

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1987

July — ~~AUGUST~~ OCT.

Oudsthoorn man, 6 others detained

By South Reporter

AN OUDTSHOORN man found in possession of Afrikaans copies of the Freedom Charter was among seven people detained this week.

Mr Hilton McDillon, a member of the Bridgeton Youth Congress, was detained under section 3 of the Emergency Regulations last Friday at a roadblock in Knysna.

Police are refusing to confirm any detentions under the Emergency Regulations.

McDillon's attorney said he intended filing an urgent application for his release.

Others detained this week, including a Belhar grandmother and a 16-year-old Bonteheuwel youth, are being held in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act. This provides for indefinite detention for interrogation.

Mrs Rugaya Khan, who had her 61st birthday in detention this week, was detained early on Saturday with two of her daughters, Farieda, 26, and Gadija, 32.

Two of her grandchildren, Timol, 2, (Farieda's son) and his cousin Rugaya Khan, 8, accompanied the women. According to family members the children were taken home about nine hours later.

Minutes after he was released from detention and into his mother's custody, a Bonteheuwel youth, Christopher Rutledge, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He and two others had been detained on June 19 and charged with arson.

Rutledge was redetained in the corridors of the Bishop Lavis Magistrates Court.

Former Robben Island prisoner Mr Trevor Wentzel, of Ravensmead, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on Saturday as was Lotus River Senior Secondary School teacher, Mr Leon Scot.

2-1/1/87 (327) Smith

By SEFAKO NYA

The SAB also agreed to take all the 3 200 workers who went on a solidarity strike at 12 depots nationwide — and to withdraw interdicts barring workers from the plant “save for the effect of their duties pursuant to the terms of employment”.

According to Fawu, the S agreed that only one of the production lines would operate on a continuous shift system. It would be manned by workers who were employed about two years ago specifically for a continuous shift and are presently on probation with the company.

The shift will not affect the 10,000 workers who had signed an agreement for a 40-hour five-day week.

The beer supply in the rest of the country had almost dwindled. A town, "happy hour" discounts were cancelled. Meanwhile, bars were forced to charge R1,50 which normally sold at 80c and would sell only to regular customers.

No union r for Charter

The major debate on the political policy was whether workers' charter, a work programme or the Freedom. The union's general secretary, Crompton, said the issue referred to its 30 000 members. "The union," said Crompton, "supported the call for a central international diplomatic

to 301 government employees had
trained in terms of security and
mcy laws, according to figures is-
partment this week.
219 were Department of Educa-
Training employees.

3-9/7/85

A total of 241 children aged 17 or under were being held in detention in South Africa on June 10 1987, according to the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok. He said 190 of these children were 15 or under and 51 were aged 16 or 17. These children were, according to Vlok, being held on criminal charges, but he did not say how many were not being held on criminal charges. His figures do not include children held in the "independent homelands".

Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha told parliament that 238 foreign newsmen were refused new or renewed visas between July 1 1986 and May 31 1987.

A total of 218 prisoners died in South African jails between July 1 1985 and June 30 1986, the Department of Justice said in its annual report to parliament. Of those who died 24 were not sentenced. Fifty-nine prisoners died of "unnatural causes" including 24 who committed suicide. Four of the 24 were unsentenced prisoners. There were 24 336 awaiting trial.

There were 24 336 awaiting-trial prisoners on June 30 last year — nearly one quarter of the total number of prisoners. A total of 34 008 prisoners were serving terms of between two and five years and 18 924 had been sentenced to between five and 10 years. According to the report 199 people were on death row on June 30 1986 and 246 cases of the death sentence were dealt with in the year under review.

The Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, said in parliament there was a daily average of 118 493 prisoners in South African jails during April 1987.

One person was convicted for contravening the Group Areas Act from January 1 to May 27 this year, said Coetsee. According to the Director of Local Government, LG Kok, the government is working on 40 cases with regard to notices issued in terms of the Group Areas Act. These cases applied to section 41 of the Group Areas Act which allows the minister "the right to the property concerned".

A Markinor Consumer Pulse report found that 307 000 white metropolitan adults living in South Africa are potential emigrants. It said 22 percent of the white English sector and five percent of the white Afrikaans group considered leaving. Twenty-six percent were adults with post-matric qualifications, 14 percent with Std 9 or 10 and three percent with Std 8 or less.

Eight hundred people were killed in mine accidents in 1986 — 94 more than last year, according to the 1986 annual report of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs. There were a total of 12 709 accidents reported, said the department's director-general, Dr Louw Alberts. In 1985 706 deaths and 14 820 accidents were reported.

ZOLI MALINDI, 64, former Western Cape United Democratic Front president, was detained under the Emergency regulations six months.

He was involved with the revival of community organisation in the Western Cape in the late Seventies and played a central role in the formation of the UDF in 1983. In March 1985 he was elected UDF Western Cape president and served on the national executive. After six months in hiding Malindi was detained when he returned home to collect medicine for his diabetic condition. His wife, Laila Bongiswa, lost a baby while she and her husband were in detention in 1960.

Banned for distribution and importation:
 Isizwe/The Nation Vol 1 No 4 March 1987 (UDF, Cape Town);
 New Era Vol 2 No 1, April 1987 (Grassroots Publications, Cape
 Town); Cosawr Committee on South African War Resistance
 (Cosawr (UK) London); Southern Africa Report: Vol 2, No 5 April
 1987 (Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, To-
 ronto); Moto No 54 (Mambo Press, Zimbabwe); Care Newsletter No
 81 December/January/February 1987 (Care Newsletters, Australia);
 Non-Stop News, April 1987 (BM City AA, London); Revolution in
 El Salvador: From Co-ordination to Unity (Popular Press); Impro-
 vised Munitions Black Book, Vol 1 (Desert Publications, Cornville,
 Arizona); News 4/87 (International Friendship League of the GRR,
 Berlin); International No 9 March/April 1987 (International, Lon-
 don); Socialism from Below (David McNally); Christina's Extacy
 (Blakely St James); The Night Church (Whitley Stieber); Frank: No
 134 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Edms) Bpk, Johannesburg); Belmor Sta-
 tionary: two diary photos of girls, No 11 and 12 (not stated); Two
 films - Kidnapped and City of Night.

A publications committee has ruled that two publications — A Difficult Road: The Transition to Socialism in Mozambique (Monthly Review Press, New York) and New Perspectives: 2/87 Journal of the World Peace Council (Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki, Finland) are not undesirable subject to the conditions they are confined to legal and university libraries.

Banned for possession: ANC 75 Jaar Januari 1987 (not stated); Cosatu Workers Diary 1987 (Ravan Press Pty Ltd, Bramfontein); Zimbabwe News Vol 18 No 1 January 1987 (Jongwe Printing and Publishing Co, Harare); The Vietnamese Revolution (Le Duarn); South West Africa National Union Swannu Ideology and Policy, Working the Unconditional Independence of Namibia (Swannu); Azania News Vol 22 No 6 1986 (Central Committee of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania); Socialist Newsletter No 44 February 1987 and No 45 March 1987 (Socialist News, London); Fourth Internationalist No 43, Oct-Nov 1986 (Socialist Labour Group, London); Home Grown Vol 1 No 1 (Alchemy Publications, London); Workers Press Saturday March 14 1987 (Extrasearch Ltd, London); City Limits Magazine, Jan 8-15 1987 (City Limit Subs, London).

Unbanned: South Africa Stands Up (Wilfred Burchett).

Unbanned: South Africa Stands Up (Wilfred Burchett).

On the big army day, the churches debate violence

THE South African Defence Force's 75th anniversary this week was marked by a major military parade and show of firing power, a sword-rattling speech by the Minister of Defence, and warnings by its critics of a "quiet coup".

Addressing his soldiers, airmen and sailors at the celebratory parade this week, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, defended the need for a

By PATRICK LAURENCE
in Johannesburg and
GAYE DAVIS
in Cape Town

total strategy to counter "revolutionaries and terrorists".

"We need not apologise to anyone if our counter-strategy is all-embracing," he said.

On the same day, the SA Council of Churches annual conference in Johannesburg was fiercely debating its attitude to armed struggle.

The outgoing general secretary, Dr Beyers Naudé, issued a briefing paper he had presented in Lusaka discussing the possibility of martial law.

And at a conference in Stellenbosch, PFP researcher James Selfe warned that years of government "total onslaught" had paved the way for a "quiet coup": the military takeover of local government structures through the shadowy National Security Management System (NSMS).

In the view of a number of analysts, the SADF is already at the centre of a complex system of control, not only over the lives of more than 400 000 people who can be mobilised in the

●To PAGE 2



The armed might of the SADF trundles up a Potchefstroom street

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

INSIDE TODAY

The union merger that showed neither brotherliness nor unity

7

Silber on how the NGK split down the middle of his TV set

31

Equinus on the Swami's prophecies for the July

36

Plus: Doonesbury, Guardian Crossword

Dispute over court president's 'bias'

THE president of the industrial court hearing an application for the reinstatement of 1 000 sacked Sarmcol workers has refused an application that he withdraw from the case.

Lawyers acting for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the dismissed workers cited Pierre Roux's participation in a labour relations seminar organised by Andrew Levy and Associates — the labour relations

consultancy which advised Sarmcol

"This could indicate a bias to the reasonable lay observer," advocate Martin Brassey told the IC yesterday.

Brassey noted the seminar, held in Johannesburg on May 26, was also addressed by Sarmcol's legal team.

In refusing the application, Roux said it was part of the work of the Bench to attend conferences of the kind organised by Levy.

Paul Benjamin, senior researcher at Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said it was reasonable for members of the industrial court to talk from public platforms. However, "the fact that a member of the court gave an address to a group of consultants deeply involved in the same major and ongoing case as the president appears to have been perceived by the union in a certain way."

THE CONTENTS OF THIS NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

event of all-out war but also over civilians in the wider society.

Some even contend that South Africa is already ruled by a *de facto* military dictatorship: that beneath the facade of civilian rule the generals run the country, sharing power only with their peers in the police and intelligence service.

That is disputed by some pundits of military affairs, who counter that the final authority is still civilian.

But what is not in debate as the SADF celebrates its 75th anniversary under the proud motto "Never defeated" is that it has become a central force in South African society.

In his briefing paper, Naudé warned: "If the government fears that its present measures of controlling the Emergency are ineffective, I have no doubt that the government will not hesitate to impose martial law in some or other form and that thereby military rule will be established in South Africa."

"The process of militarisation, already so efficiently prepared through the para-military structures which have been set up, could easily be implemented and the facade of a democratic parliamentary body simply pushed aside," he said.

The prominent SADF role in the NSMS is of vital importance.

There is a strong military component in the State Security Council, said to be the real nerve centre of government. The Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force are both permanent members. The secretary of the SCC is General Pieter van der Westhuizen, the former Chief of the SADF Department of Military Intelligence. He replaced another military man, General AJ van Deventer.

American scholar Kenneth Grundy contends the SADF supplied 70 percent of initial personnel who served in the SCC secretariat. His figure was rejected by Van Deventer. But there is no doubt that the SADF is an important factor. How else does one explain why the key position of SCC secretary went to military men under Botha's administration?

The SADF's central role in the national security management system is underlined by JMCs. Of the 12 JMC chairmen, 11 are SADF officers.

The JMCs, sub-JMCs and mini-JMCs interpret security in the widest sense to include rent and consumer boycotts and the supply of water and electricity, with the result that the influence of the military percolates into every level of society.

According to PFP researcher Selfe,

The church debates violence while the military celebrates

●From PAGE 1

who addressed a national student conference last weekend organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA, unrelenting propaganda over more than 15 years meant most white South Africans believed the government was in a life-or-death struggle with communist forces.

A "militarised system of political decision-making", the NSMS operated in secrecy through the Joint Management Centres (JMCs), its officials answerable only to an executive state president. Decisions were made on the basis not of what people wanted but what would keep them quiet.

Crucially, it aimed to make democratic challenges to the *status quo* seem part of the total onslaught. Respect for democracy could be undermined and communities at the receiving end could become cynical and dismissive of democratic solutions, Selfe told the conference.

Because the NSMS was largely invisible, debate over it was often poorly informed or even paranoid.

For a start, it was not a new development coinciding with the State of Emergency, but had been carefully planned over more than 15 years.

President PW Botha started selling "total onslaught" strategy to his colleagues, the state administration and the South African public as far back as 1970 when, as Minister of Defence, he first spoke of a "communist onslaught under the cloak of religion or freedom or whatever" manifested in boycotts, illegal strikes and student protest.

Under Botha, SADF officers' courses introduced "total strategy", producing a "new breed" of military men who believed South Africa was fighting a revolutionary war and realised military prowess was not as important as political, social and economic action geared to win the hearts and minds of the people.

The system started operating in 1979, the year after Botha became prime minister. Its most important innovation was a secretariat: a permanent staff to effect the decisions of the

State Security Council (SSC) at the top of the security management pyramid. Of about 100 officials seconded to the secretariat, 56 percent were from the National Intelligence Service (NIS), 16 percent from the SADF, 16 percent from the SA Police and 11 percent from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Three of the secretariat's four branches were "extremely significant". The National Intelligence Interpretation Branch provided "sophisticated, comprehensive" intelligence to the secretariat and the SSC, its raw intelligence coming from constituent departments and JMCs.

The Strategic Communication Branch sold the idea of a total strategy to the public.

Politically the most significant was the Strategy Branch, which constructed "total strategies" for recommendation to the SSC, first presenting them to any of 13 interdepartmental government committees, each dealing with an area of government activity falling under more than one government department. This, said Selfe, ensured total strategy was comprehensive and co-ordinated.

The lack of respect these "security apparatchiks" had for democratic values was compounded by endemic conflict and lack of consensus in South African society, where security services were seen as props of a fundamentally unjust dispensation.

"When the security forces then involve themselves in civil government (or replace it) the conflict takes on a more serious dimension. In the process, the security services become hopelessly compromised and identified as part of the problem," he said.

Several indicators chart the rise of the SADF from its formation in 1912 — the same year in which the outlawed African National Congress was founded — to its present pivotal position: its rate of spending, its escalating size and the rise of the NSMS that has given it a massive say in civilian issues.

From a modest R44-million in 1960-61, the defence budget rose to R6,68-billion for the current 1987-88

financial year. These figures do not include the Special Defence Budget and further allocations not open to parliamentary scrutiny. The latest issue of *Africa Confidential* estimated the real defence budget could be as high as R7,5-billion.

Another indicator is the escalating demands of the SADF on young whites. Once young men were chosen by ballot for training in the Defence Force. Today there is compulsory conscription for white men.

At the same time, the period of full-time training has doubled from one to two years. Afterwards they have to serve a further 720 days, spread over 12 years.

Even after serving in the Citizen Force for 12 years, they may be called up — or, as the Official Year Book puts it, "activated" — first as members of the Citizen Force Reserve and then as commandos. Their liability ends only after the age of 55.

In tandem with the process of extending the scope of conscription for whites, the state has closed loopholes which allowed young white immigrants to escape the draft and extended its recruitment of black volunteers.

Another pointer to the SADF's role as a central factor in South Africa has been the deployment of soldiers in black townships.

The rise of the military, as distinct from the police, was facilitated by the election of Botha, who served for 12 years as Minister of Defence, to succeed BJ Vorster as Prime Minister in 1978.

Botha blurred the boundary between military and civilian authority in October 1980 when he appointed Malan, then Chief of the Defence Force, as Minister of Defence.

The SADF's importance will continue to rise as South Africa's conflict deepens and widens.

Malan seemingly foreshadowed a more active SADF role on the sub-continent and at home last weekend. He warned in a statement that South Africa would have to consider giving aid to "pro-Western groups that are confronted by Soviet expansionism in Southern Africa but do not have the ability to survive on their own".

His statement was interpreted by the Afrikaans press to presage possible open support for Renamo rebels in Mozambique, a move which would be consistent with the view that top men in the SADF have never been happy with the Nkomati Accord.

Shortly afterwards Malan defended the SADF's covert involvement in the publication and distribution of a document attacking the ANC.

2 w/ Mail
Conference
examines
'terrorism'
by a state

3-9/2/87
327

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

WHY should a government with a vast armoury of repressive laws still resort to "state terrorism" — the mysterious disappearance and killing of political opponents?

This question was raised at the conference of law teachers held at the University of Natal, Durban, during the week, by Nico Steytler, senior lecturer in Public Law at UND.

Commenting on evidence of state terrorism in the military regimes of Argentina and Brazil, he said the question was whether this was already happening in South Africa and whether it was inevitable that it would.

In South Africa several of the principles of criminal sanction were already under threat as the state gave itself more power to act without reference to the court.

Under the Emergency administrative action, "largely unencumbered by judicial control", has been widely used and thus the limitations of criminal sanction avoided.

Steytler argues that the coercive powers of the state are still limited

"If the criminal sanction and this array of executive powers do not secure the maintenance of the *status quo*, there are few lawful options left for a beleaguered regime."

The only solution left for such a government, was to do away with the remaining restraints on state power. "This is done by cementing the powers of the state further and more securely, eliminating the distinction between the branches of government and consolidating the legislative, executive and judicial functions in one body."

Under such a system the police or military are under few restraints in exercising their powers to maintain law and order. "... the state attempts to oust the courts' jurisdiction over actions taken by members of the force."

However, they are still obliged to use the courts for prosecution and because this means uncertainty about the outcome and that time is "wasted" due to lengthy procedures, "the attention shifts to the use of force".

Detention is not a "final solution" and other measures of control are sought.

"Torture seems to be the inevitable private sanction of the police, particularly where persons are detained incommunicado," Steytler said.

"These terror tactics can only be executed if the actors — the police or the military — perceive that there are no legal constraints on their conduct and if such conduct is regarded as morally justified by the perpetrators."

"With the State of Emergency and the entrenchment of the police and military, South Africa may well be on the way Argentina has walked before it. The return to the rule of law therefore becomes imperative."

32 F M 8

Back from the dead

There are signs of a recovery in the commercial construction industry in the latest statistics available on private sector building plans that have been passed. But experts are still cautious about the scope of an upturn.

The total value of building plans passed in April was R438m — 23,4% up on April 1986, mainly due to an increase of 77,4% in the value of non-residential building plans passed on the Witwatersrand.

On the other hand, the total value of buildings completed in April decreased 38,1% year-on-year, falling from R365m to R226m. The main reason for the fall was an 86,3% decrease in non-residential buildings completed. These figures probably reflect the bottoming of a market which has been struggling for the past two years.

However, Wits building scientist Ron Schloss says that while an increase in the building plans passed is a good indicator, too much should not be read into the figures just yet.

"Plans are passed for buildings which may never be built," he says, "and most of the new plans probably result from a need to reduce the backlog after three years of stagnation. Some essential developments could simply not have been delayed any longer."

On the other hand, major construction and engineering companies are recruiting staff and say they aren't working to the tight margins prevalent even six months ago. This means, as usual, that developers will face higher contract costs the longer they delay.

In addition, major developers are hoping that with so few buildings completed in the past two years, and businesses expanding as the economy improves, there will be a shortage of office space by the end of the year.

This would explain why, as architects and

construction companies confirm, most commissions are coming from the large institutions in the private sector. They can afford to build now and let later, while the smaller developer tends to wait for the oversupply to be mopped up before contemplating building.

Stellenbosch Bureau of Economic Research economist Tertius Beyers says he is surprised at the rapidity of the turnaround in commercial building: "There's usually a considerable lag between a general recovery and a recovery in this sector."

But, while he agrees there are some signs of improvement, divisional director for construction at Murray & Roberts Neil Fraser believes it's too early to tell if the figures are a true reflection of the state of the industry.

"Office lettings in selected areas are picking up, but we've been in the trough for so long we're scared to say the recovery is taking place."

One company which obviously has no such qualms is Rapp & Maister (R & M), the property arm of insurance giant Liberty Life. It has, for example, just started construction of a R17m office complex on a prime site in Sandton's CBD. The project

comprises three interlinking buildings, with a total of about 10 000 m² of office space and will be completed by October 1988.

No doubt R & M's confidence is boosted by the fact that it has just finished letting another massive Sandton building, Liberty Park. Demand is high for space in Sandton, but it is picking up more slowly in downtown Johannesburg and its suburban commercial areas.

The figures for other main metropolitan areas also show an increase in plans passed and a decrease in buildings completed. For example, the value of plans passed in Durban went up by a massive 374%, from R11m in the first quarter of 1986 to R52,3m in the same period this year. This is already more than the total for the whole of 1986. But the value of buildings completed fell by 35,7%.

The contrast is also marked in the Vaal Triangle where the value of buildings completed in the first quarter of 1987 fell by nearly 98% on last year — from R8m to R175 000. Building plans passed, however, increased by more than 76%, from R3,8m to R6,7m.

Some centres, however, are against the trend, largely because they are still hard-hit by regional economic problems. In Port Elizabeth the value of buildings completed rose from R388 000 in the first quarter of 1986 to R1,4m in Jan-March this year — a 260% increase — while the value of building plans passed declined by 12,5%, from R885 000 to R775 000.

Similarly, in nearby East London the quarter-on-quarter value of buildings completed increased by 118% from R3,7m last year to R8m, but the value of building plans passed fell by 82% from R3,3m to R597 000.

And, Fraser says, industrial property development is still very quiet, as shown by the figures: the value of industrial and warehouse space plans passed in SA's 22 principal municipalities declined by 32,7%, from R85,3m in the first quarter of 1986 to R57,4m in the same period this year. ■

CONFIDENTIAL 3/7/82

123 124 125 322

FCI criticizes union crackdown

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Organized industry has told government any crackdown on the black labour movement would be wrong, and that unions' political activities will not normalize till their members are given an effective say in running the country.

These views are contained in a Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) memorandum sent to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, on May 15 — during the SATS strike and soon after the events at Cosatu House

which raised fears that a crackdown was imminent.

The FCI criticizes the approach of the "security establishment" that unionists will not be harassed and/or detained "as long as they are involved in 'bona fide trade union activities'."

It says such a view is out of touch with reality in that "it gives rise to a dangerous mode of thinking which suggests that the political dimensions of industrial relations issues can be resolved by using physical force against a few communist agitators and revolutionaries".

It is many employers' experience that the leaders of organizations like Cosatu and the

National Council of Trade Unions are not communists threatening free enterprise, but legitimate representatives of organized employees' views.

The FCI says there is an urgent need for serious and open discussion to clarify the roles of the Manpower Department, the security establishment and employers in industrial relations.

Industry has accepted it will become involved in the larger black struggle for political rights and greater economic welfare.

The FCI called for a reduction in confrontation on all sides.

Neither the minister nor the Director-General of Manpower could be reached for comment.

327

Police don't know where ex-activist Olivia is

By CHRIS STEYN

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of a prominent former student activist, Ms Olivia Forsyth, deepened yesterday when a high-ranking police officer denied any knowledge of her whereabouts.

Commenting on suggestions that the 27-year-old researcher was being held in a Lusaka jail, he said: "We have no knowledge of her."

However, rumours have persisted, particularly in student circles, that Ms Forsyth, a former SRC member at Rhodes University and former member of the local committee of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), had run foul of the African National Congress (ANC) in Zambia.

A distant cousin by marriage of Ms Forsyth is Mr Derek Brune, who was exposed as a police spy in left-wing student circles on Wits campus in the 1970s. The Cape Times has established that he now holds the rank of major in the Security Branch.

But the senior police officer maintained that the police had no knowledge of Ms Forsyth's activities. He also rejected suggestions that she could be held in a safe house to testify as a State witness in impending terrorism trials.

"We definitely don't have her. She never worked for the police. And she never gave the police any information," he said.

Ms Forsyth's family fears that she could be in an East bloc country or imprisoned somewhere in Africa.

Persistent rumours

Her mother, Mrs Joan Brune, said her missing daughter's friends had told her of persistent rumours that Ms Forsyth could have run foul of the ANC in Zambia.

She had made extensive inquiries in Zambia after hearing the rumours of her daughter's incarceration, and was now convinced that she was not detained there.

And Mr Pallo Jordan, an executive member of the ANC, told the Cape Times that he had also made extensive inquiries among his fellow executive members and came up with nothing.

"We definitely don't have her, as far as I can establish," he said.

Ms Forsyth's sister, Christine, said the missing girl had flown out of South Africa on June 25 last year bound for Lusaka. She had had "no direct contact" with her since then.

"I don't think she has run foul of the ANC. There is no chance of her being a turncoat," she said.

Rumours that her sister had run foul of the ANC may have been spread maliciously as disinformation from "pro-apartheid forces".

The missing girl's father, Mr Peter Forsyth, said that before Ms Forsyth left, she had told him that if he did not hear from her before March this year, when she intended to come back, she would probably be in an East bloc country from where she could not contact him.

Important principle 'turfed out' — academic

South African legislation allows the use of deadly weapons in the arrest of a fleeing person who may be suspected of nothing more serious than pilfering. University of the Witwatersrand Centre for Applied Legal Studies research officer Mr Nicholas Hayson points out.

He recalls that this provision has been referred to as "a species of state authorised lynch law" which effectively denies the suspect a trial while exacting the extreme penalty.

Mr Hayson examines two sets of circumstances, in addition to the dispersal of unlawful and unruly gatherings, where police may use deadly force.

These are:
● In arresting a resistant or fleeing suspect.
● In defending life, personal safety or property.

He emphasises that deadly force may be used by police and private individuals in defence of property even where there is not the slightest danger to human life.

In a crucial Appellate Division judgment, Mr Hayson recalls, Chief Justice Steyn in 1967 acquitted a shopkeeper by the name of Van Wyk who had killed an intruder by rigging up a shotgun "booby trap".

He argues that the Chief Justice "turfed out" a valuable legal principle in the Van Wyk judgment — the requirement that "the value of the interest attacked" be weighed against "the value of life of the attacker".

The Chief Justice said it was more reasonable to consider the amount of force required to stop the thief. "It is he (the invader or attacker) who steps outside the legal order and if he wishes to brave death to infringe another's right, why must the defender be branded a lawbreaker if he chooses to kill rather than to forfeit his right," the judge said.

Mr Hayson's response to this is that it "elevates the protection of any proprietary rights whatsoever over human life".

Researcher slams 'murderous' crowd control methods by trigger-happy police

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Gun-law in the townships

South African law does not adequately restrain the use of deadly force by the police and they exceed even the latitude legally allowed, according to Witwatersrand University researcher and attorney Mr Nicholas Hayson.

In an article in a recent edition of the *South African Journal on Human Rights* Mr Hayson says: "The incidents and case law surveyed indicate that the unnecessary or reckless use of firearms by the police is not the result of 'rogue policemen' or reckless individuals. It is a widespread systematic use of lethal and violent weapons principally on South Africa's black citizens."

Mr Hayson notes particularly that the use of firearms, including shotguns, has become a disturbing feature of police crowd control and township policing, and condemns the practice of equipping policemen on township patrols with SSG shot and combat rifles.

Using evidence from official inquiries, he spells out how deadly these weapons can be.

"Each pellet of SSG shot can penetrate a sheet of heavy metal at seven paces. SSG shot spreads one metre in seven.

"When fired at a crowd, SSG shot will injure, maim or kill all in its path. It will not discriminate between man or woman, adult or child, passerby or member of an unruly crowd."

On March 21 1985 in Uitenhage's Langa township, he recalls, 20 people were killed and more than 27 injured in "one savage volley" of SSG shot. Many died from the penetration of a single pellet into the cranium or spine.

"The police did not use alternative, less violent, crowd control methods because they had been deliberately refused equipment such as teargas, rubber bullets, birdshot, or loudhailers with which to address the crowd," Mr Hayson notes, using evidence given to the Kannermeier Commission of Inquiry.

'Eliminate suspects'

He notes that two days before the Langa shootings a telex had gone out from the Senior Deputy Commissioner of Police, General de Wit, to all Divisional Commissioners ordering that police should under all circumstances attempt to eliminate people suspected of throwing petrol or acid bombs at vehicles.

Mr Hayson turns to evidence on the Winterveld killings, which took place in Bophuthatswana a month after the Langa shootings and claimed 11 lives, to show that using R4 rifles on a crowd spells almost certain death.

At the official inquiry the State Pathologist, a Professor Bunge, confirmed that the R4 was such that it would be almost inevitable that anyone struck by a bullet fired from it would be killed. Even if the victim were shot in a limb it was likely that an artery would be severed.

Mr Hayson concludes that the use of R4 rifles on adults amounts to intentional killing and their use on children is little short of summary execution.

Mr Hayson points out that there are clear stipulations in the Internal Security Act on when and how gatherings may be forcibly broken up. First, he points out, police may not use force to disperse a gathering unless the meeting is prohibited in terms of the Act or the persons attending a gathering kill or seriously injure any person or destroy or do serious damage to any valuable property, or attempt to do any of these deeds or show a manifest intention of doing so.

Also, a policeman of at least the rank of warrant officer must have told the gathering to disperse within a specified time.

Finally, the Act stipulates that the force used to disperse a gathering should not be greater than necessary for dispersing the persons assembled and requires that non-lethal weapons be used first.

Unarmed civilians

Mr Hayson notes that from as far back as Sharpeville in 1960, when 67 people were killed and 186 injured when police opened fire on an anti-pass demonstration, there have been instances of police firing into the backs of unarmed civilians.

At Sharpeville, the commission of inquiry revealed, the gathering remained peaceful for hours. Then some stones were thrown at police after a fence collapsed. No order to fire was given but police started shooting with sten guns, service revolvers and rifles.

Mr Hayson observes: "The police justified their conduct by alleging that they thought they were being attacked. But, of the bullet wounds that could be classified, 30 were from the front and at least 155 from the back."

He notes that the commissioner rejected the obvious conclusion that the police had fired while the crowd was retreating and suggested they were standing with their backs to the police talking or waiting for the crowd to clear.

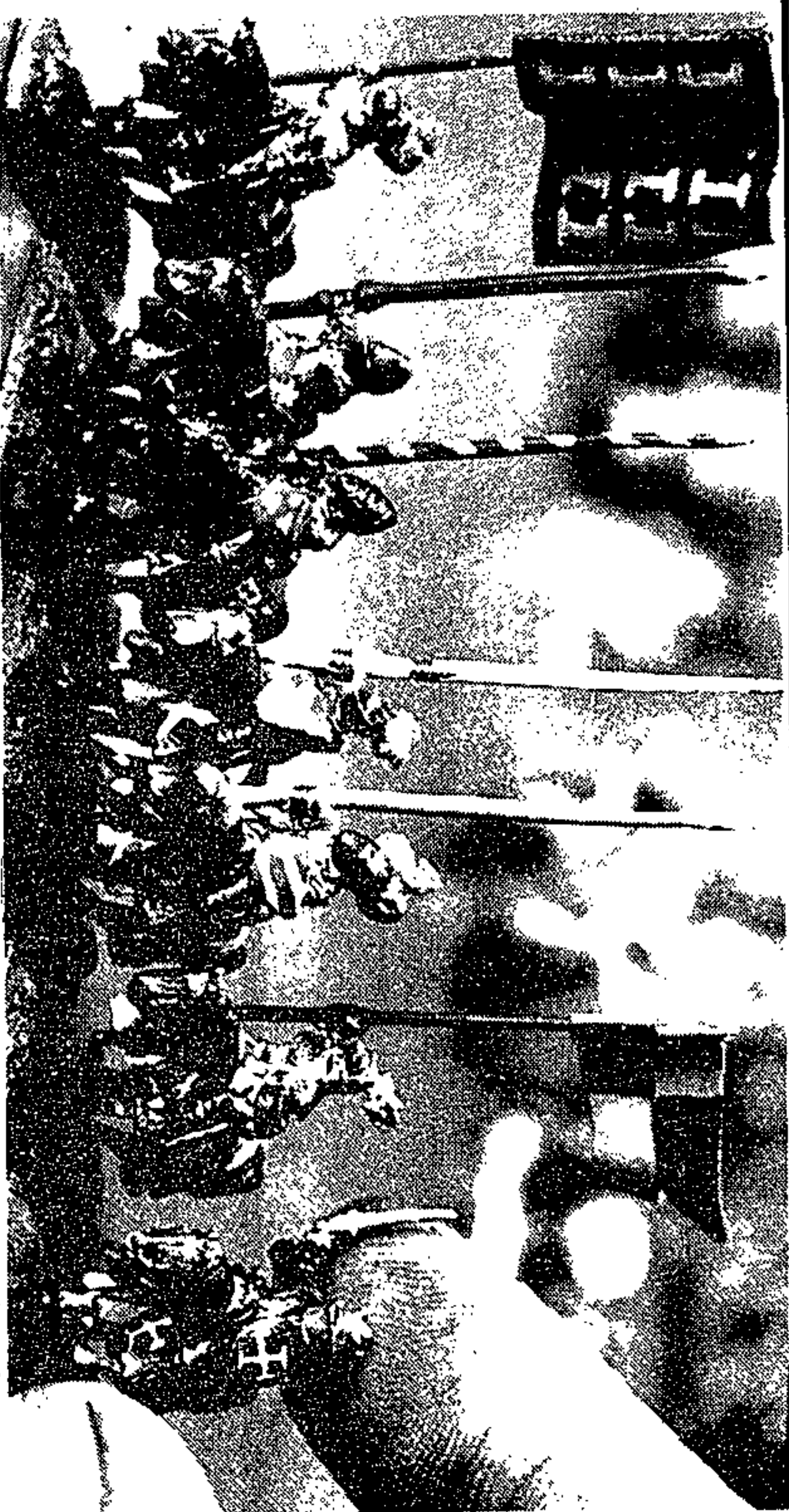
"The fact is, that even on the commissioner's findings, the police fired bullets into the backs of unarmed civilians, including women and children."

"It is equally clear," Mr Hayson says, "that the police were content to rely on firearms as the primary method of crowd control."

Mr Hayson notes that a lack of police restraint has been alleged in other areas which have witnessed multiple deaths in police shootings. They range from the "Trojan Horse" shootings in the streets of the Athlone suburb of Cape Town in October 1985 to the Mamelodi women's rent march a month later.

He also argues that the 11-year ban on all outdoor gatherings is so sweeping that it is unintentionally broken every day. "The police do not disperse each and every gathering that takes place outdoors, but when patrolling the townships they may select and disperse with force such gatherings as they choose."

"In this light the right to use firearms to disperse gatherings is converted into a power to enforce, by firearms, an informal indoor curfew by day and night."



War games strategist Mr Patrick Williamson (below) moves his pieces into battle (above) in an attempt to find the best war games team at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

Battleground at Wits

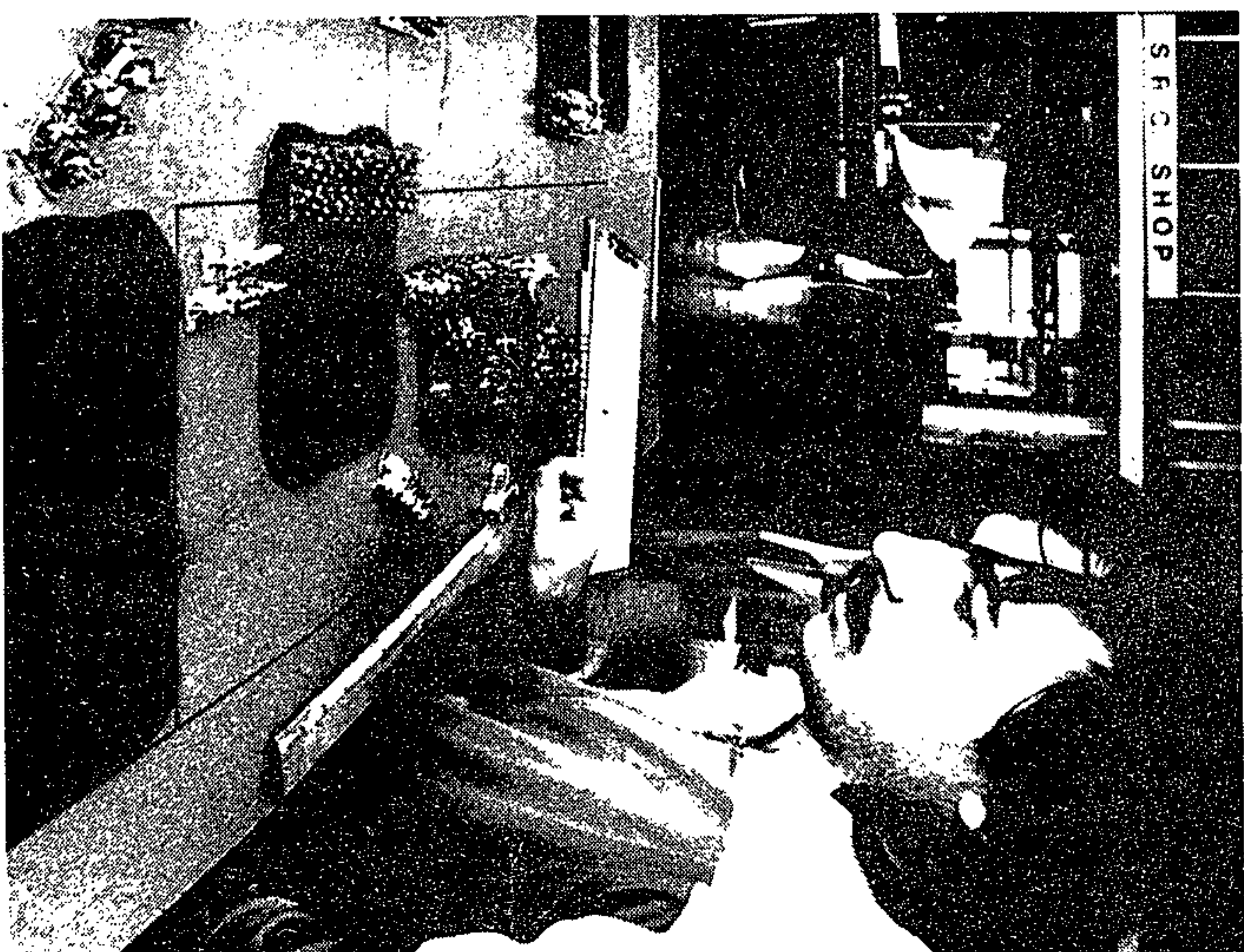
Whole armies were wiped out at the weekend as top battle strategists competed in a strenuous round of war games at the University of the Witwatersrand to find the top provincial war games team.

Teams from Natal, the Eastern Transvaal, the western Transvaal and two other Transvaal teams took part in the event.

The complicated game, played throughout history by the world's generals, is similar to chess and has recently captivated South African intellectuals.

It involves battles between armies dating as far back as 3 000 BC and requires logic, an interest in battle strategy and a keen understanding of historical armies.

"Players tend to adopt an army they can identify with. An army in the Napoleonic era or the Roman era differ considerably in their battle tactics and certain players prefer to use one type of army or another," said President of the South African War Games Union, Mr Colin Webster who helped organise the event.



'High-handed' officer: Second court rebuke

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT

THE head of the Bellville unrest unit, Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, criticized on Friday by a Supreme Court judge for "high-handed and unacceptable conduct", has been rebuked before.

A police spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the judge's rebuke, or on possible disciplinary action, saying it is not policy to "comment on court rulings".

The most recent criticism came from Mr Justice L Rose-Innes, who ordered the immediate release of printer Mr Alie Parker, detained by Captain Van Schalkwyk on June 12.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes described the captain's refusal to give Mr Parker reasons for his arrest as "high-handed and unacceptable". He also described as "unacceptable" the captain's unlawful threat to close Mr Parker's business and a statement made under oath that proved to be false.

The captain's attitude and use of "unreasonable force" was criticized two months earlier by another Supreme Court judge.

On April 23 this year Mr Acting Justice H P Viljoen awarded damages of R15 000 to a Bellville South schoolboy who was 14 when he was shot in the

back by Captain Van Schalkwyk on September 5, 1985.

The judge found the captain had used unreasonable force in arresting the boy after dispersing a group of young stone-throwers, and criticized him for acting so drastically before making any attempt to chase the youths, shout a warning or aim a shot at their legs.

He noted that police evidence about the location of the shooting was wrong and that this error called their powers of observation into question.

Mr Acting Justice Viljoen also said the evidence of Captain Van Schalkwyk and one of his subordinates, a Constable Crous, showed they had gone to the scene "with the preconceived idea" of using an R1 rifle "to bring down people" who fled from them.

'Full-scale explanation'

Another controversial operation commanded by Captain Van Schalkwyk was the arrest and detention of an entire congregation at a service at St Nicholas's Anglican Church in Elsie's River on June 15 last year.

One of those detained was Cape Times reporter Andre Koopman, who was released the day his father launched a Supreme Court application for an order declaring his detention unlawful.

The facts of the raid on the

church — described in a Cape Times editorial as "so disturbing that an immediate and full-scale official explanation is required" — emerged only in court, since the emergency regulations then in force prevented publication of any details without police consent.

According to the rector of the church, Captain Van Schalkwyk led a squad of policemen armed with whips and rifles into the church through the only open door as the congregation was trying to leave. Pandemonium ensued as people ran for shelter.

Captain Van Schalkwyk announced that the service was an illegal gathering, refused to speak to UWC biblical studies

lecturer Dr Richard Stevens, and pulled him off the altar with such force that he fell to the floor.

The entire congregation of 225 people was then detained. All were released — the last after some three weeks.

Captain Van Schalkwyk is also well-known to reporters and TV newsmen, some of whom have been arrested by him several times.

In November 1985, a CBS TV crew was acquitted by a Bellville magistrate on a charge of failing to obey a police order to leave an illegal gathering after film showing their arrest — and contradicting the evidence of Captain Van Schalkwyk — was shown.

Servant to visit Woods

(Dispatch Reporter)

EAST LONDON — A Mdan'sane woman, Miss Evelyn Mvunelwa, will be reunited in London today with the East London family she was separated from 10 years ago.

Miss Mvunelwa, 59, former domestic of Mr Donald Woods and his family, will step off an SAA flight at Heathrow Airport at 8.30 am. Meeting her at the airport will be Mr Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch, who fled South Africa after he was banned, his wife, Wendy, and their five children.

Mr Woods, now a successful author of books which recount his South African experiences, has made it possible for Miss Mvunelwa, a R150-a-month sick benefit recipient, to obtain the R3 000 return ticket for her 17-day rendezvous in London.

A tearful Miss Mvunelwa said before leaving East London for her first flying experience: "I am sickly but I want to see the Woods family before I die. I'm sure if I see them I will live for another 59 years."

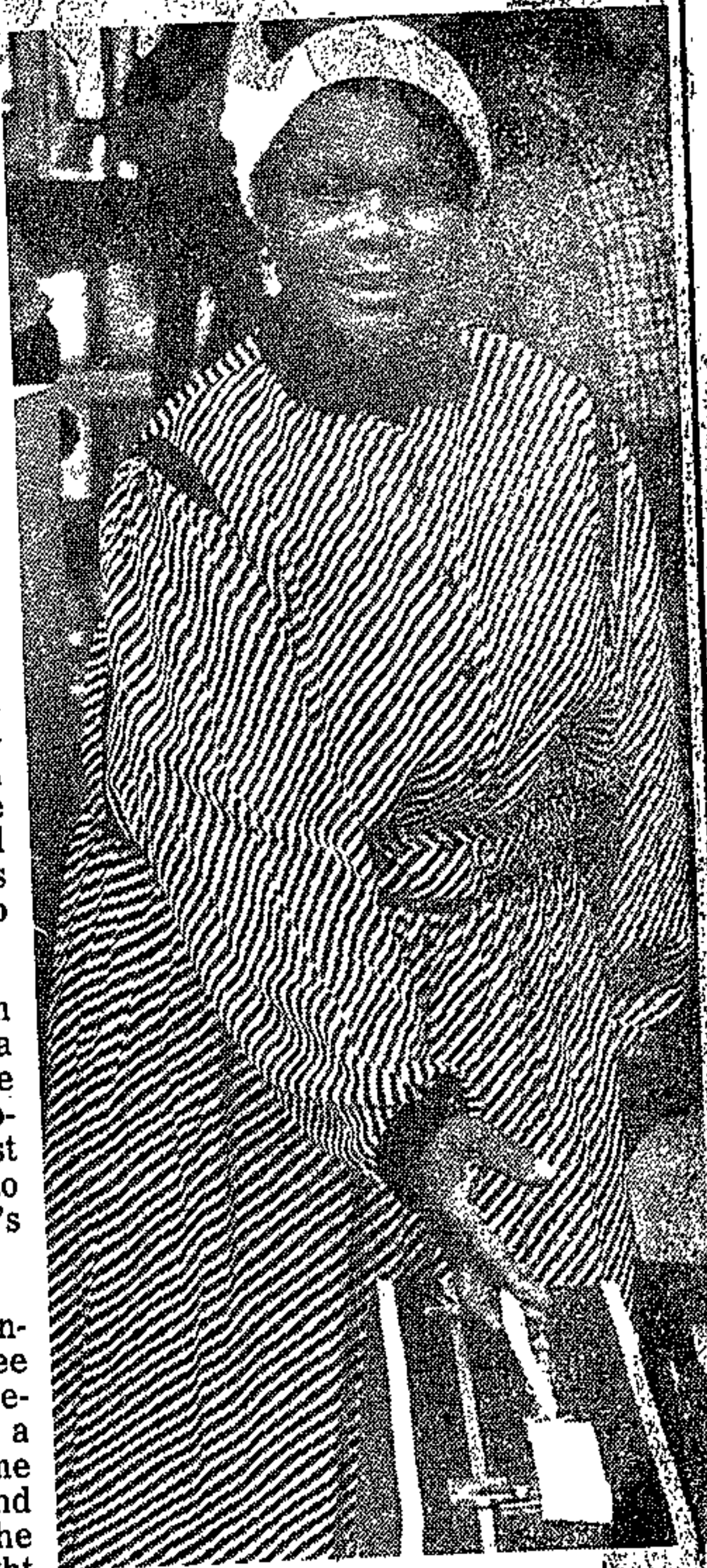
"The first thing I'm going to do is cook my boss a big plate of the food he loves best ... umngqusho (mealies and beans) and fry him some amagwinya (vetkoek)."

Miss Mvunelwa will also have a chance to see something other South Africans may be denied.

She will see a special preview of Sir Richard Attenborough's film, Cry Freedom, in which she features. The film is about the political situation in South Africa and revolves around the lives of Mr Woods and the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, who died in detention.

At the East London airport yesterday was a close friend of the Woods family, Mr Donald Card, who did most of the work locally to make Miss Mvunelwa's dream come true.

Mr Card said: "It is indeed fulfilling to see this happening to Evelyn. She went through a lot in the Woods home and her excitement and determination to see the family again has brought a lump in my throat on many occasions."



Miss Evelyn Mvunelwa checks in at East London Airport yesterday

COMMERCIAL BANK
SOUTH AFRICA

Castigated in '60, in '87, lauded

CAPE TIMES

7/7/87

327

327

By CHRIS STEYN

A POLICE colonel, castigated for not taking drastic, punitive action against 30 000 black marchers 26 years ago, was honoured yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Colonel Ignatius P S Terblanche was finally given the promotion, withheld by the then Minister of Justice, the late Mr Frans Erasmus, who later ordered the arrest of the group's leader, Mr Philip Kgosana, the regional secretary of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Colonel Terblanche, who was then deputy Commissioner of Police, said yesterday that he felt as if though he had committed treason when the authorities arrested Mr Kgosana.

The 21-year-old university student was persuaded by Colonel Terblanche to tell the crowd to return home peacefully, and then bring a deputation of not more than three people to see him at Caledon Square.

Colonel Terblanche undertook to convey to the minister Mr Kgosana's wish too see him about certain imprisoned PAC leaders.

Receiving the honorary rank of brigadier (assistant commissioner) yesterday, the 84-year-old colonel relived the events of that day which was referred to at the time as "The Miracle of March 30".

Tears welling in his eyes and his voice hoarse with pent-up emotion, he said: "It was one of the tragedies in my life that I did not get rank. I had to disagree with a minister on a very dangerous occasion."

In an interview with the Cape Times after the ceremony, Colonel Terblanche described the horror he felt when Mr Kgosana was arrested when he and three other PAC men kept their appointment at Caledon Square.

"When I asked Mr Kgosana to persuade the crowd to return peacefully, I said: 'Philip, you are doing a very dangerous thing today. If I have to use force here, you will be the first to die'.

"I promised to convey his wish to the minister and I told him that he could come back later with one or two, or at the most three, people.

"I felt very bad when they arrested him. I regarded myself as a traitor.

"Mr Erasmus later denied in Parliament that he had given the order for Kgosana's arrest. But that was certainly not the truth. The order came from him.



Colonel Ignatius Terblanche

QMG Tink 7/7/87 (327) (327)

Flashback ...



Mr Philip Kgosana, in shoulder-high triumph after a peaceful demonstration outside Caledon Square on March 25, 1960. He was arrested soon after.

From page 1

"And, to tell you the truth, I was very sad when he gave that order," Colonel Terblanche said.

Addressing Mr Vlok, Colonel Terblanche said: "If justice had prevailed, I would have been entitled to the rank of major-general at the time of my retirement. But now you have put it right."

Conferring the honorary rank, Mr Vlok described him as a "unique personality", a "remarkable person", "this legendary Colonel IPS Terblanche over whom the older generation get lyrical, while the younger generation listen with amazement to details of his curriculum vitae", but of his role in "The Miracle of March 30", not a word was uttered.



Vindicated at last ... Colonel Ignatius Terblanche, disgraced in 1960 by the then Minister of Law and Order; honoured yesterday by the current Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok

'Words instead of bullets' man promoted after 27 yrs

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Crime Reporter

THE man who used words instead of bullets when 30 000 people marched on Caledon Square police station in 1960 has been promoted after 27 years.

Suggestions at the time were that his promotion was deliberately withheld by the then Minister of Police, Mr Frans Erasmus, because he failed to obey orders.

"I was blamed for not using force. I was an outcast, even among my colleagues," honorary Brigadier Ignatius Petrus Stephanus Terblanche, 84, said last night after his promotion was announced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

"But if I had used force, it would have been a massacre," he said.

"My elevation in rank was obviously withheld because of what happened," he said.

TURN BACK

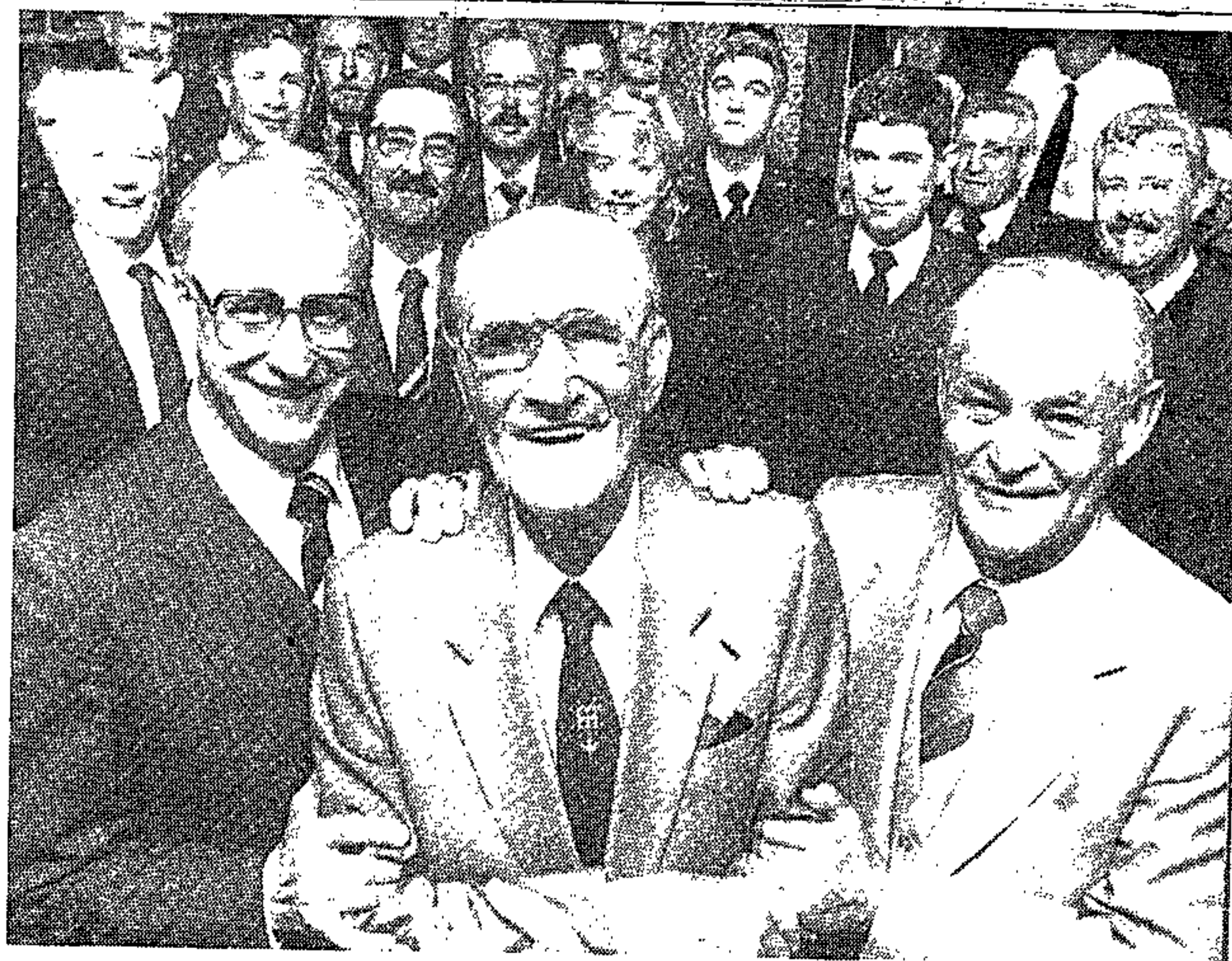
On March 30 1960, 30 000 people marched to Cape Town, led by Pan Africanist Congress regional secretary Mr Philip Kgosana, to demand the release of prisoners.

Brigadier Terblanche persuaded them to turn back.

His promotion was announced at a function attended by more than 50 senior policemen, including Lieutenant-General H G de Witt, acting Commissioner of Police, Major-General Chris Swart, former divisional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, and his successor, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen.

Afterwards Mr Vlok said the promotion was not righting any wrongs of the past. Brigadier Terblanche was honoured because of his work following his retirement from the police in 1961, Mr Vlok said. This included his service as director of the Kirstenbosch golden jubilee celebrations and as vice-chairman of the Cape Peninsula Road Safety Association.

Accepting the honour, Brigadier Terblanche told how he defused the situation



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

Honorary Brigadier I P S Terblanche, centre, is congratulated by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, left, and the acting Commissioner of Police, General H G de Witt, while senior police officers look on.

in 1960 and later, in an interview, explained why he believed, that by not acting on the Minister's orders, he had been denied promotion.

He said that as deputy commissioner of police he had been contacted and told that a great number of people had gathered outside Caledon Square and the police could see no way of handling the situation.

He and a colleague went to see what was happening.

He was then called to the telephone to speak to the Minister and when he had finished the call, he was "very worried". It was then that he was given instructions which he failed to carry out.

Brigadier Terblanche went outside and a member of the huge crowd spoke to him. It was a conversation that had a great effect on him.

With tears in his eyes, Brigadier Terblanche said the man told him he would never forget him.

The man, who was the cook when Brigadier Terblanche was district comman-

dant in Wynberg, had been assaulted by a policeman.

He told Brigadier Terblanche that the crowd was waiting for their leaders, including Mr Kgosana who was waiting nearby with another huge crowd.

Brigadier Terblanche sent a policeman to bring Mr Kgosana to Caledon Square and they returned, followed by a second huge crowd.

"Many people thought I should use force that day. If I had it would have been a massacre."

Brigadier Terblanche spoke to Mr Kgosana who demanded that people who had been arrested be released. Brigadier Terblanche told him "this is not the way to act if you want to see a Minister".

He told Mr Kgosana to tell the crowd to disperse and go home. He would take a message to the Minister and Mr Kgosana should come back with two or three friends.

"What happened next is history," Brigadier Terblanche said.

The crowd dispersed peacefully. When Mr Kgosana returned to meet the Minister he was arrested.

SA denies car-bomb complicity

Art Times 7/7/87

37

847

PRETORIA. — The Department of Foreign Affairs has categorically denied — in a formal note to the Botswana government — complicity in the car-bomb explosion in Gaborone on April 9 which left three Botswana citizens dead and seven injured.

The formal note was dated June 24, 1987.

The department said in a press release yesterday: "As the Botswana government continues with its accusations about South Africa's involvement in the incident, the department has decided to release information which indicates that Keith Charles MacKenzie is actively engaged in ANC activities in Botswana."

Mr MacKenzie, who ran a taxi service between Gaborone and Pretoria, was named in the note as the owner of a minibus to which SA police fitted a "tracing device" before it exploded in the Botswana capital. He was subsequently reported to have gone missing. In the note the police were said to have "incontrovertible evidence" that he was used by the ANC to transport "terrorist weaponry" from Botswana to South Africa.

Arms confiscated

The release said in part: "An investigation by the SAP has revealed that MacKenzie was in regular contact with the following members of an ANC terrorist gang in Botswana: Rashid, an Asian, commander of the 'special operations group' which has its headquarters in Lusaka; Mr Johannes Mnisi, 'Chief of Staff' in Lusaka and a chief planner of the Pretoria car bomb explosion (in 1983); Mr Ernest Lekoto Pule, member of the 'special operations group' and co-ordinator of ANC activities in Botswana; Mr Lester Dumakude, member of the 'special operations group' and also involved in the smuggling of arms to the Republic, and Mr Freddie Legoka, trained terrorist responsible for the accommoda-

tion arrangements for terrorists in Botswana.

"During a further investigation it also came to light that MacKenzie smuggled terrorist arms, which were handed to him in Botswana by Dumakude, to the RSA on February 21, 1987, and that he subsequently hid these arms.

"The arms have since been discovered and confiscated by the SAP.

Remote control

"An investigation by the SAP indicates that MacKenzie was to have taken a vehicle to Botswana and that Dumakude and Pule were to have fitted an explosive device to the car to be detonated by remote control.

"The SAP has in its possession a tape recording of a telephone conversation between MacKenzie and Dumakude from which the following transpired:

" — MacKenzie said that the vehicle had been prepared for use by Dumakude;

" — Dumakude and MacKenzie were to have met in Gaborone;

" — MacKenzie was to have received money on arrival.

Clandestinely attached

"This tape recording was offered to the Botswana delegation that visited South Africa on June 11, 1987, but the offer was rejected by them.

"It was further established that MacKenzie was to have used a vehicle registered in his wife's name to travel to Botswana and a tracing device was then clandestinely attached to the car.

"The SAP has no doubt that the vehicle was fitted with an explosive device by the ANC as planned by MacKenzie and Dumakude.

"The activities of Keith Charles MacKenzie currently form part of an intensive investigation by the SAP and according to the latest information available to the security branch, MacKenzie is in hiding in Lusaka." — Sapa

Top riot policeman replaced

Cape Times 28/8/85 327

By CHRIS STEYN and SHAUNA WESTCOTT

THE head of the Bellville unrest unit, Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, has been replaced by another officer after being rebuked by two Supreme Court judges, one of whom said his conduct was "high-handed and unacceptable".

Police also confirmed yesterday that a top-level departmental investigation has been ordered by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen. Captain Van Schalkwyk could not be reached for comment last night.



UNDER INVESTIGATION ... Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk. Picture: TONY WEAVER.

A spokesman said that Captain Van Schalkwyk was relieved of his "unrest responsibilities" last week — even before the most recent criticism from Mr Justice L Rose-Innes, who ordered the immediate release of printer Mr Allie Parker, detained by the captain on June 12.

Following the rebuke, police had launched an investigation into the criticism levelled at Captain Van Schalkwyk.

'High-handed'

Mr Justice Rose-Innes described the captain's refusal to give Mr Parker reasons for his arrest as "high-handed and unacceptable". He also described as "unacceptable" the captain's unlawful threat to close Mr Parker's business and a statement made under oath that proved to be false.

The captain's attitude and use of "unreasonable force" was also criticized two months earlier by another Supreme Court judge, Mr Acting Justice H P Viljoen.

On April 23, this year, he awarded damages of R15 000 to a Belville South schoolboy who was 14 when he was shot in the back by Captain Van Schalkwyk on September 5, 1985.

Mr Acting Justice Viljoen found that the captain had used unreasonable force in arresting the boy after dis-

persing a group of young stone-throwers. He criticized him for acting so drastically before making any attempt to chase the youths, shout a warning or aim a shot at their legs.

Mr Acting Justice Viljoen also said the evidence of Captain Van Schalkwyk and one of his subordinates, a Constable Crous, showed they had gone to the scene "with the preconceived idea" of using an R1 rifle "to bring down people" who fled from them.

Another controversial operation commanded by Captain Van Schalkwyk was the arrest and detention of an entire congregation at a service at St Nicholas's Anglican Church in Elsie's River on June 15 last year.

The entire congregation of 225 people, including Cape Times reporter Mr Andre Koopman, were detained. All were released — the last after about three weeks.

Captain Van Schalkwyk is also well-known to reporters and television newsmen, some of whom have been arrested by him several times.

In November 1985, a CBS TV crew was acquitted by a Bellville magistrate on a charge of failing to obey a police order to leave an illegal gathering after films showing their arrest — and contradicting the evidence of Captain Van Schalkwyk — were shown.

Nafcoc sets conditions for NSC participation

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) rejected participation in the proposed National Statutory Council if acknowledged black leaders were still imprisoned and black organisations banned, Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane said yesterday.

Motsuenyane said a Nafcoc delegation met Development Aid and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen; Finance Minis-

ter Barend du Plessis and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis in Cape Town last month and presented a memorandum stating:

☐ Apartheid should be dismantled as

● To Page 2

Nafcoc wants imprisoned leaders released

soon as possible;

☐ The state of emergency and detention without trial could not eliminate the problems facing SA; and

☐ Blacks should be allowed to take part in the government of the country.

Government response was that black leaders were being invited to take part in talks to establish a National Statutory

Council and that political prisoners must forswear violence as a safeguard against possible escalation of violence.

"The Nafcoc delegation told the ministers that the important starting point must be the unconditional release of political leaders," Motsuenyane said.

SAP man warns of complacency

THE early lifting of the emergency would plunge SA back to the level of political violence experienced two years ago, SAP Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand Major-General Mulder van Eyk told business and commerce representatives at an Emergency

Business Day Reporter

Planning Association meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

He said South Africans should not be lulled into a false sense of complacency because the level of unrest had subsided.

10 Nov 1987

B1 Day

9/17/87

327



Complex network of security forms a shadow administration

Cape Times 9/7/87 (322)

MOST of us picture a *coup d'etat* as a sudden military uprising, occurring amidst loud gunfire, with troops occupying government buildings and capturing radio stations.

Ousted political leaders are lucky if they manage to escape into exile: more often they are brought before a military tribunal and, finally, the executioner. Then the generals take over.

In South Africa, the rise of the military in government structures has been a steady, silent process that has happened over the best part of a decade. Nor has it occurred as a military revolt against political institutions.

Indeed, President P W Botha has consciously brought the military into government via a complex network of security committees that has fast established itself as a shadow administration.

It is clearly not a conventional coup. It has been called a "creeping coup", heralding a transition to an even more authoritarian system of rule. At the helm is the executive state president, who presides over an elaborate structure of over 500 committees, comprising appointed bureaucrats and technocrats, and effectively controlled by the military and police.

This faceless state structure, whose members and activities are seldom known, exists alongside the conventional political system,

This is an overview of the National Security Management System drawn from various published sources by the BLACK SASH and first published in the Black Sash magazine. It is extremely difficult to obtain information on the operations of the National Security Management System. All participants must take an oath of secrecy which makes them subject to heavy penalties under the Official Secrets Act. Nevertheless, the extent and nature of their involvement in local administration sometimes emerges, in spite of all attempts at concealment.

and is rapidly usurping the functions of local government throughout the country. The committees are accountable to no one except the security structures above them, and deal with blacks only as co-opted agents at the lowest levels.

The network is known as the National Security Management System (NSMS), and has only recently come to public attention.

This NSMS System has a four-fold purpose: ● To counter what the state believes is a revolutionary onslaught against it. In practice this means crushing all popular organizations working for radical political and economic transformation outside official structures; ● To contain political resistance on an on-going basis, granting the government the political privilege it needs to implement and entrench its reformed constitutional structures — the tricameral parliament and the Regional Services Councils;

● To co-ordinate a far-reaching "hearts and minds" strategy by im-

proving social and material conditions in black areas. The purpose of this campaign is to win legitimacy for the reform process and undermine community support for organizations advocating more radical change.

● To act as an early-warning system, spotting potential problems and dealing with them on a military or material level, before they erupt in open revolt.

The government insists that the system is not unique to South Africa and that other countries have similar security networks. However, as A P Stemmet, a senior NSMS official has conceded, almost anything can count as a security-related issue in South Africa. "If a community has genuine grievances, for example, poor roads or inadequate water supplies, these things are sources of irritation which can develop into security problems."

The State Security Council (SSC) stands at the pinnacle of the security management pyramid. It is the most important and influential of four specialist cabinet

committees.

In theory, the SSC is subordinate to the cabinet, but has more aptly been described as an "inner cabinet", headed by the state president and including the most senior cabinet ministers as well as all the military, police and intelligence chiefs.

The State Security Council has a permanent secretariat, headed by Lieutenant-General Pieter van der Westhuizen, the former head of Military Intelligence.

Next in the hierarchy is a working committee, drawing together all the government department heads who co-ordinate the activities of their departments on security-related matters.

Below this are 13 inter-departmental committees of the SSC, where representatives of all government departments co-operate to co-ordinate particular areas of the security strategy, such as political affairs, manpower, community services, national economy and civil defence.

At a regional level are 12 Joint Management Centres, which coincide approximately with the

country's military command areas.

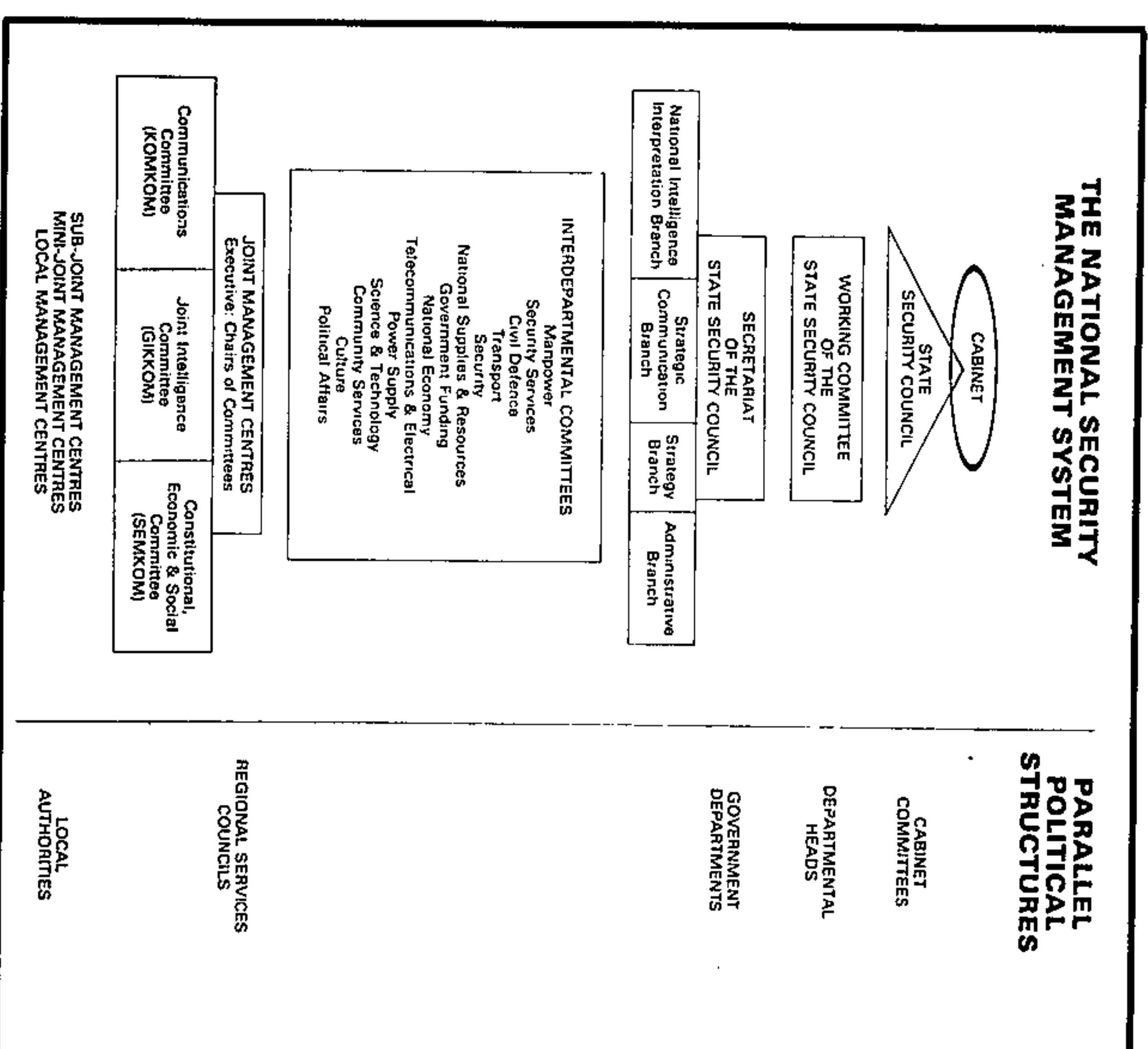
Each JMC consists of about 60 officials and security force officers, usually with a defence force or police brigadier as chairman.

