Because of the result of the lumber puncture, it was decided that a neurosurgeon, Dr Keely, be consulted.

Dr Lang told the inquest court that Dr Keely had given the opinion that Biko should be closely observed to see whether there was any change.

Dr Lang decided that Biko be transferred to the Walmer police cells because it was close to his house and he could "pop in" to see him.

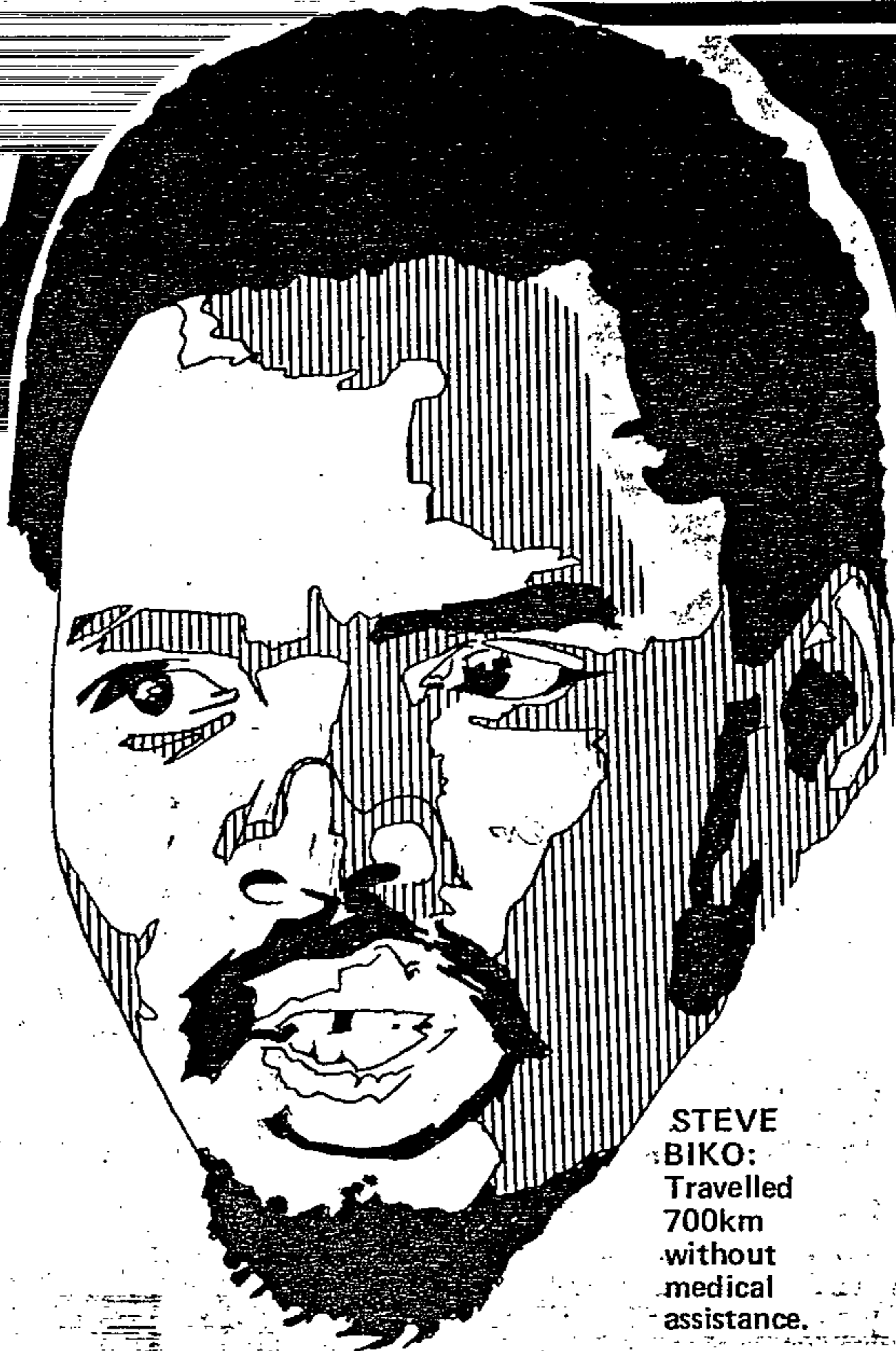
Yet he did not call on him there.

Dr Lang only saw Biko the following Saturday — for the last time.

"He told Biko that doctors could not find anything wrong with him. This was a false statement," said Mr Mahomed.

● The Fifth Day: Sunday, September 11.

Biko was returned from the Sydenham Prison to the Walmer



STEVE BIKO:
Travelled 700km without medical assistance.

police cells in the morning. However, Dr Lang did not visit him although he was supposed to be kept under close observation.



frothing at the mouth and with accelerated breathing.

Dr Tucker did not do the necessary tests and allowed Col Goosen to arrange for Biko to travel 700km to Pretoria in a kombi or station wagon without medical assistance.

Although he had found Biko frothing at the mouth and hyper-ventilating, he made no attempt to find the cause.

Colonel Goosen could not find Dr Lang, so he called Dr Tucker because a warder had found Biko lying on the floor with glassy eyes,

He heard the result of the lumber puncture before Biko left; but did nothing to stop him being transported.

No medical attendant was sent with Biko, nor was any medical report sent. Biko was conveyed naked and lying on some mats.

● The Sixth Day: Monday, September 12.

Biko arrived at Pretoria Central Prison — where he died in a cell that morning.

Mr Mahomed said: "Lang made a false statement. What is he doing in the profession?"

"Perhaps it is not surprising that he makes no statements and will not attend an inquiry.

"He is an untruthful man. He said the lumber puncture was normal, but at the inquest hearing he admits this was false.

"The Medical Council was given a thorough analysis of this, but still declined to hold an inquiry."

Yacoob: Decision on access to Durban 3 'within days'

STAR 26/11/84

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

Pretoria's response to recent township grievances — and especially the events in the Vaal — has hardened international opposition to apartheid, says United Democratic Front executive member Mr Zac Yacoob.

Mr Yacoob, also a prominent member of the Natal Indian Congress, flew into Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday after a 10-day visit to London, The Hague and Geneva.

A central purpose of his visit was to ask the British Government to restore visiting rights to the three political fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban.

In addition, said Mr Yacoob, his trip had afforded the opportunity to address anti-apartheid rallies in England and to talk to top government and opposition representatives in the Netherlands and Britain.

"My view is that international solidarity with the people of South Africa has consolidated

and reached a new era with the recent concerted action by Pretoria and especially the developments in the Vaal."

Mr Yacoob added that he had met officials of the International Red Cross, the International Labour Organisation, the International Commission of Jurists and the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

A decision on restoring visiting rights to the three isolated in the British consulate was expected within days, he said.

The British Government was still considering requests put by lawyers in Britain on behalf of the three men that they be allowed visits provided they agreed not to conduct a political campaign from the consulate. They also requested that lawyers be allowed one consultation before this provision was instituted to establish whether their clients would agree to the political restriction.

Mr Yacoob said he was hopeful that access to the fugitives,

which was halted some weeks ago, would be restored. He added that the response of the British Government to these demands would "determine to some extent" whether court action on behalf of the three would be initiated in Britain.

The three — UDF president Mr Archie Gumede and NIC executive members Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David — have been in the consulate since September 13. They all face detention under section 28 of the Internal Security Act should they emerge from the consulate.

Their sit-in has strained relations between London and Pretoria, reports Sapa-Reuter from Durban.

Last month Britain banned all visits to the three, saying they were abusing the consulate premises by conducting a political campaign from there.

Mr Yacoob said there was no chance of the three leaving the consulate until their lawyers were allowed to visit them.

Nelson Mandela free in 1985?

CARE Trans
27/11/84
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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Although the Christmas amnesty for prisoners announced by the State President, Mr P W Botha, excluded leaders of the African National Congress (ANC), some observers believed the chances were strong that

the government would release Nelson Mandela next year.

Mr Botha said 44 long-term prisoners, including two political prisoners, would be released by the end of the month in a special Christmas amnesty.

According to a liaison

officer for the Department of Prisons, Brigadier Erika van Zyl, another 41 long-term prisoners will be released under the same amnesty in the coming two years.

The amnesty will apply only to prisoners over 65 with specified prison terms which began after December 14 this year, and not to life-term prisoners such as Mandela.

Two political prisoners are among the 44 who will be freed. They are aged 76 and 78 respectively and are serving terms of less than 10 years each.

First-time offenders

The amnesty will apply only to first-time offenders who have served at least a quarter of their sentences and to other prisoners who have served at least a third of their terms.

Brigadier Van Zyl said it was not the policy of the Prisons Department to give the names of those who would be granted amnesty.

The amnesty is the first since the 20th anniversary of the Republic in 1981.

Political offences

Brigadier Van Zyl said the crimes of the 85 long-term prisoners who would qualify for freedom ranged from political offences to theft and culpable homicide.

There has been speculation in recent weeks that the government is preparing for direct talks with representatives of the ANC.

Strong signs pointing to such a move have been noticed in National Party circles in the past month.

Many observers believe that it will be virtually impossible for the government to negotiate with the organization without releasing some of its imprisoned leaders.

Mandela was jailed for life in 1964.

'Exciting era ahead for SA'

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — South Africa was on the threshold of an exciting era of peace and prosperity for all its people, said the State President, Mr P W Botha, in his Christmas and New Year message.

Mr Botha said 1984 would be recorded by South African history as a year of meaningful constitutional development.

He said the commencement of the Constitution represented a further step in the country's endeavour to create a just constitutional arrangement for all peoples and communities in the country.

"The government is also committed to advance, in consultation with black communities and their leaders, their continued constitutional development," Mr Botha said.

"This is essential to achieve co-operative co-existence."

Mr Botha said social stability and progress were prerequisites for internal peace and security.

"Stability and progress will remain priorities in the planning of the future.

"Where unrest and discontent is the result of deliberate attempts to create disorder for the sake of radical political gain, the government is determined to maintain law and order in a just



President Botha

and effective way." Mr Botha added.

Deliberate attempts to disturb the peace and quiet in the country had been seen recently in the country, said Mr Botha.

Order had been restored because of the diligence of the country's security services.

Mr Botha expressed his and the government's "sincere appreciation" to the members of the South African Police and Defence Force for their devoted service and loyalty to the country and its peoples.

"They have ensured that the Republic was at all times protected from internal and external attacks on our security."

Mr Botha said the country's task of fostering co-operation inside the country was made difficult by a Soviet-inspired hate campaign.

A DEFIANT Dr Allan Boesak last night said that threats of prosecution would not stop him publicizing police atrocities in black townships.

Dr Boesak told the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that some of the atrocities were "unbelievable" and he would draw attention to these deeds for "as long as I can speak".

He was replying to Mr Le Grange, who told a meeting earlier this month that allegations made by Dr Boesak in an Australian newspaper on police atrocities during the recent Transvaal unrest were "lies and slander".

Charges

The minister is pressing for charges to be laid against Dr Boesak under a section of the Police Act which prohibits the spreading of false information about police activities.

Dr Boesak has stood by some of the remarks published in the Sydney Her-

ald, but has denied saying some of the things attributed to him.

Dr Boesak, a patron of the United Democratic Front, was loudly applauded when he gave his reply to Mr Le Grange at a UDF meeting in Claremont last night.

He said Mr Le Grange was unfit for his post if he neither knew nor wanted to know what the police were doing in black townships.

He was repeatedly cheered by an enthusiastic multiracial audience of more than 900 people who jammed the Claremont Civic Centre, overflowing into the foyer and crowding around windows outside the hall.

Dr Boesak read from a number of affidavits gathered in Transvaal townships by the South African Council of Churches to support his

claim of police "atrocities".

The affidavits gave accounts of the deaths of innocent children, including a three-year-old boy shot dead while playing in his yard, a six-year-old child shot on his front stoep and a youth allegedly shot in cold blood by a policeman in a van.

Dr Boesak said Mr Le Grange should follow up the allegations in the affidavits, not accuse others of lies and slander.

"I want to ask who is the liar, who is the slanderer, who is trying to cover-up deaths like these?"

Saying he "refused to be intimidated", Dr Boesak said he had a duty to publicize information given to him about events in the townships because there were restrictions on what the press was told or could report on incidents there.

Responsibility

Dr Boesak said Mr Le Grange, whose duty was to protect the government and the police force, had to take responsibility for his statement that allegations against the police were lies and slander.

"My responsibility is to protect my people... if I hear then the world will hear about it as long as I can speak," he stated to loud applause.

"People have a right to know what is happening in the townships.

"They cannot say that, just because SABC-TV has not shown it, it doesn't happen."

Dr Boesak appealed for information from people who knew what was happening in the townships so that South Africa and the world could be informed.

An SABC television crew was prevented from filming the proceedings by UDF supporters, who held a newspaper over the camera lens.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Boesak: Threats will not stop me

CA/6 TRIPS 27/11/86 327

Three ^{STAR}
Cape Town ^{29/11/84}
editors ~~223~~ 327
subpoenaed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The editors of the three daily Cape Town newspapers appeared briefly before a Bellville magistrate today after being ordered by the State to provide evidence related to unrest at the University of the Western Cape earlier this year.

The editors had been issued subpoenas in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr WD Beukes of *Die Burger*, Mr AP Drysdale of *The Argus* and Mr AH Heard of the *Cape Times* appeared together, although in separate inquiries, held in camera.

At their request, the inquiries were postponed until February 12.

The three editors were subpoenaed under Section 205 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act to provide material or relevant information about alleged offences committed by students at a prohibited gathering during the unrest on September 14.

Under the law, if the editors refuse to give the information they face jail sentences. At least eight journalists in other parts of the country have similarly been instructed to appear at hearings.

● See Page 3 World section.

Row grows over press subpoenas

Cape Times 29/11/84
2163 327

Staff Reporter

THE National Council of the South African Society of Journalists has called for the immediate withdrawal of subpoenas issued to a number of journalists in Cape Town and Johannesburg requiring them to provide the police with information relating to their coverage of recent unrest in the country.

In another development in the growing controversy over the subpoenas, the Brussels-based International Federation of Journalists has said it has written to the South African Government in protest.

Condemning the fact that subpoenas had been issued, the SASJ council expressed understanding for the ethical dilemma in which it placed journalists and expressed its solidarity with them.

Systematic attack

Ms Pat Sidley, president of the SASJ, said yesterday that the society expressed its understanding for whatever action the journalists felt obliged to take.

Earlier she said the society regarded the subpoenas as part of a systematic attack by the State on the media.

The press and media are being required to furnish the evidence for political trials and it would inevitably be made to look as though press and State interests could be identified in the prosecution of those political trials.

Press freedom

"The logical extension of this use of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act — as well as the Internal Security Act — is that journalists may no longer act as recorders of events and may no

longer provide information to the public freely," she said. "This is pure intimidation and the end of press freedom."

Yesterday the United Democratic Front (UDF) said it noted with alarm "the growing attempts by the South African Government to use newspapers as an arm of the law".

Requiring the press to hand over information to the police threatened its credibility.

'Intimidation'

The UDF was confident that all democratically-minded South Africans would support the efforts of the press to resist attempts to intimidate and silence it.

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) — together representing 105 000 journalists in 33 countries and 83 million workers in 95 countries — said in a joint protest to the South African Government: "We urgently ask you to cease immediately attacks on the media and the intimidation against free and objective information to the public."

Among those subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act are the editors of the three Cape Town daily newspapers, Mr A H Heard, editor of the Cape Times, Mr A P Drysdale, editor of the Argus, and Mr W. D. Beukes, editor of the Burger. They are due to appear in the Bellville Magistrate's court this morning in terms of subpoenas which require that they hand over photographic prints and negatives of unrest at the University of the Western Cape in September.

Police seize

UDF leaflets

Staff Reporter.

SECURITY police seized about 15 000 pamphlets, most of them relating to the bus boycott, in a raid on the United Democratic Front offices in Mowbray yesterday, said the UDF press secretary for the Western Cape, Mr Jonathan de Vries.

He said a security police officer came to the offices about 11.30am to tell him that pamphlets produced over the past few weeks were illegal in terms of printing and publishing regulations.

"We had assumed it was sufficient to have an address and whom one represents on each pamphlet, but it seems the name of an individual must also appear," he said.

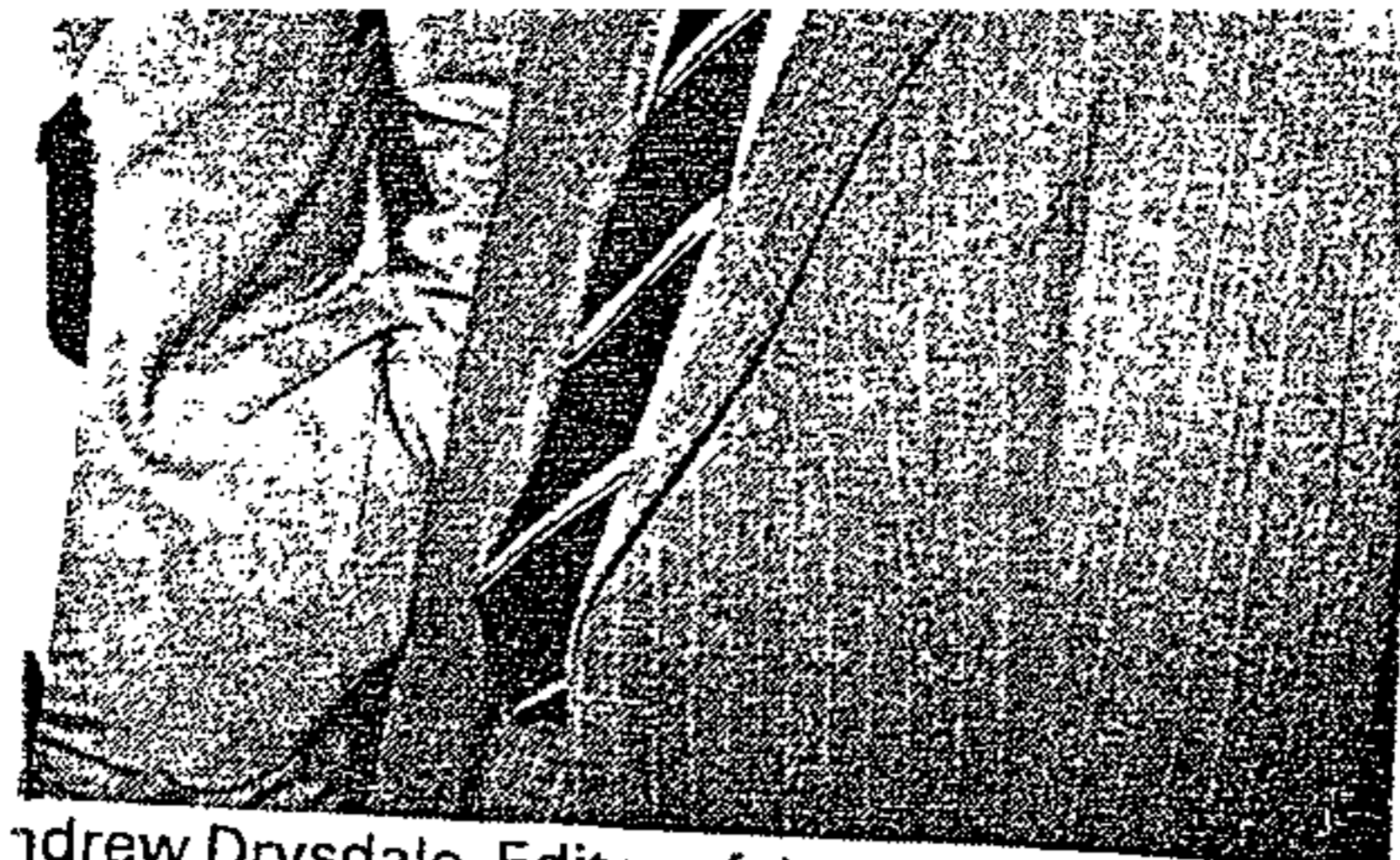
The policeman had said he would discuss the issue with the Attorney-General.

At 4pm the policeman returned with five armed men and a search warrant.

It was then that the pamphlets were taken. Between the first and second visits, a uniformed policeman had apparently kept a watch on the premises, presumably so the pamphlets could not be removed.

• Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Province, confirmed that police had removed pamphlets from the UDF offices in Mowbray yesterday.

● Slow start to boycott, page 2



Andrew Drysdale, Editor of the Argus, and Mr W
ger, outside court yesterday.

Cape Times 30/11/84
3 City editors
appear in court

Court Reporter

REPRESENTATIONS
are to be made to the At-
torney-General on be-
half of the editors of
three Cape Town daily
newspapers who have
been subpoenaed to sup-
ply pictures taken during
unrest at the University
of the Western Cape on
September 14.

The editors, Mr A H
Heard of the Cape Times,
Mr W D Beukes of the
Burger, and Mr A P Drys-
dale of the Argus, were
subpoenaed under the
Criminal Procedure Act.

They appeared in sep-
arate inquiries before a
Bellville magistrate yes-
terday in a 10-minute
hearing which was held
in camera.

At their request, the in-
quiries were postponed
until February 12, so that
representations might
be made to the Attorney-
General.

The editors have been
instructed to submit all
photographs/films/nega-
tives taken of the events
at the university for pos-
sible evidence with re-
gard to alleged offences
committed by students
during the unrest.

Under the relevant
section (205) of the Crimi-
nal Procedure Act,
people may be brought
before a magistrate to



Mr Harry Snitcher

give information about
suspected offences. If
they refuse, they face
jail.

At least eight journal-
ists in other parts of the
country have been or-
dered to court under the
same section to answer
questions about recent
unrest.

Mr S A Gibbs was the
magistrate. Mrs K Alexander
appeared for the State. Mr
Harry Snitcher, QC, instruct-
ed by Mr T B McIntosh of
Findlay and Tait, appeared
for Mr Heard, Mr Lionel
Murray of Lionel Murray and
Co appeared for Mr Drys-
dale, and Mr C P Pauw of Jan
S de Villiers and Son ap-
peared for Mr Beukes.

OWN Correspondent

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7/12/84
448A

Union men in victory

FOUR SWELT, Food and Allied Workers' Union organisers have won their case against Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange for wrongful arrest, unlawful detention and malicious prosecution.

Thembinkosi Mafonso, Mntaingaba Ngcobo, Jay Naidoo and Renee Roux were awarded a total of R3 000 plus costs.

The four brought the case after they were picked up outside a factory while trying to recruit new members.

Police reaction unit members picked them up, confiscated their pamphlets and took them to the police station where they were charged.

When they appeared in court this week, the case was withdrawn.

The court said the cops involved had contradicted themselves on a crucial point during their evidence.

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Political prisoner ends hunger strike

By MONK NKOMO

POLITICAL prisoner and former reporter with the banned Johannesburg-based Post newspaper, Thami Mkhwanazi, who went on a hunger strike after prison authorities cut off his medical supplies and special diet, has ended the strike.

A source close to the family confirmed that Mkhwanazi, a law student who refused food from October 29, has called off the

strike. According to a spokesperson for the family the hunger strike ended after Mkhwanazi's medical treatment and special diet for an ulcer were resumed by the prison authorities.

Mkhwanazi, of Molantoa Street, Atteridgeville, is studying for a B Proc degree with the University of South Africa. He stopped eating after he was allegedly told by the prison authorities that his medical treatment and

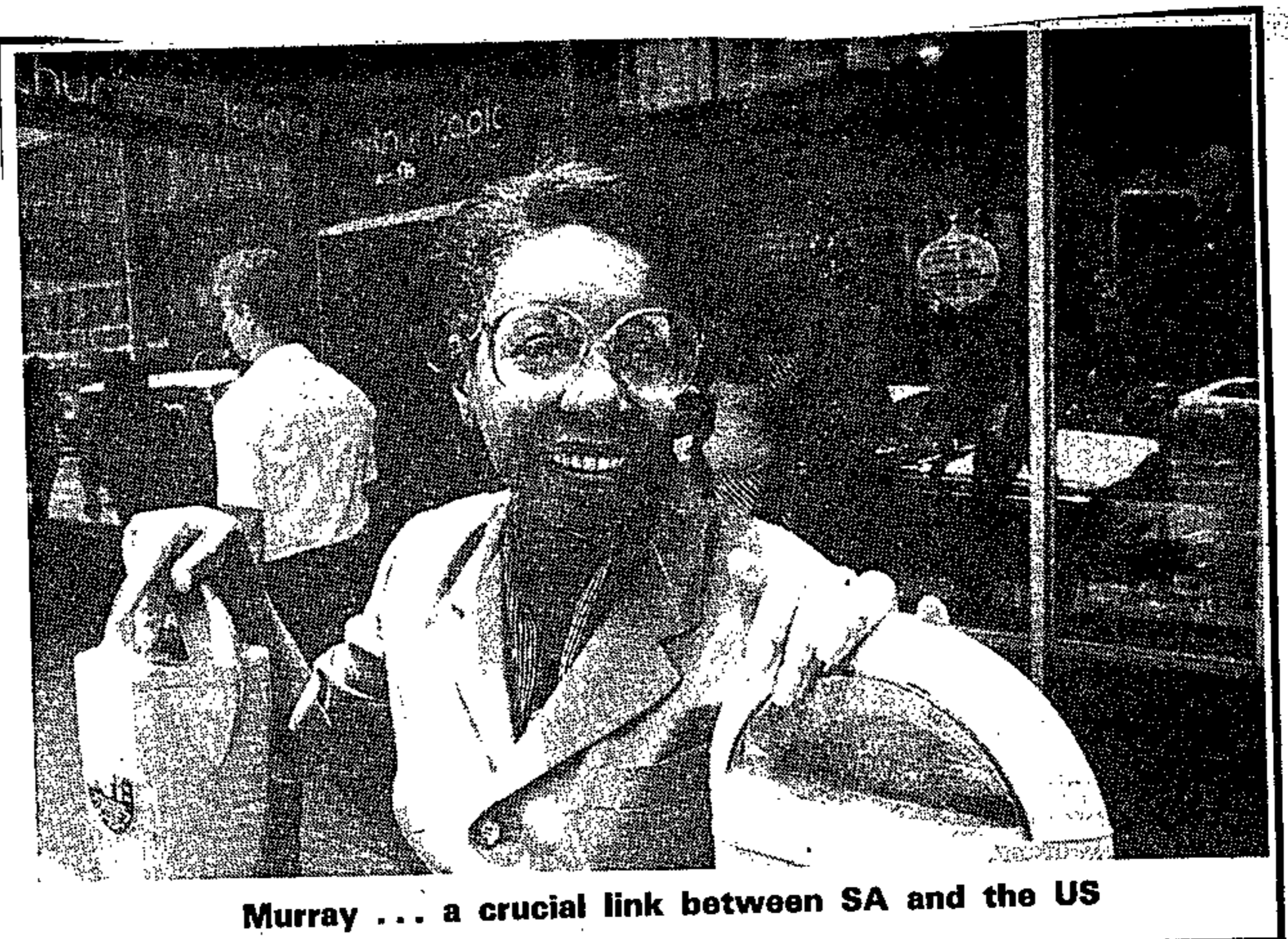
diet were "too expensive," a source close to the family said.

A spokesman for the South African Prisons Services in Pretoria recently declined to comment on Mkhwanazi's hunger strike, adding that it was the policy of his department "not to comment on the treatment circumstances of any individual prisoner." The prison system, the spokesman added, provided an opportunity for prisoners' complaints and requests to be attended to.

"Whenever such a complaint has any substance the matter is thoroughly investigated and resolved," the prisons spokesman said.

ANC

Mkhwanazi was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in March 1980 for being involved in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC). He was at Robben Island before being transferred to Potchefstroom and subsequently to the Pretoria Central Prison recently.



Murray ... a crucial link between SA and the US

MARIE MURRAY Ain't misbehaving

As first secretary at the US embassy in Pretoria, Marie Murray is more than adequately qualified to serve as a crucial link between SA and the US on the level of economic policy developments. Behind the reticence and soft spoken charm, is impressive experience and obvious competence — perhaps not surprising for someone intent on making a career of the foreign service, and entrusted with Ethiopia as her first posting.

But being the first black woman to hold this position in SA is going to require more than just good qualifications. Cautiously she admits that perhaps it's too early to imagine what lies ahead — she's been in SA

barely three weeks. She insists, however, that "official contact till now has been most cordial."

Her office is responsible for reporting back to the US on major economic developments in SA, and analysing their possible implications. Though there is a separate foreign commercial service operating in SA, bilateral economic relations between the two countries are her special area of interest.

"We're also responsible for relaying US regulations which will have local impact. My job is to provide an explanation for these developments, and be the facilitator of existing bilateral relations.

"It's well-nigh impossible to predict what I'll be dealing with during my stay, as the work is most often issue-based rather than a matter of course."

Though evasive when it comes to her age ("I never knew I was sensitive about it till you asked"), Murray never slips on the diplomatic front.

Born and bred in Washington DC, her academic studies concentrated on banking and finance. She read for her master's degree at the London School of Economics, before moving to Washington to the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors.

For more than four years, Murray analysed estimates of money supply, monetary flows and the impacts on various sectors of the economy. Her prime focus, however, was to investigate and plan for the structural changes in US banking.

Her next job came as financial adviser for a number of private companies. "The advantage I had was my connection with the regulators and knowing how things worked from that side. Working for companies like Commercial Credit and Federal Home Loan Banks, I developed diversified investment programmes, and the futures

contract for Comex."

A desire to expand horizons and turn her attentions to her other passion — development economics — took her into the foreign service.

Addis Ababa was her first mission. A country with hardline Marxist policies so overtly hostile to the US, couldn't have been easy.

"Yes, relations were somewhat cool, but it's a fascinating country," she says. Refusing to be drawn on the latest crisis there, she merely reiterates official policy: "The US is on record as being one of the larger donors to the country."

Debt problem

The influence on her thinking was predictable. "Essentially it widened areas of concern for me, no longer being able to see things solely in terms of how they affected the US. The debt problem, for example, took on a new significance."

Her next, and most recent posting was Kingston, Jamaica. Coinciding with the change in government after the failure of Michael Manley's socialist programme, she arrived in the middle of the structural re-adjustment programme. Under the new government there was a re-orientation towards private enterprise.

Debriefed and briefed again, Murray arrived in SA after only two months back in the US. True to diplomatic form, she's keeping an open mind on SA. Having mastered two extremely diverse developing countries, however, her SA posting should provide an interesting balance. "Though I still have a lot to learn about SA, it fits in with my interests in sub-Saharan Africa.

"But my main challenge to date," she says wryly, "is adapting to Pretoria after Kingston where my office overlooked the beautiful bay there."

Why Race Relations wants bannings lifted

Star 7/12/84 (327)

Principal article

On April 8 1960 the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), the two main black political parties in existence at the time, were banned by proclamation of the Governor-General under the Unlawful Organisations Act of 1960 - enacted by Parliament specifically to give him this power only a few days before.

On October 19 1977, 17 Black Consciousness organisations were banned by proclamation of the State President in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The 1960 bannings, which occurred in the middle of a campaign against the pass laws, followed the shootings at Sharpeville on March 21 1960 and the widespread disturbances to which they gave rise.

DISTURBANCES

A state of emergency was declared shortly afterwards. The 1977 bannings followed country-wide disturbances that began in Soweto on June 16 1976.

In the view of the institute the bannings were not only incompatible with democratic norms but have proved futile anyway. Far from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid, they have helped make a greater proportion of anti-apartheid action violent.

The bans should be lifted. At the same time,

Recently the governing council of the South African Institute of Race Relations resolved to call on the Government to revoke the banning orders served on black political organisations in 1960 and 1977. This is an edited version of the background paper to the institute's resolution, which has been conveyed to the State President and the Minister of Law and Order.

leaders serving prison sentences for essentially political offences should be granted an amnesty and political exiles allowed to return home, subject to their renunciation of violence.

An imaginative demonstration of this kind by the Government of good faith towards black South Africans is urgently necessary.

Revoking the bans would not on its own solve the problems South Africa faces in education, local government and other fields. It is, however, an unavoidable prerequisite for creating a climate in which it might at least be possible to talk about solutions. Such a climate does not exist at present.

Since the Government holds power in South Africa, and since the ultimate cause of the current tension and violent disturbances in parts of the country is the policy of apartheid, it is up to the Government to make the first move.

South Africa is not on the brink of revolution or black/white civil war. It

is still possible for the country to extricate itself from its present political impasse - but only by devising, through negotiation, a political order acceptable to the majority of the population.

It is of utmost importance that the structural deterioration in race relations that has been taking place over the past year be arrested. Whether from a political, social, or economic point of view, South Africa cannot afford this deterioration.

Revoking the bans is a logical next step to the formal recognition in 1979 of black trade union rights, which created a momentum of democratisation that cannot be stopped without damage to both race relations and the economy.

Black trade unions have played a successful role in resolving conflicts in industrial relations precisely because they are seen by workers and the community at large as legitimate institutions.

Recognising that black people have a right to legitimate political institutions as well is the only

way to avoid the politicisation of industrial relations.

Allowing the banned organisations openly to organise and recruit members and propagate their viewpoints would help overcome the present confusion arising from the endless disputes about which leaders are or are not representative of black people.

This makes for a particularly acrimonious type of in-fighting in black politics. It also handicaps white organisations, including the Government, because they do not really know who they should be talking to as representative spokesmen of black people.

Allowing full black participation in the political market-place would resolve this.

The institute holds no brief for any particular organisation. The key point is that black people should be able to make democratic choices. It is therefore imperative that they be accorded the legal right to do this through lawful organisations using lawful strategies.

The governing council's call, made more than two months ago, is not merely a reaction to recent violence.

It is an attempt to point a way out of the political impasse in which South Africa finds itself as a result of increased polarisation and the absence of channels through which blacks can effectively and constructively participate in the political life of the country.

As a first step towards the negotiation on which structural political change must be based, democratic political opportunities within the country need to be widened.

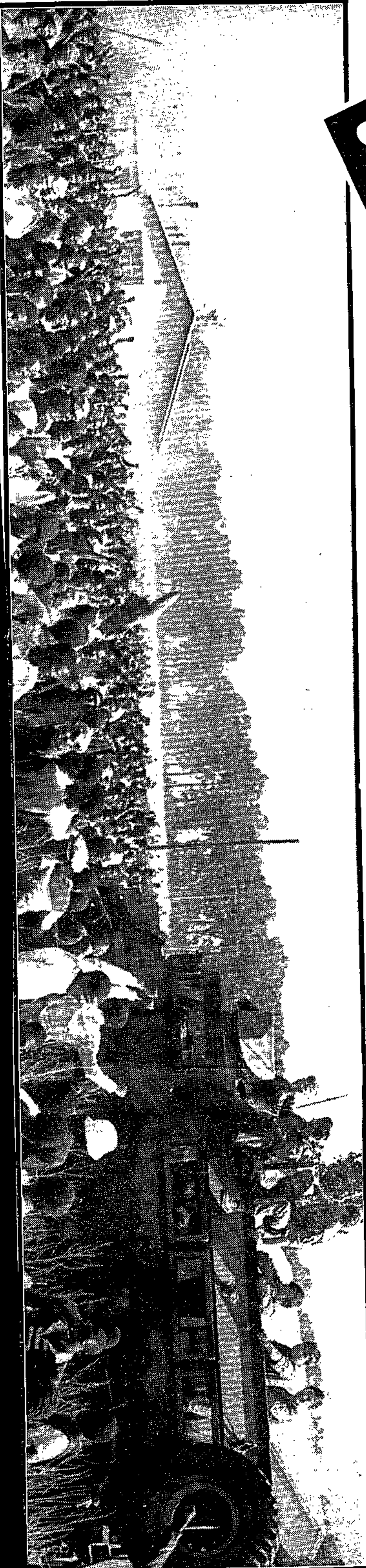
Revoking the bannings on political organisations created by black people is the single most effective step that can be taken to initiate this process.



Mercedes Benz cars to

**The police
and unrest**

**Church says cops had
little regard for
civilians — or the law**



THE CATHOLIC Church says it has found shocking evidence of police brutality in the "occupation" of Transvaal townships during the recent unrest.

And it was no ordinary "occupation", the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference report says. "The SA army resembled a foreign army occupying enemy territory — without regard for civilians, and it appears, without regard for the law."

The critical SACBC report covers the tense period from August 21, the day before the fatal coloured elections, to November 14, a few days after the Transvaal regional stayaway.

In those three months, 150 people were killed.

"We concede that others, besides police, were engaged in illegal and violent activities. Among the 150 deaths, at least eight are known to have been killed by persons other than the police.

"But we cannot justify unwarranted or unlawful conduct on the part of the police," the report says.

"What we find particularly disturbing is that many of the people whose affidavits provided the basis of this report do not appear to have provoked police action.

"Many victims claim that, at the time, they were merely passersby, in their own homes, in their yards or on school pre-

The sieges of the townships

ZB MOLEFE on the Catholic Bishops' unrest investigation.



misses."

To test the truth of the affidavits and statements, adds the report, many of the depositions were later cross-examined by a lawyer.

Alleged police brutality includes wanton or reckless violence — indiscriminate use of firearms, assaults, and beating of residents, assaults on mineworkers, damage to property, callous or insensitive conduct, reckless use of teargas, police conduct at funerals, rape, incarceration, and assaults.

Samsom Mgudlwa, the father of Nicholas Mgudlwa, recounted the senseless death of his 10-year-old son in the report.

On the night of September 24 — at about 8pm — Nicholas' family (four children and his father and mother) were watching television. Nicholas' father saw a white kombi driving slowly along the street they live in.

Nicholas had gone to the back yard to chop wood. The family heard a shot being fired from the street. Mr Mgudlwa closed the door and called him to come inside.

From the kitchen door, he saw his son lying on the ground. He rushed out to him and heard the kombi drive off.

"I carried Nicholas into the house. He was limp and bleeding badly on the left side of the head. I could see his skull. I took the child to hospital.

"I found a rubber bullet where he had been shot."

When he reported the incident to the Sebokeng police, they said they knew nothing about it, according to the report.

But Mr Mgudlwa said he was able to recognise the kombi as a police vehicle — and he produced the rubber bullet he

found next to Nicholas.

The description of random shooting of township residents is paralleled by the allegations concerning widespread assaults on residents by police, the report says.

The most savage example of this is the incident involving a standard three pupil hippo at gunpoint, and told that children in uniform were the ones who caused trouble.

After sjambokking her for some time, the police told her to get out and go home.

A doctor at Orlando Clinic found that the beating had caused some internal bleeding.

The report quotes many other victims who testify to chilling police brutality which left them maimed — some for life.

On November 21, two girls aged 15 and 16 were allegedly raped by two white policemen in a police hippo.

They were ordered into a hippo in Sharpeville at about 4pm and kept inside until about 6.30am the following morning.

The report goes into graphic detail about the destruction, looting and theft suffered by residents in police hands.

Police provocation, humiliation and insensitive conduct crops up often in the report: among the abusive terms used by police at various stages included 'Kaffir', 'hond', 'Koele', 'you bloody f... black men', and 'you ma se gat'.

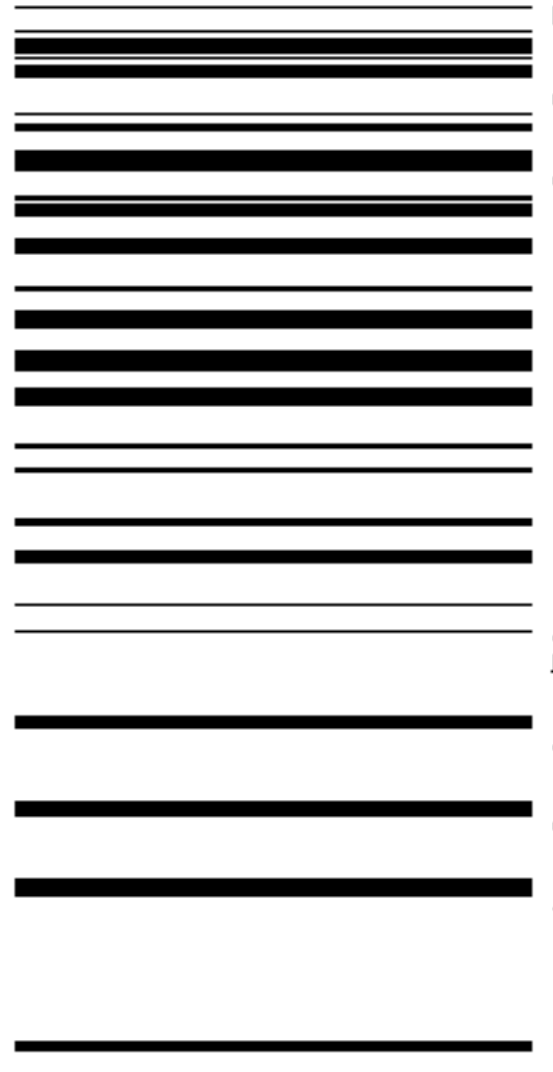
"It is such incidents that create the suggestions that some of the police regarded their duties as a kind of sport."

Dr Yousuf Variava, Dr Abu Baker Asvat and Clifford Goldsmith add chilling details to this frightening picture.

The doctor treated many of the unrest victims for injuries from live bullets, birdshot, rubber bullets and sjambok beatings.

And, the doctors add, the belief that teargas and rubber bullets are harmless is incorrect and dangerous.

The SACBC also points out that it intends to produce a pastoral letter assessing the present situation in the near future.



D. D. D. 11/12/84 321
**Journalist, union
man refused bail**

MDANTSANE — A journalist and a trade unionist appeared in the magistrates' court here yesterday on a charge of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation.

The journalist, Mr Phila Ngqumba, 26, and the unionist, Mr Milton Mdze, 34, were not asked to plead and they were remanded to January 14.

A certificate from the Attorney-General was handed to the magistrate, Mr B. Gabada, for bail to be refused.

The defence attorney,

Mr Hintsu Siwisa, wanted to apply for bail and asked that the magistrate note allegations of assault while the accused were in detention.

Both accused showed the magistrate marks allegedly caused by assaults.

Mr Mdze showed marks around his wrists and Mr Ngqumba showed marks around his lower arm.

Mr M. Mxesibe appeared for the state.

— DDR

Cape Times 11/2/84

Ban on freedom lecture attacked

Education Reporter

THE Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town and the Students' Representative Council have criticized the banning of the text of the academic freedom lecture delivered in September by Mr Raymond Suttner, a senior lecturer in Law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The address was entitled "The Freedom Charter — the People's Charter in the 1980s".

Dr. Stuart Saunders yesterday expressed his shock at the banning of the text and called for the ban to be lifted.

"This annual lecture symbolizes the university's commitment to academic freedom, which includes freedom of speech. The banning is a violation of that freedom of a very serious kind," he said.

Mr Colin Kahanovitz, vice-president of the SRC, said the banning of the lecture was ironic.

"Despite State attempts to silence those committed to freedom and democracy in our land, we will remain committed to the ideals outlined in the Freedom Charter, of which Raymond Suttner spoke."

3 to leave

consulate

Cape Times 12/12/82

— expect to be held

160 327 327 148

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The three opposition leaders in the British Consulate here will leave the building this afternoon — the 90th day of their sit-in — expecting to be welcomed by a large crowd of supporters ... and policemen waiting to arrest them.

The acting president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Dr Farouk Meer, announced late yesterday afternoon that the men would leave the consulate at 4.30pm.

The three men — United Democratic Front (UDF) president Mr Archie Gumede and NIC members Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David — occupied the consular offices in September. With them were three other NIC members — Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr George Sewpersadh and Mr M J Naidoo.

The latter three left the building on October 6 but were detained and appeared in court this week in connection with allegations of treason after all Section 28 detention notices were

withdrawn two days ago.

Dr Meer said that although no official notice had been given that the three men would be arrested as soon as they left the consulate, the police presence had been strengthened since Monday in the vicinity of the Barclays Bank building where the dissidents have been hiding.

Dr Meer said the three dissidents did not fear the consequences of their decision to leave the consulate.

"We know that a long and hard struggle awaits our people and we are prepared to play whatever role is necessary in that struggle."

A Foreign Office spokesman in London last night welcomed the fugitives' decision.

The Foreign Office said earlier yesterday it was confident the men would leave following discussions with them when the dissidents were told to quit immediately.

"We have always hoped that this difficult problem could be brought to an end by the three men leaving voluntarily. We are naturally glad that they have decided to do so," the spokesman said.

'Atrocities'

Their departure today will end a three-month diplomatic crisis which strained relations between London and Pretoria.

Dr Meer, reading from a statement signed by the fugitives, said they had entered the British consulate to focus attention on detention without trial and to expose to the world "the atrocities committed by the South African Government".

Further, they had done so to give Britain an opportunity to match "its verbal condemnation of detention without trial with effective and appropriate action".

It had successfully focused attention on detention without trial and had forced the government to withdraw all detention orders under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, they said.

'Ignominious role'

However, the men strongly criticized both the British and American governments

They referred to the "ignominious role" of the British Government, which had "clearly played a role supportive of the South African Government and acted in collusion with it".

Referring to the fact that six of their colleagues had been charged this week, they said the US policy of constructive engagement had succeeded in securing a treason trial which could carry the death penalty.

At the same press conference, UDF publicity

◆◆◆◆
To page 2



afternoon rush-hour traffic and will afford the three maximum publicity.

◆◆◆◆
From page 1



This could bring a tense ending to the sit-in and the NIC and UDF have appealed to police to be restrained.

secretary Mr Patrick 'Terror' Lekota said the release of detainees did not represent a change of heart by the South African Government.

"The small number of detainees that were released were obviously handpicked and selected to decorate the constructive-engagement policy."

The planned departure time from the consulate coincides with

The fugitives have asked the British authorities to permit the men to see their families and to permit a prayer meeting and press conference to be held in the building before they leave it.

The planned departure time from the consulate coincides with

Sent
13/12/84

SP men harassed us - Azapo

327

TWO executive members of the newly formed branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in Thokoza this week claimed they have been harassed by members of the Security Police at their homes.

According to the chairman of Azapo's East Rand branch, Mr Frans Pale, the two who were allegedly visited by members of the South African Security Police, on December 6, are Mr Mafatshe Mokoena, secretary of the region, and Mr Thabo Bodibe who is the treasurer. The Thokoza branch was formed about three weeks ago.

The public relations division of the South African Police in Pretoria yesterday said they could not comment on routine investigations performed by their members and therefore do not see their way clear to even enquire as to whether the allegation mentioned, is true or not.

The police said: "It is not the policy of the South African Police to harass people. We do, however, of necessity

regularly have to question people in the performance of our duties. Should anyone believe that the police have acted unlawfully in the execution of this function, they may submit affidavits to their nearest police station, whereafter their complaints will receive the necessary attention."

Abhor

The region issued a statement saying: "We abhor the action of the Security Police aimed at our members. We are moving towards Azania and there is nothing that can stop us, and that includes the senseless harassment from the police. We appeal to our members to remain vigilant and dedicated to the noble task of liberating our motherland."

According to Azapo, Mr Mokoena was visited by four black security policemen who wanted him to provide them with addresses of all members of the branch's new executive. Mr Bodibe was said to have been out when his home was visited, but his family said they were told to advise him to stay out of the organisation.

Rifkind: Why did charges take so long?

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The British Government has expressed concern that it has taken three months to bring charges of treason against fugitives who took shelter in its Durban Consulate on September 13 this year.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, British Foreign Office Minister responsible for Africa, told the Cape Times in an exclusive interview last night that while he welcomed the lifting of detention orders on 11 South Africans he was concerned that the charges of treason brought against six of them were "fairly serious".

Noting the wide definition of treason in South African law, Mr Rifkind said: "The question must be asked why — in the case of those in the consulate — could they (the charges) not have been brought three months ago. They have been in the consulate for three months and have not been able to commit an offence in that time. It would obviously have been in everyone's interest if they could have been brought at the very beginning of the whole episode."

He said the British Government's position had taken into account all along that the men in the consulate had made clear that they would be happy to leave if they were charged with specific offences and allowed to defend themselves in court.

Coventry Four pose a problem

Answering questions in the House of Commons earlier yesterday, Mr Rifkind broke the news to the British parliament that the remaining three fugitives had quit and said this "removes a difficult problem and will improve our ability to make representations to the South African Government on matters of concern".

He was not aware at the time of his announcement that two of the three — Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Paul David — had been arrested.

Speaking in an interview later, Mr Rifkind told me that the South African Government's non-return of the "Coventry Four" continued to pose a "very serious problem" in bilateral relations.

"Clearly assurances by the South African Government can no longer be relied upon to the extent that might have been thought possible," he said.

"In future if the South African Government hopes for action based on its assurances it is unlikely to be thought by others to be a sufficient basis for any decision that might be taken.

"We continue to emphasize to the South African Government that there is no justification for their failure to honour a pledge to return the Coventry Four . . . and we still hope that it may examine the damage being done to its international relations by a failure to honour a pledge and may still redeem the pledge," Mr Rifkind said.

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THE PRESS

327 Fm 14/12/84
Investigating Heard

Police spokesman Colonel Vic Haynes has confirmed that a docket has been opened and investigations are proceeding against the *Cape Times* for an alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act. The case arises out of an article which quoted listed ex-editor Donald Woods (*Leaders* December 7).

The file has already been sent to Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, but a Ministry spokesman says Le Grange sent it back to the Commissioner of Police. Investigations will continue, says Haynes, after which the docket will be referred to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to prosecute the newspaper's editor, Tony Heard.

The probe arises out of the publication by the Saan-owned newspaper of a summarised version of the Donald Woods-Dennis Worrall debate at Cambridge University. Heard says he ran the article as a matter of public information and in the light of the statement by Worrall, Pretoria's ambassador to London, that SA has a free press.

The next move is up to government — and is keenly awaited by foreign embassies in Pretoria. The prosecution of a leading editor could further damage SA's image. Officials at SA House in London are report-

ed to be relieved that no action has been taken to date. Action against Heard would place Worrall in an extremely embarrassing position.

Care Times 14/12/84

Bungled bid to intercept BBC mail in SWA

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK. — The South African security police have requested the Postmaster-General of SWA to intercept all mail addressed to and sent by the BBC's SWA/Namibian correspondent, Ms Gwen Lister.

But in what is seen as the security bungle of the decade, they sent the letter requesting the interception... to Ms Lister, former political editor of the Windhoek Observer.

The letter bears the SAP seal, the address of the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria, and, in capital letters at both the top and bottom of the form, the words "Uiters Geheim" (top secret).

The letter, which is in Afrikaans, is addressed to the "Postmaster General, Windhoek".

Printed across the top is "Application in terms of article 118A of Act 44/1958: Interception of postal articles".

The letter requests that from December 3 this year until June 2 next year, all Ms Lister's post be intercepted.

Printed in bold letters is the heading "Motivation: In the interests of State Security".

This is followed by the typed statement: "The abovementioned is a former reporter of the Windhoek Observer. She liaises regularly with prominent leadership figures in Swapo, an or-

ganization which has the purpose of overthrowing the present system in SWA by means of armed violence and to replace it with a Marxist-orientated system of government.

"Indications are that she still, by means of her contacts at the Windhoek Observer, advances Swapo's aims by providing propaganda material to her contacts."

The letter is signed by Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman.

"About a week ago, I spoke to the Assistant Postmaster, a Mr De Jager, about the fact that my post was disappearing.

"Mr De Jager said he would check out the matter, and when this letter arrived, I thought it was the reply. I opened it in all innocence, and there were three envelopes in an outer one, then a smaller one with red stars all over it, and then the letter to the Postmaster."

Mr De Jager could not be reached for comment last night, and there was no reply from the home of the Postmaster-General.

The chief of security police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said he had "no comment" to make.

When I read him the contents of the letter, his first reaction was: "You realize of course that that is a secret document."

UK hits back over Coventry 4

From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The British Government has confirmed that its vote on Thursday night for a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a ban on buying arms from South Africa was a protest against the non-return of the Coventry Four.

The resolution calling on all countries to stop buying arms from South Africa, which was carried unanimously in the Security Council, could strike a serious psychological blow to South Africa's expanding armaments export industry.

British Foreign Office sources confirmed yesterday that Britain's decision to support the UN resolution was a joint protest against apartheid and "signalled disapproval of the action of the South African Government in a recent relevant case" — an obvious reference to the decision not to return four senior Armscor officials facing arms-smuggling charges in Britain.

Although the new resolution is not mandatory — in the sense that the

1977 UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa is — it was described by an international expert on defence yesterday as a psychological blow to the expanding arms-export industry.

Mr Bob Furlong, editor of the authoritative International Defence Review, who has just returned from a visit to South Africa during which he met cabinet ministers and senior Armscor officials, said in a radio interview that South Africa's arms-export industry — which developed as a direct result of the UN arms embargo — was only just getting off the ground.

"This development will have a strong psychological effect. A loss of the majority of arms exports will have some effect but it will not destroy the South African arms industry," he said.

The British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, made it clear in an interview this week that Pretoria's breaking of a pledge to return the Coventry Four continued to pose a seri-

ous problem in bilateral relations and meant that South Africa's word could no longer be trusted in the same way as before the Coventry affair.

In London yesterday, the Anti-Apartheid Movement welcomed the decision to impose an embargo on arms exports from South Africa. And the movement criticized the British and US governments for repeatedly blocking such an embargo in the past.

The vote in the Security Council underlined the fact that it was only the British and US governments which "stand between the rest of the world and South Africa by blocking effective international action against apartheid," an AAM statement said.

One crucial UN General Assembly resolution, which was a joint initiative of Nordic and African countries and which called for a range of measures against South Africa, had been opposed by only two countries — Britain and the US.

'Devastating'

If the arms embargo on exports from South Africa was vigorously enforced, the statement said, the measure could have "devastating consequences" for the internal arms industry.

It points out that no countries other than the United States and the Soviet Union have the financial resources to produce a full range of armaments purely for internal use. The future economic viability of the South African arms industry was dependent on an export-led increase in the scale of production.

"South Africa has thus been engaged in a massive sales drive internationally," the statement said.

Court order on Kobese burial

By MONO BADELA

UITENHAGE—Magistrate M H Steyn has issued an order under the Internal Security Act placing restrictions on the funeral of Uitenhage petrol-bomb victim Leslie Kobese.

The funeral, which had been scheduled for tomorrow, may now only be held on a weekday between 8am and 4pm.

The order was served on Mr Kobese's mother, Lydia Kobese of Kwanobuhle, his brother, Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of SA national organiser Fikile Kobese and the funeral undertaker.

Mr Kobese, a Macwusa member, died in the Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth last Friday as a result of burns sustained in a petrol-bomb fire at his home in Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage.

Police have opened a docket for arson and are investigating.

Other restrictions on Mr Kobese's funeral are that the hearse must follow the shortest route from the undertakers to the church and then to the cemetery; that the body may only be transported in a mechanically driven vehicle and that there may not be a procession on foot.

No placards or posters may be exhibited and the funeral may not take the form of a political gathering.

Mr Kobese's elder brother, Richard, 23, miraculously escaped a serious injury, but injured his arm when trying to put out the fire.

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C.P.R.

16/12/84

19 YEAR ANG

Archbishop of the SA Conference bullet — a crackdown



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16/12/84

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City Press

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Black Christmas:

'Think of those who died'

327

C. Press
16/12/84



MANUEL

THE UNITED Democratic Front and other black organisations made a national call this week for people to observe "Black Christmas".

The UDF has appealed to people throughout the country to observe "Black Christmas" from December 16-26.

Speaking at a Press conference at Khotso House, Johannesburg UDF acting publicity secretary Trevor Manuel made a special appeal to people to avoid unnecessary expenditure on luxuries and surplus food.

UDF meeting banned

16/12/84

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C. Press

A UNITED Democratic Front protest meeting scheduled for Johannesburg last night was banned by Johannesburg acting chief magistrate George Schoeman late yesterday afternoon.

According to UDF publicity secretary Trevor Lekota, the meeting was to protest against this week's rearrest and re-charging of leading UDF leaders, including Archie Gumede and Paul David, who were arrested while they were leaving the British Consulate in Durban.

By KHULU SIBIYA

"We want to make an appeal to those involved in these gatherings to observe silence for at least 10 minutes to note the events presently taking place in our country," he said.

An appeal has also been made to churches to make a special note of detainees, the unemployed, those who gave their lives to the struggle and those dying of hunger in the homelands.

However, the UDF is not going to "crucify or use force" on people who ignore the call.

"Our intentions are to impose self-sacrifice in order to strengthen the solidarity and the unity of the people."

"It is therefore an attempt to win people onto the side of those committed to change."

He said voluntary participation was imperative, because coercion would be counter-productive.

Several meetings have been lined up this weekend to clarify how "Black Christmas" should be observed.



Judge Overturns ban on UDF's first Black Christmas meeting

574K 17/12/84 327

The United Democratic Front yesterday launched a successful bid to overturn a ban on its first Black Christmas meeting.

A Rand Supreme Court judge ruled that there was no reasonable foundation for the belief that the meeting would lead to violence or disruption of peace.

The UDF was represented in an urgent application before Mr Justice G Leveson by three leading members of Lawyers for Human Rights: national chairman Mr Jules Browde SC helped by Mr Gilbert Marcus and briefed by Mr Norman Manóim.

Mr Marcus and Mr Manóim are members of the Lawyers for Human Rights Witwatersrand committee.

It is believed to be the first successful action of its kind in the Transvaal, preceded only by an application brought by the UDF in the Cape some months ago.

The application argued that:

- The ban, imposed because acting Johannesburg magistrate Mr G J Schoeman had reason to apprehend the public peace would be seriously endangered by the meeting, had been made in ignorance of the United Democratic Front's arrangements to ensure good order.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In papers before the court Mr Popo Molefe, the UDF's general secretary, pointed out that the organisation had anticipated the ban because of similar action taken last week against the Transvaal Indian Congress.

It had therefore written to the magistrate outlining the measures to be taken to ensure an orderly meeting.

Mr Schoeman's order, however, pre-dated receipt of the letter by a day and therefore could not have taken account of the precautions, it was argued.

- The wording of the ban was confusing and seemed so wide as to prohibit a simple discussion on rent increases between two neighbours or a committee meeting of Opera-tion Hunger.

The banning notice applied to the December 16 meeting of the United Democratic Front at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto or any other gathering to commemorate or discuss the detention of persons related to the UDF and to other matters set out in a pamphlet advertising the

Black Christmas meeting.

The pamphlet, noted Mr Molefe, mentioned such diverse matters as increases in rents, bus fares and electricity as well as calling for sobriety during the festive season.

He added: "I respectfully submit that the wording of the prohibition is not only grammatically confusing but also so vague as to be incomprehensible to reasonable people."

- That the United Democratic Front had a demonstrable record of well-organised mass meetings attended by thousands which had concluded without incident of public disturbance. Meetings given as examples included 12 000 to 15 000 in Cape Town; 3 000 in Lenasia; 1 000 in Soweto; 5 000 in central Johannesburg.

In response Mr Schoeman, represented by Mr R Kruger SC and Mr J Coetzee, instructed by the State Attorney, placed an affidavit before the court.

It stated that his decision to ban the meeting had been based on Security Police information that other meetings at Regina Mundi had culminated in violence; and that the

United Democratic Front and several of its affiliates were props for the African National Congress which celebrated December 16 as Heroes' Day.

Mr Justice Levenson ruled that there was nothing in fact to show support for the ANC.

He ruled further that a ban on meetings in terms of the Internal Security Act was not a matter of discretion but should be founded on factors that could be reasonably objectively determined.

To infer from the evidence placed before Mr Schoeman by the police that the Black Christmas meeting was likely to lead to violence was to make a too tenuous link.

He further professed himself troubled by the wording of the notice, deeming it a frightening thought that any two people discussing a matter mentioned in the notice of meeting might find themselves in breach of the prohibition.

Mr Justice Leveson ruled that the ban on the meeting was invalid, that the organisers could proceed with the gathering and that the respondent pay the costs of the action.



Mr Popo Molefe.

5 PM 17/12/84

Lifting of UDF ban is welcomed

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The court order setting aside the ban on a United Democratic Front meeting at the weekend has been hailed as "a major success in the human rights struggle" by the UDF general secretary, Mr Popo Molefe.

A meeting to launch "Black Christmas" — a 10-day period of mourning for those who suffered in the disturbances of 1984 — was banned by a Johannesburg magistrate on Friday.

The prohibition was set aside yesterday by a Rand Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice G Leveson, just 90 minutes before the meeting at Soweto's Regina Mundi Church was originally scheduled to begin.

At such short notice turn-out for the meeting was poor and it was abandoned.

But at Tembisa, where there had been no threat of a ban, about 5 000 people packed a cinema auditorium for the UDF launch. The township has been the centre of turmoil over the past four months.

● See Page 9, World section.

Judge lifts ban on UDF meeting

CADG Times 17/12/86

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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) won a last-minute legal battle yesterday to have the ban on a major meeting set aside — but it had to be called off when only a handful of people attended.

All the UDF's weekend meetings in the Johannesburg district were banned on Friday by the city's acting Chief Magistrate, Mr George Schoeman, in terms of the Internal Security Act.

In his prohibition order, Mr Schoeman said he had "reason to apprehend that the public

peace will be seriously endangered" by a planned UDF rally at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto, "or any other gathering" called to discuss a wide range of issues set out in the notice.

But the ban was set aside after an urgent application yesterday at the home of Mr Justice G Leveson.

'Black Christmas'

However, only about 20 people turned up at the church, where the UDF was to have launched its "Black Christmas" campaign.

UDF officials attributed the poor attendance to the lack of time they had to pass the word that the ban had been lifted.

News of the ban was widely reported in newspapers on Saturday and on SABC TV and radio.

In an interview at Regina Mundi yesterday, a UDF official, Mr Amos Msondo, said a "Black Christmas" had been decided on following the widespread unrest during the year.

Many trade unions and civic and political organisations had decided that there was no cause to celebrate.

Legal team

"We do not say people must not buy food and other household necessities, but ask them to refrain from unnecessary spending and lavish merry-making," he said.

"We make this call because so many people lost their jobs, and some their homes and even their lives."

Earlier, the UDF's le-

gal team, headed by Mr Jules Browde SC, and Mr Gilbert Marcus, argued before Mr Justice Leveson that:

● There was good reason to believe the meetings would not disturb public peace.

● The banning order was grammatically confusing and incomprehensible to an ordinary person.

In anticipation of a ban on its meetings, the UDF delivered a letter to Mr Schoeman on Friday assuring him that special precautions would be taken to ensure good order at the meeting and requesting in the event of a ban the opportunity to put a counter argument.

In an affidavit yesterday, Mr Schoeman said he had carefully considered the information at his disposal before issuing the banning order.

An affidavit was also submitted from a Lieutenant Kritzinger of the security police who said the UDF and its affiliates, including the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), were "props" for the African National Congress.

Meetings by the UDF yesterday would have commemorated December 16 as Hero's Day, which had been designated as such by the ANC, he said.

The general secretary of the UDF, Mr Popo Molefe, said the setting aside of the ban was "certainly a major success for human rights in South Africa".

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Protests over SP raid on TV newsmen

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

YESTERDAY'S Security Police raid on the Johannesburg offices of Independent Television News (ITN), a British news agency, brought a protest to the South African Embassy in London and strong reaction from journalists' associations.

Plainclothes police searched the ITN offices in Wynberg, Johannesburg, for two hours yesterday and took with them 33 video cassettes relating to the United Democratic Front, recent township protests and the recent campaign against the tricameral elections.

They had a warrant authorising them to take cassettes "which may afford evidence of the commission of an offence or suspicion of the commission of an offence". The offence was not stipulated.

An ITN spokesman said he believed it was a "regular police seizure, probably relating to the coming treason trial (of UDF leaders)".

ITN viewed it as a "gross violation of journalistic protection and a violation of the privilege between journalists and members of the public".

ITN had complained to the South African Embassy in London and directly to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria and was expected to feature its protest on its newscast last night.

The raided offices were also used by the American ABC network and much of the confiscated material was needed for future documentaries, the spokesman said.

Yesterday's raid follows similar raids on independent media organisations last

month, the detention of photographer Mr Kelwyn Prakassim, the confiscation of video material from two overseas television agencies at a funeral and the subpoenas served on 14 local journalists in recent weeks.

The Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa (FCA) and the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) also protested strongly against the raid.

The FCA said "Such intrusion into journalistic files extends the pattern of harassment against reporters that has developed in South Africa in recent months.

"Regardless of the legality of the police action, the raid breaks widely established conventions respecting material gathered by reporters in the normal course of their duties.

"Coercion of reporters and their material into the service of police investigations makes it more difficult for impartial journalists to work in South Africa, and diminishes Press freedom."

It added that some of the confiscated cassettes dealt with events two years ago, suggesting that the raid was "a fishing expedition on the part of policemen who did not know specifically what they were looking for".

SASJ president, Ms Pat Sidley, said this action "confirms our belief that the police and the Government wish to stop all honest and open reporting of events in this country by trying to use journalists as part of their information-gathering process.

"We cannot stress strongly enough that these moves represent the death of a free Press which the Government prided itself was the most free in Africa."

STAR 20/12/84

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Police return 31 of the 33 seized videotapes to ITN

Security Police officers who raided the Wynberg, Johannesburg office of a British television news agency, Independent Television News (ITN), today returned all but two of the 33 video cassettes they removed.

A spokesman for ITN said today that one of the cassettes contained an interview with Mrs Ela Ramgobin, the granddaughter of India's Mahatma Gandhi, and an official of the anti-Government Natal India Congress.

The other was a preview of the Indian election for the new constitution earlier this year. This had been produced by a crew sent out from Britain by commercial television's Channel Four network.

All the tapes taken by the police in the raid yesterday were news items of events in South Africa this year, he said.

The ITN spokesman said that this was the first time in ITN's history that one of its offices — including those in East European countries — had been raided

by State security police.

The Star Bureau reports from London that the British Foreign Office is seeking an urgent explanation from South Africa for the raid.

A British Government spokesman said last night that the South African charge d'affaires in London, Mr L H Evans, was summoned to the Foreign Office immediately after the news of the raid.

'VIOLATION'

An ITN spokesman said a letter would be delivered to the South African Embassy protesting against the raid and the seizing of cassettes.

In Johannesburg, the raid has been denounced by members of the agency as "a gross violation of journalistic protection".

Thirty-three 20-minute videotapes — featuring interviews with representatives of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and footage of the Sharpeville unrest — were seized in terms of sec-

tions 20 and 21 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The tapes were taken from the studio library of Mr Keith Shaw, a film producer contracted to ITN. He said later: "The raid is a violation of the privilege between journalists and the public involved."