The JMCs in turn have specialist committees, one dealing with intelligence, another with communications and a third with constitutional, economic and social issues. These committees are usually referred to by their Afrikaans abbreviations as the Gikkom, the Komkom and the Senkom.

Beneath them are 60 sub-JMCs, roughly coinciding with the metropolitan regions due to be governed by the Regional Services Councils. These consist of civic officials and local military and police chiefs. At the lowest level are 448 mini-JMCs corresponding to municipal councils. They include people like civil defence officers, fire chiefs, postmasters and municipal officials.

Informal channels of contact have also been established with organizations like Rotary clubs, parent-teachers' associations, Red Cross workers and farmers' associations — often without their realizing that they are being drawn into a national security and intelligence network.

The system works as a two-way process. Directives are issued by the State Security Council, and work



their way down the hierarchy for implementation at various levels.

This process is complemented by a bottom-up line of communication, with the committees at the base of the security pyramid gathering intelligence and making policy recommendations that are sent up the line to NSMS headquarters. The intelligence is evaluated, and may result in new directives being issued down the hierarchy.

If policy recommendations are accepted by the State Security Council, they must be approved by the full cabinet before implementation. There is little doubt that the policy recommendations that emanate from the National Security Management System carry inordinate weight. The cabinet relies heavily on the research and recommendations of its "experts" to take decisions.

Furthermore, there are currently nine ministers serving on the State Security Council — and they constitute a majority in the cabinet. This overlapping membership makes it extremely unlikely that the SSC's policy recommendations will be rejected.

Some analysts have argued that the cabinet is nothing but a rubber stamp for the State Security Council.

However, there have been occasions when the policy recommendations emanating from the bottom of the NSMS have been rejected by politicians in the top structures.

One such example is recounted by James Selfe, a PFP researcher, who is writing an academic thesis on the NSMS.

Selfe reports that the Cape Town sub-JMC recommended that District Six be returned to the "coloured" people as a good will gesture in terms of the "hearts and minds" campaign. This was, apparently, personally rejected by P W Botha at the top level.

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded)/(AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post Free • Posvry

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 265

Whole gazette
327

PRETORIA, 9 JULY 1987
JULIE 1987

No. 10831

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1534

9 July 1987

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, I, Frans Sebastian Botha, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

F. S. BOTHERA,

Divisional Commissioner: Natal.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Linda William Zwane means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area”, means the Magisterial Districts of Umvoti, Kranskop, Msinga and New Hanover;

“Divisional Commissioner”, means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Natal Division;

“funeral”, means a gathering held at the grave of Linda William Zwane;

“the Security Regulations”, means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 1534

9 Julie 1987

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, reik ek, Frans Sebastian Botha, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die afdeling Natal, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

F. S. BOTHERA,

Afdelingskommissaris: Natal.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die landdrostdistrikte Umvoti, Kranskop, Msinga en New Hanover;

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die afdeling Natal;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Linda William Zwane;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Linda William Zwane, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

Funerals, etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Linda William Zwane shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral, and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, in so far as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Linda William Zwane) shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Linda William Zwane, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than three hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Linda William Zwane.

Attendance of funerals, etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Linda William Zwane in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Linda William Zwane, who is buried, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral processions

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Linda William Zwane, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Linda William Zwane is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Linda William Zwane, shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Linda William Zwane is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply in a case where the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner under subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Flags, banners, etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Linda William Zwane.

Begravesse, ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaares

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Linda William Zwane, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaares, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n rondiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Linda William Zwane) in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Linda William Zwane, met inbegrip van so 'n seremonie, nie langer as drie ure mag aanhou nie.

Spekers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Linda William Zwane optree nie.

Bywoning van begravesse ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Linda William Zwane ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarty aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepaling van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Linda William Zwane wat ter aarde bestel word, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begravissstoete

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n rondiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Linda William Zwane bywoon, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie rondiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Linda William Zwane ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begravissstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van Linda William Zwane opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige rondiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Linda William Zwane ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing nie in 'n geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Vlag, banier, ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflet of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Linda William Zwane vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

No. 1535

9 July 1987

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, I, Frans Sebastian Botha, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

F. S. BOTHA,

Divisional Commissioner: Natal.

SCHEDULE**Definitions**

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Richard Mthembeni Zondi means any gathering associated with such burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area”, means the Magisterial Districts of Umvoti, Kranskop, Mzinga and New Hanover;

“Divisional Commissioner”, means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Natal Division;

“funeral”, means a gathering held at the grave of Richard Mthembeni Zondi;

“the Security Regulations”, means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987.

Funerals etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Richard Mthembeni Zondi shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral, and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, in so far as it takes that form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Richard Mthembeni Zondi) shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Richard Mthembeni Zondi, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than three hours.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begravisskennegewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

No. 1535

9 Julie 1987

BEVEL Kragtens die Regulasies uitgevaardig Kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleë by regulasie 7 (1) van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, reik ek, Frans Sebastian Botha, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Natal, hierby die bevel in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

F. S. BOTHA,

Afdelingskommissaris: Natal.

BYLAE**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis gegee is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied”, die landrostristrikke van Umvoti, Kranskop, Mzinga en New Hanover;

“Afdelingskommissaris”, die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Natal;

“begrafnis”, 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Richard Mthembeni Zondi;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies”, die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Richard Mthembeni Zondi, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n rondiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begravissstoet.

Begravesse ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaares

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Richard Mthembeni Zondi, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaares, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n rondiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Richard Mthembeni Zondi) in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Richard Mthembeni Zondi, met inbegrip van so 'n seremonie, nie langer as drie ure mag aanhou nie.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Richard Mthembeni Zondi.

Attendance of funerals etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Richard Mthembeni Zondi in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Richard Mthembeni Zondi, who is buried, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral processions

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Richard Mthembeni Zondi, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Richard Mthembeni Zondi is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Richard Mthembeni Zondi shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Richard Mthembeni Zondi is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply in a case where the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner under subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Flags, banners, etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Richard Mthembeni Zondi.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

Spreekers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Richard Mthembeni Zondi optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnisse ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Richard Mthembeni Zondi ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Richard Mthembeni Zondi wat ter aarde bestel word, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoete

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Richard Mthembeni Zondi bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Richard Mthembeni Zondi ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begrafnisstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van Richard Mthembeni Zondi opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Richard Mthembeni Zondi ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing nie in 'n geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Vlae, baniere ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflette of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Richard Mthembeni Zondi vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES			
Law and Order, Ministry of			
<i>Government Notices</i>			
1534	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Orders: Natal Division	1	10831
1535	do.: do.: do.....	3	10831

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS			
Wet en Orde, Ministerie van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			
1534	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Bevele: Afdeling Natal	1	10831
1535	do.: do.: do.....	3	10831

'Censor racist children's books'

(327)

Seveth
9-14/187

By SAHM VENTER

PROFESSOR Ampie Coetzee, one of the few academics who approaches Afrikaans literature from a Marxist perspective believes in censorship — but for different reasons.

"I was always very much against censorship, from a liberal standpoint," he said.

But now deeply angered by propaganda in school network books and racist, sexist and capitalist attitudes in children's books, Coetzee is proposing censorship as a solution.

"We should just burn some of these children's books. Publishers should not publish books that contain any form of racism or ideological apartheid," Coetzee said.

"We should have specialists to look at these books and read behind the words.

"Hundreds and thousands of Afrikaans school children grew up with these books. How do you change them now?"

Coetzee, the son of an Afrikaner mineworker who died from illness caused by working under "terrible" conditions, is passionate about the damage

done to this country by racism and capitalism.

He is unclear about when or how he embarked on the route away from Calvinistic, racist, Afrikanerdom.

"Maybe because of my father's background the thing against racism and about the awareness of class exploitation came at the same time."

His roots helped form a class consciousness which has not waned. His anger is not just directed against apartheid.

"Apartheid is attached to capitalism and I don't care if they prove to me that capitalism works. It does not work in South Africa," he said.

Coetzee, who left the University of the Witwatersrand for the University of the Western Cape in January, believes the only way to teach Afrikaans literature is from a Marxist perspective.

He sees Afrikaans literature as a document of history which should be studied in terms of the material conditions of Afrikaners.

"What happened to them, how they became capitalist. Where they went



Ampie Coetzee

wrong.

"Afrikaans literature is written for and by white bourgeoisie Afrikaners. It has nothing to do with the people at this university."

Even if they are well-meaning, Afrikaans writers "have not confronted themselves with their own ideology".

Ideology is either only used flippantly by Afrikaners or by the government when it refers to "Godless Marxists".

"At this university Afrikaans can come into its own again," he said.

He was trying to "de-ideologise" Afrikaans which he says had been "impoverished" and turned into "the language of power" by the government.

In 1973 Afrikaans publishers refused to publish his book on politics in Afrikaners poetry. When it was published by Ravan Press, Coetzee was accused of "misusing literature as politics".

He scorns publishers of children's books who hold profits in higher esteem

than the well being of children.

His anger extends to a recent conference on children's literature at UWC which, while it was a "fantastic idea", failed to address the relevance of literature for all children in South Africa.

"Where are the children that should read the books? They are in prison or dying or poor or can't read," he said.

He finds it absurd to leave basic political questions out of any issue in South Africa.

While it is important to discuss children's literature in South Africa. There will only be progress when the condition of children in South Africa are discussed.

"We have to talk about the politics of South Africa," Coetzee said.

Coetzee, who has left with Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's mission this week to attend a conference with the ANC in Paris, said: "The quest to free the minds of South Africans is inherently linked to political freedom."

BY CHRIS STEYN

MORE information about the reign of Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, who has been replaced as the head of the Bellville unrest unit, emerged yesterday. He was relieved of his "unrest responsibilities" last week after being rebuked by two Supreme Court judges for his conduct.

The Cape Times obtained the trial record yesterday of a public violence hearing held in Goodwood Magistrate's Court earlier this year in which the Minister of Law and Order was ordered to pay R10 000 damages in an out-of-court settlement to the accused — a 17-year-old girl who was shot by Captain Van Schalkwyk.

The most recent criticism came from Mr Justice L. Rose-Innes, who ordered the immediate release of printer Mr Allie Parker, who was detained by Captain Van Schalkwyk on June 12. He described the captain's refusal to give Mr Parker reasons for his arrest as "high-handed and unacceptable".

The captain's attitude and use of "unreasonable force" was also criticized two months earlier by another Supreme Court judge, Mr Acting Justice H P Viljoen, who awarded R15 000 damages to a Bellville South schoolboy who was 14 when he was shot in the back by Captain Van Schalkwyk on September 5, 1985.

Following the rebukes, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, ordered a top-level departmental investigation into the criticism levelled at Captain Van Schalkwyk.

In January this year, a 17-year-old Elsie's River girl, who may not be identified, appeared in court on a charge of public violence. She was shot in the leg by Captain Van Schalkwyk before her arrest.

After hearing the captain's testimony, the girl was acquitted. On February 2 this year, the Minister of Law and Order paid damages of R10 000 to her family.

Captain Van Schalkwyk admitted during cross-examination that he shot the girl without warning her to stand still — and before she started running.

According to the court record, he was cross-examined by Mr A A Chohan, who asked him: "And she walked all the time, she did not run at all?"

"She wanted to, she had increased her speed and even before she could break into a run, I shot her," said Captain Van Schalkwyk.

"But she had not run yet?" Mr Chohan asked.

"She had not run yet," said Captain Van Schalkwyk.

Reign of unrest Captain: More facts

CME Tais
9/7/82

327



Capt Van Schalkwyk

"You do have a loudhailer?" Mr Chohan asked.

"That is right," Captain Van Schalkwyk said.

"You did not use the loudhailer to tell the accused 'stand or I shoot' or something like that?" Mr Chohan asked.

"No, your honour," said Captain Van Schalkwyk.

"You also did not shout at the accused 'stand or I shoot', I mean, what I mean now is without the loudhailer?" the lawyer asked.

"No, your honour," the captain said.

Mr Jan van Eck, MP for Claremont and member of the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring Committee, said yesterday that the action taken against Captain Van Schalkwyk showed that the role of the "Rambo-style" policeman was being whittled down and signalled a return to the "traditional law-and-order" policeman.

"I have, over the past three years, frequently drawn the attention of the police authorities to the fact that there were elements within the security forces who, instead of maintaining law and order, actually undermined law and order by the use of provoca-

tive and excessive force," Mr Van Eck said.

"I had the impression that those who used force were actually openly tolerated, and that policemen who would go out of their way to prevent confrontation by creating compromise and by attempting to negotiate with the people of the townships were being tucked away.

"The extent to which the role of the provocateur security force member or Rambo-style policeman is being whittled down is illustrated by the action taken against Captain Van Schalkwyk. And the peace-maker role of the traditional law-and-order policeman is being restored, as illustrated by the honorary rank conferred on Col I P S Terblanche — 27 years after the Philip Kgosana incident.

"It is further illustrated by that fact that these traditional law-and-order policemen have been more prevalent in Western Cape townships over the past two months. One actually has hope that a spiral of violence and counter-violence will be reduced," Mr Van Eck said.

He also said that largely improved control was being exercised over special constables in the Western Cape.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament that he refused to give any indication of how many people had been detained under the Emergency regulations.

He said of the 307 government employees who had been detained in terms of security and emergency laws, 209 were employed by the Department of Education and Training, 30 by the Department of Communications, 38 by the Department of Health and Population Development and 30 by other government departments.

SADF FIGURES

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in parliament that it was not in the public interest to divulge the cost of SADF members employed in handling civil unrest. He said that 14 SADF members with tipper trucks and front-end loaders had helped clean up Sebokeng township prior to the State President's visit, at a cost of R2 646,90.

DEATHS IN POLITICAL VIOLENCE

At least 2 387 people were killed in political violence in the two-and-a-half years between September 1984 and February 1987, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The following figures of recorded deaths were listed by the SAIRR: September 1984 — February 1985 — 188; March 1985 — August 1985 — 492; September 1985 — February 1986 — 565; March 1986 — August 1986 — 955; September 1986 — February 1987 — 187. The Institute said the number of fatalities could be higher than its statistics indicated, because the Emergency regulations had made it difficult to obtain information.

EDUCATION FIGURES

The President's Council's committee for social affairs report said that of the 558 085 black children who started Sub A in 1975 the number reaching Std five in 1981 was 250 578 and Std eight in 1984 was 109 968. The report said that of 882 277 black high school pupils in 1985 only 64 806 were in Std 10.

●The Minister of National Education, FW de Klerk, said 72 004 black children were enrolled in Sub A this year.

●The President's Council report said that among the coloured population about 28 000 left school before Std five, about 70 000 reached Std five and about 35 000 reached Std eight.

●The Director of the SAIRR, John Kane-Berman, said in 1986 there had been 153 637 empty places in white schools compared to a shortage of 193 575 places in black schools.

●The Minister of Education and Culture, Piet Clase, said in parliament that applications for general permission to admit pupils of other races were received from 12 state schools, but all were turned down. He said seven other schools had applied for permission to enrol individual pupils, but these applications had also been turned down. He said 120 black pupils had been admitted to 19 state schools — all children of diplomats and consular officials. Clase said a total of 7 608 Africans, coloureds and Indians were attending 353 white schools in South Africa, 330 of them private. He said 13 state-aided schools (six in the Cape, two in Natal and five in the Transvaal) and 10 state-subsidised schools were involved.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

OSCAR MPHETHA, 78, the Release Mandela Campaign president, has served two years of a five year sentence at Pollsmoor prison.

Mphetha, who grew up in Transkei, moved to Cape Town in 1934 and worked as a docker, waiter, road labourer, hospital attendant and factory worker. About 40 years ago he became active in the trade union movement and, in 1951, was elected general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union. He was a founder member of South African Congress of Trade Unions and in 1958 was elected Cape chair of the ANC.

In 1978 he rejoined the Food and Canning Workers' Union as its national organiser and was elected chair of the Nyanga Residents Association. He was detained in August 1980. Nearly three years later he was released on bail after having been convicted of terrorism. While in custody his leg was amputated. In August 1983 he was elected UDF co-president. His appeal against his sentence failed and in 1985 he was jailed. He was refused permission to attend the funeral of his wife, Roselyn, last year. He has three sons.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

Two T-shirts: Free Nelson Mandela, ANC South Africa (Libre) and South African Women Crush Apartheid (not stated); Upfront No 6 April 1987 (UDF Observatory-Claremont Area Committee, Cape Town); South African rally around May Day — poster (not stated); The Combatant Vol 8 No 2 September 1986 and December 1986 (Plan Commissariat, Lubango); Anti-Apartheid Movement: Annual report of activities and developments 1985/6 (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Anti-Apartheid Bewegung in Österreich No 41 1987 (Anti-Apartheid Bewegung in Österreich Wien); June 16 — National Youth Day (Sanco and Nusas Media Committees); Fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist Theory and Tactics of Revolutionary Parties (Progress Publishers, Moscow); Sudafrica Boycott (Tuchlauben 8'6 Wien); Solidarity No 1 1987 (Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the nations of Africa Asia and Latin America); Marxist Philosophy — A Popular Outline (VG Afanasyev); Secretariat Reports 1987 (not stated); The Philosophical Forum — a quarterly — Vol XVIII Nos 2-3 winter-spring (Department of Philosophy of Baruch College of the City, University of New York); Askar Inquiry Vol 4 No 6 (Tropvale Ltd London); Azanian Focus Vol 1 No 4 May 1 — Day of Black Worker Solidarity (Frank Talk editorial collective on behalf of the Azanian People's Organisation, South Africa); International Viewpoint issue 120 May 18 1987 (Fourth International Montreal); Frontal Nude Black Girl — poster (not stated); Beau Valley Country Club — advertisement newsletter (Beau Valley Country Club Warmbaths South Africa); Eight objects, all metal badges with the words: Who gives a f.k what Frankie says; F.k off Nazi punks; Too drunk to F.k; F.k sheep F.k technology, Yeah; F.k the Eighties, let's bring back the sixties; I f.k goats; and I'd rather be p.d off than p.d on (not stated); 1987 Motor Way calendar (Ross Levenson); Mintex 1987 Callender Reflection 1975 — 1986 (Forman of Nottingham, England); one film — Bronx Fighters was rejected.

Unbanned: Gazette Vol 2 No 5 April/May 1987 (Violen Promotions, Turffontein); The 158 Pound Marriage (John Irving); Sexual Friction (Maurice Charney); The Real World of the Surrealists (Malcolm Haslam). The Board has ruled that Madwoman's Underclothes (Germain Greer) is not undesirable provided it is not knowingly sold, hired or lent out by libraries to children under 18.

Ordinary law not enough — PW

IF the emergency were lifted, the "ordinary" laws would be inadequate to deal with the present situation in the country, State President PW Botha has said in court papers this week.

In his reply to the *Weekly Mail* and Release Mandela Campaign supreme court challenge to the Emergency, Botha denies he ever intended to convey the impression that amendments to the Internal Security and other Acts, would make a "full scale" emergency unnecessary.

The *Weekly Mail* challenge to the validity of the current Emergency, declared last month, is based on two grounds: That it was unlawful because it was declared at the same time as the other Emergency was already in effect; and that it was unlawful as it was unnecessary — the "ordinary law" of the country, supplemented by certain new amendments to the Internal Security Act and other laws, gave the state the power to declare "regional emergencies" as well as giving it all its other current powers and thus did away with the need for a general emergency.

In reply to the first part of the argu-

By CARMEL RICKARD,
DURBAN *Times*

ment Botha says he has no comment to make as it is a question of law which his counsel will take up in court.

On the second argument he says the amendments to the Internal Security Act were introduced to deal with circumstances which existed at that time, and they must be seen in context and against the prevailing background.

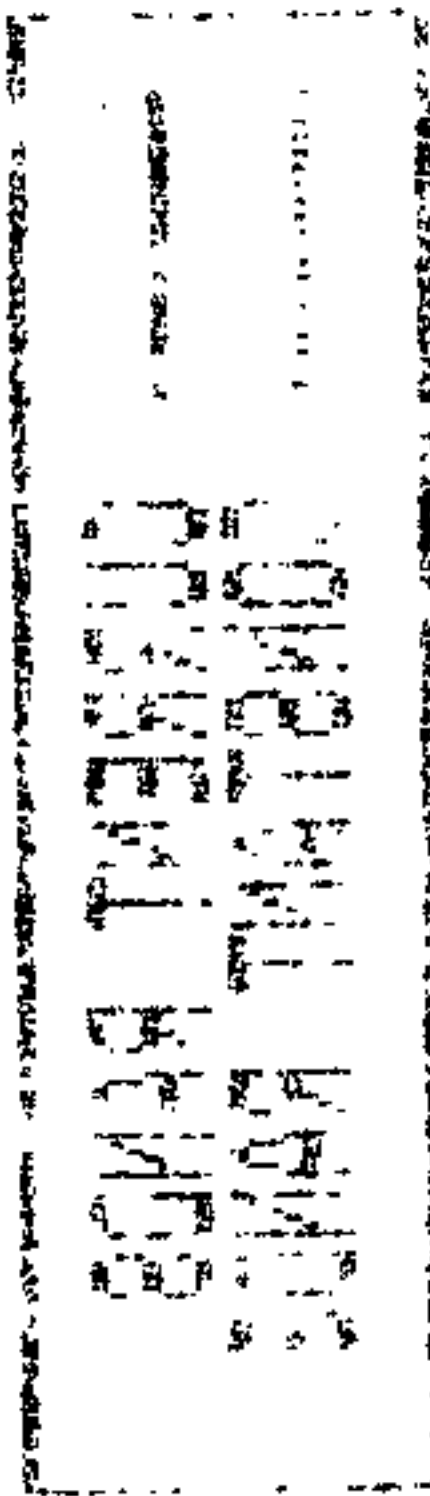
It was incorrect, however, that the amendments were intended to do away with the need for an emergency at any stage in the future.

Before declaring the Emergency in June 1986 and again the following year, he had carefully considered the ordinary law of the land, weighed up the matter and formed the opinion that these laws were inadequate.

This was still the position, and if the Emergency were lifted now the laws on which the state would have to rely would not be sufficient given the present situation in the country.

The case continues in Pietermaritzburg on Monday, July 13.

1076/17/67 W/Mail 327



'Corking' the mouth of a detainee

THE aim of section 29 of the Internal Security Act was to place "a large and semi-permeable cork in the mouth of a detainee," a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday during an application for the release of a leading Co-satu official.

Justice Geoffrey Leveson said this during an application by Benita Pavlicevic to declare the detention of her husband, Mike Roussos, unlawful.

Roussos, 31, South African Railways and Harbours Workers' Union national education secretary and a Co-satu central executive committee member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on May 7 during the height of the South African

Transport Services strike. He was re-detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on June 11.

Appearing for Pavlicevic, Ismael Mahomed, SC, said he had to rely on hearsay evidence because Roussos' lawyers had been refused permission to see him.

Mahomed said it had not been shown that Roussos had committed any act necessary for subversion to be alleged. The allegation that he had told workers not to buy Sats tickets and had issued pamphlets to this effect did not suggest subversion. It had not been shown that Roussos was party to criminal acts allegedly committed by union members.

327

W/Mail
10-16/7/87

321 b/day

NSC Bill to undergo a change

10/7/87

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE National Statutory Council (NSC) Bill is being revamped, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis said last night.

He said this was largely because of a government decision to make provision for the election of "real leaders" as opposed to nominated members.

On the question of whether detained leaders would be accepted into the NSC if elected, Heunis said it was possible, although people who were "convicted of crimes" were not eligible for service in Parliament or on councils.

He said he and his department officials had held discussions with between 170 and 190 blacks who had accepted the NSC in principle.

"Independent" homeland leaders, councillors and religious figures were among those who had said they would participate, Heunis said.

"The principle for such a forum has been accepted but there have been disagreements on the composition and functions," he said.

Heunis said opinion would again be canvassed from the people with whom discussions on the NSC had been held, once the Bill had been redrafted or amended.

"It is very time-consuming, but we hope to do something on the concept of the Bill in this coming parliamentary session."

He said "many other issues" raised by possible NSC participants were being considered in the redrafting of the Bill, but "the concept of who the real leaders are is the most important".

It is understood recent resolutions passed by Inkatha's national council criticising NSC participation unless certain preconditions were met were being considered by government.

Colonel 'was obeying orders', says Kgosana

Cape Times 10/7/82

By ANDREW DONALDSON

COLONEL Ignatius P S Terblanche was not a traitor, says Philip Kgosana — the former Pan Africanist Congress leader who has troubled the retired police officer's conscience for more than a quarter of a century.

In an exclusive interview with the Cape Times, he said last night from Colombo, Sri Lanka, where he now lives: "He was a policeman. He was simply obeying orders."

Interest in the former PAC regional secretary was rekindled after Colonel Terblanche, the 84-year-old, former Deputy SAP Commissioner — castigated for his role in the dramatic march on Cape Town by 30 000 peaceful black demonstrators on March 25, 1960 — was this week finally honoured by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok.

Receiving the rank of honorary brigadier — a promotion he was due for at the time but refused — Colonel Terblanche said he felt as if he had "committed treason" when Mr Kgosana was arrested after the 21-year-old student had led the march.

Promised an audience with the then minister of justice, Mr Frans Erasmus, by Colonel Terblanche,

EXCLUSIVE

Mr Kgosana had returned to Caledon Square with a small deputation — and was arrested. Both men had avoided bloodshed on the day of the march.

While the policeman had persuaded marchers to return home peacefully, Mr Kgosana had altered the course of the march from Parliament — where massed security forces and certain slaughter waited — to Caledon Square police station.

In spite of this, the former PAC leader — now an economist with the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (Unicef) in Sri Lanka — declined to elaborate on the events that came to be known as "The Miracle of March 30" and was first reported under the headline "Peace Is Aim, Native Says".

"All that happened to me, mattered to me, was that when a promise had been made it was not honoured... by the government of South Africa," Mr Kgosana said in the interview last night.

Asked to comment on Colonel Terblanche's professed troubled conscience and that the officer had regarded himself as a traitor following his arrest, Mr Kgosana

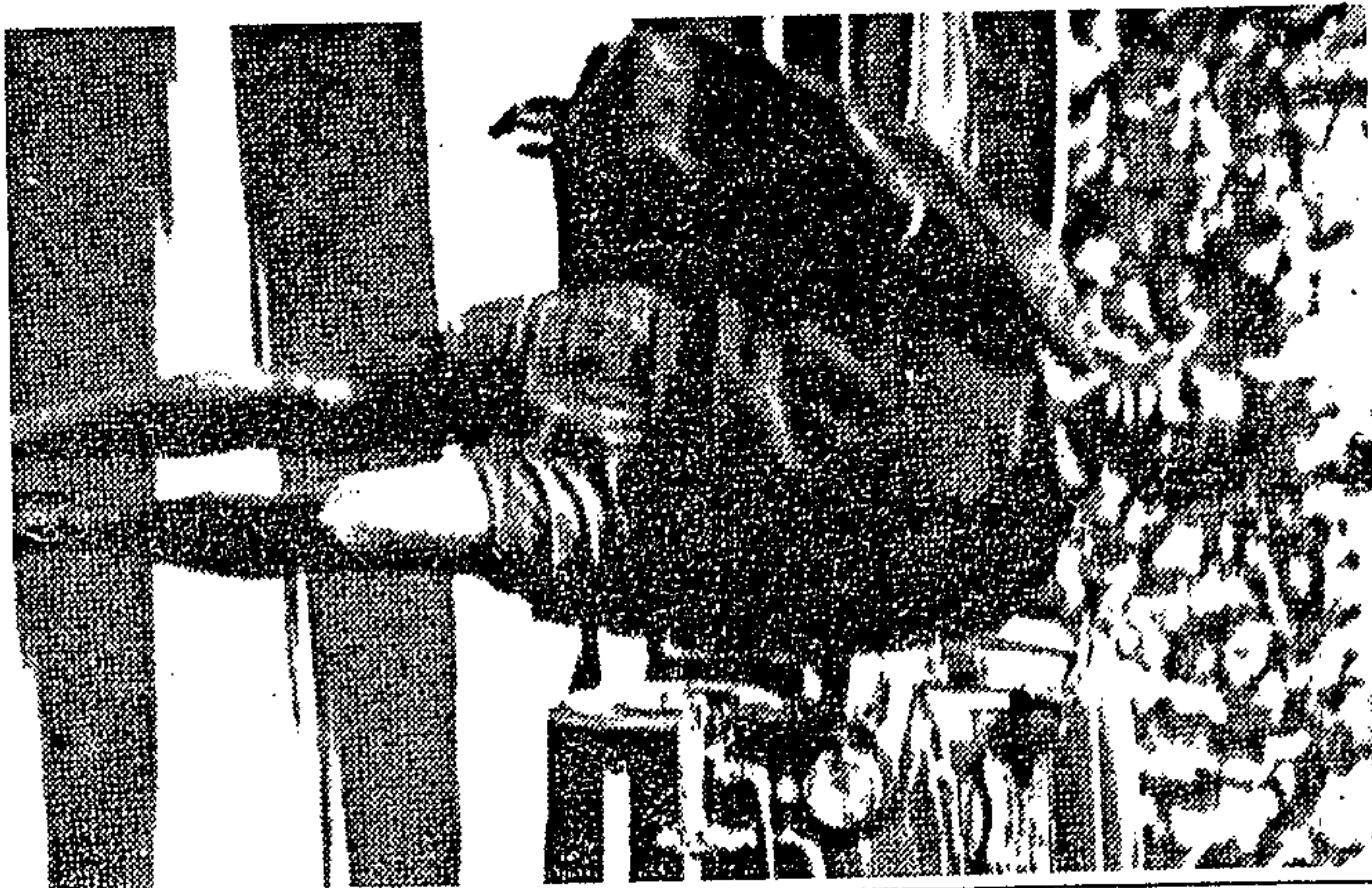
said: "I believe that at his level, a policeman, he was only carrying out the orders of a minister (Mr Erasmus). I do not think, as much as I opposed him, that he can consider himself to be a traitor."

"He was simply obeying orders. And the fact that when I went back and was arrested, I think I opposed him on fundamental questions — but this was an issue where a policeman was carrying out the orders of the minister."

Asked if he had any messages for South Africans, he replied: "No, I do not want to say anything at this time. I think it would be inappropriate. But, tell me, how do you promote a retired man of 84?"

When Colonel Terblanche's comments were read to him and how — by disagreeing with a minister and avoiding bloodshed — his actions did not receive a favourable reaction from his superiors, Mr Kgosana said: "This is what I do not understand. At that time in what way did they think that he had done a disservice? Is it clear to you, this disservice?"

"It sounds like South Africa. Disservice means you have killed less. You have failed to kill more people. That's why I say it sounds very much like South Africa."



FLASHBACK... In shorts, the 21-year-old student and PAC leader Philip Kgosana, his supporters seated behind him, strides towards Caledon Square police station to demand an audience with the then Minister of Justice, Mr Frans Erasmus.

CAPC TIMES 10/7/87

SSC workings query: No details from P W

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

327

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, has declined to supply details of the workings of the State Security Council (SSC).

Mr Botha, who heads the SSC, was asked by the Progressive Federal Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, how many meetings the SSC and its working committees held last year.

Mr Eglin also wanted to know whether any officials of the State had been seconded to work for the secretariat of the SSC, and if so, for what period in each case, which officials, from what departments and what percentage of the staff of the secretariat was seconded.

Mr Botha said in a written reply: "The SSC and the work committee or this council meet as required. The time, place, attendance and frequency vary.

He added: "Officials from various departments are seconded to the secretariat for the SSC according to varying requirements for undetermined periods since the establishment thereof."

Mr Botha said that if Mr Eglin required more information about the "Security Management System", he was welcome to discuss this with the State President.

est claim 327

Staff Reporter

A HANDCUFFED priest was shot dead by special constables this week in the Eastern Cape town of Aberdeen, residents allege — the latest in a series of allegations of serious misconduct by members of the special force.

A police spokesman confirmed the shooting of the Rev Booï Jantjies, 40-year-old priest of the Zion Holy Church of Africa, and said police were investigating.

Residents said the priest had gone to the home of a special constable after hearing that his house had been searched for dagga and his 15-year-old son arrested and taken there.

An argument ensued, residents allege, and the priest was sjambokked, handcuffed and shot.

Police allege that the shooting occurred after the special constable and a colleague were attacked by a man wielding a knobkierie who failed to desist after being warned.

Police are also investigating an alleged assault on a 49-year-old Beaufort West woman, Ms N Gcada, who claims she was beaten by a special constable.

11 alleged instances

These two incidents are only the most recent in a string of allegations about misconduct by special constables that prompted the PFP Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee to send a dossier to the Minister of Law and Order in March as a matter of "extreme urgency".

The dossier detailed 11 instances of alleged improper conduct by special constables — including four fatal shootings and an alleged assault of a pregnant woman — and urged the withdrawal of the special constables and their replacement by properly trained policemen.

The special constables were criticized before the first batch of 320 hit the streets in October last year after a six-week crash course.

The UDF condemned them as "organized shock troops", the PFP warned of widespread opposition and, escalating tension and criminologists asked how people with minimal education could be expected to understand the law and act within it after such skimpy training.

Now, with the special force swollen to nearly 3 000 men, according to figures given in Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, criticism has turned to alarm.

A page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece. It features several staves with notes and rests, arranged in a traditional musical format. The notation is somewhat faded and the paper appears aged.

Excited Evelyn relaxes after family reunion

LONDON — Evelyn Mvunelwa, 59, sits back, twiddles her toes in a pair of bright mauve slippers and giggles shyly.

She's not used to press interviews. The novelty of living in a London house, thousands of kilometres from her Mdantsane home near East London, is beginning to

Until Monday, they had not seen each other since that fateful night.

Mr Woods, now a successful author and lecturer in his adopted country, paid for Evelyn to fly to Britain for the reunion.

There they all were waiting at Heathrow — Donald, Wendy and the

From IAN HOBBS

dawn.

Evelyn worked for the former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, and his family before they fled South Africa ten years ago.

At that time her life and the lives of the family on whom she lavished such care and affection took an unpredictable turn.

The family of seven packed their bags and left shortly after Mr Woods had fled across the border under cover of darkness.

"kids": Jane, 24, Dillon, 23, Duncan, 21, Gavin, 19, and Mary, 15.

Evelyn, still flushed and excited after her first plane trip, has adapted quickly.

"They aren't nearly as lazy as they used to be. Except the boys, who still leave their socks on the floor," she said.

"I thought I'd never see the day when Donald brought me tea in bed!"

Armed with only a packet of samp and

beans — the Woods' favourite staple — she's whipping the household into shape.

"It's all so small," she said, waving a hand at the London house.

"I can hardly move in the kitchen and Donald's study is tiny."

The weeks ahead have been mapped out for her. Trips down the Thames to Greenwich, tours on top of a London bus, visits to the

optician and a medical check-up are all on the cards.

The bewildered 59-year-old's first few days in London were not smooth.

The excitement of a long flight triggered an old problem — a severe asthma attack which lasted for more than 24 hours.

"I'm feeling a bit better now, still a bit tired."

There was a special message for the staff of the Daily Dispatch, who on the eve of her departure passed the hat around and also presented her with a card.

"They have all been wonderful to me."

Her travellers' cheques, though, remain securely stashed away.

"They warned me about the tsotsis in London town. I'm not going to be robbed."



Sweet smells of home! Evelyn Mvunelwa cooks up some nostalgia in the form of samp and beans, for Wendy and Donald Woods.

Erasmus: Morale-busting minister

CME TWP 11/7/87

522

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE LATE Mr F C (Frans) Erasmus, who as Minister of Justice castigated the then Western Cape police chief, Colonel I P S Terblanche, for not using force against 30 000 angry blacks who marched on Cape Town on March 30, 1960, is one of the most controversial figures in South African political history.

His name was recalled this week after Colonel "Terry" Terblanche, now 84, was honoured by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok.

At a ceremony at which no reference was made to the 1960 drama, or to Mr Erasmus, Mr Vlok conferred the honorary rank of brigadier on Colonel Terblanche — the rank denied him by Mr Erasmus more than 20 years ago.

Colonel Terblanche and the leader of the black marchers, Mr Philip Kgosana, were credited with saving Cape Town from a bloodbath, in what the colonel himself has referred to as "the miracle of March 30".

Mr Erasmus, later accused of betrayal after he had had Kgosana arrested, is widely remembered as the man who as Minister of Defence dealt (although inadvertently) a staggering blow lasting 11 years to morale in the armed forces. He was noted for the way he "bowler-hatted" able and respected officers — or withheld promotion from them.

An apostle of apartheid and one of the architects of the National Party's victory at the polls in 1948 — he was an outstanding organizer — Mr Erasmus was rewarded by the Prime Minister, Dr D F Malan, with the defence portfolio in the first post-war NP cabinet.

A paradoxical personality, he did not fit the blustering jackbooter image of himself projected in

some quarters. Quietly spoken, urbane and courteous, he was out of the Cape Nationalist mould. While he gave the impression of having an obsessive hatred of anything to do with Britain, and its royalty, he often proudly sported the blazer of the sailing club he belonged to — Royal Cape Yacht Club.

An ardent Afrikaner Nationalist who had strenuously opposed South Africa's entry into World War II on the side of the Allies, he dismissed without thanks the wartime Prime Minister, General Smuts, from his honorific post of Commander-in-Chief of the Union's forces.

Mr Erasmus later said he would refuse to sit at the same table as any follower of Smuts.

He "bowler-hatted" General Evered Poole, then regarded as SA's ablest and most distinguished soldier (he had commanded the South African 6th Division during the war), by giving him a semi-diplomatic posting abroad.

Mr Erasmus, a man with no military experience, then appointed Lieutenant-General Len Beyers as Chief of the General Staff and set about remodelling the army on the old commando system.

But he became so active in bowler-hating Smuts government appointees and replacing them with "reliable party men" that General Beyers resigned in anger and disgust, saying that as a professional soldier he could no longer tolerate what he bluntly

called "political interference" by the Minister.

Mr Erasmus abolished the "orange flash" that had distinguished SA servicemen as volunteers during the war, and he started changing uniforms and insignia. He put sailors into new, Germanic outfits, after referring to the uniform worn by ratings of the British Royal Navy as consisting of "soup-plate hats, wide-skirted trousers and women's jumpers".

Opposition MPs referred to him as "a glorified military tailor".

Among other things, Mr Erasmus banned liquor in Defence Force messes in 1958, and his unpopularity manifested itself in many ways, which included the removal or defacing (in one case with jam) of his portrait in military establishments. This led to at least one court-martial of an officer — a SAAF war hero with a DFC.

Morale recovered only after Mr Erasmus was relieved of the defence portfolio in 1959 and replaced by the late, ever-popular Mr Jim Fouché, who subsequently became State President. Mr P W Botha, who succeeded Mr Fouché in the Defence Ministry, also did much to repair damage done by Mr Erasmus.

Mr Erasmus held the justice portfolio for two years before his surprise resignation in 1961. The then Prime Minister, the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, sent him to Rome as South Africa's ambassador — an appointment he held for four years.

Mr Erasmus died suddenly while on holiday at Die Mond, near Bredasdorp, in 1967.

□ Anthony Heard on the assurance given to Philip Kgosana — Page 6.

□ Troublesooter "Terry" Terblanche — a man of wide culture — Top of the Times, Page 16.



The late Mr Frans Erasmus

Detainees stand in way of black poll

By NORMAN WEST: Political Reporter

GOVERNMENT plans to allow urban blacks to elect their representatives on the proposed National Statutory Council (NSC) may flounder on the thorny question of detentions.

It has long been the bottom-line demand of most acknowledged urban black leaders that the release of political prisoners and detainees was a non-negotiable prerequisite for any form of negotiations for black political rights.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris

Heunis, this week announced that draft legislation had been completed to make provision for a general election for urban blacks after an acceptance of this development by the Government "in principle".

The announcement follows the dramatic new initiative of Deputy Minister Stoffel Botha, appointed to initiate talks between blacks and the Government, who said that, to get negotiations off the ground, he would be prepared to talk to peo-

ple in jail or detention.

Dr van der Merwe, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning by the State President, Mr P W Botha, in May, said he would not demand that black leaders renounce violence before talking to them.

Released

The revised draft of the Bill to create the NSC differs from the original by allowing urban blacks to vote for their representatives. The first draft stip-

ulated that they would be nominated by the State President.

In May Mr Botha appealed in full-page newspaper advertisements for black leaders to involve themselves in "talks and negotiations". There was little response.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he was not interested in negotiations with Mr Botha unless political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela, were released.

The United Democratic Front president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, adopted a similar stance.

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1984
10 11 AM
JUN 11 1984
10 11 AM

Watson shooting trial moved to 'safe' venue

From KEN VERNON

Argus Africa News Service

LOBATSE. — The trial of an alleged South African and British MI6 agent accused of attempting to murder anti-apartheid activist Ronnie Watson in Gaborone last May is scheduled to begin here today.

After originally being set down for hearing here, the trial of the accused, Steve Burnett, was then rescheduled to take place in the Gaborone City Hall because of the great public interest in the case.

It is believed Botswana authorities became concerned that disturbances could have broken out in the capital if the trial had been conducted there, leading them to schedule it again in Lobatse.

The events leading to the tri-

al began on May 24 this year when a man allegedly forced his way into the Gaborone hotel room of Mr Ronnie Watson.

Once inside, the man allegedly produced a gun and threatened to kill the burly ex-rugby player and well known anti-apartheid activist from Port Elizabeth. After a struggle in which shots were fired, Mr Watson said he overpowered the man and the police were called.

The mystery over the incident deepened when at an initial appearance before a Gaborone magistrate Mr Burnett claimed to be a secret agent representing both the South African Government and MI6, the British secret intelligence organisation.

Since the alleged attempt on his life, Ronnie Watson has gone into hiding fearing that there may be other hit men out to kill him.

However, he has vowed to appear at today's trial to testify against Mr Burnett and bring attention to what he calls "a campaign of terror and killing" he says is being conducted by South African Government-sponsored hit squads operating against opponents of apartheid.

Call to restore legal rights

327
Eve 10/5/87
14/5/87

JOHANNESBURG — The Government should now consider how the emergency regulations could be changed to restore the legal rights of individuals and Press freedoms as soon as possible, Anglo American's chairman, Mr Gavin Relly, says in his annual report to shareholders, published today.

In the circumstances, he said, the imposition of the state of emergency last year and its recent renewal, though regrettable, were necessary to contain the widening cycle of senseless violence.

"It would be foolish to pretend that communities exposed to violence have not benefited in terms of the security of daily living, or to deny that many South Africans prefer a state of affairs in which their attention is not drawn constantly to the realities of the nation's problems," he said.

"That is the difficulty with states of emergency and accompanying media censorship: they represent a rational decision by Government not to allow society to deteriorate into chaos, but at the same time they create an artificial environment which fosters illusion and complacency."

In addition, the stand-off arguments developed — some believed it was impossible for Government to make proper strides in negotiation while the country was in a state of significant unrest, while others took the view it was impossible for progress to be made as long as the emergency regulations existed.

"These dilemmas bear so directly upon our political prospects that full consideration ought to be given now to ways in which the regulations could be further amended so as to re-establish the legal rights of individuals and Press freedoms as soon as possible," said Mr Relly.

Stressing the need for innovative thinking such as characterised the Kwazulu-Natal indaba, Mr Relly urged a Govern-

ment initiative to abolish the Group Areas Act along with a parallel large-scale housing programme.

Mr Relly said the fate of the Act might have a symbolic significance, beyond its immediate practical importance, in showing whether the Government was prepared to wipe the slate clean of apartheid, or whether the country faced another period of political inertia before the 1989 tricameral elections.

"The Act effectively is a major constraint on the progress of urbanisation, which experience the world over shows is necessary to the efficiency of the industrialisation process, to the maximisation of employment opportunities through the informal economy, to a broadening of the tax base, and a reduction of the birth rate to levels which do not condemn succeeding generations to starvation and chaos," said Mr Relly. — Sapa

Reilly: Amend emergency

CAR-Times

14/7/87

327

JOHANNESBURG. — The

government should now consider how the emergency regulations could be changed to restore the legal rights of individuals and press freedoms as soon as possible, the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Gavin Reilly, says in his annual report to shareholders, published yesterday.

In the circumstances, he said, the imposition of the state of emergency last year and its recent renewal, though regrettable, were necessary to contain the widening cycle of senseless violence.

Negotiation

"It would be foolish to pretend that communities exposed to violence have not benefited in terms of the security of daily living, or to deny that many South Africans prefer a state of affairs in which their attention is not drawn constantly to the realities of the nation's problems.

"That is the difficulty with states of emergency and accompanying media censorship: They represent a rational decision by government not to allow society to deteriorate into chaos, but at the same time they create an artificial environment which fosters illusion and

But renewal was necessary, says Anglo chief



Mr Reilly

complacency."

In addition, the stand-off arguments developed — some believed it was impossible for government to make proper strides in negotiation while the country was in a state of significant unrest, while others took the view it was impossible for progress to be made as long as the emergency regulations existed.

"These dilemmas bear so directly upon our political prospects that full consideration ought to be given now to ways in which the regulations could be further amended so as to re-establish the legal rights of individuals and press freedoms as soon as possible," said Mr Reilly. He urged that proclamation of land for residential development be facilitated — "as a key element

in a programme, financed by government and drawing on the resources of the private sector, to provide sub-economic and self-help housing on a substantial scale.

"In the planning and administration of the programme black community leaders should not only be involved but carry a large measure of responsibility."

If such an initiative could be launched properly, its benefits might extend beyond the underprivileged it was designed to help and serve as a building block in the search for ways of sharing responsibility as well as power in the broad political arena, Mr Reilly said.

He said there was a great need for the innovative thinking that characterized much of the Indaba's

deliberations to be applied to ways in which the aspirations of all parties might be accommodated in the central political institution.

"The State President has expressed confidence that the meetings he seeks 'must and will produce solutions' to our problems.

"In doing so he doubtless also has in mind the critical importance that black leaders attach to the principle that representation in any new political dispensation should not be through a racial grouping imposed from above, which they see as maintaining apartheid in its most blatant and pervasive form.

"The government's principal objection to the proposals of the widely representative Indaba for a non-

racial constitution for the Kwa-Zulu/Natal region was that they paid insufficient attention to the protection of group rights. Yet it is hard to see how much further they could have gone in that direction, short of adopting race or ethnicity as the sole criterion, which the majority of representatives could not accept," said Mr Reilly.

"One must hope that recent signs of government flexibility on this issue prove to have real substance. In that case the Indaba proposals would not only have relevance to other provinces in opening up a more democratic form of government at the second tier, but might offer a process, as well as a pattern, for the resolution of constitutional differences at the centre."

South Africa was a unique mixture of the first and third world and needed a constitution conceived and anchored in that reality.

"No one should expect quick results from such renewed initiatives as might be arranged, but to the extent that progress can be made it will promote local and international confidence in the direction of our affairs, and help business to get on with the job of creating the wealth that will be needed to sustain and develop the new South Africa." — Sapa

Commander ... 14/7/87

Weekly Mail, RMC challenge regulations

Own Correspondent

327

MARITZBURG. — A court application by the Weekly Mail and the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) — challenging the government's emergency regulations proclaimed on June 11 this year — was yesterday adjourned to a date to be arranged with the registrar in the Supreme Court here.

The case, brought by the RMC, its national coordinator Mr Aubrey Mokoena and WM Publications (Pty) Ltd, has been transferred to the Maritzburg Supreme Court from Durban for hearing by a Full Bench.

In papers before the court Mr Archie Gumede, chairman of the Durban branch of the RMC, said the RMC had been critical of the government and its policies on political, moral and economic grounds. This they vigorously expressed at press conferences, in newspaper advertisements, leaflets, regular publications, at public meetings, through community projects and other methods. It was their belief that they had a right and duty to persist in these campaigns, he said.

Mr Gumede said the Weekly Mail, which was published every Friday and which had thousands of readers, was also vitally affected by the media regulations.

In an answering affidavit before the court, President Botha said that before declaring the state of emergency he had given the matter serious consideration and honestly formed the opinion that the ordinary laws of the land, in the light of prevailing circumstances in the country which threatened public safety and law and order, were not sufficient to place the government in a position to ensure the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order.

Coup 'creeping up' on SA

A "CREEPING COUP" is taking over SA through the National Security Management System (NSMS) — of which Joint Management Centres (JMCs) are a part — according to the latest Black Sash magazine.

The JMCs, introduced in 1979, have only recently come to public notice. Although government has tried to define their role, they remain suspect and subject to accusations.

JMCs, numbering about 650 countrywide, were introduced to formulate ways to deal with unrest and the political situation.

Law and Order Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer said they were adapted to streamline action in the state of emergency and now participate directly in the affairs of local areas.

The information they gather is said to be fed to the State Security Council, to which they are ultimately responsible.

It was recently alleged that they had usurped the role of black councillors by making decisions on local affairs and passing them on to the councils, which then accepted them.

However, in response to queries from Business Day, Meyer said JMCs were not linked in any way to the work of local authorities or to Regional Services Councils.

But members of both bodies can sit on JMCs in their personal capacities.

It has also been alleged by PFP law and order spokesman Helen Suzman that JMCs take political decisions, in secret, and that money for projects in which they are involved comes "out of nowhere".

Meyer said JMCs were not involved in funding projects for local authorities. Finance for such projects was generated by local authorities' rents and taxes and by

THERE are about 650 Joint Management Centres in SA allegedly forming an integral part of a secret information-gathering system being used to control the country's people. DIANNA GAMES takes a fresh look at the role of JMCs — according to government and the Black Sash.

loans and subsidies from provincial administrations and central government.

He added that JMCs did not take decisions; they merely made recommendations.

Their function was to identify security and socio-economic problems at grassroots level throughout the country and to recommend to the appropriate authorities ways of dealing with them, he said.

But the Black Sash said the National Security Management System — of which JMCs form a part — was part of a "creeping coup" in SA.

In the latest edition of its magazine, the Black Sash said: "In South Africa the rise of the military in government structures has been a steady, silent process that has happened over the best part of a decade".

It said President P W Botha had consciously brought the military into government via a complex network of security committees (the NSMS) which had quickly established itself as a shadow administration.

"This faceless structure, whose members and activities are seldom known, exists alongside the conventional political system and is rapidly usurping the functions of local government throughout the country."

"The committees are accountable to no one except the security structures above

them, and deal with blacks only as co-opted agents at the lowest levels."

The 12 JMCs coincide roughly with the country's military command areas. They have specialist committees dealing with intelligence, communications and constitutional, economic and social issues.

Under these fall the sub- and mini-JMCs which consist of civic officials and local military and police chiefs.

"Informal channels of contact have also been established with local organisations such as Rotary clubs, parent-teacher associations, Red Cross workers and farmers' associations, often without their realising that they are being drawn into a national security and intelligence network," it said.

The Cabinet relied heavily on the research and recommendations of the NSMS and as nine ministers — a Cabinet majority — served on the State Security Council, the council's recommendations were unlikely to be rejected.

The article says it is very difficult to get information on the operations of the NSMS as all participants must take an oath of secrecy which makes them subject to heavy penalties under the Official Secrets Act.

The Alexandra project has been the most publicised of the JMC projects. Black Sash researcher Joy Harnden said Alexandra seemed to have been a prime JMC target because of its advanced level of popular mobilisation.

She said the first phase involved smashing all popular community organisation and resistance in the area through mass detentions and a strong military presence in the township.

The second phase involved upgrading the area in a R90m project drawing on the resources of every government department under the direction of the mini-JMC.

CAPE TOWN 14/7/87

327

'Two previous bids on my life,' Watson tells court

LOBATSE. — A Briton went on trial yesterday accused of attempting to murder Mr Ronnie Watson and of posing as a British secret agent working for South African security forces.

Mr Stephen Burnett, 30, appeared in Botswana's High Court on four criminal charges, two of attempted murder and two of possessing illegal weapons and ammunition.

Mr Watson, a member of a Port Elizabeth family active in anti-apartheid campaigns, told the court that Mr Burnett attacked him in a Gaborone hotel room on May 24 while he was on a business trip to Botswana.

Mr Watson, 37, testified that Mr Burnett gained entry to the room by saying he was the hotel manager. "His opening words were: 'I am from British intelligence MI6 and I am working in conjunction with South African security'."

He told the court, presided over by British judge and acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice John Barrington-Jones, that Mr Burnett whipped out a pistol, wrapped it in a towel and forced him to lie face down on the bed. "He asked me to write down the names of African National Congress people I came to see," Mr Watson told the court.

Shots fired

Mr Watson said that when Mr Burnett pointed the .22-calibre pistol at his head, a struggle ensued and two shots were fired, but did not hit either man.

Mr Watson said he overpowered the smaller man, took the pistol from him and marched him to the hotel reception where police were called and Mr Burnett was arrested.

According to Mr Watson, Mr Burnett implied he had previously killed on behalf of MI6. He said the accused asked him why he

was not nervous. "You are not like the other IRA and ANC people I have knocked," Mr Burnett allegedly told Mr Watson.

Mr Watson testified that previous attempts had been made on his life because of his anti-apartheid activities. "I have had assassination attempts on my life twice," he said.

He told the court: "I did not know any ANC people in Gaborone or Botswana. I was here on private business."

"However, I sympathize with the aims and objectives of the ANC in wanting to form a non-racial democracy in South Africa. That would be one-person, one-vote and the end of apartheid."

Mr Watson, fearing attempts on his life, has stayed in Botswana under the protection of authorities there.

Mr Burnett's lawyer is expected to begin cross-examination of Mr Watson today. — UPI

NR 14/7/87 (321)

Teachers urged to speak out against racism

Education Reporter

AN American educationist has urged South African pre-school teachers to speak out against racism and unequal education, and to introduce programmes aimed at helping children understand the cultures of other races.

Dr Barbara Bowman, director of the Erikson Institute in Chicago, made the appeal in a paper at the S A Association for Early Childhood Education "Free to Be" symposium which began at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Dr Bowman was to deliver the keynote address, but was forced to cancel her trip because of an ankle injury. Her paper on the basic needs of successful learners was distributed at the conference.

"GROUP HOSTILITY AND OPPRESSION"

She said that experience in the United States and other countries had shown that an early start was essential in trying to cope with "the fall-out from group hostility and oppression".

Educational programmes in multicultural societies needed to be introduced early so that children of all races could learn about each others' differences and similarities.

"Teachers must understand, and help children understand, that when one group oppresses another the long-term effects are as destructive to the oppressor as to the oppressed."

One of the lessons to be learnt from the United States with regard to racism and attitudes towards the handicapped was that an end to legal segregation and discrimination did not end the effects of "these twin demons" on the lives of children.

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

"Early childhood educators who understand how racism and other forms of prejudice can undermine the self-concept of children have no choice but to take an interest in public policy decisions.

"We must understand that what happens outside school shapes the resources children have with which to learn, and that we have an obligation to be active players in how resources are allocated."

Dr Cris Soobiah, acting-principal of Sastri Technical College in Durban, said in a lecture on "The human right to equality of opportunity in education" that it was difficult to envisage how the Government would achieve its stated intent of equalising educational facilities for all races.

He said recent studies indicated that the average teacher-pupil ratio in white pre-primary schools was 15:1 as opposed to ratios of 17:1 for "coloured" children, 19:1 for "Indian" children and 27:1 for black children.

'Shooting' as Watson grabs 'MI6 assailant'

GABORONE. — Two pistol shots went off when a South African anti-apartheid activist rugby-tackled a Briton who wanted to murder him, a Botswana court heard yesterday.

The South African, eastern Cape businessman and rugby player Mr Ronnie Watson, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Steve Burnett, a Briton said to be an MI6 agent working in conjunction with South African security.

Mr Burnett is accused of attempting to murder Mr Watson last May 24 in a Botswana hotel room. He is also charged with counts of unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition. He has entered pleas of not guilty, according to a report by the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa).

Mr Watson told the court he first met Mr Burnett on May 23, the day he arrived in Botswana by air.

The next morning, Mr Watson heard a "hostile" knock at his hotel door.

He answered to find his visitor was the "same man I had met at the airport the previous day".

The man — Mr Burnett — came in and "suddenly" pulled a pistol from his waist belt.

Mr Watson testified Mr Burnett introduced himself as "Burnett from the British intelligence agency MI6".

He quoted the Briton as adding: "I am working in conjunction with the South African security."

Mr Burnett then demanded Mr Watson hand over all his documents.

As their conversation continued, Mr Burnett wondered aloud why Mr Watson appeared not to be nervous "like IRA and ANC members I have knocked before".

Mr Burnett then ordered Mr Watson to lie face down on the bed. Mr Watson refused.

He then asked Mr Watson to go near a window so as "to show him the route to Lobatse which was to be used by the raiders", according to the Bopa report.

With Mr Burnett pointing his firearm at Mr Watson, "it was then that I realized I was a few seconds away from death", Mr Watson testified.

"I dived onto him like a rugby player and the first shot went off." A second shot then went off.

Mr Watson overpowered Mr Burnett and hit him twice on the head with the pistol, which he had grabbed from him.

— Sapa

Govt refuses visas for Cosatu conference

JOHANNESBURG — The government has refused a number of European and North American trade unionists permission to enter South Africa so they can attend the annual congress of the country's biggest labour federation.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) press officer, Mr Frank Meintjies, said yesterday visas had

been denied to delegates from Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the US.

Cosatu opens its annual congress at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg today amidst a strike by thousands of metalworkers and reports of a looming strike by some 200 000 workers on the country's gold and coal mines.

"Many African countries, socialist countries, Phillipines and Caribbean countries have pledged solidarity but are unable to attend," said Mr Meintjies.

The congress is expected to debate key resolutions on Cosatu's political programme as well as its attitude to economic sanctions and disinvestment.

It is widely expected that the federation — the

largest and most militant in the country — will adopt the Freedom Charter, drawn up by the African National Congress and allied organisations in 1955, in line with resolutions recently adopted by four of its biggest affiliates.

Delegates are also expected to debate the drafting of a workers' political programme that is more explicitly socialist than the Freedom Charter. — Sapa

LUSAKA. — The African National Congress yesterday accused "racist police murder squads" from Pretoria of assassinating top officials of the movement in Swaziland.

LUSAKA. — The African National Congress yesterday accused "racist police murder squads" from Pretoria of assassinating top officials of the movement in Swaziland.

An ANC spokesman said South African police machine-gunned two men and a woman on Thursday last week on the road from Swaziland's Matsapha Airport to the capital, Mbabane.

In Cape Town, Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the ANC was trying to make propaganda out of the killing. "It is completely untrue," he said.

"The allegation is completely untrue," he said.

"The allegation is completely untrue," he said. And in Pretoria, police headquarters said the men killed were two of Umkhonto we Sizwe's highest ranking officials.

They were Cassius Make, real name Job Thabane, and Charles Dikiledi, 32, alias Peter Motau.

In Harare the ANC national executive committee said it regretted to announce the deaths of Cassius Make and Paul Dikeledi.

Mr Make was the youngest member of the national executive of the ANC, and was elected in June 1985. He leaves his wife and two children.

The statement also said Mr Dikeledi was a dedicated young activist who joined the movement after the 1976 Soweto uprisings. He also leaves his wife and two children.

A third victim was Eliza Augusta Rsinini, "a Mozambican citizen, who was in the same taxi. She was killed as she tried to escape".

"This incident and numerous others before are a clear indication that the South African racist regime is bent on terror and cold-blooded murder against its opponents who are committed to ending apartheid," said the statement.

Eleven alleged ANC leaders have been killed in four separate attacks in Swaziland since December last year. In one assault, four ANC members were abducted and taken to South Africa.

Authorities in Pretoria have alleged that ANC rebels infiltrate the country from Swaziland.

Swazi police chief Mr Sandile Mdziniso said no one had been arrested for the machine-gun killing by three gunmen travelling in a luxury German car.

The ANC spokesman said the car used by the attackers carried South African registration plates.

— UPI-Sapa

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

~~Cape Times~~ 16/7/87
**Info Bureau to
have 13 offices**

377
~~248~~
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

The Bureau for Information will soon have 13 branches countrywide, all of them linked to the secretive Joint Management Centres.

But the Deputy Information Minister, Mr Stoffel van der Merwe, who is head of the bureau, denied in an interview yesterday that it was "expanding".

The Bureau for Information was established about 18 months ago. Its offices are in Cape Town, George, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Maritzburg, Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Bloemfontein. A 13th office is being established in Potchefstroom.

'Outstanding leader'

By CHRIS GUTUZA

ASHLEY KRIEL, gunned down when security policemen swooped on a house in an Athlone suburb, was known, at the youthful age of 20, as an outstanding community leader.

Mystery surrounds his shooting at no.8 Albermarle Road, Hazendal, last Thursday. Neighbours heard a shot after the police surrounded the house at which Ashley had been staying since the end of April this year.

He was apparently alone at the house at the time. Four other people were briefly held for questioning after the police raid.

Trained as a guerilla

Community organisations confirmed that Ashley had "disappeared" at the end of 1985 and had apparently joined the African National Congress (ANC) to be trained as a guerilla.

He became involved in student and youth organisations from his early teens. He joined the Bonteheuwel Youth Movement, now part of Cayco, at the age of 14 when a student at Bonteheuwel High School.

He was later a founder member of the Bonteheuwel Inter-Schools Congress (Bisco) which became one of the foremost youth organisations on the Cape Flats.

Ashley was also a co-ordinator for Cayco.

"The last time I saw him was the Christmas eve of 1985 when he told me everything was going to be fine," his mother, Mrs Ivy Kriel, said this week.

"I have become a new person since the death of my only son," she told a packed hall at the AME Church in Bonteheuwel at the weekend.

"Ashley was a good person who cared for those around him and was popular among his friends since an early age. His father was killed when he was five and I had to support the children by

myself.

"Those were hard times which probably shaped his character in later years. As he grew older he would sometimes ask, 'Mammie hoekom moet ons so swaar kry,' and many times I could not answer him," said Mrs Kriel.

"Since an early age he became involved with community organisations and I could not understand why he was so committed. When the police started to search for him I asked him why he did not stop what he was doing.

"His answer was that many parents were experiencing the same thing and that many more would in the future. He said he could not stand by while people around him were suffering," she added.

BISCO said in a statement that Ashley had been a "tireless organiser in the field of the student struggle".

His consistent concern for the daily problems of students at schools and the quality of his commitment to the students had set the standards to which BISCO aspired.

The real terrorists

"BISCO bore the brunt of repressive state action and it is in this context that Ashley developed from a concerned student to a cadre.

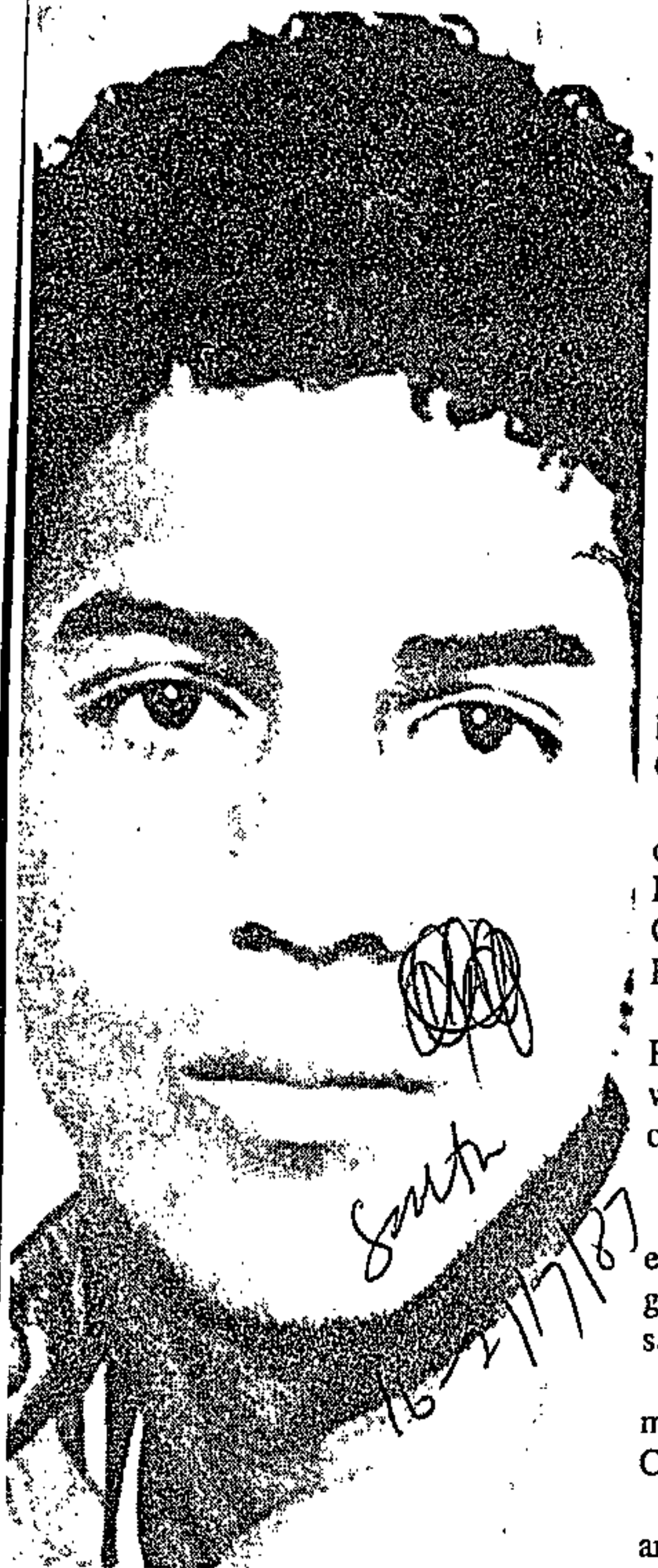
"We also know the government is portraying him as a terrorist, but we know who the real terrorists are," BISCO said in the statement.

Ashley Kriel's funeral will be held from the New Apostolic Church in Bonteheuwel on Saturday.

Arrangements were also being made to hold a service at a sportsfield in the area.

Police confirmed the death of Ashley, but said they could not comment on the circumstances of his death as judicial proceedings were to follow.

They said a handgrenade, a small calibre firearm and ammunition were found at the house.



Ashley Kriel

THE REV Boo Jantjies, 40, shot dead by special constables in Aberdeen last week, will be buried on Saturday from the Zion Holy Church of Africa.

The Jantjies family claimed they were questioned this week about funeral arrangements.

Family quizzed on priest's funeral

Miss Annie Jantjies said she and three other family members were questioned by a magistrate on whether the funeral could be held during the week, who would lead the service, how

many people would attend, whether any political activities would take place and so on.

The family is still waiting on the death certificate.

• Another Beaufort West man was seriously wounded after allegedly being shot by a "kitskonstabel" last week.

Jan Elliot Molowitz is in intensive care at Tygerberg

Hospital.

Molowitz's wife was apparently arrested on Saturday while he was not at home. He went to inquire at the police station.

According to a resident, a quarrel took place and a shot was fired.

A NEW network of security committees, including members of the SADF, commerce, industry and local authorities, has been set up.

The committees, called Defence Manpower Liaison Committees (Demalcoms), were launched in Johannesburg in May, and are an offshoot of provincial Demalcoms. They will work, at times, with the Joint Management Centres (JMCs).

The function of Demalcoms is to discuss military call-up needs and local security issues such as unrest and

New security network set up

DIANNA GAMES

stayaways, members said.

Eight provincial Demalcoms were established in 1985 and these branched out this year to form the extra committees

● To Page 2 ➔

New security network set up

at local level.

It was decided to form these local or mini-Demalcoms to enable greater participation at local level, members said. They meet every few months.

A defence force spokesman said the SADF decided to establish committees as a forum for discussion between itself and commerce and industry about manpower needs and the accommodation of these by the SADF.

The committees also act in an advisory capacity on SADF call-up regulations, and provide feedback to the Manpower Board, but have no power to enforce decisions.

Col Basil Ginsberg, chairman of one of the eight provincial committees, the Witwatersrand Command Demalcom, said the groups discussed balancing manpower requirements of the SADF and private sector in a way which suited both.

The Johannesburg Demalcom is one of several offshoots of the Witwatersrand provincial Demalcom and was formed in May.

Representatives include Wits Command, Johannesburg's Chamber of Commerce (JCC) and city council, the Randburg Commando, Randburg's town council and Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, the Security Association of SA and the Engineers Association of SA.

Col Chris du Toit of the JCC, elected chairman of the Johannesburg Demalcom at this month's meeting, said they were looking at representation from universities, and, due to concern about the effect of stayaways, union members and industrial relations consultants.

The Demalcom, he said, would report to JMCs on issues where the committee itself had no direct line to the relevant authorities.

It had been decided to have civilians chairing the committee as it otherwise mistakenly appeared as if it was being run by the military.

SECRET
20149 T12345
20149 T12345

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded)/(AVB uitgesluit)

Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post Free • Posvry
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 265

327

PRETORIA, 16 JULY 1987
JULIE

No. 10841

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1590

16 July 1987

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, I, Ronald Norman van der Westhuizen, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

R. N. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN,
Divisional Commissioner: Western Province.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Ashley KRIEL, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means the Magisterial Districts of Goodwood, Cape Town and Wynberg;

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Ashley KRIEL;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 1590

16 Julie 1987

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, reik ek, Ronald Norman van der Westhuizen, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

R. N. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

BYLAE

Woordskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies in betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die landdrostdistrikte van Goodwood, Kaapstad en Wynberg;

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Ashley KRIEL;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Ashley KRIEL, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Ashley KRIEL, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Ashley KRIEL), shall be held out of doors;
- (b) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (c) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 800; and
- (d) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Ashley KRIEL, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than three hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Ashley KRIEL.

Attendance of funerals etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Ashley KRIEL in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Ashley KRIEL, who is buried, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (c) of clause 2.

Funeral processions

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Ashley KRIEL, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Ashley KRIEL is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Ashley KRIEL shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Ashley KRIEL is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply in a case where the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner under subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

**Begraafnisse ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voor-
waardes**

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Ashley KRIEL. word gehou nie behalve ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n toudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens aanneem (betalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Ashley KRIEL) in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (b) dat slegs 'n geoorde leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker (ydens so 'n begaafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (c) dat die geel persone wat so 'n begaafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 800 mag oorskry nie;
- (d) dat die verginging in verband met die teraardebestelling van Ashley KRIEL, met inbegrip van enige so 'n seremonie, nie langer as drie ure mag aanhou nie.

Speakers

3. Geen persoon, behalve 'n geoordeerde leeraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafenis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Ashley KRIEEL optree nie.

Byroning van begrafnisse, ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begraving, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die terrardebetselling, van Ashley KRIEL (en opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywone of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalings van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbstaande van Ashley KRIEEL, wat eerde bestel word, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vernied in paragraaf (c) van klousule 2 nie.

Begräfnisstötte

5. (1) n Persoon wat n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Ashley KRIEL bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Ashley KRIEL teraarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begravningsmaatskapp wat vir die teraandbestelling van Ashley KRIEL opgeset is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar 'n emigrante roelstoel, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Ashley KRIEL ter aarde bestel word, lanks 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalings van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing nie in 'n geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Flags, banners, etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Ashley KRIEL.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

Vlae, bannière, ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlae, banniere, plakkaat, pamflette of aanplakblyette by die begrafenis, of enige sere monieë byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling van Ashley KRIEEL vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begraafnis kennisgewing nie.

|| Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevele is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

Save a drop — and save a million

Water conservation is very important to the community and industry to ensure their survival. So save water!



Spaar 'n druppel — en vul die dam

Indien almal van ons besparingsbewys optree, besnoei ons nie slegs uitgawes nie maar wen ook ten opsigte van ons kosbare water- en elektrisiteitsvoorraad

CAPE TIMES 16/7/87

KTC couple 'beaten up'

208 327
Staff Reporter

A KTC couple allege they were pulled from their bed and beaten up by six uniformed men they earlier saw beating and kicking two young boys. Shots were also fired into their home, they say.

Mr Michael Fono, 30, said he was woken by a noise outside his house early on Sunday morning. "I looked through the window and saw four white men and two blacks in uniform, beating and kicking two young boys," he said in a statement to a lawyer.

He said about 30 minutes later his own front door was kicked open and about six shots were fired into the house. He and his wife were assaulted.

He has laid a charge and police are investigating.

ARGUS 16/7/82

CITY/COURTS

327

'MI6 agent' tells how he held Watson at gunpoint

GABORONE. — Mr Steve Burnett, facing two charges of attempting to murder anti-apartheid activist Mr Ronnie Watson, has told of the events leading to a shooting in the President Hotel.

Mr Burnett told the High Court in Lobatse that before he arrived in Botswana on May 23 he was approached by a Mr Bruce Lavine who wanted him to trail Mr Watson, due to arrive in Botswana the following day.

He said Mr Lavine asked him to see who Mr Watson would meet while in Botswana, especially members of the ANC.

PHOTOGRAPH

Mr Burnett said Mr Lavine gave him a photograph of Mr Watson.

He met Mr Watson's aircraft and trailed him to the President Hotel.

The next morning he entered Mr Watson's room by pretending to be the hotel's duty manager.

Inside he pulled a pistol from his belt and ordered Mr Watson to lie on his bed.

"I introduced myself as a member of the British MI6. When I asked him if he was an ANC member, he said 'Yes'."

Mr Watson gave him the names and telephone numbers of all ANC personnel in Botswana.

Although he held Mr Watson at gunpoint, he did not intend to kill him. The two bullets that were fired were fired accidentally.

REMOVED FINGERPRINTS

Under cross-examination by the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr Samuel Aful, Mr Burnett said he destroyed the list of ANC names.

He wiped the glass which he used to drink water in the bathroom to "remove fingerprints in line with professionalism as an MI6" agent and wiped the toilet seat for hygienic reasons.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

ay
res

S

S

Lo

W
an
ro

☐

☐

no

☐

po

La
Ne
Fi
Fu

Se
Ri

Hi
To
To
La
To
To

St

M

N
D
Ji
(T
M
M
M
M

S
P

C
C
F
w
(

Burnett 'did friend a favour' posing as MI6 agent

ANC Times 16/7/87 *(327)*

LOBATSE.—Mr Stephen Burnett, who is on trial for the attempted murder of Mr Ronnie Watson, said yesterday that he posed as a British secret agent because it would be "quite exciting".

Mr Burnett, 30, denied he tried to kill Mr Watson but said he tried to extract information concerning his contacts with the African National Congress.

On May 24, Mr Burnett used a ruse to enter Mr Watson's Gaborone hotel room, claimed he was an MI6 agent and ordered him at gunpoint to disclose the names of his ANC contacts.

The gunman was overpowered by Mr Watson in a scuffle in which two shots were fired, then he was turned over to Botswana police.

He entered a plea of not guilty before Botswana's High Court here on four counts of attempted murder, illegal possession of weapons and ammunition.

Mr Burnett, who said he sleeps with a pistol under his pillow, said he posed as a secret agent "because I thought it would be quite interesting, quite exciting". He knew about MI6, he said, "because I read plenty of spy novels".

His real motive was to extract information about the ANC "as a favour" to a friend in South Africa. "I was not being paid, it was no trouble to me," he said.

"In Johannesburg, I spoke with a Bruce Levin about doing him a favour to try to ascertain who Ronald Watson was meeting in Gaborone," he testified.

Mr Watson earlier acknowledged that he sympathized with the ANC.

Mr Burnett claimed that Mr Watson attacked him in the hotel room. "I can only guess that at the end, he realized he had betrayed so many of his friends and wanted to reverse events," he told the court.

The trial resumes today.

UR SERVICE

Captain Vincible

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

According to figures released by the Police Public Relations Division 208 people were being held in detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act at the end of June this year. Section 29 provides for indefinite solitary confinement for interrogation. This is a 32 percent increase in the number of detainees held under section 29 at the end of May when 158 were in jail.

A total of 37 detainees are being held under section 31 of the Internal Security Act — as potential state witnesses. In May, 41 people were being held under section 31.

These figures do not include those being held under the Emergency regulations — currently estimated at 3 000.

BRAIN DRAIN

In the 12 months to the end of April this year 14 506 people emigrated — a net loss of 7 323, according to a Central Statistical Survey. In this period there were 7 183 immigrants.

Of the emigrants 452 were engineers, 293 accountants, 326 educationists and 114 doctors and dentists. A total of 4 864 of these emigrants settled in the United Kingdom, 4 406 went to Australia, 579 to the United States, 556 to Canada, 513 to Zimbabwe, 310 to West Germany and nine to Portugal.

A total of 1 013 people emigrated in May this year and 629 people immigrated, bringing to 2 716 the nett loss in the first five months of the year. In May 1986 1 354 people emigrated and 524 immigrated. The January to May 1986 nett loss was 2 983. In January to May this year 1 020 professional people emigrated compared with 1 032 in the same period last year.

VIOLENT DEATHS

Unnatural deaths accounted for 36 percent of South Africa's known mortality rate, making South Africa a "violent society", according to a report released by the Medical Research Council. The mortality data was drawn mainly from the white, Indian, and coloured "groups" from 1968 to 1984. The report said the data on deaths of Africans was unreliable.

It said that of the 2,5 million years of potential life lost in South Africa in 1984 nearly one million were lost through "traumatic injuries" such as homicide, suicide, poisoning and motor accidents. In 1984 32 380 children aged five and under were known to have died in South Africa. Seventy percent of these deaths pertained to children aged one year or younger.

MPS AND PUBLIC SERVANTS' SALARIES

This year's 12,5 percent increase for members of parliament means that cabinet ministers now earn R137 250 a year, deputy ministers R96 750 a year, ministerial representatives R79 000 a year and ordinary MPs R65 000 a year. This is in addition to their transport allowance, free South African Airways flights internally and their pension plan.

In July last year MPs received a 27,5 percent increase. The State President earns R152 000 a year, tax free. The leaders of five of the new Regional Services Councils will earn R90 750 a year while council members will receive between R100 and R220 a day as "session allowances".

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

REV MOLEFE TSELE, 31, National Education Crisis Committee general secretary, was detained under the Emergency regulations on December 12 last year, redetained on June 11 this year and is still being held.

Tsele, who grew up on the East Rand, became politically active in 1975 when he joined his school SRC. He was detained during the 1976 uprising. In 1981 he completed a theology diploma at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Maphumulo in KwaZulu and later completed a Bachelor of Theology degree at Unisa.

In 1983 Tsele was acquitted on a charge of furthering the aims of a banned organisation. He was elected chairman of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee two years ago and last year was elected NECC secretary. He has a wife, Modiehi.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Two films, Glenda and Once We Were Naked were banned.

Unbanned: Race To Power: The Struggle for Southern Africa (Anchor Books, New York — unbanned for possession).

The following publications were conditionally unbanned: Hollywood Husbands (Jackie Collins); The Naked Cloth (Leal Harper); Fanny (Erica Jong); Om 'n Laaitie Te Maak (Theunis Engelbrecht); Color Foto 5787 16 April 1987 (Color Foto, Bildernatsel).

GOVERNMENT will not go ahead with the proposed advisory National Statutory Council (NSC) for blacks if it is not broadly acceptable to them, says Deputy Information and Constitutional Minister Stoffel van der Merwe.

In the face of mounting criticism over the NSC, Van der Merwe said that, as far as he was concerned, the NSC was of secondary importance to government's wish that the process of negotiation between it and credible black leaders gets under way.

"You name it, there are so many different ways in which it could be done. Eventually, at some stage in the future, there will have to be some formalised sort of talks that could be structured in a different way," he said.

But he declined to elaborate on alternatives, because it is "early days".

Struggling

Government was not committed to President P W Botha's proposed NSC as the "only possible way" in which talks could be structured, Van der Merwe said.

It is understood that Botha is eager to get the NSC off the ground, and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis is struggling for credibility and recognition for his as yet unborn brainchild.

However, those involved in re-drafting the NSC Bill are hoping that some, if not all, the precondi-

Government not adamant on a forum for black talks

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

tions laid down by black leaders can be met.

They are also well aware that whatever revisions they may propose, the Bill could well be vetoed or changed by Botha.

One of the strongest prerequisites for negotiations raised by black leaders is the unbanning of political organisations and the release of political prisoners, and Van der Merwe has subsequently gone on record as saying that he would talk with detainees.

But, says Van der Merwe, "it is something which needs to be put into perspective. I haven't at any stage envisaged that I will talk to detainees."

"The question was put to me whether any of the people in prison are excluded from the process. My answer was: no, they are not excluded from the process merely on the grounds of being detained."

It was not as if he had indicated that he had a list of specific detainees he would talk to, he said, adding that in the negotiation process you had to be "flexible and find your way".

To demonstrate, he said: "If

there's an impediment (in the NSC Bill), we'll change it. From our side it was intended as a bonus, an interim arrangement until such time as we can get a new dispensation."

While Heunis this week stressed the envisaged elections to the NSC would include rural people, Van der Merwe talked about urban elections to the council.

Another of the criticisms of the NSC proposal is that it would be structured around the homelands system.

Consensus

But Van der Merwe does not believe that the structure of representation will affect the outcome of negotiation as long as "it is in fact broadly representative of the population".

Basically, the council would try to find a broad consensus — as there would be no voting on decisions, he said.

"And whatever that body comes out with will have to be tested in the wide arena of SA politics — white and black."

He said the NSC was last year envisaged mainly as a forum for discussion for a future new constitutional dispensation.

"Secondly — and almost a by-the-way type of thing which was added to it, in view of the fact that black people at present have no formal input into government — it was felt the council could also serve as a channel for input into government in the interim," Van der Merwe said.

The NSC could therefore not serve as anything more than advisory, but government had intended it as a "bonus" and "better than nothing".

"But it seems to be interpreted (the advisory role) as a disadvantage, in view of the history of advisory councils and things that didn't amount to anything."

"So the response to that advisory role on the council was pretty negative generally. My view is that if people didn't want it, fair enough."

He says he is not in a position to elaborate on all the proposed amendments to the NSC Bill, other than they will provide for black

elections and do away with the President's power to dismiss representatives.

"It was structured in a bona fide type of way. But it was interpreted in a bad way by people. One can understand the suspicions."

He comments that government's legal advisers who structured the Bill may not have been "sensitive to the symbolic value of circumstances".

"The point is that sort of thing will be checked" and result in a product "more aesthetic" than "cosmetic," he said.

At this stage, Van der Merwe wants to "steer very clear" of indicating who and how many people he, Heunis and "several officials" have been talking to.

Reluctant

Heunis, who held a Press conference after his talks with a 17-strong delegation from the United Municipalities of SA and then cancelled another conference planned to follow his talks with a delegation led by Transvaal MEC John Mavuso, said last week that he had held talks with "between 170 and 190" people.

Apparently Mavuso turned up for the talks without a delegation, and then was reluctant to hold a Press conference.

On right-wing opposition in Parliament, Van der Merwe said: "They are going to oppose anything we do in this line, as they do every day. It's not going to be of any significance."

Murders shock the Witwatersrand

10 deaths are not related, say the police

By Don Holliday

The 10 brutal murders in the Johannesburg area in the past 23 days should be seen as a freak occurrence rather than an upward trend in violent crime on the Witwatersrand, a police spokesman said yesterday.

A total of nine people have been arrested, but four of the murders remain unsolved.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer Lieutenant Pierre Louw said the number of murders was unusually high but investigations had shown the attacks appeared unrelated. The high incidence of attacks on elderly people was, however, receiving top-level attention.

The 10 murders which have shocked the Witwatersrand are:

- Mrs Marjorie Wilkins (73), was stabbed by two burglars in her home in Illovo, Sandton, on the night of June 24. No arrests have been made, but police believe Zimbabwean passport-holder Mr Mathanda Nelson Mcube could help in their investigation.

- The badly burnt body of Miss Doreen Geeringh (66), was found bound to her bed in the burnt-out bedroom of her Marico Road, Emmarentia, home on June 26. Three Alexandra men were arrested and have appeared in court.

- The body of Mr Alfred Irvine Cordell (64) was found on his Halfway House plot on June 27. He had been shot twice. No arrests have been made.

- Second-hand appliance salesman Mr Steve Hortobagyi (43) was stabbed at his West Turffontein home on July 3. He died after driving himself to the Booyens police station. No arrests have been made.

- Mr Max Mann (67), of Raglan Street, Sydenham, was strangled on July 9 after he apparently surprised burglars. His white 1984 Toyota Corolla station wagon, registration JXS 121 T, a video recorder and a radio were stolen. A man has been arrested.

- In Alexandra, Mr Solomon Pietersen, no age or address given, was shot dead at a shebeen on July 10 by a man subsequently named by police as an African National Congress operative. The next day, a gang of youths allegedly overpowered the man, Mr Floyd Campbell, and shot him with his own pistol. No arrests have been made.

- Mr Abraham Grauman's (45) body was found in his car at the Bryanston Shopping Centre on Monday night. Three men are expected to appear in court today.

- Well-known attorney Mr David Botha (56) was found bound and strangled in his flat in Frederick Drive, Northcliff, on Tuesday. An 18-year-old man has been arrested.

- Mr Jacobus Everhardus Lamprecht (49) was battered to death at his Willie Street, Triomf, home on Wednesday. A 36-year-old man was arrested on the same day.

Y, JULY 17, 1987

DD 7/18/87

Curbs on activist's funeral

PRETORIA — The police imposed emergency regulation restrictions yesterday on the funeral of an African National Congress (ANC) activist, Mr Ashley Kriel, who was shot dead by the SAP in Athlone last week.

The police said Mr Kriel, 22, was shot in a skirmish and a hand grenade, a weapon and ammunition had been found.

The United Democratic Front has called for an investigation into the circumstances of Mr Kriel's death.

The "routine" funeral restrictions were published in a special Government Gazette here.

They proscribe funeral speakers other than an ordained minister, an outdoor service, more than 800 mourners attending and the display or distribution of flags, banners, placards, pamphlets, or posters.

The conditions, ordered by the Western Province Divisional Police Commissioner, Mr R. N. van der Westhuizen, apply to the districts of Goodwood, Cape Town and Wynberg.

Pupils in the area held rallies this week in support of Mr Kriel.

He was identified by progressive organisations as an ANC member and a founder member of the Bonteheuvel Interschools Congress.

He left the country during 1985's unrest. The funeral is due to be held on Saturday. — Sapa

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprijs
(GST excluded)/(AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post Free • Posvry

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 265

327

PRETORIA, 17 JULY 1987
JULIE 1987

No. 10842

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1610

17 July 1987

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, I, Ronald Norman van der Westhuizen, Divisional Commissioner of the Western Province Division, hereby issue the order set out in the Schedule.

R. N. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN,
Divisional Commissioner: Western Province.

SCHEDULE

Clause 1 of the order published by Government Notice 1590 of 16 July 1987 is hereby amended by the substitution of the definition of "designated area" with the following definition:

"designated area" means the Magisterial Districts of Goodwood, The Cape, Wynberg and Bellville.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 1610

17 Julie 1987

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, reik ek, Ronald Norman van der Westhuizen, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby die bevel in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

R. N. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

BYLAE

Klousule 1 van die bevel uitgereik by Goewermenskennisgewing 1590 van 16 Julie 1987 word hierby gewysig deur die omskrywing van "aangewese gebied" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"aangewese gebied" die landdrostdistrikte van Goodwood, Die Kaap, Wynberg en Bellville.

CAF Times 17/7/77

Police chief denied leave to appeal order

AD 327
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ronald van der Westhuizen, has been refused leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against a Supreme Court order overturning a ban he imposed on a UDF meeting in April.

Mr Justice H Berman, sitting with Mr Acting Justice J G Foxcroft, dismissed the argument advanced by counsel for the brigadier that the court's finding that his ban was unlawful "constituted a reflection on his character".

"This shows a degree of sensitivity quite uncalled for," the judges said. "Findings that persons in official capacities have made incorrect decisions are frequently made by courts in review proceedings, yet such findings do not of themselves impugn these persons' characters."

The judges said that since the UDF meeting had long since been held, the brigadier's application boiled down to one against the order that he pay costs.

Among considerations in applications like the brigadier's, apart from reasonable prospects for success, was the amount at stake — not much in this case, "for the hearing was a short one and the papers limited in number", and whether the issue involved was alive or dead, as in this case.

Another important factor was the significance of the matter to the parties. Since the meeting had long since been held, the matter was "no longer of the slightest importance" to the UDF. Its importance to the brigadier on the grounds of the stain on his character was dismissed.

Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Mallinck Ress Richman and Closen-berg, appeared for the UDF. Mr G D Griessel SC, with Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the divisional commissioner.

Archbishops speak at service for Kriel

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN'S Roman Catholic and Anglican archbishops were among more than 400 people who attended a memorial service in Bonteheuwel last night for ANC guerilla Mr Ashley Kriel, who was shot dead by police in Athlone last Thursday.

Candle-bearing members of the Bonteheuwel Inter-Schools Congress, of which Mr Kriel was a founder member, entered the hall with posters which read: "Hamba Kahle (go well) Comrade Ashley Kriel."

Addressing the service, also attended by UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said people should not be surprised that Mr Kriel had been shot.

"We should not be surprised that something as evil, immoral and unchristian as apartheid should use equally immoral means," he said. "Apartheid is in its very essence evil. How can it use other than evil methods to support it?"

He said people had been using non-violent means to oppose the "system", but the only response to "peaceful, non-violent protest has been an escalation of the violent system".

"This is God's world. The God we worship is in charge here and there is no way injustice, oppression and evil will prevail."

Archbishop Stephen Naidoo said Mr Kriel's death highlighted the fact that the only reform with which South Africans would be satisfied was the granting of "full, democratic rights".



EXTENDING CONDOLENCES . . . Dr Allan Boesak (right) and his wife, Dorothy, with Ashley Kriel's sisters, Melanie (left) and Michelle.

Picture: OBED ZILWA

CAR Trip 17/7/87 (327)

ANC fear SA 'plot' as shootings increase

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A sustained blitz against African National Congress (ANC) members both inside and outside South Africa has left hundreds dead and dealt a severe blow to the movement's military capacity.

In separate incidents in places as far apart as Swaziland and Britain, men suspected of being South African agents have launched attacks on ANC members.

Shootings of suspected ANC members are taking place almost daily country-wide.

In London yesterday three white men appeared in court accused of plotting with others unknown to kidnap high-ranking ANC members.

"We obviously suspect a South African plot involving South Africans. After all, it was P W Botha who said he would strike at us

wherever we were, even in London," an ANC spokesman said.

ANC members were quoted as saying "something alarming is going on".

The movement appears to have been severely crippled in Swaziland, where up to 11 top members of the ANC's armed wing — Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) — have been killed this year.

The ANC said it believed the assassinations of two of their key members in Swaziland on July 9 was part of a new South African campaign to strike at the ANC all over the world.

In the Swazi incident, in broad daylight three men in an South African-registered car shot Mr Cassius Make, the youngest executive member who fled after Soweto 1976, and Mr Paul Dikeledi, described as being in control of MK's Transvaal machinery. They were shot soon after getting off an aircraft at Matsapha airport.

In the Ciskei yesterday two

policemen died in a shootout with an alleged ANC member, identified as Npumplelo Mabanjna. He was killed and found in possession of two limpet mines, two AK47 automatic assault rifles, and some ammunition and explosives, police said.

Events in Swaziland appear to point to a new pattern of action against the ANC. Instead of the customary — and often indiscriminate — South African commando raids, unidentified hitmen, widely believed to be from South Africa, have picked off ANC targets at will. Swazi police appear to be either unable or unwilling to stop the shootings.

In spite of a 1982 agreement between South Africa and the then reigning monarch King Sobhuza II, Swaziland has played an important role both for ANC guerillas and arms and ammunition from Mozambique.

Wits University expert on the ANC Dr Tom Lodge said last night the Swazi killings had un-

doubtedly dealt a severe blow to the movement's operational capability.

"There appears to be a concerted campaign of late against ANC figures. Swaziland was one of the main areas for military liaison and co-ordination," Dr Lodge said.

According to figures released earlier this year by Pretoria University's Professor Mike Hough, up to 300 ANC operatives had been killed.

Since then killings of ANC members had proceeded apace in all parts of the country, including the homelands.

In Durban yesterday police said a 21-year-old man shot dead in Moberi Heights, Durban, on July 9 was a "trained terrorist". Mr Bongani Cele had tried to lure police to a grenade ambush.

Care Times
17/7/87

Witness shot Soldier charged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

An SA Defence Force member will be charged with the attempted murder of a witness who gave evidence in the case of the double shooting of Mamelodi doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence.

Investigations into the unsolved Ribeiro murders had ceased and the case was now closed, the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, said yesterday.

The unnamed SADF member had not yet been informed that he was to face a charge of attempting to murder Mr Joseph Mampuru.

Mr Mampuru was a witness at the preparatory examination last month into the involvement of a former Rhodesian Selous Scout, Mr Noel James Robey, in the shooting. Mr Robey was cleared by a magistrate but the final decision on prosecution rested with the AG.

Dr Ribeiro and his wife were gunned down in Mamelodi on December 1 last year. The killers fled in a car and later switched to a Land Rover bearing the same registration number as that of Mr Robey.

Mr Brunette yesterday said the preparatory examination had not produced additional information that could assist a prosecution in the case. It was therefore considered closed.

Mr Mampuru, who appeared in court on crutches, was shot shortly after the Ribeiros were gunned down. He had gone to investigate a noise coming from the their home.

Police restrict Kriel funeral

By CHRIS STEYN and CHRIS BATEMAN

TOMORROW's funeral for ANC member Mr Ashley Kriel, who was shot dead by police in Athlone last week, has been restricted.

The restriction order was issued yesterday in terms of the Public Safety Act by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen.

The Kriel family, the funeral committee and legal advisers met last night to discuss a Supreme Court application to have the restrictions set aside.

According to a special notice published in a Government Gazette yesterday afternoon, the funeral or ceremonial gathering can be held only in accordance with certain conditions:

□ It has to be held indoors except for the service at the graveside;

□ Only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may address mourners;

□ It is not to continue for longer than three hours;

□ Those attending have to travel in vehicles along a route approved by the commissioner from the scene of the service to the graveside;

□ Flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or post-

□ Archbishops speak at service — Page 3

To page 3

From page 1

ers may not be displayed or distributed.

Many Peninsula schools were quiet yesterday and a Department of Education and Culture spokesman said attendance at "a few Peninsula schools was very, very low".

Some organizations said yesterday's lack of school attendance was part of a day of mourning called by the NECC in protest against the shooting Kriel at a home in Albermarle Road, Hazendal, Athlone, last Thursday.

Police at first said Mr Kriel died

during a "skirmish" at the Albermarle Road home and that they had confiscated a Russian-made hand-grenade, a weapon and ammunition.

They later said they had received "certain information" which took them to the home where they were confronted by Mr Kriel who pointed a firearm at them at the backdoor of the house.

A scuffle ensued when they tried to disarm him and he was fatally wounded with his own firearm. The police spokesman added that "everything after that" was sub judice.

UDF rally: Court 'No' to police plea

ARG 17/7/87
327

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Supreme Court has refused the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, leave to appeal against an order allowing a banned United Democratic Front rally to go ahead on April 15.

Mr Justice Berman, with Mr Acting-Justice Foxcroft concurring, found yesterday that the past could not be undone and that an order setting aside, on merits, a Full Bench decision to allow the meeting to take place could have no practical meaning or effect.

The rally was held in the City Hall less than two hours after the court upheld an urgent application by the UDF against the ban imposed by Brigadier van der Westhuizen.

The judges said: "To all intents and purposes the application for leave to appeal is against the order as to costs."

They added that the costs for the short hearing and limited papers in-

volved were not substantial and that "a dead issue" was involved.

No reflection on the character of Brigadier van der Westhuizen had been suggested by the court order, as submitted by his counsel, Mr G D Griessel, SC.

"Findings that persons in official capacities have made incorrect decisions are frequently made by courts in review proceedings, yet such findings do not of themselves impugn these persons' characters.

"In any event, the matter is no longer of the slightest importance to the UDF — it has held its meeting, which is now long over and done with."

The judges added, citing a House of Lords judgment, that it was an essential quality of an appeal that a matter in actual controversy existed between the parties which the court undertook to decide as a living issue.

Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenber, appeared for the UDF. Mr Griessel was assisted by Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney.

Cape Times 18/7/87

Kriel funeral curbs to stay

327

By RONNIE MORRIS and SHAUNA WESTCOTT

A LAST-MINUTE attempt by the Rev Allan Boesak to have the funeral restrictions of slain ANC guerilla Ashley Kriel overturned by petitioning the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, failed yesterday when police said the restrictions, which they described as "reasonable", could not be reconsidered.

In a telex to Mr Vlok and his deputy, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday morning, Dr Boesak called on the minister to lift the "impractical and highly provocative" funeral restrictions.

Dr Boesak told Mr Vlok that if he went ahead and enforced the restrictions, it "would lead to a bloodbath, the consequences of which we cannot even begin to see".

Senior members of community organizations would be appointed as marshals and he, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, would take "personal responsibility", together with community leaders, for order at the funeral.

"I think if the police try to enforce the restrictions it will be disastrous. It is impossible for the police to expect the community to obey these restrictions because people will come in their thousands anyway."

Order

In a telexed reply, the Commissioner of Police, General Hendrik de Witt, said he had informed Mr Vlok about Dr Boesak's request, but Mr Vlok was "of the opinion that the restrictions were very reasonable and could in no way hamper the holding of a Christian burial for the deceased".

The police could not comply with the request because it was the duty of the authorities to maintain public order

Cape Times 18/7/87

From page 1

and to protect the interests of the broader community

"We call on you to use your personal influence to see that the restrictions are obeyed and that the proceedings at the funeral proceed with orderliness and responsibility."

In his reply last night, Dr Boesak said he had received the minister's reply with "deep disappointment".

He said to Gen De Witt: "I am deeply moved that you have hereby created an atmosphere of confrontation which is extremely dangerous."

"Your refusal to accede to our request has also removed all responsibility which we were prepared to offer. I must repeat my urgent warning of this (Friday) morning that your action could cause a bloodbath with disastrous consequences."

He said that he, Archbishop Tutu and Archbishop Naidoo would be present at the funeral but could not accept responsibility for a decision which was "so clearly" against the wishes of the community and against their well-reasoned advice.

Moulana Faried Essack, of the funeral committee, appealed at a press conference for police "to stay clear because there is no threat to law and order and peace".

□ There is an endless flow of visitors to the home of Kriel's mother, Mrs Ivy Kriel, 45.

"I am strong, I accept it, what else can I do?" she says of her son's death.

A former filing clerk who now works in a local factory, she speaks of the hurt she feels when "ignorant people speak of Ashley as a terrorist".

"They think an ANC guerilla is a bad person, a wild person running mad with guns and shooting everybody. But Ashley was a boy for freedom and for peace. He was a loving person, a well-behaved child."

To page 3

Joe Slovo was on kidnap list — ANC

CAL Times 18/7/87

377

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad expects to make more arrests in connection with an alleged plot to kidnap ANC executive members in London, following the detention of a fourth man.

The news of the new arrest came as the ANC head of mission, Mr Solly Smith, disclosed that Mr Joe Slovo, the most wanted man in South Africa for two decades, was the key name on a "kidnap list" now in police hands.

Mr Slovo, a UCT-educated lawyer, fled from South Africa some 23 years ago and now heads the exiled South African Communist Party and is a former chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He is said to have masterminded most ANC sabotage and bomb attacks inside South Africa, and is acknowledged to be at the very top of Pretoria's wanted list. He has a home in London but spends most of his time in Africa. All his movements have been secretive since the murder of his wife Ruth First by parcel bomb 13 years ago.

Mr Smith, a member of the ANC executive whose name is also prominent on the list, said:

"Someone wanted very badly to get Joe Slovo and me back to South Africa. Slovo is the big target, of course."

Scotland Yard and the Foreign Office yesterday declined to comment on a British press report, attributed to anti-terrorist squad detectives, claiming that there was a plot to use Britain as a base for attacks on the ANC by agents employed by South African intelligence.

The fourth arrest in the sensational investigation came during a raid on a house in North Wales in the early hours yesterday. The man, who has not yet been named, was brought to London for interrogation.

He was being held, under the terms of Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act, at Paddington Green police station, a bomb- and assault-proof fortress in central London built to hold terrorist suspects.

Three men already charged with conspiring to kidnap top ANC members and remanded in custody during a brief court appearance on Thursday, were also being held at the top-security station.

They are Frank Lynge Larsen, 53, described as a psychologist, his son John, 27, a computer technician, and a Briton, John Wheatley, 28.

The Larsens, arrested in a secret anti-terrorist squad operation a week ago, have been unco-operative and the police have been unable to establish their nationality for certain, although it is believed they are Zimbabweans who have lived in South Africa.

Forged police warrant cards and well-made false passports were found among a mass of 2 000 documents at an address they used in Aldershot, Hampshire.

"It could take weeks before we are able to establish exactly who they are and where they are from," said a Scotland Yard spokesman.

The police confirm that they are seeking other suspects and hope to make more arrests in what they describe as "an extremely serious investigation".

The charges against the Larsens and Mr Wheatley specify that they plotted, with others, between October 1, 1986 and July 10 this year, to kidnap ANC members in London.

□ In Pretoria yesterday a spokesman for the National Intelligence Service denied allegations that South African security services were involved in an alleged plot in England to kidnap ANC members.

DISPATCH PRICE

CAPL TIMES
Kriel 18/7/87
funeral 327
curbs
to stay

By RONNIE MORRIS
and SHAUNA WESTCOTT

A LAST-MINUTE attempt by the Rev Allan Boesak to have the funeral restrictions of slain ANC guerilla Ashley Kriel overturned by petitioning the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, failed yesterday when police said the restrictions, which they described as "reasonable", could not be reconsidered.

In a telex to Mr Vlok and his deputy, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday morning, Dr Boesak called on the minister to lift the "impractical and highly provocative" funeral restrictions.

Dr Boesak told Mr Vlok that if he went ahead and enforced the restrictions, it "would lead to a bloodbath, the consequences of which we cannot even begin to see".

Senior members of community organizations would be appointed as marshals and he, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, would take "personal" responsibility, together with community leaders, for order at the funeral.

"I think if the police try to enforce the restrictions it will be disastrous. It is impossible for the police to expect the community to obey these restrictions because people will come in their thousands anyway."

Order

In a telexed reply, the Commissioner of Police, General Hendrik de Witt, said he had informed Mr Vlok about Dr Boesak's request, but Mr Vlok was "of the opinion that the restrictions were very reasonable and could in no way hamper the holding of a Christian burial for the deceased".

The police could not comply with the request because it was the duty of the authorities to maintain public order

From page 1

and to protect the interests of the broader community.

"We call on you to use your personal influence to see that the restrictions are obeyed and that the proceedings at the funeral proceed with orderliness and responsibility."

In his reply last night, Dr Boesak said he had received the minister's reply with "deep disappointment".

He said to Gen De Witt: "I am deeply moved that you have hereby created an atmosphere of confrontation which is extremely dangerous."

"Your refusal to accede to our request has also removed all responsibility which we were prepared to offer. I must repeat my urgent warning of this (Friday) morning that your action could cause a bloodbath with disastrous consequences."

He said that he, Archbishop Tutu and Archbishop Naidoo would be present at the funeral but could not accept responsibility for a decision which was "so clearly" against the wishes of the community and against their well-reasoned advice.

Moulana Faried Essack, of the funeral committee, appealed at a press conference for police "to stay clear because there is no threat to law and order and peace".

There is an endless flow of visitors to the home of Kriel's mother, Mrs Ivy Kriel, 45.

"I am strong, I accept it, what else can I do?" she says of her son's death.

A former filing clerk who now works in a local factory, she speaks of the hurt she feels when "ignorant people speak of Ashley as a terrorist".

"They think an ANC guerilla is a bad person, a wild person running mad with guns and shooting everybody. But Ashley was a boy for freedom and for peace. He was a loving person, a well-behaved child."

To page 3

Change emergency regulations — Relly

THE Government should consider how the emergency regulations could be changed to restore the legal rights of individuals and Press freedoms as soon as possible, Anglo American chairman Mr Gavin Relly says in his annual report to shareholders, published yesterday.

In the circumstances, he said, the imposition of the state of emergency last year and its recent renewal,

though regrettable, were necessary to contain the widening cycle of senseless violence.

"It would be foolish to pretend that communities exposed to violence have not benefitted in terms of the security of daily living, or to deny that most South Africans prefer a state of affairs in which their attention is not drawn constantly to the realities of the nation's problems." — Sapa.

327
Sanctum
14/7/87

30 MAR 1987
COMMERCIAL
30 MAR 1987



Final journey. Ashley Kriel's coffin is borne by friends and relatives



Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu delivered sermon



About 1 200 people attended the services.

Mourners disperse

W/E ARGUS 18/7/87
327

Weekend Argus Reporters

PART of a congregation of about 1 200 people who attended the funeral of ANC member Ashley Kriel today were warned to disperse after a service in the New Apostolic Church in Bonteheuwel.

Later, after a mass service at the Anglican Church in David Prophet Street, hundreds of people ran back into the church as Mr Kriel's coffin was carried from it. A UDF flag and several posters bearing a picture of Mr Kriel were carried behind the coffin.

Mr Kriel, 20, was shot dead at a house in Hazendal nine days ago.

Organisations of which he had been a member said later that he had left South Africa in 1985 to join Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC.

Mr Kriel's coffin was draped with the black, green and yellow ANC flag.

Members of the Cape Youth Congress, UDF and Bonteheuwel Interschool Committee, which was formed by Mr Kriel, took turns in forming a guard of honour.

The scene at the Maitland Cemetery soon after midday was tense.

Copy to 20/7/87 (327)

At the Ashley Kriel funeral



ABOVE: Mr Jan Van Eck, MP, yesterday called for the dismissal of Major Odendaal, photographed here in an incident concerning an ANC flag at Saturday's funeral of Ashley Kriel. Report — Page 3

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW, AP

LEFT: Pall-bearers at the funeral of Ashley Kriel move through the streets of Bonteheuwel with the coffin.

Can-Times 20/7/87

ANC 'kidnap plot': Fourth man named

LONDON. — Last night a fourth man was charged with conspiring to kidnap members of the African National Congress here, police said.

Scotland Yard identified the man as Mr Dennis Evans, 48, and said he would appear in a magistrates' court today.

Three men were remanded by magistrates for a week on a similar charge on Thursday after being arrested and held for five days under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

They were Mr Frank Lynge Larsen, 58, Mr John Terence Larsen, 27, and Mr Jonathan Richard Wheatley, 28.

The original trio and Mr Evans all face the same charge. The conspiracy is alleged to have taken place between October 1, 1986 and July 10 this year.

— Sapa-AP

MP calls for firing of riot squad chief

(327)
C7. 20/7/87

Staff Reporters

A PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MP has called for the dismissal of riot squad chief Major Dolf Odendaal, after peaceful crowds, led by clergy — including Roman Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo — were teargassed at the funeral of ANC activist Mr Ashley Kriel on Saturday.

MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck intends to lodge an official complaint with the Divisional Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Law and Order against Major Odendaal, who was in command of the massive and heavily armed police contingent that surrounded the New Apostolic and the Anglican church in Bonteheuwel and lined the routes from the churches to the Maitland cemetery.

The police force included Buffels, Casspirs, vans with dog trailers, two helicopters, which clattered overhead continuously, police marksmen on roofs opposite the Anglican church, a water cannon and a sneeze machine.

Apparently provoked by an ANC flag which draped the coffin as it was carried from the Anglican church, police opened fire with teargas after tussling with mourners, including the Rev Allan Boesak of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, for possession of the flag.

Police comment on action at the funeral was given by Lieutenant R W Olivier, in Pretoria, who said: "A few incidents took place at the funeral. Teargas was used to disperse small crowds of people. There were no injuries that we know of and no arrests have been made."

ANC flag

Mr Van Eck described it as "the most disgusting spectacle I have ever witnessed — the spectacle of heavily armed policemen shooting teargas canisters right at the clergy".

Mr Van Eck's description of events, confirmed by many people present, including reporters and TV crews, follows:

"A deal was struck earlier between Brigadier During, who was in overall charge of police, and the clergy, that the coffin could be carried out of the church but that the ANC flag had to be removed. The youth were unhappy about this.

"As the coffin was carried out of the gate, the clergy and pallbearers were faced by Major Odendaal — Brigadier During had gone — and I could see the man was quickly losing his temper.

"I managed to jump over the wall and ran to him to try to reason with him, by which stage it was clear he had lost control of himself.

"While the clergy were trying to persuade the youth to remove the flag, an aggressive exchange of words took place between police and some mourners, but no violence was used by anyone.

"All of a sudden, Major Odendaal broke and completely lost his cool and started shouting 'Get the teargas, men! Shoot! Shoot!'

"I screamed at him, 'Are you mad? There are ministers, there is a coffin!' But he was rude and out of control and completely unwilling to listen to reason.

"And then we saw the disgusting spectacle — the most disgusting spectacle I've ever witnessed — of heavily armed policemen shooting teargas canisters right at the clergy.

"Up to that point there had been no violence and the clergy were still trying to negotiate with the youth to see that the agreement was kept. After teargas was fired, one brick and a few stones came flying at police from behind the wall as people scattered in all directions.

"Then, as if that was not enough, police shot teargas into the church. I saw it billowing out, and scores of people, including children and elderly women, were trapped inside, choking and retching.

"Earlier, at the New Apostolic Church, although I tried to reason with him, Major Odendaal again snapped and shouted 'Shoot! Shoot!' as youth carried the coffin to the Anglican church around the block.

"Many teargas canisters were shot right at the people carrying the coffin in an obvious attempt to make them drop it."

Mr Van Eck said he lodged a formal complaint against Major Odendaal with the Divisional Commissioner earlier this year, objecting to the "provocative methods" he used and to "the fact that over a long period of time he has made a large contribution to the animosity that exists between police and township communities".

"If police are serious about normalizing relations with the township communities, they will immediately remove Major Odendaal from his sensitive position, after this latest undisciplined action forced thousands to witness the distasteful exercise of police violence against peaceful people," Mr Van Eck said.

He added that if police were indeed moving away from "Rambo-style action" — as seemed to be indicated by disciplinary measures taken against Bellville riot squad chief Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk and the belated acknowledgement of the wisdom of Colonel (now Brigadier) Ignatius P S Terreblanche — action would have to be taken against Major Odendaal.

SADF Buffel

After the two church services, mourners — who numbered well over 3 000, in defiance of a police limit of 800 — drove bumper to bumper down Vanguard Drive to the Maitland cemetery watched by impassive groups of white Goodwood residents behind a cordon of armed policemen who lined the 4-km route.

Police and troops also lined Voortrekker Road for some 3km as far as Crematorium Road and a SADF Buffel was stationed inside the cemetery where Major Odendaal and a squad of about 30 policemen — with a police video unit — positioned themselves about five metres from the grave.

Thousands were turned away from the cemetery by police, who blocked off Voortrekker Road after they said 800 mourners had been allowed in.

Mr Van Eck intervened several times at the cemetery in confrontations between police and reporters — one of whom, cameraman Mr Craig Mathews of WTN, was arrested and will appear in Cape Town Magistrate's Court this morning on charges of obstructing police and resisting arrest.

CAT Times 21/7/87

327

Yard probes claims by ANC

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Detectives of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad yesterday interviewed senior ANC officials here about attacks and assassinations by alleged South African-organized "hit squads" in various countries.

Mr Solly Smith, the ANC head of mission in London, claims that an alleged conspiracy to kidnap himself and the organization's military head, Mr Joe Slovo, forms part of a world-wide South African operation.

Mr Smith declined to give details beyond saying: "Apart from the latest murders of our members in Swaziland, the South African hit squads have been very active in other countries."

The fourth man arrested in connection with the London case, Welsh shopkeeper Evan Dennis Evans, 48, appeared in Marylebone Magistrate's Court in London yesterday accused of plotting with others to kidnap ANC members between September 15 last year and July 10 this year.

Mr Evans was remanded to appear at Lambeth high-security court on Thursday with the other three men.

They are Frank Larsen, 53, his son John, 27, believed to be Zimbabweans living in Hampshire, and Briton John Wheatley, 28, of Surrey.

All four were detained under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

In the meantime, the ANC mission has been given guarantees that its members in Britain will receive all necessary police protection.

□ Professor Mike Hough of Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies said yesterday that at least 750 ANC guerillas had died trying to topple the government in the past 10 years.

Unexplained killings

Professor Hough said more than 500 trained insurgents had been killed by security forces since the end of 1977. This included guerillas trained inside and outside South Africa.

Another 150 guerillas had been

killed in cross-border raids into Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola, he said.

At least a further 100 had died as a result of in-fighting within the ANC and as a result of unexplained killings. The recent killings in Swaziland fitted into the latter category.

He said the pattern of SA attacks on the movement had changed in recent months.

"They are now concentrating on specific individual targets whereas previously they attacked places housing refugees."

It appeared that the north-western infiltration route through Botswana was now more important to the ANC's military operations than the Swazi route.

The ANC's military strength was about 2 500, he said.

The director of the ANC's Radio Freedom in Lusaka, Mr Don Ngubeni, yesterday rejected these figures.

"That is the regime's set-up. The regime has been saying for years it had crippled the ANC, but there is no truth in the claim," Mr Ngubeni said.

Cape Times 21/7/82
Funeral: TV man in court

327H 327
Court Reporter

WORLD. Television News cameraman Craig Matthew yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Magistrate's Court to resisting arrest at the funeral of Mr Ashley Kriel on Saturday.

The State alleges that Mr Matthew, 29, of Camp Street, Gardens, wrongfully resisted Sergeant Ignatius Rademeyer at the Woltemade cemetery or wilfully hindered him in the execution of his powers.

It is further alleged that he tried to escape the police and would not stay under their powers.

Mr Matthew did not disclose the basis of his defence.

The hearing will continue on August 4.

Mr W P Smith was the magistrate. Miss H C Norval prosecuted. Mr Matthew was not represented.

277 CMB TIRIS 22/7/87

Police action at funeral is defended

By CHRIS STEYN

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, last night came out in support of Major Dolf Odendaal, acting commander of Cape Town Riot Squad, who was in charge of security forces at the Ashley Kriel funeral on Saturday.

He said some conditions placed on the funeral of the ANC "terrorist" were not kept and an illegal gathering was held, at which Major Odendaal acted after repeated warnings to the crowd to disperse were ignored.

But Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Jan van Eck, who called for the dismissal of Major Odendaal, stuck to his description of police action at the funeral as "the most disgusting spectacle I have ever witnessed".

Formal complaint delivered

While Mr Van Eck maintains that "peaceful crowds" were teargassed at the funeral, police have shown journalists videos which indicated that restrictions were contravened.

Mr Van Eck said he had delivered a formal complaint about Major Odendaal to the Divisional Commissioner of Police yesterday afternoon.

"I had a long discussion with the Divisional Commissioner," he said, "and he told me they were busy with a full-scale investigation."

However, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen last night denied that a full-

scale investigation had been launched.

Mr Van Eck said a formal complaint would be delivered to the Minister of Law and Order today.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) also supported calls for disciplinary action against Major Odendaal, and his dismissal.

Meanwhile, Mr Van Eck has been the victim of a bomb threat and aggressive phone calls.

Mr Van Eck, MP for Claremont, said a woman telephoned his home yesterday about 4pm and told the domestic worker who answered the phone: "They must be careful when they come home. There will be an explosion."

The bomb threat followed "a number of very aggressive phone calls".

And in another development yesterday, three prominent church leaders criticized the way police handled funerals with political connotations.

They expressed dismay at the turn of events at the funeral of Mr Kriel, which ended in police firing teargas at the crowd, including church leaders.

The press conference was called by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Roman Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo and Dr Allan Boesak, Moderator of the N G Sendingkerk, who all supported the call for disciplinary action.

A Law and Order spokesman said yesterday that the police were quite prepared to have kept a low profile, if the church leaders had kept their part of the agreement.

can start without a public inquiry.

Can Tais 22/7/87
500 ANC dead or held *(37)*

PRETORIA. — The Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria says the security forces have shot dead or arrested more than 500 trained ANC guerillas since 1977. This figure was supplied after reports that the ANC's military strength and logistics had been weakened because of police action in SA and steps against the organization in neighbouring countries.

23 1987

327 SML 23/7/87



Some of the 15 journalists who appeared in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court yesterday — (from left) Mr Ken Oosterbroek of The Star, Mr Sipiwe Ralo of CBS News, Mr Peter Magubane of Time Magazine, Ms Loren Barale of Wits Student, Mr Gideon Mendel, a freelancer, and Mr Meshack Mokoena of CBS News.

Fifteen journalists appear in court

Fifteen journalists appeared briefly in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court yesterday following their arrest on Tuesday at Jan Smuts Airport while covering the return of the Dakar delegates.

Their appearance, in terms of the media regulations, followed their release late on Tuesday from the Jan Smuts Airport police station where they were held for more than five hours.

They were not asked to plead and 14 of the

cases were postponed to August 12 for a decision by the Attorney-General. The journalists were warned to appear in court.

The case of the 15th journalist, Mr Sipiwe Ralo, was postponed to August 7 as he is leaving the country the following day.

The 15 who appeared yesterday are Mr Ken Oosterbroek, a photographer for The Star, Ms Wendy Schwegmann, Mr Arnold Pronto, Mr Mike McCann, Mr Greg Marinovich, Mr Philippe Millan, Mr Gideon Mendel, Mr Meshack Mokoena, Mr Alan Sacks, Ms Loren Barale, Mr Peter Magubane, Ms Hettie Zandman, Mr Johnny Pascoal, Mr Ralo and a 16-year-old girl whose name may not be disclosed.

The journalists work for local and foreign organisations.

Shortly after 2 pm yesterday, the 15 journalists, legal representatives and the Press filed into the small courtroom in Kempton Park.

At one stage an attempt was made to fit all the journalists in the six-seater dock, but the magistrate decided it was only large enough for six people and asked the prosecutor to call the journalists in groups.

They were all called individually and their cases postponed.

South
23-29/1/87

UDF's Morobe, Valli detained

327

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two United Democratic Front executive members, Murphy Morobe and Mohamed Valli, were detained at Malabar near here early on Wednesday.

Krish Naidoo, the UDF's legal representative in Johannesburg, said he received confirmation of the detentions after telexing the office of the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria.

Morobe, the UDF's publicity secretary, and Valli, secretary general, were visiting here since Monday.

Valli, 30, was released from detention in April this year. Morobe, 33, had been in hiding for over a year after he was detained for three weeks in March last year under the first State of Emergency.

Restrictions on priest's funeral

23-29/7/87
SOUTH REPORTER

THE funeral of the Rev Boo Jantjies, shot dead by special constables in the Karoo town of Aberdeen, was banned on Saturday.

Jantjies was eventually buried on Tuesday after the acting magistrate for Aberdeen, Mr Deon van der Spuy, said he had reason to believe that the public safety would be seriously endangered should the funeral be

held at the weekend.

The family of Jantjies was informed that the funeral could only be held on a weekday between 11am and 3pm.

He also specified the route along which the funeral procession had to proceed.

Other restrictions included a ban on posters, slogans, banners or flags, freedom songs, and political speeches.

327 Jantjies was shot dead by a "kitskonstabel". His family claim he was shot after he went to inquire about the arrest of his son and two friends.

Police say special constables were attempting to make an arrest when they were attacked by a man wielding a knobkerrie.

A warning shot was ignored and a second shot was fired which fatally wounded the attacker.

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded)/(AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post Free • Posvry

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 265

327

PRETORIA, 23 JULY 1987
JULIE 1987

No. 10846

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1645

23 July 1987

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, I, Daniël Nel, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

D. NEL,
Divisional Commissioner: Soweto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering” in relation to the burial of Peter Sello MOTAU, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means—

(a) the areas in the Magisterial District of Johannesburg known as—

(i) Soweto, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1506 of 17 August 1956, as amended;

(ii) Diepkloof and Meadowlands, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 2603 of 24 December 1954, as amended;

(b) the area in the Magisterial District of Roodepoort known as Dobsonville, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1551 of 24 October 1958, as amended;

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 1645

23 Julie 1987

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig, reik ek Daniël Nel, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Soweto, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uit-eengesit uit.

D. NEL,
Afdelingskommissaris: Soweto.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied”—

(a) die gebiede in die landdrostdistrik van Johannesburg bekend as—

(i) Soweto, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 1506 van 17 Augustus 1956, soos gewysig;

(ii) Diepkloof en Meadowlands, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 2603 van 24 Desember 1954, soos gewysig;

(b) die gebied in die landdrostdistrik van Roodepoort bekend as Dobsonville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 1551 van 24 Oktober 1958, soos gewysig;

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division;

"funeral" means a gathering held at the grave of Peter Sello MOTAU;

"the Regulations" means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Peter Sello MOTAU shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Peter Sello MOTAU), shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Peter Sello MOTAU, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than three hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Peter Sello MOTAU.

Attendance of funerals etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Peter Sello MOTAU in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Peter Sello MOTAU, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral processions

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Peter Sello MOTAU, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Peter Sello MOTAU is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

"Afdelingskommissaris" die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Soweto; "begrafnis" 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Peter Sello MOTAU; "die regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987; "seremoniële byeenkoms" 'n betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Peter Sello MOTAU, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet;

Begrafnis, ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Peter Sello MOTAU word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreepte goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens, of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Peter Sello MOTAU) in die opeelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie;
- (f) dat die vergtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Peter Sello MOTAU, met inbegrip van so 'n seremonie, nie langer as drie ure mag aanhou nie.

Speakers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Peter Sello MOTAU optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnis, ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag die begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Peter Sello MOTAU ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig by nie.

(2) Die bepaling van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naaste staande van Peter Sello MOTAU, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoete

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Peter Sello MOTAU bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Peter Sello MOTAU ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepaling van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Flags, banners etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Peter Sello MOTAU.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

Vlae, baniere, ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflet of aanplakblyfje by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Peter Sello MOTAU versprei of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskenisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

Save a drop — and save a million

Water conservation is very important to the community and industry to ensure their survival. So save water!



Spaar 'n druppel — en vul die dam

Indien almal van ons besparingsbewus optree, besnoei ons nie slegs uitgawes nie maar wen ook ten opsigte van ons kosbare water- en elektrisiteitsvoorraad

Minister faces suits claiming over R300 000

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order is facing four Supreme Court suits for damages totalling over R300 000 arising from the destruction of large parts of KTC and the earlier total destruction of the Portland Cement, Nyanga Bush and Nyanga Extension squatter camps last year.

The first of these, brought by Mr Patrick Mzamka and 20 other KTC residents with claims totalling R132 702, is scheduled to be heard on September 15.

However, the minister has now applied to the Supreme Court for an order consolidating the four cases into one.

A letter before court from the Legal Resources Centre, attorneys for the plaintiffs in all four suits, says the main reason for their opposition to the consolidation application is that their preparations for the first trial were "far-reaching and well-advanced".

The letter said the trial was on a very wide issue — the destruction of KTC camp — and would be long and expensive. Its scope and length would be more than doubled if the consolidation was granted.

3 300 suits

It added that the minister's resources were unlimited while those of the plaintiffs were not and pointed out further that the LRC had made a number of attempts to negotiate ways to minimize the work and expense involved in the four Supreme Court suits and some 3 300 suits to be heard in the Magistrate's Court.

These attempts were fruitless, however, and no reply had been received from the minister on the latest proposals made in December.

All four suits allege that police either actively helped "witdoeke" in their mission of destruction, or unlawfully failed to take reasonable steps to prevent it.

The application was postponed indefinitely yesterday.

Mr Justice A J Lategan presided. Mr F D J Brand, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

Key to Umkhonto crackdown?

Top ANC agent capture

Cape Times 23/7/87

By CHRIS STEYN

THE capture — and probable “turning” — of top African National Congress (ANC) agent Mr Lucas Seme, who was kidnapped by unidentified people in Swaziland last year, is believed to have provided information used in the intensive crack-down on ANC members in various countries.

South African Police Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr Seme — widely known by his code-name “September” — was in custody. In the past month ANC operations in South Africa,

Swaziland and as far afield as Britain have been disrupted by a series of actions at the hands of unidentified people.

The ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), has suffered a severe blow to its activities — especially in Swaziland, where at least 11 top MK members have been killed so far this year.

A group of unidentified armed men kidnapped Mr Seme in August last year from the Bhunya police station cells, where he was awaiting trial on charges of illegal possession of arms and ammunition. The men have never been identified and Mr Seme's whereabouts were unknown till yesterday.

Mr Seme was reportedly seen in Swaziland on several occasions since his kidnapping. It was rumoured in Mbabane he was helping SA security forces to identify ANC members in Swaziland.

Responding yesterday to a Cape Times inquiry, a police spokesman in Pretoria said in a telexed reply: “We confirm that Lucas Seme is in police custody.”

According to information received by the Cape Times from well-placed sources, Mr Seme was allegedly “turned” after being taken prisoner.

Although the extent of his co-operation is not known at this stage, it is alleged he has spilled the beans on the ANC's entire network in Swaziland, and sections of the internal network in SA.

According to sources, security forces have also gathered a great deal of important information on the ANC's operations in other neighbouring countries, such as Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Incidents involving ANC cells recently include:

□ July 9: Two key members of the ANC were assassinated in Swaziland when, in broad daylight, three white men in a SA-registered car shot dead Mr Cassius Make, the youngest executive member of the ANC, who fled SA after the Soweto uprising in 1976, and Mr Paul Dikeledi, who was in control of MK's Transvaal machinery.

□ July 9: Mr Bongane Cele, 21, a “trained terrorist”, was shot dead in Mobeini Heights, Durban. He allegedly tried to lure police into a grenade ambush.

□ July 9: ANC member Ashley Kriel died of what police called an accidentally self-inflicted pistol wound while involved in a “scuffle” with arresting officers at a house in Hazendal, Athlone.

□ July 16: Two Ciskei policemen died in a shootout with ANC member Mr Npumpelo Mabanjwa.



Mrs Evelyn Mvunelua proudly displays one of the treasures of her trip to Britain — a photograph album with pictures of the former editor of the Daily Dispatch and her former employer, Mr Donald Woods and his wife, Wendy. Evelyn returned home yesterday.

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — When Evelyn Mvunelwa left here three weeks ago to visit Mr Donald Woods and his family in London, she said she believed she would live for another 59 years if she was reunited with her former employers.

And, by her own account and observations of friends, her prediction could well come true.

The Mdantsane woman, who last saw the former editor of the Daily Dispatch and his family ten years ago, when they fled South Africa, returned here some 10 kg lighter and full of the joys of spring.

While in London, Miss Mvunelwa, who had been in poor health for many years, underwent intensive medical checks. A specialist found she had water on the heart and immedi-

Evelyn's full of bounce after reunion holiday

ately started medication.

"I am feeling tremendous. My legs and neck aren't swollen and I'm feeling great."

A close family friend of the Woods, Mr Donald Card, was astounded by the change in Miss Mvunelwa's appearance and her vitality.

"She's lost so much weight, she's lively, and she's even talking faster," Mr Card, who helped organise the visit, said.

Not even long hours on an international flight could dampen Miss Mvunelwa's excitement yesterday.

Only minutes after

stepping into the airport building, she declared: "I've just come to check on things. I'm going back. It's lovely in England."

Miss Mvunelwa was also sporting spectacles (she's never worn them before), a new dress and shoes, and new luggage.

Her greatest joy is that Mr Woods is to buy her a house in Duncan Village "and he's going to pay for the electricity, the telephone and buy me a television".

"He's also gave me some money and is going to send me money now and then," said Miss Mvunelwa, who has been living

off a quarterly R150 sick benefit grant.

What were the highlights of her trip?

"I don't know. They took me to see their friends, we went to all sorts of places, I didn't get lost ... but it was seeing the family.

"They call me grandmother and wouldn't let me do much cooking. I did make some mngqusho (samp) and some bread, but when Donald kept on asking for amagwinya (vetkoek) we almost had an argument because I wasn't feeling well then."

And treasures from the trip? An album of photographs of the Woods family and herself taken during her visit, takes first place.

Could the family still speak Xhosa? "Not really. Donald just kept on saying: 'Sisimanga' (it is amazing)." 24/7/87

Plot to 'blow up' London ANC office

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON A chilling display of anti-terrorist firepower was on show yesterday as a court heard the first details of an alleged plot to blow up the London offices of the ANC and kidnap the leader ship.

Lambeth top security court was told a conspiracy was hatched by an unnamed extreme right-wing South African, as the four accused men — one a former SADF officer — appeared together for the first time.

In a surprise opening defence statement, the court was told one of the accused, Welshman Mr Evan Dennis Evans, 48, dissociated himself from his co-accused and the alleged plot.

In the heavily guarded court he sat apart from father and son Mr Frank Larsen, 53, said to be a psychologist linked to the British armed forces, and Mr John Larsen, 27, said to be Zimbabweans, and Briton Mr John Wheatley, 28. All were behind bullet-proof screens.

Counsel for Mr Evans said he had served for many years as a

senior officer in the Rhodesian and South African armed forces but he did not have extreme views for the country.

He had returned to Wales in 1925 because he had not wanted his son to be conscripted into the South African forces.

He said Mr Evans had first been approached "by a South African with extreme right-wing views" and asked to obtain explosives to "blow up" the ANC offices in London.

Further approaches were made to him by two men who "wore uniforms something like the SAS". He was asked to join in a plot to kidnap senior ANC officials in London but "told them to get lost".

Counsel said that at one of these meetings Mr Evans had been gullible and agreed to write down the names of certain ANC officials. These names were found among documents including forged Ministry of Defence warrant cards, weapons and ammunition when Mr Evans was arrested in an Anti-Terrorist Squad raid last Thursday night.

Counsel said that while live ammunition was found in Mr Evans's jacket and he could face

charges for possession of an unlicensed shotgun, other weapons found in his house were useless antiques. They included a rare 1913 Luger, an 1896 Mauser, an air rifle and 19th Century muzzle loaders which were hardly a "massive cache of weapons" as the police purported.

The magistrate said police objected strenuously to bail, suspecting that Mr Evans would abscond or interfere with ANC witnesses, and ordered continued detention in custody.

The men were remanded to July 30.

Police sources yesterday said they were still seeking at least two men and they suspected that others involved were already back in South Africa.

The identity of the "extreme right-winger" said to have master-minded the alleged plot is known to the police.

Anti-Terrorist Squad officials were yesterday again interviewing ANC executive members in London, including head of mission Mr Solly Smith and Umkonto we Sizwe commander Mr Joe Slovo, both of whom were named on the "kidnap list".

The Kriel funeral is ended, but the disputes rage on

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

THE man in charge of South Africa's riot squads, Major General AJ Wandrag, reneged on undertakings he gave church leaders about the funeral of slain ANC guerrilla Ashley Kriel, said Dr Allan Boesak this week.

He said gazetted restrictions on the funeral were re-negotiated the morning of the funeral, following a request from Wandrag, who flew specially from Pretoria to Cape Town, that urgent discussions take place.

During the meeting — also attended by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Roman Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo — Wandrag agreed not to uphold the 800 limit on mourners and promised police would keep a low profile. Wandrag wanted "no red flag, slogans on banners or posters" but gave in on the latter, Boesak said.

South African Police public relations division said during discussions between Wandrag and the churchmen permission for an open-air funeral service was refused, but it was agreed that the service would be held in the New Apostolic Church and that the coffin would be carried directly to the hearse and driven to the cemetery.

When the church leaders arrived in Bonteheuwel there was a huge police presence and teargas had already been fired at youths carrying the coffin from the New Apostolic Church to the nearby Anglican church where a second service was to be held.

The coffin was taken taken by a group of funeral-goers who ran down the road with it. The police "were forced to take action to enforce the agreement and the restrictions placed on the funeral", according to the SAP telex.

"When Desmond Tutu telephoned Wandrag from the church to tell him what was happening he told Tutu he would be coming through by helicopter. He may have, but we never saw him," Boesak said.

"We were deliberately deceived. This raises the question whether community leaders can in future be expected to talk to police to try and limit confrontation because the police cannot be trusted. We feel General Wandrag was not willing to reverse orders given."

This week's call by Progressive Federal Party MP Jan van Eck for the dismissal of Major Dolf Odendaal, the riot squad chief at the scene, was not unreasonable in the light of what happened, Boesak said. "But it goes beyond that."

He said Wandrag had "undermined whatever possibilities people saw in church leaders speaking reasonably with police and by extension, the government. I don't think they understand the implications this has for the future".

For Kriel's family, the nightmare that began with news of his being shot dead by police at an Athlone home two weeks ago has yet to end.

Repeated visits to their Bonteheuwel home this week by police apparently investigating a "criminal case" arising out of the funeral have driven Ivy Kriel, 44, and her daughter Melanie, 19, to take refuge with friends.

Their sole comfort is that Kriel, 20, was buried according to his wishes. That it took place against the odds was, in Melanie's words, "a victory for the people: Ashley wasn't just ours, he belonged to the people."



Mourners pay their last respects to Ashley Kriel at his family's home.

Picture: ROGER MEINTJIES, Atrapix

For Ivy, Melanie and her sister, Michel Assuré, last Saturday began with a 6am visit by police demanding details of the funeral arrangements.

To satisfy "conservative" family members, two services were held. On the way to the first just before 9am, Ivy wondered at the police vans barrelling past the cortege. She soon got her answer. Arrayed opposite the church and in surrounding streets were armed and helmeted police, a

water cannon, a sneeze machine, Casspurs, police vans, dog trailers and a helicopter droning above.

Apparently unaware of the second service at a church a block away, police warned through a loudhailer that no march to the cemetery would be allowed. Shouts of Viva met the coffin's emergence and youths began carrying it down the street.

A second police warning, that an illegal gathering was underway, was

drowned by the clatter of the hovering helicopter. Then teargas canisters arced towards the head of the procession, enveloping it in white smoke. The pallbearers faltered. For a moment it seemed the coffin would fall; then it disappeared round a corner.

Firing ceased and the rest of the mourners, who had run back to the church to escape the fumes, were allowed through, guided by United Democratic Front marshalls who maintained discipline throughout.

Michel Assuré, who rushed to help her grandparents, Cupid, 75, and Mary Truter, 65, out of the teargas, thrust her young child into the arms of a bystander. She couldn't remember who the person was but the child was safe with a neighbour.

Ivy Kriel wasn't among the mourners who packed the church for the second service. She didn't see the silent tributes paid by members of youth and community organisations who took turns to stand around the green, black and yellow-draped coffin, fists clenched in salute. She didn't hear the eulogies to her son's "courage and dignity as a patriot and revolutionary", the decision to rename Bonteheuwel High School after him, the prayers by Tutu, Islamic leader Moulana Faried Esack, Naidoo and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches leader, Boesak.

She sat outside in a car with her elderly parents, the Truters. She didn't think her heart — operated on six years ago — could take it. "But I was happy the service took place, so that Ashley's comrades could pay their last respects."

Preceded by robed priests, the coffin was carried out, still draped in ANC colours with the UDF flag flying behind. At the hearse Odendaal dived for the ANC flag. A tug-of-war ensued before mourners bundled it into the departing hearse.

He ordered his men to fire teargas. As people scattered, stones were hurled at police.

According to the SAP telex: "These actions would not have been necessary had the mourners and other elements present, complied with the restrictions imposed on the funeral. The said restrictions, which also prohibited the displaying of flags and banners, were blatantly ignored."

Melanie Kriel said she thought Odendaal was trying to take the coffin. Running after the hearse she leapt over the church wall, injuring her foot. "The undertaker was so overcome by the gas he couldn't see — I had to steer," she said. Teargas billowed from the windows of the church where mourners, had run to safety.

Nowhere near the estimated crowd of 3 000 reached the cemetery. Police turned vehicles away saying 800 people — the police limit — were through but less than 100 people gathered at the graveside, watched by police about 5m away.

According to the family, police told them they had 15 minutes to bury Kriel. Boesak, due to officiate, had yet to arrive. Naidoo took his stead. While mourners softly sang an Umkhonto weSizwe anthem, police took photographs. As handfuls of earth were scattered on the coffin, a flash of the ANC flag could be seen, before the grave was filled to the strains of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* and mourners started drifting away.

Since the June 11 second national State of Emergency.

Protest at clamps on ANC funeral

THE family of murdered ANC activist Peter Sello Motau will appeal against tight restrictions imposed on his funeral in Soweto, attorney Amichand Soman said last night.

According to Soman, Motau's father, David Mankurwa Motau, was summoned to Protea police station yesterday morning and told to bury his son today in Avalon cemetery.

Soman said it would not be possible to arrange the funeral at such short notice. The family, he said, would apply to hold the funeral on Sunday or on a day next week.

Restrictions published in a special Government Gazette yesterday forbid flags and banners, amplification equipment, non-clerical speakers and the attendance of more than 200 mourners at the funeral of Motau, gunned down two weeks ago in Swaziland.

Motau was killed with ANC executive member Job Shimane Thabane when their taxi was forced off the Matsapa-Mbabane road by a South African-registered BMW sedan. Slain with them was a Mozambican woman, Eliza Tsinini.

◆ The contents of this issue have been restricted in terms of the Emergency regulations

327

APARTHEID BAROMETER

W/Mail

24-30/7/87

DETENTIONS

There are about 3 000 people in detention under the Emergency regulations, according to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee. In its seventh special report on the Emergency the DPSC said: "It must be noted that there have been new detentions in most areas, the exact number and circumstances of which are not yet known to us." They said the picture of releases, re-detentions and detentions over the period of the reimposition of the Emergency was not yet clear, and mentioned reports of 300 people released in Port Elizabeth, 300 in Worcester, 60 in Durban and 200 in Johannesburg.