He was particularly worried that the films would be used against the people appearing in the videos. "I do not think the raid was a vendetta directed towards ITN itself, but believe the tapes will be used for pending treason trials of various opposition leaders."

The police took two hours to select the tapes, which included documentaries on the Indian elections, the University of the Witwatersrand boycotts, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac), the Sharpeville unrest, and all ANC-labelled recordings.

The South African Police have given no official reasons for the raid.

Mandela rejects deal for release report

Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela has spurned a deal for his release offered by Transkei President Kaiser Matanzima, says the Afrikaans morning newspaper, *Beeld*.

The offer of release to an independent homeland reportedly also affects other ANC life-prisoners, presumably including Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

Beeld reports it has a copy of the "sharply worded" letter of refusal from Mandela to President Matanzima. It says the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, has refused permission for it to disclose the contents of the letter and would not comment on the release offer.

UNAWARE

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the wife of Walter Sisulu, said this morning she was unaware that any release offer had been made to her husband. She had received no communication from lawyers or homeland authorities.

"But my son is visiting his father in Cape Town. He may return with the news," she said.

Reports of Mandela's rejection of the homeland release offer come as no surprise. Similar offers by President Matanzima have been made in the past and ANC leaders have rejected them unequivocally.

SPURNED

The last initiative of the kind was taken by President Matanzima in March this year. It became known that Mandela and Sisulu had spurned the deal because they rejected the homeland system and desired unconditional freedom for all political prisoners — not release with heavy restrictions for a few.

The present offer, although put by President Matanzima, is understood to have been made by heads of several independent homelands. In a build-up to the move, *Beeld* claims, Mrs Winnie Mandela, Nelson's wife, met President Matanzima in Umtata a week ago — before a Christmas visit to her husband in Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town.

Teargas fired at Kobese funeral

327
C.P.W

UTENHAGE police fired teargas this week as a massive crowd of over 5 000 buried KwaNobuhle trade unionist Leslie Kobese who died after his home was petrol-bombed earlier this month. The police had escorted the cortege to the cemetery after the five-hour funeral service at the Old Apostolic Church, 10km away. Eight anti-riot trucks and two armoured cars were stationed metres from where the services was held. The funeral attracted the biggest crowd ever to attend a service at Uitenhage. The service was interspersed by freedom songs and slogans. Speakers also called on Uitenhage residents to boycott businesses owned by KwaNobuhle Council members.



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UTENHAGE SV

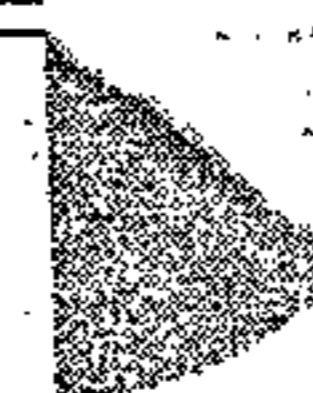
TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1985

JANUARY — JUNE



lis



Board is told book on unrest offered hope

Spw

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4/1/85

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

A black author's published account of the September unrest in Sebokeng exposed the futility of those who advocated violence and offered hope for better things, the Publications Appeal Board heard today.

Ravan Press was appealing against the banning of "The Third Day of September", the first work by Johannes Rantete (20), a factory worker's son.

The board had temporarily suspended the banning pending today's appeal.

Appearing for Ravan, Mr Gilbert Marcus said that far from justifying violence the booklet exposed the "horrific reality" of the riots.

"The unrest is described as horrible and the author movingly describes the death of a white child.

"The publication leaves the reader with a sense of futility and anger that events had been allowed to get out of control.

PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

Mr Marcus rejected the committee's findings that because the author's descriptions were couched in simple language the publication was written to sway an unsophisticated audience.

Most of what was in the booklet was already public knowledge, having appeared in national newspapers, he said.

Mr Marcus said it was vital that talent such as Mr Rantete's be fostered.

Mr Riaan Jacobs, for the committee, said the publication glorified violence and it was undesirable for it to circulate to an unsophisticated audience.

The publication went further than fair comment and even accused the police of inflaming violence, he said.

Judgment has been reserved.

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Funeral of ex-ANC
woman on Monday

Post Reporter 11/1/85

A PROMINENT member of the community, Mrs Adelaide Mabuda, who was a committee member of the PE Women's Organisation and who served a prison sentence for ANC activities in the 1960s, is to be buried on Monday.

The funeral will be held in the Bantu Presbyterian Church, New Brighton, on Monday from 8am to noon. From there mourners will proceed to the Zwide Cemetery.

An all-night vigil will be held at 5082 Kwazakele on Sunday night.

Mrs Mabuda was to have been buried on Sunday, but a restriction order in terms of the Internal Security Act restricts the funeral service to a weekday.

Furore over allegations of Allan Boesak 'affair'

ALLEGATIONS that Dr Allan Boesak has been having an affair with Miss Di Scott of the SAC Council of Churches have caused a major upheaval.

Dr Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the most visible patron of the UDF, and one of Senator Edward Kennedy's hosts, has firmly denied the allegations.

The Commissioner of Police, General P. J. Coetzee, has denied that the SAP or the security po-

lice were involved in a smear campaign or had distributed pamphlets to discredit Dr Boesak.

He denied that the security police were involved in activities to slander any person, saying their activities and those of the SAP were determined by laws which were strictly adhered to.

This follows allegations contained in the original reports that the Security Police might be behind the spreading of pamphlets that contained the allegations about Dr Boesak.

The allegations that Dr Boe-

sak has been having an affair with Ms Scott for several months have drawn wide response.

Earlier Dr Boesak, approached for comment, at first declined to comment, saying it was beneath his dignity to say anything on the report or its source.

Pressed for a firm answer he firmly denied he was having an affair with Ms Scott, who toured with the Kennedy entourage.

Asked specifically whether it was true that he was having an affair with Miss Scott, he said:

"It is not true."

The World Alliance for Reformed Churches had no official comment when told of the allegations. But staff at the organization's headquarters in Geneva said the allegation was "crazy" and beyond belief.

In reply to the reaction to The Star's report yesterday, the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said last night: "We stand by the report in every respect, despite denials from all sides."

"We have our evidence, and so far as the allegations (and denials) of police involvement are

concerned we would welcome — indeed we urge — a proper judicial inquiry.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Dr Beyers Naude, said it was significant that the distribution of the smear pamphlet had coincided with the visit of Senator Edward Kennedy.

In a personal statement Dr Naude said he had been made aware of the rumours some time ago and had, as a close friend, conveyed them to Dr Boesak, his wife and Miss Scott.

FEDSAW (327)
PIONEER'S
FUNERAL
BANNED
13/1/85

THE weekend funeral for former political prisoner and Federation of SA Women activist Adelaide Mabuda has been banned.

Mrs Mabuda — who died in East London recently — can only be buried during the week, according to an order issued by PE Chief Magistrate J P Coetzee.

The order also stipulates that no placards and banners can be carried at the funeral and no-one can follow the procession on foot.

Mrs Mabuda served five years at Barberton prison during the 60s for African National Congress activities.

Reporter

in COURT

4/1/85
Mr Gary van Staden, political reporter of *The Star*, appeared briefly before a Johannesburg magistrate today, and was warned to appear again on March 1.

He is awaiting Supreme Court review of the validity of a subpoena issued to him in November in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr van Staden was first subpoenaed to answer questions about a meeting he attended on September 21 when members of the Vaal Civic Association issued a Press statement which was published in *The Star*. The subpoena was withdrawn.

A second subpoena was served, requiring him to testify about alleged contraventions of a different section of the Internal Security Act. Mr van Staden again appeared in December.

The magistrate agreed with a submission by defence counsel Mr Jules Browde SC that the magistrate could not decide on the points raised by the defence team and only the Supreme Court could decide on the subpoena's validity.

(327) (52) D. D. P. Hatch
15/1/85

Magistrate bans school meeting

FORT BEAUFORT —
A meeting of the Fort Beaufort Parents' Committee which was to be held yesterday evening at Lawson Senior Secondary School was banned by the chief magistrate, Mr J. van Zyl.

Mr L. M. Fani, a member of the executive committee of the Parents' Committee, said a notice was sent to the Parents' Committee yesterday morning informing it of the ban.

The notice gave no reasons for the prohibition of the meeting except to state that it had been banned in terms of

section 46 of Act 76 of 1982, Mr Fani said.

He said the committee would devise other means to defuse the situation in the township.

Mr Fani said schools were empty and delivery vans were not entering the townships.

Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said it was all quiet in the townships of his area yesterday. He attributed this to the rainy weather. The situation was still tense, he said. — DDR

CAP Tink 21/1/85

US author is held at airport

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Professor Gwendolen Carter, a distinguished United States author on Southern Africa and an expert on African affairs, was detained for two hours by security police at Jan Smuts Airport on Friday afternoon.

Professor Carter, of Indiana University flew into Jan Smuts from Durban and was immediately detained by security police, who searched her belongings.

Frequent visitor

It is understood that certain documents were confiscated.

Professor Carter yesterday declined to discuss the incident and a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate would also not comment.

Professor Carter is a frequent visitor to South Africa to update her knowledge of political developments in the sub-

continent. In the past she has three times been denied a visa by the South African Government — in 1966, 1974 and 1975.

She is the author of many controversial publications on political developments in South Africa and has met many South African political leaders during her visits, which date back to the 1950s.

It was her first stay in the 1950s, which provided the material for her widely acclaimed book "The Politics of Inequality — South Africa since 1948".

This was followed by a four-volume work entitled "From protest to challenge — a documentary history of African politics in South Africa 1882 to 1964".

She has been greeted in public by both ANC leader Nelson Mandela (during the Rivonia trial) and by the State President, Mr BJ Vorster, during the opening of Parliament in 1979.

MP hits at killing of UDF official

CAME TIMES 23/1/85

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By EBRAHIM MOOSA and STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

POLICE fired teargas at a crowd of 300 demonstrators yesterday afternoon in the black township of Beaufort West following the shooting of a United Democratic Front activist by police at his home there earlier in the day.

Mr William Kratshi, 25, an executive member of the UDF's rural committee, was shot dead in his home about 7.30am by policemen who were arresting him in connection with a stoning incident on Saturday night.

The shooting was condemned by Mr Anver Essop, MP in the House of Representatives for Nuweveld and executive member of the newly-formed Democratic Worker's Party (DWP). He called on the government to "urgently" launch a full-scale investigation.

According to Mr Essop,

he was summoned by Mr Kratshi's family about 8am. On arrival at the house, he found Mr Kratshi's body on the floor.

He said three policemen had apparently entered Mr Kratshi's home asking him to accompany them. Mr Kratshi, who was apparently feeding his son, had had a fork in his hand, Mr Essop said.

He had apparently asked the police to allow him to get dressed. Soon after, teargas had been fired into the house and while the occupants were fleeing a shot was fired, said Mr Essop.

Police denied that

teargas had been used

Major Eddie Snyman, police liaison officer for the South-Western Districts, said the shooting would be fully investigated, as were all shootings involving the police.

He confirmed that at 5.30pm yesterday police had ordered a crowd of 200 to 300 demonstrators to disperse. Five canisters of teargas had been fired when they refused.

Outlining the events which he said led up to the death of Mr Kratshi, Major Snyman said that on Saturday about 7.30pm, Constable P A de Villiers and Constable WJ Moody were on patrol in the township when a group of people dented the side of their van and shouted "political slogans".

The police had approached the group and Mr Kratshi had allegedly sworn at them. This resulted in a stone-throwing incident in which Constable De Villiers was struck on the head.

Bitten on back

About 7.30am yesterday, the two policemen, with a detective sergeant, had gone to Mr Kratshi's home to arrest him. As he was being led from the house, he allegedly bit Constable De Villiers twice on the back.

He had then jerked himself free and, using a fork, had stabbed the policeman in the back. Constable De Villiers drew his firearm and when Mr Kratshi allegedly charged at him, a shot was fired, hitting Mr Kratshi in the chest.

Major Snyman said the policeman's wounds were not serious.

you and the police

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SALDRU
SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC
U. C. T.

JOCK



Most people, when confronted by the police, are afraid and confused. This is because they do not know what the police are and are not allowed to do. The most important thing to remember when the police confront you is that they are not above the law. They have to act within the strict letter of the law. If they do not, they are sometimes committing an offence and you can charge them.

This pamphlet gives you a guide to the rights which you have when confronted by the police.

Identification

- A police officer must identify him/herself if asked to. You have a right to ask anyone who says they are a police officer to show you his/her identity card. On the police officer's card you will find his/her name, photograph and rank.
- A police officer in uniform can also be identified by his/her number which must be worn on their uniform.
- If there is no number (the police officer may be in plain clothes or the number may not be visible) and if the police officer refuses to show you his/her identity card, make sure you are able to identify them later by taking a good look at their features.
- You can report a police officer for refusing to show you his/her identity card and for not wearing his/her number if they are in uniform.

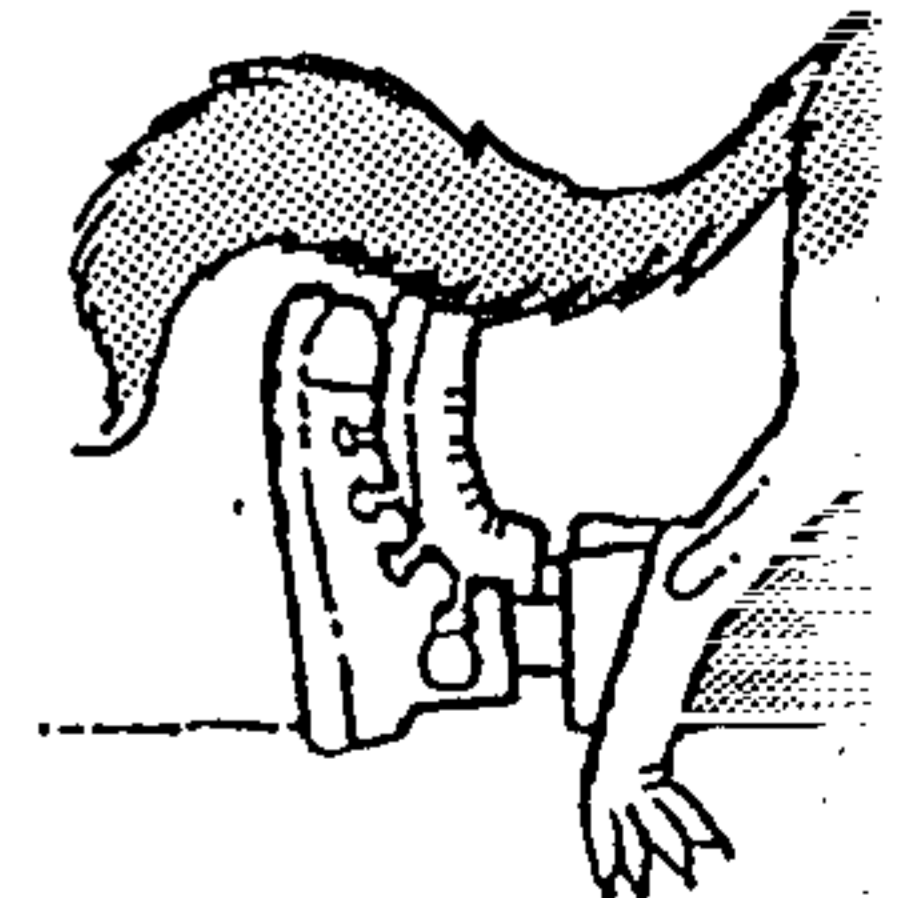
Questioning

- You are not obliged to give a police officer any information apart from your name and address. This is so even if you are arrested or detained. You cannot be charged for refusing to give a police officer any other information.
- If you refuse to give your name and address or if the police officer thinks you have given a false name or address, he/she can arrest you without a warrant for 12 hours or until he/she has checked that you have given the correct name and address.
- The only time you are obliged to answer questions is in front of a magistrate, after you have been summonsed by him/her to appear before him/her. You may still refuse to answer questions before a magistrate if you have a just excuse. In law a just excuse includes the fact that:
 - (a) You are mentally or physically incapable of answering the questions;
 - (b) The questions are about your husband or wife;
 - (c) The answers to the questions may incriminate you.

If you refuse to answer the questions because the answers may incriminate you, the magistrate may tell you that if you answer the questions honestly and frankly you will not be prosecuted for that offence. If he/she does this and you still refuse to answer, he/she can sentence you to a jail term not longer than two years (if the offence is a criminal one) or not longer than five years (if it is a political offence). If the answers to the questions are still needed after this time and you still refuse to answer, you can be jailed again.

Search

- A police officer may only search your person, premises or motor car:
 - (a) If he/she has a search warrant.
 - (i) This is a piece of paper signed and stamped by a magistrate or a Justice of the Peace.
 - (ii) The warrant must name the person, premises, place or vehicle to be searched.
 - (iii) The articles to be searched for must be described accurately in the warrant. The police officer may only take those articles named in the warrant.
 - (iv) A warrant allowing a general search for unspecified articles is unlawful and ineffective.
 - (v) A police officer with a search warrant must search you or your premises during the day unless the warrant specifically allows him/her to conduct the search at night.
 - (vi) The police officer must hand you a copy of the search warrant if you ask for it.
 - (b) If you have been arrested, then the police officer can search your person without a warrant and take any articles found on you.
 - (c) If you consent to the search, then you may be searched without a warrant.
 - (d) If the police officer believes that a search warrant would be issued to him/her and that the delay in obtaining the warrant would defeat the object of the search, then he/she may search you without a warrant. In order for the search, in these circumstances, to be lawful, the police officer must suspect that there are articles in your possession which have been used to commit an offence, or which can be used in evidence in a court case related to an offence which has been committed or which could be used to commit an offence.
 - (e) At a roadblock. The police do not have to have a reason or a search warrant to stop and search you at a roadblock
- Any search must be conducted in a decent and orderly way
- A woman may only be searched by a woman police officer
- A police officer must give you a receipt for any articles taken away.



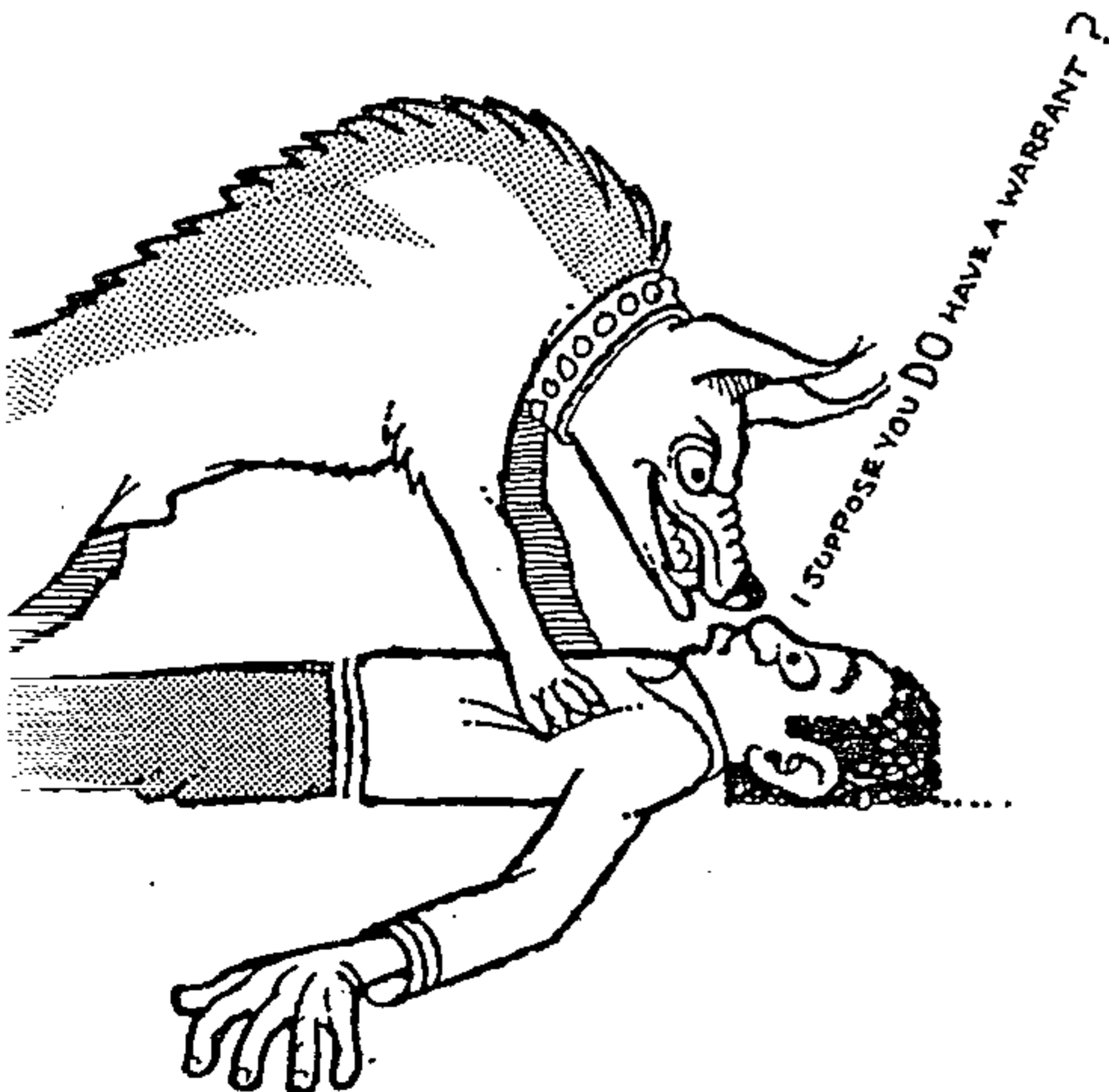
JOCK

Entry onto Premises

* A police officer may only enter premises:

- (a) If he/she has a search warrant.
- (b) If you consent to the search.
- (c) If the police officer reasonably believes that a search warrant would be issued to him/her and the delay in obtaining the warrant would defeat the object of the search. Again, in order for the entry to be lawful in these circumstances, he/she must suspect that the articles referred to under SEARCH (d) are on the premises.
- (d) A police officer may enter premises without a warrant if he/she suspects that a person who can give him/her information connected with an offence, is on the premises. In these circumstances, the police officer is not entitled to take any articles but may only question the person and take a statement. REMEMBER, THOUGH, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AND MAKE A STATEMENT. If the premises are a private dwelling (a flat or a house), then the police officer may only enter with the permission of the occupier of the premises.

* Before a police officer enters a premises, whether he has a warrant or not, he/she must demand permission to enter in a voice loud enough for you to hear and must tell you why he/she wishes to enter. If, AFTER HE/SHE HAS DONE THIS, you refuse to allow him/her to enter, the police officer may then use force to gain entry.



A police officer may only take those articles mentioned in the warrant...

Use of Force

* The police officer can only use force to arrest you if you resist arrest - if you try to run away or fight back. But he/she can only use as much force as is needed to arrest you. If he/she uses any more than necessary for an arrest, then you can charge the police officer for assault and you can also sue him/her for any damage done to you.

* A police officer can only kill you if:

- (a) He/she has good reason to believe that you are guilty of a serious offence AND
- (b) He/she has tried to arrest you by other means and has failed. So, if, for example, you are running away from the police officer, he/she must first ask you to stop, warn you that he/she is going to shoot, fire a shot in the air. These actions on the part of the police officer indicate that he/she tried other means first to arrest you. Only then would he/she be allowed to shoot you. If the police officer did not try other means to arrest you first, then your family can charge the police officer with murder and sue the police officer as well.

Arrest and Detention

WITH A WARRANT

*A police officer can arrest you if he/she has a warrant issued by a judge, magistrate or police officer above the rank of warrant-officer.

*A police officer can arrest you if he/she has a warrant issued by the attorney-general. In this case, the warrant is issued because the attorney-general believes you are likely to give evidence for the State in criminal proceedings.

*A police officer can arrest you if he/she has a warrant signed by the Minister of Law and Order. In this case, the warrant is issued because the Minister believes you take part in activities which are a danger to the security of the State or because he thinks you are a "terrorist". The law does not say exactly what you have to do to be a "terrorist". It could mean anything.

*When you are arrested ask the police officer if you are being arrested under a warrant and ask for a copy of the warrant. This will help you to find out why you are being arrested and whether, in fact, you are the correct person named in the warrant.

WITHOUT A WARRANT

*A police officer may arrest you if he/she actually sees you committing an offence. It is not enough if he/she is told by someone else that you have committed an offence.

*If the police officer reasonably suspects (in other words he/she must have good reason for the suspicion) that you have committed a serious crime (like murder, robbery, rape, theft or sabotage), then he/she may arrest you without a warrant. In these circumstances the police officer must tell you why he/she is arresting you.

*If a police officer thinks you are contributing towards unrest or a disturbance, he/she can arrest you without a warrant.

Under Arrest

*While you are under arrest or in detention the police may not assault you. If they do, you can charge them after you are released.

*Unless you have been charged or arrested for committing an offence, the police may not take your fingerprints, palmprints or footprints.

*Unless you are under arrest, the police may not:

- (a) Force you to have a blood test. If you are under arrest, only a doctor, and not the police, can take a blood sample from you.
- (b) Take your photograph.
- (c) Examine your body. If you are under arrest and are a woman, only another woman may examine your body.

*If you are arrested or detained under a Section which allows you to see a lawyer, you must ask the police at once to let you see a lawyer. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you must ask the police to contact the Legal Aid Board who will get a lawyer for you. If the police do not allow you to see a lawyer, they are breaking the law. If you appear in court and still do not have a lawyer, ask the magistrate for one. **THE POLICE AND THE MAGISTRATE WILL NOT AUTOMATICALLY GIVE YOU A LAWYER - YOU MUST ASK FOR ONE.**

LENGTH OF ARREST OR DETENTION

*It is very important to find out from the police officer arresting you under which Act you are being arrested. This will determine your rights after you have been arrested - the time you will have to spend in jail and whether you are allowed to see a lawyer and your family.

*If the police officer says you are being arrested in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act for an offence, then

(a) You are allowed to see a lawyer.

(b) You must be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours of your arrest. If the 48 hours expires on a weekend or on a public holiday, then you must be taken to court the next day.

*If the police officer says you are detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, then it is important to find out under which Section of that Act you are being held. The police can hold you under four different sections:

Section 31: Reason for Detention: The police think you could be a state witness
Access to a Lawyer: No
Length of time you can be held: Six months unless someone is charged and you are the state witness. In this case you must be released at the end of the case.

Section 50: Reason for Detention: The police think you are causing a riot or public disturbance
Access to Lawyer: Yes
Length of time you can be held: 48 hours unless the police have the signed permission of a magistrate. If they have this signed permission, then you must be released after 14 days. In order to detain you further, they must do so under a different section.

Section 29: Reason for Detention: A lieutenant-colonel or a police officer of a higher rank can detain you if he/she thinks you are involved in any activity concerned with "terrorism".
Access to a lawyer: No. But you can write to the Minister of Law and Order every day to ask for your release and every month the police must tell the Minister why you are being held and the Minister must give his permission for you to be kept in detention.
Length of time you can be held: The police can detain you for as long as they like.

Section 28: Reason for Detention: The police think you are a danger to the security of the country.
Access to a Lawyer: Yes, but only to help you prepare a statement to the Board of Review to ask it to consider letting you go free.
Length of time you can be held: For as long as the police like.

Ban on T B Davie lecture lifted

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
The Publications Appeal Board has suspended the ban on the text of the 26th T B Davie Memorial Lecture, entitled "The Freedom Charter — The People's Charter in the Nineteen-Eighties."

The suspension of the ban, means the text can now be published and distributed, until the appeal is heard in Pretoria.

The lecture was delivered by Mr Raymond Suttner at the University of Cape Town in September last year.

Mr Suttner is a senior lecturer in the Department of Law at the University of Witwatersrand, and was released from jail in May 1983 after serving 7½ years after his conviction under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The text was declared

"undesirable" by a committee of the Directorate of Publications and was banned for importation and distribution.

UCT subsequently appealed against the banning, and the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr Kobus van Rooyen suspended the banning.

The date of the appeal has not yet been set.

The director of the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town, Professor A Coetzee, said yesterday that within a week of the banning of published material, the directorate had the right to decide whether to lodge an appeal.

The lecture was banned by a committee of the directorate, which often imposes bannings, ignoring the guidelines laid down by the Appeal Board, a legal source said.

SAP colonels involved in 'dirty tricks' plan

25/1/85 Star (25)
327 (H)

Two Security Branch colonels have admitted that they were involved not only in surveillance, but in a pamphlet and tape campaign to discredit Dr Boesak recently.

The colonels, during their unexpected admission, implicated two other senior Security Police officers by name and rank.

Their admissions were made to a reporter investigating the pamphlet and a witness called in to arrange a meeting with police before publication.

The Star today publishes more details in the hope that this will provide sufficient grounds for a full judicial inquiry into all aspects of security operations.

Reform of "the administration of justice as safeguarded by the courts" is one of the six principles to which the six biggest employer organisations in South Africa have committed themselves.

Questions have been raised about the system of holding people without trial. The adequacy of control and discipline of secret police surveillance is also being questioned in various quarters.

Some of the evidence which *The Star* is prepared to put before a proper judicial inquiry into administration of justice includes:

- The names of two colonels who claimed to have fed the newspapers with anonymous smear pamphlets, plus accurate details, plus tape-recordings.
- The names of an even more senior official and of an investigating officer.
- The full details and circumstances of the casual admissions by the police.
- Additional evidence outside of the meeting with the colonels in their own office.

Sworn affidavits have been lodged with *The Star's* lawyers. The testimony comes from the reporter who asked for a meeting with the Security Police to confront them with her evidence of their involvement, and from the chief crime reporter, who was not concerned with the investigation but accompanied the reporter to police headquarters

as a matter of course.

The reporters were startled that the colonels seemed so confident of their situation that they admitted their involvement. The policemen volunteered detail which must only have come from those who "planted" pamphlets and other material on a number of newspapers.

The colonels said they would deny everything if *The Star* published this information. They appeared pleased with their successful detection and their smear campaign, and seemed confident that no newspaper would report their part in the Boesak affair.

There was no suggestion of apprehension that any disciplinary action might follow, or that anything they were doing would be construed as illegal.

The Star called for a full-scale inquiry into Security Police methods when it first published its own findings on the spreading rumours of an affair between Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Miss Di Scott, an official of the South African Council of Churches. The investigation into the pamphlet confirmed the rumours. But it also uncovered evidence of Security Police involvement.

In publishing some details of the Boesak affair, *The Star* accused the Security Branch of "dirty tricks" and of being responsible for the spreading rumours and smear campaign.

NO REACTION

Since then, apart from a general denial, there has been no reaction from the authorities.

The Star has direct knowledge of another case in which there was clear evidence of illegal activities by security policemen. And there are also lists of suspicions and allegations which should justify a judicial commission examination so that those suspicions which are identified as unfounded can be eliminated once and for all.

- Let Parliament monitor phone taps, bugging and solitary imprisonment — Editorial on Page 10.

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Boesak and security police: Call for inquiry

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A call for parliamentary control of telephone tapping and "bugging" was made today when allegations about the Security Police were published by The Star.

It was also suggested that a judicial commission inquire into the proposal of South Africa's six largest employer organisations for "legislative reform to restore administration of justice to the courts".

In an editorial accompanying a report on the alleged involvement of colonels not only in surveillance, but in a pamphlet and tape campaign to discredit Dr Allan Boesak, The Star added: "A Government that promises clean administration cannot afford to have some of its people indulging in 'dirty tricks'. It is time Law and Order put its house in order.

"Should not Parliament be furnished with details and statistics of all decisions taken in the previous six months to tap phones and "bug" citizens? Should MPs not be officially informed of the circumstances of every man held incommunicado without access to the courts?

"Should not the courts be restored their proper and vital place in the administration of justice? This is precisely what the Associat-

ed Chambers of Commerce, Handelsinstituut, Seifsa, Nafcoc and the Chamber of Mines have pledged to the world that they will press for."

The Star reported that the two colonels, during their unexpected admission, implicated two other senior security police officers by name and rank.

Their admissions were made to a reporter investigating the pamphlet and a witness called in to arrange a meeting with police before publication.

The Star said it was publishing more details in the hope that this would provide sufficient grounds for a full judicial inquiry into all aspects of security operations.

Smear pamphlets

Some of the evidence which The Star said it was prepared to put before a proper judicial inquiry into administration of justice included the following:

- The names of two colonels, who claimed to have fed the newspapers with anonymous smear pamphlets, plus accurate details, plus tape-recordings.

- The names of an even more senior official and of an investigating officer.

- The full details and circumstances of the casual admissions by the police.

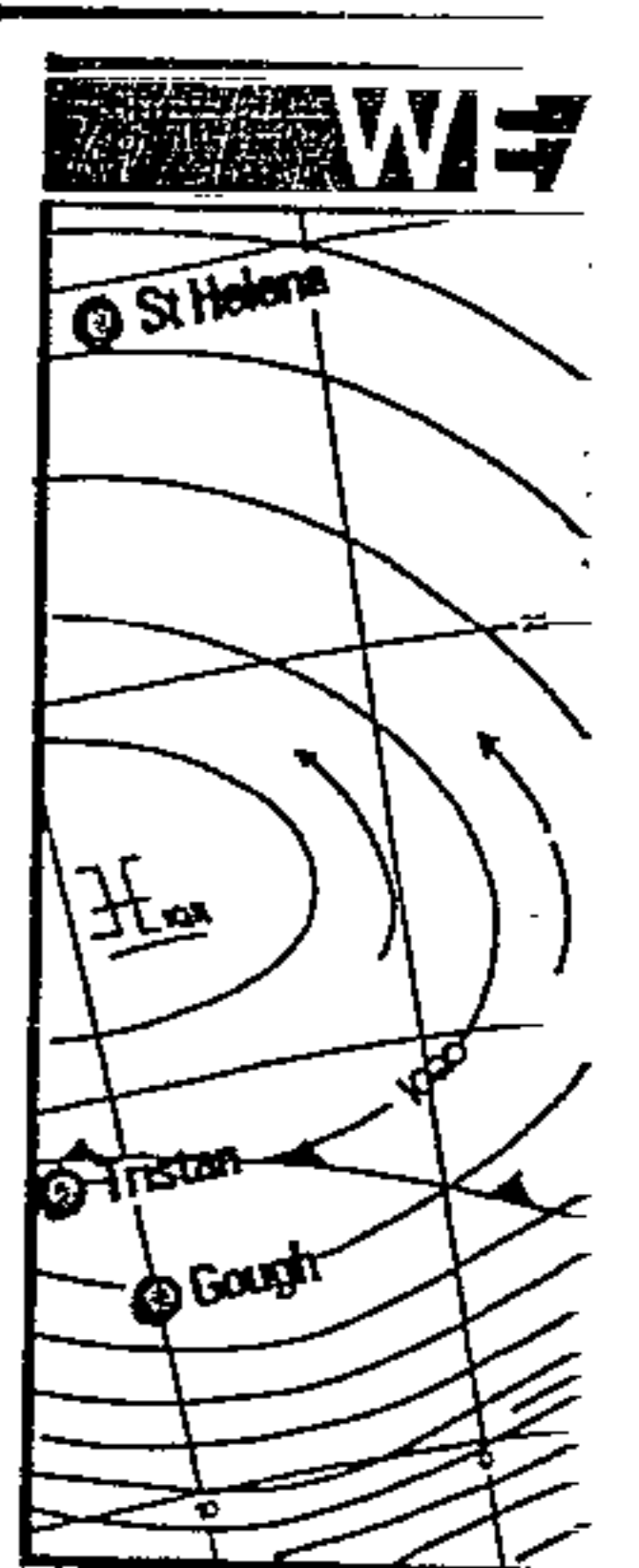
- Additional evidence outside of the meeting with the colonels in their own office.

Sworn affidavits have been lodged with The Star's lawyers. The testimony comes from the reporter who asked for a meeting with the Security Police to confront them with her evidence of their involvement, and from the chief crime reporter who was not concerned with the investigation, but accompanied the reporter to the police as a matter of course.

The colonels said they would deny everything if The Star published.

The Star called for a full-scale inquiry into Security Police methods when it first published its own findings on the spreading rumours of an affair between Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Miss Di Scott, an official of the South African Council of Churches.

It also uncovered evidence of Security Police involvement, it said. In publishing some details of the Boesak affair, The Star accused the Security Branch of "dirty tricks" and of being responsible for the spreading rumours and smear campaign.



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Today's sat

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'Police smear': Boesak speaks

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Allan Boesak spoke yesterday for the first time about reports that the South African security police were behind allegations that he is having an affair with a church worker, Ms Di Scott.

Dr Boesak, head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, gave his interview after the Star newspaper claimed yesterday that two police colonels had admitted to a campaign to discredit the church leader.

The Star said that two security branch colonels had admitted to a reporter that they were involved not only in surveillance, but in a pamphlet and tape campaign to discredit Dr Boesak.

Admissions

The colonels implicated two other senior security police officers by name and rank.

Their admissions were made to the reporter investigating the pamphlet and to a witness called in

to arrange a meeting with the police.

The reporter had asked for a meeting with the security police to confront them with her evidence of their involvement. She was accompanied by the Star's chief crime reporter and both have made sworn statements on the alleged admissions.

The reporters were startled that the colonels seemed so confident of their situation that they admitted their involvement.

They had said they would deny everything if the Star published this information.

Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said last night she would raise the matter during the No Confidence Debate in Parliament next week.

Inquiry

Mrs Suzman said she would be asking the Minister of Justice to appoint a judicial inquiry to investigate reports that the security branch was behind the "very unsavoury business".

Dr Boesak will meet with the council of the ANC Sending Kerk tonight to discuss allegations that he was having an affair with Ms Scott.

Dr Boesak, who has denied having the affair, refused again yesterday to speak about it.

"I wasn't prepared to comment at all before I had spoken to my church council."

However, Dr Boesak said: "We have been adamant from the very beginning that this was a smear campaign and that, somehow, the security police had been involved. I am not surprised at all that this is coming to light."


'Decency'

"I cannot say more than that at this stage. I will make a statement at a time when I am ready—possibly after the meeting."

"I am speaking to you now because the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times are the two newspapers that have treated this matter with decency," he said.

The Commissioner of the South African Police, General PJ Coetzee, said in a statement last night that he would take up with the South African Media Council a report in the Star newspaper yesterday saying two members of the security police were involved in attempts to discredit Dr Boesak.

He repeated a previous statement that the SAP "was not involved in the so-called exposure of an affair between Dr Allan Boesak and Miss Di Scott". — Own Correspondent and Sapa

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AND HOME-BAKED
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CAPE TIMES 28/1/85

Church comes out in support of Boesak

Staff Reporter

DOCTOR Allan Boesak has won the support of his church council, which yesterday expressed faith in him after allegations that he was having an affair with a South African Council of Churches official, Ms Di Scott.

In a strongly-worded statement, the Bellville NG Sending Kerk upheld Dr Boesak's "integrity and credibility".

The statement, read to his congregation yesterday by the chairman of the church council, the Rev Martin Bosch, said:

"At an extraordinary meeting of the church council held on Saturday, January 26, 1985, the council noted the allegations against Dr Allan Boesak. It is clear to the council that these are part of a smear campaign of the worst kind.

"The council has no reason to doubt the integrity and credibility of



Dr Allan Boesak

Dr Boesak. The origin of the allegations is so dubious, and the motives so transparent, that the church is surprised at the publicity surrounding the matter."

The council met Dr Boesak on Saturday night to discuss the allegations.

Meanwhile the South African Police have described as "blatant lies" the report in the Star in Johannesburg that two security police officers

had admitted involvement in the smear campaign. However, the Star has said it is confident of the report's accuracy.

The Star named Colonel Chris Scholtz and Lieutenant-Colonel Piet du Toit, as having been involved in the "dirty tricks" campaign to discredit Dr Boesak.

The police have announced that they will lodge a complaint with the South African Media Council — a move welcomed by the editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson.

Dr Boesak's supporters, including a group of clergymen, community leaders and activists, have formed a group to counter the smear campaign against him.

A member of the support committee said Dr Boesak would make a full public statement on the allegations at a mass meeting in Mitchells Plain on February 9.

TORY peer

CALLS FOR SA to free Mandela

2011-2
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From JOUBERT MALHERBE

LONDON. — A leading Conservative peer in Britain has called for the immediate and unconditional release of the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

Lord Nicholas Bethell, a member of the European Parliament and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's sub-committee on human rights, said the life sentence imposed on Mandela and his ANC comrades in 1964 was "completely out of proportion with the acts they committed".

Interview

Lord Bethell had the first "world exclusive" press interview with Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison last Monday. The interview was splashed over two pages yesterday in the popular Fleet Street newspaper The Mail on Sunday.

The newspaper, in its editorial, also called for Mandela's immediate release.

Speaking from his home yesterday, Lord Bethell said Mandela's continued incarceration was the focal point of world wrath against South Africa.

Mandela's release would help those in the international community who were attempting to lessen South Africa's isolation.

'Vibrant'

Lord Bethell said Mandela's imprisonment was a basic miscarriage of justice.

He said he had found Mandela in a positive frame of mind and Lord Bethell said the ANC leader remained vibrant, authoritative and determined, in spite of his 21 years of imprisonment.

He said the interview was an "exhilarating experience" and he was impressed by Mandela's inner strength and his character. Mandela always seemed to be the

most senior man in the company, he said.

The interview was arranged after Lord Bethell had written to Dr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in Britain, in his capacity of the then chairman of the human rights sub-committee at the European Parliament.

Lord Bethell said Mandela's case aroused considerable public interest and was often mentioned in the European Parliament.

He also said there was concern over the conditions of Mandela's imprisonment, adding that he wanted to ascertain the truth about his position. After two months he was given permission for the interview.

He described Mandela's conditions at Pollsmoor Prison as "generally satisfactory", adding that this was confirmed by the Red Cross in Geneva and by Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman.

Although a prison officer was present during the entire interview, Lord Bethell said they were free to discuss anything, including politics.

"I could not detect that Mandela was holding back at all and I think he welcomed the opportunity to get his views on record," he said.

Letter

However, Mandela was not allowed to sign a letter accepting his nomination as Rector of the Edinburgh University. But Lord Bethell said he would write to the university informing them that Mandela had agreed to accept the honour.

Lord Bethell criticized the following restrictions on Mandela

● Letters Mandela

wrote to congratulate Bishop Desmond Tutu on the Nobel Peace Prize and to his brother-in-law in the Transkei were blocked.

● Mandela should be permitted more contact with other prisoners at Pollsmoor, not just his political comrades.

● He should be allowed to see more of the outside world. At present his part of the prison is surrounded by high white walls.

● Lord Bethell said there were big pot plants in an L-shaped courtyard outside Mandela's cell, but there was no grass.

Has radio

Mandela was permitted to have an FM radio. He received South African newspapers and magazines and he also received some international publications, Lord Bethell said.

He said it was his impression that Mandela still supported the armed struggle, but only against the symbols of apartheid.

Car-bomb

Mandela had been saddened by the car-bomb in Pretoria in May 1983 in which a number of civilians had died, he said.

Lord Bethell said he was principally opposed to apartheid. It would be difficult to find a way of bringing blacks into the political process while people like Mandela "and his friends" were kept behind bars.

Mandela should be released unconditionally — "it won't work to confine him, because he won't obey such an order," Lord Bethell said.

Boesak to speak on 'smear campaign'

AR645

28/1/85

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28
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DR Allan Boesak will make a full public statement about the alleged "smear campaign" against him when he returns from the United States.

A member of the Ecumenical Support Committee said although Dr Boesak was "reluctant to speak on the matter" he would make a statement on February 9 at the Rocklands Civic Centre in Mitchell's Plain.

The statement would be a culmination of the support campaign which would ask organisations and churches to sign a declaration to "record their anger and indignation" at the attempt to smear and discredit Dr Boesak as a reputable church and community leader.

The committee's aim was to "pledge support and solidarity for him and for the position he holds not only locally and nationally, but also internationally".

The church council of Bellville Sendingkerk, served by Dr Boesak, has rejected as a "smear campaign of the worst kind" allegations of an affair between Dr Boesak and a youth worker of the South African Council of Churches.

"Dirty tricks"

The church council decision read: "The meeting took note of the alleged rumours in connection with Dr Boesak. It is clear to the church council that we are dealing with a smear campaign of the worst kind.

"The church council has no reason to doubt the integrity and the credibility of Dr Boesak.

"The origin of the rumours is so doubtful — the nameless pamphlet — and the motives are so transparent that the church council is surprised at the publicity given to them."

● The editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said he would be happy to test allegations about police "dirty tricks" before the Media Council, but the newspaper also sought a wider inquiry.

This was said in a reply to a police statement which described as "blatant lies" the newspaper's report of security police involvement in the affair.

The police announced they would lodge a complaint with the Media Council about last week's report which, they said, probably referred to a conversation on January 9, between Mr Mike Cohen and Miss Chris Steyn, of the Star, and Colonel Chris Scholtz and Lieutenant-Colonel Piet du Toit, of the security branch.

"The two members of the security branch describe the Star's version of the interview as blatant lies," the statement said.

Mr Tyson said: "We welcome — we seek — a Media Council hearing, for we are confident of the accuracy of our reports.

"Our report that two colonels were involved in the incident is not the only allegation of 'dirty tricks'. There are others, some of which we have direct knowledge of. The whole system needs examination and perhaps upgrading.

"Is there sufficient control of phone-tapping and "bugging"? Should not Parliament or some responsible independent body be kept informed, at least of the statistics?

"More important, should not the courts be made responsible for monitoring every case of every person held incommunicado, even where there is no charge and no evidence?

"Solutions have to be found which allow security police to do their job, and at the same time to be accountable to their country," he said. — Staff Reporters and Sapa.

Boesak to speak on 'smear campaign'

ARG45
28/1/85
2030 327

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CAPL TIA IS 31/1/83

Boesak affair was 'ignored'

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, told Parliament yesterday the security police had uncovered — and then ignored — an illicit affair between Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Ms Di Scott, a youth worker for the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

But he denied allegations by a Johannesburg newspaper that the security police were responsible for an anonymous smear campaign disclosing the affair.

Treason

The security police, he said, were responsible for internal security and the actions of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the SACC were relevant in this respect.

Certain office-bearers in the UDF had been charged with treason and others were active in recent unrest.

"It speaks for itself that members and office-bearers of this organization would receive the attention of the security branch," said Mr Le Grange.

Dr Boesak was a patron of the UDF and vice-president of the SACC and Ms Scott was a youth

organizer in the SACC. "In the course of their duties the security branch established that Dr Boesak and Ms Scott met secretly at hotels and when it became clear that this was simply an extra-marital affair no further attention was paid to the meetings.

"It became clear to the police during the investigations that they were dealing with an 'open secret' in certain circles, journalists, church circles and the SACC among others," he said.

Mr Le Grange recalled that Dr Beyers Naude, the SACC secretary, had said in a press statement that he had spoken to Dr Boesak and Ms Scott and other family members about the matter.

'Flagrant lie'

The Star of Johannesburg had reported that two colonels of the security police had admitted to two of the newspaper's journalists that they had been involved in the smear campaign against Dr Boesak.

"The two officers describe the Star report of the conversation as a flagrant lie and the Commissioner of Police had issued a denial to the press and indicated that the matter would be referred to the Media Council."

Parliament and Politics

CAPE Times 31/1/85
Le Grange kills
'old ANC story'
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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday quashed current speculation that the government was considering releasing the jailed African National Con-

gress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly, Mr Le Grange said calls to free Mandela were "an old ANC story".

The Progressive Federal Party MP for

Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, had been misleading when she said during the debate on Tuesday that Mandela indicated in a recent interview with a British peer that he was prepared to call a truce and talk to the government if the ANC was unbanned, he said.

Mr Le Grange said the peer, Lord Nicholas Bethell, had written in an article published soon after the interview that Mandela still supported the armed struggle and it was for that reason that Amnesty International would not campaign for his release.

Legalize

Lord Bethell wrote that Mandela's attitude and lack of repentance made a bad impression on the South African parole board, Mr Le Grange said.

He also wrote that Mandela was adamant that the government had first to legalize the ANC and start negotiations before the organization's operations would be halted.

On Tuesday, Mrs Suzman said Mandela told Lord Bethell that he was prepared to call a truce and negotiate with the government if the ANC was unbanned.

There has been strong speculation recently that the government might be considering releasing Mandela or easing his terms of imprisonment.

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — The mail-monitoring case against Miss Gwen Lister, a Windhoek freelance journalist, has been dropped.

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Tielman Louw, refused to press charges in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts against Miss Lister, a spokesman for his office said yesterday.

Miss Lister was scheduled to appear in court here yesterday in a trial arising from newspaper reports that an official police application to the Post Office to monitor her mail had accidentally been posted to her address last month.

The charging of Miss Lister prompted an outcry from several civil-rights groups abroad as well as from within Southern Africa.

Police cell

Miss Lister, a part-time correspondent for the BBC's Africa Service, spent a weekend in a police cell last month after news reports were published about the mail-monitoring bungle.

She was released on R500 bail and had to report to the Windhoek police twice a week.

Several Windhoek-based journalists were named as State witnesses and at least one refused to give a statement to the police about the reports.

But yesterday the Attorney-General's office said all charges against Miss Lister were being dropped "and all activity concerning the case is at an end".

"Overjoyed"

Miss Lister said she was "overjoyed" at the news.

The Council of Churches in SWA/Namibia yesterday issued a statement condemning the trial of Miss Lister, before it became known that the charges were being dropped.

The case against Miss Lister was brought because police believed she had opened a letter not addressed to her personally and that she had communicated the contents of the police application to other journalists.

● The United Nations Council for Namibia issued a statement in New York yesterday strongly condemning the trial, before news of the new move became known, Sapa reports.

The council charged that the action taken against Miss Lister was "clearly politically motivated and designed to still the voice of an independent and courageous journalist".

Police PO blunder: Charges dropped

From PETER HONEY

RC645
3/1/85



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Miss Gwen Lister



MR Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader, is unlikely to accept President P W Botha's release offer unless the ANC is legalised.

This was the impression in political circles today following Mr Botha's statement in Parliament yesterday that the Government would consider the release of Mr Mandela provided he unconditionally rejects violence as a political instrument.

A source close to Mr Mandela today also pointed out that he had consistently maintained that, unless the ANC was legalised, what the movement calls its "armed struggle" would continue.

In Government circles, too, there were doubts about whether Mr Mandela would accept the President's condition.

Offer to ANC

He will not be willing to cut himself off from the ANC by accepting conditions for his own release.

On the other hand, the Government recently made an offer to the ANC that it would be willing to talk if it abandoned violence as a policy.

Nationalist politicians pointed out today that a recent article by Lord Nicholas Bethel on a visit to Mr Mandela gave the impression that Mr Mandela still supported the "armed struggle".

According to that article, which was published in a British newspaper, that was why the human rights organisation Amnesty would not campaign for his release.

But there has also been a suggestion that he would be willing to have the ANC call a truce while it was negotiating with the Government.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has said that Mr Botha's speech would be relayed to Mr Mandela and others in jail.

Cause of violence

When questioned by Mrs Helen Suzman MP in the Assembly yesterday Mr Botha said his offer could be extended to certain other political prisoners.

She said: "It should be understood that South Africa has much to gain if Mandela is free. It would remove a major rallying point against this country."

Mrs Suzman said that some of the other prisoners she had in mind to be covered by Mr Botha's offer were a number sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 at the Rivonia sabotage trial, such as Dennis Goldberg, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, A Kathrada and Raymond Mhlaba.

Others sentenced to life at that trial were Elias Matsaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, welcomed Mr Botha's announcement.

He said: "This is a far more reasonable and tolerant attitude than has been the case before. The final choice as to what Mr Mandela should do about this offer is, of course, his own."

"It is significant that the offer is extended to other so-called political prisoners as well. I believe it would be appropriate for the State President to apply this approach to banned individuals and organisations such as the ANC and PAC.

"If this is combined with a clear programme of action to dismantle apartheid and discrimination, I believe the climate for the politics of negotiation rather than confrontation and violence will improve dramatically."

Mr Allen Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, welcomed the move but said it was regrettable to note from the President's announcement that Mr Mandela was apparently still committed to violence.

Meanwhile, the United States has expressed the hope that the South African Government will engage in a dialogue with the ANC.

Mandela unlikely to accept PW offer

AR6US 1/2/85
By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent
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CAPE Times

2/2/85

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UDF man buried in quiet funeral

By PETER DENNEHY

THE funeral of Mr Mandlenkosi William Kratshi, 25, the Beaufort West UDF youth leader shot by police who tried to arrest him, went ahead yesterday morning in a ceremony marked by discipline and restraint.

The UDF and apparently the entire black community of Beaufort West decided on Thursday to comply with all the provisions of an order by a magistrate, which prohibited freedom songs, banners and speeches and effectively restricting the crowd to fewer than 300.

"The people decided to plan the ceremony as a peaceful one, and the word went out that most would have to stay indoors," said the Rev Paul Oliver of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who conducted the service in the tiny church.

Yet the service was an emotional one, and an exhortation by one of the church deacons that "no-

body must cry" could not be obeyed by several people who sobbed uncontrollably through most of the service.

Pall-bearers raised their fists briefly as they carried the coffin out of the church. Everyone climbed into 27 waiting vehicles, which included a bus the family had hired and several bak- kies and kombis.

At the dusty graveyard beside the township, a brief but moving ceremony was held and hymns were sung.

Several vehicles of the police reaction unit were parked discreetly at various vantage points, all several hundred metres away.

Major Eddie Snyman, police liaison officer for the Southern Cape, confirmed that police had been there in force, and had kept at a distance to ensure the maintenance of law and order without interfering with the funeral.

"It went off without incident," he said.

Botha's offer likely to cover 7 Rivonia men

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The government is not saying which jailed ANC leaders other than Nelson Mandela would receive their offer of conditional freedom.

However, it is believed the offer will include at least the seven men jailed with Mandela in the famous Rivonia trial.

When Mr P.W. Botha, the State President, made the offer in Parliament on Thursday, he said it applied to the other ANC leaders as well, but did not specify which.

Spokesmen for the State President, the Department of Justice and the SA Prison Services were unable to say which other prisoners were included in the offer.

Helen Suzman

However, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on Law and Order, who originally asked Mr Botha in Parliament if the offer applied to the other ANC leaders, said yesterday that she thought it included at the very minimum those jailed with Mandela.

This would include:

- Walter Sisulu, originally from the Transkei and a former secretary-general of the ANC. Sisulu was a key leader of the ANC in the late 1940s and 1950s, who like Mandela shifted from being a firm "Africanist"

and anti-communist to a major proponent of broad political unity. He is 73 years old.

Oldest at 74

- Govan Mbeki, also a former member of the Umkonto we Sizwe high command, is at 74 the oldest of the Rivonia trialists. His health is reported to be uncertain.

- Denis Goldberg, 51, who was the only white convicted in the Rivonia trial and a member of the Umkonto high command.

Ahmed Kathrada

- Ahmed Kathrada, 54, who played an important role in the Defiance Campaign of 1952. He served an earlier sentence and a banning order before going underground to join Umkonto and being arrested at Rivonia.

- Elias Motsoaledi, 60, was a trade unionist who served briefly as chairman of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

- Andrew Mlangeni, 58, a former ANC regional secretary. At the Rivonia trial he admitted to carrying messages for Umkonto, but denied being a member.

- Ramond Mhlaba, 64, from Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape. He was an active trade unionist and a member of the Communist Party.

- Mandela — anti-apartheid symbol, page 9

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Rector calls on Sendingskerk churches to support Boesak

News 5/2/85

Staff Reporter

THE rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, has called on Ned Gerel Sendingskerk congregations to send petitions to the Moderature, showing members' true feelings about the Boesak affair.

Professor van der Ross, a member of the Wynberg congregation of the Sendingskerk, asks that congregations circulate five points round which petitions could be drawn up — asking, among other things, that Dr Allan Boesak be supported in "Christian charity".

The call is in the wake of allegations that Dr Boesak, Sendingskerk clergyman and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was involved in an extra-marital affair with SA Council of

Churches employee Miss Di Scott and follows the launching of a pro-Boesak support campaign in the Western Cape at the weekend.

Writing as a lifelong member of the Sendingskerk, Professor van der Ross said he believed moral values were "essentially based on the relationship between the individual believer and God" and that the believer should reconcile matters within his own conscience.

The five points he wants circulated among congregations are:

- Let us not be tempted to point the finger of blame and to cast stones.
- Let us regard this matter as an opportunity to unite the entire church in an act of humble admission of our own sin and transgression.
- Let us see this as an opportunity not to denigrate oth-

ers, but to re-examine ourselves and to re-dedicate ourselves to submission to the law of God and to upholding a moral order in relation to our fellow human beings.

● Let us call on the Sendingskerk and its respected councils to deal with this matter in this spirit and, whereas our brother has brought great honour to our church, let us similarly support him in "Christian charity".

● Let us pray and deliberate with the sole purpose of enriching the human spirit by our participation in the love of God.

If members signed petitions supporting these points and they were sent to the Moderature, it would become aware of the "sincere feelings of church members as to the true meaning and importance of this matter".

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Sowetan 7/2/85 (327)

KAC members claims SB harassment

SEVERAL members of the Katlehong Action Committee claim they are being harassed and threatened with detention by members of the Security Police.

"They claim the harassment started last week after the Security Branch had warned them to stop calling public meetings in the township.

Among those claiming harassment are Mr John Mphule the chairman, and his deputy Mr Isaac Setoabe.

Lt T F Jefferson, a spokesman for the public relations division of the South African Police in Pretoria said "Police do not harass people but maintain law and order. If members of the organisation claim they are being harassed by the police they should go to

SOWETAN REPORTER

the nearby police station, and report the matter for investigation."

Mr Setoabe said the police have visited him, Mr Mphule and other members of the committee on several occasions since last week, warning them to stop calling public meetings and "inciting" people to be against members of the Katlehong Town Council.

Fighting

He said: "We will not allow the police or any-

body to intimidate us. We will continue fighting for the rights of the residents in the township." The committee played a major role in forcing the council to suspend increased rent and service charges in the area three weeks back. The new tariffs were introduced on January 1.

The Council had increased site rent by R4, the electricity master-plan levy "for the electrification of the township", by R6 and business sites rents from R44 to R107.

Beseiged by laws which restrict who may and who may not be quoted in terms of the country's security laws, South African newspapers walk a daily legal tightrope. SHERYL RAINE reports on the effects of these laws on two ANC leaders — Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela.

The maze of laws which gags the ANC

Stan 9/2/85

Present leader of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo was quoted extensively on television and in all major newspapers this week even though he has been legally gagged in South Africa for years.

Because he is a listed person in terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Tambo, who lives in exile, may not ever be quoted unless special permission is granted by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

This week the Minister, for reasons best known to himself, gave that permission.

In contrast the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, presently serving a life sentence in Pollsmoor prison, MAY be quoted.

TWO LISTS

There are two lists of restricted people which newspapers consult almost daily.

The first includes a short list of people currently residing in the country who are banned under restriction orders which limit their movements and also silence them.

The second is one of listed communists and office-bearers of banned organisations stretching back decades and including some people who are dead and many others living abroad who may not be quoted, even after their deaths.

Apart from consulting these less than comprehensive lists and lawyers, newspapers tend to apply a rule of thumb: "When in doubt, leave it out."

It was only recently that newspapers and other media finally clarified Mandela's legal position and his right to be heard.

BY DEFAULT

Even now, authorities in neither the Department of Law and Order nor the Department of Justice are willing to go on record and state categorically that what he says may be published.

It appears that by default,

newspapers silenced Mandela for 17 years and four months longer than was stipulated in the letter of the law.

Mandela's is a complicated case involving a maze of security legislation. Five major acts, some of which have been incorporated into each other, must be scrutinised to explain how and why he was silenced and how he can now be quoted.

The acts include the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950,

the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960, the General Law Amendment Act of 1962, the Internal Security Act of 1982, and the Prisons Act of 1959.

Shortly before his imprisonment on November 7 1962, Mandela was prohibited for five years, in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, from attending gatherings.

From October 4 1962 to October 1 1967 it was unlawful, in terms of a clause in the General Law Amendment Act, to publish any speech, utterance, writing or statement by Mandela.

Because he was on Robben Island serving a life sentence when the prohibition expired, his banning order was not renewed. He could by law be quoted.

His name does not appear on a list of members of the Communist Party nor on any current Internal Security list of people who have been gagged.

It is interesting to note that he was also never listed as a member or active supporter of an unlawful organisation.

But the complex problem of quoting him does not end there.

Because he is a prisoner, permission must still be obtained from the Commissioner of Prisons, in writing, to publish any writing, statement, life story or biographical sketch concerning the offence which caused him to be jailed.

CONFUSING

Another factor involves the Unlawful Organisations Act (incorporated into the Internal Security Act). It is unlawful to promote a banned organisation.

The content of the ANC leader's speech must be carefully evaluated to ensure it does not promote the banned ANC.

Commenting on the confusing array of security laws, the head of the University of the Witwatersrand Law Faculty, Professor Johan van der Vyfer, said: "It is understandable and perhaps inevitable that in the present climate of security legislation, newspapers would end up unconsciously censoring themselves."

As of now, Mandela may be conditionally quoted — if his words filter out of his maximum security prison.

But it remains to be seen whether his name will appear on the consolidated list of silenced and restricted people being updated at present in terms of the Internal Security Act.

'We have a relationship'

Boesak

and Di

'very

close'

w/e ARGUS
9/2/85
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By PETER FABRICIUS, Weekend Argus Reporter

DR ALLAN Boesak today acknowledged he was having a "relationship" with Miss Di Scott, a church worker in the South African Council of Churches.

"I have notified my church that a relationship exists," Dr Boesak told about 2500 people in Rocklands Civic Centre, Mitchell's Plain.

"Miss Scott and I have been working very closely over the last few months. We have become very close and she has given me invaluable support.

"This is one of the most difficult moments of my life. I have wanted to speak to you because I believe I am accountable not to the Press or our enemies but to my church and my people."

Threatened

Dr Boesak launched an attack on his "church leaders" for their lack of support in the "very difficult" last 18 months. He said he had gone from crisis to crisis since the formation of the UDF.

He added: "In all these weeks and months of crisis and difficulty, even when my mother's life was threatened, I have never been called once by the leadership of my church and given support."

"There was never a single line in my church's newspaper to say let us pray for this man who is working so hard for the church."

He said that even now his church leaders were keeping "this filthy matter" on the front pages of the newspaper.

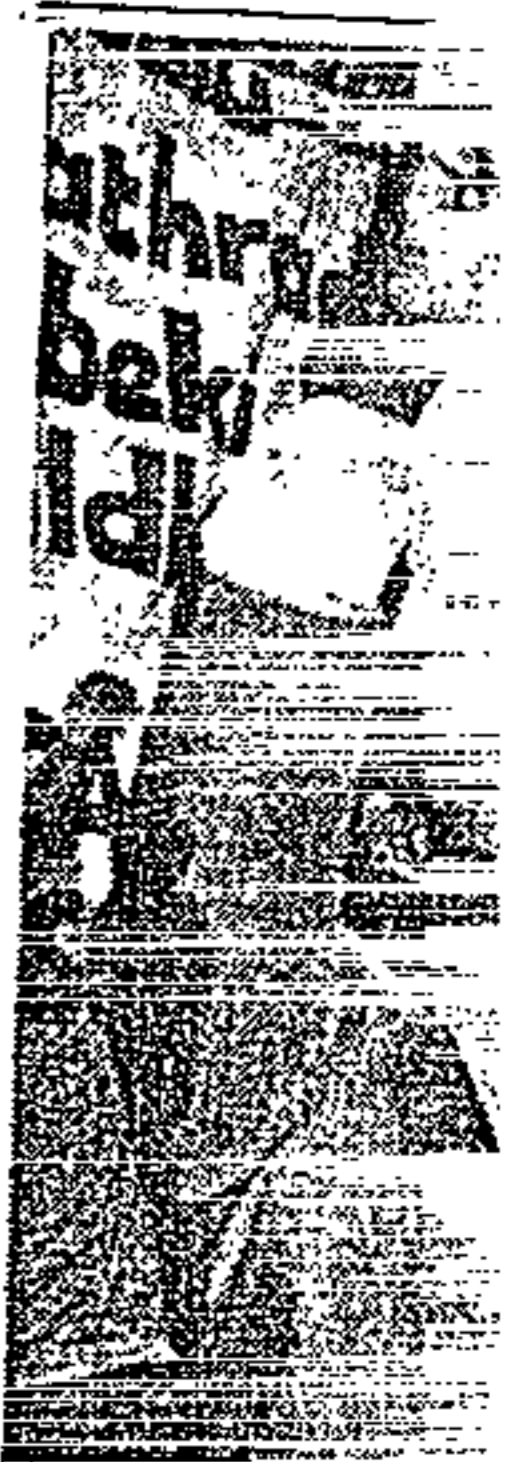
Suggested

Dr Boesak said this had caused him even greater distress than the way the story had originally been dragged through the Press.

Friends with the best intentions had suggested he leave the country after today's meeting.

"But I am not considering that for a moment. We have decided that there is no role for us in Europe or Great Britain or the United States. Our role is here in the Republic of South Africa.

(Turn to Page 3, col 8)



Dr Boesak at meeting at i Centre, :

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Nelson Mandela's full statement

JOHANNESBURG. — Nelson Mandela has responded to the conditional offer of freedom made in Parliament by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

The response was read on Mandela's behalf by his daughter Zinzi at a function in Jabulani, Soweto, yesterday:

"On Friday my mother and our attorney saw my father at Pollsmoor Prison to obtain his answer to Botha's offer of conditional release.

'Strangers'

"The prison authorities attempted to stop this statement being made but he would have none of this and made it clear that he would make the statement to you, the people.

"Strangers like Bethell from England and Professor Dash from the United States have in recent weeks been authorized by Pretoria to see my father without restriction, yet Pretoria cannot allow you, the people, to hear what he has to say directly. He should be here himself to tell you what he thinks of this statement by Botha. He is not allowed to do so. My mother, who also heard his words is also not allowed to speak to you today.

"My father and his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison send their greetings to you the freedom-loving people of this our tragic land, in the full confidence that you will carry on the struggle for freedom.

"He, with his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison send their very warmest greetings to Bishop Tutu. Bishop Tutu has made it clear to the world that the Nobel Peace Prize belongs to you who are the people. We salute him.

"My father and his

comrades at Pollsmoor Prison are grateful to the United Democratic Front who without hesitation made this venue available to them so that they could speak to you today.

"My father and his comrades wish to make this statement to you, the people, first. They are clear that they are accountable to you and to you alone, and that you should hear their views directly and not through others.