The report provided details established from their advice offices of detentions in different parts of the country. In the Northern Transvaal in early July, 46 people were still being held in Nylstroom prison and 23 in Pietersburg. By July 4 131 people from KwaNdebele had been detained, 40 from Witbank and 20 from Middelburg. In the PWV area an estimated 250 people were still being held in Soweto and in Kagiso (near Krugersdorp), 80 people were detained between June 22 and July 7. In the Vaal area 60 of the 95 people held during the first year of the Emergency had been released and four re-detained. In Pretoria, five of the 35 known detainees were still in jail in early July.

In the Western Transvaal 328 people, including 128 children, had been detained during the first year of the Emergency, but by the end of May only one was still being held. In Wolmaranstad all 128 people detained during the first year of the Emergency, including 88 children, had been released by the end of May. In the Free State, six people were believed to be in Emergency detention at the end of June while 68 had been released and in Harrismith 19 had been released.

Seven youths aged between 16 or 17 were still in detention in Barkly West while a further 17 people remained in detention in Kimberley, Warrenton and Vryburg at the end of June, the DPSC said.

Police appear to be detaining more people in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, according to the DPSC. Police figures show that 165 people were being held under section 29 at the end of April, 158 on May 31 and 208 on June 30.

SADF DEATHS

Ten SADF members "died as a result of civil unrest" between January 1 and May 9 this year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in parliament.

REFUGEES

About 1 500 Mozambicans are being deported each month by the South African government, according to figures released by the South African Council of Churches at its annual conference earlier this month. The report included the following figures:

About 4 000 of the 250 000 people from Mozambique, Lesotho, Angola and Zimbabwe who have sought refuge in South Africa have returned to these countries as a result of the political conflict in South Africa; about 1 000 refugees from Lesotho have fled to Qwa Qwa and about 400 to Transkei since the January 1986 coup in which Chief Leboa Jonathan was overthrown; over a quarter of a million people have fled South Africa and Namibia since the early Sixties as a result of apartheid; most of the estimated 12 000 people who fled South Africa in the wake of the 1976 uprising were aged between 13 and 30; about 7 000 white South African had refused to do military service and fled to Britain, the Netherlands, the United States, Australia, Canada and Sweden by August 1985; and there are about 103 000 refugees from Namibia of whom about 70 000 are in Angola and 33 000 in Zambia.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

DEBORAH JOSEPHINE MARAKALLA, 23, Tembisa Youth Congress vice-president, was detained under the Emergency regulations on July 7 last year and is still being held.

Marakalla first became politically active as a schoolgirl in Tembisa about seven years ago. She later worked as an administrator for the South African Allied Workers' Union in Tembisa and at the time of her detention was employed as an advice office worker by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches. She was also a member of the Tembisa Detainees Support Committee and the Tembisa Women's Congress.

She was detained at the Tembisa Black Sash Advice Office on July 7. At the time of her detention she was three months pregnant but less than a fortnight later she miscarried while alone in her cell and was admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital from July 24 to July 31. Doctors have told her she will be unable to have children again. Marakalla, who has two children, was re-detained on June 11 this year. She said in an affidavit that her health was suffering, that she had asthma and got palpitations and tension headaches.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

In the 12 months up to March 31 this year, the Directorate of Publications received 609 English language films, eight Afrikaans films and 877 Indian language films for consideration, according to figures released in parliament by the Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha. Of these, 55 English language films were "rejected" while age restrictions were imposed on 241 English language films, two Afrikaans films and three Indian films.

Banned for distribution and importation: At Ease June 1987, Vol 2 No 3 (ECC, Durban); Manifesto for Sanctions (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Aufstand In Den Townships: Eine Dokumentation Der Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung (Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung in Osterreich, Wien); New Perspectives 3/87 (Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki); World Student News Vol 41 No 4 1987 (World Student News, Czechoslovakia); Theatre of the Real Necklace (Theatre of the Real Lesotho); The Sanctions Handbook (Joseph Hanlon and Roger Omond); Azania Worker No 7 May 87 Vol 3 No 2 (Azania Worker, London); Militant No 816, 26 September 1986, 817, October 3 1986, 818, October 10 1986, 849, May 22 1987 — and all future editions (Militant Publications, London); Bunny Girl: June 1987, Vol 4 No 6 (Republican Press, Durban); Prank: Magnificent Girlie posters (Sonskyn Uitgewers Ltd, Johannesburg). One film, Hellhole, was rejected.

Conditionally unbanned: Monty Python's Life of Brian — film (subject to two to 21 restriction); Giving Birth: How it Really Feels (Sheila Kritzingler).

CANC 1045 24/7/82 (10) (377) (377)

Motau burial order

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday ordered the father of a senior ANC official, who was gunned down in Swaziland two weeks ago, to bury his son in Soweto today under tight emergency restrictions.

Mr Amichand Soman, the family's attorney, told Sapa that Mr David Mankurwa Motau had been summoned to Protea police station yesterday morning and told to bury his son — high-ranking ANC activist Mr Peter Sello Motau — at Avalon cemetery today.

Mr Soman said the family would apply to hold the funeral on Sunday and failing that on any day next week. — Sapa

ARGUS 24/7/85

'Plotters' wore SAS uniforms, court told

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — One of the four men accused of conspiring to kidnap leading members of the African National Congress here has alleged that he was approached about the plot by a South African "who held extreme rightwing views", Lambeth Magistrate's Court has heard.

Evan Dennis Evans, who has served in the Rhodesian and South African forces, was later approached by two men in uniforms "like those worn by the SAS" who tried to harass him into joining "a crazy kidnap scheme", his counsel said.

But Evans told them as politely as possible "to get lost".

Evans, now a postmaster in his native Anglesey, made a brief appearance with co-accused, Zimbabwean-born psychologist Frank Larsen, 53, computer technician John Larsen, 27, both from Aldershot, and 28-year-old Briton Jonathan Wheatley of Guildford, Surrey.

The four were remanded until July 30. No charges were put to them and they were not asked to plead.

Information about the approaches made to Evans came out during his plea for bail. However, bail was fiercely opposed by the police, who said they feared he may abscond.

Turning down the request, the magistrate said that not enough information had been provided and Evans should apply to a higher court.

The prosecution said Evans, arrested some time after the other three, had been found in possession of forged Ministry of Defence warrants and of a cache of firearms, one of which — a shotgun — appears not to have been licensed.

However, his counsel claimed that Evans collected antique firearms and that most of those found at his home were not operative.

Security round the court was tight, with marksmen on rooftops and policemen with sniffer dogs at every entrance.

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Mr Stephen Burnett, the Englishman accused in Gaborone of being a "hit-man" for South Africa, was a world-class combat shot.

Mr Burnett, from London, is in custody in the Botswana capital. He is accused of the attempted political assassination of the controversial Eastern Cape activist Mr Ronnie Watson.

A court hearing last week was told that the anti-apartheid figure, Mr Watson, was held at pistol-point in his hotel room in Gaborone, but managed to overpower Mr Burnett.

Sources in the working-class London suburb of Tooting, where Mr Burnett grew up, have told Time Out magazine that he was always an aggressive youth, looking for trouble.

In 1980 he joined the 21 SAS territorial regiment, serving a year as a Sabre Squadron patrol member.

He was considered capable but undistinguished. He resigned, saying he was bored with the lack of serious action.

Burnett was top combat shot

One thing he did excel at was combat shooting, and he came second in the European championships.

Former army colleagues rated him as genuinely world-class in the moving-targets exercise, using handguns.

It is claimed that after leaving his unit he attempted to join the French Foreign Legion before settling for the SADF, after interviews at the South African Embassy here.

He left for South Africa during 1981 and has since had little contact with his family.

In Gaborone, the British consul offered Mr Burnett legal help. However, Time Out says he rejected it, preferring the services of solicitor Mr Schalk Hugo, said to often act on behalf of South African government employees.

when he was 26

CAPE TIMES 25/7/87 (14)
Funeral of ANC official 327

JOHANNESBURG.— Police have granted permission for the funeral of slain anti-apartheid activist, Mr Peter Sello Motau, to be held on Monday. Mr Motau, a senior official in the African National Congress, has to be buried under strict conditions stipulated by police, said the family's lawyer, Mr Amichand Soman.

CAH Tink 25/7/87

327

'Kriel was shot in the back'

Staff Reporter

AFRICAN National Congress member Mr Ashley Kriel was shot in the back at point-blank range, according to the pathologist who performed a private postmortem at the request of the family.

The pathologist, who can not be named for ethical reasons, said deposits of powder, deep in the bullet wound in the small of Mr Kriel's back, were "positive proof" that he was shot from behind at point-blank range.

The Kriel family requested a private postmortem to clear up

family and community suspicions surrounding the circumstances of Mr Kriel's death at an Athlone home a fortnight ago.

Mr Kriel's body was examined five days after the shooting.

Shortly after the shooting, police issued a statement saying Mr Kriel had died by a bullet fired from his own gun during a scuffle with police, who had been trying to disarm and arrest him.

The pathologist found what could have been the imprint of the muzzle of a gun circling the wound, and that the bullet had travelled along a horizontal,

slightly downwards path before exiting from the chest.

The pathologist also found a three-centimetre laceration on Mr Kriel's forehead and that the right side of his head was bruised.

Abrasions on his right upper arm and left shoulder were consistent with "someone being gripped in a struggle".

The pathologist found that an abrasion on Mr Kriel's chin could have been caused by his falling on to his face, possibly as a result of the bullet entering his back.

The date for an inquest still has to be set.



Mr Ashley Kriel

CAH TMS 25/1/87

Police crackdown on UDF activists

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nine anti-apartheid activists were reported to have been taken into custody yesterday after pre-dawn raids by security police.

Four people were later released. They include UDF national treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia, Ms Gail Eliot of the Detainees Support Committee, Ms Jesse Duarte of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Wits University SRC, president Mr Etienne Marais and Ms Lisa Seftel, whose detention was not known until her release.

Others reportedly still in detention are Mr Azhar Bham of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr William Curry of the South African Council for Higher Education, Mr Eddie Makue, project co-ordinator SACC, Ms Rina Sherman of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee and a youth, Ignatius Jacobs.

Hours before being held Mr Cachalia issued a statement expressing concern about an apparent State crackdown on his organization.

He said statistics showed that 75% of all people in detention were linked to the UDF, indicating a "sustained assault at all levels of our membership".

Six of the UDF's 12-member executive are believed to be held by police.

A police spokesman in Pretoria last night was unable to confirm the latest detentions.

(327)

Cosatu House raid: policeman tells of shooting

By Inga Molzen

A Special Task Force policeman — one of three men who penetrated the Congress of South African Trade Unions' building during the Sats strike in April — said yesterday he shot a railway worker after his colleague was attacked with an axe.

This evidence was placed before Johannesburg magistrate Mr G F Krause yesterday during the trial of Mr Julius Nango (29) of Delmont Hostel, Germiston.

The court heard that people inside Cosatu House, which was in darkness at the time, were warned to leave the cordoned-off building within 10 minutes.

Mr Nango, who had been refused bail and appeared to be unrepresented in court, pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder Sergeant Chris Welgemoed on April 22.

The unskilled railway worker disputed that he was among a group of 20 to 30 people whom policemen said "stormed down" on them after orders to clear the building were given.

Mr Nango denied wielding an axe, which was described in detail by police witnesses as "home-made with a 6 cm-wide, double-edged

blade". The axe was not presented as an exhibit.

Mr Nango said he was injured after leaving a meeting.

He said: "I wasn't even expecting to be shot at. There were policemen standing on either side of the doorway. I was shot in my stomach while leaving."

Constable Frederick Blacquire said a crowd armed with pickhandles and knobkerries "stormed down" at him and his two colleagues in the foyer.

He fired two shots at Mr Nango after he saw him standing over his colleague, Sergeant Welgemoed, who had fallen after being repeatedly hit with various weapons.

Constable Blacquire said had he not fired the shots, "we could have been injured — seriously".

He said, however, he could see no injuries or bruises on Sergeant Welgemoed.

After firing the shots, he said the aggressive crowd "seemed to calm down".

Earlier Constable Blacquire said that although they were told on entering the building that "the people we wanted were on the first floor", they saw a crowd on the ground floor.

The blue trousers and pale-coloured shirt worn in court yesterday by Mr Nango were identified by the police as the same clothing he wore when admitted to hospital.

The hearing was postponed to July 21.

ere suspects

formed of Mr Nchabeleng's death and of the fact that the deceased had been arrested by his men and taken to Sekhukhune Police Station.

The post mortem report revealed that Mr Nchabeleng (59) was severely beaten and that this led to a state of unconsciousness in which he suffocated. He died within 12 hours of his arrest.

Counsel for the Lebowa Minister of Police, Mr J H Wessels, requested that evidence about assaults at Sekhukhune Police Station on the eve of Mr Nchabeleng's death be considered inadmissible.

Mr Abraham Debeila testified last week that he was sjambokked in the police station garage in which Mr Nchabeleng was allegedly interrogated.

Mr Wessels argued that Mr Debeila's evidence of assault "has nothing to do with the death".

Mr Nugent responded: "You are inquiring into the death of a man alleged to have been assaulted at the police station. The fact that people are assaulted in the police station is clearly relevant."

Magistrate Mr N C Nkoenyanne ruled that evidence of the earlier assault was not relevant to the inquest.

The hearing was adjourned until July 27.

Man admits stabbing boy to

Dads jailed for not reporting ANC man

THREE fathers, who spent almost three months in detention, were this week jailed for a year each for failing to report the presence of a trained ANC member to the police in Cape Town.

Mbuyiselo Samuel Hans, 28, of New Crossroads, Zandisile Mayile, 29, of Gugulethu and Sekelezile Pindani, 33, of Kuils River,

were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment, of which two years were suspended for five years.

The three, who all work at a quarry as drivers of earth-moving machinery, pleaded guilty to Section 54 of the Internal Security Act.

In a statement, Hans said that at the time of his arrest in September last

year, he owned a shop in Nyanga Bush and also worked as a driver.

"A man called Sam came to the shop one day and said his brother, Lungile, needed a place to stay.

"I arranged accommodation at my other house in New Crossroads where my sisters lived.

"He later told me he had received training from the

ANC and if I told the police, I would be in danger."

Mayile said he met Lungile at Hans' house and Lungile had he told him he was a trained ANC member.

Pindani said on the second occasion he met Lungile, the man was drunk and "said he was a trained member of the ANC".

S Desai, for the three,

said they were "victims of situations unfolding in this country".

"On one hand, police informers are punished by people like Lungile and on the other, if a person listens to Lungile, he faces the wrath of the authorities.

"It was more an omission on their part than an action," said Desai. - Sapa.

qpr



327

26/7/87

The "other" in the table refers to people that are divided into more than 500 occupational classes—amongst them, engineers, scientists, administrative personnel, legal personnel, clerks, artisans, technicians and caretakers.

From this it can be deduced that the increases which did occur (educators, nursing and Services personnel) had nothing to do with the implementation of the constitutional dispensation.

- (d) 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1986.

State Security Council

194. Mr C W EGLIN asked the State President:

- (1) How many meetings of the (a) State Security Council and (b) working committee of this council were held in 1986;

(2) whether any officials of the State have been seconded to work for the secretariat of the State Security Council; if so, (a) for what period in each case, (b) from what Departments, (c) how many officials from each such Department, (d) what percentage of the staff of the secretariat is seconded and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) The State Security Council and the work committee of this council meet as required. The time, place, attendance and frequency vary.

(2) Officials from various departments are seconded to the Secretariat of the State Security Council according to varying requirements for under-estimated periods since the establishment thereof. If the honourable member requires more information about the Security Management System, he is welcome to discuss it with the State President.

GST

199. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance:

What total revenue did the State receive from general sales tax on petrol sales during each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Statistics which distinguish between collections of sales tax in respect of the sale of petrol and the sale of other petroleum products are not maintained. At all events the disclosure of any information relating to petrol sales without the written permission of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology would be contrary to the regulations made under the provisions of section 4A of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No 120 of 1977).

Teacher/pupil ratio

214. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What teacher/pupil ratio was applicable in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each departmental region of the Department of Education and Training as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Region	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	1:39.51	1:32.14
Highveld	1:39.99	1:30.50
Johannesburg	1:34.40	1:27.75
Orange-Vaal	1:42.20	1:38.55
OFS	1:40.95	1:35.11
Natal	1:37.98	1:28.90
Cape	1:39.71	1:28.36

Information as on 4 March 1986.

Sandton

225. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) How many applications were received during the period 1 June 1986 to

31 May 1987 from (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons to (i) occupy and (ii) own residential property in areas proclaimed for occupation by White persons in Sandton;

- (2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 May 1987

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Department of Education and Training.

- (2) Yes.

(a) Further sports facilities will be provided according to the need, the development program and the availability of funds.

(b) The estimated cost of providing the required sports facilities for the whole of Khayelitsha is ± R50 million.

- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) The variety and quantity will depend on the need of the community.

Blacks of school-going age

226. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 72 on 20 February 1987, his Department has now made a calculation of the number of Black persons of school-going age in the Republic who are not attending school at present; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the total number involved, (b) on what basis was the calculation made and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether he will furnish information on the number of Black persons of school-going age in the national states who are not attending school at present; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the total number involved in

respect of each of the national states, (b) on what basis was this number calculated in each case and (c) in respect of what date or dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No. The information required will only be available by the end of October 1987.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(2) No. The Departments of education of the various self-governing states are autonomous, and all information with the exception of that published with the permission of these departments in the annual reports of the Department of Education and Training, is the responsibility of the government of each state.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

Detainees: doctors

236. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether a panel of private doctors has been appointed by the Medical Association of South Africa to attend to detainees; if so, (a) when was it appointed and (b) what are the names of the doctors on this panel;

(2) whether the names of these doctors are made available to detainees and their parents; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure are they to follow to find out the names of these doctors; if so, how are the names made available to detainees and their parents;

(3) (a) under what circumstances may detainees request that they be attended to by private doctors and (b) how many detainees (i) requested

Refus 27/1/87 327

ANC kidnap plot: Welshman a career soldier

By SUE LEEMAN

The Argus Foreign Service

Dateline: LONDON

EVAN DENNIS EVANS, the mystery Welshman allegedly involved in a conspiracy to kidnap leading ANC members, was a career soldier who spent many years in the Rhodesian and South African forces before returning to his native Anglesey in 1985.

Evans, 48, made a brief appearance with his co-accused, Frank and John Larsen and Jonathan Wheatley, in Lambeth Magis-

trate's Court on Thursday. The four were all remanded in custody.

Evans was arrested after the other three and has stressed that although he had met the Larsens, he turned down all offers to join a kidnap conspiracy.

His counsel told the court that Mr Evans had decided to return home from South Africa when his elder son became eligible for call-up.

While Mr Evans had no objection to the principle of military conscription, because of the current unrest in South Africa he did

not want his son to have to join the South African Defence Force.

His son, now 21, is in the British Army and serving in West Germany.

Mr Evans, his wife and younger son, who is 11, live on the island of Anglesey where they run a post office.

Mrs Evans has a heart condition and suspected cancer — and Mr Evans counsel asked for bail on the grounds that his client was needed at home. This request was turned down.

Mr Evans says he has a passion

for antique firearms, and claims that weapons found at his home by police were part of his collection.

Among those found included an 1836 single barrel muzzle loader, an 1885 Bellingier, a .32 pistol dated 1892, an 1896 Mauser and a 1913 Luger, a First World War collector's item.

Scotland Yard are remaining tight-lipped about the identity of the "rightwing South African" who Mr Evans alleges approached him about the kidnap plot, confirming only that their investigation is proceeding.

Urban unrest powderkeg evokes a 'gun crazy' response from public



SOUTH AFRICA is a country armed to the teeth. Only Americans own more guns per person than white South Africans — and that is not counting the hundreds of thousands of weapons in the hands of the armed forces, police and paramilitary forces. Although most guns are locked away by responsible owners and only brought out for target practice and competition shoots, many others are in the hands of irresponsible and dangerous people. Are we becoming "a society of gun-slingers", as a recent Cape Times editorial suggested? **CHRIS ERASMUS** looks at guns and gun-ownership.



GUN sales figures during the past 30 months of civil unrest tend to support the assertion that South Africans are "gun crazy".

Said Cape Town gun salesman Mike Huyssteen, when asked how sales were going: "Incredibly well. We are selling more guns than ever — despite rocketing prices because of the exchange rate.

"Some of the guys I know own seven guns or more, particularly the Afrikaners who come from farming stock. There's a sort of tradition that the men in the family must have several guns, and they do."

Increasingly, armed violence is becoming the option resorted to by a growing number of people injured to death and injury in a brutalizing environment.

The number of family shootings, often where an estranged husband runs amok and kills all or most of his immediate family and then himself, has jumped alarmingly — 18 such cases have received prominent media coverage so far this year, with experts ascribing the phenomenon to economic woes such as unemployment and to the increased level of stress that comes with living in modern South Africa.

Violent crime, particularly armed robbery, has been on the rapid rise in this contradictory society where first and third worlds live cheek-by-jowl.

Greater Cape Town — which, according to Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, averages nearly four murders and culpable homicides each day on top of a daily tally of 70 assaults, rapes and robberies — holds the dubious distinction of having the



Mr Adriaan Vlok

getting at the root of the problem.

"It's not the multiple gun-owners, who generally are sports shotists, who are the problem, but the single gun owner who leaves his weapon in the bedside table or car cubby hole or boot. They are the ones whose guns are stolen and they are the ones who

mic woes such as unemployment and to the increased level of stress that comes with living in modern South Africa.

Violent crime, particularly armed robbery, has been on the rapid rise in this contradictory society where first and third worlds live cheek-by-jowl.

Greater Cape Town — which, according to Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, averages nearly four murders and culpable homicides each day on top of a daily tally of 70 assaults, rapes and robberies — holds the dubious distinction of having the highest violent and serious crime rate per capita in the world, even beating crime capitals like New York and Hong Kong.

But by far the greatest increase in gun-related deaths has been in the political arena.

About 2 500 people have died in 30 months of political strife, many of them slain by the bullets of political adversaries rather than government forces.

Although race-related gun licensing ended in 1982 — today licences are issued to all races according to exactly the same criteria — most guns in the country are still in the hands of whites.

Excluding statistics from the TBVC states, over a million South Africans are, according to Mr Vlok, licensed to carry just under 2,5 million guns.

In a recent amnesty on illegal guns, over 15 000 illicit weapons were handed over to police, no questions asked. But with a theft rate of some 30 licensed firearms a day, thousands of guns are going straight back into underground circulation, many disappearing into the townships where a firearm is at a premium.

Homemade zip guns, designed to shoot one bullet at a time through a length of steel tubing on which is mounted a crude firing pin driven by an elastic band, have also been making an appearance in recent months, with an undisclosed number having been confiscated in the townships.

According to police figures, 1 787 people were last year arrested for illegal possession of firearms and 1 394 for being in possession of stolen firearms.

Police are also becoming increasingly impatient with the carelessness of gun owners leading to the theft or loss of weapons, and tougher sentences for negligence are on the cards.

Recently Mr Vlok called for public comment on proposed new gun-control measures. Nervous gunshop owners have voiced concern that among steps being considered is the further restriction of the number of guns a person can own, the limit is 12 at present.

Police spokesmen have declined to comment on what new controls may be introduced, although they do say that changes in the law are coming soon.

Mr Ian Lehr, a member of the national committee of the SA Gun-owners Association (Saga), believes the new legislation will impose tougher licensing and perhaps introduce some sort of fitness test for prospective gun owners.

"A clue to the government's intentions is the tougher line being taken in regard to lost or stolen weapons. In virtually every case over the last year in which guns have been stolen from cars, the commissioner has declared the owner unfit to own a gun.

"We agree that the number of illegal gun-related crimes has increased dramatically over the last few years, particularly during the unrest, but limiting the number of guns owned is not



Mr Adriaan Vlok

getting at the root of the problem.

"It's not the multiple gun-owners, who generally are sports shotists, who are the problem, but the single gun owner who leaves his weapon in the bedside table or car cubby hole or boot. They are the ones whose guns are stolen, and they are the ones who should be hammered."

Set against a background of increasing belligerence across the racial and political spectrum, the presence of so many illegal weapons has caused concern among criminologists, sociologists and politicians.

And more weapons, usually automatic assault rifles such as AK47s, as well as machine guns and even heavier weaponry, are finding their way into the country every day through infiltration routes used by the ANC and PAC.

The security forces claim to have recovered hundreds of these weapons in recent months, but many more are certain to be stored in caches around the country.

And already some have been used in political mass killings, such as the January attack on the family of Kwa-Mashu Youth League leader Victor Ntuli in which 13 people were mown down by machinegun fire.

The result of so much criminal and political gun-toting has been an explosion of growth in the country's security industry over the past two years, during one of the worst recessions in the country's history.

Some security firms have announced phenomenal expansion in the order of 1 000% with the industry turnover in the hundreds of millions.

An estimated 250 000 people are employed by security firms and the industry is riding high on a growth wave fuelled by socio-political tensions, urban terrorism, unemployment and the over-extension of the police.

This explosion has not been confined to the private sector, with government security expenditure in rural areas increasing by 1 170% in the 1987/88 fiscal year compared with 1986/87.

But with the already understaffed police force — numbering just under 60 000 — stretched to breaking point by the political unrest, the task of peace-keeping in white urban areas is falling increasingly on others.

Law and order spokeswoman for the PFP, Mrs Helen Suzman, said recently that the police were increasingly unable to deal with their civilian duties because of its role in suppressing unrest.

Incoming police Commissioner, Lt-Gen Hendrik de Wet, who in reference to the perpetrators of political and criminal violence robustly asserted that "we'll hunt the bastards", said he would strive to increase the strengths of not only the regular police, but associated forces such as the reserve police and the so-called "special constables", 4 000 of whom have now been fielded.

All these efforts to stop the rising tide of criminal and political violence aside, South Africans, like the inhabitants of the "wild west" of yesteryear, have a long gun-carrying tradition. And in an environment fraught with dangers of all sorts, one of the few certainties is that more South Africans will be driven to own guns in the future than ever before.

Cape Times 28/7/87 287

Police shooting: Damages award

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order has been ordered to pay damages of R20 788 and the legal costs of the mother of a 16-year-old Langa boy who lost his right eye after being shot by uniformed police.

Mr Acting Justice B Hoberman said the shooting was "prima facie wrongful and unlawful and, if not intentional, was negligent".

Evidence was that on the evening of October 19, 1985, the boy was waiting with a companion opposite the Washington Road bus terminus for a friend, who had taken pants to a local tailor for mending.

He and his friend noticed a number of police vehicles parked on a sandy circle, with uniformed policemen carrying "long guns" standing by.

Three buses arrived, filled with mourners who had attended the funeral in Guguletu of certain "comrades" shot by police. The mourners disembarked, "speaking very loudly" about what they had seen at the funeral.

Soon after the mourners had passed and while the boy was facing away from the circle, he heard shots, turned to see where they were coming from and was shot in his face, shoulder, neck and back.

Both his friends were hit as well, and all took shelter in a nearby toilet. The boy was taken to hospital after some delay and his badly wounded eye subsequently had to be removed.

The judge remarked that evidence led on behalf of the Minister about police activities at the time was "quite inconclusive". He said he was unable to infer from the absence of a record of the shooting in the police "occurrence book" that Langa police were not involved.

He added that he found it "strange" that no one who could testify as to how the various local policemen were engaged at the time of the shooting had been called as a witness.

Mr J Krige, instructed by Buchanan Boyes, appeared for the boy's mother. Miss A M de Swardt, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister.

Cape Times 28/7/87 288

Refuse strike: Meeting today

Municipal Reporter

THE dustmen's two-week work-to-rule may end today if negotiations between their union and the City Council over a wage dispute are successful.

City Engineer Mr Des Riley confirmed yesterday that Mr Richard Friedlander, the chairman of the executive committee, would head the council negotiating team at the meeting today.

Mr Friedlander accompanied the mayoral entourage to Madeira recently. In his absence, Mr Louis Kreiner was left in charge of Exco, and when he fell ill Mrs Stott led the team. She expressed some unwillingness to make major decisions in the absence of Mr Friedlander and Mr Kreiner.

On Friday, council electricity workers joined the work-to-rule.

Mr Peter Rist, head of the Parks and Forests Branch, quashed speculation yesterday that workers from his branch would join the work-to-rule this week.

"I have had no reports of a go-slow at all. Everything is normal," he said.

Mr John Ernstzen, general-secretary of the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, could not be reached for comment late yesterday.

Rands and cents may pay your fare,
but a Toyota Corolla gives you a lot
more fun to share. So, if you're
looking for the best value for money
transport around, get out of the

De Jonge — both prisoner and freeman

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

HIS incarceration must rank as one of history's most peculiar, for Klaas de Jonge is, at one and the same time, both prisoner and freeman — depending from whose point of view you look at it.

He has been held prisoner for two years in a building which is not a prison but which at times has been barricaded and which has a 24-hour guard on duty.

He is both protected, and restricted by the very diplomatic immunity he sought as a means to escape the consequences of his political activities.

Once an unknown

He is holed up in an Embassy that is not an Embassy — its occupants moved away but kept an interest in the property because of his presence there.

Before his flight into the Embassy, Klaas de Jonge was an unknown. Now the image the public has of him is through the window of his "cell".

After occupying the news spotlight solidly for seven months, Dutch sociologist Klaas de Jonge's voluntary exile in the Dutch Embassy offices in the Nedbank building on the corner of Andries and Church streets in Pretoria, had all but faded from the headlines until this month.

There were two reasons. Firstly,

By
MICHAEL SHAFTO
The Argus Correspondent

it was the second anniversary of his self-imposed detention. Secondly, the South African authorities made certain the controversy would once more surface on the troubled South African-Dutch diplomatic waters by putting bars on the second-floor entrance to the Dutch Embassy offices.

The saga began when De Jonge was arrested with his former Belgian wife, Helena Pastoors, in the first half of 1985. His ex-wife was found guilty of treason in the Rand Supreme Court late last year and sentenced to 10 years.

According to the charge sheet De Jonge was to have been charged with smuggling arms for the ANC, acting as a courier between his ex-wife and the ANC and establishing arms caches.

A clever ruse

Although the stage had already been set with the arrests of De Jonge and Pastoors, the curtains opened on the real drama of the "World's Strangest Prisoner" on July 7, 1985. That was the day De Jonge, assisting two police officers in their investigations by pointing out various locations in Pretoria, undertook to guide the policemen to a location at the Nedbank building.

By a clever ruse he managed to dupe the officers who were apparently unaware that the building housed the Dutch Embassy. On the second floor he made a dash for the entrance and diplomatic immunity.



Klaas de Jonge . . . now the image the public has of him is through the window of his "cell".

That sparked a diplomatic furore that became an international issue.

Briefly, the South African version of the incident was this: De Jonge, shackled in leg-irons and handcuffs, managed to break away from the policemen as they reached the Embassy door and partially entered the entrance. The policemen then pulled him back into the passage.

The Dutch version was much different. He managed to trick the policemen and slip away. He was in the waiting room "and sat there for more than a minute", said a statement by an Embassy spokesman, before "a number of armed men entered and took him away".

Every day thereafter newspaper headlines seesawed with conflicting reports.

Then on July 19 — 12 days after the curtain had gone up on the dramatic events surrounding the De Jonge dash for freedom — the South African authorities handed him back to the Dutch Embassy staff.

At the time of handing him over the South African Government formally asked for De Jonge to be returned to the local authorities so that "the law may take its course".

While accusations and counter-accusations continued to fly, the next visible act in the drama came on August 7, when police strung barbed wire barricades across a wall adjoining the Nedbank building and across the windows of the Embassy offices.

New turn of events

Eventually amid rumours that De Jonge would be smuggled out in a wardrobe, the barricades were removed.

September of that first year brought a new turn of events. The Dutch were due to vacate the premises.

This was the signal for yet another round of diplomatic manoeuvring — and to this day, with the Dutch still maintaining a few offices in the Nedbank building, De Jonge is still there, even though the Embassy itself has been moved.

He has spent two Christmases "behind bars" and been nicknamed "The Flying Dutchman". One thing seems certain: the South African Government must often wish the De Jonge problem would simply fly away.

Govt warns varsities of possible clampdown

CPT- Tm's
28/7/87
307

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has warned it will not hesitate to clamp down on unrest and anti-state activities on university campuses.

Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education, told Parliament yesterday during the budget debate on his department that the government was monitoring the situation closely and had had searching discussions with various universities about the matter.

Several MPs had raised the issue during the debate and he said the government had received many letters from parents who were concerned about the influences to which their children were being exposed on campus.

Even some newspaper editors who did not support the government had expressed concern about what was happening at certain universities, particularly English ones, he said.

Remain unaffected

"The government has great respect for universities and the academic profession and wishes to maintain the autonomy of these institutions," he said.

"But academic autonomy is not absolute, and if it is upheld to the disadvantage of the country as a whole we will not hesitate to act."

Action would be taken in terms of the law but the character of universities would remain unaffected.

He had been disappointed at some of the defences for an "unacceptable" situation.

Unrest on the campuses impinged on academic performance and atmosphere, impeded freedom of speech, going hand in hand with intimidation and contributing to a general climate of lawlessness.

'Ulterior motives'

Mr De Klerk said the government was also sensitive to the fact that taxpayers' money was being used to subsidize each student.

"While the government has an obligation to higher education, it also has an obligation to taxpayers to see that universities do not receive funds which will be used for ulterior motives," he said.

The government was not prepared to accept anti-state activities which some administrations could not control effectively.

"There is a world of difference between anti-state and anti-government."

The government's tolerance up to now should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

The matter was receiving urgent attention and the government was not prepared to tolerate people preaching "bloody revolution" on university campuses.

Half-hearted measures

□ Sapa reports that Mr Piet Marais (NP Stellenbosch) referred during the debate to the disruption by University of Cape Town students of the visit of academic Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien.

Mr Marais said the university authorities "dare not" take such half-hearted disciplinary measures as they had in this case.

Mr Marais said he was not singling out UCT because he had a special bone to pick with it. He had great respect for its reputation as a centre of research.

He said Dr O'Brien had been an opponent of the government, but had also been opposed to the ANC and the academic boycott.

(327) (2) Sme 29/7/87

Diepkloof inquest told . . .

'Not police procedure to give a warning'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Members of a riot unit on patrol in Soweto did not fire a warning shot before opening fire with shotguns on an aggressive crowd of youths because it was not in accordance with police standing orders to give such a warning.

This evidence was given by Lieutenant Adam Johannes Buytendag to a Johannesburg inquest concerning three Soweto children who died after an encounter between three riot policemen and a group of pupils in Diepkloof on July 18 1985.

The three children were: Pakiso Seaka (12), Ephraim Diholo (12) and Clive Samson Nkosi (11), all of Orlando East.

Lieutenant Buytendag explained that warning shots were not used partly because "it just serves to encourage (or incite) people".

CROWD ARMED WITH STONES

He said he and two constables from the Johannesburg riot unit had been called in to assist in patrolling Soweto. They were in Diepkloof, travelling in a police bus, when they were confronted by a crowd of young people near the Vula Mazibuko High School.

Asked if the crowd was armed, he replied: "Yes, they had stones in their hands."

Lieutenant Buytendag said he and his colleagues were equipped with weapons, including shotguns (with number 5 and 9 shot), R-1 rifles, teargas and sub-machine guns.

He said the crowd was about 15 to 20 paces away when he became aware of it and the police bus came to a standstill. He and his two colleagues jumped out because otherwise "such a vehicle becomes a death trap".

Explaining why he described the crowd as aggressive and riotous, he said: "They scream and whistle and dance and jump in the air with their fists clenched."

Lieutenant Buytendag gave the order to shoot and fired three shots himself. He said his instructions were to shoot low.

His third shot had been aimed at a specific person "a large youth ... much larger than any of the deceased" — whom he described as an instigator. It hit him but he did not fall, the policeman testified.

All three shots were necessary, Lieutenant Buytendag said, because the policemen's lives were in danger. He said the crowd continued to advance after the shooting began and only scattered after his third shot.

His colleagues fired a total of seven shots between them — all using shotguns.

Lieutenant Buytendag said there was no time to warn the crowd verbally before shooting and that various factors — such as wind direction and the proximity of the crowd — made the use of teargas undesirable.

The hearing continues today.

(327) SPML 29/7/87

Civil rights lawyer attacks SAP's use of rubber bullets

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Plastic bullets have been banned for use in crowd control throughout the European Community since 1982 but the less accurate — yet potentially lethal — rubber bullet is still in "alarmingly frequent" use in South Africa, says civil rights lawyer Mr Nicholas Haysom.

"The rate of injuries and fatalities caused by rubber bullets is unlikely to diminish until it is recognised that these potentially lethal weapons must be used only where such force is the absolute minimum necessary to achieve the required lawful objective," he writes.

In the latest edition of the *South African Journal on Human Rights*, Mr Haysom concludes his two-part review, "Licence to Kill", which is an examination of the legal position of the police when they employ "lethal force" against individuals and crowds.

He addresses the question of the use of supposedly non-lethal crowd-control methods — such as teargas and rubber or plastic bullets — noting that human rights organisations have raised important reservations about this new technology.

First, critics have pointed out, crowd control weapons believed to be non-lethal are in many cases potentially lethal.

Secondly, people tend to overlook this potentially deadly effect, viewing the new technology as "humane when compared with lethal firearms". This false assumption gives rise to the indiscriminate and reckless usage of the newer weapons, critics say.

"The authorities and the public are loath to condemn this indiscriminate use for fear that the criticism will lead to the introduction of the older, harsher weapons," argues Mr Haysom.

"They tend to ignore the fact that the new weapons are used with considerably greater frequency, without appropriate warnings and with less caution."

In South Africa, Mr Haysom notes, "the attitude of the police appears to be not that these weapons are too dangerous, but that they are sufficiently damaging".

He refers to evidence given by a senior police officer at the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry into the Langa shootings, where police killed 20 people.

"Particularly chilling was the complaint that bird-shot, rubber bullets and teargas failed to put demonstrators or rioters 'out of action' (buite aksie)."

CROWD CONTROL METHODS

Mr Haysom turns away from the local scene to the equally conflict-ridden society of Northern Ireland to examine the controversial question of crowd control methods.

The rubber bullet was put into use there in 1970, he notes — a projectile described as "harder than a car tyre, weighing a third of a pound and (which) leaves the gun at approximately 240 km an hour."

Between 1970 and 1972 surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast studied 90 patients treated after being struck by rubber bullets. Nine had been blinded, 21 had fractures of the bones of the face or of the skull and three had permanent brain damage. A child in the last category died.

In the United States, also in 1970, the authorities concluded that rubber bullets had "extremely high probability of undesirable effects in any possible operational use"

Any weapon with an impact exceeding 90 foot-pounds was considered severely damaging in the US tests. Rubber bullets fired at their maximum range of 50 yards had an energy level of 110 foot-pounds. This rose to 210 foot-pounds at a distance of five yards.

In 1973 rubber bullets were withdrawn from use in Ulster because of the serious injury rates and because they were inaccurate, a factor which increased the likelihood of striking children.

They were replaced by plastic bullets — or PVC baton rounds — which were supposedly more accurate, were slightly lighter than rubber bullets and which left the gun at higher velocity

PLASTIC

"Plastic bullets were to prove more dangerous than rubber bullets," observes Mr Haysom.

They were used liberally, he records — in May 1981 17 000 plastic bullets were fired. "By August 1984, 14 people, seven of them young children, had been killed by rubber and plastic bullets. Half of these had been killed in 1981 alone."

Mr Haysom places the question of the deadly use of "non-lethal" weapons in the context of statutory provisions on the use of force by the police and military — and in the context of the courts' interpretation of such laws.

He finds the law and the attitudes of the courts lacking in both South Africa and in the United Kingdom and hails a recent US Supreme Court ruling that "even a suspected thief has a right to life which cannot be lightly taken away".

But, he says, though the courts may temper the actions of the police, responsibility for security force killings cannot be ultimately laid at the door of the judiciary.

The problems in South Africa — where most people shot by the forces are black — lie in an "us/them" attitude on the part of township law enforcers, an attitude springing seemingly "from a century of racial prejudice", he writes.

Union

on
n of

nion

Cape Times 29/7/87

Police study AWB 'threats'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday studied recent statements by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging about the Dakar-talks group and Idasa leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert for evidence that they contained threats.

Brigadier Leon Mellet — liaison officer for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok — confirmed this, adding there was no "concrete evidence" that the AWB or its leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche had threatened the group.

Police were now appealing to the public to come forward if they had evidence to back allegations the AWB had broken the law.

The investigation began after recent newspaper editorials which said police should have, in terms of the law, taken action against the AWB.

The senior police officer who studied AWB statements was asked yesterday whether charges would be laid against AWB supporters, led by Mr Terre'Blanche, who demonstrated at Jan Smuts Airport last week.

He said police had no case, because "there was no confrontation". The AWB group could not be described as a meeting, as anyone was allowed at the airport, including people who met the Dakar group.

After studying two specific AWB statements, he said evidence against the AWB at this stage was "thin".

☐ Dakar debate ruled out, Page 4

☐ UCT meeting goes ahead, Page 11

Report: Idasa official 'tortured to death'

Cape Times 29/7/87 (327)

By CHRIS STEYN

THE Border co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), Mr Mxolise Eric Mntonga, was cruelly tortured to death, according to a pathologist's report completed yesterday.

Mr Mntonga did not die of a single stab wound to the heart as was earlier presumed but was methodically assaulted till he died.

It has now been established that the stab wound was inflicted after Mr Mntonga had already died, as no bleeding resulted from the wound. The pathologist determined the cause of death as cerebral haemorrhage.

The Idasa official's body was found in his car near Tamara, a town about 20km from King William's Town, on Friday.

According to the pathologist's report, it was obvious that Mr Mntonga had been severely assaulted. His hands and feet were bound and the pathologist found extensive bruising

and lacerations on his body. He appeared to have been kicked as well — probably after his hands and feet had already been tied.

The pathologist also found evidence of strangulation.

Asked for comment on the report, Mr Wayne Mitchell, national co-ordinator for Idasa, said: "We feel that the pathologist's report confirms our initial suspicions that it was some sort of political assassination, and it seems to be synonymous with several other politically motivated murders in recent years."

Mr Mitchell said he hoped that, in view of the evidence, Mr Mntonga's murder would be investigated fully.

"The people responsible are very dangerous and must be apprehended. There seems to be some sort of hit squad going after activists. Everybody trying to put together a non-racial South Africa through non-violent means seems to have violence meted out to them in response," Mr Mitchell said.

CM 7-76 30/7/87 227

Brothers sue minister

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two Watson brothers, Dan ("Cheeky") and Ronnie, acquitted of arson, fraud and attempted murder this year, are suing the Minister of Law and Order for R500 000. A summons for wrongful arrest, detention, malicious prosecution and repayment of legal fees was issued against the minister.

ARGUS 30/7/87

Watson brothers sue for R500 000

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two of the Watson brothers, who were found not guilty of arson and attempted murder earlier this year, are suing the Minister of Law and Order for R500 000 — but it is likely to be about three years before the case is heard.

Mr Dan "Cheeky" Watson and his brother Ronnie are suing for wrongful arrest, malicious prosecution and repayment of legal fees.

The family's legal representative, Mr Leon Schubart, said the total claimed was R500 000.

FIRE AT FAMILY HOME

Earlier this year the two brothers were acquitted on charges of fraud, attempted murder and arson, arising from a fire at the family's home in Park Drive on October 19 1985.

A third brother, Valence Watson, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for arson and a further five years for fraud, with half of each sentence conditionally suspended and with the remaining 2½ years running concurrently.

He was released on bail of R15 000 pending the outcome of an appeal to be heard on August 28.

Legal processes and a 30-month waiting list for trial at the Supreme Court meant that the case against the Minister would not come to court for about three years if it was not settled out of court, Mr Schubart said.

The Eastern Province Division of the Supreme Court, loaded with the hearing of trials stemming from unrest, has a backlog of 91 cases involving mainly capital crimes, some involving incidents dating back to 1985.

The Attorney-General in Grahamstown, Dr J A D'Oliveira, said these cases would need at least 826 trial days to be heard.

CA 7/11/73 30/7/73
327
**Minister
gets leave
to appeal**

THE Minister of Law and Order was yesterday granted leave to appeal against a Supreme Court judgment ordering the release from detention of Epping printer Mr Al-
lie Parker.

Granting leave to appeal, Mr Justice L Rose-Innes remarked that although it was his view that it would be "a sorry day" if the judgment were overturned, this was "beside the point".

Mr Parker was released by order of Mr Justice Rose-Innes on July 3. He was arrested and detained on June 12 by Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, who has since been removed from his post as head of the Bellville unrest unit.

A warm hello from the Joint Management subcommittee

The chairman of the Alexandra Mini Joint management Centre says the Emergency allows a climate of peace in which upgrading becomes possible. He speaks to
JO-ANN BEKKER

ALEXANDRA township's white administrator smiles at his flock from the front page of a *Newsletter to the people of Alexandra* compiled by a Bureau for Information employee and printed by Perskor.

"Greetings to all of you," Steve Burger writes. "I am sure you have seen all the development taking place around you. Remember the Council promised you there would be a massive urban renewal scheme ... These trenchings are for the laying of pipes so necessary for the outfall sewer connections. Remember, I said that eventually Alexandra will have a waterborne sewerage which will replace the bucket system."

Burger, the man fulfilling his promises, is also chairman of the Mini Joint Management Centre (JMC) subcommittee dealing with constitutional, economic and social matters. It is one of three subcommittees — the others deal with security and information — under the overall chairmanship of a police colonel stationed in Alexandra.

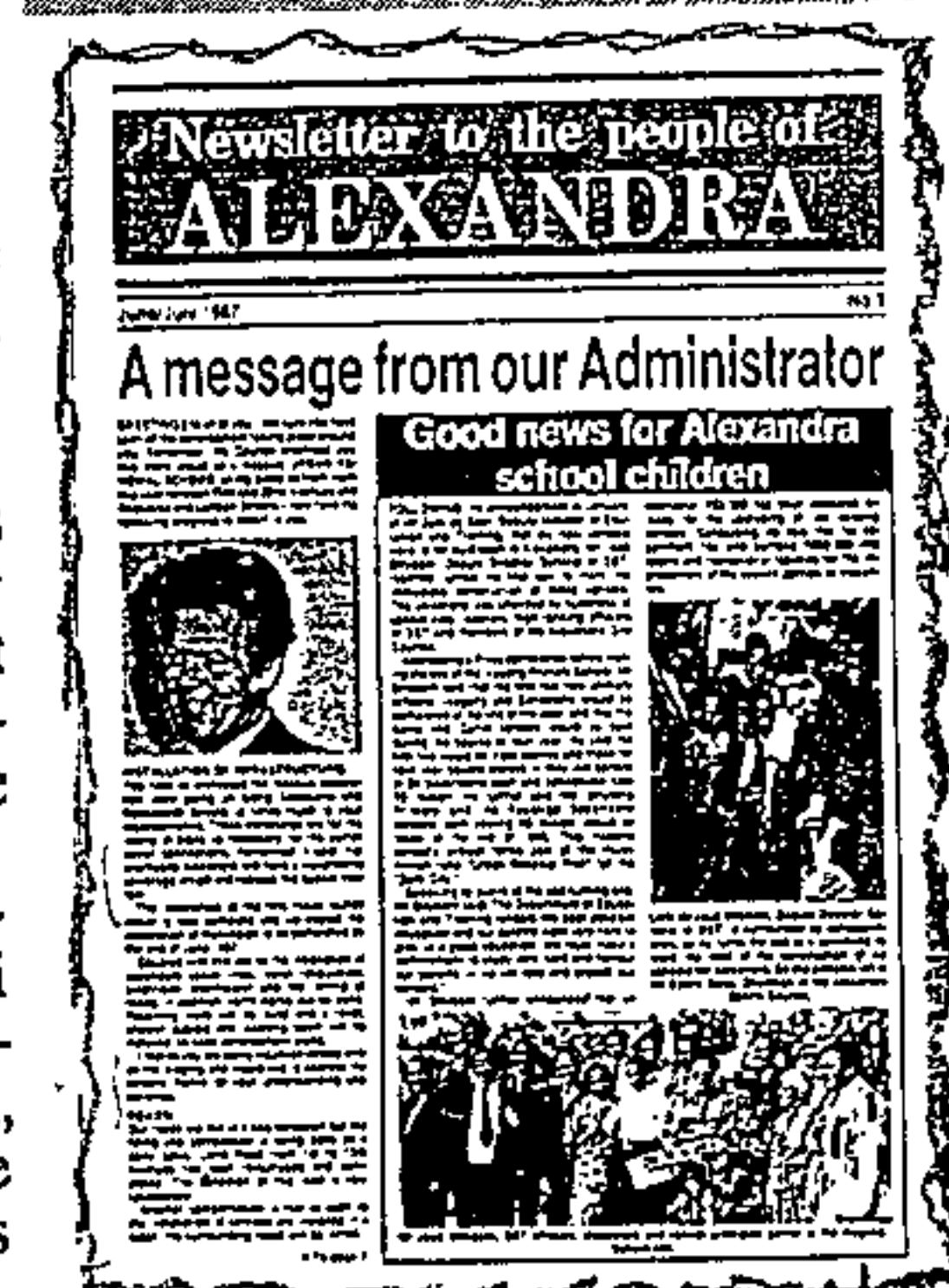
The JMCs, which fall under the State Security Council-controlled National Security Management System, were exposed by *Weekly Mail* last year as part of a "silent coup" which had prised power from elected bodies and entrusted it to a secret operation run by the security forces. Headed by army and police officials the secret committees strategised ways of breaking the back of spiralling black resistance at a local level.

One scheme was to redress grievances about township living conditions which had kindled the nationwide unrest.

Burger disagrees with this view. To his mind, the JMCs provide a forum where he can get government representatives together around a table and cut the bureaucratic red tape which delays an idea becoming reality.

After 20 years working in black local authorities, he speaks warmly of "the sense of urgency" the mini JMC's twice-weekly meetings create about Alexandra and how government employees now "have a loyalty about what happens in Alexandra".

He reports there is "virtually no unrest in Alexandra", which he attributes to three factors: to the upgrading of living conditions; "secondly, in all honesty it must be said the Emergency has definitely managed to create a climate of peace and security"; and



The administrator's newsletter ... not quite a community newspaper

thirdly to an improvement in employment opportunities — partly because "the peaceful situation tends to stimulate industry in surrounding areas" and partly because he has encouraged the private sector to employ more residents of Alexandra.

The three reasons he advances are all developed as he expands on the work of the mini JMC's involvement in speeding up the upgrading of the township: how as a result of the security sub-committee the crime rate has been diminished by half and how members of the private and quasi-government sectors are invited to JMC meetings on an ad hoc basis.

But Burger denies claims that the JMCs are unelected power-wielders. He says the mini JMC "is not in a position to take any decisions. It only assists in this whole upgrading project".

It is the Alexandra Town Council, which he was appointed to administer last June — following the resignation of Mayor Sam Buti and his councillors in April 1986 — which makes the decisions, not the mini JMC which was established in August last year, he says.

But at the same time Burger is anxious to point out that he and his JMC subcommittee are not acting unilaterally. They are, he says, in constant

Wrecked cars block Alex road, photographed weeks before last year's State of Emergency. Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI

contact with what he calls "established groups" in Alexandra who represent business, education, religious and political interests and include some of the former community councillors. Burger says militant political groups attended some of the first meetings to discuss plans for upgrading Alex, but have stayed away recently.

Refuting allegations that the JMCs were addressing grievances about living conditions in order to deflect the groundswell of support for United Democratic Front-affiliated civic associations, or civics, Burger said: "I believe Alexandrans have justifiable grievances which we must eradicate. The mini JMC creates an opportunity for us to speed up this process. It has not been detrimental in any way to the residents of Alexandra. The opposite is true.

"I am not trying to influence the blacks to become government supporters," he added. "What we're trying to do is create a climate for evolution as opposed to revolution."

But a closer look at the June/July issue of the *Newsletter to the people of Alexandra* indicates a clear pro-state bias.

Reporting on the funeral of 14 Alexandra High School children (killed in a bus crash while on a Department of Education and Training trip, although the latter fact was not mentioned) the writer notes under the headline "Mass funeral brings unity in Alexandra":

"Even the friendship offered by the SADF did not go unnoticed. When it was announced at the funeral service that the army helicopter airlifted the most critically injured children to expert medical attention I overheard one boxom (sic) auntie say, as she wiped the tears off (sic) her eyes: 'They are not so bad as we are made to believe they are.'"

Coming to his own project, Burger describes it as "blending of the redevelopment programme with an urban renewal project". It will, he says, allow the council to develop new facili-

ties on vacant land while also enabling it to install sewerage, water and electrical services throughout Alexandra. The project, which was approved in November, has been allocated R75-million by the National Housing Commission.

He estimates about 2 000 houses are structurally sound, and 3 000 can be made structurally sound — 55 to 60 percent of the total dwellings. These, Burger says, will be made available to residents "on a home ownership basis at affordable prices". For the rest, there will be "minimum relocation within Alexandra".

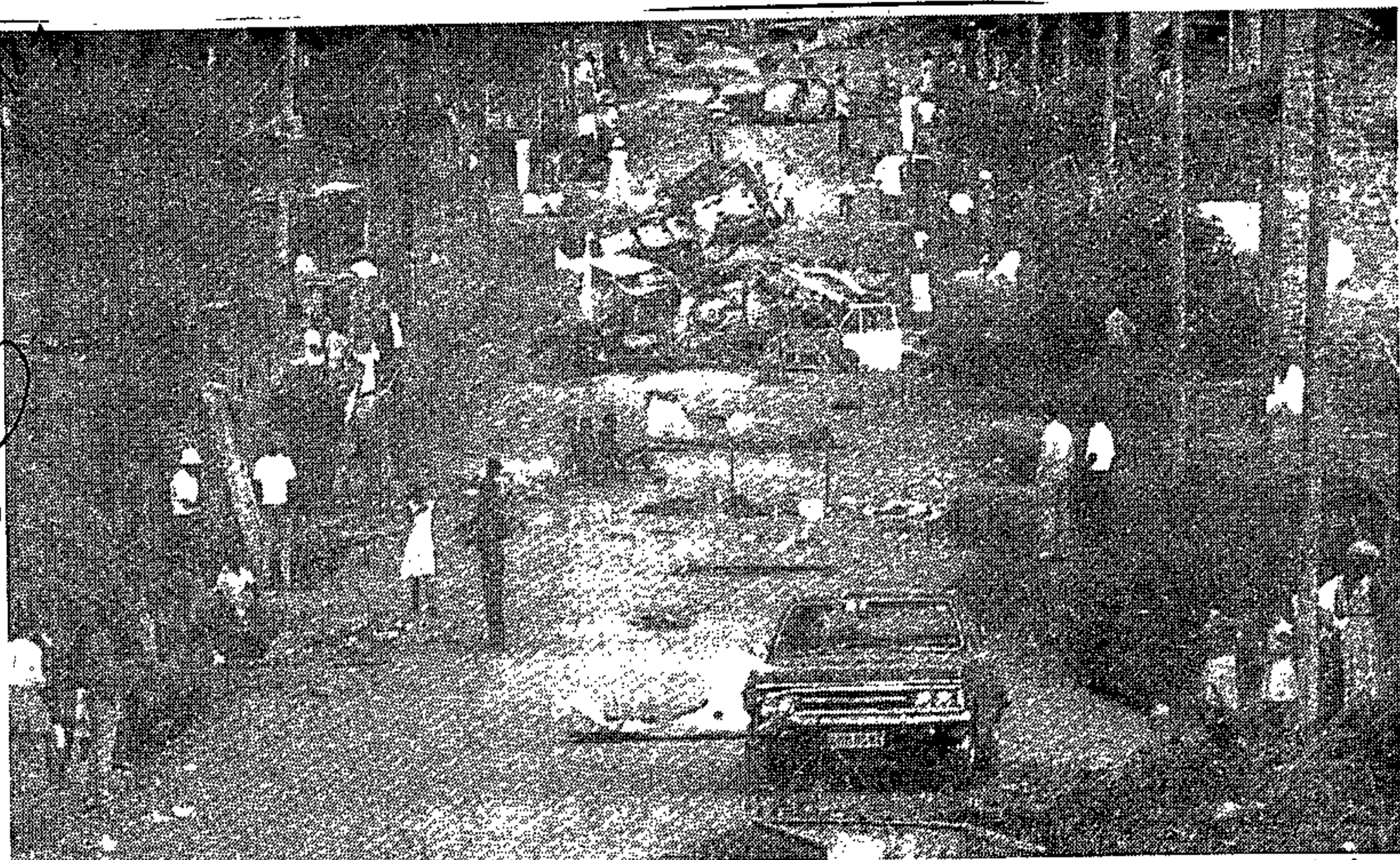
Burger said the home ownership scheme would begin once "the town area has been surveyed and we have made good progress". The first option on structurally sound properties would go to the ex-owner, who owned the house before it was expropriated in 1963, to the ex-owner's family, or to the longest-residing tenant.

The council has also made provision for sub-division in the scheme. Sub-divided sites would be made available for development, and would be allocated according to the council's waiting list.

"Of course, the poor we will always have with us. The council will have to accept that responsibility. In the last nine months we have constructed about 600 shell houses."

Continuing his chronology of developments, Burger proudly points out that the first outfall sewer was completed at the end of June. Other plans include play parks, an open recreation centre, three new schools and a new residential area on the East Bank of Alexandra.

"In general the community has accepted the installations and inevitable inconveniences in a very good spirit, Burger says. "The community Alexandra is a fantastic community they look forward and have the vision to assist the community leaders in creating a new town in Alexandra, town they can all be proud of within the next four years."



327 3/17-6/8/87 W/M

Motau's father, former treason trialist David Motau, was unable to obtain a passport to travel to Swaziland; his wife, Salome, and son-in-law identified the body. On Thursday last week they accompanied the body home — to be informed by police that the burial had to be performed on the following day. The police had told the bereaved family that if they were not in

South Africa.

It began in Swaziland on the afternoon of July 9, when Motau was gunned down with two colleagues; the taxi they were travelling in had been forced off the Matsapa/Mbabane road by a BMW sedan registered in South Africa.

The funeral climaxed more than a fortnight of wrangling and frustration for Motau's family.

The funeral climaxed more than a fortnight of wrangling and frustration for Motau's family.

In the end, police — who earlier had turned away scores of mourners at the entrance to the cemetery — arrested seven youths, including a 16-year-old schoolgirl. Police claimed they were arrested on suspicion of committing offences. One youth was unable to identify himself and could not produce his reference book; he was thereafter arrested.

The election results also held no comfort for the IRA or Sinn Fein. Party leader Gerry Adams held the party's one seat with a reduced majority in the IRA's West Belfast stronghold and Sinn Fein saw its vote reduced in the North's other Catholic areas.

The party's showing was a setback to its policy of seeking political change with "an armalite in one hand and a ballot paper in the other".

The party maintains its traditional policy of refusing to sit in the Westminster parliament, but in recent years it has become more active in electoral politics in Northern Ireland and in the Republic.

Sinn Fein's loss has been the party's gain as they

a position to bury their son, the security forces would do their job.

But the family won an extension, and on Monday, as a small crowd of 200 sang, chanted and prayed at the graveside, and the family sat huddled in blankets in the weak winter sun-

Mrs Motau with a picture of her son. Right: Motau's grieving sister is comforted at the graveside.



The results of Charles Haughey in a better position to push forward to their goal of an elected parliamentary body in Belfast with shared executive powers for both majority and minority representatives.

'Ivan the Terrible' denies Nazi link

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk, accused by Israel of being a sadistic guard at the World War II Nazi death camp of Treblinka, denied this week that he was ever there when he gave evidence here this week.

"I am accused of being in Treblinka. This is not true. I was never in Treblinka, Sobibor or any such place," Demjanjuk, speaking in his native Ukrainian, told a packed Jerusalem court.

Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, who worked for 30 years in a car plant in Cleveland, denies he is "Ivan the Terrible", a gas chamber operator said to

shine, police and troops lined up nearby, separated from the crowd only by a few rows of graves.

The funeral took place under strict State of Emergency regulations — the number of mourners was restricted and only clerics were allowed to

Mrs Motau with a picture of her son. Right: Motau's grieving sister is comforted at the graveside.



While this was the only one of the North's 17 parliamentary seats to change hands, a drop of two percent to the oppositionist Unionist MP Agreement.

As the ceremony ended, police converged on young activists, holding a 16-year-old schoolgirl and two teenagers by their collars and arresting them.

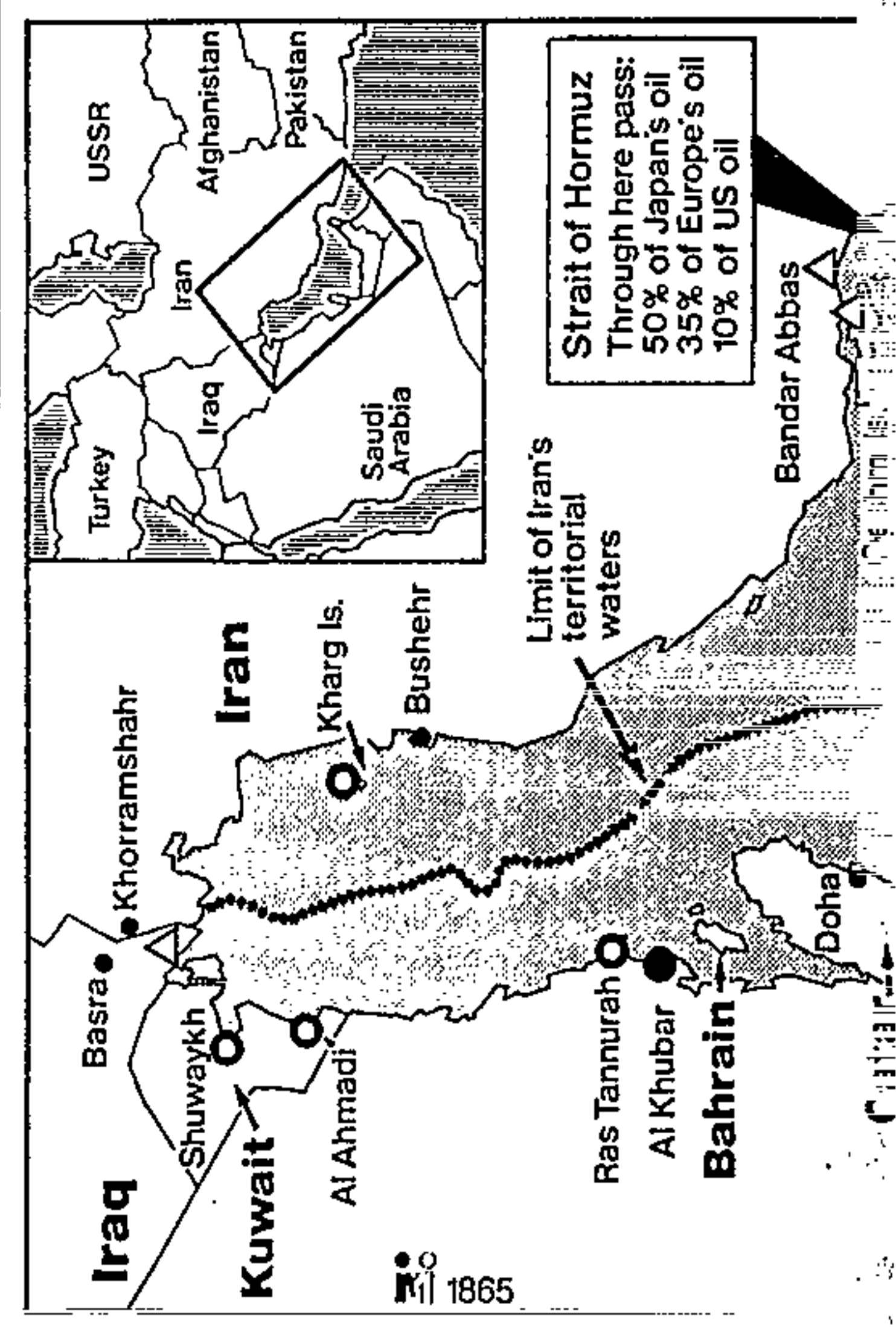
Winnie Mandela was a former colleague of David Motau; the two were among those acquitted in 1969 after a lengthy terrorism trial.

At the funeral service at his home, and again at the graveside, Motau said of his son: "He was not a violent boy. He was taught violence by the injustices he experienced in South Africa." Of the men who killed his son, he said: "If this is what Christians do, we will not be Christians."

Peter Motau was the nephew of Elias Mofsonale, jailed for life along with Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, and other ANC leaders after the 1964 Rivonia treason trial.

As the ceremony ended, police converged on young activists, holding a 16-year-old schoolgirl and two teenagers by their collars and arresting them.

Winnie Mandela was a former colleague of David Motau; the two were among those acquitted in 1969 after a lengthy terrorism trial.



W Mail

31-6/8/87

APARTHEID BAROMETER

327

DETENTIONS

Of the 147 Department of Education and Training teachers who were detained over the last year, 14 were "no longer in the employ of the department", the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Gerrit Viljoen, said in parliament.

FUNERAL RESTRICTIONS

The Detainees Parents' Support Committee's seventh special report on the State of Emergency lists six government notices under the Emergency regulations in June, placing permanent restrictions on funerals of "unrest victims" in 60 townships in the Transvaal, Natal and Eastern Cape.

Among the restrictions are provisions that prior approval from the Divisional Commissioner be obtained, no memorial services be held outdoors, only an ordained minister may act as speaker at the funeral, the number of persons present be restricted to 200, the duration be limited to three hours, that the funeral procession be limited to vehicles and no person shall display any flags, placards, posters or pamphlets at the funeral.

"FOREIGN" BLACKS

A total of 1.2-million "foreign" black workers, the majority of them citizens of the four "independent national states", were employed in South Africa as at June 30 last year, the Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, said in parliament. The total number of registered South African black workers, including those from "self-governing national states", was 1.3-million.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

A total of 865 385 people were employed in the public service of South Africa, excluding the "independent homelands" on September 30 last year, according to the annual report of the Commission for Administration.

This total was made up as follows: 220 294 labourers, 240 954 educators; 77 034 nursing personnel, 123 823 people in state services, 203 280 people in other avenues of state and parastatal employment and 163 195 people in the public service of the "national states" (Gazankulu, Kangwane, Nwandebele, Lebowa and QwaQwa).

DEBTORS IN PRISON

A total of 56 264 people, including 44 881 black people, were jailed for debt between 1977 and 1984, according to figures released in parliament in a South African Law Commission report on "Committal to prison in respect of debt".

Of the jailed debtors, 41 191 were men who were classified in the report as follows: coloureds — 15 881; blacks 15 383; Asians — 4 265; whites — 9 927.

The 15 073 women jailed for debt in this period were classified as follows: coloureds — 4 423; blacks — 4 229; Asians — 700; whites — 1 446.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

NELSON ROLIHLELA MANDELA, ANC leader and the longest-serving political prisoner in South Africa's history, will have spent 25 years behind bars on Wednesday. He celebrated his 69th birthday last week.

Mandela, a member of the Tembu royal family, first became politically active fifty years ago as a student at Fort Hare University. He was expelled in 1940 for taking part in a student strike and moved to Johannesburg where he worked on the mines.

He completed a BA degree through correspondence and later an LLB at Wits University, after which he joined Oliver Tambo in opening an attorneys' practice.

In 1944 Mandela helped form the ANC Youth League. He was elected national secretary in 1948 and president in 1950. In 1952 he was elected ANC deputy national president and "Volunteer in Chief" of the Defiance Campaign.

He was arrested and sentenced to nine months imprisonment suspended for two years and was served with a banning order. In December 1956 he was one of the 156 Congress Movement members charged with treason. By March 1961 all were acquitted.

Mandela was detained without charge in 1960 under the first State of Emergency. In 1961, a year after the ANC was banned, he played a central role in the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), which became the ANC's armed wing and was appointed MK Commander-in-Chief. He received military training abroad and returned to South Africa before being detained on August 5 1962 after 17 months underground. On November 7 1962 he was imprisoned for incitement and leaving the country without a passport, and on June 12 he was one of the Rivonia trialists sentenced to life imprisonment for treason.

Mandela has two children from his wife, Winnie, and two from a previous marriage.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Message of Courage from the African National Congress - pamphlet (not stated); UDF News vol 4 no 2 June 1987 (UDF Johannesburg); Swapo 1987 Year of Rededication to Liberation calendar (not stated); People's Sanctions: Act Now Against Apartheid (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Emergency Strategy of Brutality (Ravensmead Youth Student Organisation, Ravensmead); 30th Anniversary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow); World Youth 1-2 1987 (World Youth, Hungary); Information Bulletin 10/87 vol 25 (Peace and Socialism, Czechoslovakia); Justice and Service no 6 vol 2 June 1987 (Justice and Service, Harare); Socialist Echo issue 5 June 1987 (Socialist Echo, Paramatta); Salep Support the South African Workers' Struggle (Salep, London); Die Stryd Duur Voort - pamphlet (New Unity Movement, Wynberg); Azania Combat Issue 4 quarterly 1987 (PAC military wing, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania); Azanian Focus vol 1 no 5, Frank Talk Collective on behalf of the Azanian People's Organisation, South Africa); Union M 3277 - 169 - 13F, Union M 3277 - 117 - 9F, Union M3277 - 180 - 13F (all by Le Laboratoire De-glaude, Paris); Couples M2734 - 20 - 18F (NMPP, Paris).

Unbanned: Girls and Sex, and Boys and Sex (Wardell B Pomeroy). Conditionally unbanned: Sexual Awareness (Barry and Emily McCarthy); Stern Heft nr 24 3 June 1987 (Gruner and Jahr AG and Co, Hamburg).

Langa shooting: Govt to pay victims R1,3-m

From PAT CANDIDO, Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — The Govern-
ment is to pay R1,3-million to the vic-
tims of the 1985 Langa shootings in
the largest settlement of its kind in
South African legal history.

Lawyers preparing test cases for
hearing in the Port Elizabeth Su-
preme Court next week were caught
unawares yesterday when the State
agreed to pay out R1,3-million for 51
civil claims.

Twenty people died in Langa town-
ship in Uitenhage on March 21 1985
when police opened fire on a crowd of
mourners going to a funeral.

The immediate reaction to the set-
tlement in legal circles was that it
was tantamount to admission of li-
ability and the implications of the un-
conditional payout were staggering.

Last week, the plaintiffs' legal rep-
resentatives rejected an initial pay-
ment of R1,12-million made uncondi-
tionally in court by the Minister of
Law and Order.

Settlement was reached yesterday
when the Minister approved an in-
crease in the payment of three
claims. Costs are also to be paid by
the State.

Two test cases were to be brought
before the Supreme Court in Port
Elizabeth on Monday. Lawyers said
these claims would no longer go to
court.

Professor of law and director of the
Centre for Applied Legal Studies at
the University of the Witwatersrand,

Professor John Dugard, said the set-
tlement was significant because it
amounted to admission of liability on
the part of the Government in that it
was an admission that the shootings
were unlawful.

It was strange the Government was
prepared to pay such a large sum
without any disciplinary action being
taken against the police, he said.

The biggest payment goes to Mr
Lawrence Gqubule, a paraplegic un-
der medical care at Uitenhage Pro-
vincial Hospital.

Mr Gqubule, who was originally of-
fered R275 000, is to be paid R450 000.

Parents who lost children in the
shooting will be paid R500 to cover fu-
neral costs.

LOSS OF EARNINGS

The two test cases would have been
made on behalf of Mr Gqubule, who
was shot in the back, and Mrs Evelyn
Solomon whose husband, Mr Nicholas
Phakamile, was killed.

Mrs Solomon will be paid R36 000
for the loss of earnings caused by her
husband's death.

The 15-year-old "boy on the bicy-
cle", who featured prominently in evi-
dence to the Kanner Meyer Commission
of Inquiry into the shootings, is to be
paid R17 000 and his bicycle is to be
returned to him.

Mr Halton Cheadle, senior partner
in the firm of attorneys representing
the plaintiffs, said they were consider-
ing instituting private prosecution on
behalf of some of the plaintiffs.



FLASHBACK: Mourners gather for the funeral of Langa shooting victims.

Muggers rob man of R4 000 in central city

'Plot to smuggle' ANC members

CAPE TIMES 31/7/87 11:00/16 327

Own Correspondent

LONDON.— Four white men who appeared yesterday in a tight-security court here had plotted to smuggle senior members of the ANC back to South Africa, according to the prosecutor.

The London Anti-terrorist Squad, which is in charge of the case, alleges that a fifth white man, who was described as a "South African with strong right-wing connections", was involved in the plot and had also wanted to acquire explosives to blow up members of the ANC, prosecutor Mr Michael Bidy told the court.

Mr Bidy said that among the 2 000 documents found at the four's premises were detailed plans to kidnap members of the ANC and smuggle them out of Britain and back to SA.

Listed was Mr Solly Smith, the head of the London mission.

Mr Bidy told Mr Justice Roger Connor the identities and nationalities of two of the men were not yet known. The two had been previously identified as Mr Frank Lynge Larsen, 53, and his 27-year-old son Mr John Terence Larsen.

The other two were Mr John Richard Wheatley, 28, and Mr Evan Denis Evans, a 49-year-old Welshman and former solicitor.

"A document was found on which was a list of prominent names. All are members of the ANC living in this city. The plan to kidnap members of the ANC was in some detail," he said.

He said Mr Evans had been a member of the former Rhodesian and then the SA security forces. He was also at one time a flight lieutenant in the British services in Zambia.

While in SA he had met a South African with right-wing connections. After he moved to Wales this man had contacted him by telephone and had talked about "acquiring explosives to blow up members of the ANC". Mr Evans claimed he had told the South African he was not interested.

Mr Bidy objected to bail on the grounds that Mr Evans may abscond and may also interfere with witnesses.

Judge Connor said he did not think there was a strong case against Mr Evans but he would not grant him bail.

Mr Evans was remanded to appear on August 27 and the rest are due to appear again on August 13.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — Reform schools and industrial schools are to be built by the government to provide for blacks who had become "derailed" due to circumstances beyond their control, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Sam de Beer, announced yesterday.

Introducing the Education vote in the House, he said it was planned that two schools of industries and one reform school would be established by June 1988.

Each school would provide for 300 pupils and R100 000 had been set aside in this year's budget to cover initial planning expenses.

Mr De Beer said schools of industry would provide for the

Reform and industrial schools for 'derailed'

"reception, care, education and training" of children sent there under the Child Care Act.

Reform schools would fulfil the same function for children under the Criminal Procedure Act.

He said that in addressing the unique needs of the individual, attention was given to the fact that in any community there was a group of unfortunate children who had been "derailed" because of various economic, social and environmental circumstances over which they have little or no control.

Although there were

five reform schools in the self-governing states and in one independent state, no school of industries had been established.

The Department of Education and Training was now in a position to extend its broad educational and social responsibility to include these children.

As far as reform schools were concerned, he said a thorough evaluation was essential to ensure that each child was placed in the correct school and in the most appropriate study direction to suit his personal

interests, aptitudes and abilities.

"The department gladly accepts this important responsibility, mindful of the implications it entails," Mr De Beer said.

In the evaluation process, factors that had caused the children to be in need of special care would be kept in mind, such as broken family ties, economic and social circumstances and the general increase in crime.

The schools should equip pupils spiritually and physically to cope with the demands of society. — Sapa

CASE TIME
3/17/87

327

R1,3m paid to shooting victims

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Just over R1,3 million is to be paid out by the State in the 51 civil claims arising out of the Langa shootings on March 21, 1985 — in which 20 people died as a result of police action, it was disclosed yesterday.

And reaction to the news yesterday was that the implications contained in the unconditional pay-outs are staggering.

An initial payment of R1,12 million made unconditionally in to court by the Minister of Law and Order on July 22 was rejected by the plaintiffs' legal representatives in respect of three claims.

Settlement was reached yesterday when the minister approved an increase in the payments in the three claims. The costs of the applications are also to be paid by the State.

The highest pay-out was R450 000 to paraplegic Mr Lawrence Gqubule, who is under medical care at Uitenhage Provincial Hospital.

The 15-year-old "boy on the bicycle" who achieved much prominence during the Kanne-meyer Commission of Inquiry into the shootings for the role he played on the day, Moses Bucwa, is to receive a damages payment of R17 000.

Largest claim

Professor of law and director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor John Dugard, last night said the overall settlement was the largest claim of its kind awarded in South African legal history.

He said it was significant "because it amounts to an admission of liability on the part of the government in that it is an admission that the shootings were unlawful."

"And it seems strange that despite the fact that the government is prepared to pay such a large sum, no disciplinary action has been taken against the police."

to write book

ANC kidnap mastermind?

By CHRIS STEYN

THE "Fifth man" in the sensational African National Congress kidnap plot has decided to tell "the truth" — in a book.

Mr Johann Niemoller, a wealthy Uptington businessman, who allegedly masterminded the plot to kidnap top ANC operatives, yesterday said he had decided to write a book.

He told the Cape Times that the facts about his alleged involvement in the bizarre plot to kidnap ANC men in London and spirit them out of the country, would be contained in the book.

But he also expressed fears for the lives of his wife and two small children when told that he had been named in London as the mysterious "Fifth man".

Mr Niemoller, who boasts an impressive military record, was named as the brain behind the planned covert operation by one of four Britons arrested in the past ten days by the crack British Anti-

Terrorist Squad.

But, he told the Cape Times, newspapers had done him an "injustice" by naming him as the "Fifth man". "Now I'm stuck with the problem. And my family is in danger."

The kidnap plan was allegedly backed by a group of wealthy South Africans with extreme right-wing views.

Police sources in London said plans for the operation, in which top ANC officials including Mr Oliver Tambo, Mr Joe Slovo and Mr Thabo Mbeki were to have been flown back to South Africa, had reached an advanced stage.

Transcripts of meetings were found in the home of one of those arrested. Police passes and false passports had already been procured, and a small group of Britons and ex-Zimbabweans had been approached to act as agents in the operation.

Mr Niemoller, who owns a clothing fac-

tory in Uptington and has contracts to supply the SADF with clothing and webbing, also has extensive business interests in Japan, the UK and the US.

His father is a multi-millionaire farmer of Pella, in the Pofadder district.

Mr Niemoller appeared aghast and bewildered when reporters told him he had been named as the "Fifth man".

Dressed in khaki military-style pants and a khaki top, the rugged, dark-haired businessman — who is in his early 30s — initially denied any part in the plot and said he had been "set up".

In a separate interview with the Sunday Times yesterday, Mr Niemoller said he knew only one of the accused, Mr Evans Dennis Evans.

He said it was easy for Evans to shift the blame on to him because of his (Niemoller's) distinguished service record in a crack South African military unit and his business contacts with the SADF.

When told of the allegations made against him in Britain, a nervous and agitated Mr Niemoller was concerned with how the publicity would affect his business interests — and whether the ANC would retaliate against his family.

Despite repeated requests for him to refute the allegations with facts from his side, he refused to do this.

He also said the reporters "did not know what they were getting into" as this was an "explosive situation".

While he implied that other people were involved in the plot, it was clear that Mr Niemoller never expected to be traced, or implicated in the plot.

Reports in South Africa earlier this week indicated that the British authorities had conveyed the man's name to the South African government, but no confirmation could be obtained.

Further details of Mr Niemoller's alleged involvement could surface in the

continuing court action, which has riveted public interest.

Meanwhile, the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad confirmed yesterday that a "sixth" man had been detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The spokesman declined to give the man's name or nationality till he is charged. He is currently being interrogated and, if he is charged, will appear with the four others in Lambeth court.

Another Briton believed to be connected with the case is still being sought by the squad.

On Thursday three of the accused, previously identified as Mr Frank Lynge Larsen, aged 53, his 27-year-old son, Mr John Terence Larsen, and Briton Mr John Richard Wheatley, aged 28, will again appear in court.

The fourth accused, Mr Evan Dennis Evans, a 49-year-old Welshman, is due to appear in court again on August 27.

THEY live in the same country, but as this week's discussion of the budget votes in Parliament once more showed, black and white pupils grow up in two vastly different worlds. Michael Ashley of UCT's School of Education recently visited two Cape Town schools, one white, the other black, and reflects on the experience.

BY MICHAEL ASHLEY, of the University of Cape Town.

RECENT visits to two important Cape Town high schools presented an opportunity to experience two South African educational realities, the contrast of which exemplifies the difficulty of our situation, or that reason their names do not matter. The first is an old and famous institution with a long list of legendary South Africans as old as the hills. It is magnificently situated in the green and leafy southern suburbs. Its buildings and playing fields are living memorials to the English educational ideals which inspired its founders. Under a stunning mountain backdrop, its stone buildings set among venerable trees, manicured lawns and playing fields are the epitome both of a proud tradition and of the excitement of a secure future. Consistent with its outward appearance, the human heart of the school, boys and masters, is usually impressive. Highly-qualified and motivated teachers work with well turned out and mannered pupils in an environment where all

reasonable needs are provided, where all facilities are excellent.

Apart from the inevitable institutional under-life, never accessible to the casual visitor, and from the larger uncertainties about South Africa's future and possible emigration, the school lives in a secure reality. The belief is strong that a good education and hard work leads to a good job. The headmaster and his teaching staff are in authority and clear guidelines are laid down. The school year is predictable — terms and sporting seasons come and go, creating a framework of order and purpose.

The other school, catering for black pupils, is a different world. All black schools suffer from shortages and this one is no exception. There has been a shortage of classrooms for standard 6 pupils since the start of the year (just reminded), there is a shortage of desks, of paper, of textbooks. Classes are generally very large and teachers work under very difficult conditions.

But the most disturbing feature is that the ordered and predictable reality which is so important for worthwhile education has been severely undermined by the turmoil of the past few years.

EDUCATION

Two different worlds in South Africa

The most obvious and disturbing difference is the apparent indifference to adult authority on the part of so many pupils. They arrive at school and leave as and when they please, and move in and out of classrooms in much the same manner. Teachers have to exercise their authority very delicately.

Furthermore, pupil faith in the link between education and career prospects is not strong. Vocational guidance in particular is difficult to teach for that reason. Faith and trust in teachers has suffered too, both because of the generally low level of academic and professional qualifications and because of their perceived marginality in the political struggle.

It is that struggle that has given rise to the situation. There is a deep suspicion, sometimes a total rejection, among many people in the urban townships of the existing political, economic and social order, particularly of what are referred to as its capitalist and apartheid features.

It is thus political conflict that provides the pervasive background to the school. The reality of township tension is attested to by the police

station with its parked Casspiers and sandbagged sentry box no more than a block from the school. Troops patrol, ready to intervene.

The political issues which are of constant concern to the pupils and staff are serious. The most recent concerned a bitter dispute about participation in a sports meeting organised by the Department of Education and Training. The dispute was so serious that it resulted in physical violence, damage to property and severe disruption. Parents have become involved in long negotiations over whether the school is to be closed.

These two schools are microcosms of greater South Africa. Depending on your choice of words they reflect the differences between First and Third World communities or between white and black. For the sake of the country and the city, pupils and staff need to make contact, become aware of each other, have some experience of each other's worlds and concerns before they have to meet in the presence of armoured vehicles, weapons and uniforms. That much is certain. How to achieve it in a meaningful way is another matter.

Gate Times 3/8/87

Book on breakout by ANC escapee

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Timothy Jenkin, one of the three white prisoners who escaped from Pretoria Prison in December 1979, today has a book published detailing the breakout.

The two other prisoners — all were members of the African National Congress — were Alexandre Moumbaris and Stephen Lee.

Jenkin, who grew up in South Africa, became a Marxist after a trip to Britain in 1970 and joined the ANC in Europe.

In March 1978 he was arrested, with Stephen Lee, tried on subversion charges and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Lee received an eight-year sentence.

Lengthy extract

After escaping from Pretoria Prison, Jenkin reached the Swaziland border by train, hitchhiking and on foot. All three escapees eventually reached London, where Jenkin now lives.

The Observer yesterday carried a lengthy extract from the prison escape story.

Moumbaris was born in Egypt of Greek parents and grew up in Australia.

He lived in France and Britain, where he became involved with the ANC. He was arrested in 1972 while trying to cross into South Africa from Botswana and sentenced to 12 years for "conspiring with the ANC to instigate violent revolution in South Africa".

His French wife was arrested with him but was deported because she was pregnant. They live today in Paris.

ARGUS 4/8/87 (327)

Alleged ANC man says his abduction makes trial illegal

The Argus Correspondent

PIET RETIEF. — A State, which performed "an act of international delinquency" by invading a neighbouring country and capturing somebody there, could set matters right only by returning the kidnapped person.

This was argued by Mr Ismail Mahomed SC in a bid to get a court order preventing a South African court from trying Mr Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, who was kidnapped in Swaziland last year and detained by the security police in Pretoria.

Mr Ebrahim is alleged to be a key figure in regional underground structures of the African National Congress. He and three others stand accused of treason in a trial set to be heard in the Circuit Court at Piet Retief.

Mr Ebrahim's evidence in the application preceding the trial is that he was abducted by the South African Police or an agent of the State.

He has contended that no South African court has jurisdiction to try him as he was arrested unlawfully in terms of both South African and international common law.

In an affidavit before the court, Mr Ebrahim said gunmen bound and gagged him before taking him from his home near Mbabane.

Mr Mahomed said a chain of events pointed to the involvement of State agents.

He referred to his client's testimony that:

- Rifles, handcuffs, leg irons and vehicles equipped with radio communication were used;

- He had been interrogated on the way on matters of State security;

- They had passed unhindered through a military roadblock in South Africa;

- Police gave him a receipt for items removed from his home in Swaziland;

- One of his police interrogators told him that cross-border abductions "was something that was allowed".

The State had at no point argued that those who abducted Mr Ebrahim were not in the employ or service of the State. It had only said that no member of the police force had been authorised to do so, said Mr Mohamed.

The hearing continues.

Political Staff

THE heads of South Africa's 17 universities will meet the government tomorrow to discuss campus unrest.

The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, who last week said the government would not hesitate

to act if necessary, confirmed yesterday that the meeting was to take place.

He said the chairmen of all university councils as well as all rectors and principals would meet him. Other ministers directly involved would be attending.

"This engagement was arranged at the beginning of July 1987," he said.

"It is related to a number of previous discussions in the course of nearly two years with the university community as a whole, as well as with certain individual universities.

"The main aim of the discussions is to consider the disruption of academic activities at universities as well as certain unrest-related occurrences and their implications with a view to making arrangements which can ensure the maintenance of the good order and effective control over the utilization of public funds at universities."

Last week Mr De Klerk said the government would not tolerate "anti-State" activities at universities and that unrest on the campus destroyed the academic atmosphere of universities.

The government had a duty to see that public money spent on universities was properly utilized.

Unrest:

De Klerk,

academics

to meet

AK 45 5/8/87 (20) 327

Bellville unrest death: Police not covered by indemnity, says State

Staff Reporter

INDEMNITIES granted to police under emergency regulations were a drastic infringement of normal public rights, counsel for the State said in the trial of two policemen charged with murder and attempted murder.

Mr H G Klem SC was arguing in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday against the incident out of which the

charges arose being covered by the indemnity.

Constable Ernest Villet, 27, and Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger, 36, were not asked to plead pending the outcome of argument on whether they were indemnified.

They are charged with murdering Miss Sarah van Wyk and attempting to murder three other schoolgirls during unrest in Bellville South on August 29 1985.

Mr Klem argued that they were not covered by the indemnity because the emergency regulations were in force only in 36 magisterial districts — excluding Bellville — at the time.

LINE OF DUTY

To be indemnified, actions had to be carried out in the line of duty, the exercise of powers and the performance of official functions.

They had to be taken in terms of the regulations, in good faith and aimed at public safety and assuring public order.

The indemnity applied only when all requirements were met.

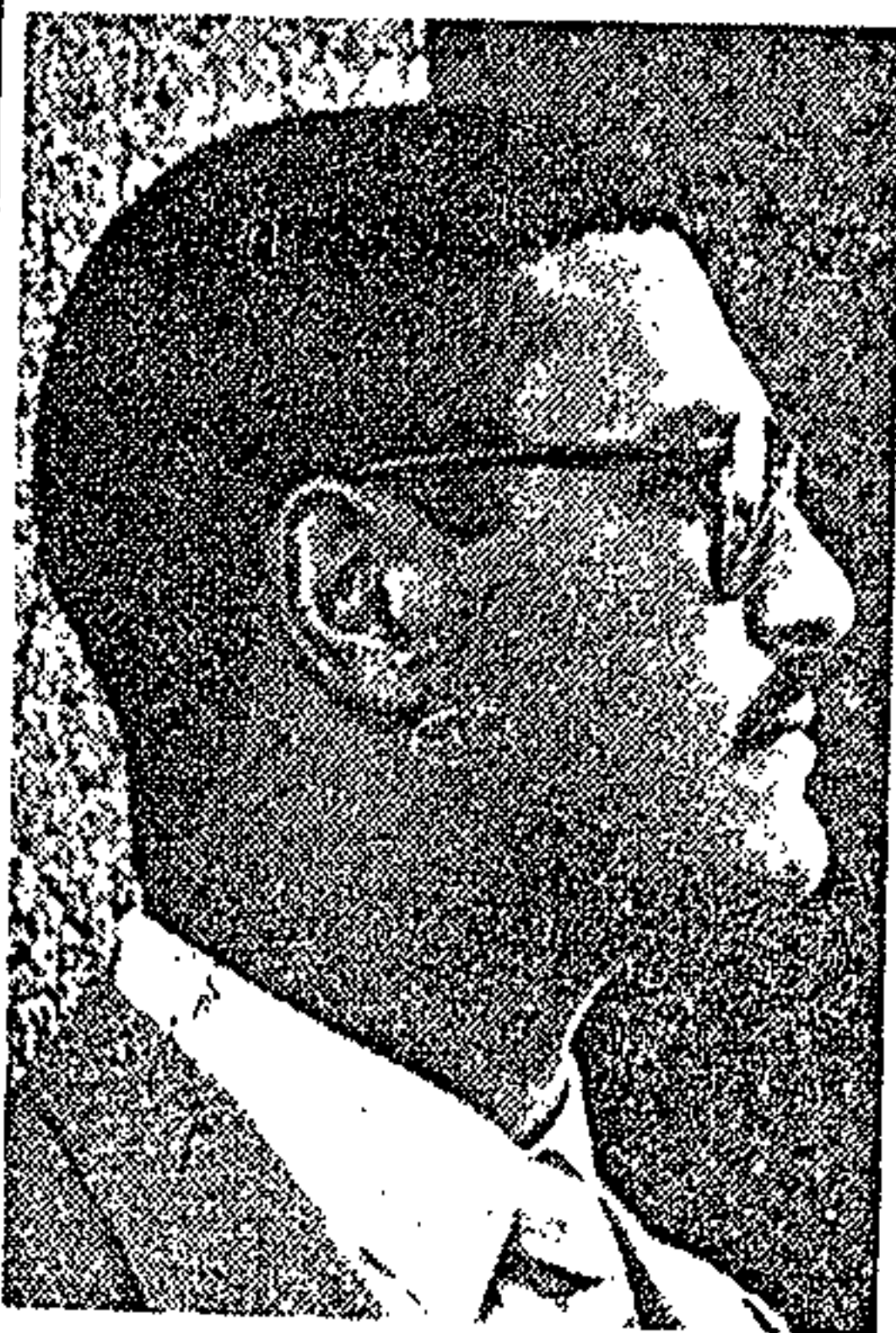
Duty, powers and functions of officials were all of the same order and the law intended to restrict all three and not just one. It would be absurd to restrict only performance of functions, Mr Klem argued.

The State alleges that on August 29 the policemen fired on a crowd in Armada Crescent and killed Miss van Wyk and Miss Mercia Coetzee. Miss Cressenda Cupido and Miss Monica Daniels were injured. Miss Daniels later lost her right arm.

(Proceeding)



Warrant Officer Kruger



Constable Ernest Villet

AKGGS 5/8/87

327

CITY/NATIONAL

Alleged ANC man 'lawfully arrested'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An alleged key figure in the African National Congress, who says he was abducted from Swaziland by agents of the South African Government, was lawfully arrested when handed over in Pretoria and he should therefore stand trial for treason, the State has argued.

Mr W Prinsloo, for the State, said the complicity of the South African Police in the kidnapping of Mr Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim in Swaziland last December had been denied properly.

Therefore Mr Ebrahim's arrest in Pretoria, his subsequent detention under security laws and his appearance in a court of law were all quite lawful, Mr Prinsloo submitted.

Mr Prinsloo was responding yesterday to submissions made earlier to the Circuit Court in Piet Retief where Mr Ebrahim is applying for an order preventing any South African court from trying him.

Mr Ebrahim is one of four accused of treason. Should his application fail he will stand trial in Piet Retief before Mr Justice W Daniels along with Mr Acton Mandla Maseko, Mr Simon Dladla and Mr Vusumuzi Vivian Nene.

Judgment on his application will be given tomorrow.

Counsel for Mr Ebrahim, Mr Ismail Mahomed SC, has argued that the facts of his client's abduction point to involvement of the SAP or some other agent of the South African Government.

Kidnapping was always an offence and, in this case, also a breach of international law because it threatened good relations with neighbouring states, Mr Mahomed submitted.

Because Mr Ebrahim was being held unlawfully at the time the police arrested him in Pretoria. The arrest itself was not valid and neither were any acts flowing from this arrest.

"You cannot benefit from the fruits of a poisoned tree," Mr Mahomed argued.

He argued that it was the State's responsibility to prove the arrest was lawful, stating that the "philosophical temper of a society governed by the rule of law" was that "whoever takes away a man's freedom must justify it".

Man shot with 'long gun' at close range

Tygerberg Bureau

THREE witnesses to a shootout, in which seven alleged ANC members died in Guguletu on March 3 last year, told the Parow Regional Court how they saw shots fired at close range at unarmed men lying on the ground.

The evidence was given during the trial yesterday of Cape Times journalist Mr Tony Weaver who is charged under section 27b of the Police Act.

The three men were residents of the Dairybelle Hostel near the intersection of NY1 and NY111 in Guguletu where the shooting took place soon after 7am on March 3 last year.

Statement changed

Mr Bowers Vumazonke, 29, a cleaner at the hostels, described seeing a white man "in a grey uniform" shoot a black man who was lying prone on the ground with a "long gun".

The shot was fired from about 1m away, Mr Vumazonke said.

During cross-examination by the State prosecutor, Mr S Shrock, Mr Vumazonke said he had made a truthful verbal statement to the police about two days after the shooting, but that the later typed version in Afrikaans of this verbal statement had been changed by the police and had been read back to him incorrectly.

This typed statement had been read back to him in Xhosa by a translator as he could not read the Afrikaans version, he told the court.

The second witness, Mr Cecil Msutu, 61, said he was awakened by shots that morning and went outside where a black man, with his hands in the air, was shot by a white man in police uniform.

The shot man fell backwards on to the ground, with his hands spread above his head. He was then shot a second time by the same policeman with a "long gun" pointed downwards and at very close range to the victim's body.

Mr Msutu said he had told police later that he had "seen nothing" as he feared being arrested and he also did not want to co-operate with police as he did not want to be used as a State witness.

When the investigating officer, Major Stephanus Brits, approached him a second time for another written statement, Mr Msutu had refused any fur-

ther co-operation and told the major to arrest him instead.

The third witness, Mr General Sebakha, 41, said he saw a white policeman in riot uniform approach a black man who had his hands in the air.

The policeman took a handgun from this man's belt, and then another policeman shouted from the NY1-NY111 intersection: "Skiet hom" (Shoot him). The black man was then forced down to the ground on his back and a policeman shot him three times with a "long gun" at close range.

Mr Shrock accused all three witnesses of not having seen the shootings as they had described them.

He pointed out that the evidence-in-chief of both Mr Vumazonke and Mr Msutu differed radically from their statements given to police a few days after the shooting.

The defence counsel, Mr J J Gauntlett, closed his case yesterday.

"In cold blood"

The State has alleged that Mr Weaver, in a BBC interview on March 4 last year, had reported that people killed in the incident at NY1 in Guguletu on March 3 had been shot by the police in cold blood and that weapons had been "planted" on them to justify the killings.

Mr Weaver has denied that the statement made to the BBC was untrue. He told the court at a previous hearing that he had reported the opinions of parents and associates of two of the victims and had no reason to believe that their opinions and feelings had been untrue.

Argument is expected to be heard today in the Cape Town Regional Court.

Mr J M Lemmer is on the Bench, Mr S Shrock appears for the State and Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Findlay and Tait, appears for Mr Weaver.

Suspended sentence for R457 dole fraud

Court Reporter

A TRAINEE slaughterer who drew unemployment benefits for three months after finding work has been given a six-month suspended sentence.

Cape Times 6/8/87

Policeman's 'death threat' described

327

Supreme Court Reporter

A POLICE warrant-officer on trial for murder told a wounded woman who was moaning with pain "Lie still or I'll shoot you dead!" the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was the evidence of Constable Martiens van Wyk, who was testifying in the trial of Warrant-Officer Paulus Kruger, 36, of Bellville, and Constable Ernest Villet, 27, of Elsie's River.

The two accused pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and attempted murder yesterday, after entering a special plea claiming that they were indemnified from prosecution by regulation 11 of the emergency regulations, in force in 36 magisterial districts at the time.

Const Van Wyk said he was hiding behind a thick hedge near a T-junction at the corner of Industry Road and Armada Crescent in Bellville-South with the two accused on the evening of August 29, 1985.

When he emerged from his hiding place he saw no fire, no obstructions in the road, no bricks or stones. A woman down the road screamed that her child's finger was off.

Const Van Wyk felt the crowd of people gathered nearby was threatening and fired what he thought was teargas but turned out to be a rubber bullet. He reloaded his gun with a teargas canister and fired again.

What happened next, it is alleged, is that the two accused then fired their shotguns seven times at the fleeing crowd, killing 21-year-old Miss Sarah van Wyk and wounding a 15-year-old schoolgirl and two young women, one

of whom lost her right arm as a result.

Const Van Wyk said that after the shootings, Const Villet threw a fugitive to the ground and W/O Kruger ordered someone looking through a nearby window to close the curtains.

W/O Kruger then told one of the wounded women, who was moaning in pain, "Lie still or I'll shoot you dead", using the Afrikaans word applicable to animals — "vrek".

A Colonel Mans and Captain Ockert van Schalwyk arrived in a Casspir and the colonel said "Good work!"

Const Van Wyk said he did not fire any shots because the crowd had not done anything. He said he could have arrested at least three people, but did not, for the same reason.

He said three people were subsequently charged with public violence after the incident, but were acquitted.

He said W/O Kruger told him what to say at this trial, because if the three were found not guilty, there would be a R250 000 damages claim to pay. The day before the trial, W/O Kruger told him to say in evidence that there was a fire at the scene and a crowd chanting "Amandla".

Const Van Wyk said that W/O Kruger also told him what questions he had been asked during cross-examination — something witnesses are forbidden by law to do.

The trial continues.

Mr Justice C T Howie presided with Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk as assessors. Deputy Attorney-General Mr H G Klem appeared for the state with Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijts, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Co, appeared for Const Villet. Mr A H Veldhuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for W/O Kruger.

Policeman says he lied in violence trial

Staff Reporter

A POLICEMAN has told the Supreme Court that he perjured himself to try to secure a conviction in a public violence trial.

The trial followed a shooting incident in Bellville during the 1985 unrest in which a woman was killed and several others were injured.

Constable Martiens van Wyk said yesterday that after the incident some of the injured were arrested and tried in the Parow Regional Court on charges of public violence.

Although he knew it was not true, he gave evidence which tallied with what he was advised to say by Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger who, with Constable Ernest Villet, is on trial for the murder of the woman and the attempted murder of three others.

The State alleges that they unlawfully shot and killed Miss Sa-

rah van Wyk, 21, and wounded three other women, one of whom lost her right arm.

Constable van Wyk said that he, Warrant Officer Kruger and Constable Villet hid in the garden of a house at the corner of Industry Road and Armada Crescent after a day on unrest control under command of Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk of Bellville on August 29 1985.

After they hid, small groups of people moved along Armada Crescent to the Industry Road intersection.

He heard shots and people started running alongside the fence behind which they were concealed.

Injured

Constable van Wyk said Warrant Officer Kruger and Constable Villet, who were armed with shotguns, fired on the people, first from the garden where they were hiding and then in the street.

When he came out there were several injured people in the street and the dead woman.

Some of the wounded were arrested and later charged with public violence.

Constable van Wyk said there were no signs of unrest and it would have been relatively easy to arrest some of those running along the road.

Later he was told by Warrant Officer Kruger that there was a

possible claim of R250 000 as a result of the incident and it was important that those charged with public violence be found guilty.

He saw statements made by Warrant Officer Kruger and Constable Villet and, although he knew they were not true, gave evidence at the trial that corresponded with their statements.

Warrant Officer Kruger had told him to say there were about 50 people, some of whom had made fires, shouted "amandla" and that stones were found at the scene of the shooting.

He told the court yesterday that there were no fires, only about 20 people were present, there were no stones and the people who gathered were in a mood akin to people who had been to a game which their team had won.

(Proceeding)

Langa youths damage vehicle

PRETORIA. — A private vehicle was damaged by youths in Langa, according to the police report on unrest.

In Clermont near Pinetown a bus was damaged by stone-throwers.

These were the only unrest-related incidents reported overnight. — Sapa.

Bishop Sobukwe dies

ALICE. — Bishop Ernest Sobukwe, brother of the late Pan Africanist Congress activist, Robert Sobukwe, has died at Alice. He served the Anglican Church first as a priest, then as assistant Bishop of George and later as Bishop suffragan of St John's, Umtata. — Sapa.

Argus 7/8/87

COURTS

327

False evidence troubled me, says constable

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS told the Supreme Court his conscience troubled him for about two months before he decided to tell the truth about evidence he gave in a public violence trial.

Constable Martiens van Wyk was giving evidence yesterday at the trial of Constable Ernest Villet and Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger, who are charged with murder and attempted murder.

The charges against them arise from an incident in Bellville South during unrest in 1985 in which Miss Sarah van Wyk, 21, was shot and killed and three young women were wounded.

The court heard that the three men, after a day of action during the unrest, hid behind a fence.

Constable Villet and Warrant Offi-

cer Kruger fired on a group of people as they ran past.

Some of the wounded were arrested and tried in Parow Regional Court for public violence.

Constable van Wyk said that before the trial they held several discussions about their evidence because they wanted convictions.

Those tried were acquitted, but Constable van Wyk's conscience troubled him because he gave false evidence, even though he knew one of the accused was not in the group fired on but arrived soon afterwards.

Under cross-examination by Mr D Uijs, for Constable Villet, he denied he was adjusting his evidence to suit himself because it might harm his wife's fruit-and-vegetable business if he was seen to give evidence favouring the police.

The trial continues.

Stand by for a major speech from PW

A MAJOR government review of key policy issues can be expected in parliament next week when President PW Botha's vote is discussed.

For five days — three in the House of Assembly, one in the House of Representatives and one in the House of Delegates — Botha will outline the government's position on various issues.

It is widely expected that the counter-attack against the Dakar talks with the African National Congress will feature prominently. Until now, the government has been relatively subdued on the issue, giving PW a full rein not only to attack the Dakar delegates and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa — particularly Van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine — but also to lambast the ANC and the "communist threat".

Given the hawkish mood in parlia-

Weekly Mail Reporter,
Cape Town

ment, it will not be surprising if new moves against the ANC and "subversives" are announced.

With possible legislation against "militant" trade unions and threats to university subsidies already in the pipeline, Botha can be expected to be tough and hard-line on security-related issues.

A Conservative Party MP has already tabled a question asking the government why it has not banned the United Democratic Front. This could be the cue for the government to demonstrate to right-wing whites that it is not, despite CP accusations, soft on communism, the ANC and other "revolutionaries".

But Botha may also use the occasion to take steps against the Afrikan-

er Weerstandsbeweging. There is growing concern in government circles about the AWB and its methods.

Earlier this year, Botha said he wanted legislation on the National Statutory Council passed in 1987 and he subsequently appointed Dr Stoffel van der Merwe to spearhead the negotiations.

Although Van der Merwe and constitutional development and planning minister Chris Heunis have both said the concept of the NSC is up for negotiation, it is likely that government plans for political rights of black people outside the homelands will be outlined.

With the news that Botha has taken over the handling of the Margo Commission from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, it is clear that Botha is determined to dominate the centre stage of government politics.

~~W/Mail~~

W/Mail

327

7-13/8/87

329

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETAINEES

Teargas was sprayed at 178 Emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison who refused to return to their cells after an exercise period on December 27 last year, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said in parliament. "A single spray of teargas" was used as a "warning" to the detainees, he said.

DEATHS IN DETENTION

Nobandla Elada Bani, 58, became the fourth person to die in detention since the State of Emergency was declared. On July 29 she allegedly died of a heart attack while being held in North End Prison, Port Elizabeth.

Bani, who was detained on August 29 last year, had been a diabetic for 13 years. Her death was the 65th in detention since 1963. This does not include the deaths of political activists held in police custody and the deaths of former political prisoners and detainees shortly after being released from jail, as a result of injuries received while they were being held.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

More than 112 prisoners jailed for politically-related offences had been released early over the past three years, Coetsee said in parliament. Those freed early included prisoners jailed for sabotage, arson and "bombing", he said.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

Between February 1984 and June 1987, 1 248 people applied to the Board for Religious Objection to be classified as religious objectors, the board's chairman, Mr Justice JW Edeling, said recently.

By August last year 936 people had applied to the board and a further 123 had applied but had later withdrawn their applications. The following are the figures for those granted full objector status (category 3): 1984 — 155; 1985 — 266; 1986 — 342. By June this year 20 applications had been dismissed.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON KHAYELITSHA

The government would spend no money on housing in Khayelitsha township, Cape Town, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Piet Badenhorst, said in parliament. It was government policy that the private sector should get involved with providing housing for blacks, he said.

MIGRANTS

More than 350 000 migrant black workers were employed in South Africa in 1986, most of them from Lesotho and Mozambique. A further 707 807 workers from the "independent homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and 989 311 workers from the "non-independent homelands", worked in the rest of South Africa, according to figures released by the National Manpower Commission and the Central Statistical Services.

In all 139 161 workers from the "independent homelands" and 367 456 workers from the "non-independent homelands" commute daily to the rest of South Africa.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

CHRISTMAS TINTO, 63, former United Democratic Front Western Cape vice-president, was detained under the Emergency regulations on January 28 this year, redetained on June 11, and is still being held.

Tinto joined the African National Congress nearly 40 years ago and played a leading role in the campaigns of the Congress Movement in Cape Town in the Fifties and early Sixties. During this period he was arrested and imprisoned on several occasions.

During the Seventies he worked for the Dependents Conference which provides support for political prisoners. In the late Seventies Tinto played a leading role in the revival of community organisation in the Western Cape and was one of the leaders in the Western Cape Civic Association.

In 1983 he helped form the UDF and was elected Western Cape vice-president. When the Emergency was declared on June 12 last year he went into hiding but was detained at his home while visiting his wife, Cindy, who had given birth to a daughter 20 days earlier.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

75th Anniversary of the African National Congress: The People shall Govern — 1912 to 1987 — calendar (ANC, London); Isolate Apartheid (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Solidarity No 2 1987 (Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Czechoslovakia); Information Bulletin 8/1987 Vol 25 (Peace and Socialism International Publishers, Czechoslovakia); Azania Vrij: Jaargang 13 Nr 2 1987 (not stated); Workers Vanguard No 430 12 June 1987 (Spartacist Publishing Co, New York); Lencel Artist Models: Set No 1 — Photos (not stated); Sex and Dun No 1525 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Pty) Ltd, Jeppe, Johannesburg); Two video cassettes — They are Wet and Wild: Wet Video Presents their Hottest Adult Videos at Fantastic Savings, and Video-flash: Big Sale Issue (both produced by Movies Unlimited, Philadelphia).

Appeal for calm



CROSSROADS ANGER ... Part of the crowd of almost 4 000 which marched on the Nyanga offices of the Office for Community Services yesterday to demand action against former vigilante leader Mr Prince Gobingca and a group of special constables. **ABOVE:** Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen calls for quiet from the crowd as Mrs Elsie Mkhumbuzi interprets. "We will try to help from our side," he told the crowd.

Pictures: TONY WEAVER



By TONY WEAVER

A STINGING attack was launched yesterday on the Legal Resources Centre by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, during a meeting with some 4 000 women who marched on the Nyanga offices of the Office for Community Services.

But the LRC hit back last night and said in a statement the brigadier's comments appeared to be "confused and contain errors of fact".

Speaking to the Cape Times during the meeting with the women, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen blamed the "problems" in Crossroads on former vigilante leader Mr Prince Gobingca and the LRC.

"This is a protest which we now have to defuse.

"The Legal Resources Centre tried to get an interdict against these

Legal Resources Centre slated by brigadier

people; Gobingca ran to the LRC and begged them for finances.

"These people want to stay here in peace, but Gobingca and the others run to the LRC. Prince Gobingca does not pay a cent, the LRC does. Where does the LRC get the money from? I don't know; I would like to know.

"The LRC and Gobingca are busy stopping the progress of these people. These people are angry because the money that they have for housing they have to use for court battles.

"This court case will

cause big problems here. These people in the crowd don't understand white man's law," said the brigadier.

An LRC spokesman said the Centre was "somewhat perturbed by the allegations and remarks attributed to Brigadier Van der Westhuizen".

"They appear to be confused and contain errors of fact. The LRC does not and has never acted for Mr Prince Gobingca."

Newspaper reports had it that Mr Gobingca obtained an interim order from the Supreme

Court against Crossroads leaders stopping them from making unlawful attacks on him.

"A private firm of attorneys acted for him."

The LRC said the brigadier appeared to have confused that case with one in which the LRC's clients are challenging the validity of the appointment of the Crossroads committee and its right to allocate sites in cleared land at Crossroads.

"We do not provide funds for legal action, and we invite Brigadier Van der Westhuizen to contact us so that we can explain to him that the function of the LRC is to provide legal representation to needy persons in deserving cases, and that we are funded by donations."

The spokesman said the LRC did not wish to comment on other remarks made by the brigadier.

Schoolgirl weeps at murder trial

Car 7/13
8/8/87

327

Supreme Court Reporter

A SCHOOLGIRL, giving evidence in the murder trial of two policemen, wept in the witness box yesterday when she was shown two photographs of herself lying in the road and covered in blood after being shot.

The two policemen — 36-year-old Warrant-Officer Paulus Kruger, of Bellville, and 27-year-old Constable Ernest Villet, of Elsie's River — have pleaded not guilty to murder and three charges of attempted murder.

Special plea

They earlier noted a special plea, claiming they were indemnified from prosecution by Regulation 11 of the emergency regulations in force in 36 magisterial districts on August 29, 1985 — the day 21-year-old Miss Sarah van Wyk was shot dead.

The 16-year-old schoolgirl said she was one of about 15 people gathered on the corner of Armada Crescent and Industry Road that evening when someone said: "Hey people! We must

go, because if those pigs come again then they'll shoot!"

The schoolgirl said she and Miss Van Wyk turned round and walked a few paces when she heard shots going off.

"As I turned to the deceased, Sarah van Wyk, I saw her fall. At the same time I felt a burning pain in my body — in my left shoulder and neck — and felt lame and couldn't go further.

"I fell. I screamed: 'Go and call my mother!' Then a torch was shone on me and someone said: 'Shut your trap or I'll shoot you dead!'

The schoolgirl said she remembered being put in an ambulance, but was unconscious when she got to Tygerberg Hospital. She was 14 years old at the time.

She showed the court scars and the lumps where shotgun pellets were still lodged under her skin.

The trial continues on Tuesday.

Mr Justice C T Howie presided, with Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk as assessors. Deputy Attorney-General Mr H G Klem appeared for the state with Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijls, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Co, appeared for Constable Villet. Mr A H Veldhuizen, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for W/O Kruger.

6 000 at Mntonga funeral

CMB
Torid
10/8/87
377

EAST LONDON. — About 6 000 people from all over South Africa attended Mr Eric Mntonga's funeral in Mdantsane at the weekend.

Mr Mntonga, 35, a co-director for the Institute for Democratic Alternatives for South Africa (Idasa) and former member of the United Democratic Front, was found murdered on a remote road near King William's Town a fortnight ago. Police have not arrested any suspects in the murder, which followed warnings of revenge by opponents of dialogue with the ANC.

Also at the funeral were national Idasa co-directors Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine.

Addressing the funeral service at a schoolground, where Mr Mntonga's coffin was draped with the ANC flag, the Rev A M Bottoman of the Presbyterian Church of Africa strongly condemned the failure of the authorities to apprehend Mr Mntonga's killers.



Dr Slabbert

He said Mr Mntonga was one of the leaders who had met an untimely death because of "the system". He added: "The struggle was his life."

Dr Slabbert and Dr Boraine were greeted with clenched fist salutes and cries of "Viva".

Dr Slabbert said he felt a "deep revulsion and horror at the brutal murder of our comrade Eric".

Dr Boraine described Mr Mntonga as "a strong man, a man of courage".

"He was a big man, not just physically, but in mind and spirit. Those who killed him are cruel men who must be brought to justice and pay for their deed," he said.

Dr Boraine said Idasa believed apartheid could not be reformed but had to be destroyed.

"We believe the land belongs to all and that all people are entitled to full citizenship before the law, and that the people will govern.

"Blacks don't need to be told about hardship. Whites must be led from the land of oppression to the land of freedom."

Ciskei police stood by but did not intervene in the funeral, which was peaceful.

By ADRIAN CROFT

JOHANNESBURG. — A secret and increasingly ruthless war over apartheid appears to be spreading from South Africa's townships to neighbouring states and even Europe.

The past few years have seen a sharp rise in murders of anti-apartheid activists in South Africa's strife-torn townships. Now exiled government opponents are finding they are not safe in neighbouring Swaziland or even in London.

The killings have prompted fears among some South Africans that the region could degenerate into a hunting ground for death squads, similar to Argentina under military rule in the 1970s.

At the same time, African National Congress terrorists have stepped up bombings aimed at ending white domination and radicals wreak terrible vengeance on blacks seen as collaborators with the authorities.

Political scientist Mr Tom Lodge said there was not the same disregard for the law in South Africa as once prevailed in Argentina but political killings were occurring at an alarming rate.

Last month two black men and a woman were shot dead in Swaziland by unknown gunmen who trailed them from the airport. They were Mr Cassius Make, a member of the ANC's national executive, and Mr Peter Motau, another ANC official.

Eleven ANC members have been killed in Swaziland this year, according to South Africa's Institute for Strategic Studies.

The Swazi Prime Minister, Mr Sotsha Dlamini, condemned what he called "the blatant violation of the kingdom's territorial integrity and the use by foreign sources of Swaziland as a slaughter-ground for their political opponents".

South Africa has rejected charges of complicity.

Ruthless, silent war on anti-apartheid activists

9406 T1775 10/88 2 327



Mr Eric Mntonga ... died in mysterious circumstances.

After Mozambique accused South African commandos of killing three people in raids on ANC targets in Maputo last May, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said: "As elsewhere in neighbouring countries, there are factions of the ANC terrorist organization in Maputo that ... do not hesitate to eliminate by violent means members with whom they do not agree."

South Africa has acknowledged other strikes, such as commando raids on alleged ANC bases in the Zambian border town of Livingstone last April in which four people died.

ANC officials in London say they are gravely concerned for their safety after four men were charged with plotting to kidnap ANC leaders in Britain. One of the accused is a former officer in the Rhodesian and South African armed forces.

Another case involving the alleged kidnapping of an ANC official is under way in the South African town of Piet Relief.

Mr Ebrahim Ebrahim, in police custody in Pretoria, alleges that he was abducted from Swaziland by South African agents. His lawyers argue that South African courts have no jurisdiction to try him, since he was unlawfully arrested.

The latest anti-apartheid activist to die in mysterious circumstances inside South Africa was Mr Eric Mntonga, an official of a group which arranged talks between Afrikaners and the exiled ANC in West Africa last month.

Mr Mntonga's body was found in a car in the Eastern Cape last month with his hands and feet bound. Investigations showed he had been tortured to death.

Mr Nthato Motlana, a community leader in Soweto, said attacks on political activists both in and outside the country were not new. But killings had intensified recently. Police had a good record in solving crime, yet murders of activists often went unsolved, he said.

Scores of activists have been killed in South Africa since political violence began sweeping the townships in 1984.

Anti-apartheid groups have blamed many of the deaths on rival black political groups or conservative "vigilantes".

The best-known victims included Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other officials of the United Democratic Front who were found stabbed, shot and burned to death in the Eastern Cape in 1985. Others were civil rights lawyer Mrs Victoria Mxenge, shot dead at her Durban home in August 1985, and Dr Fabian Ribeiro, known as the "People's Doctor", gunned down last December near Pretoria.

On the other side of the apartheid war are the hundreds of black councillors, policemen and others killed over the past three years by radicals who regard them as "sell-outs", and the hundreds of people killed and wounded by guerilla bombs. — Sapa-Reuter

Cape Times 11/8/82

No charges against AWB after demo

327

301

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Attorney General for the Witwatersrand said yesterday no charges would be brought against the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) for possible violation of the Internal Security Act after the group's protest at Jan Smuts airport during the homecoming of the Dakar delegates last month.

The AG, Mr Klaus von Lieres, said the AWB action did not infringe any of the prohibitions on political meetings covered by Section 26 of the Internal Security Act.

"In theory, the AWB may have contravened airport regulations, but we are not going to prosecute on that.

"There was nothing unlawful in terms of security legislation about the actions of the National Union of SA Students or the AWB," Mr Von Lieres said.

Late last week, he withdrew charges against one of the 18 people — 15 of them journalists — arrested at the Jan Smuts fracas.

The rest will re-appear in court on Wednesday.

Warning to varsities under attack

THE Government's warning to universities that they will have to maintain order on campuses or face financial penalties yesterday came under fierce attack at a students' meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education, gave the warning after he met university principals in Cape Town.

A packed Wits Great Hall heard a speaker say that the Government's demands on universities constituted a serious threat to a free, dynamic and critical climate, and critical climate advancement of knowledge.

Miss Judith Hawarden, an executive member of the Wits Academic Staff Association, said the new regulations were an ominous threat to curtail the university activities.

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

Although at this stage the State's regulations are shrouded in secrecy, we sense that they are a very real threat to all that we believe in and which, traditionally, we have defended.

"The university community must join hands to fight this State interference. My association views these regulations in a 'very serious light'. We have asked for and will have a meeting with the vice-chancellor," she said.

Mr Tiego Moseneke, a member of the Black Students Society, said the regulations were geared towards silencing the anti-apartheid voice which was often loud on the campus.

"This place shall not deserve to be called a university if these regulations are implemented," he said.

Mr Etienne Marais, the Wits students Representative Council president, said: "The Government wants to limit opposition to its policies in the form of student protest, and critical research in the open universities."



THREE of the speakers at the Wits University students meeting yesterday. From left are Mrs Judith Hawarden, Mr Tiego Moseneke and Mr Etienne Marais.



THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD ...Mr Daniel Pretorius at a press conference at UCT yesterday.
Picture: MIKE HUTCHINGS

Police spy at UCT unmasked

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

A UCT student and active member of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) yesterday confessed to being a police spy.

At a press conference at UCT, Mr Daniel Pretorius, a 19-year-old social sciences student, said his brief was to infiltrate Nusas and supply information on it and the activities of the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) and any "divisions between the two that could be exploited".

A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday refused to comment, but UCT's vice-chancellor and principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, said he was seeking a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on the matter.

Mr Pretorius said the state saw the potential power of the Nusas-Sansco alliance, which was truly non-racial, as "a huge threat" and that the security police "wanted to intensify these divisions".

He claimed "they (the security police) regarded Dr Saunders as an enemy because, for example, he has come out against the state of emergency".

Asked by the Cape Times whether he could name his security police contacts, Mr Pretorius said he could not do so without consulting lawyers.

He claimed he had accepted the security police offer out of "political naivety".

Mr Pretorius confessed to his spying activities to Nusas and Sansco yesterday. They subsequently called the press conference.

Dr Saunders said yesterday that after the press conference "the policeman, who is a student, came to see me privately".

"He was very clear about what he was saying. He claimed that policemen are actively involved in internal student politics and are trying to influence student elections," he said. Dr Saunders added that "such involvement would be intolerable", which was why he was seeking the meeting with Mr Vlok.

Mr Pretorius claimed he was approached by two members of the security police while he was matriculating at Paarl Boys High School in 1985. He said he was asked whether he would be prepared to infiltrate Nusas at UCT and act as an informer.

He claimed police offered to pay all his university fees and to give him an additional salary of R400 a month. He said he was told that if he worked for them for a minimum of four years he would not have to do military service.

cap 7-10-11 12/8/87

Document reveals threat to Nusas

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

327 ☐ UWC endorses free
opinions — Page 4

STUDENTS and staff at the University of Cape Town may be prevented from promoting the aims or activities of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) on campus in terms of a warning to UCT by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase.

The potential threat emerges from conditions stipulated by Mr Clase for the allocation of state subsidies to UCT in a confidential document sent to the university and circulated to certain members of the university community.

The Cape Times has established details of the provisional conditions in the document.

Some of the conditions proposed by Mr Clase were mentioned in a state-

ment issued earlier this month, but others referred to in the document — including the one relating to affected organizations — go beyond what was announced.

The UCT Students' Representative Council and Nusas have declined to comment on the document.

The UCT public relations department said yesterday that Dr Saunders would not comment on the conditions until the end of the month, in terms of an agreement with the minister. He could not be reached for comment last night.

The provisional conditions set for the allocation of subsidies to UCT stipulates that the council of UCT shall take a number of steps.

This includes action to prevent

staff or students from using any supplies, equipment, notice boards, buildings, printing presses and recording equipment at UCT for the promotion of unlawful or affected organizations. Nusas, as an affected organization, would fall under this prohibition.

The other provisional proposals include that the council of the university take reasonable steps towards:

- ☐ The prevention of wrongful and unlawful interference by students or staff in pursuit of their normal and lawful activities;

- ☐ The accomplishing of undisrupted and undisturbed teaching and research activities;

- ☐ The deterring of gatherings which are unlawful and of boycotts of classes or examinations and any other "disruptive or seditious" conduct.

UCT 'spy': Call for urgent talks

By ROBERT HOUWING, Staff Reporter
and TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders and MP for Groote Schuur Mr Jan van Gend are to seek urgent meetings with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok about a student's claim that he was paid to spy on progressive campus bodies for the security police.

Mr Daniel Pretorius, 19, a second-year social sciences student, claims he was recruited as a Paarl Boys' High schoolboy. He says he was given a monthly "salary" and money to pay his university fees to report on the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and on divisions that could be exploited to weaken them.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok's office said today the Minister knew nothing about the affair but his department would "look into" it.



Mr Daniel Pretorius

Mr van Gend said he was "absolutely disgusted" with the alleged method of operation, particularly the approach to a politically naive schoolboy.

Mr Pretorius met Dr Saunders yesterday and in a statement afterwards Dr Saunders said: "The policeman, who is a student, came to see me privately. He was very clear about what he said.

"Intolerable"

"He claimed policemen were actively involved in internal student politics and were trying to influence student elections. Such involvement by policemen would be intolerable."

At a Press conference called by Sansco and Nusas yesterday, Mr Pretorius said he was paid a monthly "salary" of R400, later increased to R660, and his academic fees were paid.

He submitted an account for his tuition and was given bank notes with which to pay the university.

He was also promised that he would not have to do military service if he worked for the police for four years.

Mr Pretorius said he was told on Monday his "salary" would go up to R730 with "perks" like medical aid and clothing and travel allowances.

He alleged that when he tried to terminate his ties with the security police last year they made "threats".

"Disgusting"

He decided recently that he could not continue "betraying the legitimate struggle of the people in South Africa. The strategies employed by the State to undermine democratic movements are simply disgusting", he said.

He would not name security policemen with whom he had links until he had seen lawyers.

Asked whether he expected the organisations to trust him, Mr Pretorius replied: "I suppose people will just have to watch me closely.

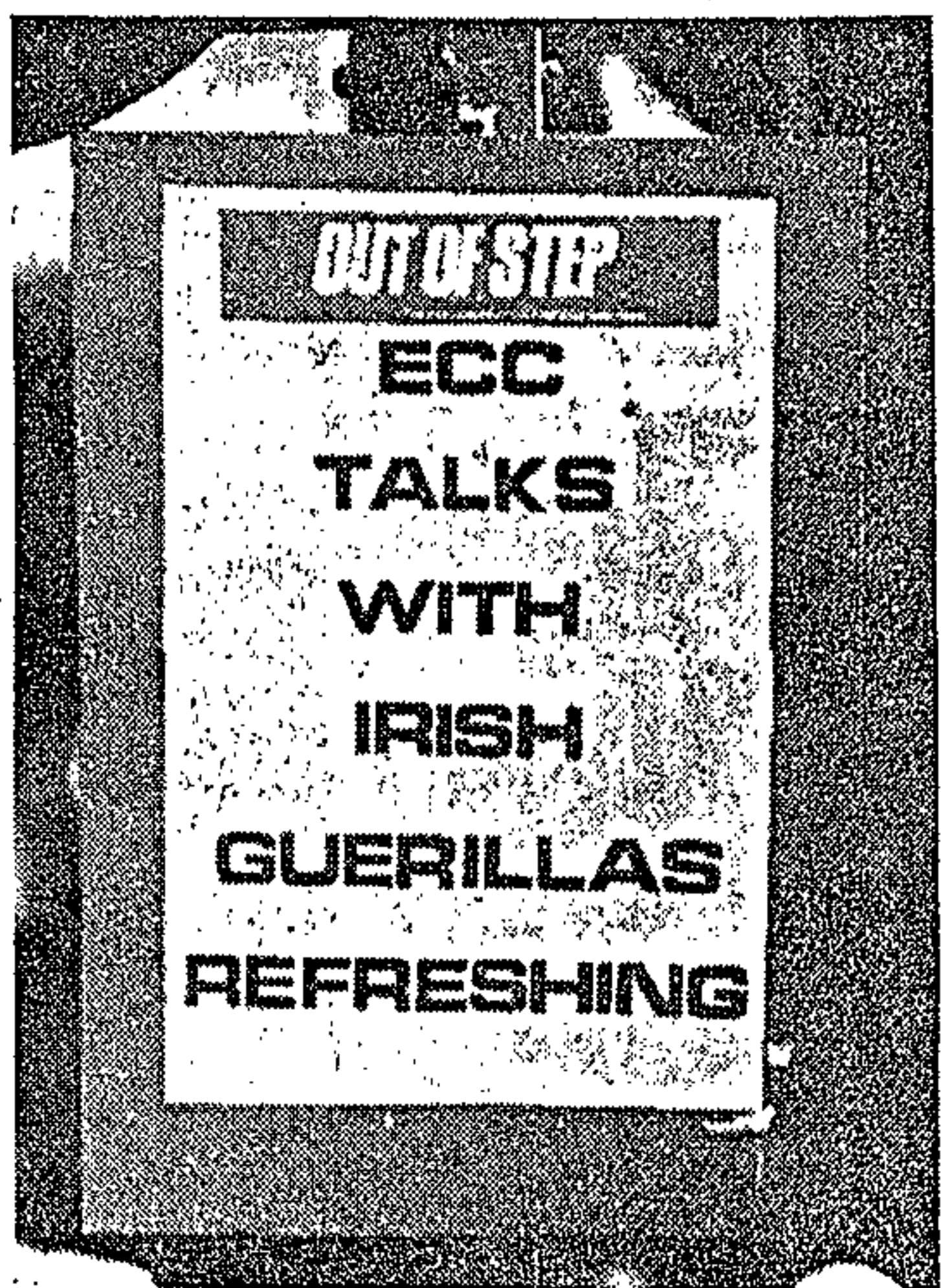
"I want to apologise to people who regarded me as a comrade. I will understand if they feel angry and disgusted."

The police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said it was not police policy "to comment on such allegations".

ARGUS

12/8/87

327



Picture: DANA le ROUX, The Argus

One of the posters put up in Cape Town today discrediting the End Conscription Campaign.

Posters in City 'smear' the ECC

Staff Reporter

DOZENS of posters discrediting the End Conscription Campaign-organisation have been put up in the centre of Cape Town and in some suburbs.

Headed "Out of step" in red, they were tied to traffic light poles along main roads and at busy intersections.

One poster claimed an ECC executive committee member had been exposed as

(Turn to Page 3, col 6)

City posters 'smear' ECC

(Continued from page 1)

a police informer. Another suggested the ECC held talks with the Irish Republican Army.

This said: "ECC talks with Irish Guerillas Refreshing".

ECC press officer Miss Tracy Clayton said the posters were part of an orchestrated attempt countrywide to discredit the ECC. The organisation viewed it in a very serious light.

"PUT UP BEFORE"

She said "smear" posters had been put up before.

"The ECC has two questions about the smear attacks: Who are the people printing them and putting them up and why have the police made no headway in finding them?"

"In spite of several complaints laid with the police, as well as evidence about the perpetrators, the attacks continue.

"But they do not deter the ECC from continuing its campaign to broaden the rights of conscripts."

Early today the posters were being removed.

Saunders to meet Vlok on UCT spy

AKG-G-1
13/8/87
27

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, are expected to meet next week to discuss the student spy incident, a spokesman for the Minister's office said.

He said Mr Vlok also intended raising "a few other matters" with Dr Saunders.

The Minister today declined to elaborate but the remark is seen to refer to recent events at UCT including clashes between left-wing and right-wing students.

Mr Jan van Gend, Progressive Federal Party MP for Groote Schuur, the constituency in which UCT falls, said today that he would again try to see Mr Vlok.

He accepted the need for state security and all police forces probably had informers.

NO JUSTIFICATION

He could not, however, see how the role the UCT spy was given — to infiltrate particular student organisations and to play a divisive role in university politics — could be justified.

Mr Vlok issued a statement after the self-confessed spy Mr Daniel Pretorius had disclosed that he was recruited by security policemen while still at Paarl Boys High School.

In his statement Mr Vlok confirmed that Mr Pretorius "is attached to the Police".

He said the police had a statutory obligation to preserve the security of the State and to monitor the actions of "revolutionary activists" on or off the campus.

● The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) today "totally rejected" allegations by Mr Vlok of "revolutionary activity" on university campuses.

In a statement Nusas said it and the South African National Students' Congress were "open, legal and democratic organisations".

"Never in any of the security police's attacks on our organisation have they been able to prove we are connected in any way with any banned or unlawful organisation."

CM 71415 13/8/87 (1327)
UCT police spy in hiding?

Education Reporter

SELF-CONFESSED police spy Mr. Daniel Pretorius is believed to have gone into hiding, and could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said he would seek a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on the issue.

The second-year social sciences student, who made his confession at a press conference on Tuesday, said he was approached by two security policemen when he was in matric at Paarl Boys High School. He was initially paid R400 a month, but said that he learnt this Monday he was to earn R730 a month, with perks of medical aid, travelling expenses and a clothing allowance.

He said he had no documentary proof that he was a police spy, as he had been paid in cash.

Mr Pretorius said that he had changed his position, and would like to place himself within the non-racial democratic movement.

Intuition
warned of
tragedy
court
hears

Supreme Court Reporter
A YOUNG woman giving evidence in the murder trial of two policemen told the Supreme Court yesterday she had "a strange feeling, almost as if something was going to happen" moments before she was shot.

Ms Mercea Coetzee, 26, of Bellville South, said she was at the corner of Industry Road and Armada Crescent at twilight on August 29, 1985 when "everything was quiet" after earlier unrest and police activity.

She wasn't there long when she "got a strange feeling" and "said to the girls: 'Let's go home because something's going to happen.'"

"I heard people laugh behind me. As I turned round to walk up Armada Crescent I heard the footfalls of others walking with me and then a loud shot.

"I saw Susan van Wyk fly into the air. It looked as if something lifted her into the air. At the same time my feet were lifted from the ground and I can't remember anything further," she said.

What happened, the State alleges, is that Warrant-Officer Paulus Kruger and Constable Ernest Villet fired their shotguns seven times, killing 21-year-old Ms Van Wyk and wounding Ms Coetzee and two others, one of whom lost her right arm as a result.

The two policemen have pleaded not guilty to murder and three charges of attempted murder after earlier noting a special plea to indemnity from prosecution in terms of the emergency regulations in force in 36 magisterial districts at the time.

Ms Coetzee said she regained consciousness in hospital where doctors told her attempts to remove shotgun pellets from her back, neck and lung would kill her.

Injuries to her tongue prevented her from speaking or eating solids for two months.

She still suffered pain in her shoulders and could not stand or sit for long periods, she said.

The two accused are at large on their own recognizances.

Mr Justice C T Howie presided with Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk as assessors. Deputy A-G Mr H G Klem SC appeared for the State with Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijts, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Co, appeared

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETAINEES

Teargas was sprayed at 178 Emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison who refused to return to their cells after an exercise period on December 27 last year, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said in parliament. "A single spray of teargas" was used as a "warning" to the detainees, he said.

DEATHS IN DETENTION

Nobandla Elada Bani, 58, became the fourth person to die in detention since the State of Emergency was declared. On July 29 she allegedly died of a heart attack while being held in North End Prison, Port Elizabeth.

Bani, who was detained on August 29 last year, had been a diabetic for 13 years. Her death was the 65th in detention since 1963. This does not include the deaths of political activists held in police custody and the deaths of former political prisoners and detainees shortly after being released from jail, as a result of injuries received while they were being held.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

More than 112 prisoners jailed for politically-related offences had been released early over the past three years, Coetsee said in parliament. Those freed early included prisoners jailed for sabotage, arson and "bombing", he said.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

Between February 1984 and June 1987, 1 248 people applied to the Board for Religious Objection to be classified as religious objectors, the board's chairman, Mr Justice JW Edeling, said recently.

By August last year 936 people had applied to the board and a further 123 had applied but had later withdrawn their applications. The following are the figures for those granted full objector status (category 3): 1984 — 155; 1985 — 266; 1986 — 342. By June this year 20 applications had been dismissed.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON KHAYELITSHA

The government would spend no money on housing in Khayelitsha township, Cape Town, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Piet Badenhorst, said in parliament. It was government policy that the private sector should get involved with providing housing for blacks, he said.

MIGRANTS

More than 350 000 migrant black workers were employed in South Africa in 1986, most of them from Lesotho and Mozambique. A further 707 807 workers from the "independent homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and 989 311 workers from the "non-independent homelands", worked in the rest of South Africa, according to figures released by the National Manpower Commission and the Central Statistical Services.

In all 139 161 workers from the "independent homelands" and 367 456 workers from the "non-independent homelands" commute daily to the rest of South Africa.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

CHRISTMAS TINTO, 63, former United Democratic Front Western Cape vice-president, was detained under the Emergency regulations on January 28 this year, redetained on June 11, and is still being held.

Tinto joined the African National Congress nearly 40 years ago and played a leading role in the campaigns of the Congress Movement in Cape Town in the Fifties and early Sixties. During this period he was arrested and imprisoned on several occasions.

During the Seventies he worked for the Dependents Conference which provides support for political prisoners. In the late Seventies Tinto played a leading role in the revival of community organisation in the Western Cape and was one of the leaders in the Western Cape Civic Association.

In 1983 he helped form the UDF and was elected Western Cape vice-president. When the Emergency was declared on June 12 last year he went into hiding but was detained at his home while visiting his wife, Cindy, who had given birth to a daughter 20 days earlier.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

75th Anniversary of the African National Congress: The People shall Govern — 1912 to 1987 — calendar (ANC, London); Isolate Apartheid (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Solidarity No 2 1987 (Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Czechoslovakia); Information Bulletin 8/1987 Vol 25 (Peace and Socialism International Publishers, Czechoslovakia); Azania Vrij: Jaargang 13 Nr 2 1987 (not stated); Workers Vanguard No 430 12 June 1987 (Spartacist Publishing Co, New York); Lancel Artist Models: Set No 1 — Photos (not stated); Sex and Dun No 1525 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Pty) Ltd, Jeppe, Johannesburg); Two video cassettes — They are Wet and Wild: Wet Video Presents their Hottest Adult Videos at Fantastic Savings, and Video-flash: Big Sale Issue (both produced by Movies Unlimited, Philadelphia).

Vlok: Why we spy at UCT

Cape Times 13/8/84 392



Mr. Daniel Pretorius

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, last night said that self-confessed police spy Mr Daniel Pretorius had been posted to UCT by the police to monitor the actions of "revolutionary activists".

Mr Vlok said the police would be failing in their duty if they excluded UCT from their intelligence monitoring activities as "several" UCT students or lecturers had in the past "acted as ANC or SACP agents".

The minister noted that he had asked the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Wit, "to investigate fully why Mr Pretorius has exposed his involvement with the South African Police". Mr Pretorius, a 19-year-old social sci-

By ANTHONY JOHNSON Political Correspondent

ences student at UCT, told a press conference on Tuesday that the SAP paid him a monthly salary and money for university fees to spy on the National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

Mr Vlok said yesterday that he would be "quite prepared" to discuss the matter with UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders, who described Mr Pretorius's activities as "intolerable".

Mr Vlok said in a statement last night that police monitoring of the situation at UCT was "further necessary because the SAP, as well as parents and the moderate majority of South Africans, are concerned about the situation at that particular university". The statement continued: "It would be

naive to believe that the SAP, like all police forces, does not make use of intelligence sources. In fact, police forces rely heavily on information of all kinds to assist them in the prevention and combating of crime, to curb violence and to obtain information on matters regarding the security of the state.

"While it is standard procedure not to divulge the identities of sources or to provide any comment on matters of this nature, I find it... necessary to reveal that Mr Daniel Pretorius is attached to the SAP.

"He was posted at UCT for specific reasons. The SAP have a statutory obligation to preserve the security of the state and to this end, like its counterparts all over the world, indulge in monitoring of the action of revolutionary ac-

tivists whether on or off campus."

In a related development, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said at a meeting in Cape Town yesterday that there was a "terrible onslaught" on the stability of universities.

He said the government had an obligation to ensure that university authorities met their obligations to ensure the stability of these institutions through, among other things, proper discipline.

The Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, Mr Moolman Mentz, said his party wished to state "categorically" that it "fully supported... the security forces using intelligence personnel to monitor student activities."