"My father speaks not only for himself and for his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison but he hopes he also speaks for all those in jail for their opposition to apartheid, for all those who are banished, for all those who are in exile, for all those who suffer under apartheid, for all those who are opponents of apartheid and for all those who are oppressed and exploited.

'Puppets'

"Throughout our struggle there have been puppets who have claimed to speak for you. They have made this claim, both here and abroad. They are of no consequence. My father and his colleagues will not be like them.

"My father says: I am a member of the African National Congress. I have always been a member of the African National Congress and I will remain a member of the African National Congress until the day I die. Oliver Tambo is much more than a brother to me. He is my greatest friend and comrade for nearly 50 years. If there is any one among you who cherishes my

freedom, Oliver Tambo cherishes it more, and I know that he would give his life to see me free. There is no difference between his views and mine.

"My father says: I am surprised at the conditions that the government wants to impose on me. I am not a violent man. My colleagues and I wrote in 1952 to Malan asking for a round-table conference to find a solution to the problems of our country, but that was ignored.

"When Strijdom was in power, we made the same offer. Again it was ignored.

Challenge

"When Verwoerd was in power we asked for a national convention for all the people in South Africa to decide on their future. This too was in vain.

"It was only then, when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us, that we turned to armed struggle.

"Let Botha show that he is different to Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd. Let him renounce violence. Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid.

"Let him unban the people's organization, the African National Congress.

"Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid.

"Let him guarantee free political activity so that the people may decide who will govern them.

"I cherish my own freedom dearly, but I care even more for your free-

dom. Too many have died since I went to prison. Too many have suffered for the love of freedom.

"I owe it to their widows, to their orphans, to their mothers and to their fathers who have grieved and wept for them. Not only I have suffered during these long, lonely, wasted years.

"I am not less life-loving than you are. But I cannot sell my birthright, nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free. I am in prison as the representative of the people and of your organization, the African National Congress, which was banned.

"What freedom am I being offered whilst the organization of the people remains banned? What freedom am I being offered when I may be arrested on a pass offence?

'What freedom?'

"What freedom am I being offered to live my life as a family with my dear wife, who remains in banishment in Brandfort?

"What freedom am I being offered when I must ask for permission to live in an urban area?

"What freedom am I being offered when I need a stamp in my pass to seek work?

"What freedom am I being offered when my very South African citizenship is not respected?

"Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. Herman Toivo ja Toivo, when freed, never gave any undertaking, nor was he called upon to do so.

"My father says: I cannot and will not give any undertaking, at a time, when I and you the people are not free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated. I will return." — Sapa

Boesak says that 'a relationship' existed

Cape Times

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11/2/85

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Council for Reformed Churches, ended weeks of speculation by admitting to allegations in an anonymous "smear campaign" that "a relationship" did exist between him and a SACC employee, Miss Di Scott.

Speaking at a special meeting convened by the Ecumenical Support Committee (ESC) in Mitchells Plain on Saturday, Dr Boesak attacked the government for resorting to a "dirty campaign".

He criticized the leadership of the NG Sendingkerk for allowing themselves to be "used as an agent of the smear campaign", adding that certain sections of the media had attempted to make sure that the campaign succeeded.

'Desperate'

"We are facing a very desperate government ... they know that their time is over. It is an illegitimate government which is resorting to tactics like these.

"In all these times of crisis not once have I been called by the leadership of my church and given one single word of support."

Dr Boesak told an audience of more than 3 500 people that Miss Scott had been an "invaluable support" to his work over the past 18 months. He refused to explain the nature of the "relationship", adding: "I shall in no way try to explain the meaning of this relationship."

Cheers

The whole episode, he said, "revealed once again the utterly sick society in which we live" where "human vulnerability" was used to "further the aims of repression".

The audience reaffirmed their support for Dr Boesak to the familiar cheers of "Boesak ... Boesak ..." during his



Dr Allan Boesak addresses a crowd of more than 3 500 supporters during a special meeting held at the Rocklands Civic Centre in Mitchells Plain on Saturday.

speech and as international and local messages of support were read out.

These included messages from the secretary of Lutheran World Ministers, the president of the Carnegie Corporation, the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the Western Province Council of Churches.

Dr Boesak said the government was concerned that the United Democratic Front and its supporters — "you the people" — were effective in making disinvestment a "far greater possibility in the United States".

'Growing'

The campaign was also growing in Europe after a new group called the Parliamentarians of Europe had indicated to him their support for disinvestment, he said.

The UDF national publicity secretary, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, said the key question was whether what Dr Boesak preached was "true or false".

"If Allan were to concede to the allegations made against him, the UDF must still be strengthened and the struggle against apartheid must continue to the very gates of Hell where it belongs."

The Rev Frank Chikane, director of the Institute for Contextual Theology, said that "if Christian values and Western civilization is what the government is, then we don't want these values".

'No comment'

"It is a shame on us that the preamble to the apartheid constitution talks about our God. I stand here accused of my church, my Christianity ... but I will not withdraw from the truth."

● A spokesman for the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk would not comment yesterday on the admission by Dr Boesak.

The Scriba of the NG Sendingkerk, Dr AJC Erwee, said the Church Moderation had decided at its last meeting not to comment on the situation for the time being.

FM 15/2/85
SUEING THE MINISTER

The National Union of Mineworkers (Num) has launched a campaign against the use of "police violence" during industrial unrest.

This week the union served letters of demand on the Minister of Law and Order on behalf of 164 workers who, it says, were injured as a result of police action during a legal strike at the President Brand and Western Holdings mines in September last year. According to the union's legal adviser, the claims range from R5 000 to R30 000.

The Minister has 30 days to decide whether to pay. If he refuses, summonses will be issued.

Says Num general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa: "We want to check the police as well as mine management from using violence against our members during peaceful industrial action. We want to send them a clear message that if they engage in such sinister activity they will have to be prepared to pay out thousands and millions in the end."

Blast exiles to flee Botswana

(11/11) (327) (2111)
W.S. / M.G.S. 16/2/88

Argus Foreign Service

GABORONE — Two South African exiles who narrowly escaped death in a bomb blast this week are to leave Botswana, the office of the Botswana President has disclosed here.

The bomb wrecked the exiles' home in a suburb of Gaborone early on Wednesday morning, but the two men escaped with minor injuries. Six other homes were damaged by the force of the blast.

The office of President Quett Masire said in a statement that Mr Nat Serache, a journalist, and Mr Gabriel Pule were seeking political asylum in another country. The country was not named, but is believed to be Zambia.

The President's office said the men had decided to leave Botswana quickly because to remain there would pose a "serious threat to their lives".

The statement said that Mr Pule had arrived in Gaborone from South Africa only the day before the bomb blast. He came to seek political asylum.

Mr Serache was formerly a journalist employed by the Rand Daily Mail before leaving South Africa at the time of the Soweto riots in 1976.

In its statement the office of the President expressed the "great concern of the Botswana Government at the attempt on the lives of two refugees and strongly condemns those responsible for this callous and treacherous act".

Meanwhile, police spent this week sifting through the wreckage of the house looking for fragments of the bomb. Police sources said a detonation cable had been found.

Immediately after the blast, in the small hours of Wednesday morning, police and army units sealed off main roads leading from the city but, so far, no arrests have been made.

The Botswana Government has not indicated where it thinks the men who planted the bomb came from but, privately, Government officials believe that the men came from over the border with either South Africa or Bophuthatswana.

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The hidden pitfalls of a self-defeating statute

LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, reviews the snares concealed in Section 27 (b) of the Police Act following the withdrawal yesterday of charges against Archbishop Denis Hurley under the Act

SECTION 27B of the Police Act seems quite harmless. But it has far-reaching implications, as proved by the charges against Archbishop Denis Hurley which were withdrawn this week. It is particularly troublesome to newspapers.

It was introduced in Parliament in March 1979 by then Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger who said the measure wasn't intended to curb Press freedom. "It is merely intended to prevent the publication of untrue statements relating to police action..."

The section reads: *Any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.*

It provides that prosecutions shall only be instituted on the written authority of the Attorney-General. It brought the Police Act into line with a similar section in the Prisons Act dating from 1959.

Opposing the bill on behalf of the PFP, Mrs Helen Suzman told Parliament: "I must say at once that we do not find this as innocuous a measure as the Honourable the Minister would have us believe... I put it to him that the police have a remedy anyway for untruths which are told about them... He has a vast battery of laws he can use against the Press."

Newspapers of all political persuasions opposed the measure, but it made little impression. The Government maintained there was no intention to curb reporting on police actions.

Protecting anybody against untruth is a laudable sentiment — one hard to



Archbishop Hurley

argue against, especially when relying on abstract principles like freedom of speech.

Consequently the Police Force and Prisons Department, both of which are involved with the public on wide and sensitive levels, acquired legal asylum far beyond that offered to other institutions or individuals.

To newspapers the threat of a R10 000 fine and/or a five-year jail sentence has turned the police into a high-risk area of reporting. Section 27B has proved a pistol against the head, with the assurance that the trigger won't be pulled unless only the truth is told about the police.

Newspapers often do not know what the truth is. They merely try to reflect as many sides to an issue as possible.

In the case of the police and the prisons department this might prove insufficient. So rather than venture available information in the hope that public airing might lead to exposure of the truth, the temptation might be to shut-up rather than risk the gun going off.

The section might even prevent information from reaching newspapers at all because people with legitimate grievances or important information might choose to remain silent for fear of section 27B.

It has implications for the two departments as well. They are shielded against democracy's conventional methods of scrutiny, and history abounds with examples of what fertile ground this offers for abuses. This in turn leads to suspicion and rumour.

The effect of the two sections is that newspapers dare not publish allegations about the two departments where these might prove incorrect. They risk prosecution even if they put the allegation to the authorities for comment.

The Prisons Department has made an arrangement permitting newspapers to publish allegations concerning prison matters, provided the department was given the opportunity to comment and such comments were published with suitable prominence.

The awesome legal trappings of Section 27B of the Police Act remain in full force. Its protective net covers "any action" by the police.

Criticism of the section has been answered by arguing that it applies only to untruths published where there were no "reasonable grounds" for believing in the truth of such allegations.

But what constitutes "reasonable grounds" has proved a minefield for newspapers, especially as the onus is on them to prove that such "reasonable grounds" in fact exist.

Border homes and offices raided but no

EAST LONDON — Homes and offices in various border towns were raided as part of a nation-wide swoop on the United Democratic Front yesterday. However, nobody was reported detained in the region, although numerous detentions were reported from other parts of the country.

One man was held briefly for questioning and then released, according to Mr Andrew Hendricks, regional UDF publicity secretary.

Mr Deacon Mathe had been visiting Mr Hendricks when the security police arrived with a search warrant at 5 am, Mr Hendricks said. After searching the house for about five hours, they had said they were taking Mr Mathe for identification purposes.

He had been released later, Mr Hendricks said. Police had also confiscated "most of my documents and notes on the UDF."

Fredericks, a member of the East London Friends of the UDF, were also searched, they said.

Miss Meyer said the police had been "incredibly thorough, looking in fridges, opening mattresses and checking behind photographs."

Mr D. Smoko, an official of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAWU), said the union's East London office had been searched for over six hours. "Many documents and minutes were confiscated," he said.

The union's offices in Grahamstown and Queenstown were also searched. Mr Shepherd Mayekiso, an organiser in Queenstown, said police had produced a search warrant which said they were seeking evidence for the trial of Mr Mewa Ramogobane and seven others in Pietermaritzburg for high treason.

Mr Mayekiso said police had requested those present not to leave the town without police permission, as affidavits on the material confiscated might be needed.

In Grahamstown, three houses were raided, as well as the campus office of the Black Students' Movement (BSM), and the residence room of Mr Thabiso Ratsomo, the BSM president.

Mr Roland White, Eastern Cape regional UDF treasurer, said police had confiscated four black refuse bags of material from his house.

Dr D. Henderson, the vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, confirmed university authorities had opened the BSM office for police.

"We aren't in a position to obstruct the police in their duties," Dr Henderson said.

He said, however, that if the police were "merely engaged in a fishing expedition, then they are exploiting their powers in a deplorable manner."

"If police had prior information that was highly likely to uncover illegal activities, they have to proceed in their duties," he added.

In East London, offices of the East London Youth Congress in St Johns Road, North End, were

searched.

The group's organiser, Mr Richard Klaas, said four security policemen arrived at about 11 am and searched the offices for two hours.

Seventeen documents were confiscated, including a file of letters, Release Mandela Campaign membership cards and handbooks for organisers of the UDF million signature campaign.

Receipts were issued, and he and another member present, Mr Pule Ralana, were subjected to a body search.

Another member in the office at the time, Miss Nombulelo Nxonki, was not searched.

Photographs of those present were taken, Mr Klaas said. He added members felt they were being harassed. They were a youth organisation which aimed to unite the youth regardless of colour, sex or religion. Security police have confirmed the searches. — DDR

(327) (327) (327) CAPE TIMES 20/2/85

Political parties condemn UDF raids

Political Reporter

THERE was widespread reaction denouncing yesterday's arrests and detentions of United Democratic Front (UDF) leaders and raids on the front's offices and affiliated bodies from most parliamentary political parties yesterday.

The strongest reaction came from the National People's Party's justice spokesman, Mr Ranji Nowbath, an NPP nominated member. He said that yesterday's raids indicated that the Minister of Law and Order intended to "terrorize people into submission".

Collecting evidence

"Arrests are taking the place of detentions," he said, making a demand for a comprehensive statement as to why these people were arrested and how long it would be before they stood trial. "Are we to understand that the security of the State is in jeopardy because of these 11 to 12 persons?"

Mr Mahmud Rajab, Solidarity MP for Springfield and Law and Order

spokesman, said he questioned why warrants of arrest had been issued for collecting evidence in the form of raids, which was contrary to the principle of South African law. Action should only be taken when there was a prima facie case.

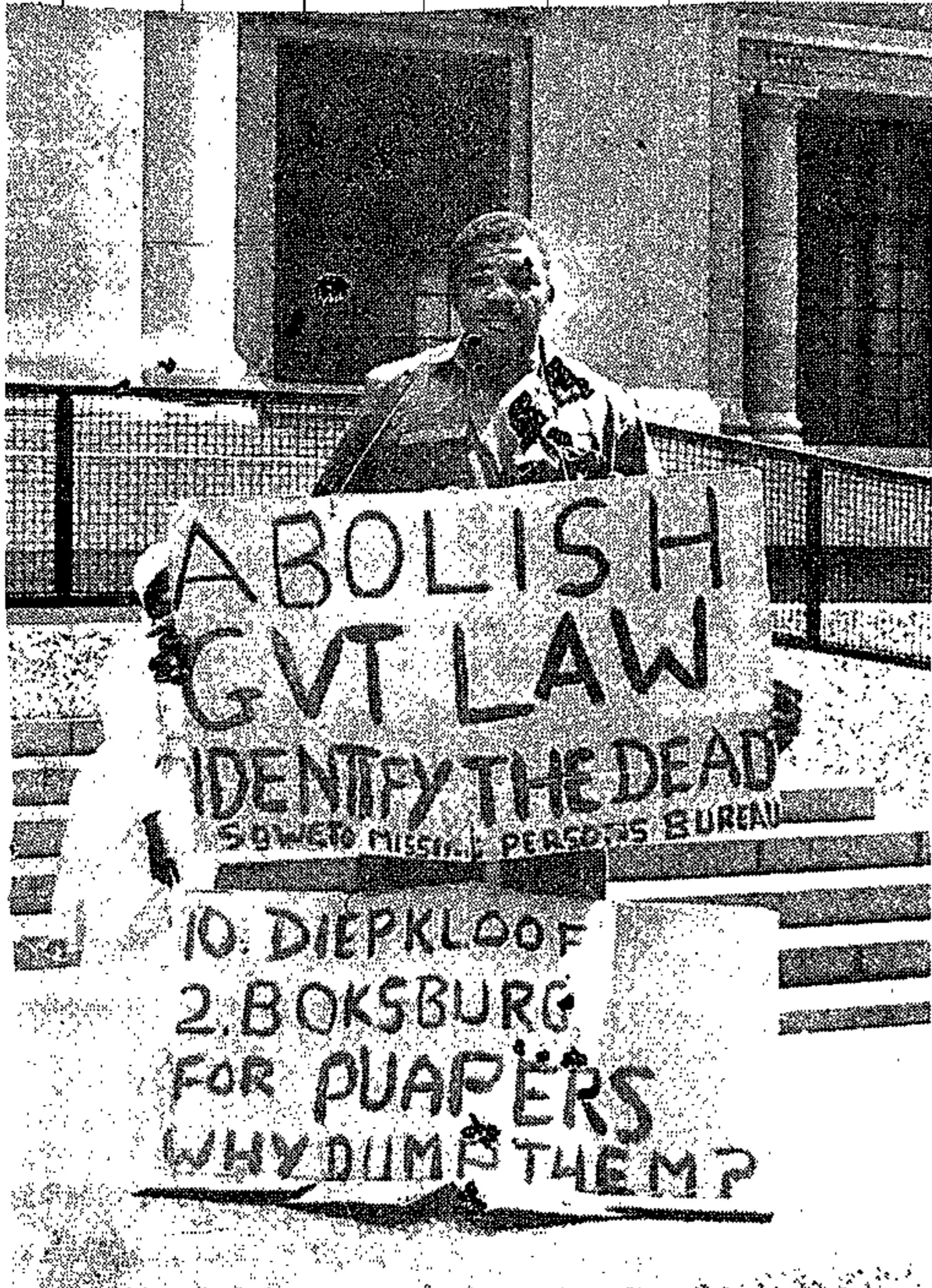
Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said the arrests "smack of government intimidation" which was aimed at "destroying any extra-parliamentary opposition".

'Charge or free'

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, Cabinet Minister without Portfolio and Labour Party leader, urged that those arrested must be charged or released.

"If the Minister of Law and Order has reason to believe that people or any organization are acting contrary to the interests of all the people of the country then these people must be brought to trial," he added.

Mr Denis de la Cruz, leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, said he "deplored" the "kragdadigheid" of the government in yesterday's arrests and raids.



Mr Morris Ntamo protesting outside the Rand Supreme Court.

Demonstrator outside court is taken away

By Janine Simon

A demonstrator outside the Rand Supreme Court this morning was taken away by two men while protesting against the number of unidentified bodies sent to pauper's graves from Government mortuaries.

Mr Morris Ntamo (44), a registered private investigator and the chairman of the Soweto Missing Persons Bureau, arrived at the court with two placards shortly before 10 am.

He was questioned by a member of the South African Police at the court building and then allowed to return to his position.

Two men took Mr Ntamo away in a car about 45 minutes later.

A spokesman for John Vorster Square denied that Security Police had arrested Mr Ntamo.

Mr Ntamo had two painted cardboard placards around his neck. They read: "Abolish Gvt law. Identify the dead. Soweto Missing Persons Bureau" and "10. Diepkloof 2. Boksburg. For puapers. Why dump them?"

Mr Ntamo said he chose to demonstrate outside the court as the law should force police to identify bodies in mortuaries.

Civil Rights League

MPC Times 22/2/85

'Mandela' Release

Political Staff

A PETITION calling for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, has been submitted to President P W Botha by the Civil Rights League.

The petition, signed by Sir Richard Luyt, former Principal of the University of Cape Town, says Mandela and other political prisoners should be released unconditionally, in the same way as Mr Andimba Ja Toivo, the Swapo

leader.

The petition says: "Since the law of the land makes violent political activities crimes punishable in the normal way, it is unnecessary to impose further conditions for amnesty to political prisoners."

If the decrees banning the ANC and other political organizations were lifted and the freedom of assembly as well as other political activities were permitted, this would facilitate the transition to normal parliamentary politics,



Sir Richard Luyt

the petition said.

"All of us South Africans pay the price for continued criminalization of lawful, peaceful activities by banned political parties; the resultant polarization and violence.

"All of us South Africans share the responsibility for, and will enjoy the benefits of, an imaginatively-negotiated return to peaceful politics."

It also said the swift and unconditional release of Mandela and other political prisoners, as well as the unbanning

of suppressed organizations was "the prerequisite first step to return to the politics of negotiation".

The petition, which was submitted to President Botha this week, was signed by the League's chairman, Mr Keith Gottschalk; the former MPC, Dr Oscar Wollheim; Professor E N Keen; the chairperson of the Black Sash in the Western Cape, Mrs Mary Burton; N A Cox; M L Lindsay; Mrs Dot Clemmshaw; Mr Brian Bishop and Mrs Di Bishop, MPC.

CAPE RIOTS

Determined to resist

The outburst of violence at the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town is harsh evidence of the extent of black opposition to forced removals. The riots started after a rumour swept the camp that a convoy of government trucks was on its way to move the squatters to the new black settlement area of Khayelitsha.

As the *FM* went to press, police and squatters were clashing for the second day. At least five people were dead and about 250 injured. As the violence continued, reports began coming in of a nationwide police crackdown on officials and offices of the United Democratic Front (UDF)

Many of the injuries from the first day's rioting appeared to have been caused by police tearsmoke, birdshot and rubber bullets — a disturbingly familiar picture. Equally disturbing is that the violence at Crossroads coincided with unrest in the East Rand townships and in Port Elizabeth's New Brighton township — indicating a continuing pattern of urban unrest across the country.

As far as the Cape squatters are concerned, there is little doubt that the threat of forced removals underpins the anger. The squatter community, despite vicious internal faction fighting, has become a kind of unified resistance movement in the face of government's resolve to wipe out the political blot of Crossroads. The Khayelitsha development is seen not as a housing issue, but as a government attempt to concentrate and control all blacks in the western Cape.

The extent of mistrust between government and the squatters was indicated by the continuing violence despite the strongly-worded assurance from Co-operation, Development and Planning Minister Gerrit Viljoen that no large-scale movement of squatters to Khayelitsha would "take place immediately." But as Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs, said after visiting Crossroads during Monday's riots, violence is bound to escalate unless government gives an unqualified assurance that no one will be forced to move. He describes Viljoen's statement as "ambiguous and inadequate."

No indication

Much of the uncertainty about the future of blacks in the western Cape is government's own doing. For example, it has still given no indication of which black residential areas, apart from Khayelitsha, will be granted 99-year leasehold rights. There is also no indication that government will lift the partial freeze on development in the existing black townships of Langa, Guguletu

and Nyanga.

All this, coupled with frequent rumours of forced removals from Crossroads, has turned Khayelitsha from an acceptable sub-economic housing scheme into a political protest symbol. Opposition is so widespread that T-shirts proclaiming "Asiyi eKhayelitsha" (we are not going to Khayelitsha) are frequently to be seen on Cape Town streets.

The fact that Viljoen last week repeated government's frequent statement that it would not tolerate the continued existence of Crossroads obviously did little to calm the waters. Squatter movements met on Sunday to consider ways of resisting a forced move and decided to stay away from work on Monday in case attempts were made to shift their families in their absence.

Violence flared within minutes of the squatters erecting barricades on roads into Crossroads in the early hours of Monday morning. Barricades were set alight and vehicles stoned. Crossroads residents attempting to go to work were threatened by mobs and ordered home.

Once police moved in, the violence spread with rampaging crowds hurling stones, bottles and petrol bombs at police and pressmen.

Allegations of excessive use of force by police are bound to follow. Press pictures and television footage of policemen firing on the crowds, as seen this week by mil-

lions of SATV viewers, have been flashed around the world. One obvious outcome will be a heightening of the disinvestment and embassy protest campaign in the United States.



Viljoen ... no more removals 'immediately'

(2) the possibility of allowing the use of cordless telephones has been considered on several occasions, but the matter could not be taken further as field tests carried out on several available models, all of which operate in frequency bands below 100 MHz, were disappointing. It was namely found that poor transmission performance, the occurrence of blind spots within a dwelling, noise interference and limited range restrict the general use of this generation of cordless telephones and it was consequently not considered in the interests of the Post Office's clients to expose them to a service that does not operate satisfactorily. A recent innovation is the development of cordless telephones that operate in the 900 MHz band. This development is being watched closely and should it be found that these cordless telephones prove to be of satisfactory quality, further consideration will be given to the matter.

TPA *Howard*
Q. Co. 271 26/2/85
 *33. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether his Department has devised a procedure for determining who the representative leaders of Black communities are; if so, (a) what is the nature of this procedure and (b) in respect of which communities will it be employed; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will consider devising such procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) In communities with traditional leadership succession takes place according to genealogical rank. In communities without traditional leadership leaders are elected in a democratic manner or appointed in a manner determined by the community itself.

HOA

(a) In cases of communities with traditional leadership the successor is determined by means of genealogical tables and in consultation with the elders concerned. In case of communities without traditional leadership election or appointment takes place by ballot, the showing of hands or in a manner determined by the community itself.

(b) The first-mentioned procedure is followed in all communities with traditional authorities, or where an authority similar to the traditional exists. In other communities one of the other procedures is followed.

(2) Other procedures will be considered if and when any such need should arise.

TPA *Howard*
Black spots
Q. Co. 272 26/2/85
 *34. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) How many Black spots remained to be removed as at 31 December 1984;
- (2) whether he is reconsidering the decision to remove Black spots; if not, why not; if so, which Black spots are being reconsidered?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) 67.
- (2) Yes. All 67 are being reconsidered.

TPA *Howard*
Banning of members of organizations from townships/refusal of permits
Q. Co. 273 26/2/85
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- (1) Whether he and/or the Deputy Minister of Co-operation issued any instructions in 1984 regarding the (a) banning of members of any organiza-

HOA

tions from any Black townships and (b) refusal of permits to any persons; if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) to whom and (cc) why were these instructions issued, (ii) which organizations were included in this ban, (iii) (aa) what are the names of the persons to whom permits were to be refused and (bb) for what reasons were they to be refused permits in each case, (iv) in respect of which townships were these instructions issued and (v) in terms of what statutory provisions was this action taken;

(2) whether the persons affected by these instructions were notified of the instructions; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner were they informed in each case;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) No.
- (b) Yes.
- (i) (aa) On 21 August 1984.

(bb) The East Cape Development Board.

(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

(ii) No organization was affected.

(iii) (aa) Mrs Molly Blackburn MPC and Mrs Di Bishop MPC.

(bb) Security reasons in the particular circumstances that prevailed at the time justified it.

(iv) Lingelihle, Cradock.

(v) The Development Board was requested to take steps in terms of Regulation 19 of Chapter II of the regulations promulgated by GN R1036 of 1968.

(2) No, because applications to enter urban Black townships are considered by the local authorities concerned on merits pertaining to each application.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Concessions to personnel

*36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any personnel of his Department receive any concessions in regard to telephone services; if so, (a) what is the nature of such concessions and (b) which personnel members qualify for, and (c) how many personnel members benefit from, such concessions?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes;

(a) exemption from the payment of—

- installation and transfer costs;
- monthly rental; and
- of a number of metered call units varying from 50 to 300 per month depending on salary level of the official;

(b) all officials in promotion grades regardless of period of service, other staff members occupying posts on the fixed establishment with at least 5 years government service (employees on contract inclusive), security personnel, and any other member of the staff who in the opinion of the Regional Director or Deputy Postmaster General under whom he or she serves

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472A *Howland*
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26/2/85
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tions from any Black townships and (b) refusal of permits to any persons; if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) to whom and (cc) why were these instructions issued, (ii) which organizations were included in this ban, (iii) (aa) what are the names of the persons to whom permits were to be refused and (bb) for what reasons were they to be refused permits in each case, (iv) in respect of which townships were these instructions issued and (v) in terms of what statutory provisions was this action taken;

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(i) (aa) On 21 August 1984.

(bb) The East Cape Development Board.

(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

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(bb) Security reasons in the particular circumstances that prevailed at the time justified it.

(iv) Lingelihle, Cradock.

(v) The Development Board was requested to take steps in terms of Regulation 10 of Chapter II of the Regulations promulgated by GNR R1036 of 1968.

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(a) and (b) Fall away.

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HOA

Exhausted? Goldbergs released

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Dennis Goldberg, the only white person convicted in the famous Rivonia Trial, was released yesterday after serving 21 years of a life sentence for sabotage and immediately flew to Israel.

Mr Goldberg, 51, had apparently responded to the State President's offer of conditional freedom.

His acceptance came as a surprise since the other seven Rivonia trialists, led by Nelson Mandela, have refused the State President's offer.

Before leaving he told friends: "I'm going because I'm exhausted."

Mr Goldberg declined to speak to the press when he arrived in Israel.

Sources close to him said strong pressure from his family had overridden his hesitation to accept the offer.

Mr Goldberg's release comes after a two-year effort involving senior members of the Israeli Government, Mr Arthur Goldreich, another Rivonia accused who escaped from prison and fled to Israel before the trial, and the United Kibbutz Movement of Israel.

Yesterday morning, Mr Goldberg was taken secretly from Pretoria Central Prison to a VIP room at Jan Smuts Airport where amid tight security he was allowed to say goodbye to a small group of friends.

He went through the normal immigration exit about an hour before the

flight took off at 12.30pm.

He was said to be composed.

He was due to arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport, near Tel Aviv, soon after 10pm last night and was to be met by his wife Esme, who flew in on Wednesday from London, and his daughter Hilary, who has lived for the past two years on Kibbutz Ma'ayan Baruch.

Mr Goldberg will apparently make his home on Kibbutz Ma'ayan Baruch, on Israel's northern border with Lebanon.

He is the fifth convict to be released in terms of the State President's offer, but the first from the ranks of the African National Congress.

Four members of the Pan Africanist

327
Congress were released last week.

Seventeen other political prisoners have accepted the offer, according to the Department of Prison Services.

However, they have not served enough of their sentences to be released in terms of the offer. The department has declined to identify them.

Mr Goldberg was jailed alongside Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, and other key leaders of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

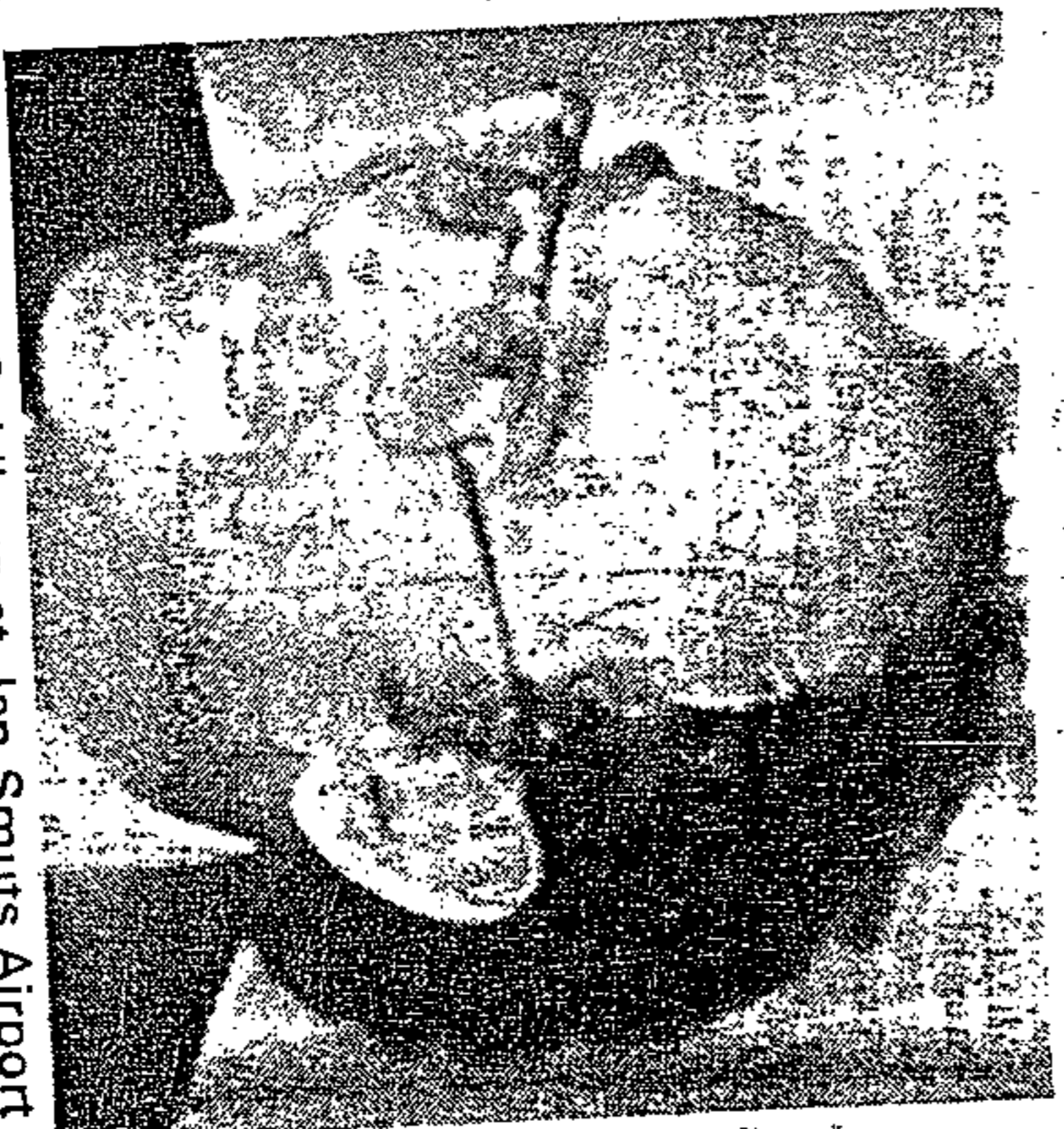
They received life sentences on two counts of sabotage, one under the Suppression of Communism Act and one under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr Goldberg was found to have used his knowledge as a highly successful engineer to manufacture various devices used for sabotage.

A graduate of the University of Cape Town, he was a member of the Communist Party and reached prominence in the Congress of Democrats — the white element in the Congress Alliance led by the ANC — in the early 1950s.

He was active in organizing the Congress of the People in 1955 and was detained in the 1960 Emergency.

When police swooped on the Rivonia farm in 1963 and arrested the key leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Goldberg was among them.



Mr Dennis Goldberg at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

DD (405) (327)
2/3/85

Ciskei police raid reporters' homes

EAST LONDON — The homes of three journalists who are members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa and another trade unionist were searched by Ciskei police and various documents were confiscated, the Ciskei police liaison officer, Captain Fikile Gatya, confirmed yesterday.

Captain Gatya said during such raids the police would make a list of items that had been taken away.

The homes that were raided were those of Miss Lulama Jijana, Mr

Owen Vanqa, both Daily Dispatch staff members, Mr Leslie Xinwa editor of a monthly magazine and Mr Mamkeli Mngaza, a trade unionist.

The four said the raids took place at their Mdantsane homes and that some documents and books had been taken away by the police.

Captain Gatya said it was routine for the police to conduct raids where they felt it necessary and this was done within the law. He declined to elaborate. — DDR

CAPE TIMES 2.3.75
(327)

SA is wrong, says Goldberg

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — Mr Dennis Goldberg, freed after serving 21 years in prison for his part in the Rivonia conspiracy, said yesterday that "emotional reasons" had swayed him to give an undertaking to renounce violence.

"I would like to be an active person and not a passive symbol," Mr Goldberg told a press conference shortly after his arrival in Israel.

He said in a BBC radio interview that the decision to give the undertaking to renounce violence was "not an easy one".

But Mr Goldberg said that he had not changed his views about South Africa.

"I haven't changed my views. I still think that our country is wrong.

'No peace'

"I wrote a letter to the State President and I said that until we had a united, democratic Republic of South Africa we would have no peace in our country.

"And until we achieve that, all the agonies would go on.

"I must admit it wasn't an easy decision to take.

"I can give all sorts of reasons why I did give the undertaking that was demanded.



Mr Dennis Goldberg

"But, in the end, the emotional reason was the important one. I needed to be out of prison," Mr Goldberg said.

Mr Goldberg's decision to take up President Botha's conditional offer of release — he is the first member of the banned African National Congress to do so — has set the exile community here abuzz.

There was no comment yesterday from the ANC offices here, although there is clearly concern that Mr Goldberg's decision could lead to other ANC prisoners taking up the offer.

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I was faced with this question at about 8.45 last Wednesday morning, a few minutes after I had opened up our offices.

I found myself in a situation where I had to protect myself against what I saw as an invasion of privacy, an infringement of rights, a violation of the principle of Press freedom and a deliberate attempt to stifle the alternative and independent media.

Even though the raid on the Grassroots offices was reported as part of a national swoop on the United Democratic Front, there was a difference between the raid on our office and the other events that occurred on Wednesday, February 19.

SYMPATHETIC

Grassroots is not part of the UDF, even though it might be sympathetic towards the organisation. In fact, quite a few of our member organisations are definitely outside of the UDF.

Grassroots is essentially a community newspaper trying to report on things in a different way to the commercial papers and also to report on things not normally carried in the commercial press.

So when a group of security policemen, led by a Captain Trollop, came to pay us an unexpected visit, my immediate response was to try to stop them.

COMMUNITY newspaper Grassroots was visited by the Security Police in last week's mass swoop on the UDF. Its editor, RYLAND FISHER sat and watched . . . and wondered.

But I soon found out how helpless one can be in a situation where not only the Government but also the law is against you.

WARRANT

It did not help to tell them that our offices were not yet open. They easily produced a warrant, which stated they could search anytime of the day or night.

In fact, it did not matter to inspect the warrant. They can search without a warrant, the law states, if they suspect that they can get information on the premises. So the warrant was a mere formality.

I had to allow them to search the place while the Captain advised me to watch them so that they could not plant anything in the office. What he did not tell me was how I had to watch six policemen searching at six different places at the same time.

I was relieved when my colleague Saleem Badat arrived. At least I had someone who could share the watching.

But the watching duties could not be equally distributed. Saleem had to watch five policemen searching one section of the office while I had to watch the other one searching another section.

TAKEN

It was interesting to see what was taken. It ranged from letters and pamphlets of UDF and other organisations to

our news diary, a list of contacts and cassettes on which we had recorded interviews for a feature.

I tried to think what it could be that would interest them. Could it be that the name Nelson Mandela appeared as the subject for a possible feature? But then I consoled myself that recent offers of release had put Mandela on the front page of every newspaper in the country.

And I was certain that Crossroads, retrenchments, and "bergies" appeared on the news diaries of many other papers.

NEWS

I wondered how I was supposed to co-ordinate the news for the next edition of the newspaper if my diary was going to be at Caledon Square (or some similar place).

I asked myself how I was supposed to contact people for news if the only list of addresses and telephone numbers I had was also at the above address.

Do I now have to start a new news diary and build up a new contact list? And then wait for the next raid so that the captain and his men could take it away again?

If I am to believe one of our visitors I can relax for the moment . . . on their way out at 12.25, the Lieutenant I had had to watch promised not to raid our offices "too often".

WHAT do you do when you are confronted by six burly security policemen demanding to search your office?

Open up - this is the Police

DOM 2/13/85 (327) (327)

(244) (207)

UDF MAN TELLS OF ABDUCTION, THREAT

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Transvaal administration officer of the United Democratic Front, Mr Patrick Lephunya, yesterday told of his alleged abduction and interrogation for three hours by four men, two of whom wore balaclavas and two of whom identified themselves as members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

The NIS yesterday "categorically denied" that it or any of its agents were in-

volved in the incident.

Mr Lephunya told the Rand Daily Mail the abductors, all of whom were white, came to his house in Naledi, Soweto, at 11pm on Thursday and took him to a field where they questioned him on the UDF and the Soweto Civic Association.

They tried to recruit him to work for them, said Mr Lephunya, who is also the secretary of the Soweto Civic Association.



Mr PATRICK LEPHUNYA "abducted"

□ To Page 2

Kidnap claims

□ From Page 1

The two men in balaclavas did not identify themselves, but the other two told him they were NIS officers.

"When I asked them if they had come to arrest me, they told me that they didn't arrest people," Mr Lephunya said.

"They said when people didn't co-operate with them, they eliminated them. They said they could frame me. They said they could make the African National Congress believe framed people were informers. They said the MKs would kill anyone they framed."

MKs, Mr Lephunya explained, were members of the ANC military arm, Umkhonto we Sizwe, whose members have assassinated informers and/or collaborators in the past.

Three of his abductors stood with their hands on their hips, as if ready to draw guns, while the fourth fired questions at him.

They wanted to know about the annual meeting today of the Transvaal UDF and about an inter-branch meeting of the Soweto Civic Association tomorrow, Mr Lephunya said.

"They wanted to know where the UDF gets its funds. I said I didn't know where the UDF gets its funds, as I wasn't the treasurer. They repeated that they didn't arrest people, that people either co-operated with them or where eliminated."

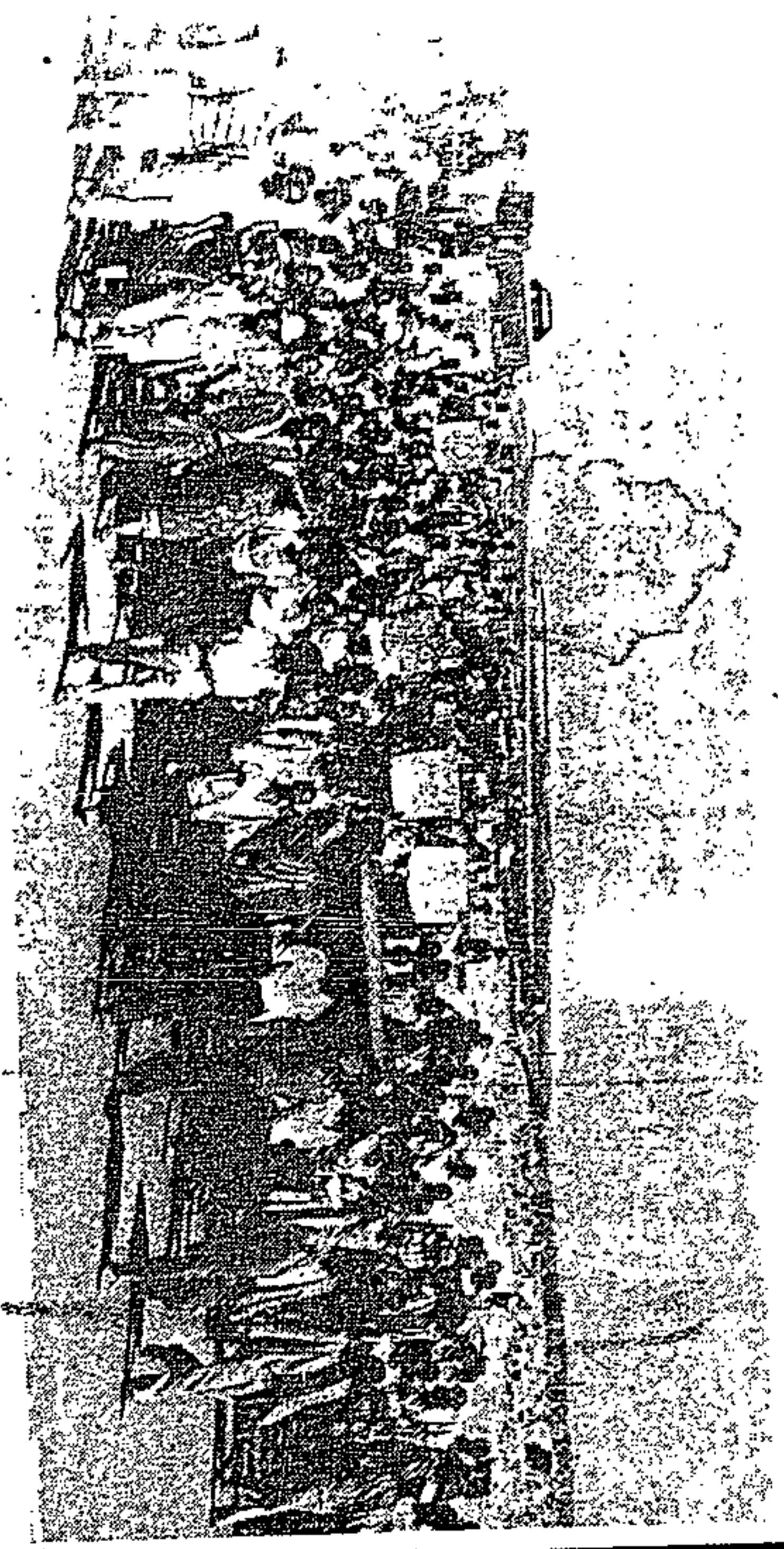
Mr Lephunya was ordered by his interrogators to prepare reports on the UDF and Soweto Civic Association meetings and to have them ready for collection by them from his home at 11 tomorrow night.

A NIS spokesman said: "This service (normally) adheres to the policy of not commenting on any allegation in public, but in view of the seriousness of the matter it deviates from policy in categorically denying that NIS or any of its members were involved in the alleged incident."

He added: "It is suggested, if this has not already been done, that the matter be reported to the SAP for further investigation."

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, Benjamin Pogrand, Patrick Laurence; newsbills by Patrick Carfax, Paul Holroyd; headlines and sub-editing by Bryan Pearson; cartoons by David Anderson, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

A massive crowd of about 7 000 attended the funeral of Port Elizabeth youth Lulama Ntseke.



Huge blockade for funeral

ALL roads leading to Port Elizabeth townships were closed to traffic for the duration of this week's funeral of Lulama Ntseke, the 16-year-old schoolboy shot by police on February 18.

About 7 000 mourners attended the emotionally-charged service — at the Ganakakaza Methodist Church hall — under heavy police surveillance.

After the funeral, police fired teargas to disperse mourners near Ntseke's Red Location home.

Police manned roadblocks at the two main entrances to the township, stopping all company vehicles from entering.

A police helicopter also hovered above mourners as the procession proceeded to Zwide graveyard.

Mourners carried placards and banners — most of them slamming the town council system and Khayamandi mayor Thamsanqa Linda.

Cape Times 5/3/85
SAP security 'breakthrough'

Political Staff (324)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Police had a dramatic breakthrough in solving crimes of terrorism in the 12 months up to the end of June last year, the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said in his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

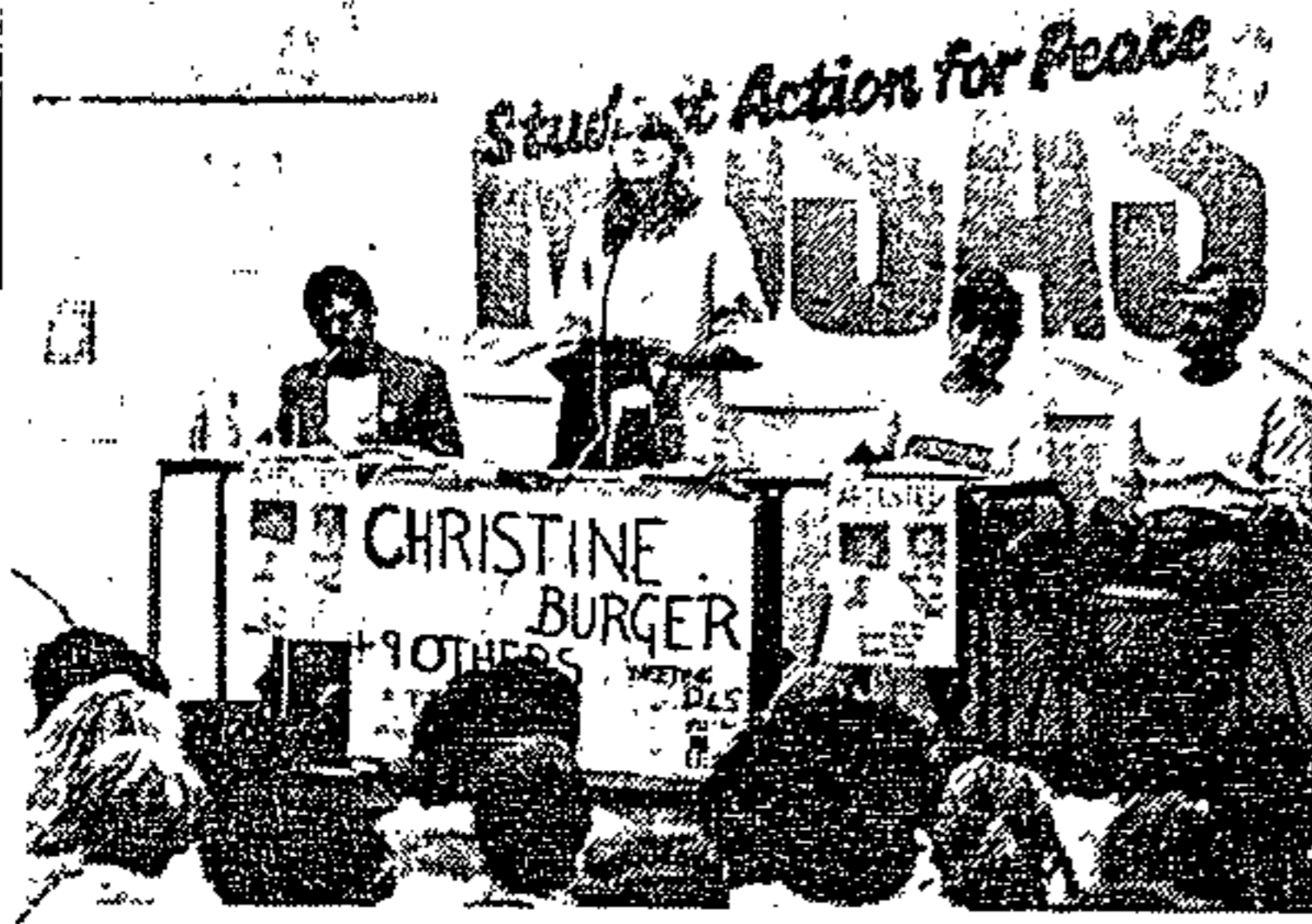
The SAP solved 71,4 percent of the 56 reported cases involving terrorism in 1983/84 compared with only 19,51 percent of the 31 reported cases in the previous 12 months, General Coetzee said.

He attributed the greater success to "improved policing techniques, in particular, purposeful action and the interrogation of detainees in terms of security legislation".

The signing of the Nkomati Accord last year had a definite influence on the internal security situation and there was a clear decline in infiltration.

"It can, however, be accepted that the country's enemies will find alternative infiltration routes in order to overcome this setback.

"The increase in the deliberate undermining of the peaceful development of the lawful, democratic and constitutional process by groups within the country by means of mass resistance, boycotts and unrest in the field of education, is considered to be the main threat to the security of the country," General Coetzee said.



Miss Christine Burger, UCT's SRC president, addresses a lunch-hour protest meeting after her release on bail yesterday.

'Farcical' swoop slammed

CHART Times 9/3/85 329

Education Reporter

UNIVERSITY authorities and student and community organizations have slammed the police swoop on eleven University of Cape Town students and a church worker who were arrested in a pre-dawn raid yesterday and later charged with attending an illegal gathering in November.

All asked why the police had needed to arrest the students in the middle of the night when the offence they were alleged to have committed had taken place four months ago.

"Is it the norm in a civilized society to arrest citizens in the middle of the night?" asked Dr Stuart Saunders, principal and vice-chancellor of UCT, at a student protest meeting held on the campus yesterday.

"At 2.30am posses of police arrived at the homes of



Dr Saunders ... naked kragdadigheid?

students to arrest them in terms of the Internal Security Act. Ten police officers arrived at the home of a prominent South African citizen to arrest his daughter.

"What did they think she would do? What is the explanation for this outrageous behaviour?"

Dr Saunders described the suggestion that students could be found only at 2am as "farcical".

"When I need to get hold of any of the students on this campus I have no trouble getting hold of them at once during the day.

"Did they come at 2.30am to intimidate and to discourage criticism and dissent? Was it naked kragdadigheid?"

"I leave it to you to decide. My mind is quite clear on the matter," he said.

Dr Saunders spoke with a "profound sense of despair for our country".

The eleven students arrested included the SRC president, Miss Christine Burger, the SRC treasurer, Mr Donald Skinner, the SRC media officer, Miss Barbara Friedman and the SRC social action coordinator, Miss Paula Hathorn. Others were former SRC president Mr Nic Borain, who is presently Nusas secretary-general, Mr Max Ozinsky, the Nusas media officer and other Nusas members, Mr Ekhard Schlotfeldt (who was SRC media officer in 1983), Mr Tom Turner, Miss Heather Collins (who was president of the UCT Arts Students' Council last year), Miss Catherine Farlam and Miss Jo-Jo Shapiro.

The twelfth person arrested was Miss Ilana Korber, a former Nusas Head Office projects coordinator and UCT SRC member.

Miss Korber's employers, the Churches Urban Planning Commission, said: "This and other repressive measures meted out to the South African people every day make a mockery of the government's claim to uphold Christian values."

The United Democratic Front condemned "this obvious attempt to intimidate young democrats".

'Appear to have lost their minds'

Mrs Helen Suzman, Official Opposition spokesman on law and order and police, said: "The police appear to have lost their minds." She said the question was whether the Minister of Law and Order had lost all control over the actions of his men.

Meanwhile, Nusas yesterday declared its complete support of the students involved and reiterated its opposition to draconian security laws.

● The students appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of attending an illegal gathering. They were released on bail of R150 each and were warned to appear on March 29.

● Six students from the University of Natal, each paid R100 admission of guilt fines this week for attending an illegal gathering last year after the detention of the Nusas president.

The six were to have appeared in the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The students, who were part of a group of 50 participating in a picket protest in front of the university, were identified by police from a picture of the demonstration which appeared in a local newspaper the following day.

ARGUS 11/3/85
Le Grange
calls for full
report on
UCT arrests

Political Correspondent

THE arrest of 12 UCT students in the early hours of Friday has led to a call from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for a full report from police chiefs.

The arrests, for an alleged poster parade offence in November, took place between 2am and 3am.

Mr Brian Bamford, MP for Groote Schuur, in whose constituency UCT falls, has expressed shock. According to him, the police "should have better things to do in the dead of the night".

From remarks Mr le Grange made to The Argus today, it was clear he has misgivings about the police action.

ALARM

He said he understood there could be alarm about the question of whether or not it was necessary for the police to act in this way in the early hours of Friday in a matter that was evidently not so urgent.

He confirmed he would be seeing the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, Brigadier G Odendaal, Western Cape divisional Commander of police and the divisional head of Cape Town CID, Brigadier Hennie Kotze, today.

● The Churches Urban Planning Commission — which employs Miss E Korber, one of the people arrested — condemned the police action and called for the withdrawal of charges "against all those on trial under the draconian security legislation".

CAPE TIMES 12/3/88
UCT arrests:
327
'Valid reasons'

Crime Reporter

THERE were valid reasons for the arrest of a number of students from the University of Cape Town last week although it was unfortunate that they had to endure a "measure of discomfort", a senior police officer said yesterday.

In a statement, Brigadier G J Odendaal, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, commented on the arrest of 12 people last Friday in connection with a demonstration on Rhodes Drive last year.

Allegations were made after the arrests that they were held in early-morning swoops.

Brigadier Odendaal said allegations that up to ten policemen had simultaneously conducted the arrests and that they had detained a female student at her parents' home at 2am were untrue.

The female student had been arrested at 7am and "there was no unnecessary show of force (mannekrag)".

Similar charges were being investigated against more students and the police trusted that they would enjoy the full co-operation of the university authorities to bring those involved before a court with the minimum possible inconvenience.

Govt given EEC, Nordic protests

By BARRY STREEK

IN a rare move, 15 European countries have delivered formal protests to the South African Government about the arrests of United Democratic Front leaders.

They also protested about recent events in the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town.

The protests, presented last week in the form of a demarche, regarded as a strong diplomatic step, preceded the unanimous vote in the Security Council this week against South Africa but reflect the extensive international concern about the arrests of the UDF leaders, who have been refused bail and are facing treason charges.

One demarche was presented on behalf of the ten European Economic Community (EEC) countries by the Italian Ambassador in South Africa, Dr Giacomo Ivancich Biaggini.

The other was presented on behalf of the five Nordic countries by the Norwegian Consul-General in South Africa, Mr Gunnar Flagstad.

Both demarches were formally received by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen.

Would not comment

The EEC protest was issued on the instructions of the foreign ministers of the ten countries.

Dr Ivancich Biaggini could not be contacted yesterday, and another spokesman for the Italian embassy would not comment but, according to diplomatic sources, the demarche was aimed at expressing concern at the recent arrests of UDF officials.

The Nordic demarche, issued on the instructions of the five foreign ministers, expressed concern about the UDF arrests because they violated human rights.

It is understood that both protests urged the South African Government to release the UDF officials.

Although the European countries have supported the process of reform in South Africa through peaceful means, they feel the arrests of the UDF officials have reduced dialogue and ran counter to the spirit of President P W Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament this year.

It is understood that the Nordic countries also protested about the increasing number of detainees in South Africa — put at 61 by President Botha in Parliament this week — and called for their release.

The high-level protests reinforce the view of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa should not underestimate the consequences of the Security Council vote.

Cape Times 15/3/85

Freed men tell of prison life

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Six security-law prisoners released from Pretoria Central Prison on Monday claim they had been on a hunger strike for six days because of "unbearable conditions".

Ronnie Mamoepa, 25, Andrew Phala, 24, Vincent Maluleke, 22, Peter Senabe, 27, Christie Mokone, 27, and Cornelius Leeuw, 26, all of Atterdgeville, were sentenced to five years each with a journalist, Thami Mkwanzazi, on charges of terrorism in 1980.

The six said the hunger strike started on Wednesday, March 6, and they were still on a hunger strike when they were released on Monday.

The reasons for their hunger strike were:

- They were locked in single cells for 23 hours a day and got only one hour's exercise.
- The prison had no recreation facilities like Robben Island where they served most of their sentence.
- Visiting relatives were harassed by some warders and they were not allowed to see their relatives.
- They were not allowed to mix with other prisoners.
- Lunch on Wednesday was "bad".
- Cornelius Leeuw was classified as an "A" group prisoner but was refused permission to have a radio or photo album.

Prisoners 'not in good health'

The six said they knew that Thami Mkwanzazi and some of the security prisoners serving time at Pretoria Central Prison were not in good health.

Phala, Leeuw, Senabe and Maluleke were transferred from Robben Island to Helderstroom Maximum Prison in February last year.

However, a spokesman for the Prisons Department's public relations office in Pretoria said it was not within Prisons policy to comment on whether or not there was a hunger strike in a prison.

About recreational facilities, he said: "Provision is made for constructive recreational facilities for prisoners.

"Prisoners can depend on availability of such facilities by participating in out-door sports such as soccer, cricket and more. Prisoners can also participate in in-door games like chess, darts and more."

He also denied that Pretoria Central Prison has no recreational facilities for security prisoners.

On the question of the food, he said: "Prison diet is scientifically compiled by dieticians of the Prison Service and the Department of Health and Welfare and complies with international standards."

He also said that opportunity was available for prisoners to raise requests and lodge complaints.

Parliament and Politics



Call for return to rule of law

By ANTHONY JOHNSON Political Correspondent

Killers thought to be ANC

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The three gunmen who murdered a man and his wife in the Western Transvaal on Wednesday were believed to be ANC terrorists who fled to Botswana after the killings, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in a debate in the House of Assembly, Mr Le Grange said spent cartridges from AK-47 rifles had been found at the scene of the murder of Mr Hannes Joubert, 51, and his wife Soon, 48, at the store on their farm Kafferskraal Bult near Swartruggens.

The only group in South Africa who used AK-47s were ANC terrorists, he said.

Mr Le Grange said the killings were the latest in a series of at least 15 terror incidents in the north-western Transvaal since August 1984.

He was speaking in a debate on a Private Member's motion by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, calling for a return to the rule of law.

THE growing disinvestment campaign against South Africa could only be countered by fundamental changes to the government's race policies and a return to the rule of law, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman said "no one in his right mind" could take seriously the "show of bravado" by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in the House of Delegates this week when he said: "We can beat disinvestment. We have faced sanctions before ... With the country's help we will once again beat this threat."

Proposing a motion calling for return to the rule of law, Mrs Suzman yesterday countered that it was not the "country's help" that was needed but fundamental change in government policies.

'Merry way'

She said the lack of due process "sets us aside from our Western trading partners every bit as much as statutory race discrimination".

Only when the disinvestment campaign reached tidal-wave proportions did government tone down some of its "provocative actions".

However, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, "goes his merry way" providing a fresh batch of damaging headlines following early-morning raids on students and police shootings in black townships across the country.

"He ought to be de-

clared a disaster area for he is doing terrible damage to South Africa."

Mrs Suzman said the "grotesque" laws through which the government was attempting to preserve law and order had not ensured

used in totalitarian countries.

One by one the normal freedoms enjoyed by Western countries came under attack, "as if increase of appetite had grown by what it fed on".

"Thus the freedom of association, of assembly, of speech, of the press, were curtailed by enabling acts passed by Parliament, and today South Africa has plenty of rule by law and less rule of law," she said.

Increasing use was made of detention laws.

Tedious

"The police have found it irresistible to bypass the tedious normal processes of law, of arrest and charge within 48 hours. It is easier for them to just lock people up and maybe charge weeks or months later, or not charge at all."

Since 1967, about 4 700 people had been detained under Section 6 of the then Terrorism Act, now Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The measure had been used not only against "terrorists in the bush" — as Parliament in 1967 was assured would be its only use — but against schoolchildren, students, trade unionists, journalists and clergymen.

At the end of January this year, 135 people were in detention under Section 29, 59 of whom had been detained for over three months. About 36 people detained under this section had died.



Mrs Helen Suzman

peace, and unrest had become endemic.

Order could be maintained only by just laws accepted by the majority.

Mrs Suzman's motion, identical to one she submitted 21 years ago, calls for repeal of legislation providing for detention, restriction and banning of individuals, declaring organizations unlawful and prohibiting or restricting gatherings.

She said the dividing line between lawful dissent and subversion had grown ever fainter.

Mrs Suzman, PFP spokesperson on law and order, said that since the 1950s South Africa had progressively moved away from civil liberties towards unfettered use by the State of powers

Cape Times 15/3/85

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Minister defends security laws

Political Staff and Sapa
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Heated interjections
from members of the Pro-

gressive Federal Party
marked a speech by the
Minister of Law and
Order, Mr Louis le
Grange, on a motion pro-

posed by Mrs Helen Suz-
man (PFP Houghton) in
the House yesterday.

The motion called for a
return to the rule of law,
the lifting of all banings
and detentions, and the
repeal of the legislation
that enabled the govern-

ment to carry out these
acts.
Mr Le Grange said that
there were members of
the PFP who had come
out in favour of the mo-

tion in the hope that it
would "be of assistance
to certain of their
friends".

"That is why they put it
forward," he said.
"Why don't you say
what you mean?" asked
Mrs Suzman. "You're a
coward."

"I hope I have made the
point clearly," said the
minister.
"You haven't got the
guts to be specific," said
Mr Brian Bamford (PFP
Groote Schuur).

Earlier, Mr Le Grange
said hundreds of people
had been killed or in-
jured this year in unrest
situations created by the
organizations enabled the
State to act against.

There had been a
steady increase in inci-
dents of terrorism and
sabotage in recent years.
In 1980 there had been 19
incidents and in 1984
there had been 44. There
had also been various in-
cidents this year.

In the most recent inci-
dent, a Mr and Mrs Jon-
bert were cold-bloodedly
murdered in the Western
Transvaal on Wednesday.
AK-47 cartridges had
been found on the scene
of the crime.

"There is only one
group of people who use
AK-47s and that is ANC
terrorists."
A large number of
trained ANC and PAC ter-
rorists had been brought
before the courts on
charges which ranged
from attempted murder

to treason.
It had been possible to
identify these people be-
cause the police had
these laws to aid them.
The government was
just as concerned over
basic human rights as any
other country in the
world. It would prefer to
make no inroads on the
rights of its citizens.

But account had to be
taken of realities. It
would be to no-one's ad-
vantage to call for the re-
peal of this legislation
without well-motivated
reasons.
He was giving serious
attention to "improving
relations in our land by
improved communica-
tions in terms of the stip-

ulations of the Internal
Security Act".
The chances of
blacks participating in
the reform process were
slim unless the govern-
ment made a genuine ef-
fort to get as close to the
rule of law as possible.
The NRP MP for King Wil-
liam's Town, Mr Pat Rog-
ers, said yesterday in the
Assembly.

Introducing an amend-
ment to Mrs Suzman's
motion, he said it was
"critical" for the govern-
ment to move in this di-
rection "on the eve of ne-
gotiations with black
leaders".
"The government start-
ed a veld fire in 1948 and
now we will all have to
fight to put it out."

The review system
with regard to detainees
could be seen as an "im-
provement" and a "refor-
mist move". "But another
look should be taken to
further reform the secur-
ity legislation," he said.

In the preamble to the
new constitution there
was some indication that
the rights of the individ-
ual were being promoted.
"This was not so in the
preamble to the old con-
stitution, where the em-
phasis was heavily in fa-
vour of preserving the
interests of the State.

"The government must
commit itself to both the
rights of the individual
and the preservation of
law and order. There
should be more of a bal-
ance between the rights
of the individual and the
interests of the State."

Police probe alleged assault

Post Reporter

POLICE are probing allegations that a youth shackled to a table at the Uitenhage Police Station was assaulted yesterday.

Black Sash members investigating allegations that several Uitenhage pupils are being held in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage prisons claimed to have seen the youth being assaulted.

Norman Kona, an 18-year-old youth of Kabah township, Uitenhage, described in a sworn statement today how he was shackled to a police station table leg and allegedly whipped.

Members of Black Sash said that at the weekend they had stumbled across the youth manacled to the table and a man standing over him holding a whip.

The youth was released today and made his statement at the Black Sash offices in Port Elizabeth.

He said he would be laying a charge of assault against the police.

Mrs Molly Blackburn, one of nine Black Sash delegates who claim to have witnessed the assault, said the Sash delegation had gone to the Uitenhage Police Station to establish the whereabouts of seven children missing from Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage.

The delegation walked unescorted through the building and knocked at a closed double door and went inside. Mrs Blackburn said a young man was lying on the floor with his hands shackled to a table behind him. He was being assaulted by a black man.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the allegations were being investigated.



NORMAN KONA

Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in Afrikaans, English and the Venda language appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA. That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof.

(5) No. It is not practical. I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being. [Interjections.] In view of the fact that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test.

(6) No.

327 Howard Q. 61.743
Telephone tapping 19/3/85
*32. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the telephone of a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was tapped; if so.

(2) whether such tapping occurred in terms of (a) the provisions of (i) section 118A and/or (ii) section 118 of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, and/or (b) any other statutory provision; if so, (aa) what other specified provision and (bb) by whom was the tapping authorized;

(3) whether, in obtaining authority under

the Post Office Act, the reasons advanced for such tapping related to its being in the interests of State security; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were advanced;

(4) whether the police officer concerned has been charged with any offences; if so, with what offences;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

(b) (aa) No.

(bb) The functionary as referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958.

(3) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) Yes, 31 charges of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arm licences, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime.

(5) No, but in my reply to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition's question No 34 I will make a statement on the matter.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he considers that any of those offences with which the police officers have been charged can possibly be construed as having anything to do with State security?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member to table that question.

Uitenhage: telephone exchange equipment

*33. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any South African Transport Services telephone exchange equipment was replaced in Uitenhage in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) why and (b) at what total cost?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one.

(b) R559 000.

X (b) R559 000. *X*
Howard Q. 61.745
Telephone tapping 19/3/85
*34. THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police authorized the tapping of any telephones during the latest specified three years for which figures are available; if so, (a) who gave the authorization and (b) in respect of how many telephones was authorization given;

(2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security; if not, (a) how many cases were not considered to be such, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the other cases and (c) on what grounds was the telephone tapping authorized in each case;

(3) what is the procedure followed by the South African Police in deciding which telephones should be tapped

and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) (a) The person designate in terms of section 118A(2)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 64 of 1972, that is the Commissioner, the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Deputy Commissioner, submits a written request to the functionary wherein it is certified that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic.

(b) The functionary intends in section 118A of Act No 64 of 1972.

(4) If authority has been granted in terms of section 118A, and the police became aware that a serious crime was committed, they are compelled to act in this regard.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask whether he is aware of the fact that there is uncertainty as to whether all telephone tapping is related to matters concerning state security. The reply of the hon Deputy Minister seems to create the impression that there is no telephone tapping after all in cases not related to state security.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I am not aware of any uncertainty, but I will investigate the matter, and we can debate it thoroughly in our Vote.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

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†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I am not aware of any uncertainty, but I will investigate the matter, and we can debate it thoroughly in our Vote.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

TUESDAY, 19 MARCH 1985

ordinary criminal cases? That is according to the statement by the Commissioner of Police reported on 11 March.

+The DEPUTY MINISTER: The hon member cannot expect me to give an indication here now about something which the Commissioner of Police would have said on occasion. I would appreciate it if the hon member will please Table his question. Then we can investigate the matter properly and then I can give him a proper answer.

+The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply. I want to point out to him that the question had deliberately been asked as a result of the report which appeared in the newspaper, according to which the Commissioner of Police said that telephone tapping does occur in matters not related to state security. That is why we asked the question. Can the hon Deputy Minister clear up the matter for us?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER: The tapping of telephone conversations is a matter which has often been discussed in this House, also in previous sessions. I should like to give the hon member a proper reply. Therefore I ask the hon member to Table the question. I shall then attend to it.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please tell us whether the hon the Minister of Communications, the Postmaster-General or his deputy was consulted about telephone tapping?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER: That is really a question which the hon member should also Table so that we can look into it in order to give him a proper reply.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he, as Deputy Minister of Law and Order who, I assume, at least to some extent knows what goes on in his department, tell us whether the Police make use of the provisions of section 118 in order to tap telephones? Again, this is according to a statement by the Commissioner of Police.

An HON MEMBER: Tell him what section 118 deals with.

Mr P H P GASTROW: It relates to postal items and telegrams.

+The DEPUTY MINISTER: The hon member must Table that question too.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, can the hon the Deputy Minister tell us whether the public can have any assurance that their telephones are not being tapped for any pathetic minor common-law crime, if he is not able to tell the House what criteria are being applied? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER: The tapping of telephone conversations is properly regulated by legislation of this Parliament, and in accordance with legislation which had been approved in this Parliament. That is my reply to that.

At 14h47. Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57.

Telephone tapping

*35. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department keeps a register of the telephones that are tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958; if not, why not; if so, (a) who keeps this register and (b) what total number of telephones have been tapped as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) what procedure is followed by his Department in tapping telephones in terms of the said Act once it has been authorized by him;

- (3) whether he requires any evidence or information justifying the tapping of a telephone before he authorizes such

TUESDAY, 19 MARCH 1985

tapping; if not, why not; if so, what justification is required;

- (4) whether he has authorized the tapping of any telephones on grounds other than the maintenance of State security; if so, (a) why did he authorize such tapping and (b) for what reasons were these telephones tapped;

- (5) whether the monitoring period in respect of any telephones has been extended beyond the period of 6 months referred to in section 118A(3)(b) of the said Act; if so, (a) how many are involved and (b) on whose authority was this done in each case;

- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, but it was not kept from the outset;

- (a) the functionary and where technical reasons dictate a register is also kept by the technical officer who must provide the facilities for the interception; and

- (b) it is not my policy to furnish details of this nature

- (2) the functionary instructs the designated technical officer to provide the required facilities to the person who requested the interception in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act;

- (3) yes, the person requesting the interception in terms of section 118A of the Act is required to furnish the grounds on which he believes that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic. The functionary exercises discretion in deciding whether these grounds are acceptable;

- (4) no;

- (a) and (b) fall away;

- (5) yes;

(a) it is not my policy to furnish details of this nature;

- (b) the functionary;

- (6) no, except to say that all that is of importance here is whether the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act are being strictly complied with. In this connection I give the unqualified assurance that it is being done and that no application for a telephone interception is being granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic.

Hour Bay/Llandudno: telephones

*36. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Communications:

- (a) What was the estimated shortage of telephones in the Hour Bay/Llandudno area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) by what date is it anticipated that this shortage will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 313 as at 28 February 1985; and

- (b) by the end of 1985.

Transfer of functions

*37. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a work-team of his Department and the Commission for Administration is investigating the transfer of functions from one tier of government to another; if so, (a) what (i) functions and (ii) tiers of government are being considered and (b) when is it anticipated that a final report on this matter will be available;

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(4) (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA. That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof.

(5) No. It is not practical. I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being. [Interjections.] In view of the fact that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test.

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(2) whether such tapping occurred in terms of (a) the provisions of (i) section 118A and/or (ii) section 118 of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, and/or (b) any other statutory provision; if so, (aa) what other specified provision and (bb) by whom was the tapping authorized;

(3) whether, in obtaining authority under

the Post Office Act, the reasons advanced for such tapping related to its being in the interests of State security; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were advanced;

(4) whether the police officer concerned has been charged with any offences; if so, with what offences;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

(b) (aa) No.

(bb) The functionary as referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958.

(3) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) Yes, 31 charges of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arm licences, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime.

(5) No, but in my reply to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition's question No 34 I will make a statement on the matter.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he considers that any of those offences with which the police officers have been charged can possibly be construed as having anything to do with State security?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member to table that question.

Uitenhage: telephone exchange equipment

*33. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any South African Transport Services telephone exchange equipment was replaced in Uitenhage in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) why and (b) at what total cost?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one.

(b) R559 000.

*34. THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police authorized the tapping of any telephones during the latest specified three years for which figures are available; if so, (a) who gave the authorization and (b) in respect of how many telephones was authorization given;

(2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security; if not, (a) how many cases were not considered to be such, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the other cases and (c) on what grounds was the telephone tapping authorized in each case;

(3) what is the procedure followed by the South African Police in deciding which telephones should be tapped

and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) (a) The person designate in terms of section 118A(2)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 64 of 1972, that is the Commissioner, the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Deputy Commissioner, submits a written request to the functionary wherein it is certified that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic.

(b) The functionary intends in section 118A of Act No 64 of 1972.

(4) If authority has been granted in terms of section 118A, and the police became aware that a serious crime was committed, they are compelled to act in this regard.

†THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask whether he is aware of the fact that there is uncertainty as to whether all telephone tapping is related to matters concerning state security. The reply of the hon Deputy Minister seems to create the impression that there is no telephone tapping after all in cases not related to state security.

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER: I am not aware of any uncertainty, but I will investigate the matter, and we can debate it thoroughly in our Vote.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

ordinary criminal cases? That is according to the statement by the Commissioner of Police reported on 11 March.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: The hon member cannot expect me to give an indication here now about something which the Commissioner of Police would have said on occasion. I would appreciate it if the hon member will please Table his question. Then we can investigate the matter properly and then I can give him a proper answer.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to point out to him that the question had deliberately been asked as a result of the report which appeared in the newspaper, according to which the Commissioner of Police said that telephone tapping does occur in matters not related to state security. That is why we asked the question. Can the hon Deputy Minister clear up the matter for us?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: The tapping of telephone conversations is a matter which has often been discussed in this House, also in previous sessions. I should like to give the hon member a proper reply. Therefore I ask the hon member to Table the question. I shall then attend to it.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please tell us whether the hon the Minister of Communications, the Postmaster-General or his deputy was consulted about telephone tapping?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: That is really a question which the hon member should also Table so that we can look into it in order to give him a proper reply.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he, as Deputy Minister of Law and Order who, I assume, at least to some extent knows what goes on in his department, tell us whether the Police also make use of the provisions of section 118 in order to tap telephones? Again, this is according to a statement by the Commissioner of Police.

An HON MEMBER: Tell him what section 118 deals with.

Mr P H P GASTROW: It relates to postal items and telegrams.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: The hon member must Table that question too.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, can the hon the Deputy Minister tell us whether the public can have any assurance that their telephones are not being tapped for any pathetic minor common-law crime, if he is not able to tell the House what criteria are being applied? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER: The tapping of telephone conversations is properly regulated by legislation of this Parliament, and the actions of the departments concerned are in accordance with legislation which had been approved in this Parliament. That is my reply to that.

At 14h47, Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57.

Telephone tapping

*35. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department keeps a register of the telephones that are tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958; if not, why not; if so, (a) who keeps this register and (b) what total number of telephones have been tapped as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) what procedure is followed by his Department in tapping telephones in terms of the said Act once it has been authorized by him;
- (3) whether he requires any evidence or information justifying the tapping of a telephone before he authorizes such

tapping; if not, why not; if so, what justification is required;

(4) whether he has authorized the tapping of any telephones on grounds other than the maintenance of State security; if so, (a) why did he authorize such tapping and (b) for what reasons were these telephones tapped;

(5) whether the monitoring period in respect of any telephones has been extended beyond the period of 6 months referred to in section 118A(3)(b) of the said Act; if so, (a) how many are involved and (b) on whose authority was this done in each case;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, but it was not kept from the outset;
- (a) the functionary and where technical reasons dictate a register is also kept by the technical officer who must provide the facilities for the interception; and
- (b) it is not my policy to furnish details of this nature
- (2) the functionary instructs the designated technical officer to provide the required facilities to the person who requested the interception in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act;
- (3) yes, the person requesting the interception in terms of section 118A of the Act is required to furnish the grounds on which he believes that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic. The functionary exercises discretion in deciding whether these grounds are acceptable;
- (4) no;
- (a) and (b) fall away;

(5) yes;

(a) it is not my policy to furnish details of this nature;

(b) the functionary;

(6) no, except to say that all that is of importance here is whether the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act are being strictly complied with. In this connection I give the unqualified assurance that it is being done and that no application for a telephone interception is being granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic.

Hout Bay/Llandudno: telephones

*36. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) What was the estimated shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Llandudno area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) by what date is it anticipated that this shortage will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 313 as at 28 February 1985, and
- (b) by the end of 1985.

Transfer of functions

*37. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a work-team of his Department and the Commission for Administration is investigating the transfer of functions from one tier of government to another; if so, (a) what (i) functions and (ii) tiers of government are being considered and (b) when is it anticipated that a final report on this matter will be available;

Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in Afrikaans, English and the Venda language appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA. That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof.

(5) No. It is not practical. I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being. [Interjections.] In view of the fact that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test.

(6) No. *Howard Q. 61743 Telephone tapping 19/3/85*
*32. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the telephone of a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was tapped, if so,

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the Post Office Act, the reasons advanced for such tapping related to its being in the interests of State security; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were advanced;

(4) whether the police officer concerned has been charged with any offences; if so, with what offences;

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The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member to table that question.

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Yes.

(a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one.

and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones;

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Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

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Howard Q. 61743 Telephone tapping 19/3/85

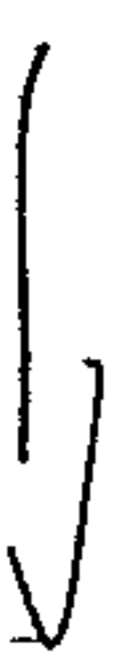
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HOA



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HOA



Ken Andrew attacks secret police fund

CAPL THKS
20/3/85
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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Establishment of a secret police fund would encourage secret police activities; Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said yesterday.

Opposing the second reading of the South African Police Special Account Bill, he said the PFP objected to provision for the Minister of Law and Order to use the account to finance confidential activities he

deemed to be in the national interest.

The PFP's "worst suspicions" in this regard had been confirmed by recent police actions.

These included the arrest of university students at 2.30am in connection with alleged attendance at a placard meeting months earlier and eyewitness accounts of an Eastern Cape man being beaten while handcuffed to a table in a

police station.

The police had not acted in the national interest in these cases.

Mr Andrew said he realized other security organizations had secret accounts and that the balances of these accounts were carried forward from one financial year to another.

However, this was a bad practice and the PFP did not want it extended.

The Minister of Finance was empowered to place limits on auditing of the account after consultation with the State President and Auditor-General. This sort of power had not served South Africa's best interests in the Information scandal.

● Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umbilo) said no one could accuse him of being a liberal, yet he opposed the bill.

A main objection was the carrying forward of unspent balances.

"We are jealous of our police force staying purely a police force. Any suggestion of their being a KGB would denigrate the SA Police."

● Parliamentary control of State funds would not be weakened by the institution of the secret account, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said earlier.

He said the measure was purely administrative and the Treasury would not let unnecessarily large balances build up in the fund.

Provision was made for thorough auditing by the Auditor-General.

The only aspect that was limited was the extent of reporting allowed on the audit for security reasons.

Replying to the debate later, he said that if the government did not counter subversion through secret funds, the country would go "down the drain".

Control over secret funds in the wake of the Information scandal was strict and adequate.

The Minister of Finance would exclude extraordinarily large amounts from auditing only under exceptional circumstances.

The bill was read a second time after a division. — Sapa

UDF meetings banned in PE

Cape Times 20/3/85
Own Correspondent 143 327

PORT ELIZABETH. — Meetings of the United Democratic Front and its affiliates in Port Elizabeth and surrounding areas have been banned from 6pm yesterday to 6pm tomorrow.

This was confirmed last night by the police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen. He said the ban had been ordered by Port Elizabeth magistrate Mr S van der Watt.

Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, said last night a meeting planned by Peyco had to be called off when a notice was found stuck to the door of the Sisonke Hall in Zwide.

"We called this meeting to discuss the International Year of the Youth. They could have informed us in good time," he said.

Police 'pleased' about paper's Boesak report

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Two Security Police colonels were willing to do anything to see the publication of the relationship between Dr Allan Boesak and Miss Di Scott, a reporter told a Media Council hearing in Johannesburg.

Miss Chris Steyn, a reporter on The Star, said the colonels were even happy to admit they were responsible for giving the material to the newspaper.

She said they apparently did not for a moment believe that their involvement would be made public.

This was the impression she got when she and the chief crime reporter, Mr Mike Cohen, confronted Colonel Chris Scholtz and Lieutenant-Colonel Petrus du Toit with serious allegations that they had dropped pamphlets and tapes with the media.

She had not expected the admission from the men and was shocked by it, she added.

Miss Steyn was giving evidence at the hearing of a complaint brought by the

South African Police against The Star arising out of the newspaper's claims that the police were behind the exposure of the relationship.

The reports alleged that the Security Branch had anonymously dropped the tape recording and pamphlet at the office of the newspaper, and that Colonel Scholtz and Colonel du Toit had later confirmed to the two senior reporters that their unit had disseminated this information.

The South African Police has asked the Council to take strong disciplinary measures against The Star, saying the allegations in the reports were false and aimed at discrediting the Security Police.

Miss Steyn said: "I believe the colonels made the admission because they were pleased about the possible publication and because they felt safe from being implicated. They did not dream that we would then involve them in any way whatsoever."

"My impression that they were pleased was strengthened when Mr Cohen tele-

phoned Colonel Scholtz the following morning and the colonel asked how the story was going and if we had everything we needed.

"Obviously they weren't suspecting that we were going to involve them. During the interview, the colonels said they would deny outright any publication of their involvement."

Of the interview with the colonels Miss Steyn said: "Mr Cohen asked them outright whether they had dropped the pamphlet and tape on The Star. Colonel Scholtz said: 'Yes, we did'. Colonel du Toit replied: 'Of course we did'."

"They were surprised and happy that The Star was going to publish the story because none of the other newspapers had so far published it."

Under cross-examination by Mr S J Maritz, legal representative for the police, Miss Steyn said she had four years' journalistic experience before the incident and had many dealings with the police — though not with the Security Branch — as a reporter.

Mr Maritz: What were your first impressions of the pamphlet?

Miss Steyn: I did not suspect the Security Police at first. I thought it might come from a right-wing organisation or from Miss Scott's husband. I got the impression it came from someone with sophisticated surveillance machinery.

When did you first suspect the Security Police? — "When the Johannesburg security manager revealed that they were watching Dr Boesak. He told me that the photo they gave him was the same as the one on the pamphlet. This was when I realised the pamphlet may have come from the Security Branch."

You said it seemed numerous microphones had been used in the making of the tape recording? — "Yes, and it is common knowledge that the Security Police are capable of producing a sophisticated recording."

The hearing continues.

Crash over phone taps

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20/3/85

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~~20/3/85~~

By TOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION MPs and the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr AJ Vlok, clashed sharply in the Assembly yesterday on the question of telephone tapping.

Answering questions put to him by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Vlok said neither he nor any member of the police had in the last three years for which figures could be available authorised the tapping of any telephones.

He explained that, in terms of the Post Office Act, the senior heads of the Police must submit a written request to the Post Office.

It must certify that the telephone tapping was necessary for the maintenance of the security of the republic.

In answer to questions put by Mr PHP Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) Mr Vlok said that the telephone of a certain police officer had been tapped in terms of the Post office Act.

The police officer had been charged on 31 counts of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arms licenses, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime.

Mr Gastrow asked Mr Vlok whether it was also practice to tap telephones in ordinary criminal cases as the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee had been reported as saying.

Dr Slabbert also wanted to know if clarity could be given on whether there was telephone tapping without national security being involved.

Video-viewing allegation 'absurd'

CAPL 71/1/81 21/3/81 322

Own Correspondent
LONDON.— The satirical magazine Private Eye has claimed that South African security police have been viewing a video tape of Dr Allan Boesak's alleged sexual exploits with Miss Di Scott.

The magazine claims in its latest issue that the police have been "inviting select audiences to watch the tapes at Vorster Square".

from Pretoria that the allegations were "totally absurd". The article refers to the widely-publicized alleged affair between Dr Boesak, patron of the UDF and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC), and Ms Scott, a former research assistant with the South African Council of Churches.

Under a prominent item headed "Letter from Johannesburg... from our own correspondent", the magazine claims that the South African police were "privately delighted" with the report in the Star which broke the news of Dr Boesak's alleged affair.

"To scotch doubts about their competence, the police have taken to inviting select audiences to view video tapes recorded at a number of locations and starring great numbers of people who do not enjoy their favour."

"The tapes are shown at John Vorster Square. "In view of the solemn assurances of innocence in the Boesak-Scott matter, Dr Boesak may not be aware that his Ugandan accomplishments (Private Eye's euphemism for sexual relations) are playing to packed houses of salivating security personnel," the magazine said.

Private Eye also claims that Senator Edward Kennedy's security team discovered a hidden video camera above his bed in his Johannesburg hotel room.

"The Kennedy entourage had spotted and dis-embowelled electronic eyes above the senator's bed in a local hotel, although the hotel insisted that they were infrared devices to change television channels," Private Eye said.

SURPRISE IN media hearing

21/3/86

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JOHANNESBURG. — In a surprise admission before a Media Council hearing, the second-in-command of the security police, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe, said yesterday that "in certain circumstances" it was in the interests of the security branch to discredit leaders of subversive organizations.

This could be done in several ways, one being disinformation — the dissemination of false information, Brigadier Van der Merwe said. He did not believe disinformation was "immoral", so long as it did not affect the morals of the community which the security police served.

Subversive

The brigadier said earlier that the South African Council of Churches, the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front were subversive and a threat to State security.

The Media Council is hearing a complaint by the SA Police that the Star falsely reported that two security police colo-

nels, Colonel C S Scholtz and Colonel P L du Toit, of John Vorster Square, had admitted involvement in a smear campaign to discredit Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the UDF.

Brigadier Van Der Merwe denied, however, that discrediting Dr Boesak was in the interests of the security branch.

"Using disinformation depends on how it advances the security police's task, and in which circles the person is discredited," he said.

No damage

He said the smear campaign had not damaged Dr Boesak's public image. It did not discredit him in SACC or ANC circles, and had "in fact raised his status in the UDF".

Earlier, the Star's counsel produced a transcript of a cassette recording with details of a January 10 conversation between Miss Chris Steyn — the Star reporter who had investigated a pamphlet and cassette alleging that Dr Boesak had had an affair with Miss Melanie "Di" Scott, her editor, Mr Harvey Tyson, and her news editor, Mr Mike Shafto.

The transcript was pro-



Dr Allan Boesak

duced to refute allegations by police counsel, Mr S C Maritz, that Miss Steyn had "recently fabricated" three incidents:

- That the two colonels had told her a Sunday Times reporter had promised them the Boesak-Scott affair would be published if its rival, Rapport, published it first. The colonels were allegedly disappointed because Rapport had published only three "oblique" paragraphs, without using Miss Scott's name.

- That she had joking-

ly asked the colonels if there were any videotapes (of the bedroom scene) — to which the colonels replied: "Yes. Do you want to see them?"

- That the colonels had made the admissions before the Star published the January 11 article.

Mr Maritz suggested that she had fabricated the admission afterwards, as it appeared from the January 11 article that the Star had only "suspicions".

Videotapes

The transcript confirmed that the colonels' alleged admission had taken place before the publication of the article, and that Miss Steyn had mentioned the videotapes before the hearing.

The Star's chief crime reporter, Mr Mike Cohen, said in evidence yesterday that the two colonels had admitted to him and Miss Steyn that the security police were involved in a campaign to smear Dr Boesak.

Mr Cohen said he had asked Colonel Petrus du Toit and Colonel Chris Scholtz "who did it", referring to the tape and the pamphlet.

Colonel Scholtz said

"we did" and Colonel Du Toit said "of course we did", Mr Cohen said.

He said the colonels had said they would deny any knowledge of the role of the security police in the Boesak smear campaign, and that the policemen had said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange would be "very pleased with the publication".

Miss Steyn said the editor had written the article of January 25, which contained the colonels' admission that they were involved in the "smear campaign".

Mr Tyson had decided to withhold it until then — it was a "strategic move", with which she had agreed.

Job endangered

She denied the decision to publish on January 25 was made because the police had denied involvement.

"If this story is found to be fabricated, I would lose my job. I may never get another newspaper job, and I could be prosecuted under Section 27 (b) of the Police Act," Miss Steyn said.

The hearing has been postponed until May 27. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

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Pre-dawn raids on UDF activists

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Security police yesterday swooped on activists of the United Democratic Front and its affiliates, raiding about 20 houses and offices and confiscating dozens of documents.

No one was detained in the pre-dawn raids.

The raids — which took place in Soweto, the East Rand, Pretoria, the Vaal and the Northern Cape — were believed to be connected to the treason

trial of 16 UDF leaders in Durban.

According to the UDF, the police presented search warrants which said they were looking for documents of the African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the UDF, the SA Congress of Trade Unions, the SA Communist Party, the SA Allied Workers Union and the Release Mandela Committee.

It said they were looking for these documents

as evidence in a treason trial, but did not say which treason trial was involved.

Among those whose houses were raided were Ms Amanda Kwadi, leader of the Federation of Transvaal Women; Mr Samson Ndou, UDF Transvaal vice-president; Mr Amos Masondo, secretary of the Soweto Civic Association; Mr Yusuf Dadoo, a TIC activist; Mr Pat Lapunye, a UDF activist; Mr Daniel Nkosi, of the Rotunda Civic Association; Mr Squire Mahlangu, of the Mamelodi Action Committee; Mr Enoch Godongwana and Mr Sam Mtuli of Ummawosa; Mr Jomo Kasu of the Northern Cape UDF; and Mr Alex Motwed, Mr John Radebe and Mr Montone Lashego of the Duduza Civic Association.

Kimberley

Raids also took place at the UDF Northern Cape office in Kimberley and at seven other houses in the Northern Cape.

By late yesterday the police division of public relations had not responded to a request to confirm or deny that the raids had taken place.

UDF Transvaal publicity secretary Mr Sydney Mufamadi issued a statement strongly condemning "this action to try and destroy the democratic movement in this country".

"At a time when the government is making attempts to convince the world that it is moving towards significant change in this country, the voice of the people is crushed."

PORT ELIZABETH. — At least 17 men, women and children were killed and dozens more injured when police opened fire at a large crowd in Langa, Uitenhage, yesterday.

And following widespread reaction and condemnation of the shooting, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament yesterday afternoon he regretted to have to announce that "a most unfortunate incident took place about 10am".

He said a crowd "armed with stones, sticks, petrol bombs and bricks" was confronted by a police unit and told their march was illegal in terms of the prohibition on open-air gatherings.

These instructions were ignored and when the crowd advanced to within five metres of the police the commanding officer fired a warning shot into the ground next to the leader.

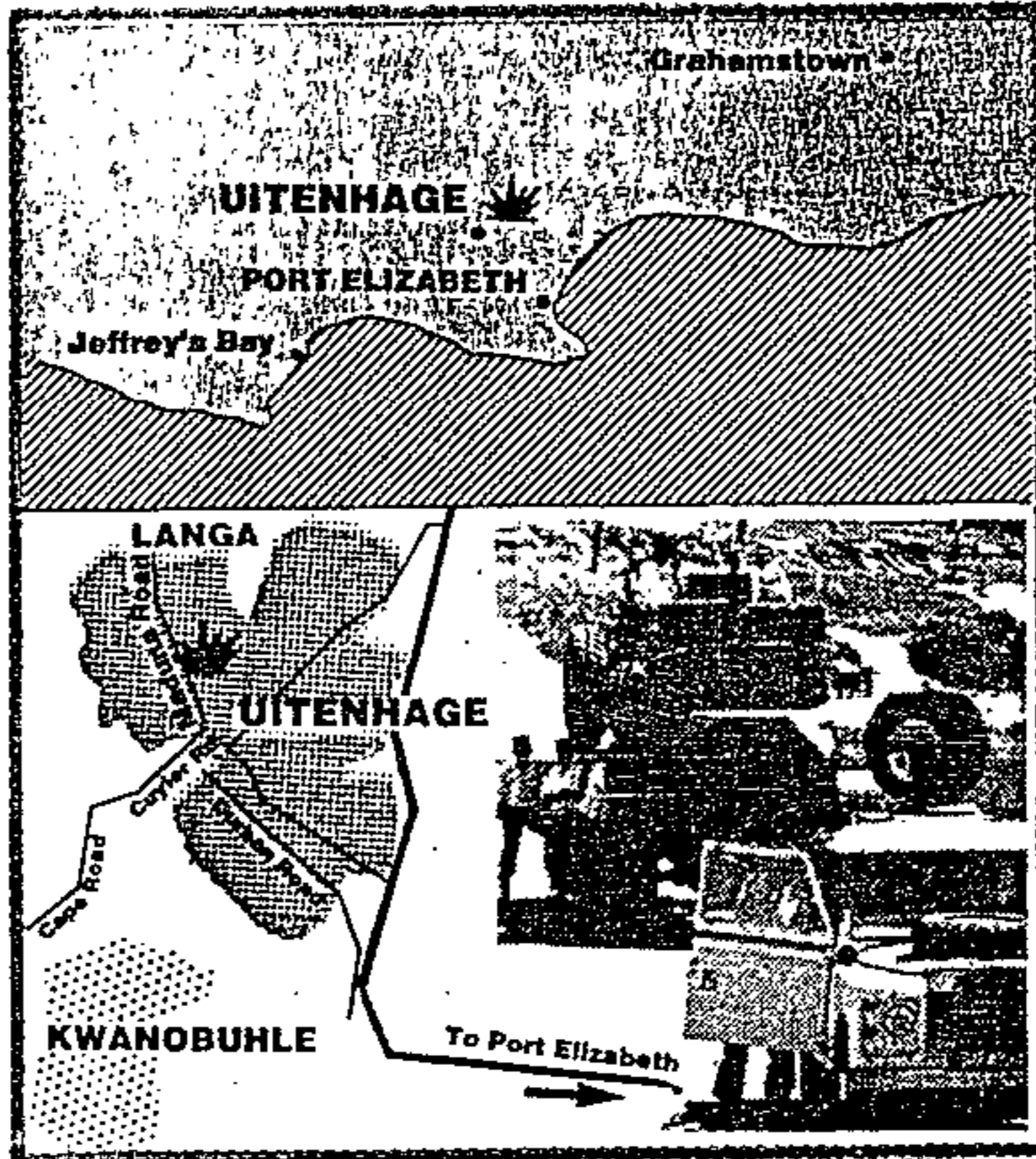
When this had no effect and the crowd, according to Mr Le Grange, retaliated by surrounding the police and pelting them with stones, sticks, and other missiles including petrol bombs, "the police officer had no alternative but to order fire, in self-defence".

Late last night hospital staff at Uitenhage's Provincial Hospital and Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital were still treating injured people — some said to be in a serious condition.

The official toll late last night was 17 dead and 36 wounded, according to police spokesmen.

The shooting — which has resulted in the biggest death toll since the continuous unrest in the Eastern Cape started just over a year ago — took place after 9am yesterday morning.

According to Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer in the Eastern Cape, a contingent of about eight policemen under the command of Lieutenant J Fouche confronted a crowd of about 4 000 people who were apparently on their way to a memorial service in Kwanobuhle.



On Wednesday funerals of unrest victims scheduled to take place yesterday and today were restricted by a Uitenhage magistrate, Mr MJ Groenewald, until Sunday.

The crowd was fired upon at a T-junction in the Maduna Road less than a kilometre from Uitenhage's white residential area.

Later, at a press conference at the Uitenhage police station Colonel Van Rooyen said that men, women and children had been killed and estimated their ages as being between 15 and 70.

On coming across the crowd, Colonel Van Rooyen said, the police, in a Caspir, stopped about 15 to 20m away.

"They stopped when Lt Fouche signalled to them to stop through the turret of the vehicle and warned them to disperse ..."

The crowd's leader ignored the warning, and the crowd started to move forward.

"Lieutenant Fouche again shouted at the crowd to disperse and fired a shot with the R1-rifle into the ground next to the leader but the crowd surged forward.

"Instructions were then given to open fire and the group dispersed in all directions," said Colonel Van Rooyen.

Asked last night why teargas had not been used to disperse the crowd, Colonel Van Rooyen said an officer in command of such an operation would be the one to decide what kind of action would cause the least loss of life.

"If the wind was blowing in the direction of the police, it would have affected and endangered the police."

Brigadier C A Swart, the Divisional Commissioner for the police in the Eastern Cape arrived in Uitenhage soon after the shooting.

● Sporadic incidents of stone-throwing were reported from Sharpeville, and in Sebokeng rioters set a delivery vehicle alight. There were also incidents of stone-throwing in Kimberley. Police in Pretoria said no one was injured in any of these incidents.

● Witnesses saw no provocation, page 2

● Mr Le Grange's statement, page 4

● Leading article, page 10

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Witnesses saw no provocation

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Groups of people who witnessed the shooting of 17 people at Langa yesterday from a nearby hilltop, said they had seen no provocation from the crowd before police opened fire.

Approached late last night about this and other claims, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said he had been instructed to make no further statements about incidents in Langa because of the statement made by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday afternoon.

One man said: "A long black column was moving forward. All seemed peaceful. Then there was chaos and shooting and people screaming."

'Why?'

After a second volley of between four and six shots about 45 minutes later, stunned onlookers asked: "There's no violence — why do they shoot?" and "Why are they not using teargas — is it necessary to kill people in this way?"

Colonel Van Rooyen said earlier that the second round of shots had probably been fired to disperse a small group.

One Langa resident interviewed on the telephone yesterday claimed she had seen a policeman shoot an injured youth who was lying on the ground.

The woman, who was reluctant to talk and would not give her name, said people participating in the march to a memorial service for an unrest victim had fled in panic when police opened fire.

She said she did not

think most people participating in the march had been aware of a magisterial order issued late on Wednesday, which ruled that the funerals of four people, planned for yesterday, should be held on a Sunday.

"It was a peaceful march. The people were walking down Maduna Street, singing, before they were confronted by police at the intersection of Maduna Street and 14th Avenue. They were on their way to Kwanobuhle for the memorial service."

The woman said she had not heard police ordering the crowd to disperse. She also denied that stones had been thrown at the police.

'Very bad'

Other Langa residents telephoned said the atmosphere in the township was tense and they were afraid to leave their homes. "Things are very bad here," one said.

Just before noon, while the press were waiting to be escorted into the township by police, a delegation of ministers from four churches arrived at the police station to discuss the shootings with senior police officers. At that stage the ministers knew that 11 people had died and that three more had died subsequently in hospital.

The four ministers were the Rev M S Daba of the Anglican Church, the Rev A F Diko of the Methodist Church, the Rev M E Bashman of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa and the Rev Louis Jacobs of the Assembly of God.

According to Mr Daba, the procession had been on its way to Kwanobuhle where people would have attended a memorial service for one of the people shot dead

in Kwanobuhle on Monday.

He denied that the procession had been on its way to burn and stone houses in the white areas of Uitenhage.

He said he had heard late on Wednesday afternoon that, in terms of a magisterial order, the funeral could be held only on a Sunday. Few people had been aware of this.

"That's why we decided to hold the memorial service today anyway. The procession was not violent and was walking peacefully. We are very angry about this ungodly action by the police," he said.

Earlier, newsmen had been turned away from the township entrance by a police contingent. A police officer at the scene said: "You cannot go in, everything is too dangerous."

Caspir

However, soon after Colonel Van Rooyen arrived in Uitenhage, he arranged for the press to go into Langa in a Caspir about noon.

The driver stopped at the junction of Maduna Road and 14th Avenue opposite a Methodist Church. "This is where the shooting took place," Colonel Van Rooyen informed reporters.

By then the place was quiet and deserted. A few spent red shotgun cartridges on the ground were the only evidence of events there earlier.

Colonel Van Rooyen said afterwards at a press conference at the Uitenhage police station that the crowd had been armed with stones and half bricks.

Not many stones or half bricks were seen at the spot identified by Colonel Van Rooyen.

Police
'forced to
open fire'

CME Times
22/3/85

351 377 360 356

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Police had been "forced to open fire" on a crowd of 3 000 to 4 000 in Uitenhage yesterday morning, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said here yesterday.

In what he described as "a most unfortunate incident", Mr Le Grange confirmed that 17 people had died and 19 were injured in the incident.

Eleven people, he added, had been killed in the incident while a further six had died in hospital.

The minister said the crowd, "armed with stones, sticks, petrol bombs and bricks" was marching towards Uitenhage on the highway from Langa. The crowd was led by a man "dressed in black and carrying a brick".

The minister said that about one kilometre from Uitenhage a police unit consisting of 19 men led by a lieutenant had confronted the marching crowd.

The officer had climbed onto his vehicle and had told the leader that the march was illegal in terms of the prohibition on open-air gatherings.

"He instructed the leader to order his people back but his instructions were ignored," he said.

'Pelted with stones'

Mr Le Grange said when the crowd was about five metres from the police the lieutenant fired a warning shot into the ground next to the leader.

"It still had no effect and the police were suddenly surrounded and pelted with stones, sticks and other missiles including petrol bombs.

"The police officer had no alternative but to order fire, in self-defence. Three R1-rifles and some shotguns were used. The crowd retreated and firing immediately ceased. Six R1-bullets, 27 shotgun cartridges and 10 pistol shots were fired," he said.

The minister said the police had later found traces of exploded petrol bombs as well as one unexploded petrol bomb on which fingerprints were found.

Mr Le Grange said he was "particularly perturbed" that although the police and his office had informed the media as quickly as possible of the correct facts, "grossly exaggerated messages which stated that the police had opened up with machine guns and that wounded people had been shot dead in cold blood" had been relayed to the media. This was a "calculated distortion of the facts", he said.

Boesak, marchers held near Parliament

327
March 1985



Mr Louis le Grange
"not a crisis".

Police face more township violence

JOHANNESBURG. — Police used tearsmoke early today in four incidents in Kwanobuhle and Langa to disperse mobs of between 150 and 400 people.

Mobs in Kwanobuhle, armed with pangas and sticks, were reportedly hunting for Mr Jimmy Claassen who handed over to police people who attacked his house.

In Langa, where 19 people died last week after police fired on a crowd of thousands a policeman's house

Staff Reporters

SCORES of people, including United Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak, were taken away by police during a march to the Houses of Parliament this afternoon.

They were marching three abreast from the Buitenkant Methodist Church after a service commemorating the 19 people who died in the Uitenhage shootings last Thursday, when police told them they were breaking the law and had to disperse.

The decision to march was announced during the service.

The Rev Syd Lockett read out four demands which were to be carried to Parliament.

The group then marched silently, three abreast, their arms linked.

At the intersection of Parade Street and Darling Street, a police lieutenant informed Dr Boesak, at the head of the march, that it was illegal and pleaded with him to disperse the crowd.

Dr Boesak informed him that the marchers were committed to march to Parliament.

When it became clear the police would not allow the march to proceed, Dr Boesak, UDF vice-president Mr Christmas Tinto, the Rev Abel Hendricks, SA Council of Churches acting secretary-general Dr Beyers Naude and other clergymen knelt in a circle and began to pray.

The column of marchers behind them followed suit.

As police reinforcements arrived in vans, cars and on foot, the marchers, kneeling on the pavement, softly began to sing Onward Christian Soldiers.

Police then took action.

Meanwhile, after a rushed visit to Uitenhage today the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he was confident he had told Parliament the correct version of events surrounding the shootings.

"I would not have issued the statement at the time if I was not totally happy with it," he said, the Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports.

Mr le Grange said he had made this morning's brief visit to the Uitenhage black township to acquaint himself with



Mr Justice Kannemeyer

Inquiry begins

POLICE face more township violence

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Mobs in Kwanobuhle, armed with pangas and sticks, were reportedly hunting for Mr Jimmy Claassen who handed over to police people who attacked his house.

In Langa, where 19 people died last week after police fired on a crowd of thousands, a policeman's house was set alight and gutted.

In New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, three schools were damaged by fire late last night. Police reported three buses, four private vehicles and five houses set alight in New Brighton yesterday.

BEERHALL

Police said they used tearsmoke to disperse more than 500 rioters marching through the streets stoning vehicles, while birdshot was fired at pupils in New Brighton who tried to set fire to school classrooms.

In the Free State town of Bothaville, police used tearsmoke on a crowd which set fire to a beerhall.

Four people in a crowd stoning vehicles in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle were arrested, the spokesman said.

Fort Beaufort police today put out a fire started by youths at a house.

MOTORISTS

Police in Pretoria today called on non-residents to avoid random visits to black townships.

"The call follows various recent incidents in black residential areas, particularly involving motorists," a spokesman said.

He urged non-resident visitors to go to the nearest police station for advice before entering a township. Police escorts could be arranged in certain cases, he added.

"Where the police believe that the safety of a visitor could be in doubt, and that the visit is essential, then a police escort will be organised." — Sapa.

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Mr le Grange said he had made this morning's brief visit to the Uitenhage black townships to acquaint himself with the situation.

Referring to the cause of unrest in the Eastern Cape over the past six months, which has claimed more than 60 lives, Mr le Grange said a combination of political, social and economic factors were at play.

"It is not just a security matter", he said.

He was satisfied that the Government was being kept fully informed of what was happening.

"It is not a crisis situation, but it is very serious and it is getting the full attention of the Government."

"Will be sorry"

Reacting to calls for his resignation because of his handling of the unrest, Mr le Grange said: "People will be sorry in a week or two that they have made these calls for me to resign."

The Minister met black Eastern Cape mayors as well as local top police officers, MPs and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development after his tour in a meeting requested by the mayor of the Kayamandi town council, Mr T Linda.

Mr le Grange refused to discuss what had taken place at the meeting, but Mr Linda said afterwards he had asked the Minister to order the police to take steps to end the unrest.

"The police must go into the townships on a permanent basis to end the situation now," Mr Linda said.

The Progressive Federal Party was to use the second reading debate on the Assembly's "own affairs" budget this afternoon to discuss the shootings.

Six PFP MPs who investigated the shootings on the spot a day after the events have indicated that they will raise evidence which is substantially different from the version of what took place.



Mr Justice Kannemeyer

Inquiry begins tomorrow

PORT ELIZABETH. — The commission of inquiry into the Langa shootings last week will start in Uitenhage tomorrow.

The commission will sit at the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court.

Anyone wishing to give evidence must contact the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 1011, Grahamstown, or telephone 0461-3936. Names and addresses should be submitted by 3.30pm on Friday, March 29. Late applications can be made until next Wednesday.

The chairman of the inquiry, Mr Justice D D D Kannemeyer, said the notice was short because of extreme urgency.

"It is essential that my report be placed in the hands of the State President at the earliest possible opportunity."

He said it was also essential that "proper decorum be maintained during proceedings".

If the public did not comply he would "have no hesitation in sitting in camera or moving the venue, or both".

"I appreciate the events I am to investigate have caused passions to rise and I ask members of the public to behave in a calm and orderly manner."

He referred to regulations promulgated in the Government Gazette which state: "No person may insult, disparage or belittle the chairman of the commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the commission".

"I would request and urge the media in particular, and people in general to exercise restraint in this regard and not to pre-empt my task of making a factual finding to my terms of reference." Mr Justice Kannemeyer said. — Sapa.

The censor who makes

Sense.

327 23/3/85

'SA adults are capable of making their own choices'

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

PUBLICATIONS Appeal Board chairman, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, laughs when he remembers the day he and other board members arrived for an appeal to hear what they thought was a shot ringing out.

The board had been receiving threats from one of Pretoria's rather more zany characters and most board members thought he was taking pot shots at them.

"But he had just stood up too hurriedly and knocked his chair over. We were very relieved I can tell you."

Just one of the many moments — serious, touching, funny and historic — which have made up Professor van Rooyen's first five-year term as the board's chairman.

His current term expires on April 1, but all the indications are that he will be appointed for a second run.

With a warm personality and a ready sense of humour, Professor van Rooyen (42) does not fit the traditional censor image.

But as chairman of the Appeal Board he has the final say on what South Africans may or may not see, hear and read.

His trademarks have been honesty and good humour as well as an openness to diverging views and he has been generally frank with the Press.

He acknowledges the fact that adult South Africans are capable of making their own choices and is strongly committed to "catering for diverse interests as far as possible".

But he says he will not be brow-beat-

en or used by pressure groups and he is very careful to stay within the ambit of the Publications Act.

Alternatives

His dislike of absolutism has led him on many occasions to look for alternatives to an outright ban.

This approach has led to a number of watershed judgments and South Africans now finally have access to films such as "Clockwork Orange" (first banned in 1974) and books like "Magersfontein O Magersfontein".

New moves include the release, with age restriction stickers, of a number of previously banned books and the practise of making some controversial publications available under the counter on request.

Certain films previously considered unfit for South African consumption have now had limited screenings in "art" cinemas ("Clockwork Orange" is among these) while "The Face of a Woman" have been shown in

home video market but shown in cinemas.

Strong language and even blasphemy no longer automatically go under the scissors, but are weighed contextually and in terms of "functionality" and an age restriction is sometimes imposed instead of dialogue cuts.

As far as film nudity goes, Professor van Rooyen says the board's attitude is that nudity per se is not necessarily "titillating", but if nude scenes are inclined to arouse viewers they may well land on the cutting room floor.

Stars and nipple caps are still mandatory wear for topless pin-ups in "girlie" publications because of wide likely readership and magazines such as *Squire* and *Scope* still continually run foul of the censors in this regard.

When it comes to political expression, Professor van Rooyen says the board has all but adopted the American policy of "clear and present danger". It must be proved that this exists before an item which makes a strong political statement is banned.

'Safety valve'

He strongly believes that expression acts as a safety valve "if you ban all political expression people find other outlets and this can create a security risk. So you end up being counter-productive".

With this in mind the board last year removed a long-standing ban on a pamphlet form of the Freedom Charter, ruling that although the charter formed part of the ANC's credo it held no particular danger for State security.

A blanket future ban on the controversial *Windhoek Observer* was also raised recently.

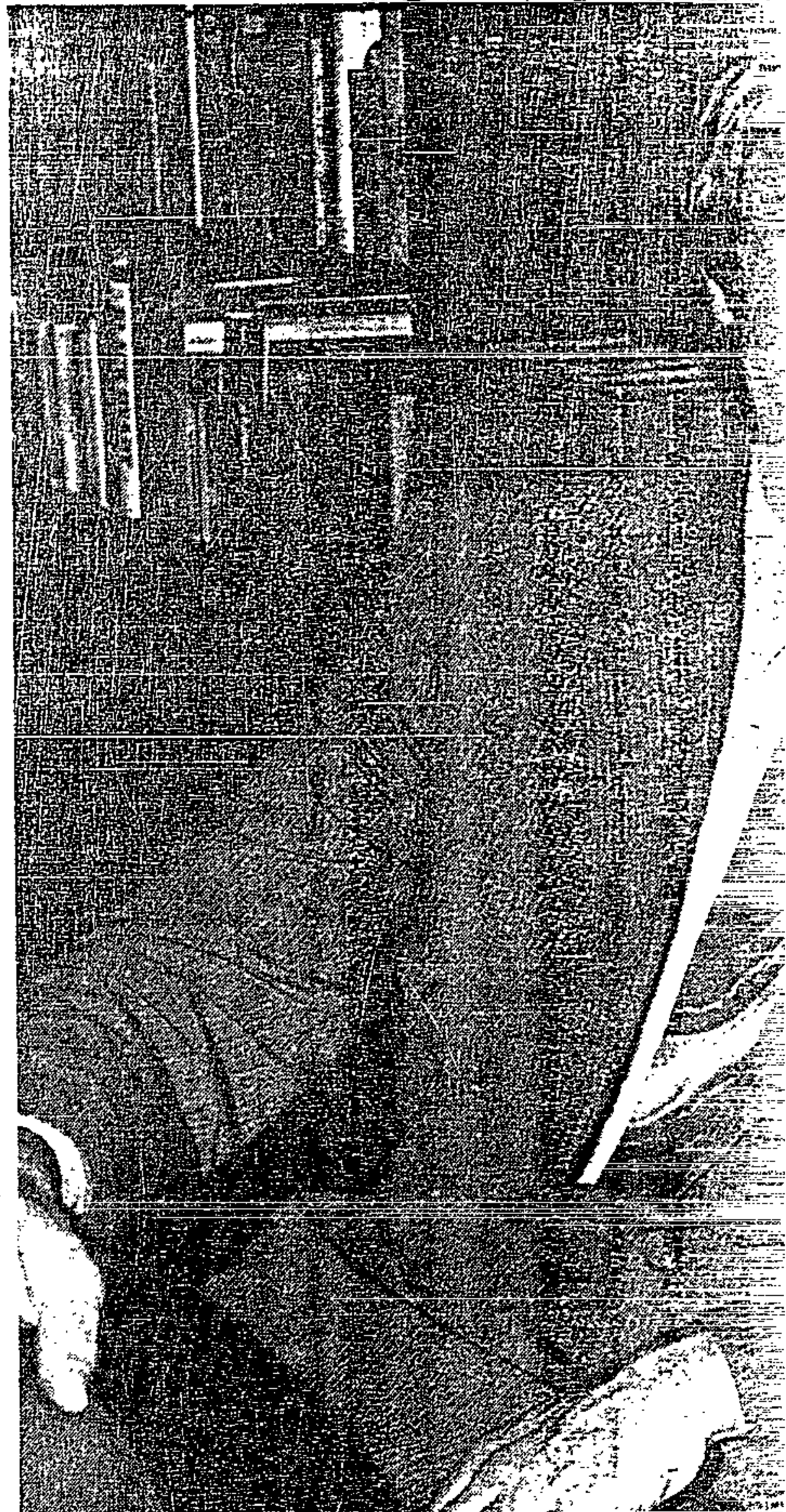
He said amending legislation which would tighten up video distribution was in the pipeline and this would hopefully make it necessary for distributors to indicate age restrictions and subject matter on cassette covers.

This would give the customer a good idea of what to expect but leave the final choice to him.

A legal man to the bone, Professor van Rooyen underwent his law training at the University of Pretoria and is now head of the Department of Criminal Law there.

He became a professor in 1971 at the age of 28 and was first appointed to the Appeal Board in 1975. He is the author of a number of legal publications.

Married to Martha van Der W... has three children... (text is partially obscured)



Professor Kobus van Rooyen . . . does not fit the t:

ISSUE OF THE WEEK (cont):

SA needs long-te

Sten 23/3/85
● From Page 1

which injects a lot of money into the economy for infrastructural development.

A joint statement from various bodies representing the life insurance industry joins Mr Moorat's voice of criticism.

The Life Officers Association, Life Underwriters Association, The Insurance Institute and the Insurance Brokers Council statement said of the budget that there should not be an increase in the taxation of savings and greater attention should be directed to the curbing of expenditure.

What South Africa desperately needs is long-term savings which should be stimulated and not discouraged. Life insurers are the custodians of savings of millions of policyholders," the statement said.

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Govt clamps ban on indoor meetings

327 (H.M.) Star 23/3/85

by
Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government moved quickly yesterday in an attempt to defuse the controversy over the killing of 18 people by the police at Uitenhage, but it also introduced further harsher clamps on public protest.

In the Government Gazette today, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced that not only would outdoor meetings continue to be banned but also all indoor meetings dealing with school or university boycotts.

In an unusually quick move the President appointed a one-man commission of inquiry under East Cape judge, Mr Justice DDV Kanne-meyer.

Justice Minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said last night that the judge would start work almost immediately and would issue a statement on Monday on the venue and dates of the commission sittings.

The new banning has met with immediate condemnation from the Progressive Federal Party which has warned that it could make the already delicate situation in many parts of the country even worse.

Mrs Helen Suzman MP, who spent the day in the Uitenhage area investigating the shootings, described the latest move as "a gross inroad, and a very stupid one, into the right of assembly".

Mrs Suzman said her investigations in Port Elizabeth had confirmed her

suspicious about the announcement made by Mr le Grange in Parliament yesterday on the killings.

She was convinced that the residents of the Lange township had been on a peaceful march and the police themselves had made matters worse by ordering most of the people from vehicles before the march.

She said that when PFP members were eventually permitted into the township by the police, the stories they had received from the residents differed totally from the police version.

She said the major question still to be answered was why the police had resorted immediately to shooting which was supposed to be a last resort.

She welcomed the appointment of the commission but she said a separate commission should also be appointed to go fully into the continuing unrest.

Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP justice spokesman, said the ban on indoor meetings was yet another attempt to deal with the symptoms rather than the cause of unrest in South Africa.

He said many of the provisions of the Internal Security Act, such as the one used to ban meetings and even funerals, were counter-productive.

The chairman of the House of Representatives' Council of Ministers, the Reverend Allan Hendrikse, who is also the MP for Uitenhage, said he could not condone violence on either side.

Organisers of the protests "should also think of the consequences and the fact that the innocent are always the ones to suffer".

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Home searched by police

MDANTSANE — The home of an East London Youth Congress (ELYC) executive member was searched by the Ciskei security police in Zone 14, the Ciskei liaison officer, Major Fikile Gatya confirmed yesterday.

Major Gatya said the police were executing their duties, and had

produced a search warrant.

The publicity secretary of the congress, Mr Msiteli Nonyukela, accused the Ciskei police of harassing members.

He said Ciskei policemen came to the home of Mr Fanele Duna, on Wednesday and produced a search warrant.

He said after they searched the house, they took Mr Duna to the Mdantsane police station.

Mr Nonyukela said Mr Duna was questioned about the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the ELYC's office bearers for this year and then released.

— DDR

Atticus 26/3/85
Secret police fund rejected by delegates

Parliamentary Staff

327

THE ruling National People's Party in the House of Delegates used the strongest form of parliamentary opposition to reject a Bill which seeks to create a secret fund for the South African Police.

The SA Police Special Account Bill was introduced yesterday in the House by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

He said the police were the only members of South Africa's "security family" not to have a special account.

Creating a fund for them would result in more efficient administration.

Mr Ranji Nowbath, (NPP nominated) moved an amendment that the Bill be read "this day six months".

CROSSROADS, UITENHAGE

Mr Nowbath said events at Crossroads and Uitenhage made it more even more imperative that the police not have a secret account and that all their funds be subject to the scrutiny of Parliament.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (S Reservoir Hills) supported the amendment which was carried unanimously.

The House of Delegates had previously rejected the Bill when it accepted the report of a standing committee opposing it. The debate yesterday was necessary to enable the House to formally reject the Bill.

The future of the Bill, which has the support of the Houses of Assembly and Representatives, is now likely to be decided by the Presidents' Council.

Opposition parties unite to fight Bill protecting key points from sabotage

ALW 26/3/85

Political Staff 327

TWO opposition parties in the House of Assembly united to fight the second reading of the National Key Points Amendment Bill.

The Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party yesterday voted against the Bill, which has been approved by both the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

The New Republic Party voted with the Government in support of the Bill.

Rejecting opposition criticism in the Assembly, the Deputy Minister of Defence and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said he could state "categorically" that the Bill was in

the national interest because there was a threat against key points.

Mr Vlok said President P W Botha was "bending over backwards" to seek peaceful change in South Africa.

"In the meantime, however, we are unfortunately living with people who are throwing fire bombs and who want to blow up national key points."

Earlier, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) said the PFP opposed the Bill because it gave the Minister the power to determine the allocation of costs among private owners within a key-point complex.

Urging political reform as the best security, Mr Myburgh said: "Nothing we can do with bricks, mortars or wire can secure South Africa."



The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in Uitenhage.

Mr. le Grange 27/3/85 (40) (57)

Boesak — martyr at cost of black masses'

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and United Democratic Front patron, was turning himself into a hero and a martyr at the cost of the black masses of South Africa, Mr John Douw, a nominated Labour Party member, said yesterday.

Dr Boesak was arrested by police in Cape Town yesterday afternoon during a protest action following the Uitenhage shootings last week.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the House's own-affairs budget, Mr Douw said yesterday's events would make world headlines.

"It is a great pity that our spiritual leaders have to be in the forefront of those who want to make a poor advertisement for South Africa.

"I do not expect them to fan the flames of racial hatred in the country."

● Mr Richards (LP Toekomsrus) said the era of slogan politics had come to an end. Slogan shouters were responsible to no-one but themselves while the era of negotiation politics was the way in which South Africans were going to find solutions.

He said he had also spent 61 days in detention as a Sections 22 and 10 detainee but he wanted to encourage people to become part of the solution.

"Within us we also hold the destruction of South Africa. I cannot encourage this sort of nonsense to continue.

"I share the concern of this House when people march to Parliament to present a protest. But we must look at their motive." — Sana

239 in City march

Cape Times 27/3/88 327 285
Staff Reporter

arch
drama

POLICE last night released 239 people who had marched from a prayer meeting to Parliament yesterday afternoon, to deliver demands from residents of Uitenhage's troubled Langa township.

Among the demands was that police refrain from entering black townships, especially during funerals and vigils.

Other demands were:

- That the people's right to hold funerals when they chose, without interference from the police, be upheld.

- That the government speak to the leaders chosen by the people and not to government-chosen community councils.

- That the community council system be abolished.

- That full citizenship, equal participation of all in central government and freedom from economic exploitation be granted to all the people of South Africa.

R50 fines

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said last night that the 239 had been arrested in terms of the Internal Security Act for attending an illegal gathering. He said all had been given the option of paying R50 admission of guilt fines or being warned to appear in court.

None of the people the Cape Times spoke to last night had paid admission of guilt fines.

Small groups of marchers were released from Caledon Square from about 6pm to 8pm last night. Those released walked to the Buitenkant Street Methodist church, opposite Caledon Square, where a service had been held before the march earlier in the day.

Candles

The released people, who were joined there by onlookers, were warned by police to go inside the church or go home.

The 239 were arrested shortly after 2.15pm yesterday during a march after a service commemorating the deaths of 19 people in unrest at Uitenhage last week.

About 600 people attended the service where candles were lit to commemorate the "deaths in

the struggle in South Africa".

The head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, said as he lit a candle for the Uitenhage dead that it was a gesture of sharing in the "suffering, shame and anger" over what had happened at Uitenhage.

"We will not stop resisting until people in this country are free and we all live in peace and justice," he said.

The Rev Sid Lockett, a member of the UDF executive and head of

During the service, Mr Colin Eglin, PFP MP for Sea Point, and Mr Ray Swart, PFP MP for Berea, arrived to watch the situation.

Shortly before 2pm the crowd started emerging from the church and forming up in Albertus Street.

They marched down Buitenkant Street towards the Parade. In front walked a large foreign and local press group. Among them was Captain "Dolf" Odenaal, a senior member of the reaction unit, who

his men to approach the seated crowd and arrest them at his command. Each policeman was to arrest two people and take them to Caledon Square.

Two large police vans arrived and at 2.20pm police were instructed to go forward.

The initial arrests took place quickly and with little resistance. Some were led towards the police vans and among them were two white schoolgirls in uniform.

Force

Then demonstrators started linking arms, singing and refusing to move. Some were forcibly lifted off the ground to be taken to the vans. At one stage, Captain Odenaal told his men to leave some of those who had already been detained and to arrest others.

Among those seen to be taken into police custody were Dr Boesak, Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Abel Hendricks, past president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, arrived at Caledon Square police station soon after the march was stopped and asked Colonel P J van Rensburg, head of the reaction unit, what would happen to those arrested.

'Victory'

He said every effort would be made to have them charged and brought before court before the Magistrate's Court closed.

After his release last night, Dr Boesak said the march had been a major victory for the non-violent struggle in South Africa.

"The most important aspect was that we publicly showed our horror and shock over what happened at Langa in Uitenhage and how it was being handled by the government."



Colonel P J van Rensburg, head of the police reaction unit, answers questions from Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on law and order, outside Caledon Square police station yesterday soon after 239 protest marchers were arrested.

the Board of Social Responsibility of the Anglican Church, read out a list of demands which he said it had been decided to take to Parliament "in an orderly fashion".

"We don't want under any circumstances to provoke the police," he said.

Before the service began at 1pm, uniformed and plainclothes police had taken up positions on nearby street corners. Members of the photographic branch filmed the arrival of the crowd. Inside the police station, members of the reaction unit waited in their vehicles.

kept in contact with his men by radio.

"Boesak is in the lead, they're not singing, everything's dead quiet, they're turning left in Darling Street. Send in men," the captain said.

At 2.06pm at the intersection of Darling and Parade streets Captain Odenaal and a lieutenant confronted and stopped the three leaders, informing them that the march was illegal.

"I must warn you that those who march will be breaking two laws, a City Council by-law and the Internal Security Act. I ask you to please go home. There are other ways of channelling your



The Rev Abel Hendricks, Reformed Churches, a march on F

speak to the leaders chosen by the people and not to government-chosen community councils.

● That the community council system be abolished.

● That full citizenship, equal participation of all in central government and freedom from economic exploitation be granted to all the people of South Africa.

R50 fines

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said last night that the 239 had been arrested in terms of the Internal Security Act for attending an illegal gathering. He said all had been given the option of paying R50 admission of guilt fines or being warned to appear in court.

None of the people the Cape Times spoke to last night had paid admission of guilt fines.

Small groups of marchers were released from Caledon Square from about 6pm to 8pm last night. Those released walked to the Buitenkant Street Methodist church, opposite Caledon Square, where a service had been held before the march earlier in the day.

Candles

The released people, who were joined there by onlookers, were warned by police to go inside the church or go home.

The 239 were arrested shortly after 2.15pm yesterday during a march after a service commemorating the deaths of 19 people in unrest at Uitenhage last week.

About 600 people attended the service where candles were lit to commemorate the "deaths in

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After his release last night, Dr Boesak said the march had been a major victory for the non-violent struggle in South Africa.

"The most important aspect was that we publicly showed our horror and shock over what happened at Langa in Uitenhage and how it was being handled by the government."

He said he regretted that the group was not given the opportunity to present their demands at Parliament to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange or any other government minister.

'Tragic'

Dr Beyers Naude said he hoped that the State President, Mr P W Botha, would heed the message of the protest "before there is further bloodshed in the country".

The time was ripe for the government to issue a statement of intent, with concrete steps, to dismantle apartheid, he said.

"The government should admit that the present policy is not only a tragic failure but is provoking resentment, and opposition and creating the conflict we all want to avoid," Dr Naude said.

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"I must warn you that those who march will be breaking two laws, a City Council by-law and the Internal Security Act. I ask you to please go home. There are other ways of channelling your demands," the lieutenant said to Dr Boesak.

Dr Boesak replied: "We've tried all the other ways. We want to physically express these demands."

The lieutenant then responded with a "final" warning to disperse and at 2.10pm issued a five-minute warning to which the marchers responded by sitting down.

The negotiating group was swamped by members of the media while a platoon of reaction force members formed a cordon around them.

Police reinforcements moved into the area. At 2.15pm six police vans turned into Darling Street and traffic police blocked off the street on either side of the crowd. At 2.17pm, the men climbed out and took up positions along the white centre line facing the seated crowd.

Captain Odenaal told

The Rev Abel Hendricks, past president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

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Arrests fuel stormy debates in Parliament

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT. — The storm surrounding the shooting in Uitenhage last week and the arrest of hundreds of people — including UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak — in a protest march on Parliament raged on in all three houses yesterday.

A bid by the government to quash the debate in the white House of Assembly failed when the Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, said the shootings could be debated, even though they were subject to a judicial commission of inquiry.

'Ham-handed'

In the white House, Mr John Malcomess, PFP MP for Port Elizabeth Central, said of yesterday's arrests in Cape Town: "What ham-handed stupidity to compound the Uitenhage tragedy and bring renewed world headlines against this country. Why could they not have been allowed to complete their peaceful march?"

He said President P W Botha shared responsibility for the Uitenhage shootings with Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order.

The House of Delegates yesterday adjourned its own-affairs budget debate in sympathy with those arrested in the City.

The opposition's spokesman for law and order, Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Sol Springfield), interrupted the debate to move a motion — which was unopposed — calling for the House to ad-

journal until today.

However, the leader of the House of Representatives, Mr Miley Richards (LP Toekomsrus), reacted to Dr Boesak's arrest by saying: "I cannot allow Boesak or anybody else to lead my people to self-destruction."

A nominated LP member, Mr John Douw, charged that Dr Boesak was turning himself into a hero "at the cost of the black masses in South Africa".

Two black assessors

Earlier LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, expressed his sympathy on behalf of the House to families of those who died in unrest in Uitenhage and the Eastern Cape recently.

While welcoming the one-man commission appointed to investigate the Uitenhage shootings, he suggested that the State President appoint two black assessors to sit with Mr Justice D D V Kannemeyer.

In the House of Assembly debate, Mr Errol Moorcraft (PFP Albany), said that the most significant finding of the PFP delegation that visited Uitenhage was that the tragic event need not have occurred.

He suggested that the shooting could have been avoided if the officer in charge had "simply told the driver to engage the gear and drive down the road. He could later have summoned the second Casspir or even reinforcements from town".

SABC silences Stevie Wonder

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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Su-
 perstar Stevie Wonder
 has been labelled "an
 African National Con-
 gress supporter" by the
 SABC, which stated yes-
 terday it would no longer
 play his music.

A statement to this ef-
 fect was released by the
 corporation yesterday
 after they learned that he
 had accepted an Oscar on
 Monday night in the
 name of jailed ANC
 leader Nelson Mandela.
 Wonder, who was re-

cently arrested for taking
 part in an anti-apartheid
 demonstration at the
 South African Embassy
 in Washington DC, was
 awarded the Oscar for his
 song "I Just Called to Say
 I Love You", theme song
 from the film "Woman in
 Red".

The song was given
 considerable airtime by
 both the SABC and other
 radio stations.
 SABC spokesman Mr
 Hein Jordaan said the
 corporation would not
 promote anyone who sup-

ported the ANC.
 The ban necessitated
 compilation of a com-
 pletely new programme
 for tonight's television
 programme, "Popshop",
 due to feature his song
 "Love Light in Flight".

A new programme of
 standby "golden oldies"
 was hurriedly compiled.
 Mr Gary Edwards, pro-
 gramme director of
 Music Radio 702, said
 they would discuss the
 matter today.

Mr Anthony Duke,
 head of music for Capital
 Radio, said they would
 not be adopting the same
 stand as the SABC.

● Richard Walker re-
 ports from New York that
 Stevie Wonder will hold
 what his agents describe
 as an "international
 press conference" in Los
 Angeles today.

● To maximise its im-
 pact, Wonder declined all
 prior comment on the
 SABC ban.

● The Oscar winners,
 page 3



Stevie Wonder

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Parliament and Politics

City arrests 'ham-handed'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The arrest of about 200 marchers in Cape Town yesterday afternoon was an act of "ham-handed stupidity" in the light of the world attention focussed on South Africa after the Uitenhage shootings, Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the white own-affairs budget, he also said that the State President, Mr P W Botha, shared responsibility with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for the shootings.

After the "shock and horror" of what happened at Uitenhage, the police action yesterday afternoon would also hit the headlines.

Those arrested had included "international personalities, among them people known around the world such as Dr Allan Boesak and Dr Beyers Naude".

"What ham-handed stupidity to compound the Uitenhage tragedy and bring renewed world headlines against this country. Why could they not have been allowed to complete their peaceful march?"

Mr Malcomess said that the Uitenhage incident was not isolated.

"It was the worst example of a whole series of incidents in which people died in the Eastern Cape. It was foreseeable and preventable. Proper consultation would have gone a long way to defusing the situation."

He had asked in Parliament on February 13 for a judicial commission to investigate police actions in the Eastern Cape. He had provided affidavits from residents of Eastern Cape towns, including Uitenhage, de-



tailoring some of these actions.

He had said that the actions described in the affidavits did not prevent violence, but spawned it.

There had been no reply from the Minister of Law and Order except for an attack on him. There had been laughter from the National Party benches.

"They didn't care," he said.

He had written to the State President, enclosing the dossier of affidavits, and advising that action be taken to prevent similar occurrences.

The State President replied that he had forwarded the dossier to the minister, and that Mr Malcomess should talk to the minister.