Mr Mentz asked: "How else can the safety of the state be monitored particularly on state-funded left-wing campuses like the University of Cape Town?"

PW gives impetus to talk with blacks

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

NATIONALIST politicians hope moves announced by President Botha can break the stalemate in launching negotiations with black leaders.

They believe several important statements by Mr Botha in Parliament yesterday were part of an effort to set the scene for such negotiations and to strengthen the hand of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, who has been involved in exploratory talks to test prospects for negotiation.

Mr Botha announced a Bill to provide for the introduction of a consultative national council. He said attempts would be made during the current session to complete the Bill to set up the council.

It was significant that Mr Botha adopted a more conciliatory attitude to the release of security, or political, prisoners. Almost all black leaders have called for the release of political prisoners as a prerequisite to talks with the Government.

In the case of political prisoners, he said their renuncia-

tion of violence would no longer be decisive in determining their release.

It now appears that prisoners who have been in jail for a long time could be released on the recommendation of bodies such as the release advisory council, which is under the chairmanship of a judge.

Although he said the Government would not sit at the negotiating table at the point of a gun with the handing-over of power to the revolutionaries as the main item on the agenda, Mr Botha also said:

"The longer clumsy politicians and other rash victims woo the ANC, the longer it will take to get the ANC (as an accountable and responsible party) so far as to join other South African interested parties around the negotiation table."

He did not seem to rule out completely the possibility of talks with the ANC or with a section of the movement.

The debate on Mr Botha's vote continues today. He is expected to make an announcement on South West Africa.

● See pages 4 and 8.

Envoys fear tough curbs on activities

Political Staff

ANC 43 14/8/87 (327) 327
DIPLOMATS today feared a Government crack-down on their funding of certain organisations, a restriction on movement of personnel and even expulsions following warnings by President Botha.

However, Government sources were ruling out expulsions, but said that restriction of movement and the control of funding were on the cards.

The Government was considering restricting certain diplomats to certain areas and even to metropolitan areas, the sources indicated.

The principle is not new; it is applied in the United States, Britain and Russia.

In his speech in Parliament yesterday President Botha said: "Just as the Government of the United State was taking steps to bring the staff of embassies who are acting off-limits in that country under control, or to restrict their movements, similar steps can be considered in South Africa with regard to certain members of staff of specific embassies."

There was general agreement in diplomatic circles today that the threat was aimed primarily at activities of American diplomats.

Some expressed surprise that the Government had not acted earlier, particularly against funding UDF-aligned organisations.

A spokesman for the United States Embassy said: "There is nothing definite. We are waiting for clarity."

A German Embassy spokesman said: "We are considering the President's speech and any action we will take in this regard."

The British Embassy declined to comment.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

The names of 1 318 detainees held under the Emergency regulations were tabled in parliament last week, bringing to over 16 000 the number of detainees names released since the Emergency was declared. These refer only to those people held under the Emergency regulations for 30 days or longer.

The government has refused to release the names of Emergency detainees held for less than 30 days or the full number of detainees held. The Detainees' Parents Support Committee estimates that 30 000 people have been detained under the Emergency regulations since June 12 last year.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MUNICIPAL POLICEMEN

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Piet Badenhorst, said 195 complaints, ranging from alleged murder to assault, about municipal policemen had been received in the Cape Province. Between November 28 1986 and June this year, 63 charges were laid with the South African Police against municipal policemen in Gampo township, East London, the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament. There had been one complaint of murder, four of attempted murder, 14 of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 42 of common assault, one of pointing a firearm and one of *crimen injuria*.

One policeman was awaiting trial on a charge of murder, three on charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and one on a charge of pointing a firearm. Investigations into 27 of the complaints had been completed. The alleged perpetrators in six cases had not been apprehended and in 25 cases prosecution was rejected, Vlok said.

BANNING OF MEETINGS

Police had called on people attending prohibited gatherings to disperse on 21 occasions from April 2 to May 20 this year, Vlok said in parliament.

BLACK EDUCATION

At the end of 1986 a total of 1 818 primary schools and 213 senior secondary were under the control of the Department of Education and Training.

The schools had 31 085 classrooms, 33 080 teachers and 805 030 pupils, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Gerrit Viljoen, said in parliament. There was a country-wide shortage of 5 400 classrooms for black (African) pupils. Viljoen also said that compulsory education for Africans had been introduced at 379 schools.

"HOMELANDS" HOUSING SHORTAGE

The estimated housing shortage in the "non-independent homelands" at the end of last year was 161 344: KwaZulu - 61 468, KaNgwane - 12 439, Lebowa - 11 073, Gazankulu - 4 255, KwaNdebele - 1 314, QwaQwa - 481 and self-governing areas under the South African Development Trust - 70 314.

Figures showing that 27 000 houses were standing empty in white areas, and an over-supply of 83 000 dwelling units for whites, had to be "seriously questioned", said the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works, Amie Venter. His department, he said, would soon be able to provide a valid figure, and that according to the latest figure 27 378 whites needed housing.

ARMY EVADERS

The South African Army Non-Effective Members Unit found about 12 000 service members evading military service each month, according to an army representative in Pretoria. He said about 80 per cent of these evaders were only "computer adjustments".

GROUP AREAS PERMITS

A total of 287 applications for exemption under the Group Areas Act were refused in the 18 months since January 1986, according to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis.

He said in parliament that 1 743 applications were received, 988 were granted and the rest were still being processed. Some of the exemptions apply only to the period from October 1 last year to May 31 this year.

Heunis said 581 applications for exemption from the law for residential premises had been approved in all provinces and 235 had been refused. A further 407 applications for exemption for business premises had been approved and 53 rejected. Altogether 1 081 applications for residential exemptions and 662 for business premises exemptions had been made.

He said 52 residential exemptions and 26 business exemptions had been granted in the Orange Free State, 232 residential and 105 business exemptions in the Cape, 213 residential and 82 business exemptions in the Transvaal and 84 residential and 194 business exemptions in Natal.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MURPHY MOROBE, 30, United Democratic Front acting National Publicity Secretary, was detained under the Emergency regulations on July 22 this year.

He first became politically active in the early Seventies as a high school student in Soweto. In 1975 he was briefly detained while protesting outside a courtroom. He served as vice-president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council in 1976 during the uprisings that year. He was detained again in 1977 and was held for nearly two years. In 1979 he was convicted for activities relating to the 1976 uprising.

On his release from Robben Island in 1982 he became an organiser for the General and Allied Workers' Union and also helped form the Soweto Youth Congress. At the beginning of 1984 he became Transvaal Organiser of the UDF's Million Signature Campaign. Later that year he represented the UDF during a tour of Europe and the United States. In March 1985 he was elected rural secretary of the UDF and in April that year became acting national publicity secretary following the detention of Patrick "Terror" Lekota.

On January 22 last year he was again detained after returning from a UDF tour of Europe, and was held in solitary confinement for two months. After his release he went into "hiding" and evaded the police until his detention last month. He has been detained five times and has now spent a total of over five years behind bars. He is married and has two children.

There were no new banned books this week.

Confessed UCT police spy 'threatened with arrest'

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

UCT police spy Mr Daniel Pretorius said yesterday that police had threatened to issue a warrant for his arrest if he did not speak to them.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet said the department would not comment on the allegations.

Mr Pretorius, 19, said police had phoned him yesterday, but he had not spoken to them.

He also claimed there were about three other police spies at UCT, as well as agents from the National Intelligence Service and military intelligence, who competed with one another for information. He said he did not know who they were.

He said he was told not to fear possible exposure, because the police would be informed of danger through other spies, and ensure his safety.

In the 18 months that he spied, he came to realize that "the Nationalist government and PW Botha had no way to deal with the crisis other than by further repression".

What prompted him to confess was his knowledge of a pamphlet smear campaign against Nusas at UCT.

He said that after expressing a wish to stop working for the security police last year, he often "simply did not tell them things I knew". On a few occa-

sions he did not tell them the whereabouts of other people in hiding.

Mr Pretorius described how he was detained under the emergency for five days in December last year, after being caught putting up posters.

Policemen had told him they would see to it that the charges were dropped, which they were after two court appearances. He felt confused and scared — and ashamed of his activities — and had not had time to think about his future.

He said he had "no wish to speak to the security police", which he formally joined this year, signing several forms, including blank pieces of paper. He was now taking legal advice on his predicament.

Our political correspondent reports that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, will probably only discuss the university spy issue with UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders "some time next week", a spokesman for the minister's office said yesterday.

Mr Vlok has stated that he would be "quite prepared" to discuss the matter, but his office has indicated that the minister's programme was full this week.

The minister told Parliament this week that he also had "a few other matters which I wish to raise with him" (Dr Saunders). Mr Vlok's office declined to explain the remark.

Committee to probe funding of bodies

PW acts against anti-Govt groups

Political Staff

Government's long-awaited reaction to the Dakar talks has come in the form of President Botha warning that a passport was a "privilege", not a "right" and that he was considering passport control and legislation to restrict overseas funds to extra-parliamentary bodies.

He also announced the appointment of a joint select parliamentary committee of inquiry into the activities and funding of extra-parliamentary groups.

In the debate on his Budget Vote in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Botha said the Dakar talks had not surprised the Government but his attitude had been "if the people do not want to hear, let them learn the lessons for themselves".

He had repeatedly warned those South Africans "lured by curiosity, feelings of guilt, ignorance or misguidance to the African National Congress abroad".

He had warned too that the "ANC/SACP (South African Communist Party) alliance exploits these talks" to further their "own revolutionary interests".

"The mere fact that the Government allowed Van Zyl Slabbert and Co to burn their fingers in Dakar must not be interpreted as though the Government will turn a blind eye to future talks with the ANC. Let Dakar be a lesson to all South Africans," he said.

Because "several forces" were persisting "with even greater intensity and with more sophistication" in trying to "wreck South Africa's future

PARLIAMENT '87



and influence political events in their own self-interest", the Government had no choice but to take certain steps, he said.

These included — stricter control of the issuing and renewal of passports for South Africans "who collaborate with enemies abroad", the consideration of amendments to legislation to restrict the flow of funds from abroad to be used for "undermining the State and promoting extra-parliamentary politics", a joint select parliamentary committee of inquiry into the activities and funding of extra-parliamentary groups and steps to control or restrict the movements of "certain members of staff of specific embassies" who were "acting off limits".

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert had said there was "nothing sinister or illegal" about funds received by his Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa and that he had laid all his cards on the table.

"This is, however, contradicted by information at the dispos-

al of the Government. Idasa owes it to the South African public to reveal all information, including the actual origins of its funds and the manner in which the funds are channelled to it."

Mr Botha said he had information that the white electorate was "disgusted" by the Dakar talks.

"I think that Dr Slabbert, as well as certain Western governments, owes all peace-loving South Africans an answer."

Stirring much mirth in National Party benches, Mr Botha accused "some clerics" among the "naive and credulous Dakar pilgrims" of lying.

He read a number of the departure forms filled out by the Dakar delegates on leaving South Africa.

Mr Botha said the delegates were a naive group who had been unable to cope with the Dakar talks with "revolutionary propagandists, cunning diplomats and several prominent SACP members".

"The ANC is laughing up their sleeves at the naivety of useful idiots who, as Lenin puts it, can be used to further the aims of the first phase of the revolution."

Mr Botha said the ANC's revolutionary policy and strategy "despite earlier safaris and the Dakar conference" was still being carried out to the letter.

While enemies of South Africa "and some friends too" regarded white South Africans as the problem in this country, whites and "in particular the Afrikaner" were a great part of the solution, he said.

"And if they don't recognise that, there will be no solution for South Africa."

CAP & Times
14/8/87

CAP & Times 14/8/87

'Unknown persons assaulted De'Ath'

Court Reporter

AN inquest magistrate yesterday found that ITN newsman, Mr George De'Ath, died after he was extensively assaulted by persons unknown to the State when he was attacked during fighting at the KTC squatter camp in June last year.

Mr W J P Marais found that an offence had been committed by unknown persons.

Mr De'Ath, 34, died of head injuries.

In an affidavit, Mr De'Ath's soundman, Mr Andile Fosi, who was also injured in the attack, suggested that a tape taken by the police after the assault had been partially obliterated.

The entire tape consisted of a freeze frame — an effect which could only have been obtained by an editing machine, according to Mr Fosi.

"If anything calls for an inquiry, this calls for an inquiry," Mr J Gauntlett, for the family of the deceased, said.

Clark: Marxist warning to ANC

LUSAKA. — The Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr Joe Clark, yesterday described his talks with Zambia and the African National Congress as "useful and constructive", but said he differed with the ANC over the need for violence to achieve political change in South Africa.

He also warned the ANC that the West was worried about communist influence in its organization.

Mr Clark said: "The government of Canada understands the frustrations leading to violence in South Africa, but it cannot condone violence. Violence begets violence."

He said he had warned the ANC about growing concern about Marxist influence in its ranks.

However, Mr Clark said he believed the ANC did not seek violence in its struggle for racial equality in South Africa.

Mr Clark is due for talks in SA today.

□ Meanwhile a party of 11 Canadians, including four Indian chiefs, arrived in South Africa yesterday for a 10-day visit. They are guests of the South African Tourism Board and will give a press conference in Pretoria this afternoon. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Rhodes says yes to Nusas

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Students at Rhodes University have voted in favour of their Students' Representative Council affiliating to the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

The pro-affiliation committee won the referendum by a narrow margin of 57 votes.

Rhodes was last affiliated to Nusas prior to 1983 when a similar referendum was held.

Commenting on the outcome, the leader of the pro-affiliation committee, Mr Ray Hartley, said: "Students want to see their campus being part of the national political arena, and they want to be represented by a strong anti-apartheid body."

St.
Su
CA
Co
Co
Na
Pr
Tri
Ba
Hu
To
Ho
Wi

State of emergency to stay

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

377

THE state of emergency would not be lifted while revolutionaries continued making trouble, the state president, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on his vote in the House of Assembly, he rejected a call by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, for the

state of emergency to be lifted in certain areas.

Previously the state of emergency had been imposed in certain parts of the country.

"But what did the enemies and radicals do? They went to those areas where there was peace and started stirring up revolutionary activities there."

By imposing the state of emergency throughout the country, the government had restored order to most black areas of South Africa for which black people had come to him to thank him.

Earlier, Mr Eglin asked President Botha to consider the lifting of the emergency in certain parts of the country.

The emergency impinged on the freedom of the press, restricted legitimate political mobilization and concealed the real issues facing the nation.

"Are there no areas of the country where the situation has been normalized?"

"Is the government intent on lifting the state of emergency as soon as possible, or are we going to drift on in this twilight democracy in the state of emergency and see the emergency regulations become a permanent feature of government in our country?" Mr Eglin asked.

Case Times 14/8/87

327

Niemoller named in kidnap case

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Cape businessman Mr Johan Niemoller, who is alleged to be the mystery "fifth man" linked to the ANC kidnap plot case here, was formally named in court for the first time yesterday.

At Lambeth high security court, Mr Ben Conlon, counsel for three of four men accused of plotting to kidnap the ANC's London-based leadership and fly them back to South Africa, asked a remand hearing if Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) had obtained a statement from Mr Niemoller.

Mr Conlon pressed for an indication of when the police would have a statement from Mr Niemoller, who has extensive farming and military clothing business interests in Upington.

The counsel for the prosecution, Mr Michael Bibby, said the police position would be given as soon as possible. Police forensic scientists, he said, are still examining firearms, ammunition and a mass of some 2 000 documents and other material seized from

the homes of the accused.

Mr Conlon appeared for Briton Mr John Richard Wheatley, 28, a computer operator of Guildford, Surrey, and two men who have named themselves as father and son, Mr Frank Lynge Larsen, 53, a psychologist, and Mr John Terence Larsen, 28, a computer technician, both of Aldershot, Hampshire.

The magistrate ordered their continued remand in custody until they next appear on August 27.

Conspiracy

An earlier remand was told the three accused were in possession of false passports and security warrant cards. The police were uncertain about the identity of the men named as Larsen but believed they came from Zimbabwe.

The three men and a fourth accused, Welsh-born Mr Evan Dennis Evans, 49, a former senior officer with the Rhodesian and South African armed forces, have been held in maximum security police cells since their arrest under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Mr Evans has twice made failed applications for bail.

The four are accused of conspiring with others between October 1986 and July 10 this year to kidnap ANC members, including the movement's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, its white commander of the military wing, Mr Joe Slovo, and executive member Mr Thabo Mbeki, who led the ANC delegation that met white South Africans in Dakar last month.

Mr Evans, who says he returned to Wales in 1985 because he did not want his son conscripted into the SADF, has denied the charge and disassociated himself from the other accused. His counsel told the court he was approached to join the alleged kidnap plot by the "fifth" man, but told him to "get lost".

In a series of statements to the ATS, Mr Evans, who is co-operating with police, has named Mr Niemoller as the alleged "fifth man" and also given details of an alleged associated bid to stage a coup in the Seychelles.

The four accused were arrested in separate police operations last month.

Govan Mbeki to be released?

Political Staff

JAILED Rivonia trialist Mr Govan Mbeki, now 76, is likely to be released in the near future, and the scene now seems set for ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela to be released without first renouncing violence.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget yesterday, state president, Mr P W Botha, said that since May 1982 a total of 153 security prisoners had been released.

He said all the factors normally taken into consideration for the release of prisoners, together with their willingness to renounce violence, had been taken into account.

Some security prisoners who had been released did renounce violence, he said, while others sentenced to shorter fixed periods in jail had been "evaluated on their prognoses".

He said what was important was that in some cases in which violence had been renounced, the people had again become involved in revolutionary activities directly related to violence.

Government policy on the release of prisoners was based on "scientific grounds" and the Release Advisory Council had just issued advice on the release of prisoners.

The Council, he added, emphasised that ordinary criminals and security prisoners should be treated

To page 2

From page 1

ANC man
according to the same policy.

"This means that the renunciation of violence, like any other single positive factor could contribute towards a good prognosis but it was not decisive in its own right.

"What still has to be taken into account is among other things the intentions of the punisher, the interests of the community and the state, the nature of the crime and its motive, the duration of the sentence, previous criminal record, the prisoner's reaction to the sentence imposed and the general composition of the personality and approach of the person himself."

Mr Botha said in each case the State would be guided by its advisory bodies and consider-

ation of what was in the best interests of South Africa, its institutions and people.

He said that Mr Govan Mbeki was one person who had been in prison for more than 20 years and was now 76.

"I have already requested the Minister of Justice to give attention to his case."

Yesterday's announcement has extricated the government from the corner into which it had painted itself by stating that political prisoners would only be released if they renounced violence.

With this consideration now only one of the factors to be taken into account, the way is clear for the possible release of Mr Mandela and other long-term political prisoners.

Age, it would seem, will also be an important

consideration.

Mr Mbeki's attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, last night said she had received no information about the possible release of her client.

Mrs Jana said she would be visiting Mr Mbeki next week. She said he was in reasonable health for a 76-year-old. The former national chairman of the ANC has been in jail for more than 20 years.

S...

Release of ANC national chairman under review

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

GOVAN MBEKI, 76, now serving a life sentence at Pollsmoor for sabotage, and whose possible release from prison was mooted by President Botha yesterday, was national chairman of the ANC and secretary of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, when he was imprisoned in 1963.

He was among those arrested with Nelson Mandela during the police swoop on Umkhonto we Sizwe's headquarters on Liliesleaf Farm, Rivonia.

Before that in 1961, he had joined the Communist Party of South Africa, according to Sheila Gastrow's *Who's Who in South African politics*.

In December of that year

he was arrested and charged under the Explosives Act, spending several months in solitary confinement before being brought to trial.

He was subsequently acquitted on a technicality. In 1963, ignoring a house arrest order, he went underground and joined Umkhonto we Sizwe, according to Mrs Gastrow.

During the Sharpeville emergency in 1960, Mbeki spent five months in detention.

On his release he took a leading role in the Orlando Conference which led up to

the All-in Africa Conference at Pietermaritzburg and the call for a national convention.

His son Thabo, is publicity secretary of the ANC and serves on the executive of the external mission of the ANC in Lusaka. He was one of the ANC leaders who attended the Dakar conference with South Africans lead by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's Institute for a Democratic South Africa.

Mbeki was born in 1910 in the Nqamakwe district of the Transkei, the son of a chief who was deposed by the Government.

He obtained a BA degree in 1937 from Fort Hare and a diploma in education.

Dismissed

He joined the ANC in 1935. After leaving university Mbeki taught at various schools and was dismissed from Adams College for political activity.

He then ran a co-op in Idutywa and was editor of the Territorial magazine from 1938-1944.

In 1943 he was elected to a four-year term in the Transkei Bunga as representative for Idutywa.

In the early 1950s he returned to teaching but was once again dismissed for political activity.

In 1955 he moved to Port Elizabeth as local editor of New Age, a left-wing newspaper.

Deeply involved

Mbeki became deeply involved in Eastern Cape ANC activities, building its support in the area so much that it became the hub of congress support in South Africa.

Port Elizabeth became one

of the few areas in the country where the M Plan — a system of cell organisation devised by Nelson Mandela — was effectively implemented.

He helped planned the Congress of the People in 1955 and became leader of the ANC in the Eastern Cape.

He was elected National Chairman of the ANC in 1956.

DAVID BRAUN of the Political Staff reports that President Botha decreed that renunciation of violence would no longer be decisive in its own right in determining the release of security prisoners.

Dramatic

In this dramatic break from previous policy, Mr Botha has already instructed the Minister of Justice to give attention to the case of Mbeki.

All other cases are to be given periodic consideration on the basis of scientific advice from statutory bodies and after consideration of what would be in the best interests of South Africa.

Mr Botha said Government initiatives in the constitutional field, and what had already been achieved as a result of them, had resulted in elements that propagated violence becoming increasingly irrelevant.

Since May 1982, 153 security prisoners had been released after all factors generally applicable in considering releasing prisoners had been taken into account.

The offer was made repeatedly and could have lead to the release of the ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Some of these prisoners had renounced violence, while others sentenced to shorter fixed terms were evaluated on their prognoses.

Mr Botha said: "What has become important in such cases where violence has in fact been denounced is that some people have, according to available information, again become involved in revolutionary activities directly related to violence."

"In a specific case, an individual maintained a neutral stance in terms of the expectations for a few years and even acted in accordance with his declared intentions. Later he became involved in radical circles once again."

Mr Botha said it had therefore become necessary for him to re-determine Government policy on the matter on the basis of the experience so far.

The Release Advisory Council had just issued an advice on the release of prisoners which coincided largely with the policy followed over the years. However, it emphasised that policy concerning ordinary criminals and security prisoners should be the same.

"This means that the renunciation of violence, like any other single positive factor, could contribute towards a good prognosis, but is not decisive in its own right."

Guided

"What still has to be taken into account is, among other things, the intentions of the punisher, the interests of the community and the State, the nature of the crime and its motive, the duration of the sentence, previous criminal record, the prisoner's reaction to the sentence imposed and the general composition of the personality and approach of the person himself."

"This means, furthermore, the State will have to be guided in every case."

Emergency will stay

THE state of emergency would remain as long as revolutionaries continued to try to create trouble, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to debate on his Budget Vote, he said there was no point in lifting the state of emergency in one area and then reimposing it in another.

The emergency had in fact been only partially applied in the past.

But then the revolutionaries had gone to areas where peace still prevailed and stirred up feelings there.

The emergency had therefore been applied throughout the country.

Black people had gone back to their work and schools and they had been able to live in their houses again.

Mr Botha said he had received delegations of black people in his office who told him "if you don't help us we won't be allowed to sleep in our houses."

One woman said she had not been allowed to get dressed for 14 days.

327
Sawyer
14/8/8

UCT spy 'urged stonings'

Cape Times 15/8/87

327

By CLARE HARPER
and COLIN HOWELL

A UCT student said in a sworn affidavit yesterday that police spy Mr Daniel Pretorius had urged students to throw stones at a police van during protests on campus in April.

The student, who refused to be identified, said stones were thrown at the van but missed. Two policemen jumped out of the bushes with shotguns and fired at a group of students.

Mr Pretorius could not be reached for comment yesterday.

However, when asked earlier this week if he had encouraged students to engage in "confrontationalist activities", he replied "no". He said he had made "militant statements" at meetings.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday said he was "not prepared to consider commenting on the allegations".

The vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said after seeing the student's affidavit: "I am deeply shocked by the allegation that a policeman masquerading as a student deliberately incited students to throw stones at a police van."

"This was a provocative act. Such an act on the part of a policeman would be reprehensible," he said.

"We have long suspected the presence of agents provocateurs on the campus and the allegations do not surprise us. Unfortunately Minister Vlok has not yet found the time to discuss the presence of the police spy on the campus with me."

Dr Saunders said he understood from the newspapers that Mr Vlok planned to see him next week.

"Naturally when I see him, I will take up this further development with him," he said.

In his affidavit the student said he was standing at the university Sports Centre on Tuesday, April 28, with a group of about 50 students.

'Students hurt'

"One student, who I subsequently found out was Danie Pretorius, a member of Nusas, was standing to the right of the group," he said.

"He called us over and told us that we should throw stones at a police van, which was standing alone on the right side of the Sports Centre."

The student said there were no policemen in the van and that the stones thrown missed the vehicle.

Several students, he claimed, were hurt during the incident.

Mr Pretorius this week confessed to spying on Nusas students. He said he was recruited by the police as a matric pupil at Paarl Boys High School.

He said the security police had offered to raise his salary to R730 a month with additional perks of a travelling and clothes allowance and medical aid.

He said he had "spilled the beans" because of his disgust with security police plans to distribute pamphlets smearing Nusas.

He publicly apologized to the university for his activities and said he wanted "nothing more to do with them (security police)".

'Threat of arrest'

He claimed police had threatened him with arrest if he did not report to them, and would remain in hiding for a while.

The principal of Paarl Boys High School since 1975, Mr Tom Engela, said yesterday he remembered Mr Pretorius, who matriculated in 1985, as "a gifted pupil, linguistically".

Mr Pretorius claimed he was approached by two members of the security police during his matriculation year, one of whom was an old boy of the school.

Mr Engela said yesterday: "The police never approached me or any of my schoolmasters about this matter. I had no idea about this whatsoever until I read about it in the papers."

"There's absolutely nothing political at this school — in my office, the staffroom or the classrooms," he said.

"We're just a plain, ordinary school interested in getting boys from Std 6 to 10 and making good, solid citizens of them all round."



FOCUS ON SPY ... Police spy Mr Daniel Pretorius (in the circle) seen here with other students demonstrating against Irish academic Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien.

18 arrested, several injured on April 28

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN students were arrested and several injured at the University of Cape Town during incidents on the campus on April 28 this year, according to the Cape Times newspaper files.

Police blocked off Rhodes Drive and diverted traffic after more than a thousand students sitting along the edge of De Waal Drive held a protest against the shooting of SA Railway and Harbour Workers' Union members and the SADF killings in Zambia.

Students were also protesting against the arrests and shootings at UCT on the previous day.

According to a police report published on April 29: "Police used sjamboks to disperse the crowd. Eighteen people, all students and above 18 years of age, were arrested."

UCT's director of student health reported on April 29 that between 26 and 30 UCT students were treated by the campus medical staff for sjambok and shotgun injuries during the violence on campus during the week of April 24 to 28.

PW urged to meet Mandela, then free him

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA should meet Mr Nelson Mandela — and release him, Mrs Helen Suzman told the president in Parliament yesterday.

Mrs Suzman, who has visited Mr Mandela in jail a number of times, said Mr Botha would be "astonished" at the ANC leader's moderate approach after spending 25 years behind bars.

Speaking during the State President's vote of the budget, she said Mr Botha

would be struck by Mr Mandela's lack of bitterness and desire to negotiate.

Mrs Suzman welcomed the government's change in policy regarding the release of political prisoners in terms of which the rejection of violence is no longer the overriding factor affecting the prospects for release.

Rivonia trialist Mr Thabo Mbeki appeared to be the first person to benefit from the new policy.

"It will be the greatest thing for South Africa if Mandela is the next person," she

said.

Speaking later, Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg Independent) said the revised conditions for the release of political prisoners should be used to draw leaders into the political process and not to destroy their political influence.

Replying to the debate, Mr Botha did not refer to Mr Mandela, but said Mrs Suzman should "stop moving on the brink of constitutional government and interceding for those for whom she knows she should not intercede".

'Eliminate the guilty ones,' policeman told

By PETER DENNEHY

A POLICEMAN charged with murder was ordered to "eliminate the guilty ones" at riots, defence counsel told the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr A Veldhuizen was questioning police reservist Warrant Officer O R Parrott in the trial of W O Paulus Kruger, 36, and Constable Ernest Villet, 27, both charged with the murder of 21-year-old Ms Susan van Wyk in Bellville South on August 29, 1985.

The state alleges they were ordered to hide and wait for any "agitators" who returned to the corner of Armada Crescent and Industry Road, where police had earlier found burning objects in the road.

Mr Veldhuizen, for W O Kruger, told the court about the alleged order to "eliminate" people after he had called W O Parrott.

W O Parrott, who had been on the Casspir from which the three men alighted and waited, said in evidence that his impression of the order was that it was to "take some men and capture some people".

"I heard Captain (Ockert) van Schalkwyk say (to W O Kruger): 'Take some men and try to capture some people' ... I can't remember the exact words," he said.

Captain Van Schalkwyk might have dismounted from the Casspir and spoken to the men, he said.

Captain Van Schalkwyk and Colonel M G Mans had been in command of the Casspir, he said. There had been "a lot of action" that day, and the captain had issued several warnings to disperse.

W O Parrott could not recall if any warning had been issued that firearms would be used.

Mr Dirk Uijts, counsel for Constable Villet, asked W O Parrott how many times he had been on patrol when people had been shot. W O Parrott replied there had been about five such cases.

Asked by Mr Justice C T Howie whether he had heard the word "eliminate" on another occasion, W O Parrott replied that in a briefing he and others had been told to eliminate anyone who approached with a petrol bomb.

"It (the word 'eliminate') was not used that night. It's a hard word to use for a person burning tyres or setting up barricades," W O Parrott said.

The assessors were Messrs A J and J P van Niekerk. Deputy Attorney-General Mr H G Klem SC, with Mr W G Downer, appeared for the state. Mr Dirk Uijts, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Co, appeared for Const Villet. Mr A Veldhuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for W O Kruger.

Worth



CAPT Tuis 15/8/87 2644 327

SA 'won't tolerate export of revolt'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday warned Mozambique that South Africa would not tolerate the "export of revolution" to the Republic and vowed to destroy the ANC "wherever they may be."

Mr Botha told the House of Assembly: "South Africa reserves the right to destroy revolutionary violence against it with everything at its disposal ...

"Our rules of the game are that we do not tolerate the export of revolution — this Mozambique, the SA Communist Party and the ANC have to understand.

"Terrorists have to be stopped wherever they may be."

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said South Africa accepted the sovereignty of "the Marxist state of Mozambique" but this did not give it the right to allow terrorists to launch attacks against South Africa from its territory.

It was clear that the Frelimo government support had enabled the ANC to "conduct and expand its activities" and continued to do so. "This has to be stopped."

Counter-action by South Africa

did not imply "irresponsible escalation or instigation of conflict".

The government at times knew "a long time in advance" that guerillas were being sent into the Republic "and you will be surprised how many are stopped before they get here".

Mr Botha said South Africa was exporting only good-neighbourliness while terrorism was being exported to the Republic.

"South Africa is accused of destabilizing the region but the truth is that the whole of Southern Africa is being destabilized from outside at South Africa's expense."

On the Southern Angolan conflict, he said South Africa was still prepared to take part in talks with Angola but that this would not be possible "as long as the superpowers keep Angola as their playground".

He said the withdrawal of the massive and growing presence of Cuba in Angola would mean the situation in the whole of Southern Africa would be "totally changed overnight".

Mr Botha said South Africa was sceptical about a "new initiative" by Angola to negotiate a settlement in the region.

However, the Republic was

still prepared to participate in an all-parties conference — including South Africa, the MPLA government, Unita and all the parties of Namibia — that could lead to peace and Namibian independence.

South Africa would stick to its international obligation to abide by UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence, but he emphasized that South Africa would not allow "a Marxist/communist government to come to power in Windhoek through revolutionary methods".

It was not possible at this stage to hold a national election in Namibia as this would compromise the Republic's international obligations in terms of Resolution 435.

However, to give "new impetus to political development" in Namibia, he had requested the transitional government to consider holding an election for the re-composition of second-tier authorities.

Mr Botha said these elections "need not necessarily be held on an ethnic basis" but he stressed that Namibia was "a land essentially consisting of different minorities" and any future solution "must recognize this fact".

Come home, pleads spy's father

*Cape Times
17/8/87*

By CHRIS STEYN

THE anxious father of UCT police spy Mr Daniel Pretorius yesterday appealed to him to "come home", saying he did not believe his son had "turned".

In an interview with the Cape Times, Mr M K Pretorius said: "I appeal to him to come home to us to discuss the matter."

Asked whether he was still prepared to support his son, who said last week that he saw the United Democratic Front (UDF) as being at the forefront of the "non-racial, national democratic struggle", Mr Pretorius said: "I assure him of our support."

Speaking from his Observatory home, Mr Pretorius who is the headmaster of Bosmansdam Primary School in Bothasig, said he did not believe that his son had really renounced his beliefs.

"Every time that we have been in contact, I could sense that something was not right. They are putting immense pressure on my child," he said.

Public inquiry

Law and Order press spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet has declined to disclose what steps will be taken against Constable Pretorius following his defection.

Meanwhile, Mr Robin Carlisle, PFP member of the President's Council, last night said he would call for a public inquiry into the terms of employment and activities of Mr Pretorius.

Mr Carlisle, who lost the Wynberg constituency to the National Party, said that while the security campaign waged by the NP in the election caused a major swing across the country, "the incidents on UCT campus were decisive in costing the PFP the Wynberg constituency".

It appeared that Mr Pretorius was involved in "acts of provocation" at the time, he said, and this "sheds a new light on the timing and nature of the incidents".

CAT Tmts 17/8/87 (327)
Press barred from ANC funeral

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police barred 11 journalists from covering the funeral of the former African National Congress secretary-general, Mr Mabalalala Yengwa, in Maphumulo near Stanger on Saturday.

The extraordinary symbolic funeral saw leaders of the rival United Democratic Front and Inkatha sharing the same platform.

The funeral was addressed by the UDF president, Mr Archie Gumede, Mr J N Singh, of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr Simon Mthimkhulu, a senior Inkatha member and deputy speaker in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Mr Yengwa died in London three weeks ago.

ARGUS 7/8/82

(115) (301A) (227)

I'll swear I didn't know — Dakar dominee

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rev Theuns Eloff is prepared to make a sworn affidavit that he did not know of the alteration to his passport before he left South Africa for the Dakar talks.

The vilified NG dominee, who fears that an accusation against him by President Botha may cost him his job, yesterday said he did not make the alteration and that it was not done in his presence or with his knowledge.

Mr Eloff is also prepared to call in handwriting analysts to prove the change was not made by him.

In Parliament last week President Botha read out the contents of airport departure forms filled in by some of the South African delegates who met the African National Congress in Dakar last month.

CROSSED OUT

Mr Eloff, he said, declared that he was going on holiday in Britain. A copy of the departure form obtained by Mr Eloff shows that he originally wrote "sake" (business) but that this was crossed out and that "Holiday UK" was added in English.

Mr Eloff said his job was in jeopardy because Gereformeerde Kerk law provided for the permanent suspension of a minister who publicly brought the church in disrepute.

"Violating the truth" is an example of such action.

PW vows to deal with 'lying' press.

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A FIERY President P W Botha yesterday accused sections of the daily press of spreading "blatant distortion" and "deliberate miserable lies" and vowed to "deal with" alternative media and news agencies.

Rather than assisting the government in combating the "revolutionary onslaught", some sections of the newspaper industry "have continued as if they were out to urge the spirit of revolution along".

Replying to the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said that it was as if "a devil of political devastation had taken hold of sections of our journalism" and the actions of certain sections of the newspaper industry had brought a large part of the South African press "into disrepute".

Mr Botha said such practices did not necessarily involve "outright" lies.

'Subtle propaganda'

"It is often rather a case of blatant distortion and stage setting. It finds expression in misrepresentation, the creation of negative perceptions."

Speaking after Mr Botha, the PFP nominated MP, Mr Nic Olivier, said: "You cannot have democracy or freedom without the freedom of the press — that is the price of freedom."

Motivating his criticisms, Mr Botha said that most of the "so-called alternative media" unashamedly support the leftist radical groups and view in the country.

He added: "They also use all four of the above techniques in practising subtle propaganda to further a revolutionary climate under the pretext of journalism."

A related phenomenon was the "sudden increase in so-called alternative news agencies" that supplied "what they called news reports to the existing and alternative newspapers, but which in fact amount to nothing but propaganda".

From page 1

Mr Botha then warned: "The entire matter concerning alternative media and alternative news agencies will have to be investigated and dealt with."

Turning to a series of leader articles on Renamo and the recent Dakar mission in an unnamed daily newspaper, Mr Botha said editorials were on occasion used "in an attempt to subtly violate the truth, and to attempt to propagate a leftist and radical message on an almost continuous basis".

Quoting from the editorials to Parliament, Mr Botha lashed out at what he termed "smears" and "deliberate miserable lies".

Other examples of "disreputable" journalism Mr Botha cited included:

- "The conspicuous omitting of positive events, or negative reporting on positive events, such as, for example, bringing into disrepute black leaders and organizations who do not follow and expound ANC views;

- "The repeated use

of old examples and archive material of the most negative examples on record. This is particularly popular on certain foreign television services;

- "The careful selection of news events, statements and photo material which benefit leftist and radical organizations and tends to put them in a positive light, and

- "The selective application of facts that are not incorrect in themselves, but which create an incomplete and distorted image as a result of their selectivity." Mr Botha added that "blatant lies are being advocated from time to time."

He said the remark attributed to him in a publication of the education committee of the Black Sash — "Our education system must train people for war" — was a "deliberate lie".

Mr Botha said there were still "respectable" and "responsible" newspapers in South Africa, "but even they feel the pressure in an environment that is being created by a reckless section of the media".

South Africa would not be able to handle its problems amid such "forces of destruction" and "negativism", he said.

Mr Botha said he had met representatives of the newspaper industry on various occasions to discuss measures to combat the "revolutionary onslaught".

But, he added, the press groups had "refused to voluntarily co-operate with government to avert the threat against the entire community".

To page 2

SPECIAL REPORT

b/c mncs 18/8/81 327



Daniel Pretorius at the Press conference this week.

DANIE Pretorius was writing his final examinations with fellow matrics at Paarl Boys' High School in 1985 when two security policemen approached him.

They knew he was going to the University of Cape Town the next year to study social sciences and wanted him to work for them.

The dark-haired, bespectacled son of a northern areas primary school headmaster was obviously intelligent — which might be what alerted the security men to his potential uses.

At the youthful age of only 17, Danie was politically naive and immature and almost entirely cocooned from the activities of extra-Parliamentary organisations.

He accepted the bait, without knowing exactly what he was letting himself in for.

To his schoolboy mind, the package seemed highly attractive: Monthly payment of R400 (later increased to R660 and R730), the possibility that he would not have to do military service and further perks like the payment of his academic fees and travel and clothing allowances.

Danie's parents knew of his recruitment from the start and were concerned for his safety. But they supported the police and felt he was "doing his bit for the country."

His brief...

His brief was to break into the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and, if possible, go all the way up the leadership ladder through the Students' Representative Council and, ultimately, to Nusas head office.

He was to move...

Portrait of a campus spy

by ROBERT HOUWING, Weekend Argus Reporter

den tape-recorders at meetings.

Nusas colleagues found him an undemonstrative person who showed little affection to the people he worked with — characteristics which made them slightly wary of his actions within the movement, according to Vivien McMenamin, Cape Town-based Nusas projects officer and one of four national executives.

From very early on, she said, he showed "great enthusiasm towards illegal organisations," which was somewhat dubious considering that most whites, influenced by propaganda, took a very dim view of outlawed organisations.

"He has always come across as very militant; always at the forefront of demonstrations and shouting slogans."

To Nusas, experience had shown that common characteristics of campus informers included coldness, lack of emotion and apparent indifference to the joy of successes and sadness of failures.

"When you can't work out people's motivation, it is inevitable that you are going to harbour some doubts. Sometimes we have found that people who cannot keep up with our commitment flush themselves out," McMenamin said.

Security bosses

Danie's security bosses protected him well. Once last year he was erecting posters in his role as an activist student, when unknowing policemen pounced on him, and he was detained from December 17 to 22 under the emergency regulations.

and gave angry stares. Danie could give them no guarantees on the authenticity of his "conscience" claims. "People will just have to watch me closely," he said.

NUSAS will try to look after him until the initial heat and furore wears off. They will also intensively discuss and even consider his request to stay on in the progressive movement — he claims that his gradual change of political spots prompted his confession.

He has promised full co-operation in revealing all to the organisations — not only on his activities but also the methods and motives of his "employers", which could, to some extent, offset the damaging effect of his spy work and appease those unwilling to forgive.

Certainly, his decision to spill the beans came at an opportune moment for Nusas, when they and universities themselves are under heavy flak from the Government.

The organisation claims that the Government is seeking all available methods to fuel conflict — raising emotions in the liberal community — as an attempt to justify tough curbs on political dissenters on campuses, including a possible ban on Nusas.

Overall plot

Nusas says that the most significant issue to emerge from Pretorius's revelations, by far, was an "overall plot to undermine progressive organisations."

Said Vivien McMenamin: "It is so dehumanising to establish that someone you treated warmly is not who you thought he was."

"People have been experiencing contradictory emotions since Danie's revelations — ranging between some sympathy and incredible anger."

After training in Moscow, he became a trusted member until his identity as a secret agent was deliberately revealed at the start of the much-publicised Suppression of Communism Trial against Fischer in 1964.

Ludi worked for the National Intelligence Service (NIS) until his resignation in 1981, when he started his own security business.

Another policeman to leak information on Nusas in the sixties, Michael Morris, had UCT as his base.

Now chief researcher at the Terrorism Research Centre and security adviser to, among others, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Morris admitted in the Supreme Court in 1972 that he infiltrated the campus to spy on students and their friends.

Morris confessed that, since 1968 — with the exception of a specific period of six months — his duties included investigating the activities of students and also non-students who moved in student circles to recruit members to "subversive groups and groups involved in illegal activities."

The policeman was exposed in the student newspaper *Varsity* in March, 1969, after he had discussions with SRC receptionist Ms Ivana Krupicka, a former girlfriend of the then Nusas president, Duncan Innes.

Far and away the most successful Nusas infiltrator, however, was Craig Williamson.

A former pupil of St John's College in Johannesburg, he joined the SAP as an ordinary uniformed policeman. By 1971 he was a sergeant.

Then the security police got hold of him and, to friends, he became a "dropout" for six months during the height of the hippy era.

Still very much employed by the security branch, he enrolled at Witwatersrand University where he

highly attractive. Monthly payment of R400 later increased to R660 and R730, the possibility that he would not have to do military service and further perks like the payment of his academic fees and travel and clothing allowances. Danie's parents knew of his recruitment from the start and were concerned for his safety. But they supported the police and felt he was "doing his bit for the country".

■ His brief...

His brief was to break into the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and, if possible, go all the way up the leadership ladder through the Students' Representative Council and, ultimately, to Nusas head office.

He was to move into an Observatory "commune" and to search the rooms of fellow-students in a quest for items ranging from banned publications to packages of dagga (he says he never found anyone in Nusas who smoked dagga).

Another task would be to report on divisions between Nusas and the black South African National Students Congress (Sancos) which could be used to weaken the two organisations.

The security police, it subsequently appeared to him, favoured confrontation because of the publicity and emotion it generated. Activists most vulnerable to detention were those who sought calm when conflict threatened.

They also regarded "moderate" university organisations as acting in their interests by making "provocative" invitations to controversial speakers that would inevitably lead to violence and then stir public opinion on "freedom of speech" violations.

RETORIUS participated fully in the activities of fellow-students, attending internal and mass meetings and distributing pamphlets and erecting posters.

His astute mind enabled him to report back to his masters without having to resort to hid-

den reference to the joy of successes and sadness of failures.

"When you can't work out people's motivation, it is inevitable that you are going to harbour some doubts. Sometimes we have found that people who cannot keep up with our commitment flush themselves out," McMenamin said.

■ Security bosses

Danie's security bosses protected him well. Once last year he was erecting posters in his role as an activist student, when unknowing policemen pounced on him, and he was detained from December 17 to 22 under the emergency regulations.

On the second day of his detention security policemen called to assure him that any possible charges would be dropped.

His superiors were pleased at his detention, as it strengthened his disguise.

But a turning point came.

■ Turning point

As his spying days wore on, so did his conscience mount, as he became gradually more aware of the "political realities" of the country.

On one occasion last year he even approached his bosses to ask to be relieved of his duties. They did not like what they heard and threatened him before upping his fees to safeguard his continued services.

The last straw for him came when he heard of a large pamphlet campaign being mounted for UCT. On the eve of the SRC elections, the pamphlets were designed to discredit the election process.

■ Deep thought

After deep thought and much wrangling with himself, he approached a UCT academic about his spying and was then referred to the organisations for his grand confession.

Which is why, this week, the quietly-spoken teenager was propelled into the political limelight — and a life which will probably never be the same again.

He smoked constantly but spoke fairly calmly at the two Press conferences as he sensationally revealed his true colours under the harsh glare of local and international cameras.

Confused, scared and unable to contemplate the future right now, he faces excruciating dual pressure from those he betrayed — the security police on one hand, and bitter ex-comrades in the student movement on the other.

His safety, even in his current hiding, cannot be guaranteed. Already, he says, the security police are keenly sniffing at his trail.

They have threatened him with arrest unless he emerges to talk to them. Even his Nationalist-supporting parents have had constant telephone calls from the branch.

Although some Nusas colleagues have suspected his motives for some time, several well-intentioned ones had warned to him. In the words of McMenamin, "there were a lot of red-eyed people in Nusas circles on Tuesday".

At the carefully-arranged first Press conference on that day, alarmed Sancio representatives, in particular, asked searching questions

dissenters on campuses, including a possible ban on Nusas.

■ Overall plot

Nusas says that the most significant issue to emerge from Pretorius's revelations, by far, was an "overall plot to undermine progressive organisations".

Said Vivien McMenamin: "It is so dehumanising to establish that someone you treated warmly is not who you thought he was.

"People have been experiencing contradictory emotions since Danie's revelations — ranging between some sympathy and incredible anger.

"Our common stance on uncovered spies is that they are requested to leave — it is obvious that a lot of mistrust would continue for some time if such people stayed on.

"Danie did have access to a staggering amount of Western Cape information, but we will consider his request to stay.

"Spies will always be among us — we have to accept that."

Some student leaders say Danie will probably never be able to set foot on Jameson Steps again.

AND THE OTHERS WHO CAME BEFORE HIM...

DANIEL Pretorius is the latest in a long line of Nusas spies to come in from the cold.

Although the student movement has tightened up and become far more sophisticated in spy-detection, it has been riddled with security policemen and student informers in the last few decades.

Observers say this is hardly surprising, considering the traditional animosity between the state and the 63-year-old organisation, the second oldest movement of its kind in the world.

This animosity is summed up in a statement by the late, former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, who said it was "a cancer that has to be rooted out."

On one embarrassing occasion for Nusas — in the student heyday of notorious "superspy" Craig Williamson — it was found that the executive of a Students' Representative Council at Wits University was actually dominated by clandestine agents of the state.

Some, like Williamson, have made the organisation red-faced by reaching senior leadership levels before being exposed or revealing themselves — either because they have genuinely changed political colours or because their superiors have considered it opportune to do so.

South Africa's first security police spy, Gerard Ludi — (Secret Agent 0018) — infiltrated Nusas and other progressive bodies at Wits, although he is best known for having joined the South African Communist Party to monitor the activities of Bram Fischer.

The policeman was exposed in the student newspaper *Varsity* in March, 1969, after he had discussions with SRC receptionist Ms Ivana Krupicka, a former girlfriend of the then Nusas president, Duncan Innes.

Far and away the most successful Nusas infiltrator, however, was Craig Williamson. A former pupil of St John's College in Johannesburg, he joined the SAP as an ordinary uniformed policeman. By 1971 he was a sergeant.

Then the security police got hold of him and, to friends, he became a "dropout" for six months during the height of the hippy era.

Still very much employed by the security branch, he enrolled at Wits University where he began to advocate some Marxist theories and was elected to the Wits SRC.

At the time, the SRC was crawling with security police and Bureau of State Security (BOSS) spies, pretending to be progressives and spying on each other.

He told students that his years in the police had "politicised" him and taught him the evils of apartheid.

Williamson was elected to the Nusas executive and became second-in-charge. He was even arrested under the old Riotous Assemblies Act.

In 1975, Williamson broke into "big-time" espionage, visiting exiles in London. Promoted to lieutenant by the security branch, he had his passport deliberately withdrawn on his return to strengthen his credibility.

He fled to Botswana in 1977 and later to Geneva, where he worked for the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF). He joined the African National Congress (ANC) and paid official visits to Moscow and Prague. Eventually he became deputy director of the IUEF.

His cover was finally blown in 1980 when Arthur McGivern, who worked for BOSS and had been a fellow campus spy on the Wits SRC, defected to Britain.

If McGivern spilled the beans, Williamson's life would be in danger. Concerned, Brigadier (now General) Johan Coetzee, then head of the security police, flew to Geneva.

Williamson's cover ruined, they flew home to South Africa. The "superspy" retired from the police last year and stood (unsuccessfully) for the National Party in Bryanston in the last election. He is now a member of the President's Council.



■ LUDI

■ WILLIAMSON

Claremont's Pick 'n Pay centre this

Death: Police blamed

PIETERSBURG. — Nine Lebowa riot squad policemen have been found responsible for the death of the United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal regional president, Mr Peter Nchabeleng.

The finding, which will be handed over to the Transvaal Attorney-General, who will instruct on a prosecution, was handed down yesterday at Seshego Magistrate's Court by Mr C Mkoenyane.

The nine policemen are Sergeant Mokheudi Marokane, who died in November last year after being "necklaced", and Constables Mashilo Maifo, Alfred Chiloane, Lesetja Ramaoka, Abraham Radale, Segotola Modiba, Malose Seemane, Abel Maboke and Molebogi Cheoeu.

Professor H D Loubser, a pathologist, testified at the inquest that Mr Nchabeleng died as a result of assault.

Mr Nchabeleng died on April 11 last year, 12 hours after being detained by Lebowa police at the Schoonoord police station in Sekhukhuneland.

Earlier during the hearing Mr Nchabeleng's brother, Chief Molohe Richard Nchabeleng, told the court that his brother died after being interrogated by police.

Chief Nchabeleng said his brother looked fit when he first saw him on the morning of his detention, between 7am and 8am.

"About two hours later I saw him again in the company of policemen. He did not look well, walking as if drunk." — Sapa

Red Indians to promote holidays

their statutory responsibility to maintain law and order.

- (3) (a) and (b) No, but as a result of reports in the media, the Police took note of the expected presence of leftist and rightist radicals, and consequently took the necessary preventative measures.

(i) to (iii) Fall away.

(4) Yes.

- (a) An officer of the South African Police directed a warning with a megaphone to the persons in English and Afrikaans in terms of section 72 (c) of the Internal Security Act.

- (b) The persons dispersed peacefully.

- (5) Yes, a request was directed to the persons.

- (a) Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and Dr Alex Boraine.

- (b) and (c) The request which was directed at the two persons, was intended to promote the statutory responsibility of the South African Police, namely to maintain law and order.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the answer of the hon the Minister, can he perhaps tell us at what stage this warning to disperse was given, and how long after the warning had been given the AWB members vacated the airport premises, where they were gathered in fairly considerable numbers?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I would suggest that the hon member formulates in a question the further particulars he requires and have it placed on the Question Paper. I will then go into the matter of the specific times etcetera which he requires, and give him my reply.

Remission/parole

*16. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether persons convicted of offences in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, are entitled to (a) remission and (b) parole; if not, why not; if so, how many persons (i) had applied for and (ii) had been refused (aa) remission and (bb) parole as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b), (i) (aa) and (bb) as well as (ii) (aa) and (bb): The Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), and the Regulations promulgated thereunder do not establish a right for any prisoner to be released prior to the expiration of his or her sentence.

The statistics as required cannot be kept due to the fact that one prisoner's possible conditional release, on parole or probation, can be considered and/or reconsidered and recommended by the Institutional Committee or the Release Board on more than one occasion.

For the hon member's information, however, it can again be mentioned that 153 security prisoners were released since May 1982 prior to the expiration of their sentences. The hon member is also referred to the hon the State President's speech in which he dealt comprehensively with related matters.

New Questions:

Alexandra: serviceman shot

*1. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 430 on 23 February 1987, the investigation into the shooting of a national serviceman in Alexandra Township on 1 January 1987 has been completed; if not, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so. (i) what were the findings and (ii) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

- (a) The suspect(s) in the case have not yet been identified or traced.

- (b) All possible endeavours have been made to trace the suspect(s), but no indication can be given of when the investigation will be finalized.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Guguletu: death of ANC terrorists

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 43 on 20 February 1987, the investigation into the deaths of suspected ANC terrorists in Guguletu on 3 March 1986 has been completed; if not, (a) what matters remain to be completed and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed; if so,

- (2) whether a copy of the post-mortem report on C Piet has been made available to his family since the date of the reply referred to above; if not, why not; if so on what date;

- (3) whether any further requests for copies of the post-mortem reports have been received; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response thereto;

- (4) whether the investigation into the escape of any person or persons during the confrontation with the Police on 3 March 1986 has been completed; if so, what were the findings;

- (5) whether any persons have been arrested as a result of this investigation; if so, what are their names?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No. I wish to point out to the hon member that if the family of a deceased wished to obtain a copy of such a report, they can apply for one to the clerk of the court where the inquest was held. The South African Police has no jurisdiction to furnish documents of this nature to interested parties or their representatives.

- (3) No.
(a) to (c) Fall away.

- (4) No, the investigation is continuing.

- (5) No.

Communication programme: total cost

*3. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) (a) What was the total cost of the communication programme including the song "Together we'll build a brighter future" and (b) what specified items are included in this total;

- (2) whether this programme is continuing; if not, (a) when and (b) why was it stopped; if so, what aspects of the programme are still in progress?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) (a) R8 718 797 for the financial year 1986/87 which includes R4 373 652 expenditure on the "Together we will build a brighter future" project and; an expenditure of R4 345 145 on the "Rent and Services" project.

R3 007 319 for the financial year 1987/88 for outdoor advertisements for both campaigns.

- (b) TV commercials
Radio commercials
Press advertisements
Outdoor advertisements
Posters.

- (2) Yes. The outdoor advertising campaign will continue until the end of the 1987/88 financial year.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Note: It will be noted that the figure as in 1 (a) above (R8 718 797) differs from the figure as supplied by the hon the State President in reply to oral Question 1 of August 11, 1987, for R7 412 000.

Expenditure on outdoor advertisement of R1 306 852 for the 1986/87 financial year was inadvertently not included in calculating the total costs of the communication project.

Cosatu, minister settle on costs

JOHANNESBURG. — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Minister of Law and Order have reached an out-of-court settlement regarding costs following a recent urgent application by Cosatu against the minister.

The application, launched by Cosatu in the Rand Supreme Court on April 28, was postponed till yesterday to determine the issue of costs of the application. Both parties have now agreed to pay their own costs of the application, as initially proposed by Cosatu.

The urgent application was launched after Cosatu House was raided by the South African Police on April 22 this year.

Cosatu sought a court order restraining the police from disrupting or interfering with the lawful activities of Cosatu and its affiliates at Cosatu House.

The application was postponed till May 19 and police undertook to comply with the conditions.

On May 7 an explosion occurred at Cosatu House seriously damaging the building and making it uninhabitable for at least a year.

Four days later, the police served their answering affidavit of more than 600 pages on Cosatu.

At a further hearing on May 19 in the Rand Supreme Court, Cosatu advised the court that it no longer wanted to continue with the application since the major part related to Cosatu House, which had been rendered uninhabitable. — Sapa

Heed the message, Mr Botha

WHEN you've been in power for 40 years and your policies have failed, it is all too easy to find scapegoats.

When you've been in power for 40 years and find that the vast majority of people still don't support you, you have to find ways to bring them in line.

When you've been in power for 40 years, you tend to regard your government as being the State, and your party's interests as those of the country.

State President PW Botha's warning in Parliament this week to curb the Press is an old refrain we've heard from his predecessors.

There are two differences though. Where the Nationalist governments in the past talked about "pro-communism" elements, the party now talks about "pro-revolutionaries", where once the "verdomde Engels pers" was the scapegoat, now it is the "alternative Press."

Mr Botha's latest warning must be taken seriously, just as those who ridiculed similar threats in the past found that the Nats had the last laugh.

For the Nats, unable to win the hearts and minds of the majority, have systematically curbed the Press over an entire generation. In the 1950s, it used the Suppression of Communism Act to stop the papers from quoting banned people.

In the 1960s, it introduced the far-ranging Terrorism Act, and more regulations were subsequently introduced, culminating in the excessive curbs under the State Emergency.

It closed down *The World* and *Weekend World* in 1977, it effectively closed down *The World's* successor, *Post Transvaal*, in 1981.

Now, despite the emergency curbs, the Government has found it difficult to bring prosecutions against the "alternative Press."

Why? Because the "alternative Press", like the "mainstream Press", with lawyers advising it, works within the law, knowing that there would be hell to pay if it strays from the narrow legal path.

But what is the "alternative Press"? It is wide-ranging, with legally registered newspapers, news agencies and publications put out by special-interest groups such as trade unions.

Of the alternative newspapers, the major ones are *New Nation* (whose editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu has been in detention since December), *Weekly Mail* and *The Indicator* (all based in Johannesburg), and *South*, based in Cape Town.

All share two things in

New Nation

Don't assault workers
THE Congress of SA Trade Unions yesterday obtained a written undertaking from the police that they would not unlawfully assault, intimidate or interfere with Canto members at Canto House.
This undertaking was made on order of the court pending the hearing of the application on May 19.
The police further undertook to make this undertaking known to police who would be on duty in or around Canto House.
The police also undertook to return certain items which were seized by the police from Canto House on April 22.

MASS PROTEST

NIRVANA CIRCLE MOTORS
411 Flamingo Street, Durban
Tel: 031-24001/2

The Indicator
OF LENASTA
22-31 MAY 1987
Tel: 031-21402 P.O. Box 695 Lenasia 1855

STATION PHARMACY
The popular Glycol Cosmetic range by Dr Chris Bernard.
179 LENASTA DRIVE
Box 224, Lenasia - 1852-1367

THE WEEKLY MAIL
VOLUME 3 NUMBER 37 1987 AUGUST 14 THURSDAY AUGUST 20 1987

INSIDE ROBBEN ISLAND

Don't shoot the messenger

FOCUS

common: they are run editorially by experienced professional journalists, and all these journalists are opposed to the National Party's race policies.

The alternative Press generally supports legal extra-parliamentary organisations such as the United Democratic Front, it gives preference to events in black areas ahead of foreign news.

To counter the news put out by the SABC and the mainstream Press, the emerging Press has been tagged "alternative."

The "major way in which it differs from the mainstream Press is the "angle" from which it

reports the news. While the mainstream Press looks at events through white eyes, the alternative Press looks at it through black eyes.

Now the Government, having had the backing of some 80 percent of the white electorate, is having a go at critical mainstream newspapers too.

Mr Botha told Parliament: "through their actions, a large part of the Press brought South Africa into disrepute."

Mr Botha is equating the National Party and its policies with "South Africa."

That the Press is not responsible for the ills of our society — and

apartheid is — was spelled out in the Cillie report on the 1976 Soweto unrest.

In fact, had the Government heeded the warnings from papers such as *The World* and the *Rand Daily Mail*, we might have been spared much bloodshed.

For whatever accusations of "revolutionaries" are hurled at the alternative Press, the truth is that it acts as a safety valve, allowing people to let off steam, to vent their grievances.

What Mr Botha and the Nats should be concerned about is that many young black people do not trust even the alternative Press, because they rightly believe it is not telling the whole truth either.


If the Government thinks that clobbering the alternative Press will make it like the SABC and *The Citizen* (which

was secretly launched with our money), and change black people into supporters of apartheid, then it has been in power far too long to know what most blacks really think.

Black journalists have for long been uncomfortable about their roles as they are increasingly forced to withhold information. If they are to be curbed further, they will have to re-examine their positions.

If they are to be forced to write the "truth" as the Nationalists see it, they will never be able to look their communities in the face again.

To bring about real reform in the country, Mr Botha and his colleagues should read the alternative Press and heed the urgent messages it is sending. Otherwise, they won't know what is happening in their own backyards.

By AMEEN

AKHALWAYA

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, on Monday told Parliament that "alternative" newspapers and news agencies would have to be investigated and dealt with. In this article, the editor of the *The Indicator*, one of the alternative newspapers, AMEEN AKHALWAYA, responds to some of Mr Botha's remarks.

CAP- Times 19/8/77

Airport arrests: Charges withdrawn

Political Staff

CHARGES against 18 people arrested at Jan Smuts Airport after the return of the delegates to the talks with the ANC in Dakar were withdrawn after their attorneys gave assurances they would obey the law, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

In declining to prosecute the 18, the Attorney-General had given a serious warning that he would not hesitate in the future to institute prosecution against "erring journalists, TV operators and others of the like".

Mr Vlok, who was replying to questions tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), said he did not consider it to be in the interest of the people who were arrested or detained at Jan Smuts Airport on July 21 to supply their names.

The Attorney-General had indicated it "would be a bad mistake were this exercise of his discretion to be construed as a sign of weakness".

The police had asked AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and Idasa director Dr Alex Boraine to take action.

9th Times 19/8/87 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, denied yesterday that the 13 regional offices of the Bureau for Information had been deliberately established in areas to coincide with the presence of the Joint Management Centres.

He was replying to a question by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, in the committee stage of the Bureau for Information budget vote.

Dr Van der Merwe said there was "nothing sinister" about the establishment of bureau offices in the 13 regions.

Mr Soal said it was well-known that the bureau was a part of the national management system. He said the minister should state exactly what part the bureau played in the system.

"Is it by chance that the 13 regional offices established by the bureau coincide with the joint management centres that exist throughout the country?" he asked.

He said the deputy-minister should also state whether his department had been involved in establishing "Women for South Africa" — as a counter for "Women for Peace" and the Black Sash.

Dr Van der Merwe denied that the bureau played any part in the founding of the organization.

He did not respond to Mr Soal's request to disclose what percentage of the bureau's budget had been earmarked for liaison with the JMCs and

Bureau, JMC office link denied

how many bureau staff members were involved in this activity.

Mr Soal also said that when one compared requests for approval in the past and present budget with the bureau's annual report, it seemed as if there were 205 staff in the bureau in excess of what Parliament approved last year.

He said the R31 million budget of the bureau should not be used to promote apartheid, but rather to prepare South Africans for a post-apartheid society.

Dr Van der Merwe replied: "What better way of preparing people for a post-apartheid society than propagating what the State President said?"

"Ninety percent of our work consists of giving cold objective information," Dr van der Merwe said, adding that the provision of information included the "relationship" in which facts stood.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP for Overvaal, said the bureau had become the National Party's private information service.

He said the bureau provided its own "twisted versions" of CP and PFP policies. — Political Staff and Sapa

~~can't say 20/8/7~~
SA justice
under ~~(252)~~
'critical 327'
scrutiny

Staff Reporter

THE South African system of justice has come under extreme critical inquiry — and deservedly so, Professor Dennis Davis of the University of Cape Town's Department of Law told a Civil Rights League lunch-time meeting yesterday.

Professor Davis said the emergency was not a temporary phenomenon, but part of the state's policy of trying to generate reform "in the way that they see it". To do this, it "warehoused" its extra-parliamentary opponents so it could pursue this reform without effective opposition.

The courts, he said, could afford relief to detainees, but — although the country's constitution allowed for a judicial system to function — they had "come under extremely critical scrutiny".

He referred to recent developments concerning the judiciary, including a report by the Human Sciences Research Council — "hardly the UDF" — and a call by a legal academic and senior advocate, Mr Edwin Cameron, that three "top" judges "review their positions on the Bench".

They are former Administrator-General of Namibia Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice George Munnik, and former Chief Justice Pierre Rabie who has accepted an acting chief justice post.

While regulations barred discussion — or made it difficult — on detainees' conditions, he said many South Africans suspected they were tortured and that it was time whites "came to care about this".

The government had brought a "proud legal system into disrepute", he said.

Court refuses to discharge policemen on murder charge

Staff Reporter

AN application for the discharge of two policemen charged with murder and attempted murder during unrest in Bellville in 1985 has been refused by the Supreme Court.

The application was made yesterday after the State closed its case in the trial of Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger and Constable Ernest Villet.

The policemen fired on a crowd of people from a garden on the corner of Industry Road and Armada Crescent. Miss Sarah van Wyk, 21, died and three women, one of whom lost her right arm, were wounded.

ORDER TO SHOOT

Mr Justice Howie said there was prima facie evidence that Warrant Officer Kruger had decided to shoot before pinpointing the troublemakers.

The two had run out shooting "as it were, blindly and recklessly".

"Even if the order was given to shoot the troublemakers, in the present circumstances a reasonable man would not

have thought shooting such as this was necessary," the judge said.

Earlier, defence counsel submitted that the two fired on the crowd lawfully.

Constable Villet was merely carrying out lawful orders, said his advocate, Mr D Uijs, describing the shooting as "another Trojan Horse". This was a reference to a decoy truck from which police fired during unrest in Athlone.

If Constable Villet had shot towards a crowd in carrying out orders and an innocent person was hit, that could not diminish the legality of the action, said Mr Uijs.

The police had been acting in a "military situation", said Mr D Veldhuizen for Warrant Officer Kruger.

"It is not for the person receiving an order to question it. That can be done later."

"Serious unrest" had been taking place. If a policeman was prevented from shooting because of the risk of hitting somebody accidentally "when would they be allowed to shoot?" he asked.

"The question is, were they allowed to shoot or not?"

Opposing the application, Mr H G Klem SC said the State's view was that the two had acted jointly on the initiative of Warrant Officer Kruger.

"Overwhelming" evidence pointed to the orders he had given being unlawful.

No unrest was occurring at the time.

OFFENCE COMMITTED

"There was no action by members of the public that would make it necessary for (police) to shoot," he said.

"And assuming that an offence was being committed, was the action they took in accordance with the crime?"

"Can the police just open fire if they see somebody just lighting a fire in the street?"

Earlier the defence asked the court to call as witnesses the accuseds' commanding officers Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk and a Colonel Mans. This was turned down.

(Proceeding)

explosion which failed to
a railway line at Manen-

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

ACCORDING to prima facie evidence before the court, two policemen charged with killing a Bellville woman with shotguns had acted "blindly and irresponsibly" and had not fired with the intention to arrest, a Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice C T Howie said that based on the evidence a reasonable man would not have thought it necessary to shoot.

The judge rejected an application for discharge by Mr D Uijs and Mr A H Veldhuizen, counsel for the two policemen, who argued that the state had failed to show that their clients had acted unlawfully.

The policemen on trial, Warrant-Officer Paulus Kruger, 36, of Bellville, and Constable Ernest Villet, 27, of Elsie's River, had both pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and attempted murder.

Evidence was that the two men had

CIV. Times 20/8/87 287 327
**Cops 'acted blindly'
in shooting — judge**

allegedly fired their shotguns seven times at a fleeing crowd, killing 21-year-old Miss Sarah van Wyk and wounding a 15-year-old schoolgirl and two young women, one of whom had lost her right arm as a result.

Mr Veldhuizen, for W O Kruger, said his client had been given orders by Captain Van Schalkwyk to "eliminate" the ringleaders involved in the continuing unrest that day. His client had been involved in a quasi-military situation, had been compelled to carry out his orders and could only question them later.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Howie presided, with Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk as assessors. Mr H Klem SC, assisted by Mr W Downer, appeared for the state. Mr D Uijs, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Co, appeared for Const Villet. Mr Veldhuizen was instructed by the state attorney.

9/11/87
327
**Policeman
tells of
unrest
'surprise'**

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

A POLICE warrant officer yesterday told the Supreme Court that he had been told by Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, former head of the Bellville riot police unit, to form a hidden "surprise party" and "eliminate" people who had been causing "chaos" during the student unrest in Bellville last year.

This was the evidence of WO Paulus Kruger, who, with Constable Ernest Villet, has pleaded not guilty to murdering Miss Sarah van Wyk and attempting to murder three other Bellville South residents on August 29 last year.

WO Kruger said he, Constable Villet and a Constable Martiens van Wyk had been a "surprise party" at the intersection of Armada Crescent and Industry Road, Bellville South.

"People stood further down Armada Crescent dancing and jumping around with their fists in the air. They threw stones in our direction. Captain Van Schalkwyk told me to take two men and hide ... and if the people came to the corner again, we were to eliminate them.

"I understood this to mean that we were to do all in our power to arrest the people and even to shoot in the process of arresting them.

"I definitely did not understand that I should kill them indiscriminately," said WO Kruger.