"It is fair to hold the State President jointly responsible with the Minister of Law and Order for what happened at Uitenhage after that. He had the affidavits, and did nothing but pass the buck to the minister."

Mr Malcomess said that the day after the shootings, he had witnessed a scene that would "live on in my memory".

He received a call that people were being arrested at the Catholic manse at Uitenhage.

When he arrived he found the place crammed with people trying desperately to find out what had happened to their sons and daughters.

"People were being taken to hospital, people were being taken to the morgue. Lists were being drawn up, list after list — lists of the dead, of the wounded, of those arrested.

"Into all this, the police came to look for wounded. They found two wounded people, and took them not to hospital, but to the police station to be charged.

"Within an hour we had a lawyer at the

police station seeking their release on bail. But all knowledge of them was denied."

Mr Malcomess said there were several questions to be asked.

● Why had there been so few policemen at Maduna Street at the time of the shootings?

● Why had a mere lieutenant been in charge?

● Why had teargas not been used?

● Why were Zulu police used in a Xhosa area? This was provocation, he said.

"Have we not learned a thing about riot control since Sharpeville? Why do these things keep happening?" — Sapa

Policeman's order on phone tapping dismissed in court

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By Fiona Macleod

The courts would only consider ordering the Minister of Communications and Public Works to disclose whether he authorised the tapping of telephone conversations if grave and unjustified abuse of the laws permitting tapping was shown, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Acting Justice F S Steyn had dismissed an urgent application brought by Major Hennie Nel, a suspended Krugersdorp policeman, to compel the Minister, Dr Lapa Munnik, to disclose whether he had authorised the tapping of his telephone and on what grounds.

The judge dismissed the opposed application after finding no real reasons had been given for

such "far-reaching and drastic" relief to be granted urgently.

He said the courts had to be wary of granting such an order, which would in effect reveal important facts about a potential opponent to litigation. Granting such an order would open the doors to numerous similar applications, he said.

The judge likened the relief sought to the so-called Anton Pillar order — which is granted for the search and/or seizure of information or documents in the possession of an opponent to litigation.

Major Nel told the court he intended instituting action against the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice after the alleged publication and dissemination of the contents of the tapped conversations.

In order to formulate a proposed court action for the return or destruction of tapes and transcriptions, and to obtain an order to prevent further dissemination of their contents, it was necessary to know if Dr Munnik or his agents had authorised the tapping, Major Nel said.

It was common cause in the application that Major Nel's phone had been tapped, apparently in connection with fraud and corruption charges.

Major Nel said this had not been done within the ambit of the Post Office Act as he had not threatened State security.

Deputy Postmaster-General Mr J van Rensburg said the Department of Post and Telecommunications provided only authority and technical advice for the tapping of phones.

'Govt works with moderate blacks'

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — American television viewers were told last night by South Africa's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, that the Government remains committed to working with moderate blacks to achieve a political dispensation that will satisfy the aspirations of all the country's people.

Mr Nel, interviewed by Ted Koppel on his "Nightline" programme in a follow-up to the series televised last week from South Africa, said the radical blacks in the country, aided by the ANC, were trying their best to destroy the moderate leaders.

Appearing on the same programme, Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, criticised Pretoria for its failure to conduct a dialogue with black leaders. "There is a wide variety of leadership in South Africa if only the Government would open up channels and get into serious dialogue and negotiations about some of the reform measures it is now publicly committed to," Dr Crocker said.

Dr Crocker was pressed several times by Mr Koppel to say whether there was a point at which the Reagan Administration would

say the violence had gone too far, and would do more than simply use harsh condemnatory language about South Africa.

Dr Crocker asked him in reply what "heroic alternative" he had in mind.

"We look at the situation (in South Africa) as a dynamic one," he said. "We don't consider our policy a static one."

The South African Government was committed to reform, he said, "but at the same time avenues of dialogue and communication do not exist in an adequate fashion today — and they have got to be opened up."

Questioning whether it was accurate for people like Dr Allan Boesak, the Rev Beyers Naude and Mrs Sheena Duncan to be described as radicals, Mr Koppel asked whether different race groups were not "talking past each other".

"I'm not sure that labels like that do a whole lot of good," Dr Crocker said. "The importance of an individual or group is demonstrated by the following they can bring to bear, and whether its leader can deliver when he enters into negotiation and makes commitments."

Mr Nel, asked by Mr Koppel to explain

the violence in Uitenhage, said there was a conflict in South Africa between radical black people and moderate black leaders.

The radicals, with the ANC behind them, were trying to radicalise and politicise black target groups, and to destroy the moderate leaders who wanted to work together with the Government to negotiate for the political advancement of all black people in the country.

Asked by Mr Koppel about the sworn statements that the demonstrators shot at Uitenhage were not carrying stones and bottles "and did not shoot themselves", Mr Nel said that cross-examination of witnesses by lawyers for independent groups would be allowed in the official commission of inquiry.

Mr Koppel asked him what President P W Botha had meant when he spoke yesterday about ordering appropriate steps to maintain law and order.

Mr Nel said the Government priority was to maintain law and order, because only then could there be progress towards constitutional reform that would satisfy the aspirations of all South Africans.

● See Page 26.



Followed by supporters, Dr Allan Boesak leaves the Magistrates Court in Cape Town after his appearance with

CAPE TIMES 28/3/85 49 others yesterday

107 protesters to appear today

Staff Reporter

POLICE said yesterday that 107 people would appear in court today on charges relating to the march through the City on Tuesday.

Brigadier Nico Theron, district commandant for Cape Town, said a further 107 people would appear in court on Friday.

With the 50 who appeared yesterday, this meant 264 people had been arrested by police after they had stopped the march from the Methodist Church in Buitenkant Street to Parliament, he said.

The brigadier was talking after yesterday's court appearance which had been monitored by a strong police contingent with dogs. He had been present during the group's brief court appearance.

Police took up their positions some time before 9am and people entering the building were asked where they were going before being allowed into the court area.

A crowd of about 50 bystanders and representatives of local and international news organizations gathered outside while the 50 waited with friends and legal representatives in the central court passage.

About 9.50am the names of the 50 were called out and they were led into the court soon afterwards. When Dr Beyers Naude's name was read out there was a loud sigh from the group in the corridor.

At 10.30am the group emerged from the building and walked off in separate groups. Police withdrew soon afterwards.

Court Reporter
CAPE TOWN Magistrate's Court yesterday was packed with the accused, observers and local and foreign journalists when 50 people appeared in connection with Tuesday's protest march to Parliament.

They accused were charged with contravening a section of the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act, 52 of 1973, at or near Buitenkant and Darling Street and/or Parade Street on Tuesday afternoon.

This section carries a maximum penalty of R300 or 6 months imprisonment or both.

The accused, many of them wearing clerical collars and United Democratic Front and Azanian Students Organization sweaters, were: Mr Gerald Abdoll, 19, Mr Charl de Villiers, 25, Mr Edward Adams, 20, Mr Isaak Bester, 20, the Rev Abel Hendricks, 54, Mr Zillen Brews, 29, Mr Robin Petersen, 27, Ms Patri-

cia Hall, 20, Mr Lorenzo Davids, 23, Mr Absolom Pieterse, 23, Mr Selwyn Hocbey, 22, Mr Anthony Howard, 20, Ms Sheryl Jacobs, 19, Mr Simon Adams, 31, Mr Walter D van Eck, 29, Mr William Lawn, 23, Ms Mildred Lesiea, 52, Mr Gerald Johannes, 24, Mr Jacobus Moses, 21, Mr Graham Joseph, 19, Mr Mohammed Jawoodeen, 20, Mr Chris Groenewald, 22, Mr Samuel Thebe, 22, Mr Edwin Arrison, 20, Mr Kevin Dreyer, 18, Mr Deon Car else, 19, Mr Pierre van den Heever, 26, Ms Teresa van Wyk, 23, Ms June Esau, 31, Mr David Visagie, 24, Ms Jessica Gang er, 21, Ms Debra Primo, 22, Mr Rennis Alias, 23, Dr Allan Boesak, 39, Ms Sheril Reid, 19, Mr Charles Wyeth, 18, Mr Samuel Falatsa, 19, Mr Lionel Meyer, 32, Mr Petrus Boks, 22, Ms Wynne Kannemeyer, 19, Mr Rus sel McGregor, 24, Dr Beyers Naude, 69, Mr Paul Germond, 28, Mr Howard Adams, 23, Ms Jill Brand, 23, Mr David

Abrahams, 23, Mr Charles Lewis, 22, Mrs Sheena Duncan, 53, Ms Nonyamezelo Mxenge, 43, and Mrs Daphne Wilson, 62.

Mr A M Omar, appearing for 48 of the accused, told the court that some of his clients had been told they were being tried under the Internal Security Act, while others were told that they were being charged with attending an illegal gathering.

He asked that charge sheets be presented to him as soon as possible so that the defence could be prepared.

The accused were not asked to plead, no evidence was led and they were warned to appear on June 3.

Mr R H Peckham was the magistrate. Mr J G van Zyl appeared for the State. Mr Andrew Dalling of Syfret, Godlonton, Fuller, Moore Inc appeared for Mrs Sheena Duncan and Mrs Daphne Wilson. Mr A M Omar, instructed by E Moosa & Partners, Sonn and Abercrombie appeared for the remaining 48.

March: Court packed

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Post Reporters

THE Government's decision to ban meetings of 29 organisations in a number of districts, including 16 in the Eastern Cape, until June 30 was widely criticised today.

In Cape Town, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said banning meetings would not silence political debate.

"It can, however, turn verbal debate into a debate with sticks and stones," he warned.

The bannings indicated the gulf between the Government's actions and intentions.

"It is a curious paradox for the State President to talk about negotiation and a more open debate about reform while Minister Le Grange silences many of those with whom the negotiations and the debate must take place," Dr Slabbert said.

It was dangerous to create the impression in the white electorate that the almost endemic unrest was "merely acts of mindless violence or the work of Communist-inspired instigators".

Banning 'not the answer'

The unrest was a sign that strong-arm responses no longer secured even temporary peace.

"You cannot, by banning meetings, stop agitators from affecting those with legitimate grievances. In this way they are simply given credibility. The only way to silence agitation is through effective reform."

A senior member of the PFP's law and order group, Mr Tian van der Merwe (MP for Green Point), said today Mr Le Grange would be responsible for any adverse results flowing from the move.

"It was the banning of a funeral gathering at Uitenhage which led to

the violence there.

"Mr Le Grange is now applying the same recipe, only it is now the bannings of meetings of a whole string of organisations," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The reaction of the South African Council of Churches was that the ban could only lead to further tension.

In a press release to Sapa, Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said:

"It is clear that this is an act of desperation on the part of the Government to stem the tide of liberation.

"It effectively amounts to the banning of impor-

tant organisations like the UDF which have been reflecting very clearly the grievances and aspirations of the black community.

"We believe that this act can only lead to further tension and polarisation because it does not address itself to the real problems or the solution."

● The Eastern Cape branch of the United Democratic Front and the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation reacted strongly today.

Mr H Fazzie, vice-president of the UDF branch and a former Robben Island prisoner, said it was clear the Government was feeling the pressure of the people op-

posed to apartheid.

"Banning of meetings will not help to solve the current situation or stop people from demanding their political and civic rights. Bannings are only time-wasting," he said.

Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, president of Pebco, said his organisation condemned the ban.

"The ban will now only worsen the situation since we will not be able to control the young people," he said.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (Peyco), Mr Jack Mkhusele, said the banning order would "actively provoke the situation".

THE LANGA KILLINGS

To judge the truth

Justice D D Kannemeyer has an enormously important and sensitive job in carrying out his one-man judicial inquiry into the Uitenhage shootings last week. While the political ramifications of the killings continue to echo around the world, it is also becoming clear that we are still a long way from knowing the whole truth about the incident.

A report released this week by the six PFP MPs who investigated the shootings underlines the complexity of the situation and focuses on contradictions between Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's version of events and eyewitness reports.

Copies of the report have already been sent to the State President and other ministers and will also be submitted to the Kannemeyer commission. It contains sworn statements from blacks involved in the incident.

The most serious issue arising from the statements and the report as a whole, lies in the many discrepancies with the official version of events. It is this variance that Judge Kannemeyer will have to address in particular.

The most obvious question posed is why the police did not use teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot rather than hard ammunition — particularly as they were safely inside an armoured vehicle designed to withstand landmine blasts.

The evidence is that the shootings took place on a sunny and windless day, conditions which favour the use of teargas.

The report raises other serious questions and allegations. Among them is the charge that police "rigged" official photographs by collecting stones after the shooting and strewing them among the bodies. At least three of the affidavits refer to this, while nearly all (perhaps obviously) deny that the crowd was "armed with stones, sticks, petrol bombs and bricks," as stated by Le Grange.

The report also raises the issue of whether there were two armoured Caspir troop carriers on the scene and not one as previously stated. The second was allegedly to the left and behind the crowd, and according to some of the statements, shots were fired from both vehicles, thus trapping people in crossfire. No official statement to date has mentioned a second Caspir. If it was indeed on the scene, then doubts must be expressed about the impression created by Le Grange of a small group of police threatened by a mob.

There is also a question mark about whether or not police fired a warning shot as claimed. Several eyewitnesses say that the first shot killed a young man riding a bicycle at the head of the crowd. Whether he was threatening the police or not, John Malcomess, PFP member for PE Central, sarcastically



PFP's Boraine . . . police stopped people using taxis

calls points out the difficulty involved in riding a bicycle uphill and throwing stones at the same time.

The report also questions Le Grange's claim that a violent mob surrounded the Caspir before the police opened fire. Bloodstains at the scene, say the PFP MPs, indicate that "bodies were lying in one place only, that is, down Maduna Road some little distance from the Caspir." If the police were surrounded, surely bodies would have been found encircling the vehicle, say the MPs.

Another key claim is that police prevented Langa residents from boarding vehicles to drive to the township of KwaNobuhle some 15 km away, where the funerals of three victims of earlier violence were to be held. The local magistrate originally granted permission for the funerals, but changed his mind and banned them the previous afternoon. Residents claim they were not told of the ban, and therefore gathered at a square in the Langa to board vehicles to KwaNobuhle.

The report says there is "overwhelming evidence" that police arrived at the square and prevented people boarding the vehicles, without telling them why. "This is why people set off for KwaNobuhle on foot," says the report.

The PFP member for Pinelands, Alex Boraine, says: "People had engaged taxis to go to the funeral. There was no planned march. They were forced to walk. If the police had

not stopped them from using the taxis, this horrific incident would not have happened."

The MPs also cast doubt on Le Grange's statement that an armed crowd "was marching towards Uitenhage on the highway from the Langa black township." They point out that the only way from Langa to KwaNobuhle is along the road the crowd was following, through the outskirts of Uitenhage. The impression created of a mob threatening a white town is thus false, say the MPs. "Evidence is that the crowd was peaceful and there was no evidence of sticks, spears and petrol bombs."

Pointing out that there had been substantial township violence in the eastern Cape prior to last week's shootings, Malcomess says that he made his first appeal for a judicial inquiry as early as February 11 this year. "This call was ignored, and was repeated this time by all three east Cape PFP MPs two days before the Maduna Road killing, and again ignored."

Malcomess raises another pertinent point. The PE-Uitenhage area is already reeling under the recession and the closure of plants there. "What worries me is the effect on prospective investment in PE," he says.

The PFP report makes chilling reading in places. It describes the six MPs finding congealed blood in the cracks in the tar and on grass verges alongside the road. Presumably referring to police claims that the Caspir was attacked with petrol bombs, the report says: "There was no visible evidence of burning in the immediate vicinity of the Caspir. The only evidence of fire that we could find was a small patch of burnt grass about the size and shape of a footprint. This was on a grass verge about 20 m down the road among the bloodstains. It was not possible to determine what had caused it or how long it had been there."

The object of the judicial inquiry is to deal with precisely these issues and to sift fact from fiction. Judge Kannemeyer has no easy task to sort through the claims and counter-claims that are typical of cases of this nature. An enormous weight rests on his shoulders, and it is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of the world are upon him. ■

POLITICS

Rope for Le Grange

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's position is not under threat because of the Uitenhage shootings — although they further undermine the ground on which he

Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange today banned the indoor meetings of 29 organisations for three months in 18 magisterial districts. One is the United Democratic Front.

In a notice in the *Government Gazette* Mr le Grange — in the interests of public order — forbids any indoor meeting between today and June 30.

It is clear from the *Gazette* that this restriction applies to:

- Meetings held under the auspices of, or in association with, any of the 29 organisations named.
- Any other unauthorised meetings (held by whichever organisation) in the affected magisterial districts which encourage or incite any person to leave his employment or not to go back to work, or to get involved in go-slows or work stoppages.

The banning notice today complements an existing ban on all outdoor meetings, with the exception of sport and genuine religious gatherings.

The 18 magisterial districts are mainly in the Eastern Cape, the area worst hit by unrest and labour strikes in the past year. Some are in the Transvaal.

UDF trial date set for May 20

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The trial of the 16 United Democratic Front and trade union leaders has been set for May 20 in the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

The Deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Mr G van Pittius, today told Durban magistrate Mr T L Blunden the trial date but did not produce an indictment for the accused, who appeared in court today.

Anger and dismay was expressed by relatives and members of the public in the court, who groaned and sighed loudly.

Eight of the 16 accused have been in custody since December.

Advocate Mr Ismail Mohamed told Mr Blunden that without an indictment he could not agree to a trial date, and asked when it would be ready for the defence team to study.

Mr van Pittius said the prosecution was doing its best but could not give a date.

"It will be long before the trial date," he said.

Mr Blunden said he would enter the trial date as May 20.

● The Star Bureau in London reports that the start of the UDF trial was marked today by the delivery of a protest letter signed by 125 British MPs to the South African Embassy.

The Progressive Federal Party has slammed the banings as counter-productive. It warned that they would probably generate more unrest.

Mrs Helen Suzman said any attempt to prevent people gathering and discussing grievances was likely to result in civil disobedience. The clampdown would be counter-productive instead of resolving problems.

Action has been expected since President Botha's appeal at a joint sitting of Parliament on Wednesday for unity to resolve problems peacefully.

The districts affected are Albany, Alberton, Alexandria, Adelaide, Bathurst, Bedford, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Humansdorp, Kempton Park, Kirkwood, Middelburg (Cape), Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East and Uitenhage.

Organisations

Besides the UDF, the organisations affected are: Azanian Students' Organisation, Black Students' Movement, Cookhouse Youth Association, Congress of South African Students, Cradock Residents' Association, Cradock Women's Organisation, Cradock Youth Association, Fort Beaufort's Organ of Peace, Fort Beaufort's Youth Congress, Graaff-Reinet Community Organisation, Graaff-Reinet Youth Congress, Grahamstown Civic Association, Grahamstown Youth Congress, Grahamstown Youth Movement, Katlehong Action Committee, Middelburg Residents' Association, Middelburg Youth Congress, Port Alfred Black Civic Organisation, Port Alfred Youth Congress, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association, Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Somerset East Youth Association, Tembisa Civic Association, Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Uitenhage Health, Safety and Cultural Association, Uitenhage Women's Organisation and Uitenhage Youth Congress.

3-month ban on UDF meetings

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By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

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29/3/85

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CAPL Times 29/3/85

Protest march — 107 people appear in court

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of 107 people yesterday appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court in connection with the protest march on Parliament on Tuesday.

Two youths, aged 15 and 17, who may not be named, were listed among the accused, but one did not appear.

They all face charges of contravening a section of the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act of 1973, for which the maximum penalty is R300 (or 6 months or both).

The accused are: Petronella Coetzee, 21, Irvan Xavier

Pieterse, 21, Anthony Martin, 25, Christie Fredericks, 21, Frederick Erasmus, 24, Steven Hermanus, Sarina Rossouw, 18, Charles Martin, 25, Rene Eckhard, 20, Wilfred Rhodes, 48, Jacques Gewers, 18, Romeo Maasdorp, 20, Michael Koopman, 22, Percival Klaaster, 20, Klaus Appollus, 19, Gerald Roman, 22, Eckhart Scholtfeldt, 24, Nike Romano, 20, Jonathan Denison, 20, Yvonne Everett, 21, Grant Gordon, 19.

Aadil Moerat, 20, Alexander Fisher, 24, Riedewaan Fredericks, 21, Leon Scott, 27, Gavin Michaels, 19, Samuel Arries, 21, Mintz May, 22, Mandele Ncayo, 30, Alan Roberts, 30, Johan Fourie, 24, Andre Terblanche, 24, Kenneth Makatus, 20, Jocelyn Vaas, 20, Ernst van Deeman, 23, Allison Billing, 21, Penny Cooper, 22, Gary Shapiro, 54, Laurie Nathan, 25, Cathy Farlam, 20, Joseph Williams, 21.

Jonathan Shapiro, 26, Gail Reagon, 18, Max Ozinsky, 21, John Murphy, 29, Peter Kantor, 24, Margaret Nash, 56, Philippa Marin, 18, Ilama Carber, 21, Anthony Davidson, 22, Nomatxala Hangana, 26, David Patrick, 20, Jonathan Shapiro, 27, Elizabeth van Dyk, 22, Stephen Jobling, 21, Malvern Fourie, 22, Carlton Bailey, 19, Ayesha Davids, 18, Marian Hartley, 19, Anthea Baston, 21, Olivia van Rooyen, 18, Febe Pot-

gieter, 18, Maureen van Wyk, 21.

Fred Burrom, 25, Catherine Sasman, 19, Jeffrey du Preez, 20, Beire Syms, 19, David Kramer, 20, Ronald Bernieckon, 24, Colleen Assumption, 20, Felicity George, 20, Phillip van Rooyen, 22, Zukiswa Gala, 18, Wrongliffe Chrisholm, 33, George Langwe, 24, Abraham Anther, 62, Nasser Solomon, 18, Stanley Katzao, 18, Attie Rens, 18, Jacob Maritz, 19, Sidney Luckett, 37, Hyno Solomon, 21, Titus Alexander, 20, Vernon Theron, 23, Motsani Senkhane, 26.

Feroza Jamie, 18, Graeme Shapiro, 19, Norell Barends, 21, Sereldene van Rooy, 18, Jennifer Butler, 26, Mark Forbes, 21, Lionel October, 21, Andhor Marks, 19, Vanessa Richards, 20, Neil Meas, 18, Shelley-Ann Baatjies, 18, Sharon Niekerk, 19, Sulavla Ismail, 19, Rajab Jones, 19, Nicolas Borain, 25, Neil Freedman, 21, Martin Davids, 20, Anton Adams, 19, Mark Turok, 31, Peter Hathorn, 24, and Deborah-Lee Miller, 22.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The hearing was postponed to June 4.

The magistrate was Mr W J P Marais. Mr S Schrock appeared for the state. Mr A M Omar instructed by E Moosa & Assoc, Sonn, Abercrombie and Mias for 106 accused. John Murphy will conduct his own defence.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

REISS. — Manfred, an extremely loyal and devoted member of staff whose passing is a sad loss to us all. Chairman and Executives of I. Suzman Ltd, Johannesburg.

REISS. — Mannie, a valued friend and colleague, is sadly mourned by all of us. Staff of Goldie & Co, Cape Town and Paarl.

REISS. — Manfred, passed away suddenly. Deeply mourned and greatly missed by Abe and Sylvia Bravo.

LOST

OMEGA lady's gold watch with gold strap, lost in vicinity of Rondebosch, Thursday, March 28. Phone 69 1823.

L. WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

INDOOR meetings in 16 Eastern Cape and two Transvaal districts were banned for three months today in a proclamation by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Meetings to call for work stay-aways and the meetings of 29 organisations are banned.

● The districts affected are:

Albany, Alberton, Alexandria, Adelaide, Bathurst, Bedford, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey.

Humansdorp, Kempton Park, Kirkwood, Middelburg (Cape), Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East and Uitenhage.

Organisations

● The organisations are:

Azanian Students Organisation, Black Students Movement, Cookhouse Youth Association, Congress of South African Students, Cradock Residents Association, Cradock Women's Organisation, Cradock Youth Association.

Fort Beaufort Organ of Peace, Fort Beaufort Youth Congress, Graaff-Reinet Community Organisation, Graaff-Reinet Youth Congress, Grahamstown Civic Association, Grahamstown Youth Congress, Grahamstown Youth Movement.

Katlehong Action Committee, Middelburg Residents Association, Middelburg Youth Congress, Port Alfred Black Civic Organisation, Port Alfred Youth Congress, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress.

Proclamation

Somerset East Youth Association, Tembisa Civic Association, United Democratic Front, Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Uitenhage Health, Safety and Cultural Association, Uitenhage Women's Organisation, Uitenhage Youth Congress.

The Minister issued the ban in a proclamation in terms of the Internal Security Act.

It was published in the Government Gazette today and the reason given is to maintain public order.

Last week Mr le Grange placed a year-long ban on all indoor meetings dealing with boycotts of schools and universities.

All open-air meetings, except sports meetings, continue to be banned.

● Mrs Helen Suzman MP, the Opposition spokesman on law and order, said the Government's attempt to prevent people from gathering and discussing their grievances would be counter-productive.

She said it was more likely to lead to civil disobedience than to a resolution of the problems.

"The Government is creating a situation where protest and law-breaking are indistinguishable."

BAN ON indoor meetings

Indoor gatherings of 29 groups outlawed for three months in 18 districts

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105 in court after city march

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 29/3/85 327
Dyers, 20

A GROUP of 105 people appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today in connection with Tuesday's march in the city.

They were Harry Boesak, 22, Gustav Deyce, 19, Jason Mathews, 22, Frans Samuel, 25, Longezile Tymana, 23, Yuyani Mtai, 47, Elizabeth Erasmus, 25, Ruth van der Vindt, 23, Michael Rautenbach, 26.

Trevor Botha, 19, Veliswa Mhlahai, 32, Peter Guniab, 24, Heather Essop, 20, Debora Pata, 20, Turon Parks, 18, Trevor Adoll, 19, Joseph Williams, 19, Leslie Maasdorp, 18, Stephen de Gruchy, 23.

Jennifer Wagner, 19, Trevor Manuel, 29, Dianne MacIntyre, 23, Peter Arendse, 24, Roselyn Arries, 22, Pieter West, 24, Lungile Makapela, 35, Zollie Malindi, 60, Felicity de Vries, 22, Lynette Maart, 23, Colleen Lombard, 35, Zurayah Abass, no age given, Lynette

Tommy Jacobs, 18, Karen Daniels, 18, Prscilla Rapoo, 18, Eric Batchelor, 20, Gert Sweers, 22, Anthony Dawsen, 18, Abel Dhilalili, 36, Evan Smith, 19, Ashley Pick, 19, Nazeem du Toit, 20, Adenaan Marcus, 19.

Ireen Mtub, 23, Cecil Esau, 29, Sarah Giddens, 26, Simon Gwima, 20, Glynten Lakey, 18, Herbert Lawn, 19, Phillip Antonie, 21, Zoliswa Kota, 27, Christopher Barratt, 21, Gordon Radowsky, 18, Marva Basson, 21, Justine Quince, 29, Ruth Lewin, 25.

Chery-Ann Cardus, 27, Michael Plaatjies, 23, Vernon Stevans, 24, Hugh Zackey, 20, Joseph de Mark, 22, Henry Oliphant, 20, Geraldine Engleman, 21, George Swartz, 23, Diner Bestman, 23, Chris Wessels, 50, Virgell Jansen, 21.

Keith Francis, 19, Nomkle Ketelo, 29, Anthony Ragadu, 20, Elroy Jacobs, 20, Willem Bloemetjie, 25, Sacks Stuurman, 24, Gordon Martin, 25, Ursula van

Stabel, 21, James Frans, 24, Isaac Figgland, 20, Ethel Bosman, 19.

Albert Sauls, 18, Richard April, 19, Herschel Williams, 20, Morgan Manuel, 20, Gavin Barkley, 21, Perciville Canterberg, 20, Martin Pietersen, 28, Thembisa Mvinjelwa, 19, Hesmien August, 20, Rochelle Vissie, 22, Hazel de Wet, 19, David Shantler, 23.

Elizabeth Bushwana, 30, Clement Sabtoe, 20, Barry Dammont, 22, Aukemgcima Mzilo, 21, Brendos Barry, 24, Robert Prince, 19, Bruce May, 20, John Jansen, 20, Trevor Johnston, 19, Walter Loocher, 24, Sello Moahloli, 30, Jamie Shepherd, 28, Robert Francis, 23, Gerrit van Staden, 21, and Simphiaus Bimeueldt, no age given.

They were not asked to plead to a charge of contravening a section of the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act of 1973 and no evidence was led. The hearing was postponed to June 5.

CAPE TIMES 29/7/85 (327)

Police censorship role

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The police submitted nearly two thirds of the publications considered by the Publications Control Board during 1983/4.

This was revealed in the annual report of the former Department of Internal Affairs tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The police submitted 1 134 or 65 percent of the 1 739 publications considered by the board.

Customs officers submitted 390 publications,

publishers 57, members of the public 23 and the Directorate of the Publications Control Board 135.

The report said 1 018 of these publications were submitted because they were considered possibly prejudicial to the security of the state, while 38 were publications of literary value, 100 concerned special subjects such as psychology and art, 107 were light reading matter, 95 were pornographic, 173 were per-

iodicals and foreign newspapers and 50 were objects.

Most of the items were found not undesirable, 803 were found to be undesirable and 15 were still under consideration at the end of June last year.

The report also revealed that 1 870 films, including shorts, were submitted by filmmakers and distributors but none were submitted by the police or members of the public.

Tipping scales of the law

ROOM 29/3/85

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I WISH to speak about other topical issues affecting the security laws — namely, the manipulation of the legal process by those responsible for the UDF treason trial and other political trials; and the need for lawyers to respond to manipulations of this kind.

So my talk might more accurately be titled: "The Manipulation of the Legal Process; and the Response of Lawyers".

I believe that the Government is in the process of adopting a new approach towards the security laws — one in which the courts and lawyers will feature more prominently.

In the past the Government has sought to bypass the courts by invoking those provisions of the Internal Security Act 74 of 1982, which allow it to detain and ban individuals without a trial, and to proscribe organisations and prohibit gatherings without access to the courts.

With the economy falling, and political support for the Government among more conservative Afrikaners falling, it is inevitable that the Government will become more attentive to the voices of South African businessmen and the international community.

Detention will not disappear as a police weapon; but more people released from detention will be tried — even if only for possession of banned literature — because it will be necessary to show that there was some reason (however

Professor JOHN DUGARD, the director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, recently addressed the University of Natal Students' Representative Council on security legislation. Here are excerpts from his speech.

trivial) for the original detention.

Lengthy show trials, with bail refused to the accused by the Attorney-General, will also become more common, as this will serve to immobilise political opposition in much the same way as detention and banning.

This is a new course that has been forced upon the Government. Whereas in the past it could ban and detain political opponents, it will now make greater use of the courts and the legal process to discredit and remove political opposition.

In this new strategy, which was highlighted by Mr Pik Botha in his ABC "Nightline" debate with Bishop Tutu (March 19), it already seems clear that the manipulation of the legal process will play an important part.

THE COURTS

First, let us look at this new strategy from the perspective of the courts. Here I believe that judges and magistrates should be particularly vigilant against being used to legitimise the political decisions and expectations of the Government.

The areas, I believe, that require special attention are "due process of law", the selection of judges and sentencing.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW

During the past 25 years

the Nationalist Government has substantially altered the rules of procedure in political trials in order to permit the incarceration of political opponents before and during the trial; and in order to facilitate the task of the prosecution.

Thus, a person charged with a non-political crime must be brought to court within 48 hours of his arrest; and the courts may decide whether or not to release such a person on bail.

It is not so with political suspects. They are normally held in detention for long periods — during which they are subjected to vicious interrogation — before they are charged. This enables the police to obtain confessions, albeit of doubtful truthfulness, from most suspects before the trial.

With the result that the main issue in many trials is simply whether the confession may be used in court, with the onus on the accused to show that it was obtained by duress and coercion. In short, the trial really becomes little more than an appeal against the "trial" and "conviction" of the accused by the security police in the isolation of the police cells.

The Government is now clearly determined to mislead its critics into believing that its court procedures comply with regular, civilised standards of fair-trial procedure — that is due process of law.

This is illustrated by the manner in which it has argued both at home and abroad that the UDF treason trialists are being accorded all the advantages of due process of law. This is simply not true, and the Government knows it.

The right of a court to pronounce on the question of release on bail is an essential part of the notion of due process of law. And this has very clearly been denied by the Government itself — acting through its agent, the Attorney-General of Natal.

How do courts respond to a situation in which the Government is engaged in a vigorous propaganda campaign in which it seeks to suggest that the courts or judge-like officers have given their approval to such arbitrary executive action?

It is clear that in these circumstances the judges must distance themselves from this propaganda. But how? By a statement to this effect from the Bench at the start of the trial when

the media is fully focused on the trial?

By private representations to the Government requesting it to desist from such manipulation of the courts? It would be presumptuous for me to suggest how this "distancing" may best be done. But it must be done in some way, so that there can be no suggestion that our courts are a silent partner to this new strategy of manipulation.

SELECTION OF JUDGES

Judges are human; and, inevitably, therefore differ amongst themselves on important matters, such as the need to protect human rights by judicial means, the competing claims of the executive and the individual, the political aspirations of blacks and the value of harsh sentences.

Some judges are preferred by Government, the police and the prosecution, in the hearing of political trials, by reason of their reputations for being more sympathetic to the executive than the individual, hostile towards black political aspirations and harsh in their sentencing.

The Government may have preferences of this kind. But those who are responsible for allocating judges to each case must avoid any suggestion that they are allocating the Government's preferred choices to all, or most political trials.

SENTENCING

Sentencing is a difficult exercise for the judge and magistrate at the best of times, as he must have regard to the personal circumstances of the accused, the nature of the offence, the needs of the community.

However, it is an even more difficult exercise in political offences. As the old Roman Dutch writer Johannes van der Linden pointed out in 1806: "There is hardly any crime in which a greater caution is enjoined upon the judge, so as on the one hand to preserve the maintenance of peace and good order, and on the other hand not to render any of the unfortunate victim of political dissections by excessive severity".

Magistrates, in particular, have imposed some ridiculously severe sentences in political trials in recent times. For instance, a black man was recently sentenced to three years' jail, of which half was suspended,

ed, for furthering the aims of the ANC by possession of a tea mug on which pro-ANC slogans were engraved; another was sentenced to two years' jail, of which one was suspended, for possessing a tape containing a speech by Oliver Tambo; a third was sentenced to five years' jail, of which two were suspended, for playing a tape containing freedom songs in a bar; and so on.

Recently a young black man was sentenced to an effective four years' jail for recording and playing extracts from ANC publications and for possessing four banned publications; while, in another case, a man was sentenced to two years' jail for indirectly furthering the aims of the ANC by distributing pamphlets advocating a boycott of coloured and Indian elections.

One sees in these sentences an overreaction on the part of the magistrates; and an unfortunate identification with the police and the prosecution.

Today most political trials are heard by magistrates, not judges, and it is therefore particularly important that magistrates be seen to be independent of police and prosecution. The fact that they are civil servants in the Department of Justice already places their independence in question, as they are widely seen to be members of the governing caste. Sentences of this kind will simply reinforce widely-held suspicions of bias.

The Government is about to embark on a new strategy to manipulate the legal process to serve its own devious ends. Mr Pik Botha's performance on "Nightline" makes this clear.

I believe that to date the facts of the proposed UDF trial disclose quite clearly an intention on the part of the Government to immobilise the UDF leadership by holding its leaders in custody without bail while the Government's appointed law agents drag out the proceedings as much as they can for as long as they can.

In my view, this constitutes an abuse of the process of law and an undermining of fair-trial procedures. Lawyers must find the courage to speak out publicly against this new threat to decent legal standards in South Africa.

Further bans on meetings expected

CAPE TOWN 29/3/85 327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government is today likely to extend its ban on meetings by certain of its extra-parliamentary opponents

in a bid to curb spiralling civil unrest in the country.

Although official confirmation of the crack-down could not be obtained last night, it is reliably understood that a notice signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, will appear in to-

day's Government Gazette.

The notice is expected to ban meetings by opposition groups such as the United Democratic Front in areas where unrest has become endemic.

The move would be in line with the warning issued on Wednesday by President P W Botha before an extraordinary joint session of Parliament. Mr Botha said he had already given instructions for "appropriate steps to be taken to restore and maintain law and order".

He lashed out at "people of ill intent", whom he claimed were responsible for "fomenting disobedience, violence and destruction". He said groups wanting to see the country go up in flames would not be allowed to achieve their "diabolical aims".

Cities

The ban is likely to include most major cities as well as certain smaller towns, particularly those in the Eastern Cape hard-hit by unrest.

The new curb on free expression which is expected would come on top of a notice issued last week by Mr Le Grange.

The notice slapped a year-long ban on all indoor meetings dealing with boycotts of schools and universities. All open air gatherings, excepting sports meetings, continue to be prohibited throughout the country.

Mr Le Grange is understood to have left for the Eastern Cape, which continues to be plagued by simmering unrest and work stayaways.

Meanwhile in Parlia-

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ment yesterday, the debate on the deepening crisis facing the government after the Uitenhage shootings went into its third and final day.

Opposition spokesmen continued to chastise the government for its handling of the unrest and for its continued refusal to grant meaningful political rights to black people.

However, no government speakers attempted to counter arguments raised by the PFP on the Uitenhage situation in conformity with an appeal by Mr Botha on Wednesday for parliamentarians to drop the issue until the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry had issued its report.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said that if the government wished to dispel the growing uneasiness that it had lost its way, "the whole rotten system of apartheid must go".

This could only happen if there were direct negotiations between Mr Botha, his ministers and the "legitimate" leaders of South Africa.

"And whether he likes it or not, he will have to deal with Mandela and the ANC, and the sooner he does so, the greater chance we have of averting even greater tragedy."

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said Mr Botha's entry into the debate had shattered the illusion that there was any relevancy to the new Constitution's bid to lend credibility to racially compartmentalized "own affairs" ministries.

Mr Botha's intervention had also "highlighted the farce which we are enacting by conducting the debate on the critical situation facing all of us in separate Houses and without the presence of a single representative of the black citizens of South Africa".

Ban 'will heighten violence

CAPC Tents 30/3/88

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THE government's sweeping three-month ban on indoor meetings by 29 organizations in 18 districts was widely condemned yesterday as a short-sighted panic measure likely to heighten tension and violence.

Some fears were expressed that the crack-down might be the prelude to a formal banning of the United Democratic Front and other extra-parliamentary opponents of the government.

The ban, issued yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, outlaws meetings that call for work stayaways and meetings of the UDF and 28 other anti-government organizations in 16 Eastern Cape and two Transvaal magisterial districts.

'Emergency'

Mr Le Grange's proclamation of the ban in terms of the Internal Security Act in yesterday's Government Gazette follows a year-long prohibition which the Minister slapped last week on all indoor meetings dealing with boycotts of schools and universities.

All open-air meetings, except bona fide religious and sports meetings, continue to be banned.

The crackdown on the government's extra-parliamentary opponents was slammed yesterday by political parties and bodies both inside and outside Parliament.

The national spokesman of the UDF, Mr Terror Lekota, equated the ban with a "declaration of a regional state of emergency" aimed at preventing open and legal opposition to apartheid.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, slammed the bannings as a strong-arm response that would not succeed in silencing debate.

"It can, however, turn the verbal debate into a debate with sticks and stones. It will also take the debate off political platforms and on to the township streets and factory floors."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said that when parliament resumed on April 9 his party would demand full justification for both the necessity and the merit of the ban, demanding that it be lifted as soon as possible.

The Reagan administration yesterday sharply criticized the ban.

A State Department spokesman said: "We continue to believe that measures aimed at silencing legitimate and peaceful opposition to apartheid are not conducive to finding a solution to the country's major problem."

'Desperation'

Dr Allan Boesak, patron of the UDF and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said: "I fear these bannings will exacerbate an already volatile situation."

In a press release to Sapa, Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "It is clear that this is an act of desperation on the part of the government."

He said he believed it would lead to further tension.

The ban of all indoor meetings to discuss educational matters would serve only to deepen the educational crisis, the president of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Lulu Johnson, said yesterday. — Political Staff and Sapa

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$330,25
Rand \$0,5290/5300
FT index (close) 993,80
RDM 100 895,10
Dow Jones 1266,78



29 groups silenced for 3 months

Govt ban on meetings attacked

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

THE wide-ranging ban on meetings announced in the Government Gazette yesterday could mean political debate would be replaced by increased violence, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, warned in a statement in Cape Town.

The ban was "symptomatic of the gulf between the Government's actions and its intentions", he said.

"It is a curious paradox for the State President to talk about negotiation and a more open debate about reform while the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, silences many of those with whom the negotiations and the debate must take place.

"It is dangerous to create the impression in the white electorate that the almost endemic unrest is merely acts of mindless violence or the work of communist-inspired instigators," Dr Slabbert said.

The ban would not silence the political debate. It would take it off political platforms and on to the township streets and factory floors.

In another statement, the secretary of the PFP's law and order group, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said the ban was "a tragic indication of (the Government's) disastrous handling of the unrest situation".

It was a "godsend" to those people who wanted violence in South Africa.

The Government, "in its arrogant stupidity", had banned meetings where people could express frustrations and grief.

"How can anybody in his right mind expect this not to lead to further violence?" he asked.

"The ban simply leaves only two alternatives: either to meekly obey this stupid ban or to disobey and inevitably end in violence and death. It is the Government who forces this choice on people, not the people themselves," Mr Van der Merwe said.

A similar ban on a funeral gathering in Uitenhage on March 21 led to the killing by police of 19 people.

"Mr Le Grange insists on following the same course. He will be responsible for any consequences," he said.

The ban, effective from yesterday until the end of June, was signed by Mr Le Grange, and is in terms of the Internal Security Act.

It bans all indoor meetings in 18 magisterial districts, 16 in the Eastern Cape and two in the Trans-

Ban on meetings

From Page 1

vaal (Alberton and Kempton Park) called by or under the auspices of 29 named organisations.

It also bans all indoor meetings in the 18 districts called by anyone for the purposes of discussing work stayaways or boycotts or the interference in any way with work.

There is already a year-long ban on indoor meetings throughout the country which deal in any way with school or university boycotts. There is also a blanket ban on all outdoor meetings except bona fide sports meetings or religious gatherings.

The 18 magisterial districts affected by the ban are:

Eastern Cape: Albany, Alexandria, Adelaide, Bathurst, Bedford, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Humansdorp, Kirkwood, Middelburg, Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East and Uitenhage.

Transvaal: Alberton and Kempton Park.

The organisations included in the ban are the:

Azanian Students' Organisation, Black Students' Movement, Cookhouse Youth Association, Congress of South African Students, Cradock Residents' Association, Cradock Womens' Organisation, Cradock Youth Association, Fort Beaufort Organ of Peace, Fort Beaufort Youth Congress, Graaff-Reinet Community Organisation, Graaff-Reinet Youth Congress, Grahamstown Civic Association, Grahamstown Youth Movement, Grahamstown Youth Congress, Katshehong Action Committee, Middelburg Residents' Association, Middelburg Youth Congress, Port Alfred Black Civic Association, Port Alfred Youth Congress, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Port Elizabeth Womens' Organisation, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Somerset East Youth Association, Tembisa Civic Association, United Democratic Front, Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Uitenhage Health, Safety and Cultural Association, Uitenhage Womens' Organisation, Uitenhage Youth Congress.

Mr Le Grange banned meetings in all these magisterial districts by any of the 29 organisations for the three-month period.

He has also forbidden any person — except in accordance with Section 65 of the Labour Relations Act of 1956 — to try to persuade people not to attend work, or not to return to their place of employment.

Special permission for meetings can be granted by the Minister or a magistrate in accordance with Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act.

To Page 2

Sawetor 3/4/85

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~~225~~

327

Workers lose jobs as recession bites deep

MORE than 3 000 workers in various industries country-wide have been retrenched during February this year, compared with 435 the previous years as the recession takes its bite.

These statistics, compiled by the Institute for Industrial Relations (IIR) show a surge in the rate of unemployment which unofficial sources estimate at 3,4 million.

According to statistics, retrenchments took place in the furniture, motor, building construction, clothing and newspaper industries. The retrenchments occurred because of the recession.

However, trade unionists and industrial relations consultants have warned that the rate of retrenchments is likely to soar if the country's economic situation does not improve.

Retrenchments have become a major issue of conflict between employers and unions which have demanded that management should resort to other means rather than make their members lose their jobs, a leading Johannesburg lawyer says.

The IIR's statistics also show that during February there were 23 strikes, lockouts, disputes and work stoppages involving over 300 000 workers. The

main reason for these actions was wage demands, protest over dismissed workers and trade union recognition.

The majority of the strikes occurred in the mines where over 23 000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) protested the dismissal of colleagues, assault and other grievances at five mines. In some of the action, police clashed with workers.

About 700 trade union members were arrested and detained during the month. Most of them have since been released, according to the statistics. 200 Workers were arrested for refusing to work at the Potchefstroom Town Council on February 20 — the rest include Mr Sam Kikine, Mr Sisa Njikelane and Mr Thozamile Gqweta of the South African Allied Workers Union.

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 tension to the sto-
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Bill Cosby plays
 cliffe Brown, an obstetri-
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The series pokes gentle
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Supreme Court Reporter
 THE principal of Vredenburg High School had called the security police and told them about a teacher at his school who had played "Adam Small tapes" and was friendly with a teacher who was later dismissed for homosexuality, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Colonel S J Gilbert, commander of the Boland security police, told the court that the initial telephone call was made by the principal, some day in April 1982, "later than the 20th".

He was giving evidence in a R5 000 defamation suit brought by Mr Nico Deetlefs, a former Afrikaans teacher at Vredenburg High, against the headmaster, Mr Johann Schreuder.

Mr Deetlefs alleges that Mr Schreuder told the school committee on April 20, 1982, and on another occasion, that he had been visited by the security police in connection with Mr Deetlefs. Mr Deetlefs failed to gain promotion to departmental head.

Another officer, Colonel J L Griebenouw, told the court he was told Mr Deetlefs had "played an Adam Small tape with inciting contents", and had been friendly with another teacher who had been dismissed for homosexuality.

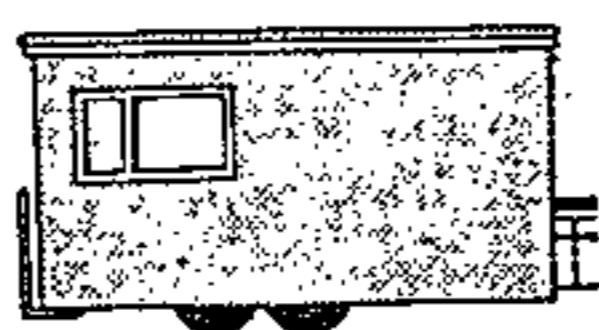
The hearing was postponed sine die.

Mr Acting Justice E L King presided. Mr A H Veldhuizen, instructed by M J Strydom and Co, appeared for Mr Deetlefs. Mr A H Smit, instructed by Ernst, Strauss and Haasbroek, appeared for Mr Schreuder.

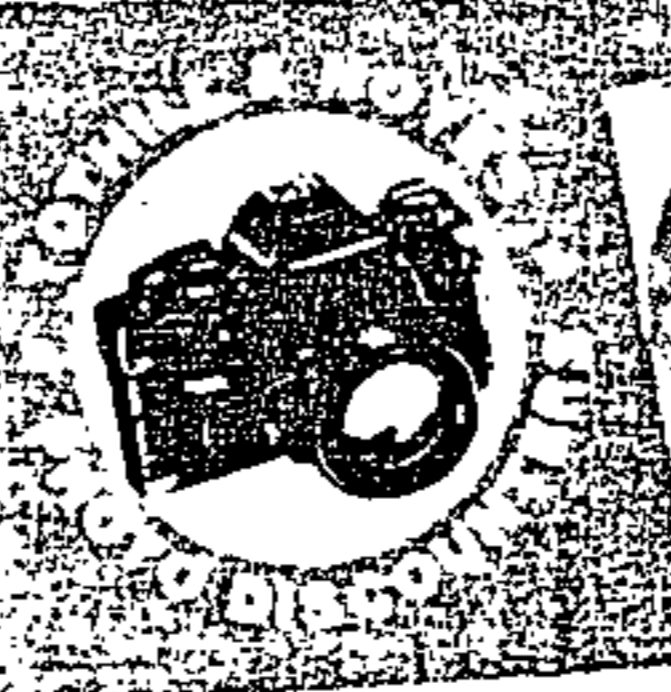
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1985, the investigation of the inquest docket relating to the death of one Mododana Tyuka in Port Alfred Township has been concluded; if so,

- (2) whether the inquest docket has been referred to the Attorney-General; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.

(a) On 4 February 1985.

(b) The Attorney-General has instructed that an inquest be held, which will now take place in the magistrates court at Port Alfred on 16 April 1985.

Handwritten: **Black train drivers: Foot Plate Staff Association**

*17. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether Black train drivers are employed by the South African Transport Services in (a) Transkei, (b) any other specified independent Black states and (c) the Republic; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether these drivers are allowed to join the Foot Plate Staff Association; if not, why not;
- (3) Whether there is any union and/or staff association of which they can become members; if so, which union and/or staff association; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) and (c) No, the need has not arisen yet.

Handwritten: **Kwanobuhle Township: Visits to doctor**
*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 12 March 1985, (a) how many members of the South African Police visited the doctor in question in Kwanobuhle Township in Uitenhage on or about 29 January 1985, (b) what was the rank of each of these policemen and (c) why was only one doctor visited;
- (2) whether this doctor was requested to (a) inform the police of treatment given to any persons with gunshot wounds, (b) refer such person to any hospital and (c) take any other specified action in regard to such persons; if so, why in each case;
- (3) whether the police (a) questioned and (b) arrested any persons (i) in any hospitals and (ii) on any doctors' premises in Kwanobuhle Township or Uitenhage in connection with incidents of public violence in 1985; if so, (aa) when, (bb) how many persons were involved and (cc) what was the nature of their injuries in each case;
- (4) whether any of the persons arrested were under 18 years of age; if so, where were they held;
- (5) whether their parents were informed of their arrest; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (6) whether any of the persons arrested have been charged; if so, what were the charges in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Three.
- (b) One lieutenant and two constables.
- (c) Because only one doctor was available at that time.

(2) (a) and (b) No.

(c) Yes, to inform the police of such persons with a view to effecting their apprehension for public violence.

(3) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) and (ii) No.

(aa) On 29 January 1985.

(bb) Three.

(cc) Gunshot wounds caused by bird-shot.

(4) Yes, one. He was discharged from the hospital on 5 March 1985 and detained in the police cells at Uitenhage until 8 March 1985 when he was entrusted to the care of his parents.

(5) Yes, on 5 March 1985.

(6) Yes, all three of them for public violence.

Handwritten: **Fort Hare University: refusal to readmit certain person**
*20. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been refused re-admission to the Fort Hare University in this year; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether any other students have been refused re-admission to this university in this year; if so, (a) how many have been refused on non-academic grounds and (b) what were the surrounding circumstances in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Three.
- (b) One lieutenant and two constables.
- (c) Because only one doctor was available at that time.

1985, the investigation of the inquest docket relating to the death of one Mododana Tyuka in Port Alfred Township has been concluded; if so,

- (2) whether the inquest docket has been referred to the Attorney-General; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) Yes.

(a) On 4 February 1985.

(b) The Attorney-General has instructed that an inquest be held, which will now take place in the magistrates court at Port Alfred on 16 April 1985.

Howard Q. 61/939
Black train drivers: Foot Plate Staff Association

*17. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether Black train drivers are employed by the South African Transport Services in (a) Transkei, (b) any other specified independent Black states and (c) the Republic; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether these drivers are allowed to join the Foot Plate Staff Association; if not, why not;

(3) Whether there is any union and/or staff association of which they can become members; if so, which union and/or staff association; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) No, the need has not arisen yet.

Howard Q. 61/941
*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 12 March 1985, (a) how many members of the South African Police visited the doctor in question in Kwanobuhle Township in Uitenhage on or about 29 January 1985, (b) what was the rank of each of these policemen and (c) why was only one doctor visited;

(2) whether this doctor was requested to (a) inform the police of treatment given to any persons with gunshot wounds, (b) refer such person to any hospital and (c) take any other specified action in regard to such persons; if so, why in each case;

(3) whether the police (a) questioned and (b) arrested any persons (i) in any hospitals and (ii) on any doctors' premises in Kwanobuhle Township or Uitenhage in connection with incidents of public violence in 1985; if so, (aa) when, (bb) how many persons were involved and (cc) what was the nature of their injuries in each case;

(4) whether any of the persons arrested were under 18 years of age; if so, where were they held;

(5) whether their parents were informed of their arrest; if not, why not; if so, when;

(6) whether any of the persons arrested have been charged; if so, what were the charges in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Three.

(b) One lieutenant and two constables.

(c) Because only one doctor was available at that time.

(2) (a) and (b) No.

(c) Yes, to inform the police of such persons with a view to effecting their apprehension for public violence.

(3) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) and (ii) No.

(aa) On 29 January 1985.

(bb) Three.

(cc) Gunshot wounds caused by bird-shot.

(4) Yes, one. He was discharged from the hospital on 5 March 1985 and detained in the police cells at Uitenhage until 8 March 1985 when he was entrusted to the care of his parents.

(5) Yes, on 5 March 1985.

(6) Yes, all three of them for public violence.

Howard Q. 61/942
Fort Hare University: refusal to readmit certain person 9/4/85

*20. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been refused re-admission to the Fort Hare University in this year; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether any other students have been refused re-admission to this university in this year; if so, (a) how many have been refused on non-academic grounds and (b) what were the surrounding circumstances in each case?

1095
Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, further arising out of this reply, I am aware of what the hon the Minister is referring to, because I watched the interview myself, but I want to repeat the question: Does he not believe that to compare the situation between Whites and Blacks as regards the carrying of identity documents, where hundreds of thousands of black people have been arrested but virtually no Whites is misleading in the extreme?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member is expressing an opinion. I disagree with that opinion. He is free to raise the matter during the discussion of the State President's Vote if he has the courage to do so.

Hansen
327 Disinformation 16/4/85
Q. Col. 1095
22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether it is the policy of (a) the Security Branch and (b) any other branch of the South African Police to use disinformation in regard to any persons or organizations; if so, (i) why, (ii) when did this become policy, (iii) what specified methods are employed in such disinformation campaigns, (iv) how are these disinformation campaigns financed and (v) (aa) on how many occasions has disinformation been used by the South African Police (bb) in respect of which persons or organizations has it been used and (cc) what were the circumstances surrounding each case;

(2) whether each case involving the use of disinformation requires special authorization; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in determining when disinformation will be used; if so, what factors are taken into account with regard to each case when taking such a decision;

(3) whether he gives the necessary authorization in regard to each case; if not, (a) why not and (b) by whom is such authorization given;

HOA

(4) whether he requires to be informed of the circumstances surrounding each case prior to authorization being given in this regard; if not, why not; if so, in what manner is he informed;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away.
- (5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he not aware of the fact that a police officer giving evidence before the Media Council gave exactly the opposite information? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am quite aware of the evidence given by the police officer before the Media Council, but my reply to the question is as stated in the House, and that is the final statement on this issued by the South African Police.

Hansen
Orange Free State: riots at schools
Q. Col. 1096
23. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

(1) Whether any riots have occurred at Black schools in the Orange Free State since 4 November 1983; if so, (a) at what schools and (b) when in each case;

(2) whether any damage was caused to property of the Department of Education and Training during these riots; if so, what is the estimated amount of the damage;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(a)

School	Town/City	(b)
Iketseseng Primary	Welkom	November 1983
Teto Secondary	Welkom	July 1984
Embonizweni Primary	Welkom	August 1984
Phebellang Secondary	Parys	July—December 1984
Thotagauta Secondary	Welkom	October 1984 and January—March 1985
Vlamasango Secondary	Bloemfontein	September 1984
Rankwe Primary	Bothshabelo	October 1984
Ihabeleng Secondary	Wesselsbron	January—March 1985
Rearabetswe Secondary	Odenaalsrus	January—March 1985
Phehlo Secondary	Odenaalsrus	January—March 1985
Lebogang Secondary	Welkom	January—March 1985
Mammello Secondary	Virginia	January—March 1985
Tshepang Secondary	Clocolan	January—March 1985
Bodibeng Secondary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Kananelo Secondary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Maokeng Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Phomolong Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Ntha Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Relebohile Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Reaitumela Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Boikemisetso Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Phuleng Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Seisooville Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Boiteko Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Likubu Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Mophate Secondary	Bothaville	March 1985
Thaba Thokoza Secondary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Tsitsang Secondary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Motshupuwa Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Matswathaka Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Bohlokong Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Nkgopoleng Secondary	Sasolburg	March 1985

(2) Yes, R710 000.

(3) From 4 November 1983 to 29 March 1985.

Hansen
Orange Free State: freehold rights for Indians
Q. Col. 1097 16/4/85
24. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether any members of the Government have been appointed to serve on a committee in order to investigate freehold rights for Indians in the Orange Free State; if so, (a) when and (b) who are the members of the committee;

(2) whether he intends to report on this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

To the best of my knowledge no such committee with such terms of reference exists.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have any members of the Gov-

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- (1) Whether he, his Department or any member of his Department has had any summonses served upon them by owners of property in the De Hoop area due to be expropriated for Armscor; if so, (a) on behalf of how many property owners, (b) when and (c) what was the reason for the summonses in each case;
- (2) whether he intends to take any action as a result of these summonses; if so, what action;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) YES.
- (a) Five.
- (b) 21 December 1984, 8 February 1985, 18 March 1985 (two cases) and 25 March 1985.
- (c) Because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated and application can thus be made to a competent court for the determination thereof.
- (2) YES. The reference thereof, as is customary, to the State-Attorney for the necessary attention.
- (3) NO.

Handwritten: **Q. Co 1. 1075**
Wall/fence on northern border
16/4/85

*5. THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of his staff held any talks with (i) the Department of Home Affairs and (ii) any other specified Government Department or body regarding the wall and fence being constructed on the

northern border of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (aa) when, and (bb) what was discussed, in each case;

- (2) (a) why is the construction of a border fence considered to be a military project, (b) who took the decision to build this wall and fence and (c) from what account was the money allocated to construct this wall and fence;
- (3) (a) why was a current of 3 000 volts chosen for the electrified fence and (b) who took the decision regarding this voltage;
- (4) whether the successful tenderers submitted the lowest tenders for the construction of the wall and fence; if not, (a) who submitted the lowest tenders and (b) what was the amount of the tender in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) and (b) No, it was not considered necessary to hold talks as it is an exclusive Defence project which does not adversely affect the activities of the Department of Home Affairs or other departments or bodies at the border concerned, e.g. at border posts.
- (aa) and (bb) fall away.
- (2) (a) It forms part of a military experiment with border barrier systems in an area where the SA Defence Force has the primary responsibility to counter insurgency.
- (b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force.
- (c) The Special Defence Account.
- (3) (a) To give credibility to the deterrent effect of the barrier system.
- (b) The project team on the recommendation of the consulting engineers.

(4) In the case of the wall, yes and in the case of the fence, no.

- (a) Gfa-Inter (Pty) Ltd.
- (b) R1 747 371. The tender of Gfa-Inter could not be accepted as the stipulated specifications could not be met. Authority was obtained from the State Tender Board to negotiate with the successful tenderer, Eclair (Pty) Ltd, during the tender period. During discussions this firm reduced the amount of its tender to R1 710 700.

himself that there are grounds for intercepting telephone calls; if so, why:

(4) whether he will take any steps to require more concrete evidence and/or assurances regarding the threat to the maintenance of State security in regard to each case; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when:

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes, to one official:

(a) the position of Deputy Postmaster General, Marketing and Auxiliary Services; and

(b) the function in question has been delegated to the officer concerned in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act in his capacity as officer responsible for security matters in the Department:

*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should just like to ask him whether the Government by any change consulted experts from East Germany on this matter? [Interjections].

Handwritten: **Handwritten**
Telephone tapping
Q. Co 1. 1077
16/4/85

*6. THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 19 March 1985, any officials in his Department, other than he himself, have been given the authority to authorize the tapping of telephones; if so, (a) what positions do such persons occupy in his Department and (b) why were they given this authority;
- (2) whether his Department requires, in respect of each case, (a) physical evidence and/or (b) written assurances to the effect that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security; if so, where (i) is such evidence and/or (ii) are these assurances kept; if not, why not;
- (3) whether verbal assurances that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security are considered to be sufficient grounds; if not, in what manner does he satisfy
- (2) and (3) in terms of section 118A (5) of the Post Office Act a verbal request is permissible on condition that such a request is followed up by a written request as soon as possible thereafter. Irrespective of whether they are made verbally or in writing, requests must be fully motivated to enable the functionary to determine whether sufficient grounds exist to justify the interception in the interests of State security. The applications and motivations are retained by the functionary:
- (4) no, because the existing requirements are considered to be adequate;
- (5) no.
- Telephone tapping**
- *7. THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the South African Police has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Communications in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the said Act since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished:

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, for maintenance and security staff.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) No.

Pretoria: renovation of board room

*9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the board room at the South African Transport Services headquarters in Pretoria is being renovated; if so, (a) at what cost, (b) what is the nature of the renovations and (c) by whom is the work being undertaken;
- (2) whether tenders were called for; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether the lowest tenders were accepted in each case; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) No. Obsolete air-conditioning units are being replaced departmentally.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Jan Smuts Airport: banks

*10. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether he will furnish the names of the banks which have facilities at Jan Smuts Airport; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;
- (2) on what basis are these facilities let to the banks concerned;

- (3) whether tenders and/or applications were invited for the allocation of these facilities; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many (i) tenders and/or (ii) applications were received and (b) on what basis was the occupant chosen in each case?

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Yes. Volkskas Beperk.
- (2) At a fixed rental of R16 700 per month for a period of five years whereafter the lessee may negotiate for an extension of the lease for a further period of 4 years and 11 months.
- (3) Yes.

- (a) (i) 2. All banking facilities at the airport were included in a package deal in respect of which a single tender was called for by the State Tender Board
- (ii) Falls away.

(b) The highest rental offered.
Hawson Q. 601. 1081
 State Departments: employment of Coloureds/Indians/Blacks
 16/4/85
 *11. Mr J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the Cabinet recently took a decision on the employment of (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks in State Departments falling under the Administration; House of Assembly; if so, (i) when and (ii) what decision;

- (2) whether the Commission for Administration recently sent a circular on the employment and utilization of the various population groups in the Public service under the new constitutional dispensation to the three Administrations for Own Affairs; if so, what are the contents of the circular?

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. The Cabinet did not take a decision specifically concerning the employment of Coloureds, Indians and Blacks in the departments referred to. However, a general policy decision concerning the employment and utilisation of the various population groups in the Public Service was taken recently.

- (2) No. A letter was addressed to Heads of Departments personally. I wish to refer the hon member to page 26 of the Annual Report of the Commission for Administration which contains the policy guidelines.

Action taken in Black townships on 21 March 1985
Hawson Q. 601. 1082
 *12. Mrs H STIZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any action in any Black townships in the Republic other than in Littenhage on 21 March 1985; if so, (a) in which townships, (b) what action and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the incidents;

- (2) whether the police used any (a) live ammunition, (b) rubber bullets and (c) teargas on these occasions; if so, why;

- (3) whether any persons were shot and (a) killed and (b) wounded on these occasions; if so, how many in each case;

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) At Sehokeng on 5 occasions, Sharpeville, Evaton, Asherville, Galeshewe on 8 occasions, Zamdela, Tumahole, KwaNabuhle

- (b) (i) 3.
- (ii) 6.
- (2) (a) (i) 9.
- (ii) 45.
- (b) R121 635,00.
- (3) (a) 173.
- (b) 137—public violence.
4—intimidation.
4—arson.
26—malicious damage to property.
1—murder.
1—possession of explosives.
- (c) 68. These persons were arrested between 12 March 1985 and 25 March 1985.

Petrol consumption/production

775. Mr J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

- (1) What was the total consumption of petrol in the Republic of South Africa for the year 1984;
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the amount of petrol produced by Sasol in 1984; if not, why not; if so, what amount of the total consumption of petrol in the Republic was produced by Sasol in that year;
- (3) whether any petrol was exported in 1984; if so, (a) why, (b) what total amount and (c)(i) to which countries and (ii) what amount to each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2). South Africa's synthetic fuel production and strategic crude oil stockpiles determine, amongst other, the Republic's ability to prevent an efficient oil boycott. As there is an official boycott regarding the supply of crude oil to South

Africa, information regarding South Africa's consumption of petroleum products and especially locally produced quantities are considered as very secret and making it known is considered not to be in the country's interest.

- (3) Yes.
- (a) In order to improve the utilization of local refining capacity and thus decreasing unit cost of production and to earn foreign exchange for South Africa, any local oil company may offer petrol for export on condition that such petrol is produced from crude oil obtained by the oil companies themselves and in respect of which no financial assistance out of the Equalization Fund was made or in the case of crude oil where assistance was rendered on condition that the contribution be repaid to the Equalization Fund.

(a) and (c). It is likewise considered not to be in the country's interest to make public the destinations and quantities of petroleum products being exported by the oil companies. Exporters must, however, also certify that exports will not be to the detriment of local consumption and that it would be a foreign exchange gain for the RSA.

Howard
Technikon
16/4/85
Q. 61 1140

782. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many students were enrolled in 1985 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department.

(i) School for Management 228

HoA

- (ii) School for Secretarial Training..... 98
- (iii) School for Teachers Training..... 211
- (iv) School for Health Sciences..... 249
- (v) School for Electrical Engineering 119
- (vi) School for Mechanical Engineering..... 22
- (vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering..... 92
- (viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences..... 71
- (ix) School for Building Sciences..... 33

Howard
Telephone tapping
16/4/85
Q. Col. 1141
783. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished;
- (2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security; if not, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases and (b) on what grounds was telephone tapping authorized in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) The protection of police stations throughout the country is enjoying high priority. Mortimer police station has on 21 October 1984 been provided with structural protection against possible attacks. For obvious security reasons further details cannot be divulged.

(2) (a) A 2.07 m high standard security fence.

1958, as amended, the approving authority for the tapping of telephones is the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications or an official authorized by him to grant such authority.

- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No.

Mortimer police station

786. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any construction work was carried out recently at the Mortimer police station in the Eastern Cape on the (a) cells, (b) fencing, (c) police station building and (d) any other specified section of the police station complex; if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified construction work, (iii) why and (iv) what was the total cost involved;
- (2) (a) what is the nature of the fencing around this police station and (b) how many (i) cells are there and (ii) prisoners can it accommodate;
- (3) whether he will furnish information on the (a) staff establishment of, and (b) rank of each member of the force at, the Mortimer police station; if not, why not; if so, what were the relevant particulars as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

HoA

- (1) Whether he, his Department or any member of his Department has had any summonses served upon them by owners of property in the De Hoop area due to be expropriated for Armsecor; if so, (a) on behalf of how many property owners, (b) when and (c) what was the reason for the summonses in each case;
- (2) whether he intends to take any action as a result of these summonses; if so, what action;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) YES.

(a) Five.

(b) 21 December 1984, 8 February 1985, 18 March 1985 (two cases) and 25 March 1985.

(c) Because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated and application can thus be made to a competent court for the determination thereof.

(2) YES. The reference thereof, as is customary, to the State-Attorney for the necessary attention.

(3) NO.
Haward
Wall/fence on northern border
16/4/85
Q. Co 1. 1075
*5. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of his staff held any talks with (i) the Department of Home Affairs and (ii) any other specified Government Department or body regarding the wall and fence being constructed on the

northern border of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (aa) when, and (bb) what was discussed, in each case;

(2) (a) why is the construction of a border fence considered to be a military project, (b) who took the decision to build this wall and fence and (c) from what account was the money allocated to construct this wall and fence;

(3) (a) why was a current of 3 000 volts chosen for the electrified fence and (b) who took the decision regarding this voltage;

(4) whether the successful tenderers submitted the lowest tenders for the construction of the wall and fence; if not, (a) who submitted the lowest tenders and (b) what was the amount of the tender in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) and (b) No, it was not considered necessary to hold talks as it is an exclusive Defence project which does not adversely affect the activities of the Department of Home Affairs or other departments or bodies at the border concerned, e.g. at border posts.

(aa) and (bb) fall away.

(2) (a) It forms part of a military experiment with border barrier systems in an area where the SA Defence Force has the primary responsibility to counter insurgency.

(b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force.

(c) The Special Defence Account.

(3) (a) To give credibility to the deterrent effect of the barrier system.

(b) The project team on the recommendation of the consulting engineers.

(4) In the case of the wall, yes and in the case of the fence, no.

(a) Gha-Inter (Pty) Ltd.

(b) R1 747 371. The tender of Gha-Inter could not be accepted as the stipulated specifications could not be met. Authority was obtained from the State Tender Board to negotiate with the successful tenderer, Eclair (Pty) Ltd, during the tender period. During discussions this firm reduced the amount of its tender to R1 710 700.

*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should just like to ask him whether the Government by any change consulted experts from East Germany on this matter? [Interjections].

Haward
Telephone tapping
16/4/85
Q. Co 1. 1077
*6. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 19 March 1985, any officials in his Department, other than he himself, have been given the authority to authorize the tapping of telephones; if so, (a) what positions do such persons occupy in his Department and (b) why were they given this authority;

(2) whether his Department requires, in respect of each case, (a) physical evidence and/or (b) written assurances to the effect that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security; if so, where (i) is such evidence and/or (ii) are these assurances kept; if not, why not;

(3) whether verbal assurances that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security are considered to be sufficient grounds; if not, in what manner does the satisfy

himself that there are grounds for intercepting telephone calls; if so, why;

(4) whether he will take any steps to require more concrete evidence and/or assurances regarding the threat to the maintenance of State security in regard to each case; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes, to one official;

(a) the position of Deputy Postmaster General, Marketing and Auxiliary Services; and

(b) the function in question has been delegated to the officer concerned in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act in his capacity as officer responsible for security matters in the Department;

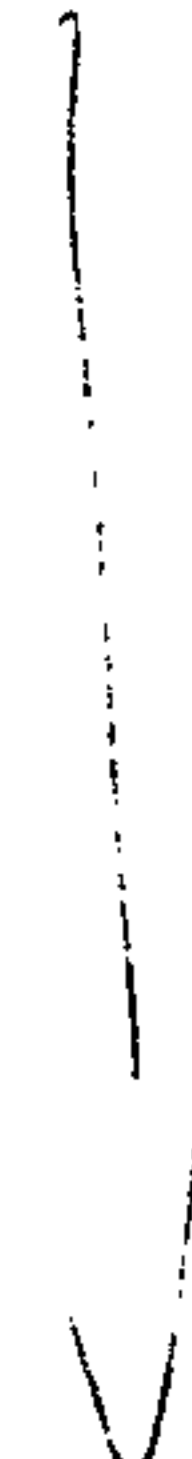
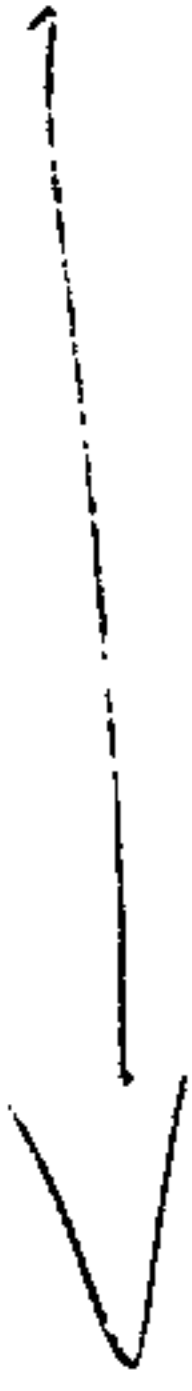
(2) and (3) in terms of section 118A (5) of the Post Office Act a verbal request is permissible on condition that such a request is followed up by a written request as soon as possible thereafter. Irrespective of whether they are made verbally or in writing, requests must be fully motivated to enable the functionary to determine whether sufficient grounds exist to justify the interception in the interests of State security. The applicants and motivations are retained by the functionary;

(4) no, because the existing requirements are considered to be adequate;

(5) no.

Telephone tapping

*7. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:



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(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the South African Police has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Communications in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the said Act since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished;

(2) whether any criminal charges have been laid against any persons as a result of evidence gained from telephone tapping; if so, (a) in respect of how many cases and (b) what were the charges in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes, but I do not consider it to be in the public interest to divulge the particulars as requested.

St Francis Bay: lighthouse

*8. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the lighthouse at St Francis Bay is to be automated; if so,
- (2) whether the staff houses will still be required for staff; if not,
- (3) whether it is the intention to sell these staff houses; if so, in what manner are these houses to be sold;
- (4) whether it is the intention to dispose of the land adjoining the lighthouse; if so, on what basis will this be effected?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, for maintenance and security staff.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) No.

Pretoria: renovation of board room

*9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the board room at the South African Transport Services headquarters in Pretoria is being renovated; if so, (a) at what cost, (b) what is the nature of the renovations and (c) by whom is the work being undertaken;
- (2) whether tenders were called for; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether the lowest tenders were accepted in each case; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) No. Obsolete air-conditioning units are being replaced departmentally.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Jan Smuts Airport: banks

*10. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether he will furnish the names of the banks which have facilities at Jan Smuts Airport; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;
- (2) on what basis are these facilities let to the banks concerned;

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(3) whether tenders and/or applications were invited for the allocation of these facilities; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many (i) tenders and/or (ii) applications were received and (b) on what basis was the occupant chosen in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Yes. Volkskas Beperk.
- (2) At a fixed rental of R16 700 per month for a period of five years thereafter the lessee may negotiate for an extension of the lease for a further period of 4 years and 11 months.
- (3) Yes.

(a) (i) 2. All banking facilities at the airport were included in a package deal in respect of which a single tender was called for by the State Tender Board.

(ii) Falls away.

(b) The highest rental offered.

Howard Q. 601. 1081
State Departments: employment of Coloureds/Indians/Blacks
16/4/85
*11. Mr J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the Cabinet recently took a decision on the employment of (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks in State Departments falling under the Administration: House of Assembly; if so, (i) when and (ii) what decision;
- (2) whether the Commission for Administration recently sent a circular on the employment and utilization of the various population groups in the Public service under the new constitutional dispensation to the three Administrations for Own Affairs; if so, what are the contents of the circular?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The Cabinet did not take a decision specifically concerning the employment of Coloureds, Indians and Blacks in the departments referred to. However, a general policy decision concerning the employment and utilisation of the various population groups in the Public Service was taken recently.

(2) No. A letter was addressed to Heads of Departments personally. I wish to refer the hon member to page 26 of the Annual Report of the Commission for Administration which contains the policy guidelines.

Action taken in Black townships on 21 March 1985

Howard Q. 601. 1082
*12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police took any action in any Black townships in the Republic other than in Uitenhage on 21 March 1985; if so, (a) in which townships, (b) what action and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the incidents;

(2) whether the police used any (a) live ammunition, (b) rubber bullets and (c) teargas on these occasions; if so, why;

(3) whether any persons were shot and (a) killed and (b) wounded on these occasions; if so, how many in each case;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) At Sebokeng on 5 occasions, Sharpeville, Evaton, Asherville, Galeshewe on 8 occasions, Zamdela, Tumahole, KwaNobuhle

- (b) (i) 3.
(ii) 6.
(2) (a) (i) 9.
(ii) 45.
(b) R121 635,00.

- (3) (a) 173.
(b) 137—public violence.
4—intimidation.
4—arson.
26—malicious damage to property.
1—murder.
1—possession of explosives.
(c) 68. These persons were arrested between 12 March 1985 and 25 March 1985.

Petrol consumption/production

775. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) What was the total consumption of petrol in the Republic of South Africa for the year 1984;
(2) whether he will furnish information on the amount of petrol produced by Sasol in 1984; if not, why not; if so, what amount of the total consumption of petrol in the Republic was produced by Sasol in that year;
(3) whether any petrol was exported in 1984; if so, (a) why, (b) what total amount and (c)(i) to which countries and (ii) what amount to each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2). South Africa's synthetic fuel production and strategic crude oil stockpiles determine, amongst other, the Republic's ability to prevent an efficient oil boycott. As there is an official boycott regarding the supply of crude oil to South

Africa, information regarding South Africa's consumption of petroleum products and especially locally produced quantities are considered as very secret and making it known is considered not to be in the country's interest.

(3) Yes.

(a) In order to improve the utilization of local refining capacity and thus decreasing unit cost of production and to earn foreign exchange for South Africa, any local oil company may offer petrol for export on condition that such petrol is produced from crude oil obtained by the oil companies themselves and in respect of which no financial assistance out of the Equalization Fund was made or in the case of crude oil where assistance was rendered on condition that the contribution be repaid to the Equalization Fund.

(a) and (c). It is likewise considered not to be in the country's interest to make public the destinations and quantities of petroleum products being exported by the oil companies. Exporters must, however, also certify that exports will not be to the detriment of local consumption and that it would be a foreign exchange gain for the RSA.

Howard Q. 61.1140
Technikon 16/4/85

782. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many students were enrolled in 1985 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department.

(i) School for Management 228

- (ii) School for Secretarial Training... 98
(iii) School for Teachers Training... 211
(iv) School for Health Sciences... 249
(v) School for Electrical Engineering 119
(vi) School for Mechanical Engineering 22
(vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering..... 92
(viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences..... 71
(ix) School for Building Sciences..... 33
Howard Q. 61.1141
Telephone tapping 16/4/85

783. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished;

- (2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security; if not, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases and (b) on what grounds was telephone tapping authorized in each case;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) and (b) No. In terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of

1958, as amended, the approving authority for the tapping of telephones is the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications or an official authorized by him to grant such authority.

- (2) Falls away.
(3) No.

Mortimer police station

786. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any construction work was carried out recently at the Mortimer police station in the Eastern Cape on the (a) cells, (b) fencing, (c) police station building and (d) any other specified section of the police station complex; if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified construction work, (iii) why and (iv) what was the total cost involved;

- (2) (a) what is the nature of the fencing around this police station and (b) how many (i) cells are there and (ii) prisoners can it accommodate;

- (3) whether he will furnish information on the (a) staff establishment of, and (b) rank of each member of the Force at, the Mortimer police station; if not, why not; if so, what were the relevant particulars as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) The protection of police stations throughout the country is enjoying high priority. Mortimer police station has on 21 October 1984 been provided with structural protection against possible attacks. For obvious security reasons further details cannot be divulged.

- (2) (a) A 2,07 m high standard security fence.

- (b) (1) 2.
- (ii) 24.

(3) No, for strategic reasons I do not consider it in the public interest to disclose the establishment of police stations.

WEDNESDAY, 17 APRIL 1985

X †Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *[Handwritten initials]*

[Handwritten] Uitenhage: arrests 17/4/85
 Q. Co 1. 114 3
 663. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any of the persons arrested by the South African Police in Uitenhage (a) in terms of security legislation, (b) for public violence, (c) for intimidation and (d) for arson in (i) December 1984, (ii) January 1985 and (iii) February 1985 have appeared in court; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that they will appear in court; if so, on what date or dates in each case;

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii);
- (b) (i);
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii);
- (d) (i), (iii) No persons were arrested.

- (b) (ii), (iii);
- (d) (ii) Yes.

(aa) Falls away.
 (bb) First appearance in court:

- (1)(b)(ii)
- 14/1/85: 11
- 21/1/85: 66
- 22/1/85: 1
- 24/1/85: 3
- 25/1/85: 1
- 29/1/85: 5
- 31/1/85: 5

- (1)(b)(iii)
- 1/2/85: 1
- 11/2/85: 1
- 15/2/85: 4
- 18/2/85: 5
- 20/2/85: 1
- 22/2/85: 3
- 25/2/85: 1
- 26/2/85: 2
- 27/2/85: 2

(1)(d)(ii)

- 7/1/85: 1 (attempted arson)
- 21/1/85: 25
- 1/2/85: 7 (attempted arson)
- 2/2/85: 2

(2) (a) and (b) No. The court cases are not disposed of.

Cradock: arrests

664. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any of the persons arrested in 1984 by the South African Police in Cradock (a) in terms of security legislation, (b) for public violence, (c) for intimidation and (d) for arson have appeared in court; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will appear in court; if so, on what date or dates in each case;

(2) whether any such persons have been

(a) convicted and (b) acquitted; if so, (i) how many in each of the above categories were (aa) convicted and (bb) acquitted and (ii) what were the sentences imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) * No persons were arrested.

- (b) Yes: 23 July 1984: 6 persons.
- 1 August 1984: 22 persons.
- 15 August 1984: 29 persons.
- 1 October 1984: 20 persons.

- (c) Yes: 23 July 1984: 5 persons.
- 15 August 1984: 29 persons.
- 27 August 1984: 1 person.

(d) Yes: 27 August 1984: 1 person (attempted arson in the alternative.)

(i) and (ii): Fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

- (i) (aa) (a) Falls away.
- (b) 8 persons.
- (c) and (d) none.
- (bb) (a) Falls away.
- (b) 41 persons.
- (c) 31 persons.
- (d) 1 person.

The court cases against the rest of the persons were withdrawn.

(ii) (a) Falls away.

- (b) 3 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 5 years;
- 4 years' imprisonment of

which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 5 years;

6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 5 years;

3 years' imprisonment of which 1 year imprisonment is suspended for 5 years;

5 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 5 years;

6 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 3 years;

40 months' imprisonment of which 20 months imprisonment is suspended for 3 years;

6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 3 years.

(c) and (d) Fall away.

[Handwritten] Nelspruit police district: illegal immigrants
 How and Q. Co 1. 1146 17/4/85
 752. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any of the persons held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984, have appeared in court; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) in which court or courts, and (c) what were the findings, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes—1 person.

- (a) 16 January 1985.
- (b) Nelspruit Magistrate's Court.

(c) The person was convicted on a charge of contravening section 40(4) read with section 40(5) and on a charge of contravening section 32(1) read with section 35(1) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, further arising out of this reply, I am aware of what the hon the Minister is referring to, because I watched the interview myself, but I want to repeat the question: Does he not believe that to compare the situation between Whites and Blacks as regards the carrying of identity documents, where hundreds of thousands of black people have been arrested but virtually no Whites is misleading in the extreme?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member is expressing an opinion. I disagree with that opinion. He is free to raise the matter during the discussion of the State President's Vote if he has the courage to do so.

22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Hansen and
Disinformation
Q. Col. 1095
16/4/85

- (1) Whether it is the policy of (a) the Security Branch and (b) any other branch of the South African Police to use disinformation in regard to any persons or organizations; if so, (i) why, (ii) when did this become policy, (iii) what specified methods are employed in such disinformation campaigns, (iv) how are these disinformation campaigns financed and (v) information on how many occasions has disinformation been used by the South African Police (bb) in respect of which persons or organizations has it been used and (cc) what were the circumstances surrounding each case;
- (2) whether each case involving the use of disinformation requires special authorization; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in determining when disinformation will be used; if so, what factors are taken into account with regard to each case when taking such a decision;
- (3) whether he gives the necessary authorization in regard to each case; if not, (a) why not and (b) by whom is such authorization given;

(4) whether he requires to be informed of the circumstances surrounding each case prior to authorization being given in this regard; if not, why not; if so, in what manner is he informed;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away.
- (5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he not aware of the fact that a police officer giving evidence before the Media Council gave exactly the opposite information? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am quite aware of the evidence given by the police officer before the Media Council, but my reply to the question is as stated in the House, and that is the final statement on this issued by the South African Police.

Hansen and
Orange Free State: riots at schools
Q. Col. 1096
16/4/85

*23. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

- (1) Whether any riots have occurred at Black schools in the Orange Free State since 4 November 1983, if so, (a) at what schools and (b) when in each case;
- (2) whether any damage was caused to property of the Department of Education and Training during these riots; if so, what is the estimated amount of the damage;
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(a)

School

Town/City

(b)

Iketsetseng Primary	Welkom	November 1983
Teto Secondary	Welkom	July 1984
Embonizweni Primary	Welkom	August 1984
Phehlang Secondary	Parys	July—December 1984
Thoragauta Secondary	Welkom	October 1984 and January—March 1985
Vulamasango Secondary	Bloemfontein	September 1984
Rankwe Primary	Bothshabelo	October 1984
Ihabeleng Secondary	Wesselsbron	January—March 1985
Rearabetswe Secondary	Odenaalsrus	January—March 1985
Phehlo Secondary	Welkom	January—March 1985
Mamello Secondary	Virginia	January—March 1985
Tshepang Secondary	Clocolan	January—March 1985
Bodibeng Secondary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Kananelo Secondary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Maokeng Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Phomolong Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Nitha Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Relebohile Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Reatumela Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Boikemisetso Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Phuleng Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Seisoville Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Boiteko Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Likubu Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Mophate Secondary	Bothaville	March 1985
Thaba Thokoza Secondary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Tiisetsang Secondary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Motshepuwa Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Matswathaka Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Bohlokong Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Nkgopoleng Secondary	Sasolburg	March 1985

(2) Yes, R710 000.

(3) From 4 November 1983 to 29 March 1985.

Q. Col. 1097 16/4/85
Orange Free State: freehold rights for Indians

*24. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether any members of the Government have been appointed to serve on a committee in order to investigate freehold rights for Indians in the Orange Free State; if so, (a) when and (b) who are the members of the committee;
- (2) whether he intends to report on this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

To the best of my knowledge no such committee with such terms of reference exists.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have any members of the Gov-

RDM 17/4/85 (327)

Tutu queries banning of SACC film

Mail Reporter

THE unconditional rejection by the Directorate of Publications of a film commissioned by the South African Council of Churches has been strongly criticised by Bishop Desmond Tutu as an attempt to "kill ideas".

The video film, "The Struggle from Within", was made by South African documentary producer Kevin Harris.

It was declared undesirable earlier this month and rejected under Section 47/2d of the Publications Act of 1974.

The film was found to be "harmful to the relations between any section of the inhabitants of the Republic".

Bishop Tutu, former general secretary of the SACC, commented: "You cannot kill ideas. It does not help to pretend that resistance to the new constitution does not exist."

"Is the South African way of life so fragile that it cannot be presented for scrutiny?" he asked.

The video film deals with

events surrounding the referendum, the Nkomati Accord, the tri-cameral elections, the "don't vote" campaign of the United Democratic Front, the subsequent detention of UDF leaders and the Vaal unrest.

It also deals with forced removals and the shooting by police of Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize.

The SABC is depicted as reflecting the official Government line to the exclusion of other views.

Prominent black leaders appear in the programme including Bishop Tutu, the UDF Transvaal Vice President, Reverend Frank Chikane and publicity secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr Cassim Saloojee.

Sections of SABC-TV news broadcasts are also shown featuring President P W Botha, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis and Labour Party MP, Mr Miley Richards.

CAPL TINT
17/4/85 (327)

Serious black classroom shortage

From BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A SERIOUS shortage of 5 779 classrooms at black schools outside the homelands was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

He said his department intended to build 2 837 conventional classrooms and 319 prefabricated classrooms during 1985.

Dr Viljoen said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) that there was a shortage of classrooms in all seven departmental areas "taken on a basis of 40 students to a classroom in the primary case of primary schools and 35 students to a classroom in the case of secondary schools".

He said an estimated R205 million had been set aside for the school building programme, involving 1 317 primary school classrooms and 1 839 secondary school classrooms, but all these projects would not be completed during 1985.

Annual increase

Dr Viljoen said it was not possible to say when the shortage of classrooms at black schools would be eliminated as it was necessary "in the first instance" to provide enough classrooms for the annual increase of the school population and this varied from year to year.

In reply to another question by Mr Andrew, Dr Viljoen said only 30,6 percent of black teachers employed by his department had matric, while 69,4 percent had junior certificate or lower.

Dr Viljoen also said his department employed 33 581 teachers in primary schools and 8 451 in second schools.

Le Grange denies use of disinformation

From BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday denied that the police or the security police used disinformation to discredit opponents.

Mr Le Grange said in Parliament that it was not the policy of the Security Branch or any other branch of the South African police to use any disinformation against any person or organization.

In March, the Deputy Head of the Security Police, Brigadier Jan van der Merwe, was reported as saying that in certain circumstances it was in the interests of the Security Branch to discredit subversive organizations.

But, it is reliably understood, the police are to complain to the Media Council about newspaper reports of Brigadier Van der Merwe's evidence when it resumes its hearing of the police complaint about The Star's disclosure of an alleged affair involving the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak.



Mr Louis le Grange

He was reported as saying that discreditation could be done in several ways, one of them being disinformation — the dissemination of false information — when there was a threat to the security of the police and the State.

"The security police are justified in using disinformation to discredit prominent leaders of such organizations provided it is in the interests of security and does not conflict with the morals of the community," the brigadier was reported

as saying.

However, it appears from a transcript of his replies to Professor S A Strauss, one of those sitting in the council hearing, that the brigadier was talking about a hypothetical situation, rather than the actual use of disinformation.

"I never said in any way that the Security Branch had done this," he told Professor Strauss, who confirmed with him that he was talking about a hypothetical situation.

Yesterday, Mr Le Grange replied "no" when he was asked by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) whether the security police or any other branch of the police used disinformation in regard to any person or organization.

Mrs Suzman wanted to know when this had become policy, what methods were employed, how disinformation campaigns were financed and how many occasions disinformation had been used by the police.

Mr Le Grange said, however, her questions fell away and he declined to make a statement about the matter.

Bosses and State 'can cause disorder at work'

To Sowetan 18/4/85

122 127 327

All stories by JOSHUA RABOROKO

EMPLOYERS defensiveness and State security legislation in union affairs are preparing the way for South Africa to follow the British tradition of disorder in the workplace, a Wits senior lecturer has said.

In a Wits Business School publication *Business Alert*, Mr L C G Douwes-Dekker, says however, that the development of unions is crucial to the satisfactory emergence of the country's future political system.

"He says: "Managers took on the role of fathers who would solve problems, but at the same time treated them autocratically.

"Black unions provide a power structure which protects the dig-

nity of the employee at work, promotes a sense of belonging together as a disadvantaged people and demands an improvement in the quality of life."

Analysing South Africa's labour relations by comparing them to the USA's Mr Douwes-Dekker says unionisation of a work force brings with it experience in the principles and processes of democracy, including the organisation of meetings, elections, and influencing the decision-making process.

In South Africa, most companies say they support unionism, but "line managers often resist establishing good relations with the shop-stewards while in general insuffi-

cient time, effort or reward is given to the industrial relations function.

The legal "right" for workers to strike is nullified by the employers common-law right to sack striking workers.

"The employer response to a legal strike by telling workers: 'Return or else you have dismissed yourselves' has endangered the institutionalisation of the right to strike as a last resort weapon.

"Stoppages of work are and will be seen by workers as the best means by workers to get results."

He adds that freedom of association should be understood to include the right to strike and lock-out. Even if these expressions of power are not acknowledged, "the

power will express itself in any case, though not in a positive manner but as a negative show of force.

"The issue of basic civil rights requires to be brought into the debate, in particular the right to pickets, hold strike meetings, etc."

He says the white individualism is a credo in the US, black people in South Africa are community-minded.

"The humanness of people is a quality which is valued and respect, trust, dignity and unity are expected to be honoured.

"The modern place of work with emphasis on efficiency, and meritocracy does not allow the expression of these qualities of humanity and promotes impersonal behaviour," he adds.



Mr DOUWKES-DEKKER

327

96-hour ban bid lashed

DURBAN — Jurists and magazine publishers have lashed out at Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk's proposal that loopholes in the censorship laws be plugged — by empowering state officials to forbid distribution of a publication for 96 hours.

They warned that the move — which the government intends to legislate before the end of the current Parliamentary session — would open the way for arbitrary police action and further inroads into press freedom.

The idea of the 96-hour distribution embargo was apparently sparked by the publication just before the Easter long weekend of *Basic Nude Photography*. For four days the censorship apparatus was unable to react.

But the director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said legislation had been "in the pipeline for quite some time".

He said it was envisaged that a senior law enforcement officer — "which could

imply a police officer" — would be able to invoke the 96-hour embargo on a publication.

Mr Nico Steytler, senior law lecturer at the University of Natal, Durban, warned that the power to ban a publication arbitrarily for 96 hours could be misused. For the first time the police would be able to exercise censorship.

"There is no guarantee the measure would be used only at long weekends," he added.

"A poster advertising a political meeting, for example, could be banned by a policeman four days before the meeting."

He suggested minor changes to existing legislation, including a "standby publications committee" for long weekends, would more safely achieve Minister de Kerk's goal.

Mr Tony Brokensha, president of the Natal Law Society, said: "The society does not support any legislation designed to limit the common-law rights of

the individual by bureaucratic action without recourse to or the decision of an appropriate court."

His personal view was that no "bureaucratic banning action" should be taken unless there was urgent danger to State security or public property.

"I do not regard the publication of a book of nude photographs as falling into that category. Appropriate criminal action can be taken and fines imposed by a court where obscene or objectionable literature has been published for gain."

Squire magazine publisher Richard Lyon, who apparently set off the rumpus by publishing *Basic Nude Photography* at Easter, said: "Mr De Klerk has an arrogant attitude to stand up and say 'steps will be taken'."

"Nothing the Nationalist government does can surprise me. If they're using us as a smokescreen to stop the political guys than I object to being used as an excuse — but there's nothing I can do about it." — DDC

Police turn back youth rally buses at Tembisa

The launch of the Transvaal International Youth Year (IYY) programme had to be shifted to Soweto at the last minute yesterday after police turned back busloads of young activists at roadblocks outside Tembisa.

The rally went ahead at a Diepkloof hall with about 1 000 participants. Organisers said thousands of East Rand supporters had been stranded without transport and several buses got lost on their way to the new venue.

In Tembisa, a Putco vehicle serving as a ticket office was set alight and some buses were driven to the local police station for protection.

● Sapa reports two people were arrested and several police patrols stoned during sporadic incidents of unrest in the Transvaal at the weekend.

One man was arrested yesterday afternoon in Tsakane, when police used tearsmoke to disperse about 100 people.

Police in Duduza, on the East Rand, used tearsmoke and rubber bullets on seven occasions to disperse mobs, a police spokesman said.

conducted, no further particulars can be furnished at this stage except that as a result of the discussions mentioned above, confirmation has been received on 18 July 1983 that a Planning Committee for the settlement of the Makubung Tribe was constituted.

(2)(a) and (b) No.

(3) Further negotiations in this respect will be conducted with the community.

(4) (a) 1 293 persons (1980 Census).

(b) 1 253 hectares.

(5) and (6) No formal application in this respect can be traced.

(7) The Government stands by its undertaking that no resettlement of Black communities will take place without their co-operation, until the Government has had the opportunity to consider its existing policy and decisions in this regard.

Western Cape: traffic control/education

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether (a) the Western Cape Development Board provides or (b) his Department has instructed the Western Cape Development Board to provide (i) traffic control and (ii) traffic education in the areas falling under its jurisdiction; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in what areas, (bb) what do these services comprise and (cc) what funds are allocated annually towards the implementation of traffic control?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) No.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) No.

The Western Cape Development Board has no legal authority to provide traffic control and traffic education.

(aa), (bb) and (cc) fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell me who it is that is supposed to provide traffic control in Black townships, or is nobody supposed to do so?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I request the hon member to please table the question because that function is not delegated to me.

Amount spent by South African tourists

*24. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his Department keeps any statistics on the amount spent by South African tourists abroad; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was spent by such tourists in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism):

No. It is not possible to obtain reliable statistics in this regard with the available means.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, what necessity is there then to fill in a form at immigration when one returns to South Africa stating how much money one spent while one was abroad?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to put this question to the Minister, and I am sure he will then take the matter up.

Telephone tapping 23/4/85
327 Howard
8.61.1233
*25. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications:

With reference to his reply to Question

No 35 on 19 March 1985, (a) from what date has his Department kept the register of telephones tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1985, and (b) why was it decided to start keeping this register at that time?

†THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Since July 1984 when information that is necessary from an administration point of view was extracted from the files that were still valid at that stage and taken up in a newly established register; and

(b) for administrative purposes but mainly to facilitate control over the expiry dates.

*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he has met with leaders of the various groups at Old Crossroads; if so, (a) what were the names of the (i) leaders (ii) groups of which they were leaders, (b) on what dates did he meet with them in each case, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome of these discussions in each case; if not, why not;

(2) whether he gave any undertakings in February 1985 to meet with these leaders; if so, (a) when does he intend to meet with them and (b) with which leaders will he meet; if not,

(3) whether he intends meeting with any of these leaders; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which leaders and (b) when in each case?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No, not myself. Negotiations were so far conducted at departmental level.

(a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

(2) Yes.

(a) As soon as my direct involvement is necessary or desirable.

(b) With any leader who really represents a group of people.

(3) Falls away.

Howard Q.61.1234
Thabo High School: matric examination scripts 23/4/85

*27. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any (a) accountability and (b) mathematics scripts of certain matric pupils from the Thabo High School in Soweto were handed to independent persons for scrutiny and assessment; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the persons to whom these scripts were handed, (b) (i) when and (ii) on whose authority were they handed over, (c) what is the name of the departmental official responsible for identifying the scripts to be handed over to those persons, (d) why were they handed over and (e) what were the findings of these independent assessors in respect of the (i) accountability and (ii) mathematics scripts;

(3) whether these independent assessors were given the correct (a) accountability and (b) mathematics scripts; if not, (i) why not and (ii) (aa) what scripts were they given and (bb) who was responsible for handing over these scripts;

(4) whether any action has been taken to (a) remedy this matter and (b) prevent a recurrence; if not, why not; if so, what action in each case?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

for Occupational Diseases/National Centre for Occupational Health panel; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) on whose authority and (d) what steps;

- (2) whether the steps so taken have resulted in the functions performed by this panel having been taken over by any other body; if not, why not; if so, by what body;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning steps taken in respect of the functions of this body; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):

- (1) A panel, as described, does not exist.
- (a), (b) (c) and (d): Falls away.

(2), (3) and (4): Falls away.

Homeward
327 ~~Q. 61.1223~~ Telephone tapping Q. 61.1223 23/4/85
*13. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, he authorized a tapping of Major Hennie Nel's telephone; if not, who gave the necessary authorization;

(2) whether he was provided with details of the grounds for suspecting that Major Nel was a threat to the maintenance of security in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were given to him; if so, what was the nature of the security risk posed by this officer;

(3) whether Major Nel's home and office

HoA

telephones were tapped; if not, which of these telephones was tapped; if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both;

- (4) whether separate authorization is required in respect of each telephone; if not, why not; if so,
- (5) whether the tapping of both telephones was authorized by the same person; if not, who authorized the tapping of the second telephone?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) No. As already stated by the Minister of Law and Order in his reply to question No 32 on 19 March 1985 the interceptions were authorized by the functionary referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act;

(2) no, but the functionary was;

(a) falls away and

(b) I am not prepared to divulge the required information, but confirm that the functionary has satisfied himself that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act have been complied with in letter and in spirit;

(3) yes, because sufficient grounds were advanced by the applicant to justify it;

(4) no, because it will serve no purpose;

(5) falls away.

Homeward
Kudu gas field Q. 61.1224 23/4/85
*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether the Kudu gas field off the coast of South West Africa is to be exploited; if not, why not; if so, (a) who will exploit this field, (b) to what use will this gas be put, (c) what is the estimated yield in respect of this field and (d) who will re-

ceive the revenue derived from the exploitation of this field?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) The Government has decided that all concessions in respect of the Kudu gas field must be transferred to SWAKOR. All decisions concerning the exploitation of the resources, or not, and matters incidental thereto will therefore be taken by the SWA authority.

(d) Attention is drawn to the press statement of 31 January 1985 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that whatever gas and/or oil resources there may be in SWA or off its shores, are the property of SWA and that all such resources will be developed for the benefit of SWA.

Homeward
Northern border: fence Q. 61.1225 23/4/85
*15. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, any persons have died as a result of touching the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) One person.

(b) During the night of 29 to 30 March 1985.

(c) Unknown.

(d) The person was killed when he attempted to cut the electrified fence.

HoA

*17. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Dieldrin

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28 on 26 March 1985, and in the light of the reply of the Minister of Trade and Industry to Question No 24 on 12 February 1985 that the use of dieldrin is contrary to the public interest, his Department monitors all areas where special dispensations have been issued for the sale of dieldrin by the registrar of agricultural and veterinary drugs in regard to the use and effects of dieldrin; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas has such monitoring been taking place, (b) when in each case, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) scope of such monitoring and (d) what were the results in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(a) Yes, specifically the East London pineapple growing area.

(b) 1 March 1982 until 23 March 1984.

(c) (i) and (ii) An agreement between Shell SA (Pty) Ltd, the Pineapple Growers' Association and the Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies in terms of which:

(i) a special label was used for the dieldrin on which no other directions for use appeared;

(ii) sales by the Pineapple Growers' Association were controlled (a special form was completed for each individual sale and kept for record purposes by the Pineapple Growers' Association and Shell);

(iii) the Pineapple Growers' Association undertook to ensure that sufficient dieldrin would be supplied to its members for the treatment of only the actual area under pineapple cultivation.

for Occupational Diseases/National Centre for Occupational Health panel; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) on whose authority and (d) what steps;

- (2) whether the steps so taken have resulted in the functions performed by this panel having been taken over by any other body; if not, why not; if so, by what body;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning steps taken in respect of the functions of this body; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):

- (1) A panel, as described, does not exist.
(a), (b) (c) and (d): Falls away.

(2), (3) and (4): Falls away.

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Q. Co 1. 1223 23/4/85
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telephones were tapped; if not, which of these telephones was tapped; if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both;

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The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):

- (1) A panel, as described, does not exist.
(a), (b) (c) and (d): Falls away.

(2), (3) and (4): Falls away.

Hansard
Telephone tapping
G. Co. 1. 1223 23/4/85
*13. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, he authorized a tapping of Major Hennie Nel's telephone; if not, who gave the necessary authorization;
- (2) whether he was provided with details of the grounds for suspecting that Major Nel was a threat to the maintenance of security in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were given to him; if so, what was the nature of the security risk posed by this officer;
- (3) whether Major Nel's home and office

telephones were tapped; if not, which of these telephones was tapped; if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both;

- (4) whether separate authorization is required in respect of each telephone; if not, why not; if so,
- (5) whether the tapping of both telephones was authorized by the same person; if not, who authorized the tapping of the second telephone?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) No. As already stated by the Minister of Law and Order in his reply to question No 32 on 19 March 1985 the interceptions were authorized by the functionary referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act;
- (2) no, but the functionary was;

(a) falls away and

(b) I am not prepared to divulge the required information, but confirm that the functionary has satisfied himself that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act have been complied with in letter and in spirit;

(3) yes, because sufficient grounds were advanced by the applicant to justify it;

(4) no, because it will serve no purpose;

(5) falls away.

Hansard
Kudu gas field
G. Co. 1. 1224 23/4/85
*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether the Kudu gas field off the coast of South West Africa is to be exploited; if not, why not; if so, (a) who will exploit this field, (b) to what use will this gas be put, (c) what is the estimated yield in respect of this field and (d) who will re-

ceive the revenue derived from the exploitation of this field?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) The Government has decided that all concessions in respect of the Kudu gas field must be transferred to SWAKOR. All decisions concerning the exploitation of the resources, or not, and matters incidental thereto will therefore be taken by the SWA authority.

(d) Attention is drawn to the press statement of 31 January 1985 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that whatever gas and/or oil resources there may be in SWA or off its shores, are the property of SWA and that all such resources will be developed for the benefit of SWA.

Hansard
Northern border: fence
G. Co. 1. 1225 23/4/85
*15. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, any persons have died as a result of touching the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) One person.

(b) During the night of 29 to 30 March 1985.

(c) Unknown.

(d) The person was killed when he attempted to cut the electrified fence

Dieldrin

*17. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28 on 26 March 1985, and in the light of the reply of the Minister of Trade and Industry to Question No 24 on 12 February 1985 that the use of dieldrin is contrary to the public interest, his Department monitors all areas where special dispensations have been issued for the sale of dieldrin by the registrar of agricultural and veterinary drugs in regard to the use and effects of dieldrin; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas has such monitoring been taking place, (b) when in each case, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) scope of such monitoring and (d) what were the results in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(a) Yes, specifically the East London pineapple growing area.

(b) 1 March 1982 until 23 March 1984.

(c) (i) and (ii) An agreement between Shell SA (Pty) Ltd, the Pineapple Growers' Association and the Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies in terms of which:

(i) a special label was used for the dieldrin on which no other directions for use appeared;

(ii) sales by the Pineapple Growers' Association were controlled (a special form was completed for each individual sale and kept for record purposes by the Pineapple Growers' Association and Shell);

(iii) the Pineapple Growers' Association undertook to ensure that sufficient dieldrin would be supplied to its members for the treatment of only the actual area under pineapple cultivation.

for Occupational Diseases/National Centre for Occupational Health panel; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) on whose authority and (d) what steps;

(2) whether the steps so taken have resulted in the functions performed by this panel having been taken over by any other body; if not, why not; if so, by what body;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning steps taken in respect of the functions of this body; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):

(1) A panel, as described, does not exist.

(a), (b) (c) and (d): Falls away.

(2), (3) and (4): Falls away.

Hansen and
Telephone tapping
Q. Co 1. 1223 23/4/85

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telephones were tapped; if not, which of these telephones was tapped; if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both;

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

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(ii) sales by the Pineapple Growers' Association were controlled (a special form was completed for each individual sale and kept for record purposes by the Pineapple Growers' Association and Shell);

(iii) the Pineapple Growers' Association undertook to ensure that sufficient dieldrin would be supplied to its members for the treatment of only the actual area under pineapple cultivation.

conducted, no further particulars can be furnished at this stage except that as a result of the discussions mentioned above, confirmation has been received on 18 July 1983 that a Planning Committee for the settlement of the Makubung Tribe was constituted.

(2)(a) and (b) No.

(3) Further negotiations in this respect will be conducted with the community.

(4) (a) 1 293 persons (1980 Census).

(b) 1 253 hectares.

(5) and (6) No formal application in this respect can be traced.

(7) The Government stands by its undertaking that no resettlement of Black communities will take place without their co-operation, until the Government has had the opportunity to consider its existing policy and decisions in this regard.

Western Cape: traffic control/education

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether (a) the Western Cape Development Board provides or (b) his Department has instructed the Western Cape Development Board to provide (i) traffic control and (ii) traffic education in the areas falling under its jurisdiction; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in what areas, (bb) what do these services comprise and (cc) what funds are allocated annually towards the implementation of traffic control?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) No.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) No.

The Western Cape Development Board has no legal authority to provide traffic control and traffic education.

(aa), (bb) and (cc) fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell me who it is that is supposed to provide traffic control in Black townships, or is nobody supposed to do so?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I request the hon member to please table the question because that function is not delegated to me.

Amount spent by South African tourists

*24. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his Department keeps any statistics on the amount spent by South African tourists abroad; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was spent by such tourists in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism):

No. It is not possible to obtain reliable statistics in this regard with the available means.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, what necessity is there then to fill in a form at immigration when one returns to South Africa stating how much money one spent while one was abroad?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to put this question to the Minister, and I am sure he will then take the matter up.

327 *Howard* Telephone tapping 23/4/85
*25. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications:

With reference to his reply to Question

No 35 on 19 March 1985, (a) from what date has his Department kept the register of telephones tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1985, and (b) why was it decided to start keeping this register at that time?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Since July 1984 when information that is necessary from an administration point of view was extracted from the files that were still valid at that stage and taken up in a newly established register; and

(b) for administrative purposes but mainly to facilitate control over the expiry dates.

*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he has met with leaders of the various groups at Old Crossroads; if so, (a) what were the names of the (i) leaders (ii) groups of which they were leaders, (b) on what dates did he meet with them in each case, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome of these discussions in each case; if not, why not;

(2) whether he gave any undertakings in February 1985 to meet with these leaders; if so, (a) when does he intend to meet with them and (b) with which leaders will he meet; if not,

(3) whether he intends meeting with any of these leaders; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which leaders and (b) when in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No, not myself. Negotiations were so far conducted at departmental level.

(a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

(2) Yes.
(a) As soon as my direct involvement is necessary or desirable
(b) With any leader who really represents a group of people.

(3) Falls away.

Howard Q.61.1233
Thabo High School: matric examination scripts 23/4/85
*27. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts of certain matric pupils from the Thabo High School in Soweto were handed to independent persons for scrutiny and assessment; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the persons to whom these scripts were handed, (b) (i) when and (ii) on whose authority were they handed over, (c) what is the name of the departmental official responsible for identifying the scripts to be handed over to those persons, (d) why were they handed over and (e) what were the findings of these independent assessors in respect of the (i) accountancy and (ii) mathematics scripts;

(3) whether these independent assessors were given the correct (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts; if not, (i) why not and (ii) (aa) what scripts were they given and (hb) who was responsible for handing over these scripts;

(4) whether any action has been taken to (a) remedy this matter and (b) prevent a recurrence; if not, why not; if so, what action in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

CAPL-TMKS 24/4/85
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SA in row over UK 'bugging'

From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The South African Embassy yesterday denied allegations that British Intelligence had passed on transcripts of telephone conversations of a British anti-apartheid activist.

Questions asked about the alleged telephone tapping by a Labour Party MP in the House of Commons were not answered during a parliamentary debate on the Interception of Communications Bill last week.

'Nonsense'

But a spokesman for South Africa House yesterday described the allegations as "absolute nonsense" while the British Home Office stuck to its policy of not commenting on matters relating to the intelligence services.

But the breakaway Anti-Apartheid Group (AAG) is demanding answers to the questions and will picket the London headquarters of MI5 tomorrow during a major House of Commons debate on South Africa.

The claims that Britain's internal intelligence network, MI5, had tapped the telephone of Ms Carol Brickley, a prominent founder member of the AAG, were made in a fringe publication Monochrome.

The magazine published an interview with a "senior British intelligence officer" alleging MI5 surveillance of domestic "targets" such as trade unionists, anti-nuclear activists and ecology groups.

The allegations supported those of Ms Cathy Massiter, the MI5 official who dropped a bomb shell when she came out

of the closet to talk to Channel Four's 20/20 Vision programme.

The Monochrome interview uses the false name of John Wilson for the "senior intelligence officer".

Wilson claimed in the interview that MI5 had been instructed over the past two years to keep members of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) under close scrutiny.

The rebel AAG under South African-born Ms Norma Kitson was singled out for particular attention, Wilson said.

"We were told to investigate it as a front for the Revolutionary Communist Group. Little evidence was found to corroborate this view.

"On several occasions we provided information on particular individuals to officials attached to the South African Embassy."

Wilson also claimed that transcripts of telephone taps of calls made by Ms Brickley had been passed to the South African Embassy.

'Threat'

Wilson said it would be difficult to argue that the AAM was a "threat to the state".

"A threat to better relations with the South African Government, quite possibly," he said.

During the third reading of the Interception of Communications Bill in the House of Commons Mr Stuart Holland, a Labour MP, asked the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, whether he authorized the tap on Ms Brickley and whether he was aware that the information had been passed to the South African Embassy, but he did not answer the questions.

Electified fence kills one person *Cap Times 2/11/68*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — One person had died as a result of touching the electrified fence on South Africa's northern border, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, General Malan said the person, whose nationality was not known, had been killed when attempting to cut the fence during the night of March 29/30 this year.

Cap Times

S A Embassy denies 'bugging' allegations

N.M. 24/4/85 327

London Bureau

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A spokesman for South Africa House yesterday

described the allegations as 'absolute nonsense' while the British Home Office stuck to its policy of not commenting on matters relating to the intelligence services.

Interview

But the rebel City Anti-Apartheid Group (AAG) is demanding answers to the questions and will picket the London headquarters of MI 5 tomorrow during a major House of Commons debate on South Africa.

The claims that Brit-

ain's internal intelligence network — MI 5 — had tapped the telephone of Carol Brickley, a prominent founder member of the breakaway AAG were made in Monochrome, a fringe publication.

The magazine published an interview with a 'senior British intelligence officer' alleging MI 5 surveillance of domestic targets such as trade unionists, anti-nuclear activists and ecology groups.

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Massiter, the MI 5 official who dropped a bombshell when she came out of the closet to talk to Channel Four's 20/20 Vision.

The Monochrome interview uses the false name of John Wilson for the 'senior intelligence officer'.

Wilson claims in the interview that MI 5 had been instructed over the past two years to keep members of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement under close scrutiny.

Front

The rebel AAG under South African-born Norma Kitson was singled out for particular attention, Wilson said.

'I have been made very aware of the activities of the City of London Anti-Apartheid Group (AAG).

'We were told to investigate it as a front for the Revolutionary Communist Group. Little evidence was found to corroborate this view.'

'On several occasions we provided information on particular individuals to officials attached to the South African Embassy.'

Wilson also claimed that transcripts of telephone taps of calls made by AAG member Carol Brickley had been passed to the South African Embassy.

During the third reading of the Interception of Communications Bill in the House of Commons, Mr Stuart Holland, a Labour MP, asked the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, whether he authorised the tap on Miss Brickley and whether he was aware that the information had been passed to the South African Embassy, but he did not answer the questions.

Now the AAG are to picket MI 5 headquarters to draw attention to this Government's disturbing co-operation with the South African Embassy'

Suspected 'SP' ordered out of meeting

A MAN suspected of being a security policeman, was ordered to leave a meeting called to discuss the grievances of 'Walmansdal' High School pupils. The man was ordered to leave the Monday night meeting

when the pupils refused to present their complaints 'in his presence'. At the meeting, held at the local Lutheran Church, pupils told members of Soshanguve Residents Association (Soria) and the Inter-de-

nomination African Ministers Association of South Africa (Idamasa) that they felt unsafe to reveal the complaints they had about the Department of Education and Training (Det) while a member of the

BY ALINAH DUBE

security police was present. They added that none of the man's children attended school with them and that they were suspicious of his presence.

The "policeman" in question left the church hall immediately after he was requested to do so by parents.

Strikes

Walmansdal has been hit by a spate of strikes and class suspensions since the beginning of this year. The latest suspension was imposed last week.

A report given by pupils' representatives at the meeting pointed out that trouble at the school was sparked off by the transfer of an English teacher to another high school. No one "informed" them about the transfer and

the teacher was, not replaced.

That, they added, caused anger amongst pupils who realised that nothing was being done to replace their former teacher.

Confusion

They also complained that:

- the school headmaster often said his aim was to close down the school, become an inspector and send all the teachers to college;
- the 21 pupils recently suspended by Det were chosen by the principal without any investigation being carried out to prove the allegations against them;
- teachers elected those they favoured to be representatives of others and pupils were being given a list of names of the people they did not know to choose as their leaders. This is said to

be causing confusion as pupils do not know whom to contact when they have problems concerning teachers;

- no action is taken against teachers who miss their periods and leave pupils to go on without receiving tuition, and;
- alleged love affairs between teachers and female pupils, and those involved tendered not to obey instructions.

The meeting also appointed a delegation consisting of four parents and representatives of both Soria and Idamasa to arrange a meeting with Det officials.

Mr P G H Felsstead, a regional director of Det in the northern Transvaal, said his department was prepared to meet the parents to resolve the dispute.

He added that the suspension of classes at the school will not be lifted unless parents took action which would make their children attend lessons.

"We do not intend to resume tuition for as long as these pupils are not willing to stop disrupting classes and concentrate on lessons," he said.

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Political Staff

THE government continued its persistent denunciation of the United Democratic Front yesterday as three UDF leaders were detained in a new crackdown on the organization.

There were also strong hints that more arrests were in the offing and a warning by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that he would not allow the UDF's planned demonstrations against New Zealand's All Blacks during their proposed tour of South Africa.

In Parliament the State President, Mr P W Botha, made his third successive attack against the government's extra-parliamentary opponents in less than a week.

The attack came in the wake of the detention of the UDF's publicity secretary, Mr "Terror" Lekota, its general secretary, Mr Popo Molefe, and a former Transvaal secretary, Mr Moses Chikane.

'Infiltrated'

Mr Botha yesterday said the government was not prepared to abdicate to "leftist radical forces" which made unreasonable demands.

In detailing what he saw as security threats facing the country, Mr Botha singled out the UDF, who he said had been infiltrated by the ANC and "hoped to create a spiral of violence which will culminate in revolution".

The ANC and the South

Botha slams UDF, three leaders held

CPM Times 24/4/85
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Mr Louis le Grange

African Communist Party were so "interlinked and interwoven" that there was no longer any difference between them. In addition, both were being dictated to from outside South Africa, he said.

The government was prepared to talk to "anybody interested in the future of South Africa in a friendly, constitutional and evolutionary way" but was not prepared to abdicate to forces intent on anarchy.

Mr Le Grange told the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Cape Town yesterday that the UDF was "second only to the SACP

and the ANC" as a cause of unrest currently sweeping the country.

The three UDF leaders detained yesterday have been linked by the police to investigations into last year's unrest in the Vaal Triangle.

A UDF spokesman, however, immediately accused the State of detaining the three in an attempt "to ensure that the New Zealand rugby tour goes ahead".

He accused the New Zealand Rugby Union and all those who welcomed its decision to come to South Africa as "accomplices in this act".

In a statement last

night the UDF said opposition to the New Zealand rugby tour would not be stopped by detentions and harassment.

He added that the UDF believed the State President's attempts a few days ago to link the UDF with banned organizations was "preparation for what has happened this morning".

A police spokesman said in a statement yesterday that "investigations are being conducted into the three detainees' involvement in cases already investigated and which are at present with the Attorney-General".

Unrest

"The mentioned cases arose from the unrest in the Vaal Triangle during August and September last year," he said.

All three are believed to be held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention, although this has not been confirmed.

Mr Lekota was detained at Port Elizabeth's airport. Mr Molefe's detention became known when he failed to arrive in Port Elizabeth yesterday and it is believed he was detained while driving to Jan Smuts Airport on his way to Port Elizabeth. Mr Chikane was fetched from his house in Pretoria.

It is reliably understood that more arrests are to follow — mostly related to activities connected with unrest and stayaways on the Reef.

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P W refers SAP funds to council

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Political Staff

DEADLOCKED legislation to give the police secret funds for "sensitive projects" is to be referred by President P W Botha to the President's Council.

The Police Amendment Bill was the first piece of legislation in the new tri-cameral Parliament on which agreement could not be reached.

The Bill was referred to President Botha, who could decide whether to scrap it or refer it to the National Party-dominated President's Council.

In a statement today Mr Botha said the Bill would "follow its constitutional course".

It will also be the first time that the President's Council will use its legislative powers and there is little doubt that the council will approve the legislation.

The Bill was deadlocked when the House of Delegates unanimously voted against it.

The President's Council has so far continued to work as an advisory body.

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Death note as home is petrol-bombed

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— The home of a Tembisa youth leader was petrol-bombed today, and the attackers left a note threatening him with death.

The family car was gutted in the attack and a window in a bedroom was shattered by a petrol bomb, which set alight the curtains.

A note written in Zulu was pushed under the front door. It read: "We'll kill you. You are a dog."

"It happened about 2.30am and was all over in about five minutes," said the youth leader, Mr Greg Thulare.

Five people had been sleeping in the bedroom which was bombed, he added. Luckily, the weapon had been stopped by the curtains.

Two more petrol bombs were found near the gutted car, where attackers had also left a container of petrol.

Mr Thulare is branch organiser/secretary in Tembisa for the Congress of South African Students.

He was jailed for several weeks and was granted bail less than a month ago. All charges against him, except one relating to the slashing of car tyres, were dropped.

Pupils in Tembisa staged protests against his jailing.

Meanwhile a tense quiet reigned in Alexandra township today after yesterday's violence in which about 700 protest marchers went on the rampage, stoning and setting alight three vehicles and a building.

A police spokesman said police and military patrols were on standby in the township.

Seven people were arrested yesterday and will face charges of public violence.

Reports that about 200 people were arrested yesterday were denied.

An ambulance spokesman said a man had received treatment for a minor head wound after a brick hit him on the head.

No other injuries were reported.



Wynand Malan

Stevie Wonder

NP, PFP Sing the same tune

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A National Party member, Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg), has joined an opposition member, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), in calling for a reinstatement of the blind pop singer Stevie Wonder by the SABC.

Both men spoke yesterday in the debate on the Foreign Affairs budget vote, which incorporates the control of the SABC.

Mr Dalling raised the issue of the banning of Stevie Wonder's music and said this arbitrary action had done irreparable harm to efforts to bring world-famous entertainers to South Africa.

"SABC is an entertainment medium. It is not the prosecutor, judge and public executioner of every artist who appears on its airwaves . . ." he said.

Mr Malan spoke immediately afterwards and said he would like to concur with Mr Dalling on the Stevie Wonder issue.

The announcement of the ban by the SABC created the impression that Stevie Wonder had done more than share his award with the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, and that he had declared his solidarity with the militant ANC.

"Possibly the SABC believed that this was so." He agreed with an interjector that the man sang beautifully. — Sapa

● No extra Bop-TV 'spillage', page 4

CAPL TIMES 26/4/85

SA admits: We helped Renamo

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government yesterday publicly admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo, the rebel movement fighting to overthrow the Frelimo government in Mozambique.

Farce

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament during the debate on his budget vote that there was "naturally" a time when South Africa had aided Renamo and it would do so again "in similar circumstances".

Mr Botha was immediately condemned for his admission by the Pro-

gressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs. Mr Colin Eglin, who accused him of making a "farce" of Parliament by denying Opposition charges over the years that South Africa was destabilizing its neighbours and now admitting it.

Mr Eglin said South Africa had taken over Renamo from the Rhodesians in 1979. He warned that "the very organization you helped and nurtured" could end up destroying the Nkomati Accord and paving the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the area.

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become "the chief canal of ANC terrorists".

He said the Conservative Party had criticized the government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord.

Earlier, Mr Botha said the establishment of the "joint operational centre" between South Africa and Mozambique

next month did not mean that there would be joint operations between the security forces of the two countries.

However, in terms of agreements already reached last year, the two governments were negotiating the manner and form in which they could act together to protect the Cahora Bassa powerlines and the railways in Mozambique against sabotage.

Mr Botha said that in terms of the Cahora Bassa agreement, South Africa and Mozambique had pledged to act together to protect the powerlines and share the costs of doing so according to a determined formula.

"What we are doing now in terms of the agreement and mutual assurances is negotiating with Mozambique to provide a protection force to protect these lines against subversion and violence."

Mr Botha said it had already been agreed that entities and organizations within Mozambique would take care of protecting the powerlines and this meant that the SATS, which had a direct interest in the railway, "has in principle to provide help to protect it".

'Risks'

Although he motivated the need for bilateral action, Mr Botha said that this should not be seen as meaning that the SADF would be deployed in Mozambique.

However, Mr Botha's statements have raised renewed fears in Opposition circles that South Africa might be considering some form of military involvement in the territory.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Eglin warned of the "grave risks" of South African involvement in the Mozambique civil war "however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war".

HAMILTON RUSSELL VINEYARDS

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Tutu granted a passport

JOHANNESBURG. — A passport valid until the end of the year has been granted to the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a spokeswoman for his office said yesterday.

The Department of Home Affairs issued the passport enabling him to travel to all countries.

It followed a letter Bishop Tutu wrote to the Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, in which he indicated the "unsatisfactory situation of his having to travel on a travel document", she said. — Sapa



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Cape Times, Saturday, April 27, 1985 3

Book on BSS not a winner

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A senior executive of Penguin Books said yesterday the book "Inside BOSS" by Gordon Winter was not a commercial success.

Mr Nigel Williams, company secretary, said the book had sold 604 hardback copies and 10 457 copies in paperback throughout the United Kingdom.

He was giving evidence in the High Court case in which Mr Matthew Nkoana, a former official of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) is suing Penguin for libel damages.

In the book, Mr Gordon Winter, who is also being sued, claimed that Mr Nkoana had been a police spy and continued to spy on his black comrades.

Yesterday Mr Williams reiterated the company's willingness to issue a public statement vindicating Mr Nkoana.

Giving evidence, Mr Ronald Segal, former editor of "Africa South", told the court that he had nothing to do with the publication of the controversial book.

He also strenuously denied an allegation by Mr Nkoana that he had been funded by the CIA for his liberal magazine "Africa South".

Mr Nkoana said he was trying to prove Mr Segal was not telling the truth and he produced various articles purporting to show Mr Segal was biased against the PAC.

But Mr Segal denied this, saying it was no secret he was a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and preferred the idea of freedom for all races rather than domination by one.

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Judge dismisses appeal application

Court Reporter

A DURBAN Judge yesterday dismissed an application by the acting Chief Magistrate, Mr P G Castel, for leave to appeal against a Supreme Court judgment relating to an open-air meeting of the Metal and Allied Workers Union last year.

Mr Castel had applied for leave to appeal against Mr Justice Wilson's order last May setting aside the Magistrate's decision not to authorise the union to hold its annual meeting at Curries Fountain soc-

cer stadium. In his judgment, the Judge had directed Mr Castel to authorise the union to hold the meeting.

The basis of Mr Castel's application for leave to appeal was that the Judge had erred in holding that the union had a right to hold a meeting, especially in the light of the fact that open-air meetings had been prohibited by the Minister of Law and Order.

It was also claimed the Judge had erred in holding that the union had not been given a hearing to make representation in support of its application for authority to hold the meeting; that the Judge had erred in finding that the Magistrate had misdirected himself, and that his decision not to authorise the holding of the meeting was one which no responsible man could reach in the light of the facts.

Mr Castel's application claimed that another court might reasonably come to a different conclusion than that of the Judge.

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 1985

(1), (2) and (3) The provisions whereby the services of employees of South African Transport Services can be terminated, are contained in the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983).

The staff files of ex employees dismissed prior to 1975 have been destroyed in terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962), and the desired information is therefore not available. Particulars of persons dismissed after that date are also not readily available and it will take too much time and expense to gather the information.

However, the policy in this regard is as follows:

An employee who has contributed to the Pension Fund for a period of at least twenty years and is dismissed from the service or ordered to resign as a result of a disciplinary infringement other than—

- (a) fraud or dishonesty; or
- (b) deliberate mal-performance of work,

may be granted an annuity not exceeding one-half of the annuity which he could have claimed upon the date of his dismissal or resignation if his services had been dispensed with on that date as a result of a reduction in or reorganization of personnel.

Employees who are dismissed or ordered to resign and do not qualify for a reduced annuity or those who are not granted such an annuity, are reimbursed with their Pension Fund contributions plus interest for each completed year in excess of 13 years they have contributed to the Fund. No such interest was paid prior to 1 January 1981.

X No 4

X

Question No 11 on 19 February 1985, the meeting with the Bophuthatswana Government to discuss the relaying of the Bophuthatswana television service to areas within the Republic has been held; if so, with what result; if not, when is it anticipated that this meeting will be held?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs held discussions with President Mangope and members of his Cabinet at Mmabatho on 7 March 1985. Technical aspects concerning the relaying of Bop TV to agreed target areas in the RSA were discussed. It was decided that representatives of the SABC and Bop TV shall have meetings on a regular basis in order to solve any problems of a technical nature which may occur. An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs has been appointed to attend the meetings in order to keep the Deputy Minister informed of the progress towards the implementation of the Television Agreement which was concluded on 25 November 1983.

De Hoop missile testing range

*2. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any houses have been acquired by Armscor in the De Hoop area; if so,
- (2) whether any of these houses will be used as dwellings by Armscor; if not, to what use will they be put; if so, (a) how many (i) will and (ii) will not be used as dwellings and (b) to what use will the other houses be put?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. There are 57 dwellings on the properties already expropriated for the Overberg Testing Range.
- (2) No. Thirty will be demolished on account of their dilapidated state and

twenty-three will be used as temporary storerooms, training centres and depots by Armscor's nature conservation teams. The remaining four are not being used at present.
Hawmond Q. 601.1314
30/4/85

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 208 on 27 March 1985, his Department has at any time kept statistics on the (a) number of persons in receipt of State-guaranteed housing loans and (b) cost to the State of such loans; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who is responsible for keeping such information; if so, in respect of what aspects of such loans are statistics kept;
- (2) whether there have recently been any changes in policy in regard to the (a) issuing, (b) administration and (c) collection of statistics on State-guaranteed housing loans; if not, who is responsible for these matters at present; if so, (i) what is the nature of the changes, (ii) why were they effected and (iii) when did they come into effect?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs provides the guarantees for the housing loans of government officials who wish to make use of the 100 per cent loan scheme. The financial institutions (building societies) advance the full amount and the Department therefor does not provide any part of the loan. The Department is basically only involved with the furnishing of a guarantee for 20% of the purchase price and its expenditure is therefore limited to the administration of the scheme. Furthermore, particulars of loans granted under the same scheme involving other government institutions are also obtained.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) NO.
 (2) NO.
 (3) NO.

*16 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a resident of Enslin Street, Prince Albert, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested by members of the Police Force in Prince Albert on or about 23 February 1985; if so, (a) for what offence and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person was re-arrested on that day; if so, for what offence?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, he was summoned to appear in court.
 (a) Contravention of section 128(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, Ordinance 21 of 1966.
 (b) Jan Ouita Schoeman.

(2) No.
 Prince Albert: certain person brought to trial

*17. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a resident of Enslin Street, Prince Albert, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was brought to trial on or about 27 March 1985; if so, (a) what was the

nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether the court found him guilty of this offence; if so, what sentence was imposed on him;

(3) whether this person made representations for his trial to be deferred; if so, (a) what reasons did he advance for a deferment of the trial and (b) with what result;

(4) whether he was brought to trial again on or about 8 April 1985; if so, (a) what was the nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what was the outcome of this trial?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes.
 (a) Contravention of section 128(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1966 (Ordinance 21 of 1966) (Cape)—failed to walk on sidewalk.
 (b) Jan Schoeman.

(2) Yes. A fine of R10,00 or 10 days' imprisonment.

(3) Yes.
 (a) He wanted to obtain the services of an attorney in Cape Town.
 (b) The magistrate did not defer the case for the following reasons:

- (i) The summons was served on Mr Schoeman on 23 February 1985 and he had enough time to prepare a case or to obtain legal representation.
 (ii) the three witnesses for the State were present and a

deferment would not have suited them and would have caused disruption.

(iii) The magistrate gave Mr Schoeman the opportunity to get a local attorney or an attorney from Beaufort West or Oudtshoorn but he was not interested.

(4) Yes, on 10 April 1985.

(a) The same as at (1)(a).

(b) He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of R10,00 or 10 days' imprisonment.

*18. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases were referred to the board of review in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1984;

(2) whether the board recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Four.

(2) No.
 Restrictions placed on visits to Black townships by elected public representatives
 Q. 6/1, 1329 36/4/85
 *19. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether (a) he, (b) any of his predecessors or (c) any Deputy Minister of his Department refused any elected public representative (i) a permit for and/or (ii) entry into any Black township during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of each such representative and (b) in respect of which townships were they refused permits or entry in each case;

(3) whether instructions regarding these restrictions were issued during the above period; if so, (a) on what date, (b) on whose authority, and (c) what were the reasons for these restrictions, in each case;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. The powers to allow or to refuse entry into Black residential areas vest in terms of legal provisions in officials and not in a Minister or Deputy Minister.

(2) Falls away.

(3) In one event during 1984, namely that in which Mrs Blackburn MPC and Mrs Bishop MPC were involved at Lingelie, Cradock, a former Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Co-operation and Development pointed out to the East Cape Development Board that an official of the Board may take steps in terms of regulation 19 of Chapter II of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1036 of 1968 to refuse entry to such area.

(4) No.
 Durban Point Prison 30/4/85
 *20. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) injured during rioting in Durban Point Prison on or about 27 February 1985; if so, how many in each category;

(2) (a) in how many cells did rioting take place, (b) what was the size of each

difference between the lowest tender submitted and that of the successful tenderer in each case;

- (6) (a) what (i) was the total cost of the provision of water to Ekuvukeni and (ii) items are included in this figure and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) No.

- (a) and (b) Completion of the Oliphantskop dam planned for January 1985 was delayed due to flood damage to the pump station. The scheme was also extended to supply water to a further 15 townships and settlements.

- (c) The dam and pump station will be completed by the end of June 1985 and the purification works by July 1986.

- (d) The Wasbank River and boreholes.

(i) - (iv) fall away.

- (2) (a) The scheme has already been extended. To complete the mass water supply from the Oliphantskopdam water purification works, pipelines and reservoirs have to be constructed.

- (b) Approximately July 1986.

- (3) (a) The initial water supply system was built departmentally.

- (b) Tenders for water purification works are now being evaluated. The tender for reservoirs was awarded to Interstress and a pipeline is being constructed departmentally. Pumps will be supplied by KSB Pumps.

- (4) Yes.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) According to Tender Board regulations.

- (5) Yes.

- (a) and (b) fall away.