The two, together with Constable Van Wyk, hid in the pathway of a house.

WO Kruger said he watched a noisy 50-strong group start to build a barricade in the road. Later the group started running past the gate.

He then "acted instinctively" and fired at them but it was not his intention to kill or seriously injure anybody. "It was only when I went outside to chase the group that I saw people lying in the road. I saw a lot of blood."

Mr Justice C T Howie presided with Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk as assessors. Mr H Klem, SC, for the State, was assisted by Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijls, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Company, appeared for Constable Villet. Mr A H Veldhuizen, for WO Kruger, was instructed by the State Attorney.

SP's BUDGET VOTE

P W's total onslaught

State President P W Botha is preparing an unprecedented onslaught on a wide range of leftwing opponents. The scene was set this week during the debate on his Budget vote in the House of Assembly.

While it is not clear whether he will opt for one or several parliamentary select committees to "investigate" the activities to which he referred, it is clear that few, if any, of those who have incurred his wrath in recent months will escape. Effectively, there will be investigations into:

- ☐ The activities — including contacts with the ANC — and funding of extra-parliamentary groups and individuals;
- ☐ The activities of foreign diplomats based in SA — particularly contacts with extra-parliamentary groups; and
- ☐ The "alternative" media.

The big talking point in the corridors of parliament is why Botha went off in such a frenzy, while at the same time in a more humane mood hinting at the possible release of Govan Mbeki, a move seen by many as the prelude to letting Nelson Mandela out (See Box).

It is the "tragedy of the election results," one politician describes Botha's hardline at-



**Botha . . .
paving the way for Mandela**

titude. Gone are the days when government was faced by a leftwing, moderate official opposition.

Some observers reckon that about 60% of debating time allocated to Nat members is spent countering rightwing arguments hurled across the floor by Conservative Party members. Government strategy now, it seems, is to anticipate favourite rightwing themes — subversion, meddling foreign powers, the press — and so pre-empt them.

Already Botha has gained points from the ultra-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, which congratulated him for his stand on the Dakar delegates. Eugene Terreblanche, who

not long ago was denied a meeting by Botha, cabled that he looks forward to immediate changes in legislation to end "collaboration with the enemy."

The latest government move is linked to Pretoria's long-awaited reaction to the "Dakar safari," which was spelt out in detail by Botha and was as scathing as had been expected. His comments may be the parameters within which extra-parliamentary groups will be investigated.

In essence, Botha's reaction boils down to the consideration of measures to clamp down on South Africans who have contact with the ANC and restrict the flow of foreign funds to certain extra-parliamentary organisations. These may include:

- ☐ Stricter control over the issuing and renewal of passports for "South Africans who collaborate with SA's 'enemies'";
- ☐ Changes to laws to restrict the flow of funds from abroad "to be used for undermining the State and promoting extra-parliamentary politics"; and
- ☐ Possible measures to curb foreign funding of extra-parliamentary groups.

In a direct attack on the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa),

21/8/87

327

H.A. 25/8/87

2/18/87

327

FIM

which organised the Dakar trip, and its co-executive directors, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine, the State President said information at government's disposal contradicts the claims of Slabbert and Boraine that there is nothing sinister or illegal about the funds received by Idasa.

He challenged them to reveal the "actual origins" of Idasa's funds and the "manner in which funds are channelled to it." He rejected Slabbert's claim that the Dakar trip was a "patriotic" act.

He said the ANC merely exploits contacts with South Africans for its own ends and does not deviate from its revolutionary aims. Anyone who speaks to the ANC "behind government's back or supports this organisation consciously or unconsciously in any way is strengthening their evil intentions."

Botha said the actions of "clumsy politicians and other rash victims," in trying to woo the ANC, only delays the day when the ANC, "as an accountable and responsible party," will join other groups in SA at the negotiating table.

He said the fact that government allowed the Dakarites to "burn their fingers" should not be interpreted as a willingness to tolerate similar activities in future.

Referring to the activities of some foreign diplomats, Botha said government views "in a very serious light" the "interference of foreign governments and embassy personnel in the furtherance of extra-parliamentary politics." He said government is aware of the activities of "these people" and of their support for such organisations as Idasa.

"In this process they are making use of South Africans to do their 'dirty work' for them, while undermining the sovereignty of SA — something I also seriously warned against in my speech on April 17 1986. No self-respecting government will allow its hospitality to be abused in this way."

Later, in response to demands by the Progressive Federal Party's Ray Swart that he detail his allegations concerning diplomats, Botha said: "We will deal with the matter when the select committee is appointed. We will take it up with the governments concerned. I did not refer to all embassies. The embassies involved know to what extent their members have been participating in this type of action."

In Cape Town this week, the diplomatic corps is still trying to assess Botha's comments, but sources in the bigger embassies are adamant that their activities are above board and that if Botha has any complaints he is welcome to make them known.

Moves to clamp down on the media, in particular the "alternative" media, have been expected for some time, so Botha's attack came as no surprise. He said government will investigate the activities of the alternative media and stop its "propaganda."

He said instead of assisting government to achieve the change in SA to which it is committed, some sections of the newspaper industry seem to be out to "urge the spirit of revolution along."

The *FM* brings its readers the most news, comment and interpretation possible under the new regulations restricting publication of certain matters.

It does not believe that the restrictions are necessary or in the public interest, but will obey the law.

He said most of the "so-called alternative media" support "leftist radical groups and views" and practise "subtle propaganda to further a revolutionary climate under the pretext of journalism. The entire matter concerning the alternative media and alternative news agencies will have to be investigated and dealt with."

Botha gave no detail of such action, but there is speculation that foreign funding for "independent" newspapers will be probed.

His latest comments on the media come in the wake of growing tension between government and members of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) and Media Council.

This week Botha referred to meetings last year with the NPU at which unsuccessful efforts were made to gain its "voluntary" co-operation in the fight against the "revolutionary onslaught."

Botha said that through their actions a large part of the press had "brought SA into disrepute." These activities do not necessarily involve "outright lies," but more often "blatant distortion and stage setting" which "finds expression in misrepresentation and the creation of negative perceptions." ■

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DEATH ROW PRISONERS

There were 253 "death row" prisoners in South Africa (outside of the "independent homelands") at the beginning of last month, according to Prisons Department figures. Thirty-two of these prisoners have been condemned to death for politically-related offences.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES

The salaries and allowances of the 308 members of parliament increased by 33 percent this year, which is about double the rate of inflation. A memorandum on this year's vote of R41,6-million for parliament, compared with R33,2-million last year, explains that almost half of the increase is due to higher salaries and allowances for MPs. Last year's salary bill for MPs was R11,9-million while R16-million was provided in this year's vote.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament that the top civil servant in his department earned R170 609 annually, while salaries of the rest of the top 10 earners were between R47 998 and R113 874 a year.

Heunis said his department employed 664 people. The 93 people earning the eight top graded salaries were white — 88 men and five women.

MINISTER'S COUNCIL HOUSES

State houses being constructed in Cape Town for the five members of the coloured minister's council are costing an estimated R3,35-million — an average of R670 000 each, the Minister of Public Works, Piet du Plessis, said in parliament. This figure included the cost of services, security measures and gardening facilities.

FREE NEWSPAPERS

A total of 783 copies of *The Citizen* newspaper were given to passengers on South African Airways flights in May and June this year, the Minister of Transport, Eli Louw, said in parliament.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIKERS

In the seven years between January 1 1980 and December 31 1986 there were 2 530 strikes in which 970 658 black and 282 white workers were involved, the Minister of Manpower, Pietie du Plessis, said in parliament.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

THEO RANKA CHOLO, 62, African National Congress and South African Congress of Trade Unions member, was detained under South Africa's security laws in August 1972, and on June 20 1973 was sentenced under the Terrorism Act to 15 years imprisonment. He is still on Robben Island.

Cholo, the eldest of eight children of a migrant mineworker who was a member of the Mine Workers Union, grew up near Potgietersrus in the Transvaal. At school he supplemented the family income through working as a herdbooy. After completing Std 6 he moved to Johannesburg, but was jailed under the pass laws before he could find work. Between 1945 and 1962 he worked as a gardener, kitchen hand, factory worker and clerk.

He first became politically active in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and later joined the ANC. In 1955 he became active in the Sactu and remained involved in the campaigns of the Congress Movement throughout the Fifties and joined Umkhonto weSizwe after the banning of the ANC.

In 1962 he left South Africa and studied for two years in the Soviet Union before living in several countries in Africa. In 1966 he was arrested in Botswana for travelling without the required documents and spent 14 months in jail.

He returned to South Africa on an ANC mission in 1972 and was detained in August that year. He spent six months in detention. On June 20 1973 he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment under the Terrorism Act. He is married and has three children.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for importation and distribution:

Workers Unity — Special Issue (South African Congress of Trade Unions, Lusaka, Zambia); Resister — June-July 1987 (Committee of South African War Resisters (UK), London, England); Cosawr (Committee of South African War Resisters (Netherlands), Amsterdam); ICT News Vol 5 No 2 June 1987 (Institute for Contextual Theology, Braamfontein); Swapo Information Bulletin — March 1987 and April 1987 (South West African Peoples' Organisation); The Combatant Vol 8 No 8 March 1987 (Olan Commissariat); Action on Namibia Winter 1986/7 (NSC, London); Namibia in Struggle — A Pictorial History (International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, South Africa); Zimbabwe Christian Council (Zimbabwe Christian Council, Harare); Zimbabwe News, official organ of Zantú (PF) Vol 18 No 5/6 May/June 1987 (Department of Information and Publicity, Harare); The New School: Study and Struggle, Est 1984, Book Two (not stated); Now is the Time: Liberation/Freedom, Educate, Organise, Unite 1987 (Black Seeds, Washington); Wiser Links: Issue No 11, May/June 1987 (Women's International Resource Centre, London); International Socialism 2/31 — Quarterly Journal of the Socialist Workers' Party, Spring 1987 (Alex Callinicos, Tony Cliff, Nigel Harris); International Viewpoint issue 124 13 July 1987 (PEC, Montreuil); Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party — 1986 calendar (PRSP, Washington); Thusa: The Heart Under South Africa (Oval Printshop, Oval); Vulcan 59 (Gary Owen); Manifique No 6 (Jade Associates); The Cape Orchard (Michael Picardie); Bunny Girl Vol 4 No 7 July 1987 (Republican Press Pty Ltd, Durban); Frank No 137 (Sonskyn Uitgewers Pty Ltd, Jeppe, Johannesburg). Five films were rejected: Surrogate, Stripped to Kill, Eden, The Fruit is Ripe and Private Parts.

Banned for possession:

Christina's Ecstasy (Blakely St James); Jennifer: Book One (not stated); Surfer Sex (Rusty Winter); A Gallery of Nudes (Anthony Grey); Improvised Munitions: Black Book, Vol 1 (Desert Publications, Cornville, Arizona); Escort Vol 7 No 3 (Paul Raymond).

Unbanned:

Three Rolls of Toilet Paper: Printed Toilet Paper Over 30 toilet paper; Printed Toilet Paper S...T List toilet paper and Printed Toilet Paper F...T toilet paper.

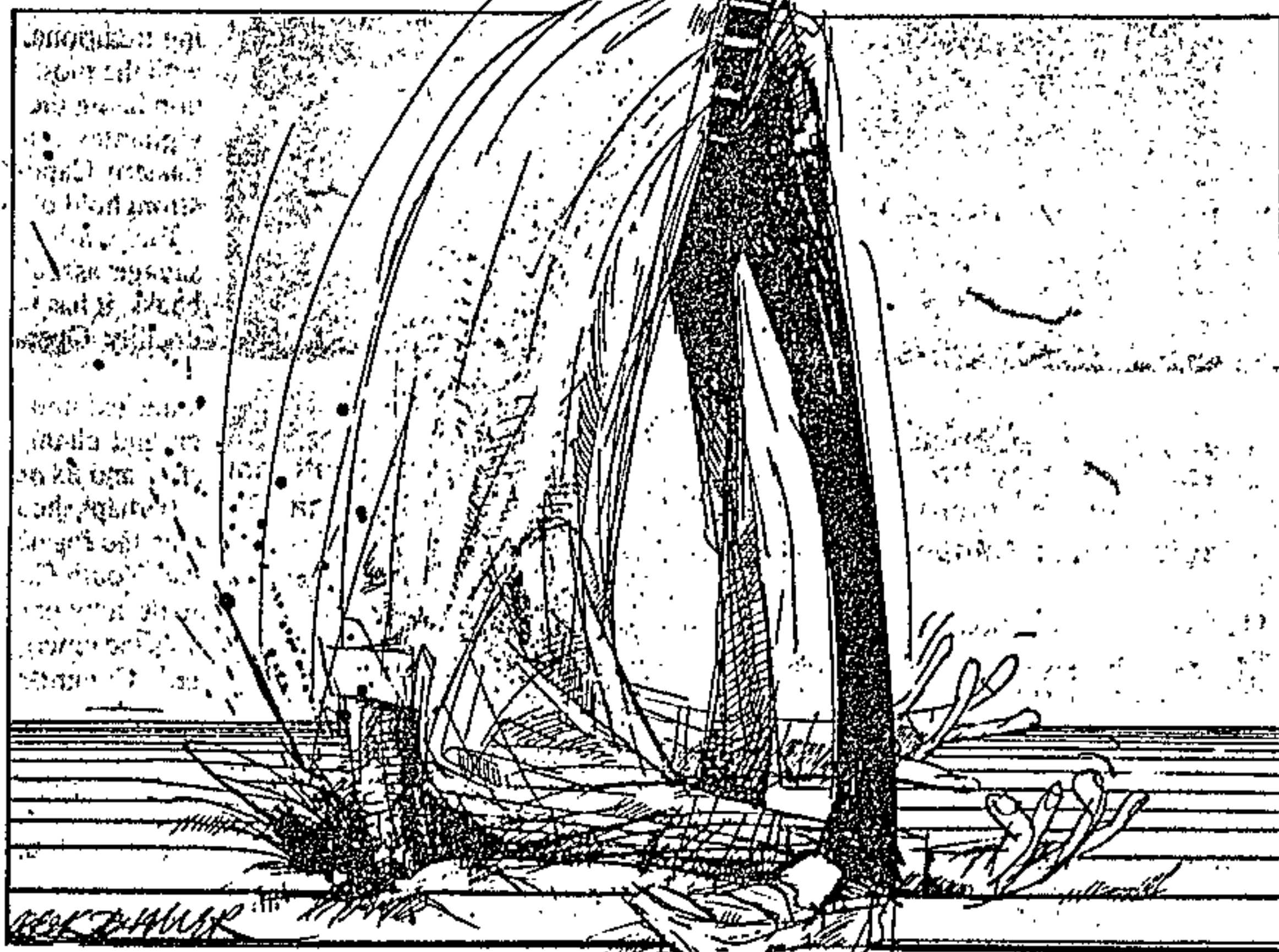
EXCLUSIVE:

The State President's master plan

W/PAil
2/8-27/8/87

327

2/8/87



to combat the revolutionary onslaught

THE State President has called upon the press to help combat the revolutionary onslaught which threatens the country.

We are happy to oblige:

- By continuing to expose the injustices of apartheid.
- By continuing to report points of view which his government chooses to ignore.
- By continuing to push for democracy instead of minority rule

The State President has accused the press of negative reporting. We assure him we are happy to report on his positive actions.

Lately, we haven't seen any.

AK665 21/8/87

COURTS

321

Bellville area was like 'a small war', unrest trial told

Supreme Court Reporter

THE corner in Bellville South where Sarah van Wyk was shot dead on August 29 1985 was the focal point of unrest in an area which was experiencing "a small war", the Supreme Court has been told.

Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger, who with Constable Ernest Villet is charged with murdering Miss van Wyk and attempting to murder three other women, was giving evidence in his own defence yesterday.

He said: "There was chaos — there were fires on almost every corner and people were throwing stones at private cars."

Warrant Officer Kruger said the constant level of unrest in the area had picked up towards evening but police had been unable to make any arrests.

"About 7pm our Casspir went

to the corner of Armada Crescent and Industry Road where a fire was put out," he said.

"Captain (Ockert) van Schalkwyk warned people that there would be shooting if they did not go indoors but they danced and jumped around with their fists in the air. They threw stones in our direction.

"Captain van Schalkwyk told me to take two men and conceal ourselves. If the people came to the corner again we were to 'eliminate' them.

"I understood this to mean that we were to do all in our power to arrest the people and even to shoot in the process of arresting them.

"I definitely did not understand it to mean that I should kill them indiscriminately."

He said that he, Constable Villet and a Constable van Wyk hid in the garden of a house in Armada Crescent for about 15

minutes until they heard a "noisy" group of between 40 and 50 people approaching.

"I was tense. I straightened up and as the group began passing the gate in front of me I fired at them, acting instinctively.

"It was only when I went outside to chase them that I saw people lying in the road. I saw a lot of blood.

"I went into a nearby house to call for assistance."

In reply to questions by Mr D Uij, for Constable Villet, Warrant Officer Kruger said that shooting was the only way to restore law and order that day because all other methods had failed.

Under cross-examination by Mr H Klem SC, for the State, Warrant Officer Kruger said: "I did not give a warning before shooting because I felt that Captain van Schalkwyk's earlier warning had been sufficient."

Mr Klem: You didn't try to arrest anybody?

No 5 birdshot

Warrant Officer Kruger: Had I stood up the people would have already passed the gate.

Warrant Officer Kruger said it had not mattered who in the group he shot at because he was using No 5 birdshot — and he did not expect it to have serious consequences.

Mr Klem: You said that in previous police actions people were shot at but you could not arrest them because they ran away. What was different about this time? Why did you shoot?

Warrant Officer Kruger: I took the decision to shoot in a fraction of a second. I would have approached them from behind but they jumped up and ran. It would not have been possible to run among the people and arrest them.

(Proceeding).

Man jailed for 15 years for shooting policeman

Supreme Court Reporter

A MAN convicted of murdering a policeman investigating a robbery will serve an effective 15 years in jail for murder, conspiracy to commit a robbery and illegally possessing a gun and ammunition.

Constable Henry October was shot dead on June 26 last year at the One Stop Supermarket in Bonteheuwel.

Alfonso Swain, 23, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for murder, five for conspiracy and one for illegal possession. Part of the sentences will run concurrently.

Swain is already serving five years for robbery.

Neville Malinda, 26, convicted of murder and conspiracy, will serve four of a total of 12 years imposed on him yesterday

by Mr Acting-Justice Thring.

He was sentenced to eight years for murder and four for conspiracy.

Half the conspiracy sentence will run concurrently and six of the remaining 10 years will run concurrently with a 12-year sentence Malinda is already serving for rape, robbery and assault.

Brian Roman, 24, Paul Sampson, 19, and Deon du Toit, 19, were sentenced to three years each for conspiracy to commit a robbery.

Half Roman's sentence, 32 months of Sampson's and all Du Toit's were conditionally suspended for five years.

Mr Acting-Justice Thring sat with Dr G G Visagie and Mr J Shapiro as assessors.

WARRANT OFFICER KRUGER

SPM 11 SEP 1987 NO. 58301.511

Plettenberg Bay

W/b 1704522/107

Campus spies 10327

A Weekend Argus report on campus spies (August 15) is factually incorrect in many respects. I draw your attention to those concerning me.

As a member of the South African Police I at no time "leaked information on Nusas"; I did not have "UCT as (my) base"; I did not "admit" or "confess" in the Supreme Court or anywhere else that I "infiltrated the campus to spy on students and their friends"; the student newspaper Varsity did not "expose" me; etcetera.

Briefly the facts are that in the early 1960s a special police covert unit — of which I was member — was established to identify and bring to trial individuals bombing, sabotaging and murdering in South Africa in pursuit of political goals.

Investigations showed some of these were staff and students at various universities — including UCT — and that they were recruiting

Botha zooms in on 'alternative' Press

MORE harsh curbs on the Press are expected to be announced soon.

Government sources say the target this time is the so-called "alternative Press", which includes publications like the Weekly Mail and New Nation.

Plans for new, more far-reaching restrictions were confirmed yesterday by sources close to President P W Botha.

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

The curbs could be announced as soon as Tuesday, when the Home Affairs Budget is debated in the House of Delegates.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday said he would deal with Press matters during the Parliamentary debates.

The moves follow President Botha's attack last Monday on newspapers that spread "deliberate, miserable lies". He said the alternative Press would "be dealt with".

One report yesterday said new powers would enable the Minister of Home Affairs to act against a publication on the strength of its content or its "overall message".

A morning newspaper, The Citizen, said the Minister would be authorised to prohibit publication for up to 12 months after an initial warning.

Observers said that, coinciding with the clampdown, Government could force through reform steps.

Prisoners

These steps could include the creation of a forum on which moderate blacks could participate in negotiating a new dispensation.

Amendments to the Group Areas Act are also expected next month, and there could be a selective release of political prisoners.

SA PoW in plan to swop prisoners

CHT Tivits 24/8/72

327

Political Staff

DELICATE diplomatic negotiations for a three-way swop of prisoners involving South Africa, France, Angola and the Ciskei were disclosed yesterday through an apparent misunderstanding.

The exchange involves three of South Africa's most celebrated cases — Mr Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive from South African security laws who has taken refuge in the old Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini, the French national jailed in the Ciskei for refusing to testify in a security trial, and Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African soldier held now for several years in Angola.

The cases have been under international spotlight for some time:

- The Albertini case has led directly to the French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, refusing to accept the credentials of the South African Ambassador-designate.

- The De Jonge case has led to a serious deterioration in already cool relations with Holland, and

- The Du Toit case has led to intercession by the International Red Cross.

A Ciskeian official allegedly claimed to newsmen at the Middledrift prison yesterday that the swop broke down because of South Africa. Pressmen had understood Albertini would be released from there.

Late last night Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said the official had confirmed he made his statement "based on a misunderstanding".

Mr Botha said: "It could be expected that exploratory exchanges on this matter have been taking place for some time among various interested parties but nothing concrete has materialised."

He said speculation was "counter-productive".

★ *[Handwritten initials]* 372

Press: Govt may move this week

Political Staff

MR Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the National Party and Minister of Home Affairs, is set to become the government's press "watchdog".

He is expected to announce measures this week which will enable him to take action against a newspaper if he believes it is guilty of biased, unfair or incorrect reporting.

It appears he will be the sole judge and jury but that action taken by him could be tested in court.

It is not known yet when the

measures will be announced but it will definitely be during one of the debates on his Home Affairs portfolio in Parliament this week.

He will be in the House of Delegates tomorrow, the House of Assembly on Thursday and the House of Representatives on Friday.

Heavy attack

The measures will be aimed more at the so-called "alternative" media following a heavy attack 10 days ago by the State President, Mr P W Botha, who accused the "alternative" media

of deliberate lies and negative reports about South Africa.

The "alternative" media also generally supported radical politics and "something" would have to be done about it, he told the House of Assembly.

Mr Botha also said that he had appealed for voluntary co-operation from members of the Newspaper Press Union but that this had not been forthcoming.

While the measures to be announced this week will be aimed mainly at the "alternative" press, it seems that members of the NPU could also be affected in some way.

[Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, likely a scanning artifact or bleed-through.]

formed in advance of a possible meeting on or about 13 September 1985 between a certain group of South African businessmen and newspaper editors and the ANC in the Luangwa Game Park in Lusaka; if so, what was his reaction in this connection;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) I condemned the mentioned visit in a statement at the time and do not find it necessary to repeat my standpoint in this regard.

- (2) Falls away.

†Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, the question is whether the hon the State President was consulted and/or informed in advance and what was his opinion at that stage.

†The STATE PRESIDENT: The reply is no.

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 18 August 1987:

Ashley James Kriel

*7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE 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 members of the South African Police in July 1987; if so, (a) on what date, (b) where, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (d) what was his name;

(2) whether a post-mortem has been performed; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many times had this person been shot, (b) in what parts of the body did this person have bullet wounds, (c) what other wounds or injuries did he have and (d) what was the cause of death?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) to (c) I am not prepared to furnish the information, because the circumstances in respect of the death of the person are the subject of a judicial process, which I do not want to anticipate.

I noticed with shock and dismay, therefore, that certain preliminary findings by a pathologist regarding this matter, have apparently already been disclosed and received wide publicity. Consequently the investigations and findings of a competent court were disgracefully anticipated and prejudiced.

I, in this regard, wish to point out to the hon member that the *sub judice* rule is normally respected by professional persons. I believe that the hon member will agree with me on this point.

The South African Police adheres strictly to the *sub judice* rule and I believe we are justified in expecting any other professional person or those who hold our judicial system in a high esteem, to do the same.

- (d) Ashley James Kriel.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) to (c) I refer the hon member to my reply in paragraph (1) above.

Ashley James Kriel

*8 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any restrictions were imposed on the funeral in Athlone in July 1987 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) what specified restrictions, (b) why were they imposed and (c) what was the name of this person;

- (2) whether these restrictions were enforced?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) The restrictions were published in *Government Gazette* 10841 dated 16 July 1987.

- (b) Because the South African Police had information at their disposal that laws could possibly be violated and the safety of the public and public order could have been endangered.

- (c) Ashley James Kriel.

- (2) Yes. I, however, wish to emphasise that shortly prior to the funeral, these restrictions were discussed thoroughly with a delegation of church leaders who were to conduct the funeral. An agreement was reached with these church leaders that restrictions would not be rigidly applied, but they would be strictly enforced if any laws were violated and/or the public order and the safety of the public were endangered. In this regard I would like to point out to the hon member that the South African Police acted in accordance with this agreement. However, the same cannot be said of all other parties.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can we assume therefore that when similar restrictions is announced in future, the SA Police and the Department of the hon the Minister will again be available for discussion in connection with the application of such restrictions?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is yes. We shall be available to discuss these matters with those who conduct such services.

Potchefstroom: refuse dumped

*12. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) (a) Where in Potchefstroom does the South African Defence Force dump its refuse or have its refuse dumped and (b) to whom does the dumping ground belong;

- (2) whether ammunition which can still explode is dumped there by the Defence Force; if so, (a) why, (b) (i) what control is exercised over the dumping ground and (ii) by whom and (c) what categories of persons have access to this ground;

- (3) whether the Defence Force has investigated an incident at a dumping ground in Potchefstroom on or about 3 August 1987 in which two members of the public were killed; if not, why not; if so, what were (a) the circumstances surrounding the death of these persons and (b) the findings of the investigation;

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) In a refuse dump in the General De la Rey Training Area.

- (b) The State.

- (2) No, it is a refuse dump for domestic and garden rubbish.

- (a) Falls away

- (b) (i) The area is fenced and the prescribed warnings that it is a restricted area, are displayed.

- (ii) The refuse dump caretaker. A labourer is on duty full time during the day and the Military Police perform periodic inspections to discourage the presence of unauthorized persons.

- (c) Authorized employees of the SA Defence Force.

- (3) Yes, (a) and (b) A departmental Board of Inquiry was instituted to determine what the circumstances surrounding the incident were and whether any failure to take proper precautions occurred or remedial actions were required. The findings of the Board of Inquiry are subordinate to the Inquest which still has to take place and consequently it is not possible to answer (a) and (b) at this time.

CAT 7148 25/8/87 (14) 327

Renewed speculation on Mbeki's release

By CHRIS ERASMUS

THE release of ANC leader Govan Mbeki appears to be imminent.

Ms Priscilla Jana, legal representative of the 76-year-old former high command member of the African National Congress's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, said yesterday that she had been hearing "rumours of his release all last week".

"We saw him on Friday and nothing specific had been mentioned to him. But he had been seen by Justice Department representatives who asked him a few personal questions, like where he wanted to go on his release," said Ms Jana.

"At present we are consulting with members of the Mbeki family, both in South Africa and abroad, and will be able to say something later in the week."

Mr Mbeki, who was also the ANC's organizer in the Eastern Cape when arrested, was jailed for life along with ANC leader Mr Nelson

Mandela after their arrest at Rivonia in July 1963.

● ANTHONY JOHNSON reports that a source in the Department of Justice confirmed yesterday that the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had already "put in motion" the administrative machinery necessary for the release of Mr Mbeki.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament on August 13 that the government had a new set of conditions affecting the release of security detainees and that he had asked the minister to "give attention" to the case of Mr Mbeki.

Under the new dispensation, security prisoners no longer have to renounce violence as a precondition for their release, which is governed by conditions similar to those affecting common-law prisoners.

According to a spokesman in the Department of Justice, Mr Mbeki's possible release must first be considered by a constitutional commit-

tee comprising a range of officials dealing with a prisoner's psychological state, his welfare and his spiritual needs.

Its recommendations are then considered by a release committee and the Release Advisory Board, before being passed on to the minister for consideration.

Student shot after police 'found arms'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday declined to comment on the whereabouts of three men who may have witnessed the fatal shooting by the police of East Rand student activist Mr Caiphus Nyoka.

The three men were sleeping in the same outside room as Mr Nyoka when policemen arrived at the house in Daveyton township about 2.30 on Monday morning. A family member said the three were put in a police van.

A police spokesman referred to a police statement on the shooting, which said Mr Nyoka was shot "during police follow-up operations after the arrest of two suspects who were found carrying a number of mini-limpet mines and handgrenades of foreign origin".

The statement rejected claims that a silenced weapon had been used, and referred the press to Section 27B of the Police Act which prohibits the publication of "untrue statements".

No details of the shooting itself were given.

Mr Nyoka, 23, was president of the

Mabuya High School student representative council and an active member of the UDF-affiliated Transvaal Students' Congress. A family member who saw the body at a funeral parlour said he had been shot in the forehead and in the side.

Mr Nyoka's father, Mr Moses Nyoka, said yesterday that he had heard no shots being fired in the room, which was three metres from his house.

"About 2.30 we heard footsteps. Suddenly we heard the loud shouts of a white policeman. We heard them kicking a door open saying 'Maak oop' and then 'Kaptein hy's hierso'. A policeman came and knocked at my kitchen door. He stuck a gun at my neck and pushed me inside ...

"At 4.10 a white 'Black Maria' came and four municipal policemen drew a tray out of the back of it. I was peeping through my bedroom window. I saw later on the tray a dead body which looked like Caiphus.

"I did not hear any shots. I have since found a shell in the room next to a pool of blood."

Argus

26/8/87

(527)

'Focus of unrest' — no record of visits

Supreme Court Reporter.

A POLICEMAN accused of murdering a woman in Bellville South during the 1985 unrest said he could not explain why the official recorder on his Casspir had no record of the eight to 10 visits the police vehicle paid to the corner he referred to as the "focus" of unrest.

Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger, who has been suspended from the police force, was giving evidence in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, in the trial of himself and Constable Ernest Villet.

Both have pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Miss Sarah van Wyk and attempting to murder three other young women on August 29, 1985.

The court has heard that the two policemen were left on the corner of Armada Crescent and Industry Road, where they later fired on a group of people who gathered on the corner.

PUT OUT FIRES

Mr H Klem, SC, for the State: You said this corner was the focus of unrest. Why aren't the eight to 10 times you put out fires in Industry Road mentioned in the (Casspir's) recorder's book?

Warrant Officer Kruger: I cannot explain it. The only explanation I can think of is that he only recorded incidents where ammunition was used.

Mr Klem said the recorder's book did not mention the "thousands of people" Warrant Officer Kruger said were congregating in Industry Road, but mentioned an action at Bellville South Senior Secondary School.

Mr Klem: I put it to you that the reason you describe the Armada Crescent/Industry Road corner as the focus of unrest is because you are falsely trying to explain your actions.

Warrant Officer Kruger: I deny in the strongest terms that I am lying.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Howie has as assessors Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk. Mr Klem is assisted by Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijls, instructed by Hamblin and Co, appears for Constable Villet. Mr A Veldhuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appears for Warrant Officer Kruger.

Vlok 'shocked by Kriel death disclosures

CAPT. T. M. S. 26/8/87 (327)

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday that he had noticed with shock and dismay that certain preliminary findings by a pathologist into the death of Ashley Kriel, an ANC member, had already been disclosed.

He said he was not prepared to disclose any information about the death of Mr Kriel, who was shot and killed by police in Athlone, Cape Town, in July this year, because he did not want to anticipate the judicial process.

"I notice with shock and dismay, therefore, that certain preliminary findings by a pathologist regarding this matter, have apparently already been disclosed and received wide publicity.

"Consequently the investigations and findings of a competent court were disgracefully anticipated and prejudiced," Mr Vlok said in a reply to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point).

He said the sub judice rule was normally respected by professional people.

"The South African Police adheres strictly to the sub judice rule and I believe we are justified in expecting any other professional person or those who hold our judicial system in high esteem, to do the same," Mr Vlok said.

Soon after Mr Kriel's death, it was reported that the pathologist for the family had found that he had been shot in the back at point-blank range, he had a three-centimetre laceration on his forehead, the right side of his head was bruised and there were abrasions on his right upper arm, left shoulder and chin.

In reply to another question by Mr Van der Merwe, Mr Vlok said the police acted in accordance with the agreement reached with a delegation of church leaders at Mr Kriel's funeral on July 16.

Restrictions were imposed on the funeral "because the South African Police had information at their disposal that laws could possibly be violated and the safety of the public and public order could have been endangered."

After the funeral, the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, accused the police of breaking the agreement with the church leaders.

Cont: Times. 26/8/87

Cop spies for info, 'not provocateurs'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

POLICE informers were expected to gather information and not to act as agents provocateurs, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Mr Vlok confirmed that Mr Daniel Pretorius had been recruited to serve as a spy at UCT, but then added: "The SAP are not interested in monitoring lawful student activities."

Earlier this month Mr Pretorius told journalists that part of his brief at UCT had been to "exploit divisions" between student organizations and to become involved in student elections.

A fellow student later said in a sworn affidavit that Mr Pretorius had urged students to throw stones at a police van during campus protests shortly before the general election.

Replying to questions from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) and Mr Jan van Gend (PFP Groote Schuur), Mr

Vlok confirmed that the SAP had informers, in "certain institutions and bodies", gathering information of "security interest".

However, he declined to supply details "because it is not standard procedure to divulge the identity of sources or to provide any comment on matters of this nature, as it is neither in the public interest nor in the interest of the security of the State to do so".

Mr Vlok refused to disclose whether police had infiltrated registered political parties, trade unions, extra-parliamentary political or community organizations, student or single-issue organizations.

He also would not say what criteria were applied in determining which organizations would be infiltrated.

Mr Vlok would not disclose how many people were employed by the police as informers at universities and other bodies and what amount was budgeted to pay these spies.

The wife who lives in fear of cops

Soweto

327



August 1987

SINCE Mrs Phinda Molefe and her treason trialist husband, Mr Popo Molefe were married about three years ago, they have never enjoyed a normal married life.

The couple's short-lived marital bliss came to an end when Mr Molefe was detained a few months after getting married.

Mr Molefe, who is publicity secretary of the UDF, is one of 19 accused appearing in the Pretoria Supreme Court charged with treason, murder, subversion and terrorism. He is one of three accused who have been refused bail.

Mr Molefe's younger child, "Tina" — named after Mrs Albertina Sisulu — was only a month-old when her father was detained.

Mrs Molefe (24), said it was tough enough to live alone without one's husband, only being able to visit him in jail, but what was worse for her was that she lived in constant fear of being detained again.

Last year she was detained without charge for seven months and was released in January.

Mrs Molefe said their older child, five-year-old Lisby, lived with her parents and that "Tina" lived with the family

Reports by NAT DISEKO

lawyer, Mrs Pricilla Jana's family.

"I always fear I will be detained again, so rather they take me alone knowing that Tina is safe.

"While in detention, I was once asked why I had married Popo because I am not involved in politics.

Reason

"To my thinking, this could be the reason for my detention. But as to why I married Popo is my own private business and I owe no one an explanation," Mrs Molefe said.

She said she also lived in fear of physical harm because their flat in Alexandra Township had been attacked with petrol bombs on three occasions.

"Two of the attacks took place while Popo was in detention and the flat caught fire.

"During one of the attacks, I saw some white attacks. I saw some whites outside. On another occasion, my neighbours saw whites throwing petrol bombs at our flat," Mrs Molefe said.

She said she had no alternative but to live with her fears as best she could.

"Popo worries a lot about my safety on top of having to bear the burden of being on trial.

"All this has been very difficult for us and I sometimes envy families who are together and happy. I love Popo very much and will wait for him," Mrs Molefe said.



MRS PHINDA Molefe outside the Pretoria Supreme Court this week. She never misses a court session.

ARGUS 27/8/87 (20) (20) (20) 327

CITY/

Fear of R1,5-million claim behind perjury

Supreme Court Reporter

A POLICEMAN on trial in the Supreme Court for murder has admitted perjuring himself in a Regional Court public violence trial to try to incriminate four Bellville South residents because he feared a R1,5-million damages claim.

Constable Ernest Villet said in cross-examination yesterday that he, fellow-accused Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger and Constable Martiens van Wyk had discussed the events of August 29 1985 and invented a story to tell in the Parow Regional Court.

The lower court trial followed a shooting incident in Bellville South in which a woman was killed and three were injured.

Some of the injured were arrested and charged with public violence.

Not guilty plea

Constable Villet and Warrant Officer Kruger have pleaded not guilty to murdering Miss Sarah van Wyk, 21, and attempting to murder three women, one of whom lost her right arm.

Constable Villet said: "The three of us got together and decided to tell a story which would get the people convicted.

"If the people were acquitted I was scared of the civil claim of R1,5-million."

Mr H Klem SC, for the State: You knew that one of the accused, Mr Adriaan Erasmus, was not guilty. Why did you not tell Warrant Officer Kruger you should tell the prosecutor this?

Constable Villet: I was worried about the civil claim. I was more concerned with my own financial position.

Mr Klem: And not about the freedom of Mr Erasmus?

Constable Villet: Right. I didn't think about that.

Constable Villet said that the first time he realised that Mr Erasmus was involved in the public violence case was when he saw him in court.

"I realised that this was an innocent man. Then I just began to lie to get him convicted."

All the accused in the public violence trial were acquitted.

Evidence in the Supreme Court has been that the three policemen waited in ambush for potential rioters and hid in the grounds of a house on the corner of Armada Crescent and Industry Road.

They later fired on a group of people fleeing from the intersection.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice Howie is sitting with Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk as assessors. Mr Klem is assisted by Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijs, instructed by Hamblin and Co, appears for Constable Villet. Mr A Veldhuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appears for Warrant Officer Kruger.

CAP 6 Times 27/8/87 23/10 27

Policeman says he lied in court

Staff Reporter

A POLICEMAN told the Supreme Court yesterday that he had lied to "get a conviction" while giving evidence in a public-violence trial.

He said he had done this because he had been told of a R1,5 million civil claim arising from the fatal shooting of a woman and the wounding of three other people.

This was said yesterday by Constable Ernest Villet, who with Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger has pleaded not guilty to murdering Miss Sarah van Wyk and attempting to murder three other Bellville South residents on August 29, 1985.

The state alleges that the two policemen, armed with shotguns, were positioned at a T-junction at the corner of Industry Road and Armada Crescent in Bellville South, from where "obstructions and burning objects" had been removed earlier.

Const Villet said he, W/O Kruger and a Constable Van Wyk hid in the garden of a house close by. W/O Kruger said people had been making trouble and added "we will give them a surprise, we will shoot them".

When a group of people at the corner fled, he and W/O Kruger fired shots.

Four women were left lying in the road and he later discovered one of them was dead.

Under cross-examination, Const Villet said he had realized immediately that those shot had not been guilty of any crime: "After the shooting I did not see any burning barricades, only a small fire. I felt bitter ... because I felt that W/O Kruger lied when he said he saw people place obstructions in the road."

He admitted throwing a state witness, Mr Adriaan Erasmus, to the ground, swearing at him and hitting him with the butt of his shotgun. Mr Erasmus did not do anything wrong and was not guilty, he said.

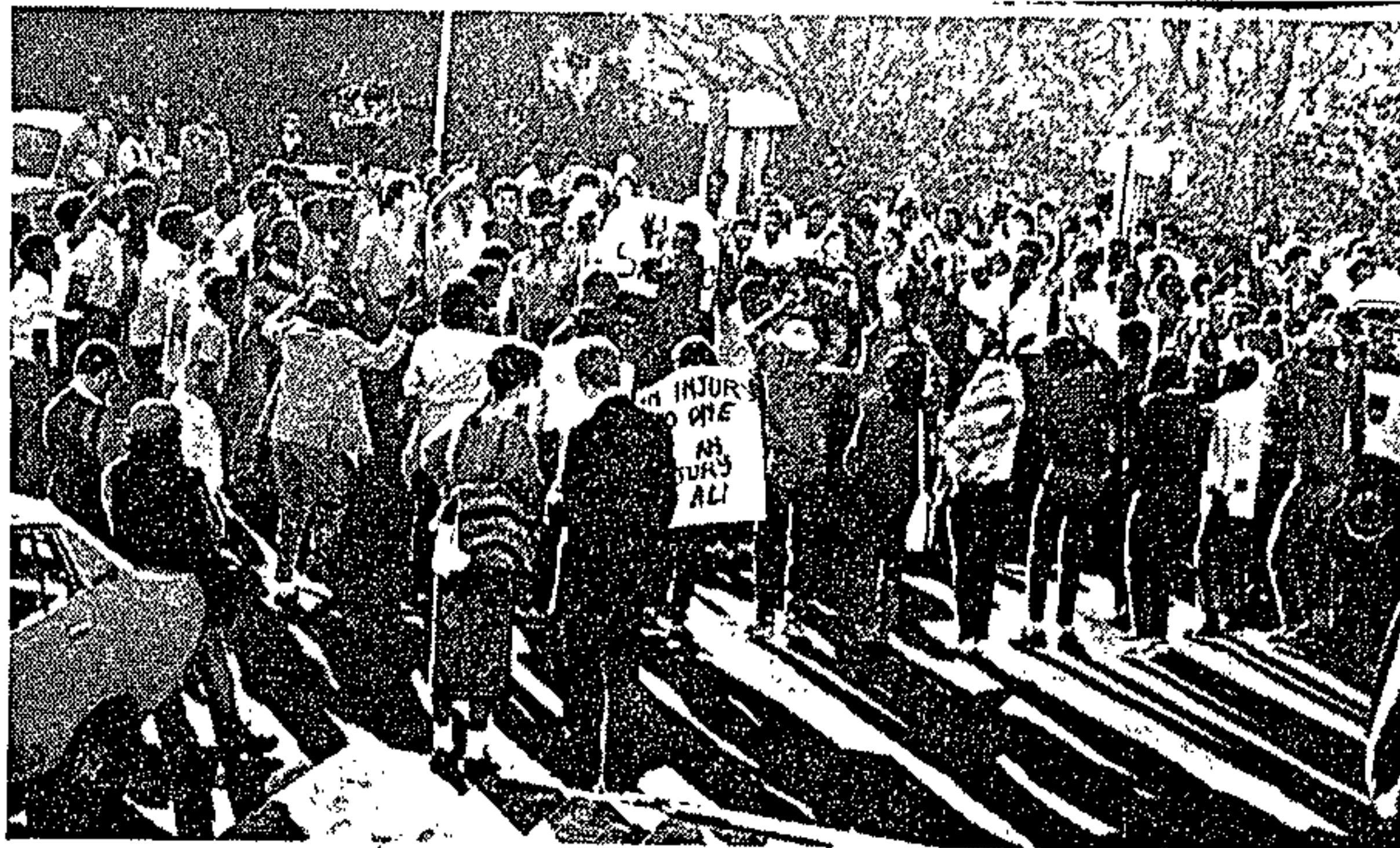
Public-violence charge

When he learnt a few days later that Mr Erasmus and the other wounded had been charged with public violence, he, W/O Kruger and Const Van Wyk discussed the matter.

W/O Kruger told him that a civil claim of R1,5 million had been instituted and that they had to get a conviction in the public-violence case to explain the shooting.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Howie was assisted by Mr A van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk. The Deputy A-G, Mr H C Klem, SC, appeared for the state with Mr W Downer. Mr D Uijls appeared for Const Villet, Mr A H Veldhuizen appeared for W/O Kruger.



PROTEST . . . Students do a protest "toi-toi" outside the University of Cape Town's administration offices, where the university court sat yesterday. Picture: ANDREW DONALDSON

CAPE TIMES 27/8/87
UCT spy discussed at talks

23 appear in UCT court

Political Correspondent

THE activities of police spy Mr Daniel Pretorius at UCT were "thoroughly discussed" when the UCT vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, met the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday afternoon.

A joint statement released after the meeting said that discussions included "the questions of the alleged role of the police in interfering in student politics and the alleged incitement of students by a policeman".

No indication was given in the statement as to whether any resolution or consensus was reached on these issues which Dr Saunders labelled "intolerable" at the time Mr Pretorius was exposed as a police spy.

The statement noted that both parties expressed "their concern over certain incidents of unrest at UCT" and it was agreed that "such events serve no useful purpose at an institution which has a proud academic record".

The brief statement concluded: "Consensus was also reached that all possible steps should be taken to ensure order on the campus without infringing the autonomy of the university."

By ANDREW DONALDSON

THE vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, is expected to give evidence today in the university court hearing on the 23 students accused of causing disruptions earlier this month.

The students are Mr Ziko Tamela, Mr Ignatius Masilo, Mr Allen Nyama, Mr Prince Motaung, Mr Chris Mzamane, Mr Xolile Jaxa, Mr Oscar Masina, Mr Lindile Ntsalabu, Mr Francis Mdluli, Mr Ntombekhaya Msutwana, Mr Solwazi Majola, Mr Paul Zwane, Mr Kenneth Mathebula, Mr British Sibuyi, Mr Brendan Mbatha, Mr Lingali Gqomo, Mr Brendan Lefete, Mr Ussel Tobias, Mr Arthur Zungu, Mr Robert Madzonga, Mr Thawen Skosana, Mr Molemo Molai and Mr Samuel Motau.

Charges against them stem from incidents at meetings scheduled to be addressed by Dr Denis Worrall on August 6 and United Christian Conciliation Party leader Mr Tom Linda on August 7.

The two Moderate Student Movement leaders, Mr Lance Terry and Mr Rafi Peer, are to appear separately.

Song and dance

Initially six of the students who appeared yesterday were suspended by Dr Saunders and the rest fined. Following a Supreme Court judgment overturning the suspensions of Mr Terry and Mr Peer, the initial penalties imposed on all the students were withdrawn and they were summoned to appear before the university court.

About 100 students — those charged and their supporters from the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) — gathered outside the Bremner administration building before yesterday's hearing.

Before the 23 defendants entered the building, the students began to dance and sing "freedom" songs.

The hearings were closed to the press and several journalists, including the Cape Times representative, who followed the defendants as they entered were ordered to leave by the court's chairman, Mr Justice Diemont.

Two Sansco members were allowed to attend as observers.

h
a
o
e
R
l
r
v
p
a
p
C
P
n
B
a
v
S
S
r
a
S
w
t
l
u
y
a
l
l
S
C
P
3
y
t
f
d
n
h
w
c
b
o
u
f
l
o
e
P
S
d
S
H
t
h
t
l
S
d
h
S
h
t
c
T
e

Minister denies reports of ANC leader's release

CAPE TIMES 27/8/82 377

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AS rumours of veteran ANC leader Mr Govan Mbeki's release from prison spread like wildfire from Lusaka to Cape Town last night, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, stepped in with an "it's not true" disclaimer.

And the chief prisons service spokesman responded to a flood of queries about the possible release of the Rivonia trialist with: "We are not prepared to answer to hallucinations and the creation of stories based on rumour."

Expectation surrounding the release of Mr Mbeki reached fever pitch early yesterday evening as the Cape Times newsdesk was inundated with calls from around the world. Foreign news agencies had Lear jets on

standby, and at least one journalist travelled to a remote Transkei village where some of the ANC leader's family live.

A number of government sources dismissed the speculation as inaccurate or premature before the minister finally waded in with: "The rumours that Mr Mbeki has been released are not true."

Last year foreign and local journalists camped outside Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town for over a week when rumours were rife concerning the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The latest air of expectation surrounding the release of Mr Mbeki has been sparked by the announcement in Parliament by President P W Botha that he had asked Mr Coetsee to "give attention" to the case of ANC leader.

Source: *Journal*

24/8/87

43 apply for bail

327
~~148~~

FORTY-three members of the South African Black Municipal Workers' Union arrested in Vanderbijlpark on Tuesday are to apply for bail when they appear in court for the second time today.

The workers, employed by the Vanderbijlpark Town Council, made their first appearance yesterday in the Vanderbijlpark Magistrate's Court and were not asked to plead and no charges were read out to them.

Their court appearance is a sequel to their arrest after 600 workers were locked out and subsequently dismissed for taking part in an "illegal strike".

The workers were demanding the reinstatement of three workers who, according to management, were dismissed after their contracts were terminated.

Provision for censors; 3-month closures

New Press curbs condemned widely

327 28/8/87 Star

Political Correspondent and Staff Reporters

There was widespread reaction as the Government took powers today to put censors in newspaper offices as it added new restrictions to curb the media.

Newspaper editors, journalists, academics and politicians condemned the move last night.

The restrictions appear to be aimed at the alternative media on the far Left and far Right — but mainstream newspapers have not been excluded.

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha announced in the House of Assembly yesterday that publications could now be warned that, in his opinion, they were carrying certain undesirable material.

If they continued to do so he could either close them down for periods of up to three months, or he could appoint a censor to approve their material beforehand.

To the lengthy list of publishing restrictions already provided for under the emergency regulations, would now be added a restriction making it an offence to stir up feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority or security force.

Mr Botha said regulations providing for the new curbs would be published in today's Government Gazette.

They were aimed at curbing the present flood of revolutionary propaganda, he said. But he warned he expected that measures to be respected by the organised conventional media "in such a way that it would only involve the unconventional revolution-supportive Press".

He said a comprehensive administrative process would warn those concerned by way of a notice in the Government Gazette.

Mr Dave Dalling, MP, the PFP's media spokesman, said the regulations were "in line with past government action to intimidate and coerce the Press to apply self-censorship."

"We must remember these measures could readily be applied to the establishment Press."

More legislation

Editor-in-Chief of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said: "Nothing I have read has convinced me the argument for further curbs holds water."

"South Africa has more legislation, regulations and curbs than any country I can think of in the Western world, including those countries with divided communities or which are in a state of conflict."

The editor of the *Weekly Mail*, Mr Anton Harber, said: "It is illegal to produce revolutionary propaganda and any publication guilty of this can be prosecuted and prohibited, but this hasn't been done."

Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP, the CP's spokesman on home affairs, said the party favoured the principle of this sort of action against revolutionaries, but the party would study the measures before reacting fully.

President of the Southern African Society of Journalists Miss Pat Sidley said: "We are on the slippery slope to having a government-appointed censor in each newsroom — as occurred in the run-up to Zimbabwean independence."

● See Pages 4 and 5.

Crackdown on Press widely condemned

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Martin Challenor

Newspaper editors and journalists last night condemned the new Press restrictions.

They pointed out a myriad laws already existed to curb what Minister of Home Affairs and Communications Mr Stofel Botha called "revolutionary propaganda".

Editor of *Weekly Mail* Mr Anton Harber, said he could not imagine to whom the Minister was referring when he spoke of the "revolutionary-supportive" Press.

He added: "It is illegal to produce revolutionary propaganda and any publication guilty of this can be prosecuted and prohibited, but this hasn't been done."

Editor-in-Chief of *The Star*, Mr Harvey Tyson, said: "Nothing I have read has convinced me the argument for further curbs holds water."

"South Africa has more legislation, regulations and curbs than any country I can think of in the Western world, including those countries with divided communities or which are in a state of conflict."

Mr Peter Reynolds, *The Star's* lawyer, said last night, without having fully studied regulations,

that the following was clear from the Minister's statement:

- The new regulations would apply equally to all newspapers and magazines (whether daily, weekly or monthly) and whether they were members of the Newspaper Press Union or not, and also to pamphlets, brochures and posters.

- They would not, however, apply to the SABC, SABC-TV and the so-called wire services.

- They would, in effect, create a form of official censor, who would be empowered to approve articles to be published in newspapers and magazines which had been made subject to a prohibition order.

- One new area which the regulations sought to prohibit was the publication of matter which promoted feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority (presumably this includes municipal police) or members of the South African Police and Defence Force.

Yesterday alternative Press editors reacted defiantly, calling planned curbs vicious and unprecedented.

Academics criticised the curbs as foolish and unnecessary.

Mr Rashid Seria, editor

of the weekly tabloid *South*, said the alternative Press rejected the accusation that it was creating a revolutionary climate — this was created by the Government's policy of apartheid.

Head of Stellenbosch University journalism department, Professor H J Grosskopf said: "Emergency laws are so draconian, I can't think why they need these additional curbs."

Professor Keyan Tomaselli, director of Natal University's Contemporary Cultural Studies Unit, said the measures seemed to be aimed at commercial weeklies like *Weekly Mail* and *South* rather than community or church papers.

He said the alternative Press would be totally suppressed only if photocopiers were banned.

WEEKEND!

update

WHO'S AT THE TOP OF THE POP CHARTS?

See UPDATE in SATURDAY STAR

PRESS REACTION

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

The Progressive Federal Party has condemned the Government's drastic new anti-Press measures as "intimidating and coercive".

The Conservative Party accepted the moves in principle but feared the measures might be used against right-wing publications.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, refused to comment.

Asked if he had agreed to the measures in the Cabinet, Mr Rajbansi said he could not say what was discussed in the Cabinet.

Mr Dave Dalling, MP, the PFP's media spokesman, said the regulations were "in line with past government action to intimidate and coerce the Press to apply self-censorship."

"We must remember these measures could readily be applied to the establishment Press."

"The lights of press freedom, are steadily going out. Once they are extinguished it could take decades for them to be rekindled."

Mr Dalling said that, on the face of it, the objectives set out by the

PFP dubs media curbs 'intimidating and coercive'

28/8/87

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, were "not all that exceptionable."

"No one wants the public to be allowed to promote uprising or revolution."

"What is bad is that it is the evaluation of a politically appointed Minister which will be decisive."

"Once again executive action is being planned to close newspapers without those newspapers having the right to redress from the courts."

Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP, the CP's spokesman on home affairs, said the party favoured the principle of this sort of action against revolutionaries.

But the party would study the measures before reacting fully.

Mr Stoffel Botha told Parliament yesterday that the "revolution-supportive" newspapers against which the measures were aimed were found on the far Left and the far Right.

Reacting to this Mr Koos van der Merwe asked where the CP fitted in.

Mr Botha said he would reply to that later but had not done so by the end of the day's session.

Dr J N Reddy, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Delegates, said he could not comment on the regulations until he had studied them.

Mr Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, was not available for comment.

said.

Children in jails

THE government was asked to explain yesterday why hundreds of black children convicted in South African courts have been sent to reform schools in independent and self-governing homelands — and the PFP has promised further action to find out if children have been kept in jails simply because other facilities are not available. The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, confirmed this week that 937 black juvenile offenders had been sent to reform schools in Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, KwaZulu and KwaNdebele between 1984 and 1986.

House 'kept in dark' over new Press curbs

By DALE LAUTENBACH,
Parliamentary Staff

THERE was strong criticism that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, did not reveal the far-reaching, new Press curbs until the very end of the debate in the House of Assembly on the budget vote for his department.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Home Affairs, said: "It is an example of the contempt in which the Minister holds this Parliament and parliamentary procedure."

"By failing to tell us what the new restrictions will be, Mr Botha has denied us the right to debate them and illustrated that contempt for Parliament he shares with President Botha and the Minister of Defence."

He was speaking just after the start of the House of Assembly debate yesterday which Mr Botha opened by saying he would be announcing measures to combat what he called the "revolution-supportive media" at the end of the debate.

"Isn't this a junior-school debating trick?" asked the PFP's Mr Dave Dalling. "It's a disgrace."

Mr Botha announced that the regulations would be published in the Government Gazette today and that he would discuss them further when his vote was debated in the House of Representatives, also today.

Details of curbs

The details he gave yesterday were that the new regulations "may curb publications who make themselves guilty of the systematic or repeated publishing of, in summary, the "promotion" of: "revolution or uprisings in the Republic", "breaking down public order", "stirring up feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority or security force", "the public image of unlawful organisations", "activities of unlawful structures" and "boycott actions and acts of civil disobedience".

These measures were necessary to "curb the present flood of revolutionary propaganda", he said.

Provisions included that anyone guilty of promoting anything on this



Mr Tian van der Merwe

list would be warned in the Government Gazette.

If this warning was not heeded, the Minister of Home Affairs was empowered to: prohibit publication for no more than three months "at a time" unless material to be published received ministerial approval, or, totally prohibit publication for no more than three months.

There would be no gazette warnings or bans until the publisher had received written notice from the Minister and had had two weeks in which to make written representations.

Rejects with contempt

Mr Botha said he and his Government "valued" the "responsible" Press and that enforcement of the new regulations would aim at "optimal maintenance of democratic processes".

Mr van der Merwe said earlier in the debate: "I don't want to be crude, but I reject with contempt the commitment Mr Botha and his Government say they have to a free Press."

"It's just so much hogwash and when they talk about the loss of Press freedom they shed crocodile tears."

"There is a political paranoia prevailing in the minds of this Government in respect of any criticism. The State President has reached a dangerous point where he obviously cannot take or tolerate any criticism whatsoever."

Mr Dalling said the so-called alternative Press, rooted in the particular community it served, was a "very real safety valve in the rising temperature of its readership."

"Remove that safety valve and you drive underground those people whose activities are best kept out in the open," he warned. "The political temperature will rise accordingly. Subjection will not bring peace."

He said that although the Newspaper Press Union newspapers would apparently not be affected they "should not bluff themselves".

Criticising the move to introduce new Press curbs from a different perspective, Mr Koos van der Merwe, official Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, questioned why existing legislation was not enough to curb the media.

Legislation which could be used against publications included the Police Act, the Internal Security Act, the Newspaper Print and Registration Act and all existing regulations in terms of the state of emergency.

"But the Government must stop talking and act," he said.

UK govt involved in kidnap plot — claim

Cm Times 28/8/87 (AB) 327

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Three men accused of plotting to kidnap ANC leaders in London and fly them back to South Africa claimed yesterday that the British government was involved in the case.

Mr Frank Larsen, 53, his son John, 28, believed by the police to be Zimbabweans, and Briton Mr John Wheatley, 28, said they would supply evidence to reveal the "full extent of British government involvement in this case and other projects".

In a statement, they denied "totally" the charge that they conspired with others between September 1986 and July this year to kidnap top ANC officials — including the movement's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and Mr

Joe Slovo, leader of the military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The Larsens, from Aldershot in Hampshire, and Wheatley, from Guildford in Kent, also claimed that they had no connection whatsoever with Pretoria or any of its agencies.

However, the three men said they were involved with Seychelles exiles in Britain and this was "well known to the British government".

At earlier hearings the court was told that they and a fourth accused, Mr Evan Dennis Evans, 49, were arrested in separate raids in mid-July and held under the terms of Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act.

At their separate homes police found forged passports, forged warrant cards and masses of documents.

A large number of weapons and ammunition as well as forged documents were found at Mr Evans's home, but he told police

they were largely useless antique and collectors' weapons.

The court was told that Mr Evans, a former senior officer and sabotage expert in the Rhodesian and South African defence forces, had been asked by a wealthy South African described as "the fifth man" to blow up the ANC headquarters in London and to help kidnap leading members. Mr Evans, a qualified solicitor and former Royal Air Force officer, said he told the alleged plotters to "get lost".

He alleged that the "fifth man" is Mr Johan Niemoller, a wealthy Afrikaans businessman of Uppington. Scotland Yard is allegedly trying to obtain a statement from Mr Niemoller.

Spokesmen for Scotland Yard have declined to comment on any aspect of the case — including allegations by Mr Evans that the alleged kidnapping plot had connections with a planned coup in the Seychelles.



MP: Govt 'paranoia' over press

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A political paranoia was prevailing in government about any kind of criticism of it in the media, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said yesterday.

Speaking in response to the announcement by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, that the "revolution-supportive media" would be curbed, Mr Van der Merwe said: "There are dangerous signs that the president (Mr P W Botha) can't take any kind of criticism."

The minister had shown contempt of Parliament by not releasing details of the measures he intended instituting at the beginning of his vote so that members could debate the matter.

"I reject with contempt the government's commitments to press freedom ... these are hogwash," Mr Van der Merwe said. — Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Elements of the media were generating support for revolutionary organizations "through idolising and propagating their symbols", the Minister of Communications and Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday in announcing steps to curb what he termed "revolution-supportive media".

This section of the press was generating support for "self-confessed externally-supported revolutionary action", Mr Botha said in his vote of the budget.

He said the major portion of the press adhered to its own code of conduct.

But in recent times a different type of publication — appearing as newspapers or newsletters and fed by their own news agencies — had come into existence.

He claimed these publications showed complete contempt for hallowed press values established over centuries.

The Media Council had failed to influence this section of the press and the government had to combat their propaganda and actions flowing from it.

Mr Botha said these publications supported a particular cause and had no compunction in using dishonest and reprehensible methods.

They operated in many fields of interest, on the far left and far right of the political spectrum.

He referred to them as the "revolution-supportive media".

The government deemed it nec-

essary to act because the African National Congress had indicated it would use media in its efforts to bring about revolution.

Quoting from the ANC mouthpiece "Sechaba", he said the ANC's attitude was: "The press is one of those weapons we are using in the struggle against apartheid."

"We can also, through the press, mobilise the international community ... we feel that the press is as important as the gun."

"The one who is wielding the gun is playing the same role as the one who is holding the pen."

Mr Botha: "The critical point in the promotion of revolution lies

Mr Stoffel Botha: Even the emergency regulations could not curb propaganda.

in the building of support for the revolutionaries by way of praising its leaders, its flag and other symbols.

"Our enemy expects support from the media for its organization through these actions of mobilisation."

He said certain elements of the media were assisting the enemy and the result would be that their violence could be employed more readily.

People would be inclined to say "but the media do not plant bombs".

"But in order to be successful on the violent level, revolutionaries rely on the media,

among others, to mobilise the masses."

The process whereby the masses were being led to perceive that revolutionary violence was just and that they should support the "terrorist", was unfolding in the country.

"Elements of the media are generating support for the revolutionary organizations through idolising and propagating their symbols."

"These organizations openly condone violence and their symbols are those of revolution."

The government would not allow the section of the media that furthered the revolution — by its seemingly non-violent support-building actions — to continue unchecked.

The type of reporting practised by them amounted to enlisting support and building the image of the violent movement.

He said the government had no intention of curtailing press freedom or the free flow of information beyond the ambit of ensuring the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order, and the earliest possible termination of the state of emergency.

Existing measures such as the Internal Security Act, the Publications Act and the Imprint Registration Act did not grant the government sufficient authority to effectively act against the revolution-supportive media.

Even the emergency regulations could not curb propaganda. — Sapa

Parliament

By PATRICK CULL
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — If the government removed the safety valve of the alternative media it would "drive underground those people whose activities are best kept in the open", PFP media spokesman Mr Dave Dalling said yesterday.

But, he said, what was worse was "the political temperature of the community concerned will rise accordingly — subjection will not bring peace".

Speaking during debate on the Home Affairs vote, Mr Dalling said the question which

Dalling: NPU press could be next

needed to be asked was whether new curbs on the alternative media were justifiable in the circumstances.

The alternative press expressed views which did no more than reflect the aspirations, feelings, grievances and interests of its public.

"The point to remember is that the press do not create

grievances — they merely report and highlight them."

Mr Dalling said that if the newspapers were such a threat to peace, or if they were breaking the law "why has the law not been used against them?"

A vast array of legislation — including the Police Act, Internal Security Act and state of emergency regulations — existed, but had not been applied

to any alternative publications in the past year.

"If these papers are promoting revolution then surely the existing law is sufficient to deal with them."

Mr Dalling warned that though established NPU newspapers appeared not to be affected, "they should not bluff themselves — they could be next".

It was clear the government was bypassing the courts "allowing a politically motivated subjective ministerial opinion to hold the power of life and death over the press in a manner in total conflict with natural justice".

SABC backs Eksteen in row

Political Staff

THE SABC Board appears to have backed its director-general, Mr Riaan Eksteen, against the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Board chairman Mr Brand Fourie said last night that Mr Eksteen would continue his "normal duties".

He said neither a resignation nor the termi-

nation of Mr Eksteen's services were on the agenda for Wednesday's board meeting.

Yesterday Mr Eksteen told his staff over the internal TV-screen: "As you can see, I'm still here ..."

He said reports indicated "overwhelming" support for him by his staff.

"We have had difficult times, which we have

survived. More difficult times are coming, which we will also survive."

The SABC was "being watched with eagle eyes", he said.

Yesterday's statements end three days of intense speculation after reports that Mr Botha wanted Mr Eksteen's head because of TV coverage of Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse's resignation from the cabinet.

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, minister responsible for broadcasting services, is thought to have been the catalyst for the board statement, having said in the House of Delegates on Wednesday that the board had the sole right to hire or dismiss anyone.

● The SABC yesterday suddenly replaced the acclaimed Athol Fugard play "A Lesson from Aloes" with a variety programme. SABC spokesmen declined to comment.

Fugard said he was "disgusted" at the SABC decision.

Naas is 'a living statue'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Naas Botha is a living statue — and there is no need for the other statue which a group of Pretoria businessmen intend raising in his honour.

That's the word from Pretoria's mayor, Dr Chris Swart.

"Although I'm an avid Naas fan, I think it may be a bit premature erecting a statue in his honour," Dr Swart said. "Isn't it a bit inappropriate erecting a statue while the man is still playing? Wouldn't that be displaying a slightly excessive degree of veneration?"

CAPE TOWN — Government has streamlined procedures for closing down newspapers — for three months — and introduced regulations to appoint censors to control the "alternative" media.

However, the measures revealed in Parliament yesterday by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha apply equally to the conventional commercial media.

Botha said they were necessary because certain elements of the media were "assisting the enemy" and government would not allow the furthering of revolution to go unchecked.

Announcing the measures, which will be published in full in the Government Gazette this morning, Botha said: "I trust, and it is my honest expectation, these measures will be respected by the organised conventional media in such a way that it would only involve the unconventional revolution-supportive Press."

Addressing the House of Assembly at the start of the budget debate on his

New media laws today

Political Staff

department, Botha laid heavy stress on the need to control members of what he described as the "unconventional" media, commonly referred to as the "alternative" media.

However, observers in Cape Town pointed out that earlier this month President P W Botha attacked the Press and took strong exception to three newspaper editorials, which it later emerged had been printed in the Cape Times. So it would appear hard-hitting editorials in the conventional Press will also be under surveillance.

Botha said the regulations would be to

● To Page 2 ➡

New laws to muzzle papers

curb publications guilty of "systematic or repeated publishing of material which, inter alia, has the following effect:

- ☐ Promotion of revolution or uprising,
- ☐ Promotion of the breaking down of public order,
- ☐ The stirring up of feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority or security force,
- ☐ Promotion of the activities of unlawful structures, and
- ☐ Promotion of boycott actions and acts of civil disobedience."

He said rules of natural justice had been taken into consideration and that the *audi alterem partem* rule would be respected.

He said: "This process makes provision for the following:

- ☐ Persons who are concerned in the production, importation, compilation or publishing of a periodical may be warned by notice in the Gazette that the material in the publication contains a threat to the security of the public or the maintenance of public order, or that it causes a delay in the termination of the state of emergency.

- ☐ If in this publication there is a continuation of such material, the Minister of Home Affairs is empowered to prohibit

publication for a period of not exceeding three months at a time, unless the matter in that publication has been approved by a person appointed by him for that purpose, or, to totally prohibit further publication for a period not exceeding three months at a time.

☐ No warning as referred to shall be issued and no ban will be ordered unless the publisher or importer has, with mention to the grounds, been informed in writing beforehand and the opportunity has been given to submit written representations within two weeks."

Botha said action would be based on evaluation of a series of issues of a publication by the Minister.

PFP media spokesman and MP for Sandton Dave Dalling said yesterday the regulations did not go further than powers government already had.

"It already has the power to close publications, but the procedure is complicated and what it has done now is to simplify this procedure," he said.

"We also have a situation where a political decision against a political opponent will be taken solely by the Minister."

← ● From Page 1

Tough measures against 'erring' media

The press: Be censored or be damned!

W/Mail 28/8-3/9/87
327

Weekly Mail Reporter,
Cape Town

FOR the first time, the government has given itself the power to approve — or censor — the contents of a newspaper before publication.

A provision paving the way for the appointment of press censors is among sweeping new regulations which are to be gazetted today, setting up a quicker procedure for the banning of newspapers.

Up to now, editors have themselves decided what could legally be published on the basis of lawyers' advice on the media regulations.

Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said in parliament yesterday the new measures were necessary to curb "the present flood of revolutionary propaganda."

"We have great appreciation and respect for the role of the press and its role as educator and channel of information."

"What we are dealing with here is propaganda and that cannot be dealt with by way of present legislation."

The independent MP for Claremont, Jan van Eck, said the repressive steps

HENDRICKSE'S LAST COUP

For once, PW found himself outmanoeuvred
PAGE 3

were "the actions of a scared government which is desperately trying to hide from and 'protect' the white electorate from the harsh and frequently ugly realities of South Africa, as reflected in the alternative press."