- (6) (a) (i) and (ii) The initial water supply system from the Wasbank River cost R80 000 in 1971 and consisted of an extraction system from the river, pipelines, reservoirs and a reticulation network. The total water supply scheme will supply water to Ekuvukeni and 15 other towns and settlements in the Region and the first phase will cost about R10,7 million.

- (b) 1971 to date.

Handwritten: G. Col. 1336 30/4/85

*22. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were hanged in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, for crimes of violence against Whites;

- (2) how many Whites were hanged in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

	1982	1983	1984
(1) (a)	32	27	35
(b)	8	5	5
(c)	0	0	0
(2) (a)	0	0	1

(b)	0	0	0
(c)	0	0	0

Whites against Whites

- (3) The following information is also furnished for the hon member's information:

- (a) Number of Blacks hanged for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds...	2	2	3
Indians	2	0	5
Blacks	28	31	45
Chinese	3	1	0

- (b) Number of Coloureds hanged for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds...	20	18	19
Indians	2	0	0
Blacks	6	0	0

- (c) Number of Indians hanged for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds...	0	0	0
Indians	0	0	1
Blacks	0	0	0

- (2) whether Major Nel will be charged with contravening any security laws; if so, what will be the charges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) and (b) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature.

- (2) Decisions regarding the nature of possible future charges rest with the Attorney-General.

Aircraft damaged by hail

*24. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any aircraft belonging to (a) the South African Airways and (b) any other airlines were damaged by hail during the period 19 to 23 November 1984; if so, (i) why had these aircraft been removed from their hangars, (ii) what was the total cost involved and (iii) by whom was the cost borne?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.

- (i) Aircraft hangars are used for maintenance purposes and not for the garaging of aircraft. Aircraft are normally removed from the maintenance hangars once the maintenance work has been completed. During the period in question no aircraft were scheduled for maintenance in hangar 8.

(ii) R307 500.

(iii) South African Transport Services' General Insurance Fund.

Handwritten: 327
Major H Nel: telephone tapping
Handwritten: G. Col. 1337 30/4/85
*23. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, Major Hennie Nel was suspected of contravening any security laws prior to the tapping of his telephone; if so, (a) what was the nature of these suspected contraventions and (b) on what dates were they suspected to have been committed;

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND AIRS:

THURSDAY, 30 APRIL 1985

(1), (2) and (3) The provisions whereby the services of employees of South African Transport Services can be terminated, and contained in the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983).

The staff files of ex employees dismissed prior to 1975 have been destroyed in terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962), and the desired information is therefore not available. Particulars of persons dismissed after that date are also not readily available and it will take too much time and expense to gather the information.

However, the policy in this regard is as follows:

An employee who has contributed to the Pension Fund for a period of at least twenty years and is dismissed from the service or ordered to resign as a result of a disciplinary infringement other than—

- (a) fraud or dishonesty; or
(b) deliberate mal-performance of work,

may be granted an annuity not exceeding one-half of the annuity which he could have claimed upon the date of his dismissal or resignation if his services had been dispensed with on that date as a result of a reduction in or reorganization of personnel.

Employees who are dismissed or ordered to resign and do not qualify for a reduced annuity or those who are not granted such an annuity, are reimbursed with their Pension Fund contributions plus interest for each completed year in excess of 13 years they have contributed to the Fund. No such interest was paid prior to 1 January 1981.

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President

Telephone tapping Q. 601.1312
30/4/85
*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President:

Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of the National Intelligence Service has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) (a) No.
(b) No.
(i) Lapse.
(ii) Lapse.
(iii) Lapse.

Ministers:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985:

*29. Mr C W EGLIN—Defence—[Reply standing over.]

New Questions:

Bophuthatswana television service

*1. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to

Question No 11 on 19 February 1985, the meeting with the Bophuthatswana Government to discuss the relaying of the Bophuthatswana television service to areas within the Republic has been held; if so, with what result; if not, when is it anticipated that this meeting will be held?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs held discussions with President Mangope and members of his Cabinet at Mmabatho on 7 March 1985. Technical aspects concerning the relaying of Bop TV to agreed target areas in the RSA were discussed. It was decided that representatives of the SABC and Bop TV shall have meetings on a regular basis in order to solve any problems of a technical nature which may occur. An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs has been appointed to attend the meetings in order to keep the Deputy Minister informed of the progress towards the implementation of the Television Agreement which was concluded on 25 November 1983.

De Hoop missile testing range

*2. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any houses have been acquired by Armscor in the De Hoop area; if so,
(2) whether any of these houses will be used as dwellings by Armscor; if not, to what use will they be put; if so, (a) how many (i) will and (ii) will not be used as dwellings and (b) to what use will the other houses be put?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. There are 57 dwellings on the properties already expropriated for the Overberg Testing Range.

- (2) No. Thirty will be demolished on account of their dilapidated state and

twenty-three will be used as temporary storerooms, training centres and depots by Armscor's nature conservation teams. The remaining four are not being used at present.
Howard Q. 601.1314
30/4/85
State-guaranteed housing loans

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 208 on 27 March 1985, his Department has at any time kept statistics on the (a) number of persons in receipt of State-guaranteed housing loans and (b) cost to the State of such loans; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who is responsible for keeping such information; if so, in respect of what aspects of such loans are statistics kept;

- (2) whether there have recently been any changes in policy in regard to the (a) issuing, (b) administration and (c) collection of statistics on State-guaranteed housing loans; if not, who is responsible for these matters at present; if so, (i) what is the nature of the changes, (ii) why were they effected and (iii) when did they come into effect?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs provides the guarantees for the housing loans of government officials who wish to make use of the 100 per cent loan scheme. The financial institutions (building societies) advance the full amount of the loan to the official concerned and the Department therefor does not provide any part of the loan. The Department is basically only involved with the furnishing of a guarantee for 20% of the purchase price and its expenditure is therefore limited to the administration of the scheme. Furthermore, particulars of loans granted under the same scheme involving other government institutions are also obtained.

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) NO.

(2) NO.

(3) NO.

Howard Q. 601.1327
Prince Albert; arrest of certain person 30/4/85

*16 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a resident of Enslin Street, Prince Albert, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested by members of the Police Force in Prince Albert on or about 23 February 1985; if so, (a) for what offence and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person was re-arrested on that day; if so, for what offence?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, he was summoned to appear in court.

(a) Contravention of section 128(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, Ordinance 21 of 1966.

(b) Jan Oula Schoeman.

(2) No.

Prince Albert: certain person brought to trial

*17. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a resident of Enslin Street, Prince Albert, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was brought to trial on or about 27 March 1985; if so, (a) what was the

nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether the court found him guilty of this offence; if so, what sentence was imposed on him;

(3) whether this person made representations for his trial to be deferred; if so, (a) what reasons did he advance for a deferment of the trial and (b) with what result;

(4) whether he was brought to trial again on or about 8 April 1985; if so, (a) what was the nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what was the outcome of this trial?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(a) Contravention of section 128(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1966 (Ordinance 21 of 1966) (Cape)—failed to walk on sidewalk.

(b) Jan Schoeman.

(2) Yes. A fine of R10,00 or 10 days' imprisonment.

(3) Yes.

(a) He wanted to obtain the services of an attorney in Cape Town.

(b) The magistrate did not defer the case for the following reasons:

(i) The summons was served on Mr Schoeman on 23 February 1985 and he had enough time to prepare a case or to obtain legal representation.

(ii) The three witnesses for the State were present and a

deferment would not have suited them and would have caused disruption.

(iii) The magistrate gave Mr Schoeman the opportunity to get a local attorney or an attorney from Beaufort West or Oudshoorn but he was not interested.

(4) Yes, on 10 April 1985.

(a) The same as at (1)(a).

(b) He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of R10,00 or 10 days' imprisonment.

Howard Q. 601.1329 30/4/85
Internal Security Act
*18. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases were referred to the board of review in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1984;

(2) whether the board recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Four.

(2) No.

Howard Q. 601.1329 30/4/85
Restrictions placed on visits to Black townships by elected public representatives

*19. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether (a) he, (b) any of his predecessors or (c) any Deputy Minister of his Department refused any elected public representative (i) a permit for and/or (ii) entry into any Black township during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of each such representative and (b) in respect of which townships were they refused permits or entry in each case;

(3) whether instructions regarding these restrictions were issued during the above period; if so, (a) on what date, (b) on whose authority, and (c) what were the reasons for these restrictions, in each case;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. The powers to allow or to refuse entry into Black residential areas vest in terms of legal provisions in officials and not in a Minister or Deputy Minister.

(2) Falls away.

(3) In one event during 1984, namely that in which Mrs Blackburn MPC and Mrs Bishop MPC were involved at Lingelhe, Cradock, a former Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Co-operation and Development pointed out to the East Cape Development Board that an official of the Board may take steps in terms of regulation 19 of Chapter II of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1036 of 1968 to refuse entry to such area.

(4) No.

Howard Q. 601.1330 30/4/85
Durban Point Prison
*20. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) injured during rioting in Durban Point Prison on or about 27 February 1985; if so, how many in each category;

(2) (a) in how many cells did rioting take place, (b) what was the size of each

difference between the lowest tender submitted and that of the successful tender in each case;

(6) (a) what (i) was the total cost of the provision of water to Ekuvukeni and (ii) items are included in this figure and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) No

(a) and (b) Completion of the Oliphantskop dam planned for January 1985 was delayed due to flood damage to the pump station. The scheme was also extended to supply water to a further 15 townships and settlements

(c) The dam and pump station will be completed by the end of June 1985 and the purification works by July 1986.

(d) The Wasbank River and boreholes

(1) (iv) full away.

(2) (a) The scheme has already been extended. To complete the mass water supply from the Oliphantskopdam water purification works, pipelines and reservoirs have to be constructed.

(b) Approximately July 1986.

(3) (a) The initial water supply system was built departmentally.

(b) Tenders for water purification works are now being evaluated. The tender for reservoirs was awarded to Interstress and a pipeline is being constructed departmentally. Pumps will be supplied by KSB Pumps.

(4) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) According to Tender Board regulations.

(5) Yes.

(a) and (b) full away.

(6) (a) (i) and (ii) The initial water supply system from the Wasbank River cost R80 000 in 1971 and consisted of an extraction system from the river, pipelines, reservoirs and a reticulation network. The total water supply scheme will supply water to Ekuvukeni and 15 other towns and settlements in the Region and the first phase will cost about R10,7 million.

(b) 1971 to date.

Hummond
Persons handed
G. Co 1. 133 £ 30/4/85
*22. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were handed in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, for crimes of violence against Whites;

(2) how many Whites were handed in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

	1982	1983	1984
(1) (a)	32	27	35
(b)	8	5	5
(c)	0	0	0
(2) (a)	0	0	1

(2) whether Major Nel will be charged with contravening any security laws; if so, what will be the charges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature.

(2) Decisions regarding the nature of possible future charges rest with the Attorney-General.

Aircraft damaged by hail

*24. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any aircraft belonging to (a) the South African Airways and (b) any other airlines were damaged by hail during the period 19 to 23 November 1984; if so, (i) why had these aircraft been removed from their hangars, (ii) what was the total cost involved and (iii) by whom was the cost borne?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) Aircraft hangars are used for maintenance purposes and not for the garaging of aircraft. Aircraft are normally removed from the maintenance hangars once the maintenance work has been completed. During the period in question no aircraft were scheduled for maintenance in hangar 8.

(ii) R307 500.

(iii) South African Transport Services' General Insurance Fund.

Whites against Whites

1 2 1

(3) The following information is also furnished for the hon member's information:

(a) Number of Blacks handed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds...	2	2	3
Indians	2	0	5
Blacks	28	31	45
Chinese	3	1	0

(b) Number of Coloureds handed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds...	20	18	19
Indians	2	0	0
Blacks	6	0	0

(c) Number of Indians handed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds...	0	0	0
Indians	0	0	1
Blacks	0	0	0

Hummond
Major H Nel: telephone tapping
G. Co 1. 133 £ 30/4/85
*23. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, Major Hennie Nel was suspected of contravening any security laws prior to the tapping of his telephone; if so, (a) what was the nature of these suspected contraventions and (b) on what dates were they suspected to have been committed;

Cape Times 30/4/85 (327) ~~327~~

Bill on oil laws secrecy

Information law could 'endanger journalists'

PARLIAMENT. — A Bill which amends the laws controlling the secrecy surrounding oil procurement and introduces checks on preventable cost increases in the process of distribution was introduced yesterday.

The Petroleum Products Amendment Bill was necessary to adapt rigid provisions of secrecy, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said at a Joint Sitting of all three Houses.

Other technical adjustments were also part of the Bill.

Replying to the Second Reading debate on the Bill in the House of Representatives, Mr Steyn said the Newspaper Press Union had sent him a telegram expressing their approval that access of information on the acquisition of petroleum and its products would be changed. — Sapa

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Journalists' lives could be endangered through the indiscriminate use of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, which empowered the police to demand information from newspapers and others, Mr Dave Dalling, chief Opposition media spokesman, said yesterday.

"There are grave disadvantages and consequences for a free press if this procedure is indiscriminately used," he said here yesterday during budget debate on the Department of Law and Order.

He appealed to the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, to withdraw all pending subpoenas and charges relating to Section 205 and then to apply the legislation with the utmost circumspection.

The legislation empowered the police to demand that a person disclose information before a magistrate if it was suspected it had a bearing on an offence or even a suspected offence.

"But in recent months this law has been used largely to compel editors and journalists to disclose sources of published material, to hand over photographs of gatherings, of marches and meetings and even to deliver up personal notebooks for official scrutiny," said Mr Dalling.

"While journalists' protests have been strident, I think that the layman has had some difficulty in comprehending why.

"After all, if a crime has been committed, why should the press wish to sabotage bringing criminals to justice?"

This was not the issue, he said. In straight-forward matters of crime detection, difficulty had never been experienced in getting information from the press.

The problem arose when alleged offences were of a "politically controversial nature".

"If journalists or editors refuse to comply with the demand in terms of Section 205, then they are rendered criminal themselves and are subject to imprisonment," said Mr Dalling.

"If they do comply and deliver up the documents required their credibility and impartiality among the communities involved in any unrest will be destroyed and independent and objective reporting will be severely inhibited."

Watchdogs

He quoted a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail who said: "Throughout the democratic world, journalists believe that their role of being watchdogs for the public cannot be perverted by requiring them also to be spies for the State."

Another bad side effect of indiscriminate application of the law was that the press would more and more be seen as a "player" in the political drama and not as an independent observer and reporter.

"This could imperil the lives of reporters and in particular photographers in volatile situations and could lead to important events not being reported at all," said Mr Dalling.



Riot police circle the main entrance of Khotso House to prevent workers from marching from the building, while black leaders beg police "to down your guns and let the people go home".



"Amandla, amandla" chant union members as they raise their fists at yesterday's May Day celebration held at Khotso House in De Villiers Street.

1571 327 Stan 2/5/85 • Pictures by Alf Kumalo

55 held in Johannesburg protest incidents

By Mike Siluma and Chris Steyn

A total of 55 people were arrested in separate "protest" incidents in central Johannesburg yesterday.

About 40 trade unionists marched chanting from the magistrates' courts after being released on bail pending charges against them under the Internal Security Act.

About 30 policemen

followed them to the Central Library where they were stopped and told they constituted an illegal gathering. The unionists were then arrested and taken away.

A police spokesman said the men had been arrested after ignoring a request to disperse. A total of 40 people were arrested.

The unionists were initially arrested on Tuesday after a demonstration outside the City Hall

where metal industry wage negotiations were taking place.

Fifteen students were arrested by police outside the United States consulate-general in Commissioner Street where they were staging a protest calling for disinvestment.

An Azanian Students Organisation spokesman said the students wanted to show that they rejected President Ronald Reagan's constructive engagement policy for

South Africa. They also wanted to refute statements that blacks would suffer most in the event of disinvestment.

The police spokesman confirmed the arrest of 14 men and one woman outside the consulate.

At the scene of a May Day rally, attended by about 800 workers, police came out in force. As workers left Khotso House in De Villiers Street after the meeting they found the street

teeming with armed riot police.

Tension reigned for about 90 minutes as the police lined up opposite the De Villiers Street entrance to Khotso House. Union leaders used a loudspeaker to plead with police to allow the workers to leave.

The police spokesman said no arrests were made at the gathering.

• See Page 17

CME

Time

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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Unionists get bail, then held

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Thirty-nine trade unionists of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union were rearrested soon after they had been released on bail yesterday by a Johannesburg magistrate.

The arrests occurred when the 39 marched through the city soon after their release.

The trade unionists all faced a charge under the Internal Security Act for attending an illegal gathering but were not asked to plead.

They were released on R100 bail each and the hearing was adjourned to July 2.

After leaving the court, friends and relatives of the unionists joined them in a march from Johannesburg Magistrate's Court building down Market Street.

About 30 security and uniformed police who had gathered outside the courtroom hours before the accused made their appearance followed the unionists, all wearing T-shirts bearing slogans, and then rearrested them two blocks from the court.

The appearance of the 39 in court was a sequel to an arrest on Monday at Johannesburg's Selbourne Hall following wage talks.

At Khotso House, in De Villiers Street, Braamfontein, about 200 police — some with dogs — monitored a gathering by the Federation of South African Trade Unions from a street.

After the gathering police made an attempt to move into the crowd which was chanting freedom songs but the crowd then moved back into the building.

People then started moving out silently after an order was given to the police to allow the crowd to move out.

Tearsmoke was used to disperse a group of people who had gathered in the street, waiting for the meeting to end.

AWB

● Meanwhile in Pretoria, a police spokesman said yesterday that police had not acted against 1 000 supporters of the right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who marched on police headquarters in Pretoria on Tuesday because the crowd had dispersed on request.

The march, organized by the AWB leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, set out from the city hall, where the supporters had attended a meeting to protest against the government's moves to scrap apartheid laws.

The spokesman said police were unaware of the march until the crowd arrived at police headquarters, three blocks from the city hall.

Maize farmers in breach of Security Act

Star 6/5/85
By David Braun,
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN

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Farmers who deliberately withhold deliveries of mealies in an attempt to persuade the Government to reverse its decision on the maize producer price are technically in breach of the Internal Security Act.

Legal experts agreed today that in its widest terms Section 54 of the Internal Security Act makes such a boycott action a crime of subversion.

Section 54 (2) of the law says that any person with the intention of ... trying to make the Government of the Republic do something or not do something

or adopt a particular point of view or change a point of view ... cripples, prejudices or interrupts the provision or distribution of foodstuff anywhere in the country ... is guilty of subversion and, if convicted, is liable to a jail sentence of up to 20 years.

The Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, warned last Friday that if the farmers persisted with their boycott the Government would be forced to take "drastic" measures.

The Government is also unlikely to want to import maize at unnecessary cost when there is local production waiting to be distributed.

Meanwhile a political slanging match has broken out among maize farmers with allegations that both Conservative Party and Broederbond influences are at work in the maize row.

Both factions are denying this but there are indications that the CP will try to exploit right-wing feelings among maize farmers to its own advantage.

The Nampo executive met at the organisation's offices in Bothaville early this morning to consider its next moves in the war with the Government over the maize price.

It was expected to look at resolutions adopted at a mass

meeting attended by about 3 000 farmers in Klerksdorp on Friday.

Among other things, the farmers voted that Nampo should ask the Government to take responsibility for the losses suffered on maize imports last year, a move which would provide an extra R150 million to a small producer price increase.

Farmers also demanded that all eight producer members of the shattered Maize Board should be reinstated and said urgent attention should be given to restructuring the Board to give producer members more decision-making powers.

service is provided by the South African Transport Services to areas north of the Umgeni River (a) from the Durban passenger station for (i) parcels and (ii) passengers' luggage and (b) for goods deliveries from Bayhead?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) (i) and (ii) A cartage service with focal point the Durban City Hall, is rendered to areas as far as Durban North whilst the Phoenix Industrial Area is served by special arrangement.

(b) A special extended cartage service with focal point Bayhead, is rendered to Durban North and the Phoenix Industrial Area.

SEN. I think it is a stupid question.

MR. W. V. RAW. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him from what date the service has been operating because the residents in that area and also members of Parliament have no knowledge of it and have been told of no such service?

MR. B. W. B. PAGE: How stupid is that?

THE MINISTER: Well, the hon member did not ask for the date, but I can find out what the date was and let him know. We are not operating only in the vicinity of the Durban City Hall, but throughout South Africa. Sir, I should like to withdraw what I said: It was not such a stupid question.

MR. B. W. B. PAGE: Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon the Minister of Transport Affairs—I think it is important that we should have this on record—whether he is aware of the fact that Durban North lies to the north of the Umgeni River? [Interjections.]

He was asked 23.6.1983
Senator E. Kennedy: demonstrations 7/5/85
 *26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons were (a) ar-

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Home Affairs):

(a) A final figure is not yet available but it is estimated that the total expenditure in respect of Programme 3 will amount to R7,4 million.

(b) Statistics for the full financial year are not yet available. The figure for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 is 28 691.

(c) The occupational classification of immigrants for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 is as follows:

Professional	3 899
Managerial and administrative	1 190
Clerical	2 160
Salesmen and related workers	875
Agricultural	203
Service workers	660
Manufacturing and construction	3 643
Not economically active (housewives, children, etc.)	16 061
Total	28 691

South African travellers: BI 55 form

*28. **MAJ. R. SIVE** asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether South African citizens returning from countries abroad are required to fill in on their arrival a BI 55 form stating how much money they spent while abroad; if not, what information are they required to give; if so,

(2) whether this information is collated and retained; if not, (a) why not and (b) why is this information required to be provided; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) for what purpose and (iii) what total amount was spent by South African travellers abroad in each of

the latest specified two years for which figures are available;

(3) whether this information is furnished to any other Government Departments and/or organizations; if so, which (a) Departments and/or (b) organizations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) (i) The South African Reserve Bank.

(ii) The information is required for the calculation of the item "Travel" in the "Services and transfers" account of the Balance of Payments for which the South African Reserve Bank is officially responsible.

(iii) Period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1983: R811 million. Preliminary figure for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984: R958 million.

(3) This information is published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Reserve Bank and is freely available.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Senator E. Kennedy: demonstrations

*29. **MR. M. A. TARR** asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any applications were made to his Department for demonstrations to be held against the visit of Senator Edward Kennedy in January 1985; if so, (a) by whom and (b)(i) where and



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TUESDAY, 7 MAY 1985

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(c) Prof R Fuggie (Chairman)

Dr D Hey
Dr A E Fleydorn
Prof W R Siegfried
Mr N Viljoen

(2) Falls away.

(3) No. (a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(4) No.

Mr R SIVI: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he give the House the assurance that no missile tests will be allowed to start until such time as the whole environmental aspect has been properly investigated?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have nothing further to add.

*9 Mr F FLE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 16 April 1985, what was the total value of the (i) uncut and (ii) cut diamonds exported from the Republic to Israel during the latest specified period of three years?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(i) 1982 1983 1984

R2 574 200 R1 260 530 R2 309 621

(ii) 1982 1983 1984

R2 268 131 R5 395 040 R11 328 892

Small Claims Courts Act

*10 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a committee has been established to report on the implementation of the Small Claims Courts Act, No 61 of 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) what are the names of the members

servng on this committee and (c) what is the name of the committee;

(2) whether this committee has made any progress in its work; if so, what progress, if not, why not;

(3) whether pilot courts will be established in certain cities, if so, (a) in what cities and (b) when in each case;

(4) whether there has been any delay in implementing the said Act; if so, what are the causes of the delay?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 March 1985.

(b) The chairman is Adv J J Noeth. The other members are as follows: Mr L S van Zyl; Adv J W B de Villiers SC, Prof F J Bosman; Prof D W Morkel; Mr A M Brokensha; Prof J T Delport; Mr O A de Meyer and Mr S W van der Merwe.

(c) Implementing Committee: Small Claims Courts.

(2) Yes. The committee is at present busy to finalize its report. Extension of time has been granted to the committee to deliver its report not later than 15 May 1985.

(3) A decision will be taken as soon as the committee's report has been received and studied.

(4) Yes. The hon member's attention is directed to my press statement on 1 March 1985.

Three Arts Theatre

*11 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply

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1410

to Question No 8 on 23 April 1985, he will furnish the House with the reasons for the refusal of the application to open the Three Arts Theatre to members of all race groups; if so, what were the reasons for the refusal; if not, why not;

(2) what criteria apply in considering applications of this nature?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No, I have complied with the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(2) In considering applications the criteria, as laid down in the Group Areas Act, 1966, apply, namely, that a permit be issued only if the refusal of the permit could cause hardship or that the issue of the permit would be in the interest of the qualified group.

*12 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 16 April 1985, (a) he or (b) any member of the Security Branch of the South African Police has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) No.

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

Revision of school textbooks
*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department has initiated steps to revise school textbooks in the light of changing political and social conditions in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, which aspects of textbooks will be revised;

(2) whether any of these textbooks contain group descriptions which may be considered to be unacceptable to the pupils concerned; if so,

(3) whether such group descriptions will be removed; if not, why not;

(4) whether his Department has taken note of the suggestions for revision of textbooks made in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why not;

(5) whether he will furnish the name of this publication; if so, (a) what is the title and (b) who is the author;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. As the Department selects all textbooks through its system of Subject Committees according to fixed criteria, the Department does not revise textbooks as they are revised by authors and publishers when syllabi change. Books are only revised when there is a change in syllabus. Core syllabuses are prescribed by the Committee for Heads of Education and the Joint Matriculation Board.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

Q. 61/1407
Diamonds 7/5/85

Q. 61/1409
Telephone tapping 7/5/85

Q. 61/1410
7/5/85

(c) Prof R F Fuggle (Chairman)
Dr D Hey
Dr A E F Heydom
Prof W R Siegfried
Mr N Viljoen

- (2) Falls away.
(3) No. (a), (b), (c)(i) and (ii) Fall away.
(4) No.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he give the House the assurance that no missile tests will be allowed to start until such time as the whole environmental aspect has been properly investigated?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have nothing further to add.

Q. 61. 1407
7/5/85
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†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) and (b) No.

- (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

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Q. 61. 1410 7/5/85
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- (4) whether his Department has taken note of the suggestions for revision of textbooks made in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why not;

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327 *How and 2. 6. 1. 1983*
Senator E Kennedy: demonstrations 7/5/85
*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for holding demonstrations against the visit of Senator Edward Kennedy in January 1985; if so, (i) how many persons were arrested (ii) what are the names of those charged, (iii) what were they charged with and (iv) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged;
- (2) whether any such demonstrations were held without permission having been granted; if so, (a) where and (b) when;
- (3) whether any action was taken as a result; if so, what action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) No, not by the South African Police, but in respect of one incident a case for contravention of section 57(1)(c) of Act No 84 of 1972 has been investigated and referred to the Attorney-General, Johannesburg for his decision.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Johannesburg.
- (b) 8 January 1985.
- (3) Yes, as stated in (1).

Immigration

*27. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) What total amount was spent on immigration in the 1984-85 financial year in terms of programme 3 under Vote 10—Internal Affairs, as reflected on pages 10-8 to 10-10 of the Estimate of the Expenditure to be Decried from the State Revenue Account during the Financial Year ending 31 March 1985 [RP 2—1984], (b) in respect of how many immigrants was this money spent and (c) what was the nature of the employment which each of these immigrants took up in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Home Affairs):

- (a) A final figure is not yet available but it is estimated that the total expenditure in respect of Programme 3 will amount to R7,4 million.
- (b) Statistics for the full financial year are not yet available. The figure for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 is 28 691.
- (c) The occupational classification of immigrants for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 is as follows:

Professional	3 899
Managerial and administrative	1 190
Clerical	2 160
Salesmen and related workers	875
Agricultural	203
Service workers	660
Manufacturing and construction	3 643
Not economically active (housewives, children, etc.)	16 061
Total	28 691

South African travellers: BI 55 form

*28. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether South African citizens returning from countries abroad are required to fill in on their arrival a BI 55 form stating how much money they spent while abroad; if not, what information are they required to give; if so,
- (2) whether this information is collated and retained; if not, (a) why not and (b) why is this information required to be provided; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) for what purpose and (iii) what total amount was spent by South African travellers abroad in each of

the latest specified two years for which figures are available;

- (3) whether this information is furnished to any other Government Departments and/or organizations; if so, which (a) Departments and/or (b) organizations?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) (i) The South African Reserve Bank.
- (ii) The information is required for the calculation of the item "Travel" in the "Services and transfers" account of the Balance of Payments for which the South African Reserve Bank is officially responsible.
- (iii) Period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1983: R811 million. Preliminary figure for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984: R958 million.

- (3) This information is published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Reserve Bank and is freely available.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Senator E Kennedy: demonstrations

*29. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any applications were made to be held against the hon the Minister of Justice in January 1985; if so, (a) by whom and (b) (i) where and

39 serving life for security offences

CRP, Tint's
8/5/85
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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There were 39 prisoners including 17 from SWA/Namibia, serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State, Mr Coetsee said in reply to another PFP question.

Editor goes to court

Cape Times 10/5/85 Staff Reporter 327

THE Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, and the political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, are to appear in the Magistrate's Court today in connection with alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

They are alleged to have contravened Section 56 (1)(p)(111) of the Internal Security Act, Act 72 of 1982, by disseminating a statement or extract of a speech by a banned person, Mr Zolli Malindi, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In terms of the summonses, it is alleged that the Act was contravened on November 24 last year when the accused wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed, published or disseminated a speech, utterance or statement made by Mr Malindi whose name appeared on the "consolidated list".

South African refugee' blown to pieces as giant explosion rocks Gaborone

Killer car boom

AGS 413
14/5/81
327
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Argus Africa Service

GABORONE. — A man said by police to be a black South African refugee was blown to pieces today when a bomb exploded in his car outside a block of flats in central Gaborone.

The man's identity was not immediately available from police sources.

A police spokesman said the bomb apparently went off when the man tried to start the car. Pieces of the car were scattered widely.

The explosion took place near a primary school but no injuries were reported there or in the flats — most of whose occupants were at work.

The roof of the block of flats was left hanging two metres above the walls and four of the flats were severely damaged. All the windows were blown out of two houses opposite the flats.

"Felt nothing"

Only small pieces of the dead man's body have been found. Some were blown 20m into the garden of a nearby house. Other parts were hanging in nearby trees.

"The man was blown apart," a police spokesman said. "He could have felt nothing."

The scene of the blast was cordoned off and was being closely inspected by policemen and members of the Botswana Defence Force.

This is the second bomb explosion in the Botswana capital this year.

Responsible

Two South African refugees narrowly escaped death when their house was demolished and 16 other houses and a shop complex were severely damaged on February 13.

Government officials said they believed those responsible came either from South Africa or Bophuthatswana.

Today's explosion, which went off shortly after 10am, was heard throughout Gaborone.

The Botswana Government recently sent a number of South African refugees out of the country "for their own safety".

Azapo homes raided

THE homes of two senior Azanian People's Organisation members and two members of the Azanian Students' Movement at Langa, near Uitenhage, were searched by Security Police this week. *Sowetan 15/5/85*

Documents were confiscated from the home of Mr Xolisile Mnyaka, the Azasm regional organiser in the Eastern Cape, an Azapo spokesman told Sapa.

He said Security Police also searched the homes of Azasm executive member Mr Buyile Sali, Azapo's regional publicity director, Mr Tyelinzima Depheka, and that of Mr Xolile "Byna" Festile, a former vice-chairman of Azapo's Uitenhage branch.

Police said they were looking for dangerous weapons, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

EX

Azapo homes raided

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He said Security Police also searched the homes of Azasm executive member Mr Buyile Sali, Azapo's regional publicity director, Mr Tyelinzima Depabeka, and that of Mr Xolile "Byna" Festile, a former vice-chairman of Azapo's Uitenhage branch.

Police said they were looking for dangerous weapons, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

APRIL 15 1985

New censor Bill dubbed 'draconian'

Star 15/5/85

327

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Any police officer may seize any publications or objects which he suspects on reasonable grounds to be undesirable, according to the terms of a new Publications Amendment Bill.

The police may then hold the goods concerned, or "freeze" them where they were found, for four working days while submitting them for decision by a publications committee.

This provision is part of a tightened clamp on publications, films and, particularly, videos. The Bill also doubles fines for most offences.

The PFP criticised the measure within minutes of its disclosure today, calling it draconian and saying the party would oppose it fiercely in Parliament.

The new Bill extends to committees certain powers which at present only the Appeal Board has.

It provides that possession of more than one copy of a prohibited publication or object will give rise to the presumption that the possessor planned to distribute it, unless the contrary is proved.

The Bill also provides for different conditions to be imposed in respect of different types of films — such as a video having more cuts than the cinema version.

Penalties of a fine up to R20 000 or five years' jail, or both, are proposed in the legislation.

12665 15/5/85 (327)

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A SEVERE tightening up of censorship on publications and films — aimed mainly at videos — and greatly increased penalties, are contained in a new Publications Amendment Bill published today.

Police officers are given the right to seize a publication for 96 hours if they suspect "on reasonable grounds" that it is undesirable.

The publication will then be submitted to a publications control committee.

The rest of the consignment of publications thought to be undesirable may not be removed in conflict with a police seizure order.

The Progressive Federal Party today slammed the measure as "draconian" and said it would be fiercely opposed in Parliament.

Mr David Dalling, Opposition spokesman on the media, said the 1974 Publications Act was bad enough, stunting the flow of information and blinkering the public.

"This draconian amendment makes it infinitely worse," he said.

"Any police officer will be able to hold entire publishing houses to ransom on the basis of any crank's whim."

Present penalties of R500 for the first offence are increased to R1 000 and for a second offence from R1 000 to R2 000.

Six-month jail sentences as alternatives or in addition to fines are provided for.

In the case of the most serious offences, there are penalties of up to R20 000 or five years.

These more serious offences are those involving the possession of more than one copy of an undesirable film if possession has been prohibited.

This is a new principle in the Bill, which creates the presumption that in such a case the person had the film with the purpose of distributing it.

The Bill also provides that different conditions may be imposed in respect of different types of films.

People who sell or hire out videos will have to be in possession of the relevant certificates of approval and will have to show police the certificate or certified copies on demand.

Members of the public can act as watchdogs on their local video rental outlets. One section of the Bill reads as follows:

"Any person who sells or hires out a film or copy of a film shall, when he delivers the film or copy to the buyer or lessee, furnish him with a certificate in the prescribed form containing the following particulars, namely:

● A statement that the film has been approved in terms of this Act;



● If the film has been approved on condition that it shall only be exhibited after the excision of a specified portion or portions, a statement that the portion or portions in question have been excised in accordance with that condition;

● The age restriction, if any, imposed in respect of the film."

It also says that anyone who fails to provide the correct certificate will be guilty of an offence.

The new legislation also makes it an offence to advertise conditional approval of a film "in such manner that it serves as an inducement" to the hirer or cinemagoer.

Bill
seen as
curb on
debate

Mr Tian
16/5/85
327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government's latest bid drastically to tighten censorship on publications and films has been condemned by the PFP as a "disastrous and oppressive" step that could severely curb freedom of expression.

Politically controversial publications as well as risqué sectors of the video and magazine industries are likely to be the first casualties.

In terms of the Publications Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday, the police are to be given sweeping powers to seize and embargo publications, and penalties for possession of "undesirable" videos and magazines are to be increased dramatically.

The censorship Bill enables a police officer to seize for a period not exceeding 96 hours any publication or object suspected by him upon reasonable grounds to be an undesirable publication or object.

Fines

Publications committees will then be given the discretion to decide within this four-day embargo period whether to slap an outright ban on publications or allow them to be released for distribution.

Fines relating to the Publications Act are to be doubled from R500 to R1 000 for a first offence and from R1 000 to R2 000 for a second offence. Jail sentences of six months as alternative to or in addition to these fines are also provided for.

In the case of the most serious offences — such as the possession of more than one copy of an undesirable film — there are penalties of up to R20 000 or five years.

Three PFP spokesman on Home Affairs, Mr Tian van der Merwe, last night said the Bill imposed "oppressive bureaucratic restrictions" and represented "a move back to the disastrous Connie Mulder era".

"Of particular concern is the fact that this Bill could be used to strangle political debate and information by summarily removing from public view topical issues or de-

To page 2



C.T. 16/5/85

From page 1

laying their publication until their impact is significantly reduced."

The confiscation clause could spell financial disaster for publishers when an edition of a publication could be seized on mere uninformed suspicion of it being undesirable, he said.

He predicted that the new measure could weaken the position of the already embattled "fringe" press that often deals with controversial political topics frequently downplayed by estab-

lished media. 327

A more obvious aim of the proposed legislation is to curb saucy magazines and soft-porn videos which have proliferated recently, thanks to the cumbersome procedures currently used to police them.

Also, the operations of the committees and the Appeal Board are to be changed so that, among other things, a board decision made by fewer than seven members can be referred back to the board for reconsideration by the Minister of Home Affairs.

Cape Times 16/5/88
Victim
July 227
was ANC
member

GABORONE. — The man killed in a powerful bomb blast here on Tuesday was yesterday identified as a South African political refugee and member of the African National Congress, who worked for a Canadian aid organization.

The head of the Canadian University Services Overseas in Gaborone, Mr John van Mossel, said Mr Moagi Moeketsi, 29, was married and had worked for CUSO since last October.

A senior police spokesman said no arrests had yet been made and declined to say who police thought were responsible for the attack.

Mr Moeketsi's body was mutilated almost beyond recognition and the car was completely destroyed, said a statement by Botswana's President, Dr Quett Masire.

The blast was the second in Gaborone in three months.

On February 13, a bomb exploded at a house occupied by a South African journalist, Mr Nat Serache. — Sapa

Videos face stricter censorship than cinemas

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ABCUS
17/5/85

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent
VIDEO versions of films can in future be more strictly censored than the original films.

This is one of the far-reaching provisions in the new Publications Amendment Bill.

It tightens up censorship on publications and films but is especially aimed at videos.

Different conditions may be imposed in respect of different types of films.

An official explanatory memorandum which was issued along with the Bill points out that it would, in the case of videos, be possible for the authorities to order cuts in addition to those already ordered in respect of the film itself.

"Adult" films

This provision is aimed at preventing circumvention of age restrictions placed on videos.

The effect could be the severe censoring of the video versions of "adult" films.

The Bill is also aimed at clamping down on what an official of the Department of Home Affairs maintained was illegal trading in banned videos.

This is why the Bill contains a new presumption that if a video dealer is in possession of more than one copy of an "undesirable" video, the possession of which has been declared illegal, he is trading with it.

The penalties are severe —

in the case of a first offence a penalty of up to R10 000 or five years and for subsequent offences a penalty of up to R20 000 or five years.

According to the official some video shops have kept copies of undesirable videos, offering the excuse that they had been filed in case the Publications Control Board decided to reconsider the banning at a later stage.

Such videos were in fact sometimes hired out.

Police powers to seize films or publications which may be undesirable are extended and in future a whole consignment can be impounded for at least 96 hours instead of one copy being taken to be submitted to a Publications Control Committee.

The Bill, which has been described as a "draconian measure" by an Opposition spokesman, comes at a time when the video industry is feeling the pinch of television competition.

The adult videos it is increasingly trying to market will be affected by the new Bill.

Police raid on UDF a 'harassment'

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Sowetan 17/5/85

THE SECURITY Police raid on the United Democratic Front offices in Cape Town boils down to unashamed harrassment, the Western Cape secretary of the UDF, Mr Trevor Manuel, said yesterday.

The UDF offices were searched on Wednesday and some documents confiscated, Mr Manuel said.

According to Sapa, the police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said police had searched the offices but would not confirm that documents had been taken.

"The police claim the UDF committed an offence by its choice of Western Cape president, Mr Zoli Malindi, who is a listed person. We view this as harassment," Mr Manuel said.

Mr Malindi was listed in the early 60's "and as such has no recourse to the courts. The people did not list Mr Malindi. He was listed by the State," Mr Manuel said.

He said it was clear that the government was using this as an attempt to influence the people's choice of leadership and to render the UDF administratively ineffective.

Two months ago Security Police conducted raids on several homes of anti-apartheid organisations, trade unionists and civic organisation members.

Last month three prominent UDF leaders, publicity secretary, Mr "Terror" Lekota, general secretary, Mr Popo Molefe and former Transvaal secretary, Mr Moss Chikane were detained by the Security Police.

Two weeks ago sixteen leading South African anti-apartheid activists were released from prison under tough bail conditions.

Meanwhile, the

By SEFAKO NYAKA

Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, said the UDF was more concerned with using communities for their own political ends than solving community problems.

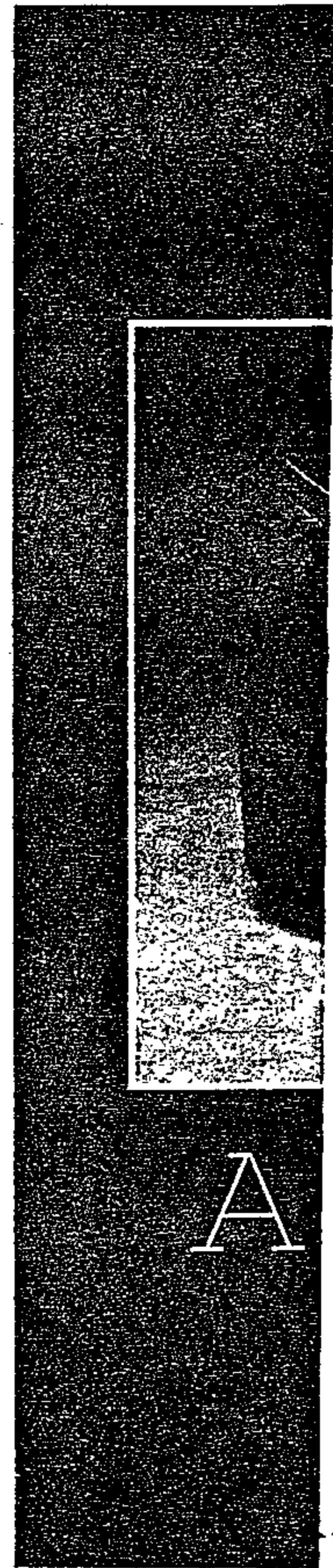
Addressing a seminar on "Unrest and Urban Terrorism and its Effects on Industry and Commerce" in Cape Town this week, Mr Curry said the UDF's housing action committees were "very clever".

"People flock to their meetings, but as soon as they get there the UDF turns to politics, telling them the reason they haven't got houses is the system," Mr Curry said.

Mr Manuel said, the UDF sees no need to apologise to Mr Curry or anybody else about explaining "this fundamental truth to the people".

He said the living conditions of the people flow directly from the system of government in this country.

"We will continue to organise our people in order to liberate our country," Mr Manuel said.



May 1988

SA refugee killed by car bomb

GABORONE — A bomb blast yesterday blew a South African political refugee and a car to pieces here, police said.

No one else was seriously hurt by the blast, heard in a radius of several kilometres around the Botswana capital.

Reporters visiting the scene of the explosion, near a primary school mainly for children of expatriates, found mutilated remains of the victim.

Police declined to name the refugee, saying only that he lived in one of five flats near where the bomb exploded.

"It was an overkill," said Mr Paul Marathe, deputy head of the Criminal Investigation Division. — Sapa

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...about 1000 members ...

Security police: bad image unfair.

18/5/85

EST

327

0 22/Jan/85

EAST LONDON — The police had a job to do and it was unfair of members of the public to try to project a bad image about the police, Captain A. Nel, head of the security branch in King William's Town, said yesterday.

Captain Nel was commenting on a complaint by a King William's

Town man, Mr Hutchinson Skelenge, a lawyer's assistant, who alleged that he had been called into the security police offices in King William's Town where he said he was "harassed and threatened."

Captain Nel confirmed that he had phoned Mr Skelenge to come to his office on Wednesday. Mr

Skelenge came on his own accord. He was not threatened before he came or while he was in the offices, Captain Nel said.

He said if Mr Skelenge had a complaint, he should have said so instead of going to the press.

Mr Skelenge alleged

that he was called to the security police offices on Tuesday last week.

He said he was told to report at the offices at 9 am the following day.

When he did not turn up at the stipulated time, he received another call reminding about the appointment. The call was from Cap-

tain Nel, he said.

Mr Skelenge claimed that he was threatened at the offices with expulsion from South Africa to Ciskei.

He said he was warned to behave himself in King William's Town or else he would be made to leave.

The police reminded him that he had been

detained in 1976, he said. Captain Nel confirmed that Mr Skelenge was detained in 1976.

Mr Skelenge said after the interrogation by Captain Nel, he was sent to another policeman who took two photographs of him and wrote down some notes about his body and facial features. — DDR.

Pebco three still

missing

Another

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City Press

Mtimkhulu?

By **MONO BADELA**

19/5/85
THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of three Port Elizabeth Black Civil Organisation leaders who went missing last Wednesday is deepening day by day.

Pebco president Qaqawuli Godolozzi, secretary-general Siphon Hashe and organising secretary Champion Galela were last seen before they left for the Port Elizabeth airport to meet a passenger at 9pm.

More than a week after they disappeared, parents, relatives and friends are starting to panic. Port Elizabeth police say they have no knowledge of the whereabouts of the three.

The mysterious disappearance of the three Pebco leaders has revived memories of Port Elizabeth student leader Siphon Mtimkhulu who went missing on April 14, 1982 after he was released from detention.

Mr Mtimkhulu was in hospital at Grooten Schuur in Cape Town with an ailment which paralysed his lower limbs.

Before he disappeared he had instituted legal proceedings against Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange — suing him for R150 000 for allegedly having been poisoned while in detention.

Mr Mtimkhulu has not been seen since.

UDF vice-president Henry Fazio told City Press that Mr Mtimkhulu's disappearance



Siphon Hashe: Missing



Qaqawuli Godolozzi: Missing

is still troubling people.

"We cannot accept that people can just vanish without trace. We are concerned about the fate of the three Pebco leaders," he said.

Eastern Cape police spokesman Lieutenant A Laubscher this week said the three men had not been detained by police.

"We do not know where they are. The family should come to the police and report the matter and we will gladly help in trying to find them."

Mr Bodiso's mother told City Press she has received an anonymous phone call from

someone who said she would never see her son again as he had been burnt alive.

● The wife of one of the missing Pebco leaders, Mrs Elizabeth Hashe, was arrested by police last Saturday — only two days after her husband went missing.

Mrs Hashe was arrested at the Sanlam building — where she had gone to look for her husband at the security police headquarters.

She spent the weekend in police cells and appeared in court on Tuesday, charged with public violence with 64 others.

Uitenhage man found

THE body of Mthutuzeli Mlilwana, 30 — who disappeared more than two months ago — was found in the New Brighton mortuary this week.

Kwanobuhle civic leader Emson Banda said the family identified the body after searching for Mr Mlilwana for two months.

Three other Uitenhage families are still looking for missing people.

CAF 1m + S 20/5/85
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Life for Mandela 'made difficult'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Lord Nicholas Bethell, the Tory peer who visited Nelson Mandela in jail in January, is likely to take allegations of the ANC leader's victimization by prison authorities to the European Parliament's human-rights committee.

Allegations that Mandela is being victimized in prison because he rejected President P W Botha's offer of conditional release appeared yesterday in the British Sunday newspaper, The Observer.

The report claimed that life for Mandela and his fellow ANC prisoners was being made "very difficult".

It said Mrs Winnie Mandela was searched for the first time by prison guards when she visited her husband this month, and claimed Mandela's letters were being heavily censored.

Lord Bethell said yes-

terday: "If Mrs Mandela or anyone else asks me to take up the allegations in the report, I will do so."

He added that it would be "very disturbing" if Mandela's conditions of imprisonment had become worse since he had visited him at Pollsmoor. He said he kept in contact with the Mandela family, adding: "I will do anything to help them."

He reiterated his call for the unconditional release of Mandela, saying it was unrealistic to impose conditions for his, and his colleagues', release.

A report he drew up after visiting Mandela is being considered by ministers at the European Parliament.

A South African Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday that Mandela's treatment did not differ from other prisoners', and that his visitors were not treated differently from other visitors.

- (2) whether the Knysna Magistrate's Court has recording equipment; if so, since what date; if not, why not;
- (3) whether such equipment will be provided to this court; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) There were 12 civil cases heard from 1 July 1984 until 15 May 1985.
(b) Between 3 and 4 months.
- (2) Yes. Since 5 December 1984.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) No statement is called for.

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether Site C in Khayelitsha falls within a prescribed area as defined in the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945; if so, within which prescribed area; if not,
- (2) whether he intends to (a) declare as a prescribed area an area which includes Site C and/or (b) extend an existing prescribed area to include Site C; if so, when;
- (3) who are the owners of the land on which Site C is situated;
- (4) whether (a) there were any changes in ownership of the land on which Site C is situated during the past five years and (b) any changes in the ownership of this land are planned; if so, (i) what changes, and (ii) when, in each case;
- (5) whether Site C was part of the orig-

inal (a) site and (b) plans for Khayelitsha; if not, (i) when and (ii) why were changes made?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes. The area of the Cape Divisional Council.
- (2) (a) and (b) fall away.
- (3) The State.
- (4) (a) Unknown.
(b) (i) and (ii) Yes. The Western Cape Development Board is negotiating to purchase the land.

(5) (a) and (b)(i) and (ii) Although Site C did not form part of the initial master planning it was tentatively marked for possible institutional use.

*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for holding a march in Pretoria on or about 30 April 1985 in support of the South African Police; if so, (i) how many persons, (ii) what are their names in each case, (iii) what was the nature of the charges and (iv) in terms of what statutory provision were they charged;
- (2) whether permission had been granted for this march to be held; if not,
- (3) whether the South African Police took any action as a result; if so, what action?
- †The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) (a) and (b) No.
(2) No.

- (3) Yes, a contravention of section 57(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 84 of 1972, is being investigated.

†Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and replies to previous questions about demonstrations against Senator Kennedy, can he tell us whether the Police have discretion as to whether to take action against different sorts of demonstrators depending on the nature of the cause they are demonstrating for?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot now recall the reply I gave in connection with the question relating to Senator Kennedy's visit to South Africa, and I can therefore not express myself on that. Concerning the hon member's question as to whether the Police have discretion to decide whether to investigate a case and charge someone, the reply is no. The Police do not have a discretion in that regard, and as in this case they simply carry out the provisions of the law. A dossier was opened in connection with a case being investigated, and the result thereof will be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision.

March in Pretoria

*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any organization applied to his Department for permission to hold a march in Pretoria on or about 30 April 1985 in support of the South African Police; if so, (a) what organization and (b) in respect of what (i) date and (ii) location;
- (2) whether permission was granted; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether such permission was granted subject to any conditions; if so, what conditions;
- (4) whether any persons taking part in this march were (a) prosecuted and (b) found guilty; if so, what are their names in each case?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) The Magistrate of Pretoria received no such application.
- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

*27. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures as at 14 May 1985 were as follows:

- (a) 236.
(b) 273.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether it is still the intention to close Robben Island as a prison; if so, when?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we made an announcement on this issue last year, namely that as long as we lack the accommodation, the situation there will have to prevail. In the meanwhile the Government is giving attention to this issue on an ongoing basis.

*28. Mrs H Suzman asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 25 April 1984, the boards of enquiry convened in terms of section 17 of the Police Act, No 7 of 1958, have completed their investigations; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed; if so, what were the findings in regard to each of the three policemen concerned;

- (2) whether the Kynsna Magistrate's Court has recording equipment; if so, since what date, if not, why not;
- (3) whether such equipment will be provided to this court; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) There were 12 civil cases heard from 1 July 1984 until 15 May 1985.
- (b) Between 3 and 4 months.

- (2) Yes. Since 5 December 1984.
- (3) Falls away.

- (4) No statement is called for.

Heuss and 21/5/85
Khayelitsha Q. Co. 1.1551
 *24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether Site C in Khayelitsha falls within a prescribed area as defined in the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945; if so, within which prescribed area; if not,

- (2) whether he intends to (a) declare as a prescribed area an area which includes Site C and/or (b) extend an existing prescribed area to include Site C; if so, when;

- (3) who are the owners of the land on which Site C is situated;

- (4) whether (a) there were any changes in ownership of the land on which Site C is situated during the past five years and (b) any changes in the ownership of this land are planned; if so, (i) what changes, and (ii) when, in each case;

- (5) whether Site C was part of the orig-

inal (a) site and (b) plans for Khayelitsha; if not, (i) when and (ii) why were changes made?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes. The area of the Cape Divisional Council.

- (2) (a) and (b) fall away.

- (3) The State.

- (4) (a) Unknown.

(b) (i) and (ii) Yes. The Western Cape Development Board is negotiating to purchase the land.

- (5) (a) and (b)(i) and (ii) Although Site C did not form part of the initial master planning it was tentatively marked for possible institutional use.

Heuss and Q. Co. 1. 1552
327 March in Pretoria 21/5/85
 *25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for holding a march in Pretoria on or about 30 April 1985 in support of the South African Police; if so, (i) how many persons, (ii) what are their names in each case, (iii) what was the nature of the charges and (iv) in terms of what statutory provision were they charged;

- (2) whether permission had been granted for this march to be held; if not,

- (3) whether the South African Police took any action as a result; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.

- (2) No.

- (3) Yes, a contravention of section 57(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 84 of 1972, is being investigated.

†Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and replies to previous questions about demonstrations against Senator Kennedy, can he tell us whether the Police have discretion as to whether to take action against different sorts of demonstrators depending on the nature of the cause they are demonstrating for?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot now recall the reply I gave in connection with the question relating to Senator Kennedy's visit to South Africa, and I can therefore not express myself on that. Concerning the hon member's question as to whether the Police have discretion to decide whether to investigate a case and charge someone, the reply is no. The Police do not have a discretion in that regard, and as in this case they simply carry out the provisions of the law. A dossier was opened in connection with a case being investigated, and the result thereof will be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision.

March in Pretoria

*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any organization applied to his Department for permission to hold a march in Pretoria on or about 30 April 1985 in support of the South African Police; if so, (a) what organization and (b) in respect of what (i) date and (ii) location;

- (2) whether permission was granted; if not, why not; if so,

- (3) whether such permission was granted subject to any conditions; if so, what conditions;

- (4) whether any persons taking part in this march were (a) prosecuted and (b) found guilty; if so, what are their names in each case?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) The Magistrate of Pretoria received no such application.

- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

Heuss and Robben Island Q. Co. 1.1554
 *27. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures as at 14 May 1985 were as follows:

- (a) 236.

- (b) 273.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether it is still the intention to close Robben Island as a prison; if so, when?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we made an announcement on this issue last year, namely that as long as we lack the accommodation, the situation there will have to prevail. In the meanwhile the Government is giving attention to this issue on an ongoing basis.

Heuss and Q. Co. 1. 1554
Boards of enquiry 21/5/85
 *28. Mrs H Suzman asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 25 April 1984, the boards of enquiry convened in terms of section 17 of the Police Act, No 7 of 1958, have completed their investigations; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed; if so, what were the findings in regard to each of the three policemen concerned;

Treason trial: 13 arrested

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Thirteen people were arrested outside the College Road Supreme Court here yesterday after the biggest treason trial for a quarter of a century was adjourned until July.

Mr Justice Milne, Judge President of Natal, adjourned the hearing until July 11 for legal argument about the 587-page indictment, to give the defence time to prepare.

The 16 accused are: Mr M Ramgobin, 52, Mr C Sewpersad, 48, Mr M Naidoo, 54, Dr E Jassat, 52, Dr D Mokoena, 37, Mr E Nkondo, 57, Mr Archie Gumede, 71, Mr Paul David, 44, Mrs A Sisulu, 66, the Rev F Chikane, 34, Mr E Saloojee, 49, Prof I Mohamed, 54, Mr R Gqweta, 33, Mr S Njikelana, 29, Mr S Kikine, 37, and Mr D Ngcobo, 38.

The charge of treason, which all 16 face, has five alternative charges which include terrorism, participation in terroristic activities and the "furtherance of objects of communism and/or the African National Congress".

A police spokesman said eight of the 13 arrested were charged

with unlawfully demonstrating within 500 metres of a court building.

The other five men were released without being charged.

Mr Justice Milne agreed to the suggestion by Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, for the defence, to amend the original bail conditions of the 16 accused to allow them officially to leave their magisterial districts to attend their trial in Maritzburg.

The amendment also granted the 16 a 24-hour period of absence from their magisterial district before the start of their trial and another 24-hour period to return to their homes after appearing in court.

A second amendment enables the Attorney-General to relax any provision of the bail conditions if he believes circumstances demand it.

Policemen guarding the court's high meshed gate at first allowed past only the accused and their lawyers and immediate family. Journalists finally gained entrance about 15 minutes before the start of the proceedings.

Also to steer clear of distributive questions at the occasion.

By DEBBIE BOOYSEN

THREE of the four buses carrying Cosas supporters to Kinkelbos for the trial of the "Cosas nine" were yesterday held up for several hours at a roadblock near the Colchester turn-off, about 20 kilometres from Kinkelbos.

The riot control officer in charge, Lt Derick Barlow, said the buses were stopped because they were overloaded.

There were 203 people too many in the buses. The four buses had 71, 44, 49 and 39 passengers too many, respectively.

Each bus was allowed to transport 99 people and two more buses had been ordered to take the pupils back to Port Elizabeth.

A Dias Divisional Council traffic officer, Mr M J Bosch, said the roadblock was part of normal procedure to ensure the safety of passengers and other road users.

The police were requested to provide protection because on

Buses going to 'Cosas 9' trial held at roadblock

Tuesday another traffic officer, who had stopped the buses returning to PE, was threatened and intimidated by the pupils.

Two of the bus drivers, Mr Dumuza Ntinkinca and Mr Robert Zokoba, said everyone was subjected to a body search.

The roadblock was manned by about 13 riot control policemen.

Apart from complaining about being stifled in the overloaded buses, pupils alleged that military-looking jackets and T-shirts printed with

"Stop the killing" and "Cosas" were confiscated.

The chairman of the PE branch of Cosas, Mr Andile Yawa, 21, said Cosas condemned the stopping of the buses and the way in which it was done.

The police Press liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lt-Col Gerrie van Rooyen, denied that tear smoke or quirts were used, as had been alleged by pupils. He said three T-shirts were taken from Cosas supporters, but were handed back the same day.

People buried in paupers' graves at Zwide not unrest victims

By JANE CONYNGHAM

THE 50 people buried in a Zwide cemetery last week have all been identified, according to a spokesman for Livingstone Hospital. They were given paupers' burials in communal graves.

The authorities denied a report that some of those buried were unrest victims.

Yesterday a Johannesburg-based newspaper claimed 50 unidentified bodies had been buried in a secret mass burial attended by police. According to the report, the bodies of three adults and 47 children were buried in 10 mass graves.

Dr E W Michaels, medical superintendent of Livingstone Hospital, said all the bodies sent for paupers' burial from the hospital were of children and most were still-born babies.

"All 50 children had died of natural causes and family permission had been granted to give the bodies paupers' funerals, he said.

"We cannot, and do not, have people buried who have died of unnatural causes in the hospital," he said. "People who die unnatural deaths are sent to the police mortuary for post-mortems."

He said undertakers had removed 48 bodies from Livingstone Hospital between May 1 and 20, whereas in April 70 bodies were removed for burial.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said police present at the paupers' burial were there as escorts.

A spokesman for Jones, Rice and Alexander Brothers, funeral directors, said the funeral had been conducted under police escort because white undertakers were not allowed into the township unless accompanied by police. No black undertakers were available.

Police 'harass' UDF

Staff Reporter

THE United Democratic Front yesterday condemned security police attempts to "control and intimidate the UDF by harassing its members".

A UDF spokesman said an example was the search last week of Mr Zoli Malindi's home and subsequent confiscation of documents dealing with his election, from the UDF offices.

The spokesman said such actions, which were seen as one of the evils of apartheid, would not deter the UDF from "going ahead with the struggle".

Mr Malindi, 61, the Western Cape president of the UDF, represented continuity between the struggle of the '40s and the '80s. He had managed to hide the Xhosa version of the Freedom Charter during the Congress of the People in Kliptown in 1955.

He was a dedicated leader, respected in the community by young and old, the spokesman said.

Captain Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Province, said police were still investigating charges against Mr Malindi, a listed person, for making a public statement which was quoted.

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By **MONO BADELA**

C. Pers

26/5/85

AT least 50 unidentified bodies were buried in a secret mass burial — attended by police — at Zwide cemetery near Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

The bodies — three adults and 47 children, according to eye-witnesses — were buried in 10 mass graves.

The UDF regional office has now made an urgent Supreme Court application to have the bodies exhumed to find out exactly who they are.

It is feared the three missing PEBCO leaders or other unrest victims may be among them.

Adding to this fear is the discovery early this week of the body of a man, said to be in his 40s, secretly buried in strife-torn Kwanobuhle.

Horrified Kwanobuhle residents fear he may be another unrest victim.

Hundreds of them went to see the grave on Wednesday.

Legal steps are being taken by community leaders to have the body examined by an independent pathologist.

Eastern Cape police spokesman Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen firmly denied that the 50 bodies buried in Zwide cemetery were unrest victims.

But the UDF regional executive has submitted affidavits on the burial to the Grahamstown Attorney-General, who forwarded them to Judge Kanemeyer, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the Uitenhage shooting on March 21.

At the time of going to Press, Judge Kanemeyer had not yet decided whether the bodies must be exhumed.

The undertakers responsible for the burial, Jones Rice and Alexander Brothers, have also denied that the bodies were those of unrest victims.

A spokesman said they had a Government contract to bury "paupers" who had died in Port Elizabeth Hospital.

The coffins were brought to the cemetery by a hearse with a Cape Town registration number, a Toyota van and a police Landrover, said eye-witness John Mgodoli.

Zwide cemetery caretaker Laurence Mshumpela said he had not been issued with the burial orders and was puzzled how 50 people could be buried without his knowledge.

Mr Mgodoli said he and seven others saw the burial, but left when the police noticed them.

Some of the coffins were broken, he said.



Technikon displayed their skills with some weird and wonderful creations. Helping each other adjust the accessories on their garments were STAKIS (left) and ALISON MURDOCH.

Picture by Mike Holmes

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S. P. of
28/5/85
Police
extend
E Cape
SWOOPS

Crime Reporter

POLICE, assisted by the South African Defence Force in a supplementary role, today swooped on the black townships of Cookhouse and Bedford in the Eastern Cape in exercises similar to the one conducted at Cradock yesterday.

Early today cordons were thrown around the two townships simultaneously and police search parties moved in.

Pamphlets were handed out by members of the security forces.

Four people were arrested in the swoop on the Cradock township of Lingelihle yesterday.

One of the men arrested was wanted for questioning on several charges of stock theft in Cradock and neighbouring towns.

Three others were arrested on charges of possession of stolen goods and housebreaking and theft.

Horsemen in dawn swoop

27/5/85
327 E. Post

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY
CRADOCK — Cradock Commando members on horseback today helped form a human cordon thrown around the Cradock township of Lingelihe in a pre-dawn swoop by security forces.

By 4am today the cordon extended right round the township and four powerful portable searchlights were trained on the area.

Police search teams moved through the township looking for suspects wanted for questioning in connection with offences linked to the unrest.

It is not yet known how many have been arrested.

The mounted soldiers, farmers from the district with some from as far as Hofmevr. all belong to the

Cradock Commando.

There were 24 mounted commandos in all.

They were stationed mostly along the Olifantsrivier, which forms the southern boundary of the township.

Horsemen were used there because of the difficult terrain and because men stationed on foot would not have been able to monitor the boundary as effectively.

Four horsemen were also used at the main entrance to Lingelihe to stop township residents from by-passing the police roadblocks by cutting over the veld to the main road which leads to the town.

The horses caused great excitement among the children who bunched

in groups and pretended to run so that they could see the horsemen gallop.

Four Saracen tanks came out of mothballs and were also seen in the township. There were also Caspirs, Buffels, Bedfords and Rinkhals vehicles and a helicopter.

A light aircraft fitted with a loudspeaker system circled low over the township and boomed messages at the people telling them to go to work as normal and that the security forces were looking for specific people.

Police spent last night on a farm 40 kilometres away so that there would be an element of surprise. The South African Defence Force personnel involved drove through from Grahamstown over-

night

Brigadier P A van der Merwe, divisional inspector of police in the Eastern Cape, was also present for the operation.

Security force members handed out stickers depicting a hand held in a sign of peace with the words "Work for peace and security" inscribed

The security forces also handed out pamphlets which read: "The Communist ANC and Cradock and Cradora are not the bosses in Lingelihe. The proper authorities need co-operation to help protect property and life and we must fight the criminals of Lingelihe. We don't want killing and burning and frightened schoolchildren. Criminals must get out."

27/5/85 PORT ELIZABETH, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1985



Members of the Cradock Commando, who are all farmers in the district, formed a cordon around the Cradock township during a combined security forces swoop today. They are (from the left) Sergeant D J VAN RENSBURG, of the farm, Rietfontein, and Rifleman W J JORDAAN, of the farm, members of the Cradock Commando.

Search for missing Pebco men

CAPE TIMES
27/5/85
112/275
327

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Relatives of the three missing executive members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) said they would not give up their search for the men until they found them — dead or alive.

Pebco's general secretary, Mr Siphon Hashe, 58, president Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, 30, and organizing secretary Mr Champion Galela, 32, disappeared mysteriously on May 8.

On Wednesday, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court dismissed an application for an order calling on the police to produce Mr Hashe.

The court heard that the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier C A Swart, had contacted all police stations under his control and had received written testimony that Mr Hashe had not been arrested or detained in his area.

Suspicious of police testimony

Last week his daughter, Miss Phumeza Hashe, said the "extensive and diligent" search for the three men by relatives and others would not end until they had established their fate.

She said she did not accept police testimony before the Supreme Court that her father might have been killed in the feud between the United Democratic Front (UDF), of which Pebco is an affiliate, and the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo).

Mrs Benedicta Godolozzi, mother of Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, said the police denial that the men were in detention had left her "cold and suspicious" about the circumstances surrounding their disappearance.

'Stopped at a roadblock'

In another development, the UDF regional vice-president, Mr H Fazzie, said witnesses had told him that the men had been stopped at a roadblock after 7pm on May 8.

He also disputed suggestions that the three might have been killed in the Azapo-UDF feud.

The Reverend Mzwandile Maqina, an Azapo member, has also disputed the contents of an affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court on Thursday in which Colonel Harold Snyman, head of the Port Elizabeth security police, said there was a possibility, if not a probability, that Mr Hashe had been abducted by Azapo and killed.

Activists who have gone missing

The disappearance of the three men has raised the number of political activists who have gone missing mysteriously since 1982 to six.

They include Mr Monwabisi Mobbs Gquirana, who served 10 years on Robben Island after being convicted of furthering the aims of the outlawed African National Congress. Banned in 1976, he went missing on February 2, 1982.

Mr Siphiso Mthimkulu, former chairman of the Congress of South African Students, disappeared on April 4, 1982. He was last seen at a bus stop near Livingstone Hospital where he had gone for medical treatment for thalium poisoning. At the time, Mr Mthimkulu was suing the Minister of Justice for R150 000. He claimed he was poisoned while in detention.

Mr Thobekile Madaka, who was also an executive member of Cosas, disappeared at the same time. His car and passport were later found at Sterkspruit near the Lesotho-Transkei border.

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) No.
(b) (i) Yes.
(ii) No.

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature.

(bb) The Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner.

Subscription/contribution to certain magazine

*19. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication;
- (2) whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication; if not, why not; if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication;

(3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force; if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication; if so,

(4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No. It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus". Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution.

(3) (a) No.

(b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution.

(4) Yes. Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stoporder on their salaries. Publicity

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine. New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine.

(5) No.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages. [Interjections.] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force.

Independent state: purchase of car

*20. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state; the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state;

(2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned; if not, from what source did this money come?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION, (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No. Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds.

*21. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b)(i) No.

(b) (ii) Yes.

(aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the infor-

mation requested. I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times.

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-admiral.

Howard
Guguletu: certain person killed
28/5/85
 *22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Guguletu theatre on or about 11 May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned;
 - (2) whether the person killed was being sought by the police; if so, why; if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire;
 - (3) whether this incident has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
 - (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;
 - (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Umluthu Community Centre, where a film was being shown.
 - (a) At 01h50 on 11 May 1985.

- (b) Anthony Mabanga.
- (c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing tussle for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded.
- (d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force.
- (e) (i) A sergeant and a constable.
 (ii) Ten and three years, respectively.
- (2) No.
 (a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).
- (3) Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision.
- (4) Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general.
- (5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using fire-arms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is yes.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which is ignored? [Interjections.]

Rape: report

*23. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

reform in regard to the laws governing rape; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission;

- (2) whether he intends Tabling this report; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985.

(b) and (2) The report was tabled today. I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now.

- (3) No, the recommendations are being considered.
- (4) No statement is called for.

Howard
Teacher training college
28/5/85
 *24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (2) whether his Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when;
- (3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located;

(4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) No formal representations have been received.
- (2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education.
- (b) At St Francis, Langa.

(4) (a) If the residential areas of Guguletu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelitsha, Langa, Mfuleni, Mbekweni, Nyanga, Zwelethemba, Nduli, Nongubela and Zwelithle are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows:

Primary Schools	689
Secondary Schools	174
Total	863

(b) Number of pupils in areas as mentioned in (4)(a) on 5 March 1984 were:

Primary Schools	29 016
Secondary Schools	6 748
Total	35 764

Own Affairs:

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether there are any faculties for the training of (a) chiropractors and

mation requested. I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times.

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-admiral.

327 *Keenan*
Guuletu: certain person killed
*22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Guguletu theatre on or about 11 May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned;
- (2) whether the person killed was being sought by the police; if so, why; if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire;
- (3) whether this incident has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Ujuntu Community Centre, where a film was being shown.
- (a) At 01h50 on 11 May 1985.

(b) Anthony Mabanga.

(c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing tussle for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded.

(d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force.

(e) (i) A sergeant and a constable.

(ii) Ten and three years, respectively.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).

(3) Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision.

(4) Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general.

(5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using firearms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is yes.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which is ignored? [Interjections.]

Rape: report

*23. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

reform in regard to the laws governing rape; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission;

(2) whether he intends Tabling this report; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985.

(b) and (2) The report was tabled today. I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now.

(3) No, the recommendations are being considered.

(4) No statement is called for.

Keenan
Teacher training college
28/5/85
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(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether his Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located;

(4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No formal representations have been received.

(2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education.

(3) Yes.

(a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education.

(b) At St Francis, Langa.

(4) (a) If the residential areas of Guguletu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelitsha, Langa, Mfuleni, Mbekeweni, Nyanga, Zwelethemba, Nduhli, Nongubela and Zweilthe are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows:

Primary Schools	689
Secondary Schools	174
Total	863

(b) Number of pupils in areas as mentioned in (4)(a) on 5 March 1984 were:

Primary Schools	29 016
Secondary Schools	6 748
Total	35 764

Own Affairs:

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether there are any faculties for the training of (a) chiropractors and

mation requested. I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times.

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-admiral *Howard*

Gugulethu: certain person killed

*22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Gugulethu theatre on or about 11 May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned;
- (2) whether the person killed was being sought by the police; if so, why; if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire;
- (3) whether this incident has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Umluthu Community Centre, where a film was being shown.

(a) At 01h50 on 11 May 1985.

(b) Anthony Mabanga.

(c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing fusillade for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded.

(d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force.

(e) (i) A sergeant and a constable.

(ii) Ten and three years, respectively.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).

(3) Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision.

(4) Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general.

(5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using fire-arms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is yes.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which is ignored? [Interjections.]

Rape: report

*23. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

reform in regard to the laws governing rape; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission;

(2) whether he intends Tabling this report; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985.

(b) and (2) The report was tabled today. I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now.

(3) No, the recommendations are being considered.

(4) No statement is called for.

Howard Q. 6/1/1629
Teacher training college
*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether his Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located;

(4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No formal representations have been received.

(2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education.

(3) Yes.

(a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education.

(b) At St Francis, Langa.

(4) (a) If the residential areas of Gugulethu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelitsha, Langa, Mfuleni, Mbekweni, Nyanga, Zwelethemba, Nduli, Nongubela and Zweilithe are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows:

Primary Schools 689

Secondary Schools 174

Total 863

(b) Number of pupils in areas as mentioned in (4)(a) on 5 March 1984 were:

Primary Schools 29 016

Secondary Schools 6 748

Total 35 764

Own Affairs:

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether there are any faculties for the training of (a) chiropractors and

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) No
(b) (i) Yes
(ii) No

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the probe, nor the practice, to divulge information of this nature
(bb) The Senior (Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner

Subscriptions/contribution to certain magazine

By Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication;

- (2) whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication, if not, why not; if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication;

- (3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force; if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication; if so,

- (4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No. It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus". Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof.

- (2) (a) and (b) Yes. Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution.

- (3) (a) No.

- (b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution.

- (4) Yes. Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stoporder on their salaries. Publicity

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine. New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine.

- (5) No.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages. [Interjections.] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force.

Independent state: purchase of car

*20. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state; the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state;

- (2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned; if not, from what source did this money come?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

- (2) No. Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds.

*21. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

- Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) and (b)(i) No.
(b) (ii) Yes.

(aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the information.

3275
Telephone tapping - 28/5/85 - Col 1626

mation requested. I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times.

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-Admiral.

Howard
Gugulethu: certain person killed

*22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Gugulethu theatre on or about 11 May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned;
- (2) whether the person killed was being sought by the police; if so, why; if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire;
- (3) whether this incident has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Umluthu Community Centre, where a film was being shown.
- (a) At 01h50 on 11 May 1985.

(b) Anthony Mabanga.

(c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing tussle for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded.

(d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force.

(e) (i) A sergeant and a constable.

(ii) Ten and three years, respectively.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).

(3) Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision.

(4) Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general.

(5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using fire-arms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is yes.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which are given to the passersby?

Rape: report

*23. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

reform in regard to the laws governing rape; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission;

(2) whether he intends Tabling this report; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985.

(b) and (2) The report was tabled today. I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now.

(3) No, the recommendations are being considered.

(4) No statement is called for.

Howard
Teacher training college

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) the response thereto;

(2) whether the Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located;

(4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No formal representations have been received.

(2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education.

(3) Yes.

(a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education.

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(4) (a) If the residential areas of Gugulethu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelitsha, Langa, Mfuleni, Mbekweni, Nyanga, Zwelethema, Nduli, Nongubela and Zweilithe are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows:

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Own Affairs:

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether there are any facilities for the training of (a) chiropractors and

CAPE TOWN 29/5/85

Requests for taps on phones

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Both the police and the defence force have asked for telephones to be tapped and for communications transmitted by telephone to be intercepted.

This was confirmed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, when they replied to questions tabled by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

However, both Mr Le Grange and Mr Vlok declined to give any details about the telephone tapping.

Mr Le Grange said: "It is neither the policy, nor the practice, to divulge information of this nature."

He said the police, through the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Chief Commissioner, but not the security police had requested the Minister of Communications or his functionary to tap telephones.

Mr Vlok said the SA Defence Force had requested the tapping of telephones.

DIE wese waarom die

Cape Times 29/5/88

Charges against 262 marchers dropped

Staff Reporter

CHARGES against 262 people arrested when police stopped a march from the Methodist Church in Buitenkant Street to Parliament were withdrawn in absentia in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The marchers, led by church leaders Dr Allan Boesak and the Rev Abel Hendricks and former dominee Dr Beyers Naudé, were arrested in Parade Street on March 26 and charged with attending an unlawful gathering.

One of them, Mr Sean Earnest, 19, failed to appear in court on the due date and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He is the only marcher against whom the charge has not been withdrawn.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr DJ Rossouw, last night issued a statement in which he said: "The fact that these people were arrested and brought to court attests to the serious light in which their conduct is regarded.

"I have now decided to exercise my discretion and to take no further action in respect of this conduct.

"This, however, does not mean that their actions are condoned . . . I trust that in the future all persons will respect the dignity of Parliament . . ."

Mr W J P Marais was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffat appeared for the State.

CAPE TOWN 30/5/85

Raditsela: Police 'seize document'

From SOPHIE TEMA
JOHANNESBURG. — Attorneys representing the family of trade unionist Mr Andries Raditsela, who died soon after being released from detention, are to file an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court today for the return of a confidential document.

A spokesman for counsel representing the Raditsela family said yesterday that police had arrived at their office on Monday and produced a search warrant to obtain a statement made by one witness.

"We objected and told

them that the person was our witness and client and as such was involved in a privileged relationship between attorney and client.

"We then approached the Transvaal Law Society which advised us not to hand over the document without a court order.

"But the police do things their way. They took the document and went away with it."

Colonel Fred Bull, a police public relations division spokesman, denied yesterday that police had any knowledge of the incident.

WIPE OUT
THESE ANC
COMMUNISTS,
SAYS SADF

21/6/85 C. Press
327

By MONO BADELA

A CRACK Cradock commando unit on horseback assisted SA Defence Force troops and riot squad policemen in a massive anti-Cradora propoganda exercise in Lingelihle Township this week.

Soldiers and policemen dished out thousands of pamphlets and broadcast anti-Cradora propoganda from a light aircraft, which circled low over the township.

And the homes of Cradora leader Matthew Goniwe and secretary general Monwabisi Makhawula were searched in pre-dawn raids by security cops.

Books and papers were confiscated.

Army helicopters, four Saracen tanks and Casspir vehicles were used in the exercise, which began at dawn on Monday.

The pamphlets said the "communist ANC and Cradora are not the bosses in Lingelihle".

They urged the community to fight the "criminals" of Lingelihle.

"We do not want killings and burnings and fightings. Criminals must get out," the propoganda read.

Cradora and Cradoya condemned the raid and "Government intimidation".

Cradora assistant secretary Victor Phuwane said the pamphlets were aimed at discrediting the people's organisations and unjustifiably linking them to the ANC.

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE 1985

1720

(ii) a loan free of charge would represent an overall saving to the State.
Treasury approval was obtained in advance.

(3) That the mobile tower will be returned to the South African Air Force as soon as the proposed new control tower is taken into commission.

(3) whether any organizations have been prosecuted for contravening any provisions of the said Act; if so, (a) which organizations, (b) when and (c) what was the charge in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 4 162.

(b) four.

on 30 April 1985.

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE 1985

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Fund-raising Act

943 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) organizations were authorized to collect contributions in terms of the Fund-raising Act, No 107 of 1978, and (b) boards had been established in terms of section 17 of the said Act, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any inspections have been carried out in terms of section 30 of the said Act since its inception; if so, (a) in respect of which organizations as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when in each case;

(a) It is not considered to be in the public interest to disclose the names of organizations inspected, but I am prepared to furnish the particulars to the member personally, if required.

(b) During February and May 1985.

(3) Prosecutions are instituted by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Welfare has no statistics of these.

(a) (b) and (c) Falls away.

980. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) What is the amount of the registration fee for newspapers prescribed by

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 1985

1722

him in terms of section 13 of the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act, No 63 of 1971;

(2) whether this fee is payable by all newspapers; if not, (a) why not and (b) which newspapers are exempt;

(3) how many newspapers were registered in terms of the said Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(1) Whether his Department (a) has held, and/or (b) intends to promote, a campaign amongst (i) the population of the Republic and/or (ii) pupils for the improvement of race relations; if not, why not; if so, (aa) when did or will the campaign take place, (bb) which organizations were or will be consulted in regard to the campaign and (cc) what was or will be the nature of the campaign;

(2) whether all media were or will be requested to participate in this campaign; if not, why not;

(3) whether any outside organizations were or will be permitted to submit material for use in this campaign; if not, why not;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) R10,00.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) 4 941 as at 31 May 1985.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 1985

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Improvement of race relations: campaign

860. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Amount spent on advertisements

876. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the total amount spent by

AGUS 6/1/88

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PRISONS

9 have accepted conditional release

Parliamentary Staff

NINE political prisoners had already accepted President P W Botha's offer of conditional release, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told the House of Assembly.

Replying to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in his department's vote, Mr Coetsee said he was not prepared to release details about the prisoners' identity because the Government had "reason to fear for their safety and the safety of their families."

Mrs Suzman asked Mr Coetsee earlier in the debate whether political prisoners other than four Pan-African Congress members and African National Congress member Denis Goldberg had accepted the offer of conditional release.

She also reiterated her appeal to the Government to unconditionally release Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other prisoners in that category, saying that such a move would "defuse the present unrest in the townships."

ARMED STRUGGLE

In his reply Mr Coetsee gave no indication of whether he would accede to Mrs Suzman's request, made yesterday, to visit Mr Mandela.

The external leader of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, had made it clear that the armed struggle would continue and Mr Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, had made a statement in Soweto saying that her father would not accept Mr Botha's conditional release offer, he said.

Mr Coetsee said that Mr Mandela's response to the offer had been manipulated by outside leaders of the ANC, because he was worth more to them in jail than he was outside.

"Then why don't you let him out," interjected PFP members.

Mandela refusal 'planned'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Nelson Mandela's refusal of President P. W. Botha's conditional offer of freedom had been orchestrated by outside influences, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, claimed yesterday.

Before Mr Mandela had had the opportunity to respond to Mr Botha's offer, the leader of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, indicated that it should be rejected.

He said it was tragic but clear that Mr Mandela was of greater use to his people inside prison than out.

Mr Coetsee's remarks followed an appeal by Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's spokesperson on Law and Order, for the government to reconsider the unconditional release of Mr Mandela and other long-term security prisoners as such a move could help defuse civil unrest in black townships.

However, Mr Coetsee failed to respond to a plea issued by Mrs Suzman for urgent permission to visit the ANC leader in Pollsmoor Prison as he was reported to be receiving unfair treatment.

Introducing the debate on the Justice vote, Mrs Suzman asked Mr Coetsee to arrange a meeting with the ANC leader before the end of the parliamentary session to check the accuracy of reports that he had been refused leave to see his attorney and that his letters were being subjected to delays and stricter censorship than in the past.

Mrs Suzman said she had not been able to visit Mandela since June 1983 despite repeated requests during 1984 and 1985 to Mr Coetsee who "keeps putting me off".

She was subject to "constant irritations" in trying to arrange a visit and had been forced to resort to "nagging and cornering" the minister.

Mrs Suzman said she was not interested in making a high-profile visit as part of a large delegation of MPs but wished to have a private discussion with Mandela as the Official Opposition's spokesperson on Prisons to find out what his complaints were.

She pointed out to Mr Coetsee that her 1983 visit had enabled her to correct some exaggerated reports about Mandela — for example, that his spirit was being broken.

"The stories were not true and I was able to say so. The visit, however, did result in certain improvements. I now hear again that he is being unfairly treated."

Not longer than 20 years

Mrs Suzman also appealed to Mr Coetsee to disclose how many prisoners — apart from four PAC members and Mr Denis Goldberg — had been released in terms of President Botha's offer to long-term security prisoners.

"In no civilized country are people kept locked up for periods of over 20 years, no matter what their sentence or what their crime, unless they are a real menace to society and likely to commit acts of violence.

"No one who has met and spoken to Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others in that category of prisoner would seriously believe that they constitute such a menace.

"On the contrary, their unconditional release would defuse the present unrest in the townships."

Mr Coetsee said in reply that nine people — he declined to give their races or names — had already been released from prison following the conditional offer from President Botha.

1719

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE 1985

1720

(ii) a loan free of charge would represent an overall saving to the State. Treasury approval was obtained in advance.

(3) That the mobile tower will be returned to the South African Air Force as soon as the proposed new control tower is taken into commission.

(3) whether any organizations have been prosecuted for contravening any provisions of the said Act; if so, (a) which organizations, (b) when and (c) what was the charge in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 4 162.

(b) four.

on 30 April 1985.

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

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Hunsford
Fund-raising Act
Q. 61.1719 6/8/85

943. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) organizations were authorized to collect contributions in terms of the Fund-raising Act, No 107 of 1978, and (b) boards had been established in terms of section 17 of the said Act, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any inspections have been carried out in terms of section 30 of the said Act since its inception; if so, (a) in respect of which organizations as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when in each case;

(b) During February and May 1985.

(a) It is not considered to be in the public interest to disclose the names of organizations inspected, but I am prepared to furnish the particulars to the member personally, if required.

(3) Prosecutions are instituted by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Welfare has no statistics of these.

(a) (b) and (c) Fall away.

Hunsford
Newspapers: registration
Q. 61.1720 6/8/85
980. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) What is the amount of the registration fee for newspapers prescribed by

1721

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 1985

1722

him in terms of section 13 of the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act, No 63 of 1971;

(2) whether this fee is payable by all newspapers; if not, (a) why not and (b) which newspapers are exempt;

(3) how many newspapers were registered in terms of the said Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(1) Whether his Department (a) has held, and/or (b) intends to promote, a campaign amongst (i) the population of the Republic and/or (ii) pupils for the improvement of race relations; if not, why not; if so, (aa) when did or will the campaign take place, (bb) which organizations were or will be consulted in regard to the campaign and (cc) what was or will be the nature of the campaign;

(2) whether all media were or will be requested to participate in this campaign; if not, why not;

(3) whether any outside organizations were or will be permitted to submit material for use in this campaign; if not, why not;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(3) 4 941 as at 31 May 1985.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Improvement of race relations: campaign

860. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

876. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the total amount spent by-

Amount spent on advertisements

(4) No.

(aa) to (cc), (2) and (3) fall away.

(1) (a) and (b) No. A campaign as envisaged in the question, falls outside the authority of the Department of National Education.

Sandy Bay; if so, what is the nature of these recommendations;

- (2) whether he has taken any action as a result of these recommendations; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism):

- (1) Yes, that the application for the proposed development be not approved.
- (2) Yes. I have not approved the application and have advised the applicants accordingly.
- (3) The hon member is referred to my press statement on 5 June 1985.

Overberg Sub-committee of the Council for the Environment

*19. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) What are the terms of reference of the Overberg Sub-committee of the Council for the Environment;
- (2) whether this sub-committee has met; if so, on what dates;
- (3) Whether the sub-committee has made any recommendations; if so, what is the nature of these recommendations;
- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of these recommendations; if not, why not; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism):

- (1) (a) Compilation of an agreed synopsis of the recommendations of the Hey Report as well as a code

of conduct to be observed by all parties concerned with the extended De Hoop Nature Reserve.

- (b) Reporting on any deviations from the recommendations in the Hey Report, consideration thereof and providing a means of arbitration should disputes arise.
- (c) Review of all management plans and policy documents relating to the extended De Hoop Nature Reserve prior to their implementation.
- (d) Review of both scientific and socio-economic aspects of the Hey Report.
- (e) Ensuring adequate documentation of plans, policies and agreed deviations from the Hey Report.
- (f) Reporting on the adequacy of finance made available to implement the recommendations of the Hey Report.
- (g) Preparation of an annual report to the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism on the progress made with the implementation of the Hey Report.

- (2) Yes, on 6 December 1984. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify the terms of reference of the Committee.

(3) and (4) Fall away
University of Zululand: violence
 *20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 824 on 1 May 1985, he intends tabling the report of the commission of inquiry into the violence which occurred at the university of Zululand in October 1983 during

the current session of Parliament; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be tabled; if so, when;

- (2) whether there has been a delay in tabling this report; if so, what was the cause of the delay;
- (3) whether any action (a) has been and/or (b) is to be taken as a result of this report; if not, why not; if so, (i) what action and (ii) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) No.
- (a) Preparatory steps for the report to be laid upon the table are not yet finalized.
- (b) As soon as the translation and printing of the report are finalized the report will be released.

were furnished for holding this demonstration or march;

- (2) whether permission was granted; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether such permission was granted subject to any conditions; if so, what conditions;
- (4) whether any persons and/or organizations held a demonstration or a march in Pretoria on or about the said date; if so, (a) what persons and/or organizations and (b) where;

- (5) whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for taking part in this demonstration or march; if so, (i) on what date, (ii) how many persons, (iii) what are their names in each case, (iv) what was the nature of the charges and (v) in terms of what statutory provision were they charged?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, to the magistrate, Pretoria.
 - (a) The National President of the National Students Federation of South Africa.
 - (b) (i) 20 May 1985.

*21. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—Law and Order. [Reply standing over.]

*22. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—Justice. [Reply standing over.]

Hemansud Q. 601/1757
 Pretoria: demonstration
 *23. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any organizations and/or persons applied for permission to hold a demonstration or a march in Pretoria on or about 20 May 1985; if so, (a) what persons and/or organizations, (b) in respect of what (i) date and (ii) location and (c) what reasons

(c) To demonstrate against the ANC and their reign of terror.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes, that demonstrations be held in front of the Nedbank Building only and not at the Embassies.
- (4) Yes, a demonstration.
 - (a) Members of the National Stu-

dents Federation of South Africa.

(b) In front of Nedbank Building.

(5) (a) and (b) No.

(j)-(v) Fall away.

Zimbabwe: suspected spies

*24. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any South African citizens were arrested and/or detained in Zimbabwe as suspected spies during the period 1 January 1984 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) when, (c) where and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding their arrest and/or detention;

(2) whether he or any other specified member of the South African Government was informed by the Zimbabwe Government of the arrest and/or detention of these persons; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner;

(3) whether he or his Department has taken any action in regard to these persons; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) with what result;

(4) whether any of these persons are employed by the State; if so, (a) what are the names of these persons and (b) in what capacity is each of them so employed;

(5) whether these persons were in Zimbabwe in their official capacities; if so, (a) why and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding their being sent to Zimbabwe;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. I have no knowledge of any

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) As replied to Question No 6 on 23 March 1985, I am, in collaboration with the Education Ministers of all population groups, busy identifying organizations which will be consulted, if I deem it necessary.

(3) No.

Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa: White Paper

*26. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether, in terms of paragraph 4.1.2(d) of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa, 1983, his Department has devised the bases in accordance with which and limits within which deviation from the principle of own education in separate educational establishments for each population group may be authorized, in so far as it is the wish of own education departments; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any other education departments have requested such deviation; if so, what was his response in each case;

(3) whether the said bases have been incorporated into any document; if so, what document;

(4) whether this document will be made available to the public; if not, why not; if so, when;

(5) whether all education departments have been acquainted with the bases for such deviation; if not, why not; if so, when;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) No. I am at present attending to the bases referred to, in collaboration with the various Ministers responsible for Education.

(2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away.

(6) No.

Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa: White Paper

*27. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether his Department has established a committee of heads of education in terms of section 4.5.3 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa, 1983; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons serving on this committee, (b) on what dates did the committee meet and (c) what general educational matters did it consider.

(2) whether the committee will report to Parliament; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes. A Committee of Heads of Education Departments was established in terms of section 5 of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act 76 of 1984).

(a) Dr R H Venter (Chairman)

Dr A B Fourie

Dr J H Jooste

Mr J S M Ziegelaar

Mr A J Arendse

Mr J D V Terblanche

(b) 22 January 1985

20 February 1985

21 February 1985

28 March 1985

25 April 1985

**Security police raid
PE offices of UDF**

Argus Correspondent 26/6/85 (137)

JOHANNESBURG — The Port Elizabeth offices of the United Democratic Front have been raided by security police, a spokesman for the organisation said.

The spokesman said: "The raid took place at about 11am yesterday. It was conducted by about 15 policemen and lasted about an hour. The police took away a single document for which they issued a receipt."

Police 'suspect' grasses on ANC

Cape Times 26/6/85

Staff Reporter

INFORMATION obtained from a "key suspect", who was arrested as a result of the Gaborone raid, has led to several other arrests in the widening and intensifying security police action in the Western and Eastern Cape.

Confirming the indirect link between the arrests and the raid on June 14, a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria yesterday said there would be more arrests as investigations continued.

Police also said that an undisclosed number of African National Congress "suicide squads" — similar to those believed to be responsible for the six bomb attacks in the Peninsula recently — are in the Western and Eastern Cape.

According to informa-

tion obtained from the "key suspect" — the only arrest to emerge so far from the "treasure trove of intelligence" captured in Gaborone — these groups were being controlled by the ANC in Maseru, the police spokesman said.

The ANC members in Lesotho took their orders from Gaborone which, in turn, took its instructions from the ANC offices in Lusaka. Police believe that suicide squads operating in the Transvaal are controlled by ANC offices in Gaborone.

During the raid on Gaborone, in which 12 people died in attacks on 10 targets, Defence Force and security police commandos seized a number of telephone accounts and ANC membership receipt books, as well as a data-laden computer.

26/6/85
Security
police
raid UDF
Post
offices

JOHANNESBURG — The Port Elizabeth offices of the United Democratic Front were raided by security police yesterday, a spokesman for the organisation said. "The raid took place at about 11am. It was conducted by about 15 policemen and lasted about an hour. The police took away a single document."

The UDF's acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, has made an emergency visit to the Eastern Cape after accusations by a member of the Azanian People's Organisation, the Rev Ebenezer Mqina, that the UDF was involved in a grenade attack on his house.

Mr Morobe said the UDF took a serious view of Azapo's accusation.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lt-Col Gerrie van Rooyen, today confirmed the raid.

— Sapa

11/6/81 77/6/81
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Police investigate Beyers Naude's statement to SACC

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police confirmed today they were investigating a statement on civil disobedience made by Dr Beyers Naude at a national conference of the South African Council of Churches.

Dr Naude told the conference on Tuesday: "The hope that we (the SACC) express, that the church's non-violent stand may achieve its goal, can only be sustained if the Christian community relating to the SACC initiates and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions, including a well-planned action of civil disobedience."

Dr Naude has just returned from a trip to Europe and the United States.



Dr Beyers Naude

A police spokesman said the matter was being investigated to determine whether the statement constituted a criminal act.



Mr FRITS VAN EXTER, a senior Dutch journalist, checks what is missing from his suitcase after his Port Elizabeth hotel room was ransacked last night.

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E Post
27/6/85

Visiting editor's luggage ransacked

Post Reporter

A DUTCH journalist, who was questioned by the security police in Oudtshoorn on Tuesday, had his hotel room in Port Elizabeth ransacked last night.

Mr Frits van Exter, African affairs editor of Trouw, who came to South Africa two weeks ago at the suggestion of the South African Embassy in Holland, said his camera equipment, a micro-transmitter, tape recorder, notebooks and folders of newspaper clippings had been stolen.

This morning detectives removed items from Mr Van Exter's room for fingerprinting.

Mr Van Exter said he left his room at the Edward Hotel about 7pm and spent the evening with Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer.

When he returned at 11.30pm he noticed a bag was missing. On further

● Turn to Page 3

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E Post
27/6/85

Visiting journalist's luggage ransacked in PE hotel room

● From Page 1

investigation he found other items missing, too.

"The notes were especially important as they contained all the information I had gathered during my stay here.

"While in Cape Town I interviewed members of all three parliamentary chambers and I also spoke to people in Oudtshoorn and Windhoek.

"They also took a collection of Press clippings from this country. The only clippings they left were about Chief Gatsiwe Buthelezi," he said.

He is on his way to attend the Inkatha conference later this week.

Mr. Van Exter said there was no sign of a forced entry and he was

told by a night porter that his room key had not been removed from the reception desk.

"I don't know if these incidents are meant to discourage me but I am curious why the burglars should have taken my notes and clippings."

Mr Van Exter is in PE to speak to Mrs Blackburn and "whoever else is available to speak to me on what has happened here since the Langa shootings".

He also plans to meet policymakers in Government departments.

Mr Van Exter said that on a previous occasion he was denied a visa to visit this country but after discussions with the South African Embassy in Holland he had been granted one for this trip.

Le Grange reacts to ANC's charges

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed today that he was aware of allegations that Government agents provocateur were responsible for this week's grenade explosions which claimed seven lives.

In an interview, Mr le Grange also made a thinly veiled warning in response to the announcement by the African National Congress that it would now go for "soft" as well as "hard" targets.

Mr le Grange said he had been told of allega-

tions that the authorities had been involved in the grenade explosions which killed members of the Congress of South African Students, but until he had full details he had no comment to make.

A police spokesman has dismissed the claims as "total nonsense".

Mr le Grange was asked for his comments on claims by the ANC that the police were responsible for the explosions on the East Rand.

In a statement from Lusaka the ANC alleged that police posing as guerrillas gave grenades to inexperienced activists and deliberately instructed them incorrectly, causing the weapons to explode in their hands.

The South African Council of Churches endorsed this view and has sent a telex to President P W Botha alleging that reports that the violence was perpetrated from the side of the authorities had to be taken seriously.

The Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, has claimed that he was tipped off that his home would be attacked "by police" before the attack took place on Wednesday.

He suggested on a BBC radio programme that the police might have been responsible for petrol-bomb attacks on his home.

Friend's warning

"It is not very easy to disbelieve that it is the police," he told Carole West of the BBC in a telephone interview. He said a friend told him the police had said they would come again and set his home on fire.

Asked what evidence his friend had for saying that the police were responsible, he replied: "I'm not aware of this, but I'm not the first person to have been petrol-bombed."

Referring to the statement by the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, that the banned organisation is to step up its offensive and would even go for soft targets such as shopping areas, Mr le Grange said: "This is nothing new but it is very important that the public is made aware of the ANC's policies."

Asked whether the police were taking further steps as a result of the statement, Mr le Grange said that, for obvious reasons, he could not give details of police actions but he gave an assurance that the police were giving the issue proper attention.

Asked whether the Government could consider further raids similar to the attack on ANC bases in Gaborone earlier this month, Mr le Grange said: "I wouldn't like to comment on that except to say that our policy is clear and it is well-known to our neighbours."

He said the public should continue to inform the police of anything suspicious to counter ANC attacks.

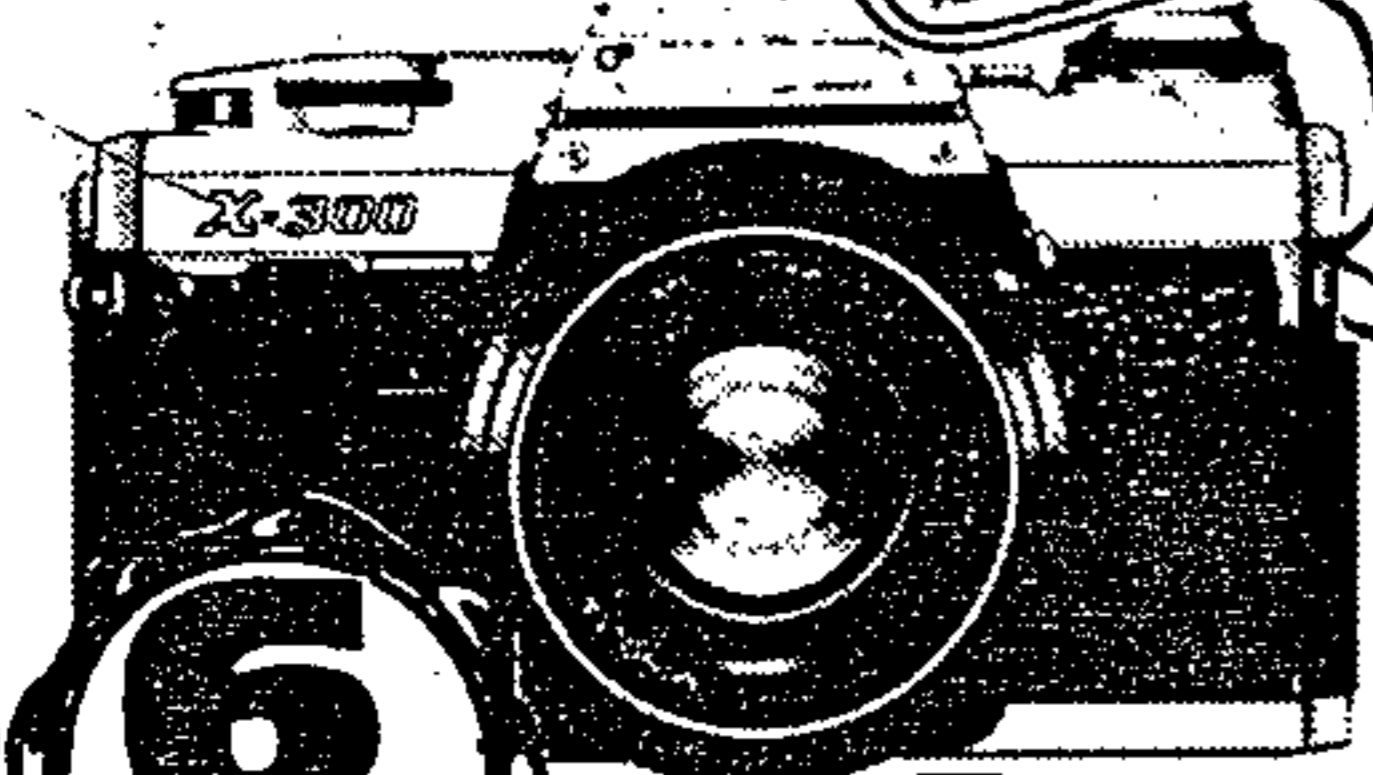
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W/E ARGUS

29/6/85 327

Meetings ban on 64 black groups

PRETORIA. — The Government has imposed a ban on meetings by 64 black organisations in 30 magisterial districts and has also banned all meetings in these areas urging work stayaways.

The ban, effective until the end of the year, is an extension of a three-month ban imposed on 29 organisations in 18 districts, which expires tomorrow.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the ban, under the Internal Security Act, in a Government Gazette.

Boycott actions

In March, Mr le Grange forbade all unauthorised gatherings by 29 organisations, including the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Students, if the meetings encouraged boycott actions.

Now 35 other organisations, including the Azanian People's Organisation, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Release Mandela Committee, have been added.

The ban will be effective until December 31. Seven of the 12 new districts are in the Free State. — Sapa.

Renewal
of ban
mockery
of law

Weekend Post Reporter

THE extension of the three-month-old ban on boycott meetings made a total mockery of South Africa's legal system, Mr Derrick Swarts, regional general secretary of the United Democratic Front, said in a statement yesterday.

He said it completely belied the Government's claim that it ruled the country democratically.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday announced in the Government Gazette that the ban, imposed under the Internal Security Act, had been extended until the end of the year. It would apply to 64 organisations in 18 magisterial districts.

Mr Swarts said the extension was a clear testimony that our country is gripped in a deepening political and ideological crisis from which the ruling class cannot escape.

"UDF condemns this arbitrary act in the strongest of terms and views it as a conscious attempt to perpetually silence the cry for democracy and justice."

He said that for as long as basic human rights were denied to the vast majority of South Africans the spiral of violence would continue to shape the face of the country.

"We believe that order can only be restored if organisations are freely allowed to operate among the masses.

"Banning meetings of democratic organisations clearly convinces even the most naïve that the state is not sincere in its so-called endeavours to bring about real change," Mr Swarts said.

By PAI SIDLEY

THE expected crackdown on foreign news coverage of South Africa appears to have begun with the deportation this week of a Newsweek reporter, Ray Wilkinson.

The announcement of the deportation followed closely on a speech made by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Nel in which he said "it is time the government reconsiders whether its hospitality should still be extended to people who share in the organised lying".

He told the Free State congress of

Foreign newsmen: Crackdown begins

the National Party: "One is often shocked at what you read in the papers abroad...there are people in South Africa who have work permits and who often send out untruths, half truths, selective reporting, and create a false and twisted perception of South Africa."

Increasingly, foreign news media are reporting difficulties in obtaining visas for journalists and TV crews to work in South Africa.

During the recent visit of three EEC Foreign Ministers to South Africa, the Dutch correspondents reported that certain applicants who wanted to report on the visit were not granted visas. One radio station was asked to sign a declaration that it would no longer assist Radio Freedom. It did not sign.

The many journalists who came to report on the visit had their visas strictly limited to the time of the stay

of the ministers — three days — which meant they could do no other work for news organisations once in South Africa.

Some correspondents report their rooms broken into and material stolen. Others who have been in South Africa report fears that their multiple entry visas may be severely limited.

Journalists and photographers have reported increasing incidents of being

forced out of areas by police and one photographer claims he was asked by police to sign a declaration that he would not visit a black area without a permit.

With the deportation of Newsweek's reporter, because his newspaper printed news in a way of which the South African government disapproved, it signals an unmistakable warning to other foreign correspondents that if they do not write in a way acceptable to the government, they can expect similar treatment.

Funeral curbs extended

DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Restrictions on all funerals of blacks in the East London magisterial district have been revised and extended as from yesterday until October 25.

27/09/85
In terms of an order signed by an East London magistrate, Mr. Sarel Nel, the four previous conditions imposed on all funerals of blacks in the district were withdrawn and substituted by nine conditions.

The new conditions are:

- Funerals and memorial services may take place only on weekdays;
- The services may take place only within a building;
- Where a funeral service does not take place near a cemetery, those attending the funeral may proceed to the cemetery by motor vehicle only;
- No more than 100 people may be present at the interment;
- Only ordained minis-

ters of religious denominations may officiate at funeral services, provided that during the services no form of state or policy of any government or boycott action may be propagated or discussed;

- No flags, banners, posters, pamphlets or stickers may be displayed or distributed during any funeral or memorial service;
- No public address system may be used at any funerals or memorial services;
- Funerals of more than one person are prohibited;
- The body of the deceased may be conveyed only by means of a motor vehicle.

In the order, Mr Nel said he had reason to believe that public peace would be seriously endangered by gatherings in the form of funerals.

The magisterial decree was issued in terms of section 46 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

Walkout disrupts meeting

EAST LONDON — More than half the people at a mass meeting in the East London City Hall yesterday walked out when a demand to sing "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" was rejected soon after the start of the meeting.

The meeting, called by the council to discuss black grievances which have led to the unrest and the consumer boycott, erupted when a speaker from the floor questioned the right of the council to call the meeting.

The speaker said that when black organisations attempted to call meetings to discuss their grievances, the meetings were

either banned or the leaders detained.

He demanded to know why so many blacks had responded to the council's meeting, which he said was an attempt to "localise a national struggle for liberation".

The speaker, raising his fist, shouted that the struggle would continue.

At this point, more than half the audience of about 400 began streaming out of the hall.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Donald Card, decided to continue with the meeting when it became apparent that about 200

people were staying.

Six hours later the meeting was concluded with a unanimous resolution that a follow-up meeting be held within not less than four weeks.

Another 11 unanimous resolutions were also passed. Among them were resolutions that:

- A demand be made of the East London council, the provincial council and the Government that apartheid be scrapped immediately and a new constitution formulated.

- At any future Duncan Village elections, the "younger generation" be given a chance to air its

views.

- The East London council take control of all areas, black, white, coloured and Indian, in the area.

- A delegation of eight be appointed to discuss with Transkei and Ciskei the issue of the residential status of former Robben Island prisoners.

- The city council request that the South African Defence Force be removed from Duncan Village and that all detained students be released.

- The city council address itself to the problem of young children being "chased and harassed by police". — Sapa.

Banners and T-shirts confiscated

Police prohibit

peace fun run

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There was chaos at Johannesburg's Zoo Lake yesterday when hundreds of joggers arrived to participate in Run For Peace to find Westwold Drive lined by riot squad vehicles and police and no discernible starting point for the fun run.

A police spokesman said today that permission for the run to be held was withdrawn by the Johannesburg Municipality and the Johannesburg Traffic Department.

"In view of the political nature of the placards lining the route, police asked the crowd to disperse, which they did.

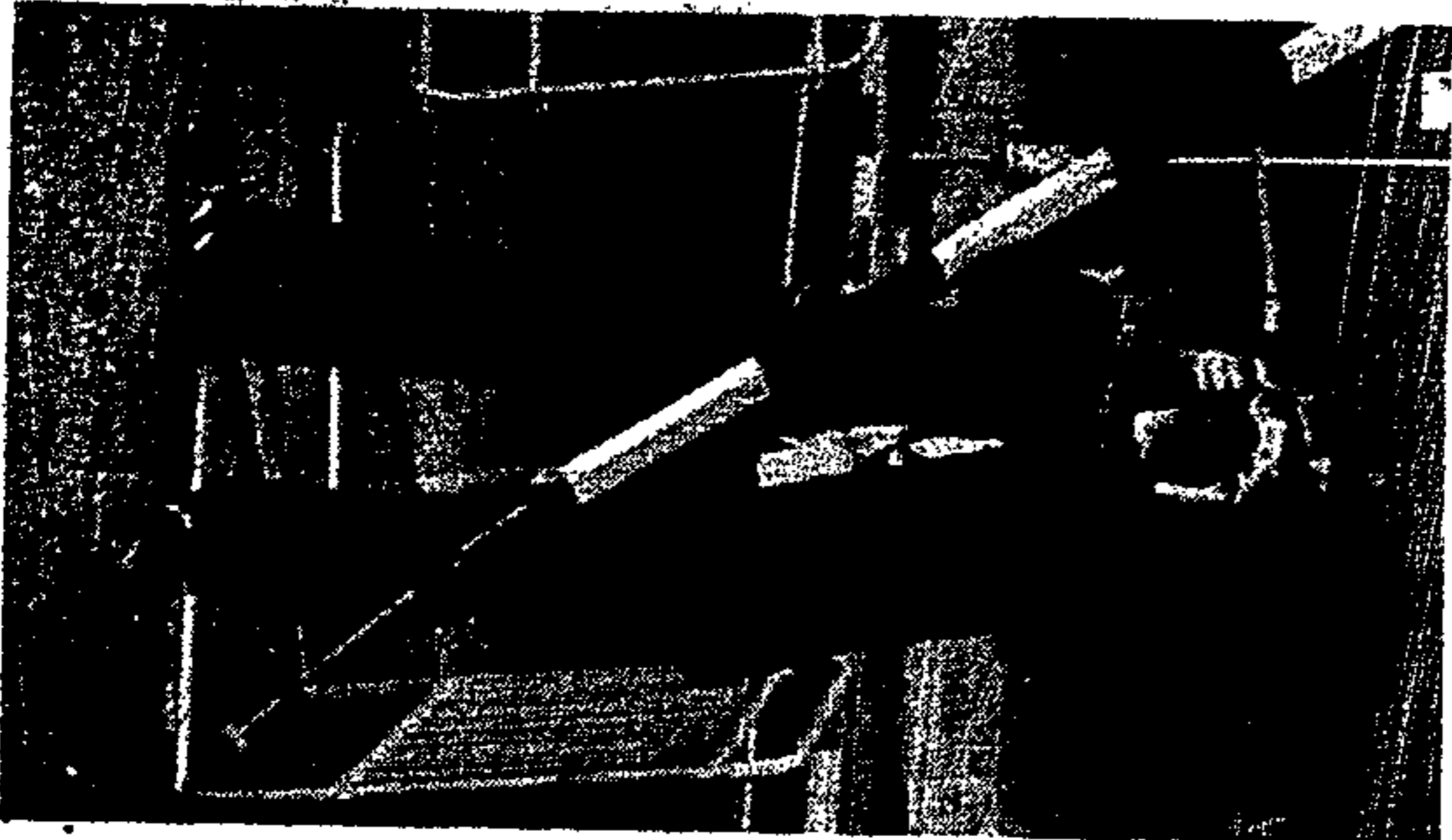
"The police decided not to take action when most of the people dispersed by jogging along the route. Nobody was arrested," he said.

ORDERED TO DISPERSE

Many joggers had bought their badges and paid their entry fees yesterday when a lawyer in the crowd announced to the police that the run had been cancelled. However, organisers were encouraging people to run anyway, saying they could not be stopped if they ran in their personal capacities.

The dilemma was solved when a police officer using a megaphone ordered people to disperse. A group of runners set off down Westwold Drive and about 250 people followed suit.

Police confiscated T-shirts with



A police photographer took pictures of runners and spectators who arrived to "Run for Peace" yesterday.



Playwright and actor Neil McCarthy (left) was one of many who ran an unofficial "Run for Peace" at Zoo Lake yesterday.

● Pictures by Michele Witthaus.

"Stop Apartheid" printed on them, badges and money from the organising table.

One of the organisers said the police had started warning them earlier in the week not to continue with the run or "there will be trouble". This was after they had met Parks and Traffic officials to organise the route, he said.

The reason for the confusion at the start of the race was that the banners signalling the starting point and route-markers were confiscated after being put up, he said.

Most of the runners went around the

lake and ended at the Westwold Drive parking area, to loud cheers and clapping from spectators.

They were photographed during the run by police photographers.

Many well-known personalities, from actors to athletes, arrived in their jogging gear, including Mark Platjes and Bruce Fordyce, who ran the course, and Adrian Steed, who did not.

After the final stragglers had returned, one of the organisers announced that running for peace would continue unofficially every Sunday and invited people to come along next Sunday at 5 pm.

Unrest: PFP urges standing judicial probe

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

The Progressive Federal Party has called for the appointment of a permanent judicial commission to examine all complaints about police and army actions in the black townships.

After a meeting of the party's federal council in Johannesburg yesterday, the PFP also called for the immediate appointment of special judicial commissions to investigate recent incidents at Mamelodi and Queenstown.

"The federal council is convinced that the nature of the emergency regulations and the manner in which they have been applied have not restored law and order to the Republic, but in fact have radicalised the communities involved and have further seriously polarised South African society," the party said in a statement.

It called on the Government to lift the state of emergency, release all detainees and to address the underlying causes of the unrest urgently.

"The federal council is convinced that further disastrous confrontation between police and army with the residents in the townships can be avoided only if the army is withdrawn and police presence confined to normal policing duties in the townships," the statement said.

"Their presence at funerals and in school grounds should be reduced to a minimum.

"Furthermore, it is vital that a clear distinction must be drawn between peaceful protest meetings and those held with a criminal intent. The regulations and Proclamation 705 which prohibit lawful gatherings must, therefore, be withdrawn because they have destroyed freedom of association."

The federal council also took strong exception to what it said was the hostile behaviour of the police towards the PFP, particularly in the Western and Eastern Cape, and the "defamatory accusations" made by police spokesmen against the party's public representatives.

Banned congresses moved to Durban

STA 2/12/84
Education Reporter

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African Student Press Union (Saspu) will hold their annual congresses at the University of Natal in Durban from tomorrow.

Both congresses were to have been held at the University of Cape Town this week, but on Friday they were banned in terms of emergency regulations. Nusas and Saspu were also prohibited from holding any other meeting in any part of the Western Cape before December 14.

The president of Nusas, Mr Brendan Barry, said he expected about 250 students to attend the Nusas congress in Durban.

Mr Barry said the Durban Nusas congress would discuss the same subjects planned for the Cape Town venue. These included the Convention Alliance, the state of emergency, and the consumer boycotts.

Teargas used by police after Boesak service

CAPE TOWN — Police last night fired teargas into the grounds of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk in Belville South and arrested a 16-year-old youth after a prayer service for detainees which was addressed by Dr Allan Boesak.

Minutes after the teargas was fired, a policeman who was with troops on a Casspir allegedly scattered stones in the road outside the church and, later, claimed the stones had been thrown at the Casspir.

Dr Boesak said later that "the police behaved like pigs. They have no respect for the church, they have no respect for God".

At the Wembley Roadhouse in Athlone last night, people were reported to have been sjambokked and the area was blanketed in teargas after police moved through the streets allegedly ripping candles from the hands of residents who were holding a candle-light vigil for detainees.

Security forces in an army Hippo allegedly fired teargas into a crowd of about 50 people after the Hippo was trapped by about 40 hooting cars.

As the Hippo tried to move out, stones and bottles were hurled at it.

Police reinforcements in a Casspir moved in and at least 20 teargas canisters were allegedly fired into fleeing crowds and at people waiting for service at the roadhouse.

By 11 pm the area was blanketed in teargas and unconfirmed reports were received that one person had been shot and wounded and taken to a private doctor.

A white student who was walking down Belgravia Road, Athlone, with a candle in his hand, was allegedly sjambokked. It is believed that at least two whites, who said they were there to "show solidarity", were also sjambokked. — Sapa.

5/12/65

10 arrested during vigil

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police and troops arrested 10 people — including a 15-year-old girl — during a candlelight vigil in Wynberg last night.

Police and troops arrived in several vehicles soon after 8 pm when several hundred men, women and children lined Park Road outside the Luxurama Theatre bearing candles.

Candlelight vigils are being held every Wednesday in an increasing number of peninsula residential areas.

While soldiers armed with rifles lined the opposite side of the road, police with sjamboks barred the entrance to the cinema, preventing about 50

people still viewing a children's art exhibition from leaving.

Other police ordered those standing outside to disperse and put out their candles. They then arrested several people.

At least eight sjambok-wielding policemen were seen to charge a group of people who had moved down the road. It is not known whether there were any injuries.

A police spokesman said the group outside the Luxurama Theatre were told by police they were attending an illegal gathering. When they failed to leave, 10 people — six males and four females — were arrested under emergency regulations.

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Police film Zoo Lake runners

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A fun run in protest against apartheid was filmed and followed by plain-clothed policemen yesterday afternoon.

The run had been planned the previous Sunday after police prohibited a Peace Run at Zoo Lake. After the prohibition a number of people ran privately and a member of the crowd had suggested the run be made a regular Sunday event.

One of the runners, Ms L. Anderson, said the police did not try to stop the runners yesterday.

"But they made it difficult by driving right next to people with a movie camera."

Ms. Glenda Webster said she had not taken part in the run but was at Zoo Lake to watch the runners. "The police asked us for our names, and when we asked them why, they said the run was prohibited."

A police spokesman said a group of about 25 runners had been photographed by the police and the matter was being investigated.

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Police warning on candlelight protests

CAPE TOWN. — The "candlelight protests" held in large areas of the Peninsula were not innocent but deliberate tactics aimed at stirring people's emotions which led to violence, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, said yesterday.

In a Press statement, Brigadier Swart said on the past few Wednesday nights "certain organisations" had held so-called candlelight protests in different coloured townships in the Peninsula.

"The image that is presented is that the innocent lighting of candles serves as a gesture of sympathy with detainees being held under the emergency regu-

lations," the statement said.

"In truth, it is a planned tactic aimed at stirring the emotions of members of the public which in turn leads to violence."

While burning of the candles in itself was of no importance in terms of security, it was a shield used to entice large numbers of people to form illegal gatherings and in so doing create conflict with the authorities, he said.

"I would like to appeal to the members of the public concerned not to allow themselves to be used in this way.

"The South African Police are compelled to act against illegal gatherings and I must consequently issue a clear warning that they will not be allowed," he said. — Sapa.

A soldier who beat up three reporters and a photographer in Soweto was yesterday given a suspended sentence by a Soweto magistrate who said he "would not give a sentence which would necessarily suit the outside world".

The magistrate, Mr D Breedt, sentenced Sergeant Riaan du Plessis (29), of Doornkop Military Base, to a fine of R100 (or 90 days), suspended for three years on condition that he is not found guilty of a similar offence.

Sergeant du Plessis and Corporal Petrus Johannes de Wit (26) had earlier pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and to the alternative charge of common assault. Corporal de Wit was acquitted.

In an affidavit to the

Assault: sentence suspended

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court. Sergeant du Plessis admitted that he slapped Sowetan reporters Mr Len Maseko, Mr Nkopane Makobane, Mr Ali Mphaki and photographer Mr Robert Magwaza.

He also said he made them lie down in the Buffel troop carrier when he took them to Moroka police station.

Mr Makobane said he had a swollen left eye, a cut lip, his ear had an incessant buzz and his hearing was partially impaired as a result of the assault.

Mr Mphaki said Sergeant du Plessis had asked him to pick up a stone. When he bent to pick it up, he was kicked in the face.

Editor points out pitfalls in Press curbs

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PORT ELIZABETH - The editor of the *Eastern Province Herald*, Mr J C Viviers, said in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday that Section 27(b) of the Police Act, under which he is charged, was a Draconian measure which placed stringent constraints on newspapers reporting matters involving police action.

Mr Viviers, who is charged with a reporter, Miss Juliette Saunders, was the first defence witness after the State closed its case.

They are alleged to have published statements about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing them to be true.

Mr Viviers said that during times of unrest, many reports had been written about police activity. He had taken steps - guidelines were issued and updated from time to time - to ensure that staff at the *Herald* was familiar with the provisions of Section 27(b) and the problems it posed when it came to reporting on police action.

SEVERAL REFERENCES

The most important of these was that allegations against the police had to be put to the force specifically for comment and fully reported.

Mr Viviers said he had made reference several times to an agreement between the Newspaper Press Union and the police which stipulated there would be no prosecution if police comment was included in a report.

He said the news staff depended entirely on the police Directorate of Public Relations for comment.

There had been instances, he said, when information received from the police was incorrect.

Mr Viviers, in describing the delegation of duties from editorial management, said he had total trust in the reporters in the Grahamstown office - Miss Jennifer Hyman, who paid an admission-of-guilt fine, and Miss Saunders.

He had known a report on unrest was due from Grahamstown one night, but had not seen it until it had been published, nor did he expect it needed any special attention because unrest in the Eastern Cape was reported as a matter of course.

LAW AND ORDER

All steps possible were taken to ensure that the disputed report was accurate, he said.

Replying to questions by Mr H van der Walt, for the State, about prominence given to stories dealing with allegations, he said the Press had a duty as a watchdog to see that justice was done in the maintenance of law and order, but conceded that there was often overreaction regarding police actions.

The disputed statements published included:

- Eyewitnesses alleged that police used sjamboks on teenagers at a funeral scene.
- According to an eyewitness the crowd had just reached the turn-off to the cemetery when a police sneeze machine was used at the tailend of the procession.
- Within minutes, reporters saw police vehicles move down from the ridge and from different directions, tearsmoke was fired at the crowd.

The hearing continues.

No grounds to ³²⁷
doubt report
says Editor

PORT ELIZABETH —
The Editor of the *Eastern Province Herald* told a magistrate here yesterday that if he had not had reasonable grounds to believe that a report published following a funeral in Grahamstown last year was true, the police would have been approached for comment a second time.

Mr J.V. Viviers was being cross-examined in the trial against him and reporter Miss Juliette Saunders, who have been charged under section 27(b) of the Police Act for allegedly publishing statements about police action without having reasonable grounds for believing the information to be true.

Mr Viviers denied that the report was written in a way as to imply that the police had acted without provocation. Although the report did not state reasons for the police action it also did not state that the police had acted unreasonably.

The report, he said, had to be seen in the context of the unrest situation and had been written in the context of events that day. The hearing continues. — Sapa.

4 held as police charge candlelit procession

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CAPE TOWN — Police charged a candlelight procession on the Sea Point beach front in Cape Town last night, arresting at least four people, including a journalist and a national serviceman.

In nearby Athlone police opened fire with shotguns at 11.15 pm after a huge barricade was erected and set on fire and after stones had been flung at police vehicles 25 minutes earlier.

About 150 people had gathered on the lawn in front of the SABC studios at 9.30 pm. They were joined by a group of about 60 from the Buitenkant Street Methodist Church.

The marchers, all holding candles, were singing and chanting slogans. Police told them they were part of an illegal gathering and gave the group five minutes to disperse.

At 9.40 pm as the crowd was dispersing about 20 policemen began arresting people, who were fleeing in all directions.

Police maintained a heavy presence in Athlone and at 9.30 pm they closed down a road after a crowd of about 150 had gathered.

Around 10.15 pm police appeared to withdraw from the area and shortly after crowds began gathering in another area in Athlone.

Police arrived shortly after and three shots were fired. It is not known whether anyone was injured.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said four people, three whites and an Indian, had been detained during a candlelight march in Sea Point. — Sapa.

Former Dean approached us, claim police

By Chris Steyn

The former Dean of St Mary's Anglican Cathedral, the Very Rev Merwyn Castle, approached the Security Police after he was caught performing an indecent act, a police spokesman said yesterday.

He said: "Mr Castle intimated that he would like to meet a member of the Security Branch and was consequently seen by such a member."

The police were responding to inquiries made by *The Star* after claims by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that the Security Police had offered to drop a sex charge against Mr Castle in an attempt to persuade him to co-operate with the police.

'NO OFFER WAS MADE'

The spokesman said: "No offer was made to Mr Castle and he was not asked to sign a document of co-operation with the police."

Mr Castle said yesterday it was "absolutely not true at all" that he had asked to meet a security policeman.

He had said previously that he had been approached to become an informer.

Mr Castle said: "A Lieutenant Davids saw me and said he had a bit of influence and he would hush up the case against me if I would sign a document stating that I would participate in the policy of change, which to me means becoming an informer."

'I WAS MERELY A SCAPEGOAT'

"I believe it was a politically motivated thing to embarrass the Church and Bishop Desmond Tutu. I was merely a scapegoat."

Mr Castle was later found guilty of a charge of performing an unnatural sex act and was fined R600 (or three months).

The police spokesman also said that a black man caught with Mr Castle was still being sought by police. "He was not held, but will be charged when found," he said.

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Teenage victims of violence buried

Two teenagers were buried in the little Parys township of Tumahole at the weekend, bringing to seven the number of victims of political violence now buried in the local graveyard.

The latest victims were Lefu Rasego (19), a student and youth leader who was beaten and hacked to death by conservative township vigilantes, and Daniel Apa Mtholo (17), a mentally handicapped boy who was allegedly shot when he panicked and ran during street clashes between police and youths.

At the time of the deaths, police in Parys said they had no record of them.

The funeral service in the community hall was

attended by about 2 000 people. The burial proceeded without conflict between the singing funeral throng and police in riot buses and an armoured vehicle."

Speakers bitterly attacked the notorious "A-Team" — the vigilantes responsible for Mr Rasego's death.

Many mourners wore T-shirts bearing the picture of Johannes Ngalo, who was taken into police custody and died in the cells on July 14 last year — the day that Tumahole rent protests erupted into violence.

Residents regard him as the township's first political victim, although police have denied responsibility for his death. No inquest has yet been held.

Journalist says he was hit by police pellets

Township ban on TV men

CAPE TOWN — Three television newsmen who went into Nyanga yesterday to film a meeting at the stadium there have been barred from entering Guguletu, Nyanga, Crossroads and KTC for two months.

The presence in these areas of Mr Chris Everson, Mr John Rubythson and Mr Ken Geraghty, of CBS News, was "considered to be undesirable with a view to the maintenance of public order and security", the orders said.

They orders were made in terms of powers vested in the police by Section 9 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidated Act of 1945.

Mr Everson said security forces had seen them on the way to and at the stadium before they began filming. They had tried to hide in the toilets, but were found.

"We agreed to go to Manenberg Police Station to telephone the liaison officer. We were not allowed to telephone, and remained there for three hours until discharged with the orders."

Mr Everson said their car had been searched and blank video tapes and pre-recorded audio tapes were confiscated briefly.

The three were uncertain whether they had been under arrest, but said they had not been free to leave until issued with the orders.

In Johannesburg yesterday, a freelance TV journalist, Mr Brian Tilley, said he had been hit in the leg by a police shotgun pellet at a funeral in Mamelodi on Saturday.

Earlier Press reports said Mr Tilley had been injured when an angry crowd began stoning the policeman who tried to arrest him.

Speaking from hospital, Mr Tilley said X-rays showed a compound fracture and two fragments of shotgun pellet in his lower leg.

A police spokesman in Pretoria, asked for comment, requested a telex copy of the Sapa report and said police would examine it before commenting.

A colleague of Mr Tilley's told Sapa they had been filming the funeral of two victims of the November 21 shootings for a number of hours.

He said Mr Tilley — who was working for a Dutch television station — and his crew had followed the funeral procession in a car as mourners left Mamelodi Stadium.

Mr Tilley then got out of the car, close to a number of other TV crews, to start filming.

SWITCHED ON TV CAMERA

A police Casspir was parked nearby and a policeman grabbed Mr Tilley, drew his firearm and said he was arresting him for filming an "unrest situation".

According to the colleague, Mr Tilley protested, saying he was filming a funeral, not an unrest situation and that Mamelodi was not covered by the emergency regulations.

The policeman allegedly replied: "I don't care. You are under arrest."

The policeman started dragging Mr Tilley backwards, the colleague said. When Mr Tilley switched on his camera to start filming, the policeman pointed his firearm at him and made him switch it off.

At that stage, people from the procession began throwing stones at the policeman, the colleague said.

Mr Tilley said he then heard a bang and felt a sharp pain in his leg.

Footage from the other TV crews showed the policeman fleeing as Mr Tilley fell, the colleague claimed.

About the same time the police detained eight other journalists — some allegedly at gunpoint. They were later released and their confiscated films returned.

Mr Tilley denied earlier reports that the SAP "had taken one of the correspondents who had been injured by stonethrowers to hospital".

He said he had been helped to his car by another journalist and taken by a colleague to hospital in Johannesburg. — Sapa.

Situation in unrest areas 'close to normal'

Nel tells BBC of SA emergency

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The Star Bureau
LONDON — The banning of television crews from trouble spots in South Africa in no way implied that cameramen were acting improperly.

But their mere presence had acted as a catalyst for further violence, South Africa's Deputy Information Minister, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday.

In a lengthy interview with Michael Buerk on BBC Television's Newsnight programme, Mr Nel asserted that since the state of emergency had been imposed, unrest in those areas had declined.

"The situation is now very close to normal in the emergency areas. The number of incidents has decreased dramatically in the Western Cape since the emergency was extended to

cover that part of the country," Mr Nel said.

He added: "We have achieved relative stability in the emergency areas."

He said that the violence had not been a "natural uprising" of the black people against apartheid. It had been "instigated violence, instigated by the ANC."

Intimidation

Mr Nel said the Government was saddened by the loss of life. It was a "tragic occurrence".

But, he claimed, intimidation was continuing in some areas and those behind the violence wanted people to die to "give the impression that the country is not under control".

He said the Government was committed to a process of mea-

sured reform that would include universal franchise.

"But the radical elements are becoming desperate. The ANC does not want reform, it wants to stop reform."

Questioned on the possible release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Mr Nel said the Cabinet was united in wanting his release provided he renounced violence.

"To ask a man to renounce violence is to ask him to conform to ordinary civilised norms. That's all we ask of him."

Mr Nel said the imposition of sanctions on South Africa would be "immoral" and would hit the black people hardest.

"It is all very well Bishop Tutu supporting sanctions. He won't lose his job, he'll still be paid if sanctions are imposed."

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Hermanus rock concert prohibited

CAPE TOWN — An eight-band non-racial rock festival planned for December 31 near Hermanus has been prohibited by the local magistrate in terms of the Internal Security Act.

An organiser of the festival, Mr Bruce van der Spuy, said the rock concert — which had been an annual charity event for the past seven years — had been advertised in a local newspaper a few weeks ago.

The festival has been prohibited in terms of section 46, (a) of the Internal Security Act, which outlaws any outdoor gatherings "for a common purpose" of more than two people without magisterial permission.

The order was signed by magistrate Mr J P Fouche, who said last night: "I can't give you any comment, it must go through my head office."

Mr van der Spuy had made a written application to the magistrate after discussion with a police captain. The use of an alternative venue was ruled out.

The concert was to have taken place at the Zilwermyn Farm about 10 km outside Hermanus. The local youth centre would have benefited from the proceeds. — Sapa.

'Media clampdown has worked'

US sees few unrest reports

STAR
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WASHINGTON — Television coverage in the United States of bloody unrest in South Africa has fallen off sharply after Pretoria's ban on cameras in township troublespots.

In two of the most violent months before the ban, August and October, the three American networks broadcast 61 reports from South Africa on their evening newscasts.

In November, the first month of the clampdown on media, the total dropped to 20.

"The vivid television images of protest and violent suppression that many believe helped galvanise American senti-

ment on South Africa have become increasingly scarce," according to a report in *The New York Times* yesterday.

Foreign broadcast journalists say they have had to review their approaches to reporting developments in South Africa.

"The South African Government must be pleased. The intensity of interest is not as great, and they feel somewhat more secure that pictures of overt violence have been wiped from the screen," Mr Michael Gavshon, a CBS producer in Johannesburg, told *The New York Times*.

Said ABC news anchorman Peter Jennings: "Nobody wants to be in the position of saying the ban has worked, but it has."

Many US newsmen report the camera ban has not lessened the violence, pointing to the 101 township deaths in November, compared with a monthly average this year of 69.

An executive at NBC News, Mr John Lane, visited South Africa this month to discuss the restrictions with authorities. One of his purposes was to protest the uneven application of the restrictions.

"Whoever is in charge locally makes up his own laws. Such is chaos," he said.

Television coverage has turned to verbal reports or detailed dispatches from correspondents in South Africa illustrated by file material, hi-tech graphics, or interviews with witnesses.

"I think television is coming to realise slowly that however important the picture, there are lots of things we are learning to do without the visual," said Mr Jennings.

Said NBC anchorman, Mr Tom Brokaw: "I'm not sure if they thought it would dampen the revolution or just improve their image in the outside world. I'm not sure it's done either."

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Soweto curfew hours relaxed for New Year

Curfew regulations in Soweto will be relaxed from 11 pm tonight until 3 am on New Year's Day, Soweto police liaison officer, Major F Zwane, announced.

Major Zwane said, however, roadblocks would stay in place at all entrances to the sprawling township to protect law abiding citizens.

"We are trying our best to make Soweto a safe place to live in," he added.

He said residents should remember the curfew regulations would be enforced as usual from 11 pm on New Year's Day.

The curfew was imposed in August this year.