A media lawyer yesterday commented: "The minister already had most of these powers under the existing media regulations. The ominous new aspect would appear to be the contemplation of the appointment of a censor to approve material prior to publication."

"Although it does not appear that there will be any absolute obligation to submit material, newspapers that have been named in the gazette are going to be presented with Hobson's choice: whether to submit or to publish and be damned."

The regulations, Botha said, would curb publications which systematically or repeatedly published material which had the effect of:

- the promotion of revolution or uprisings in the Republic;
- the promotion of the breaking down of the public order;
- the stirring up of feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local au-

●To PAGE 3

Pre-censorship looms for media

W/Mail 28/8-3/9/87
327

thority or security force;

●the promotion of the public image of unlawful organisations;

●the promotion of the activities of unlawful structures; and

●the promotion of boycott actions and acts of civil disobedience."

Botha said the "rules of natural justice are duly taken into consideration. The *audi alteram partem* (let both sides be heard) rule is *inter alia* respected."

A "comprehensive" administrative process was being created.

People responsible for a publication

●From PAGE 1

could be warned by a notice in the *Government Gazette* that material in it contained a threat to security or caused a delay in the termination of the State of Emergency. If the publication continued publishing the material objected to, the minister of home affairs was empowered to prohibit publication for three months "unless the matter in that publication has been approved by a person appointed by him for that purpose" or to prohibit publication totally for a period not exceeding three months.

Down at the Mbeki home, it's just life as usual

Govan Mbeki's family refuse to get excited over the speculation that the Rivonia Trialist will soon be released. FRANZ KRÜGER visits his his wife Epainette

WHEN Govan Mbeki was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963, his wife went back to running the family shop in a tiny village outside Idutywa, Transkei.

Her eldest son, Thabo, had already been in exile for three years. He is now the African National Congress' publicity secretary and led the organisation's delegation in the Dakar talks.

Her two younger sons, Moeletsi and Jama, followed Thabo into exile, leaving only the oldest child, Linda, in the country.

But Epainette Mamotseki Mbeki, now a sprightly 71-year-old, refuses to be sentimental about doing without her family. "I have got used to it. At the beginning I took it lightly and now it is commonplace."

She flashes her wide, ready smile. Around her are the signs of a life that has continued. Builders are installing drains and gutters on the tiny house, and people bustle in with queries or other business.

Despite all the speculation about an imminent release of her husband, Mbeki is not holding her breath for it. "We have no authority over his release or where he is dumped by the government. So it is correct just to wait and see — and hope."

She has not heard anything official, and doesn't expect any advance warning of her husband's release. "I think the government is putting out feelers, to find out the reactions."

"I would be in the same difficulty if I was Pretoria, because these people were initially put inside as the instigators of riots but the riots carried on without them."

"I have learned not to trust certain

Epainette Mbeki... reluctant to trust rumours

sections, so if word comes from them, I don't trust it," she said.

Her sons being in exile has meant she hears infrequently from them. One such occasion was just this week. She proudly produces a small batch of colour snapshots of Thabo, taken in Dakar and given to her by photographer Peter Magubane.

Out of another brown envelope come two photographs of her husband — one attached to a passport, another to a driver's licence.

She has no other photographs of him. "It is lucky he didn't burn this pass," she says.

Mbeki said she had not seen him for a few years. "Travelling is hazardous, Linda goes to see him regularly." But they correspond often.

Picture: FRANZ KRÜGER, Elnews
"He takes more of an interest in what happens here than I do."

"He wants to know about the weather, what the rains were like, what is being planted. He still runs the household."

Epainette Mbeki does not have a copy of the book her husband wrote about the uprisings in the Transkei rural areas, *The Peasants Revolt*. There were times when "you could not have books of a certain line in the house", she says.

Mbeki is no longer at the shop in Mbewuleni village her husband started in 1940 when he was prevented from continuing his teaching career because of his political work.

The operation grew too big for her to handle and she moved to Sofute village, on the other side of Idutywa and closer to the small town. There, she started another, smaller, shop which she is currently negotiating to lease out.

Has she thought about what they would do if her husband was released? "Some time ago he said he would not like to live in Transkei. The former state president and he did not see eye to eye. But maybe it would be different now that Kaiser Matanzima is no longer in power."

Will it be a quiet life of retirement? Slightly wistfully, she weighs up the chances. "He was never one for a quiet life but maybe his age will force him." — Elnews



Pre-censorship looms for media

thority or security force;

"the promotion of the public image of unlawful organisations;

"the promotion of the activities of unlawful structures; and

"the promotion of boycott actions and acts of civil disobedience."

Botha said the "rules of natural justice are duly taken into consideration. The *audi alteram partem* (let both sides be heard) rule is *inter alia* respected."

A "comprehensive" administrative process was being created.

People responsible for a publication

From PAGE 1

could be warned by a notice in the *Government Gazette* that material in it contained a threat to security or caused a delay in the termination of the State of Emergency. If the publication continued publishing the material objected to, the minister of home affairs was empowered to prohibit publication for three months "unless the matter in that publication has been approved by a person appointed by him for that purpose" or to prohibit publication totally for a period not exceeding three months.

LAW and Order minister Adriaan

w/ Mail 28/8-3/9/87

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

A total of 333 detentions under "normal" security legislation are known to have taken place in the first seven months of this year, according to the latest report by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee. This does not include the estimated 30 000 detentions under the Emergency regulations since June 12 last year.

The DPSC said 414 people are known to have been in security detention by the end of July, including 41 Section 29 detainees whose names are unknown to the DPSC.

Detentions by Legislation:

Section 29 Internal Security Act, 159; Section 31 ISA, 4; Ciskei National Security Act, 35; Transkei Public Safety Act, 113; Bophuthatswana ISA, 2; Venda Maintenance of Law and Order Act, 16; unknown legislation, 16.

Detentions by Area:

Transvaal, 66; Natal, 80; Eastern Cape, 1; Western Cape, 20; Kei, 35; Transkei, 113; Bophuthatswana, 2; Venda, 16.

Detentions by Activity:

Scholars, students, teachers, 36; community and political worker, 19; trade unionists and workers, 103; clergy and church workers, 5; journalists, 3; unspecified, 167.

Fate of 1987 detainees on July 31 1987:

Released without charge within 48 hours, 5; released without charge after longer period, 156; charged and awaiting trial, 7; charged and acquitted, 1; charged and convicted, 2; still in detention, 162.

Those detainees still in security detention on July 31 were being held under the following laws: Section 29 ISA, 221 (police figure — 180 known to DPSC); Section 31 ISA, 15; Ciskei National Security Act, 76; Transkei Public Safety Act, 86; Venda Maintenance of Law and Order Act, 15; unknown legislation, 1.

Detainees held during the following periods: 1985, 10; January — June 1986, 59; July — December 1986, 125; January — July 1987, 160; unknown date, 60.

DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY

Four deaths in police custody were reported in July, according to the latest DPSC report. The deaths occurred between December 1986 and July this year.

Matthews Mapumulo died on December 11, 1986 after he was accosted by a group of armed men in Swaziland. He resisted their attempts to abduct him and was wounded in the stomach. His body was later released by the South African Police and returned to his family in South Africa, said the DPSC report.

Joseph Mogotse, a teacher from Garankuwa, died on December 13 last year after a number of cars allegedly carrying police forced his car off the road in Sinoville, Pretoria. He and the other occupants were dragged out and assaulted before being taken to the police station where he spent the night in the cells. He died within 12 hours of his release at the Garankuwa hospital.

Edwin Bongani Cele, 22, a Lamontville Youth Congress member, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on May 29 this year and was allegedly "handed over" to the murder and robbery unit as a suspect in an armed robbery case on July 8. When he was taken to Lamontville on July 9 to point out hidden evidence, he pulled the pin from a handgrenade, the police said. He was shot and wounded by the police and later died. His family was informed of his death a week later.

Ashley Kriel, 20, a former student activist from Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, died in police custody on July 9. According to police Kriel was killed when his gun went off during a scuffle with two police officers. A witness said Kriel was shot while lying on the ground after being handcuffed. A private pathologist said he was shot at "point-blank" range.

BANISHMENT ORDERS

On June 19 this year the Transkei banishment order of Dumisa Ntsebeza, an Umtata lawyer and president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, was set aside by the Transkei Supreme Court.

On July 9 a Transkei Supreme Court judge granted interim relief in the application by former President KD Matanzima against the government, by stay of execution of his banishment order, until August 6.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BOY MKHALIPI, 31, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress member and Eastern Cape Council of Churches fieldworker, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 15 last year.

Mkhalipi first became politically active while attending a Port Elizabeth high school during the 1976 uprising. He was one of 31 pupils who, in January 1977, were convicted for participating in "terrorist" activities and sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island.

He was released in 1982 and became active in the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress. In 1984 he started working as a fieldworker for the Eastern Cape Council of Churches. He was detained 14 months ago and is still being held.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:
South African Youth Congress: Save the 32 (not stated); The South African Youth Congress: Save the 32 Patriots (Sayco, Johannesburg); The Trade Union Struggle in South Africa (not stated); The Combatant, Vol 8 No 9 April 1987 (Plan Commissariat, Lubango); Swapo Information Bulletin: March 1987 (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda); A Unity Call to the Tembisa Community — pamphlet (not stated); Learn and Teach No 4 1987 (Learn and Teach Publications, Johannesburg); Nelson Mandela: Wo-fur Ich Bereid Bin Zu Leben Und Zu Sterben (Aktionsgruppe, "Freiheit Fur Nelson Mandela, Suidafrika, EV Stuttgart); IUS Solidarity newsletter No 1 1987 (Secretariat of the International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia); Hou Ons Sake-gebied Blank: Verbied Indiers. BBB — poster (not stated); Gek Nr 42 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Jeppe, Johannesburg); Ninja usa — film; four objects — Female Flock Doll, Male Flock Doll, Penis-shaped Candle and Boob Mug (not stated).

Conditionally unbanned:

Class Struggle in Africa (Kwame Nkrumah — unbanned for possession but still banned for importation and distribution); The War Against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims (Helena Cook — published by Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights, New York — may only be distributed by certain institutions that are on record with the directorate); Panty with eyes and nose — object (unbanned, not undesirable provided it is not displayed in public for purposes of distribution).

9th Time 29/8/87 (187) 327 (642) ✓

Watson wins appeal in fire case

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Mr Valence Watson yesterday won an appeal at Grahamstown Supreme Court against convictions for fraud and arson.

His sentence of an effective 30 months imprisonment was set aside. The conviction stemmed from the razing of the Watson family home here on October 19, 1985.

Passing judgment, Mr Justice Van Rensburg with Mr Justice Kroon concurring, said the only direct evidence linking Mr Watson with the commission of the two crimes was that of Mr Geoffrey Nocanda, an accomplice on the state's case.

His evidence was the cornerstone of the state's case and if his evidence could not be relied upon, then the appeal had to succeed.

In his view, Mr Nocanda and a Mr Mkele had set the house alight, but it remained to be decided whether it had been proved beyond reasonable doubt that the house had been set alight on Mr Watson's instructions.

Mr Nocanda was an accomplice and as such had stated his evidence had to be treated with the utmost caution.

It could hardly be said that the merits of Mr Nocanda's evidence and the demerits of Mr Watson's evidence were beyond question.

Mr Nocanda had started off by having to admit he had made a previous false statement and there were so many other unsatisfactory features of his evidence that it was dangerous to place any reliance on his evidence.

There was not sufficient basis for rejecting Mr Watson's evidence.

OPINION

"When the press is free and every man able to read, all is safe"

— Thomas Jefferson, 1799

"Let the people know the facts, and the country will be safe"

— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

"A free press is the unsleeping guardian of every other right that free men prize; it is the most dangerous foe of tyranny"

— Winston Churchill, 1949

"Enforcement of the (press censorship) regulations will be aimed at the optimal maintenance of democratic practices"

— Stoffel Botha, 1987

The issue of press freedom is universal.

The problem of the South African Nationalist Government is peculiar.

No one in Government appears to grasp fully the basic essentials of the freedom of information debate. Nor does anyone appear capable of recognising the fact that freedom is indivisible. But those are common faults.

What is peculiar about our government is its belief that every action of mankind needs a statute to control it.

If it moves — pass a law against it. If it doesn't move — pass a law enforcing it to move. This quaint but dangerous philosophy applies not only to people of every size and hue, but to park benches, dried beans and bananas.

And talking of bananas, it is this strange legal obsession that gave birth to apartheid — and to the terrible, insufferable mess into which our country has been forced.

For almost 40 years, the Nationalist Government has compulsively passed an average 100 statutes a year.

A blind eye and a lost vision

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

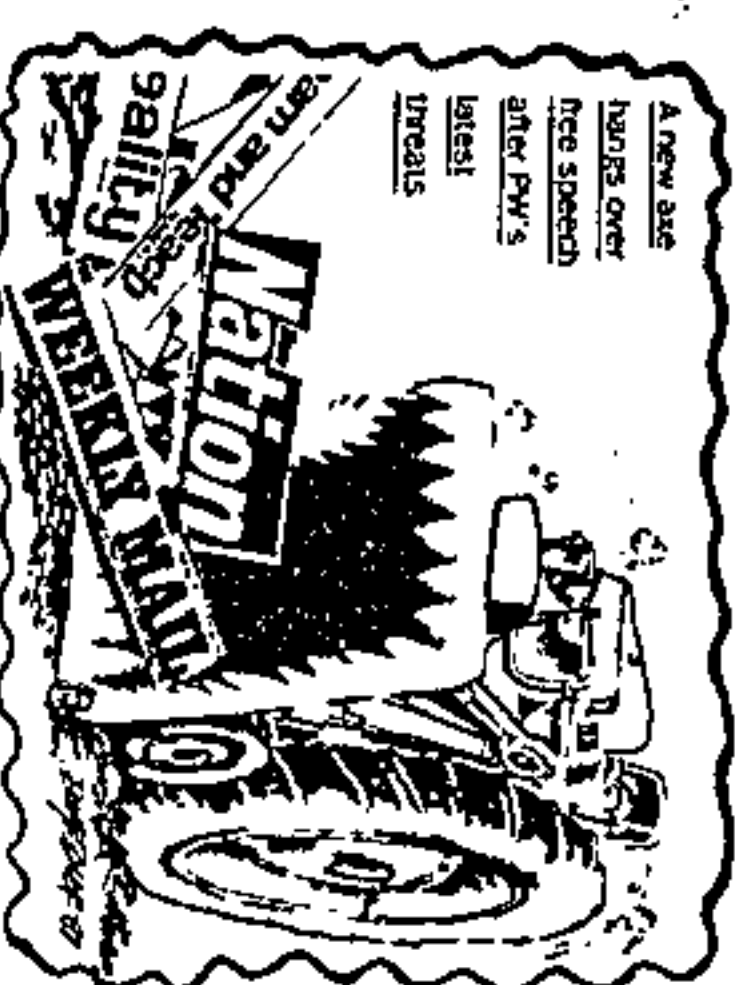


HARVEY TYSON

Some of these are amendments to badly framed, hastily drawn up amendments. Others are amendments to amendments of amendments.

And that is only the start. New statutes (with amendments etc) empower the proliferation of regulations. Tens, hundreds, thousands of them. I believe we have more laws — bad laws — than any single citizen is aware of, or could comprehend.

We certainly have more laws attempting to control speech, thought, print and imagery than any other four countries I can think of... all for the sake of freedom and democracy, of course. But it required only a single legal clause to close down *The World* and *The Post* — without review, warning or explanation.



One man is to have unchecked power to judge the press. Yet he misjudged this cartoon in the Sunday Star this week. (See below).

Yet now we have more laws to curb the "undemocratic enemy press" (the "cause" journals such as the National Party supported with such fervour before it came to power). We also now have an impossible law "preventing propaganda".

All of which would be a joke if it were not such a tragedy for South Africa. Particularly hilarious is the solemn statement that no such law will apply to SABC propaganda. The SABC will be dealt with behind closed doors, and ways and means will be found to ensure that it *increases* its propaganda.

You can laugh at such solemn, incompetent, propagandistic government. You should. But you should also take a hard look at yourself and your fellow citizens. For it is we, the people, who have permitted or turned a blind eye to four decades of this dangerous stupidity.

"Stop going on about it," readers tell me. But I must. Because, by ignoring it, you are cutting off your tongue

and putting out your own eyes.

People forget that a free press provides their greatest personal safety. That applies, even for those who are part of the Government. Let's take the hypothetical case of a director-general — of the SABC, say.

An increasingly despotic regime decides to fire him. The word goes out: "Get rid of him, he displeases me." If the director-general were a Cabinet Minister, or an aspirant State President, he might simply be sacked or packed off to a distant embassy.

It is different for a director-general of a body like the SABC, for he is protected constitutionally by a board. So he can be saved, simply if someone leaks the facts to the press. The official gains almost all of his protection simply by being in the public spotlight.

And that is how every citizen — whether he be leader of the CP or lowly prisoner in a cell — is protected: by having access to a *free and independent* press.

But the voters have given away their freedom — and the CP supporters will soon become, belatedly, the first to regret it.

Now we have a single Minister in charge of controlling propaganda and suppressing the enemy press. He alone will judge.

This is how he judged the cartoon (above) in a statement in Parliament this week (I quote from an observer in the House who actually believed the Minister's statement that *The Sunday Star* was attacking the "alternative" media).

"It is becoming evident that even the conventional press feels uneasy about this section of the press. In its latest issue *The Sunday Star*, perhaps unintentionally, pictorially labels some of them in the manner they deserve. They are depicted as trash — as a cause for jaws."

Neat. But misleading.

Ministers should remember, for instance, that when houses are bulldozed, it does not suggest they are trash.

Gazetted press curbs widely condemned

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government's sweeping new powers to close down or censor newspapers were widely condemned yesterday as taking South Africa further down the road to "dictatorship", "totalitarianism" and "repression".

Details of the clampdown — which empowers the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, to appoint a government censor at any newspaper and impose a financially crippling ban on newspapers for renewable periods of up to three months — were published in the Government Gazette.

And Mr Botha announced in Parliament that the curbs, invoked in terms of the 14-month state of emergency, would be backdated to June 11, enabling the government to move immediately against newspapers deemed to be guilty of publishing suspect material.

Mr Botha told the House of Representatives that steps would be taken against publications once, in his view, a "series of issues" was considered to be "part of the devil's onslaught" or "subtle propaganda" against the state.

This meant the "evaluation" period for daily newspapers was six issues; for periodicals appearing every 10 days or less, three issues; and for publications appearing at intervals of greater than 10 days, two issues.

The minister noted that the new regulations would also empower him to order publishers or importers of periodicals to supply free copies to the Director-General of Home Affairs within three days of their publication. Failure to comply could result in a R500 fine.

From page 1

● Sapa-Reuter reports that the Reagan administration expressed distress and sadness at the curbs and said the action further removed South Africa from the sphere of Western nations.

The statement, said: "Restricting the media is not merely a punishment for journalists — its end result is to rob citizens of their right to be informed."

● The British Foreign Office made it clear they were waiting to see precisely what action the government took. Once this was clear, they would "take a position on this matter", the spokesman said.

He added: "We have made clear our concern at the state of emergency and the various regulations promulgated under it."

● PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin described the regulations as "naked press censorship by a desperate and bankrupt Nationalist government".

"It takes South Africa one step nearer to totalitarianism — and one step further from a peaceful solution to our problems."

"The regulations are bad enough, but to rub salt into the wound, they are going to be backdated — and then the government says it wants to 'broaden democracy'."

"The tragedy is that while the situation in South Africa cries out for fundamental political change, the government proceeds to tighten the screws of state authority," Mr Eglin said.

● The Labour Party's media spokesman, Mr Sam Louw, said the curbs showed that the government had chosen the path of repression instead of reform and negotiation.

The government already had over 100 laws as well as the emergency regulations which virtually "paralysed" the media.

"It is clear that if the new measures are implemented, South Africa will

have the most sophisticated government-controlled press in the world."

He said the alternative media was an important form of communication for the grievances in the black communities.

If this medium was cut-off, it would give the security forces free reign to destroy the National Party's democratic opposition.

● The chairman of the South African Media Council, Mr L de V. van Winsen, said the "stringent and far-reaching" nature of the regulations applicable to all the South African press would, together with the previously promulgated emergency regulations, make deep inroads on press freedom in South Africa.

● The Anti-Censorship Action Group (ACAG) said it is not clear what Mr Botha regarded as "revolutionary-supporting media" and why, if these publications existed, had he not previously prosecuted them under the many laws and regulations he already had to prevent such media.

● The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference said it was "deeply concerned" by the promulgation of the latest regulations since these "take South Africa further down the road to dictatorship."

● The University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council and UCT Radio yesterday rejected the new press gags in the "strongest possible terms".

In a statement the SRC said it believed that "all the people in our land should have unhindered access to information. Totalitarian regulations of this nature in no way address the real crisis facing this country".

The End Conscription Campaign yesterday condemned the "new and draconian" press curbs which it said further restricted "an already-gagged press".

To page 2

Spy emerges from cover to reveal actions

Cape Times 29/8/87
327

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

UCT POLICE spy Daniel Pretorius yesterday admitted to being part of a group of about 50 students who threw stones at a police van during protests on the campus in April.

Speaking from his parents' Observatory home, where he emerged after over two weeks in hiding, 19-year-old Mr Pretorius also admitted to attending a recent top-secret United Democratic Front annual meeting as a delegate of the National Union of South African Students.

However, when asked by the Cape Times whether he had "urged students to throw stones", as was claimed in a sworn affidavit by a fellow student, he said "I cannot comment on that."

He also declined to comment on whether he himself had thrown stones, or whether he had disclosed details of the secret UDF meeting to police. However, senior UDF sources have told the Cape Times that members of the new executive were telephoned by security police and "congratulated" on their election within days of the meeting.

Mr Pretorius said: "It is difficult to say what I have been doing for the past couple of days — the best I can say is contact the police or the security police ... I am reluctant to say anything".

Taken to Pretoria

UCT SRC president Ms Carla Sutherland said the SRC's information was that Mr Pretorius was taken to Pretoria by police for some of the time he was in hiding.

Mr Pretorius said he had not been called as a state witness in next week's trial, when five UCT students may face public violence charges for attending illegal gatherings after participating in campus demonstrations earlier this year.

Ms Sutherland and SRC executive member Mr Cameron Dugmore may face charges in mid-September of attending an illegal gathering relating to the April protests.

A further five students are expected to appear in court on September 3 in connection with attending an illegal gathering. Charges against 13 others were dropped.

The police public relations directorate in Pretoria yesterday refused to comment on Mr Pretorius, saying the matter was an "internal affair".

● Regional executive members were named at the UDF meeting, which was held in the Western Cape amid elaborate security precautions, but the names were not intended for publication for security reasons.

UDF publicity secretary Mrs Hilda Ndude said yesterday that it was assumed the names were known in the light of Mr Pretorius's attendance.

The executive members include president Mr Zolile Malindi, vice-president Mr Joseph Marks, chairman Mr Dullah Omar, Mr Joseph Aranes and Mr Ebrahim Rasool.

Mr Trevor Manuel, detained since August last year, was made honorary secretary.

Two editions of city paper banned

CMC-1265

29/8/87

327

Staff Reporter

SOUTH, the weekly newspaper, has had two of its last three editions banned.

The paper, which first appeared on the streets in March, was listed in yesterday's banned publications issued by the Directorate of Publications.

The ban on the July 30-August 5 and August 16-22 editions of the newspaper appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette.

The current edition of the newspaper has not been banned.

Mr Moesien Williams, South's news editor, said the newspaper's lawyers were investigating the reasons for the bannings and would appeal.

'Many laws for press'

"We feel these bans are part of an attempt to justify actions against us in terms of the latest press clamps announced this week by the government," he said.

"The two editions concerned were banned in terms of the Publications Control Act, which is just one of many laws available to the government to deal with the press."

Mr S P du Toit, assistant director of the Publications Directorate, said yesterday that the directorate was in a position to say why the two editions of the newspaper had been banned, "but only to those with a direct financial interest in the publication".

He declined to comment on allegations by the editor of South, Mr Rashid Seria, that the bannings may have been politically motivated or undertaken as a prelude to further action against South in terms of the new press curbs.

● Banned list — Page 5

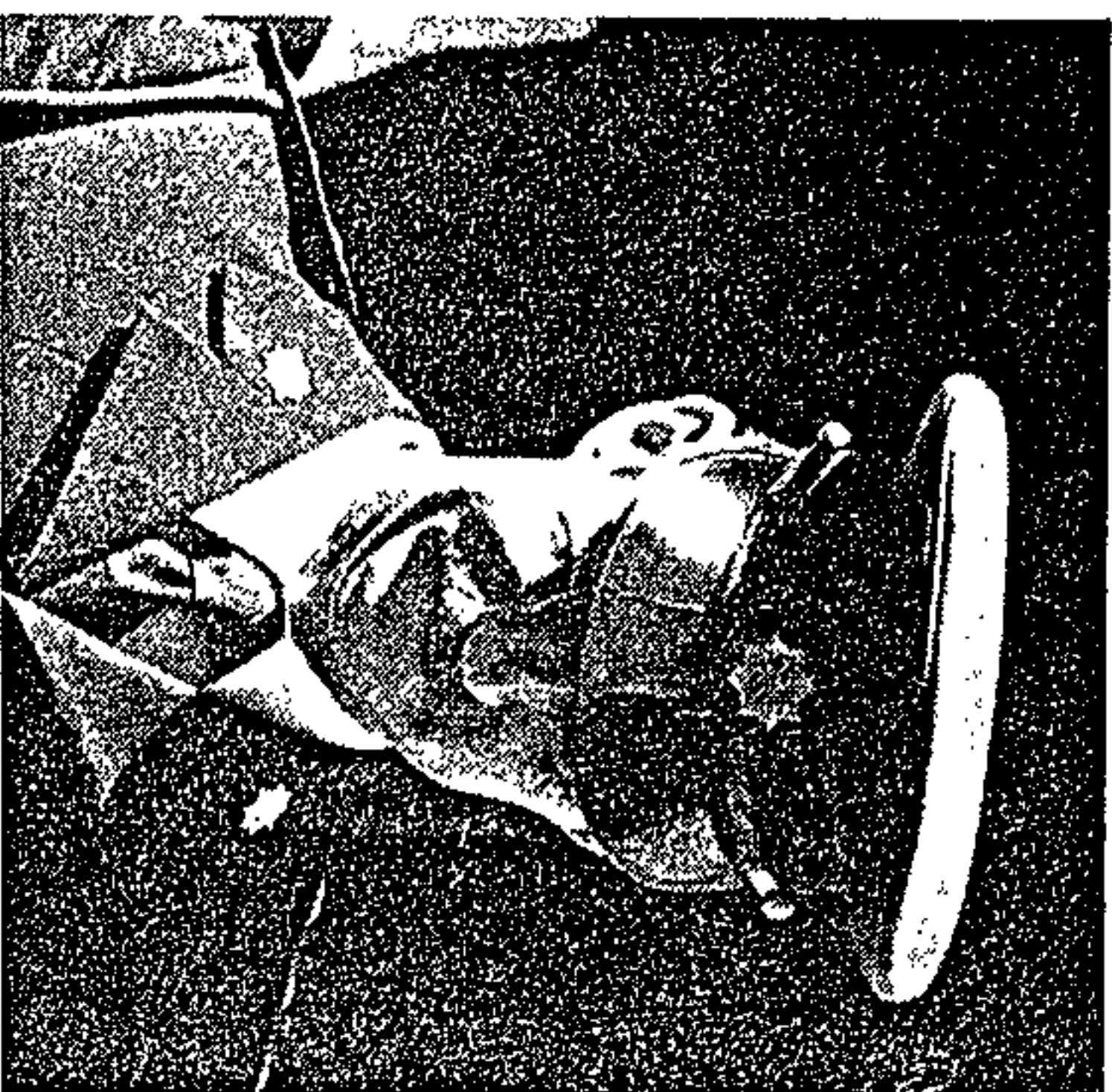


Picture: DICK MARETT

Cop: Shoot to kill 'no problem'

Mr. Tris 29/8/82

327



GIVING EVIDENCE... Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk at the Supreme Court
Picture: RICHARD BELL

By RONNIE MORRIS

FORMER Bellville riot squad commander Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk yesterday told the Supreme Court he had no problem shooting people dead if the circumstances justified it.

Captain Van Schalkwyk was giving evidence after Mr Justice C T Howie said it was in the interests of justice that the policeman be called by the court as a witness in the trial of two policemen charged with murder and three counts of attempted murder.

Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger and Constable Ernest Villet have both pleaded not guilty to murdering Miss Sarah van Wyk and attempting to murder three other Bellville South residents on August 29, 1985, at the intersection of Armada Crescent and Industria Road.

Capt Van Schalkwyk said that before the incident, police headquarters had teleaxed instructions that people who threw petrol bombs should be "eliminated".

In the context of the riot squad's work, he

understood the word to mean kill. He had used the word eliminate during briefings and on the parade ground and was under the impression that the policemen who served under him understood the meaning of the word.

He could not, however, remember if he told them it meant to kill.

On August 29, 1985, unrest in Bellville South reached a point where police could not merely arrest people but "had to shoot to hurt people". The intersection was the flash-point of unrest and at the time people were hostile towards the police.

With a few exceptions, the policemen who served under him were "inexperienced" in riot control.

"Because of the events that day we remarked to each other that it was not unrest but war. It became worse as the day progressed and got out of hand."

"The young policemen hid their feelings well but I could see they were in a hurry to get back into the Casspir after I ordered them to extinguish a fire in the road. They were frightened."

When he arrived at the intersection

minutes after the shooting, he had not seen any burning barricades.

Under cross-examination by Mr D Uys, for Constable Villet, Captain Van Schalkwyk said he had 22 years' service and regarded himself as an experienced policeman. He became commander of the Bellville riot squad in mid-1985 after a 14-day course.

When he gave Warrant Officer Kruger the order to take two men to hide in the garden, he realized they could use their firearms.

"If a policeman fell in the hands of a crowd, he would be killed."

Under cross-examination by Mr A H Veldhuizen, for Warrant Officer Kruger, Captain van Schalkwyk said: "It would not be a problem for me to kill someone should the circumstances justify it."

The hearing continues next Tuesday when the former Bellville District Commandant, Brigadier (then Colonel) M G Mans, will give evidence.

Mr Justice Howie was assisted by assessors Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr J P van Niekerk. The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr H Klem, SC, assisted by Mr W Downer, appeared for the state. Mr Uys, instructed by Keith Hamblin and Co, appeared for Constable Villet. Mr Veldhuizen, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for W/O Kruger.

NEWS

Censors act on city newspaper

by LINDA GALLOWAY
and HENRI DU PLESSIS
Weekend Argus Reporters

SOUTH, the Cape Town weekly "alternative" newspaper and one of the publications threatened under the latest Press curbs, has had two editions banned for distribution, as has a rightwing publication, Die Stem.

They are named in the latest list of banned publications issued by the Directorate of Publications and published in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Also included in the ban is Volume 2, No 2 of New Era magazine of June 1987, a Grassroots publication.

South, with the logo "The Paper for the People", is produced by South Press Services, Cape Town. The July 30 to August 5 and August 16 to August 22 editions have been banned.

Restraints

The editor, Rashid Seria, said he was not certain why these editions had been banned but the bannings tied in with the new Press curbs.

"We are also subject to a number of additional restraints which do not affect the big dailies which aren't subject to the Publications Control Board," Mr Seria said.

The banned rightwing publication is the August 1987 issue of Die Stem: *Ons Vlag, Die Vierkleur*. Die Stem is the mouthpiece of the organisation Boerestaat, which advocates an independent state exclusively for white Afrikaners.

Mr Robert van Tonder, editor and publisher of Die Stem and leader of Boerestaat, said he could not see why the August issue was banned.

"All I said was that President Botha was responsible for the country's problems. I can't see the sense in the banning because that issue has already been circulated and what I said is being said in Parliament.

"The new regulations seem to me to be using cannon to fight gnats."

● The South African Media Council is to ask the Government why extra Press curbs were necessary, its chairman, Mr L de V van Winsen, said.

Mr van Winsen said the curbs were "stringent" and "far-reaching" and would have an additional inhibiting effect on the free flow of information reaching the public.

● The Weekend Argus Foreign Service reports from London that the curbs have been widely condemned in Britain, where they have been likened to the kind of crackdown that characterised Nazi Germany.

The director of the International Press Institute, Mr Peter Galliner, said: "The idea that the South African Government might put censors into newspaper offices makes them the laughing stock. How they can possibly claim that the Press in South Africa is even reasonably free I cannot understand."

Sapa reports that a United States Embassy spokesman said his country was "deeply distressed" by the restrictions.

Mr

5 Times 30/8/87

Press curbs in court test

By NORMAN WEST
THE GOVERNMENT's latest Press curbs could soon face a challenge in the Supreme Court.

The management of the Cape-based newspaper South confirmed yesterday the newspaper would try to test

the new Government powers in the Supreme Court.

The appeal will be part of an urgent interdict they are seeking against the Government for the banning of two editions of their newspaper announced on Friday. The editions were banned by the

Publications Control Board and not in terms of the latest emergency powers. 327

Mr Rashid Seria, the editor of the newspaper, said yesterday his newspaper would challenge the measures.

● See pages 15 and 24.

Lawful material could be declared undesirable

'More to media clamp than meets the eye'

By Chris van Gass, Pretoria Bureau

The Government's latest clamp-down on the media, published in a Government Gazette on Friday, goes much further than merely curbing the activities of the so-called "alternative media", a legal expert has said.

The new regulations extend the powers of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to allow him to ban a publication even if it has not committed an offence.

The major implication is that, if the Minister holds the view that even "lawful" ma-

terial is undesirable, he can act against a newspaper.

The Minister already has powers under the present media regulations to ban a publication if it carries without permission a subversive statement or matter which is subject to publication control.

The regulations were described as "really far-reaching" and include daily newspapers and their various editions. The fact that no daily "alternative media" publication exists in South Africa indicates the net of the regulations has now been cast over the established press.

"There is no question that the regula-

tions apply to the entire published media in South Africa," said Mr Paul Jenkins, a media lawyer.

"The dividing line is really going to be the manner in which the Minister in his subjective view considers that the regulations should be applied. The regulations will allow the Minister to examine a series of publications and formulate his view as to whether that series of publications has the effect of, for example, promoting or fanning revolution or uprising or sparking unrest.

"In the case of The Star, these regulations can be applied by the Minister if any particular report which he did not care for was published in all six editions of The Star on any one day or consecutive days.

"It certainly gives him the powers to take action against the established press," he said.

One of the clauses has obviously been included to prevent all material, such as advertisements, which called for the unbanning of the ANC from being published again.

In terms of this clause any publication which promotes the public image or esteem of any organisation declared unlawful in terms of the Internal Security Act can be closed down for three months, or will have to have their publications cleared by a censor.

Publications will also have to deposit copies with the Director-General of Home Affairs if ordered to do so by the Minister.

In terms of the Gazette, provision is made to study various editions of publications, as the Minister sees fit.

"It may be some small comfort that the regulations contain provisions for warning a publication that the Minister is considering acting against it and giving it the opportunity of making written representations as to why action should not be taken," said Mr Jenkins.

Getting to grips with the 'alternative Press'

THE Sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of the SA Press slipped lower this week with the announcement of yet more Government curbs — and the banning of editions of two publications.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, insists the measures — which include first steps at putting censors in offices of newspapers — are aimed at the "alternative media" and those the Government believes are engaged in encouraging a revolution.

But, rejoin editors and civil libertarians, freedom of the Press is indivisible, and the media as a whole are threatened by the Government.

Two publications, the left-wing South, and the far-right Die Stem both had editions banned by the Directorate of Publications this week — a move not specifically related to the latest curbs.

What is the "alternative media"? Whom do they speak for and to whom?

It is all a matter of opinion, but Government officials say there are "thousands" of publications that fall into the category.

A senior bureaucrat said the Government estimated the total readership of the alternative Press as greater than that of the mainstream Press.

While many publications now threatened reflect extremist views, appear sporadically and are not distributed through conventional channels, Law and Order bureaucrats also have their sights on more widely known and conventionally distributed newspapers, such as Weekly Mail, New Nation, Sowetan and South.

A feature of recent Government

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

verbal assaults on the alternative media has been the inclusion of white right-wing publications — which no doubt accounts for the Conservative Party's rather surprising condemnation of the latest curbs.

Up to now the Government used the Publications Control Act to inhibit publications that are not, as are establishment newspapers, members of the Newspaper Press Union — a statutory body that has its own control mechanisms.

Between January and June, 190 publications of a political nature were banned or restricted under conventional publications laws.

But the procedure of banning is lengthy and makes provision for the right to appeal. This made the law inadequate for preventing the publication of newspapers.

Bishops 327

Some alternative publications are:

Weekly Mail: Published in Johannesburg, it has a circulation of about 20 000 and is popular among left-wing (mainly white) academics and intellectuals. It is owned as a co-operative by former Rand Daily Mail journalists, who founded it, and local investors.

South: Published in Cape Town, it is rapidly building a circulation among mainly coloured and Indian midmarket and upmarket readers. Its biggest shareholder is the Ukwaziwa Trust, said to have canvassed some of its funds overseas.

New Nation: With a circulation of 60 000, it is the largest of the alternative newspapers. Published in Jo-

hannesburg, it devotes much attention to workers' issues and is popular mainly among blacks. It was founded and is funded by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Sowetan and City Press are owned by white-controlled establishment media companies. Inasmuch as they reflect many of the realities and grievances of life in black communities, they have been mentioned by Government officials as part of the alternative media.

Churches publish several news-sheets dealing with racial and political matters. Most important among these are South African Outlook, Seek and Southern Cross.

A number of publications focus on education — and, according to Government officials, "alternative" education. One of the most notable among these is Upbeat, published in Johannesburg by the SA Council for Higher Education.

Reality proclaims itself to be a "journal of radical and liberal opinion". Its somewhat sombre contents are aimed at intellectuals.

Another serious publication is **Work In Progress** — the sort of trade magazine of the extra-parliamentary left and widely read by political analysts.

Frank Talk is the mouthpiece of Azapo, reflecting black consciousness philosophy.

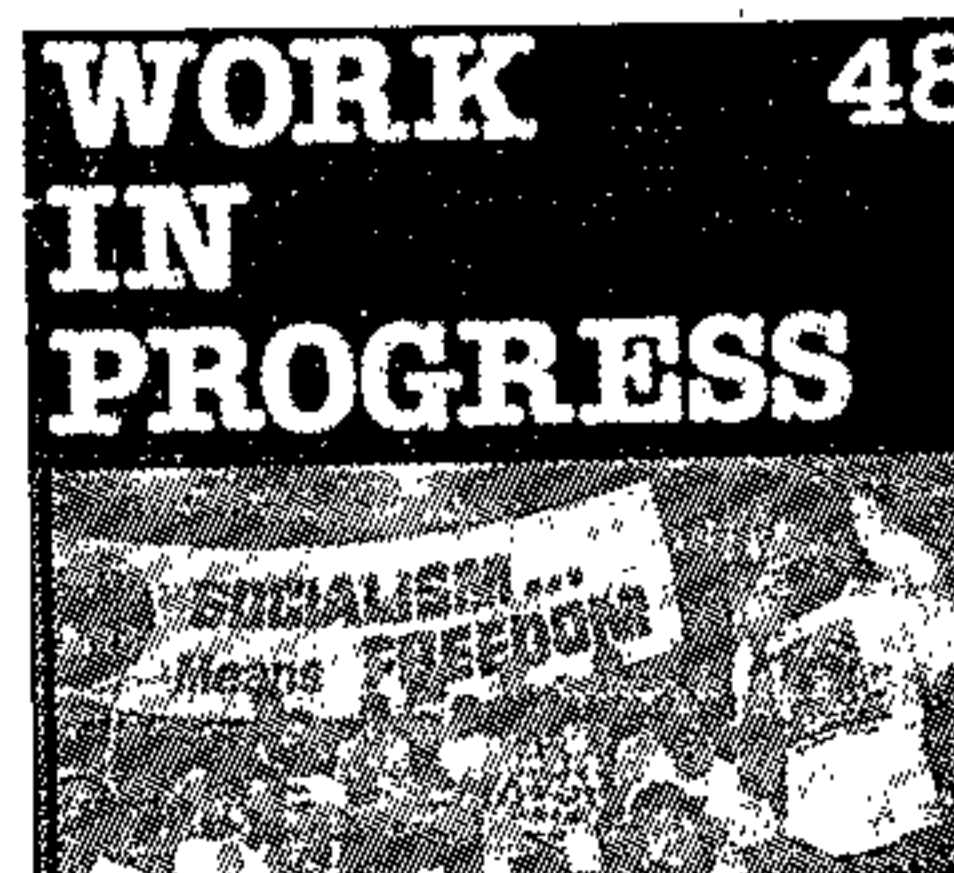
South Africa's two rightwing parties each have newspapers.

Patriot is the mouthpiece of the CP and **Die Afrikaaner** that of the HNP. Both are exclusively political and launch strident attacks on the NP Government.

Die Stem is to the right of even these two and reflects the views of the AWB and Boerebevrydingsbeweging.



WEEKLY MAIL
Popular with leftwing academics



WORK IN PROGRESS
Reflects extra-parliamentary left



DIE STEM
Rightwing: edition banned



NEW NATION
Largest of the alternative papers



SOUTH
Another banning casualty

Cleaning up the media image

By MANDY JEAN WOODS

"If the Press didn't tell us, who would?"

That's the theme of a successful campaign launched in the US in June this year to make the public aware of the value of a free Press, and to show how the Press protects the rights of citizens.

At a time when the South African Government is acting to curb the Press, United States media are going all out to improve their image among a population which, according to surveys, is one third negatively inclined towards the Press and by a majority suspicious of US Press values.

Nationally acclaimed US television evening news anchorman Tom Brokaw says: "A free Press provides a nation with an honest portrait of the world in which they live. It provides them with the truth as best it can be determined. It alerts people of day-to-day change and warns them of impending danger."

"It provides them with the information needed to make decisions about their lives and our society."

If the press didn't tell us, who would?

From the recent campaign to find Press acceptance in America

The hard-hitting ads spotlight situations and events that might have gone undisclosed were it not for the efforts of a free Press.

The ads, created as a public service, highlight:

□ Prior to the Challenger disaster in 1986, Nasa was warned that the O-rings on the space shuttle could not withstand freezing temperature;

Disaster

□ The "ascent" of Kurt Waldheim, from high-level German intelligence officer in the Second World War to UN Secretary General from 1972 to 1982, and then to President of Austria in 1986;

□ The disaster at Chernobyl, downplayed initially by the Soviet Union, was immediately described as "catastrophic" by the US media;

□ How a six-part series in a Pitts-

burg newspaper dealing with "kidneys for sale" prompted major revisions in the field of organ transplants.

The campaign was initiated by the Society of Professional Journalists — because research had identified increasing public apathy and a lack of appreciation of the role of a free Press among American audiences and readers.

A Roper Poll shows that one in five Americans would remove freedom of the Press from the First Amendment (constitutional clause guaranteeing a free Press) if they could, and would favour some restrictions on the Press.

A Times Mirror/Gallup Poll indicates that one in three Americans are negatively oriented towards the Press, and that the majority are critical of its value.

31/8/87
327

RC bishops Tutu, Sash slate new press curbs

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Black Sash have joined the appeal to the Government to revoke the latest curbs on the alternative media.

The new regulations took South Africa farther down the road to dictatorship, the bishops said in a statement.

They said: "The Government, which is running scared, is fitting larger and tighter blinkers over the eyes of the white electorate to shield them from the ugly realities of South Africa today.

"They will be even less informed and aware of the urgency of working to secure a settlement that will meet the aspirations of especially black South Africans along the route of negotiations aimed at effective and just power-sharing.

"The alternative is a second Lebanon."

STARK REALITY

The bishops said they were particularly concerned about the fate of New Nation, the alternative newspaper owned by the Catholic Bishops' Publishing Company.

"The editorial content of the New Nation is not fabricated to create a climate of unrest. Rather, what is reflected in the newspaper is the stark reality of the townships."

The Black Sash viewed with deep concern the continuing erosion of the freedom of the Press, it was said at the organisation's regional meeting in Grahamstown at the weekend.

"Far from contributing to the revolutionary climate, sections of the Press have continued courageously to reflect the real situation in South Africa against a background of massive disinformation emanating from the Government," it was stated.

CONGRATULATED

Archbishop Tutu lashed said the Government's "harsh censorship" were signs of "weakness and insecurity".

The United Christian Action organisation, however, has congratulated the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, on the newly-promulgated regulations.

Mr Botha is due to meet the Conference of Editors tomorrow to discuss the new regulations.

It is understood, however, that discussions will not revolve around any reconsideration of the regulations but rather machinery to apply them. — The Argus Correspondents and Sapa.

Cape paper
to challenge
press curbs

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's latest press curbs may be challenged in the Supreme Court.

The management of the Cape Town newspaper South said on Saturday that the newspaper would try to test the new government powers in the Supreme Court.

The appeal would be part of an urgent interdict sought against the banning of two editions of their newspaper on Friday by the Publications Control Board and not in terms of the latest emergency powers.

South's editor, Mr Rashid Seria, said the newspaper would challenge the measures.

● According to a media lawyer, interviewed by our Johannesburg correspondent, the government's curbs duplicated certain provisions of the Internal Security Act but they may be too vague to be enforced.

The regulations empower the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to order the closure of any publication for three months if it promotes revolution, furthers the aims of banned organizations, or promotes hostility towards police or local authorities.

A team of government censors will

look at publications for their revolutionary content.

The lawyer said the new regulations could be challenged in court on the grounds that they were too vague, or that the minister had been given powers that fall outside the scope of the Public Safety Act.

Closures of publications could also be challenged on the basis that the minister had not acted in good faith. The lawyer said the minister would have to act on the basis of what had actually appeared in the publication, rather than on information he may choose not to disclose.

The courts could quite possibly differ from the minister's understanding of what constituted promoting revolution.

Earlier curbs on the media were set aside in the Natal Supreme Court in April because the judges found they were too vague.

● The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said yesterday that the "harsh censorship" was a sign of "weakness and insecurity".

He also condemned the detentions of people in Namibia. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

'Useful idiot' artists, clerics Malan

PRETORIA. — Clerics, artists and writers were among South Africans who intentionally joined attempts to discredit the country, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said.

In remarks prepared for an address at the opening of the Pretoria Show, he said the South African Communist Party/African National Congress alliance, with backing from many in the West, were campaigning to present South Africa as evil.

"They discredit the sincere effort of South Africa to bring about a better living standard for all its people, be-

cause it would destroy their goal if this living standard were improved."

Unfortunately, there were South Africans, including clerics, artists, and writers, who intentionally support this attempt, he said.

Why did these South Africans behave in this way?

"I can think of no other reason than that they have become the 'useful idiots' that the communist Lenin spoke of."

These were people who deliberately allowed themselves to be used as the agents of Marxist revolutionaries.

Their contributions and statements helped create a climate where South Africa was seen as the "bad guy" only, General Malan said.

By presenting themselves as the "good guys", the country's enemies planned strategies to undermine the SA community and not the government directly.

They undermined the community by creating economic hardship for the very people they say they intend helping.

"Anyone who is prepared to face realities must give credit to the efforts of South Africa to improve the so-called inequalities that exist in this country." — Sapa

327
AY, Monday, August 31, 1987

Media curbs might 'be too vague'

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT's latest media curbs duplicated certain provisions of the Internal Security Act, but they might be too vague to be enforced, said a media lawyer who has studied them. The regulations empower Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha to order the closure of any publication for three months if it promotes revolution, furthers the aims of banned organisations, or promotes hostility towards police or local authorities.

The lawyer says the new regulations could be challenged in court on the grounds that they are too vague, or that the Minister has been given powers that fall outside the scope of the Public Safety Act.

Closures of publications could also be challenged on the basis that the Minister had not acted in good faith. The lawyer said the Minister would have to act on the basis of what had actually appeared in the publication, rather than on information he might choose not to disclose.

The courts could quite possibly differ from the Minister's understanding of what constituted promoting revolution.

● See Comment Page 6

conjunction with Gamesman, ran for four hours on Saturday.

Picture: RICHARD BELL

week and th

Wrong body in coffin stops Guguletu funeral

CME Times 4/8/87

By CLARE HARPER

RELATIVES of a slain Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) guerilla from Guguletu discovered on the morning of his funeral at the weekend that the body in the coffin was that of an elderly stranger.

A weeping Mrs Elizabeth Khoza said late yesterday she still did not understand how the mix-up occurred — but she assumed her son's body was still in the Johannesburg mortuary.

Mr Neo Sarel Khoza, 23, was due to be buried on Saturday morning but the funeral was called off after relatives viewing the body found an old man in the coffin.

Mr Khoza was shot dead by police in a car chase in Johannesburg on August 4.

The PAC subsequently confirmed from Dar Es Salaam that Mr Khoza and Mr Tshepo Lilele of Welkom were guerillas of the PAC's military wing, the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army.

A third man, who has not been identified, also died in the shootout. Police said the three were armed with Scorpion machine pistols.

Mrs Khoza said hundreds of mourners had gathered for the funeral which had to be called off.

Mourners travelled by bus from as far away as Kimberley.

They remained at the family home from about 10am until 4.30pm singing freedom songs, but no church service was held.

Mrs Khoza, a widow who was suffering from severe shock, said yesterday she believed her son's body was still in Johannesburg at the mortuary.

"If we can find the body, we will hold the funeral this coming Saturday. I am very upset. I thought it would be over. I was consoled that at least I would see my child," she said.

Mrs Khoza last saw Neo alive in 1983, shortly before he left the country for military training. She identified his body at the state mortuary in Johannesburg last week.

mental committee experienced problems in preparing legislation to fit in with the original decision. In order to obtain a reply and to get legislation to this House, this decision has been taken by the Cabinet.

Sam Bloomberg

*3. Brig J F BOSMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, is a Police reservist; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) what salary does he receive from the State;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Mr Samuel Gabriel Bloomberg.
- (b) In accordance with the conditions of service, a reservist is not entitled to any remuneration and therefore he does not receive remuneration of any nature.

(2) Yes. Mr Sam Bloomberg, who is also the hon member for Bezuidenhout, is a member of the Reserve Police Force of the South African Police since 21 September 1961. As such he serves under the command of the Commissioner of the South African Police in terms of section 34 (2) of the Police Act of 1958 and is assigned to the District Commandant Johannesburg for duty and discipline. When he is on duty he is empowered with the same authority and renders the same duty in terms of section 5 of the Police Act 1958 as permanent members of the Force.

I wish to emphasize that members of the Reserve Police Force provide voluntary service without remuneration. They do indeed receive uniforms to enable them to perform their duties in uniform. When a reservist terminates his services, however, these

items of uniform must be returned. When under specific circumstances, essential expenses in respect of transport and meals are incurred, such expenses can be claimed, for example, where there is insufficient public transport and a reservist resides further than 5 kilometres from a police station and has to make use of private transport, etcetera.

However, provisions determine that in exceptional instances and for specific reasons, members of the Reserve Police Force may be called up for special duty. Although such a member still has a choice and cannot be compelled to perform this duty, it is possible that in such instances remuneration and subsistence allowance can be paid at prescribed tariffs.

I wish to emphasize that in this particular case, according to the records of the South African Police, the hon member received no remuneration for his services and submitted no claims in respect of subsistence allowance, meals and/or transport.

The hon member for Bezuidenhout has since his appointment in the Reserve Police Force, rendered excellent service. Consequently the State President awarded him the honorary rank of Colonel on 1 November 1983. Since his election to the House of Assembly on 6 May 1987, he still renders excellent service without remuneration when his circumstances and time permit.

From the aforementioned it is clear that under no circumstances can this instance be regarded as an office of profit under the Republic in terms of section 54 (e) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983, Act 110 of 1983.

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I should just like to ask whether police reservists are insured against accidents.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, unfortunately I do not know that. I shall have the

matter investigated and furnish the hon member with a reply.

National security management system

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether the Commission for Administration is at present involved in a review of the national security management system; if so, (a) what is the purpose of this review and (b) when is it anticipated that the Commission will report on this matter;
- (2) whether the (a) findings and (b) recommendations in this regard will be made available to the public; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who will have access to this information?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

Wavecrest township development project

*5. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the Cape Provincial Council commissioned an inquiry during the previous decade into the Wavecrest township development project in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when and (b) (i) who were the members and (ii) what were the terms of reference of this commission of inquiry;
- (2) whether this commission reported to the Administrator of the Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action was taken as a result;
- (3) whether this report has been made available to the public; if so, when; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make this report

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) (a) A Committee to enquire into the Wavecrest development project at Jeffrey's Bay (not Port Elizabeth as suggested in the question) was appointed by the Administrator on 8 June 1973.

(b) (i) MPC's Messrs J H Heyns (Chairman), T Aronson, D H Rossouw, O A Saitman, P H S van Zijl.

(ii) The terms of reference were:

"(aa) To determine whether there was any non-observance of any law, procedure, principles, policy or precedents relating to town planning and the authorisation of the establishment of a township, and if so,

(bb) to establish which persons were parties to such non-observance, and

(cc) to recommend what steps, if any, should be taken in the matter."

- (2) Yes.

(a) February 1974.

(b) The following are the conclusions, findings and recommendations of the Committee:

(i) Your Committee completed the inquiry as a Departmental Committee and came to the conclusion and also found that there was no non-observance of any law, procedure, principles or policy relating to town plan-

Women's last minute plea

A LAST minute attempt was made yesterday to save the lives of two Uitenhage men who were due to hang this morning for the "politically motivated" killing of a councillor, Mr Thamsanqa Kinikini and five other members of his family.

The Soweto Women's Group, an integral part of the Federation of the Transvaal Women (Fedtraw), sent telexes to Mrs Elisa Botha, wife of the State President, Mr P W Botha, and to Mrs Vlok, wife of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

In the telexes, the

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

group made an impassioned plea to the two women to intervene and save the lives of two men, Wellington Mielies and Moses Jantjies, as well as 30 other people who are awaiting execution.

Mielies and Jantjies are among the first to face hanging for crimes arising from the wave of conflict which swept South Africa from September, 1984.

Addressing a Press Conference in Johannesburg yesterday, a spokesperson for the

group said apart from yesterday's telexes, they had also sent Mrs Botha and Mrs Vlok letters last week. By yesterday, they had not received any replies.

The plea to the two women partly reads as follows: "We humbly appeal to you to spare the lives of our 32 children awaiting the noose on the death row — Pretoria. Your speedy intervention will certainly save the lives of the two whose lives the State has decided to terminate this morning.

"We direct our humble appeal to you as women

and mothers who understand and appreciate the pains and risks involved when bringing a life into this world.

"We as mothers, have our God-given right to give birth to as many souls as we can. We therefore have an equal right to prevent lives being wasted instead of rehabilitating them. Our view has been and shall remain that capital punishment does not rehabilitate — but only takes away a God-given life.

"The two and 30

• To Page 2

Service

• From Page 1

others are equally yours. The fact that they are black, does not make them less important than any other children."

Meanwhile, more than 300 people attended a prayer service yesterday for the two men at Khotso House, Johannesburg. The service was addressed by the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

He appealed to the State President, Mr P W Botha, to commute the death sentences of the two and others on death row.

The South African Youth Congress yesterday also called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to save the lives of the two men, writes Alinah Dube.

Addressing a Press conference held at the Central House in Pretoria, Sayco's secretary, Mr Rapu Molekane, said the Government's "insensitive response" to world-wide protest against the execution of Wellington Mielies and Moses Jantjies was a "sign of even undermining the international effort exerted by the civilised countries to foster an atmosphere of harmony, national security, peace and justice for all in South Africa."

327 Sowetan 1/9/87

327

Executions in spite of clemency pleas for 'political criminals'

TWO HANGED FOR

HK645 1/9/87

necklace murder

3270 3523

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —

Two young Uitenhage men, Mnyanda Moses Jantjies and Mlami Wellington Mielies, went to the gallows today in spite of pleas that people convicted of politically inspired crimes should be spared the death penalty. A last-minute appeal to President Botha was yesterday by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

He told Mr Botha that commuting the death penalty would "defuse a volatile situation in the community" and pointed out he had helped secure a reprieve for South African mercenaries sentenced in the Seychelles.

But Archbishop Tutu was told last night that the President was unable to accede to his request.

At dawn today Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, and a small group kept watch outside Pretoria Central Prison at the scheduled time of the execution.

Death Row

The group included Mrs Pauline Moloise, whose son Benjamin was executed at the end of 1985 after spending many months on Death Row after being convicted of killing a Pretoria security policeman.

A spokesman for the office of the sheriff of the Pretoria Supreme Court confirmed that Jantjies and Mielies were executed with five other men.

Mielies, 27, and Jantjies, 22, were convicted of killing Kwanobuhle town councillor Mr Ben Kinikini and five others on March 23, 1985.

The killings came two days after 20 people were shot dead in Langa and at a time of turmoil in the Eastern Cape.

Trade union and church leaders have pleaded in recent weeks for clemency for Jantjies, Mielies and all others condemned to die for crimes provoked by what they called the "violence of apartheid".

● Two sentenced to death for necklacing — Page 2.

RAID ON KHOTSO HOUSE

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

SEVERAL people were arrested and others injured yesterday after a prayer service at Khotso House, Johannesburg, to protest against the hanging in Pretoria yesterday morning of two Uitenhage men, Moses Janjies and Wellington Mielies.

Association (Potwa), two white journalists and an Lind Conscription Campaign member.

A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday said two journalists were held briefly for questioning, but were freed after their video tapes had been confiscated. He said according to his information there were no other arrests.

The spokesman said police action was conducted in terms of Section 5 (1) of the emergency regulations, which allows police to enter premises without a warrant.

Earlier yesterday, police in a statement to Sapa said they were taking "pro-active" steps at Khotso House — which houses the South African Council of Churches — in connection with a meeting involving various anti-apartheid organisations being held in the building.

Reporters were told they would not be allowed into the area in terms of the emergency regulations.

The service had been organised by the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) which is spearheading a campaign to save the lives of 30 other people scheduled to hang for offences arising from the conflict that swept the country from September, 1984.

Police with dogs surrounded Khotso House and searched the people who entered the building and ordered the reporters away from the scene. A cordon was thrown up two blocks around the building.

Soon after the service, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, approached the police next to Khotso House entrance and asked them to allow people coming out of the

building to proceed unhindered. As people left the building, they were searched and allowed to go. However, others together with curious onlookers congregated at street corners. Police kept a close watch. Later, Potwa workers who were attending a meeting at Lekton House left the building and joined scores of people in the streets. As they started singing freedom songs, some shopkeepers closed their doors.

Kinikini killers 'happy' to hang

327

Sowetan
2/9/87

THE two men hanged yesterday morning for the murder of a community councillor and five members of his family, were "happy" to die for the struggle against apartheid, their families said.

In an interview with the *Sowetan* shortly after Moses Jantjies and Wellington Mielies were executed in Pretoria's Central Maximum Prison, their mothers and relatives said both men had told them "not to worry".

The families arrived 30

By MONK
NKOMO

minutes after both men were hanged. Their mothers, Mrs Merosse Jantjies and Mrs Jane Mielies, said they were delayed by transport.

Mr Grahamstown Mielies, Wellington's uncle, told the *Sowetan* that an application for a stay of execution scheduled to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Monday was not filed. He did not know why.

The two were hanged

— amid last minute calls from here and abroad for clemency from the Government — for the murder of Councillor Ben Kinikini and five members of his family in Uitenhage two years ago.

Both Mrs Mielies and Mrs Jantjies said "it was all over" with the hanging when they arrived inside the Central Prison at 7.30am. "We held a short service and then left. Their last message to us was that they are happy to die for the struggle

● To Page 2

P.T.O

Students protest

● From Page 1

against apartheid," Mrs Jantjies said.

A group of men and women, mostly members of the Federation of Transvaal Women, arrived at the Central Prison about 7.20am led by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

She was accompanied by Mrs Pauline Moloise, whose son, Benjamin, was executed in 1985 for the murder of Mr Philipus Selepe, a security branch policeman in Mamelodi, Pretoria.

Meanwhile police clashed yesterday with 3 000 students protesting against the hanging of two blacks convicted of killing a town councillor, eye witnesses said.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said police used teargas to disperse stone-throwers outside Cape Town's University of the Western Cape. He gave no further details.

Eye-witnesses said the Cape Town clashes broke out at the end of an eight-hour campus protest over the execution of Moses Jantjies and Wellington Mielies, who were hanged in the Pretoria prison yesterday morning, after being convicted of the killing of Councillor Ben Kinikini and his family in 1985.

527
2/8/87
S. Jantjies

327 5PM 2/9/87

Posters, banner are confiscated in raid

By Pat Devereaux

Thousands of posters, pamphlets and a banner were confiscated in a Security Police raid on the National Student Co-ordinating Committee offices in Bree Street, Johannesburg, yesterday.

A statement released by Nascoc condemned the 1 pm raid on the Queens Court offices at the corner of Bree and Klein Streets as "an act of terrorism".

It said: "For two hours 25 policemen, who refused to identify them-

selves, harassed the office bearers."

Asked to comment, a police spokesman said: "The search is regarded as a routine duty and we don't comment on that."

Two Nascoc representatives said police forced drawers open and left with at least 14 "crucial" documents including a proposal for restructuring the UDF in the southern Transvaal.

Also seized was a banner calling for the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students.

LEAD 17

'Time to pick up marbles and go home' — US TV executive

AN executive of American network television news has proposed that US news agencies leave South Africa, which he said was "winning the war of images" through censorship.

Mr Richard Cohen, a senior producer of foreign news for the CBS Evening News, said: "Perhaps the time has come for western news organisations, specifically American network news operations, to say 'enough' to the government in Pretoria and to pick up our marbles and go home."

He wrote in the New York Times that US news organisations should not make more deals with the South African government. He proposed smuggling video tapes out of the country instead.

Mr Cohen's article, illustrated with a graphic of a perspiring, hard-hatted black miner surrounded by a camera and a nest of rifle barrels pointed at

The Argus Foreign Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

him, was headlined: "To reporters: Quit South Africa."

However, a CBS News spokesman said the article was written by an individual "expressing his own opinion". It did not necessarily reflect trends in CBS thinking.

Mr Cohen said television could not broadcast or even film unrest. It could not show security forces "trying to keep the peace". Cameras were not supposed to be within telescopic range of such events. "The point is not what the media cannot do, it is what the public no longer sees," he said.

Routine labour story

"So the recent strike by black miners against the gold and diamond industries is reported almost as a routine labour story. Never mind that workers have been herded out of company-owned housing and sent away. Never mind that miners have been shot and killed by authorities under mysterious circumstances," he said.

"Because we cannot see pictures of these incidents, it is harder to comprehend what is going on."

American consciousness about South Africa was created and maintained by constant television images of brutal repression, he argued — "the image of the padded, faceless policeman, club raised, the image of a black youth with fear covering every inch of his face as he throws a rock."

"These were constant and common images and now they are missing," he said.

Fear of expulsion

Images like these were no longer on American television because networks could not broadcast them for fear of being expelled from South Africa. "We play an insidious game of video appeasement with the government. Walk up to the line. Don't cross it. Show as much as you can get away with, never more."

Mr Cohen said he wondered if Americans would not be better served by networks being thrown out of South Africa, or if they just left on their own. American television could then get pictures "from every cowboy with a camera."

"The gloves would be off. No more deals with the government. We smuggle pictures out of the wilderness of Afghanistan. We could do the same in South Africa."

"Pretoria knows that. Perhaps that's why we're still there."

Parliament

'One law for right, another for left'

Source of anti-ANC book not yet found — Vlok

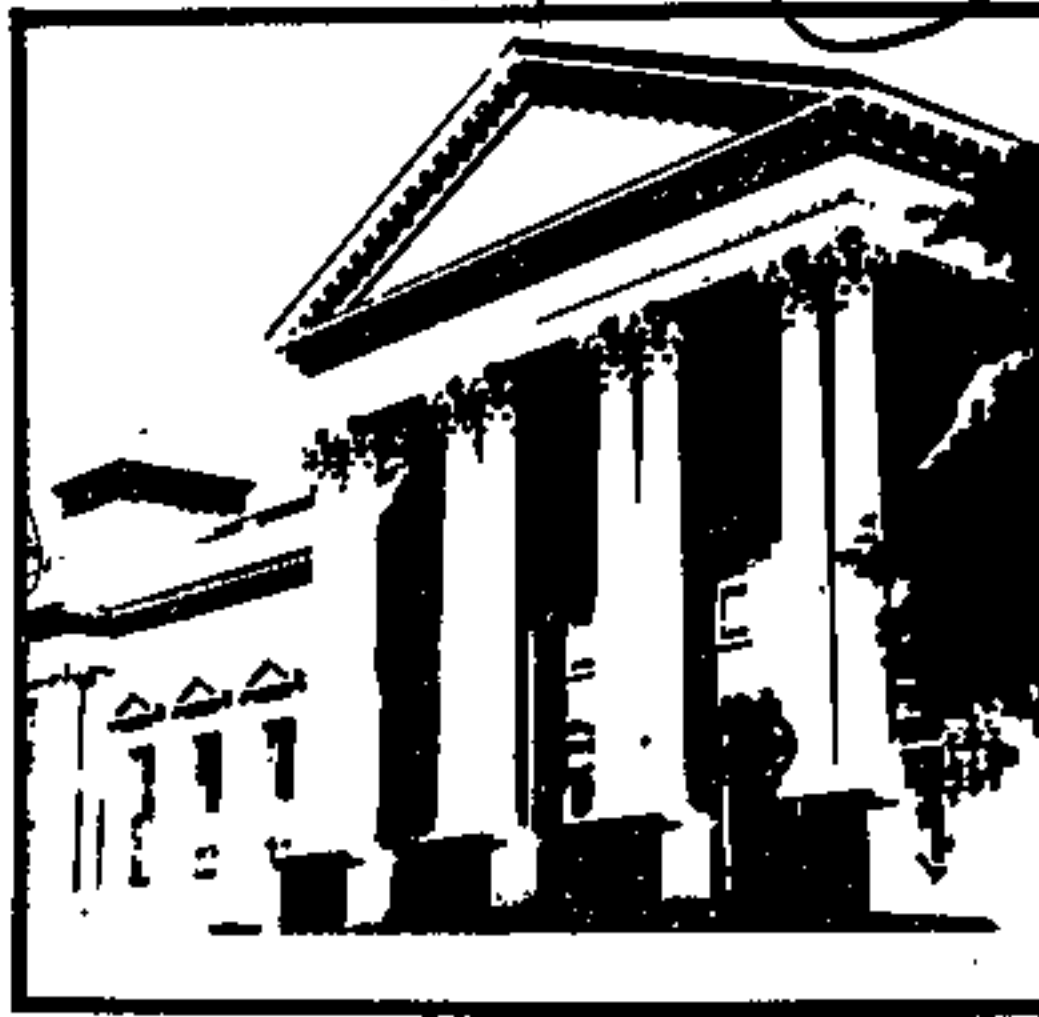
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE police had been unable to trace the printer and publisher of an anti-ANC booklet which may have contravened the Publications Act, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

It was reported last year that the expensively-produced publication, Face to Face with the African National Congress, was funded by a government agency and printed by a Cape Town printing firm, Derek Butcher and Co, but this was not confirmed.

The names of the printer, publisher and author of the booklet did not appear anywhere in the publication.

Mr Vlok told Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) that although the absence of the names of the publisher and printer "may constitute" a contravention of Section 18 of the Publications Act "the printer and



publisher could thus far not be traced so that formal charges can be instituted against them".

Mr Soal said afterwards: "I am taken aback that the police are apparently unable to solve blatant transgressions of the law perpetrated by the right. This includes the dropping of anonymous pamphlets from 'unknown' helicopters.

"Yet, when it comes to anti-apartheid organizations they manage to solve these problems within days and have no hesitation in detaining people and restricting individuals, or clamping down on the press.

"It seems clear there is one law for right-wing and pro-government organizations, and another for anti-apartheid organizations," Mr Soal said.

In his reply, Mr Vlok said the police investigation into the booklet was continuing and "it is very difficult to determine when it will be completed".

It appeared that the contents of the publication did not constitute a contravention of the Internal Security Act.

Asked what action the police took in respect of the copies of the booklet, Mr Vlok replied that the security branch "confiscated only a number of copies for the purpose of the investigation".

CAP-11115 2/9/89

IPI opposition to govt's pre-censorship

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — President P W Botha's new system of "pre-censorship" of the media in South Africa was condemned yesterday by the International Press Institute (IPI) as a "total violation of human rights".

In a cable to Mr Botha yesterday, IPI director Mr Peter Galliner said the new restrictions were a slap in the face to all who had hoped that freedom of the press would be restored, and asked that "these new and unacceptable regulations" be repealed.

And in Johannesburg, Sapa reports that Cosatu condemned the stricter censorship being imposed on the "alternative press" as a "further step down the road to conflict".

Cosatu information officer Mr Frank Meintjies said in statement yesterday: "The government has always been preoccupied with censorship to hide the scope of opposition to the system, as well as the truth about the effects of their policies."

"Cosatu believes the further clamps on the media will not reduce the tide of opposition to the flawed policies of the state. The attack on the alternative press promotes polarization and conflict."

334-
2333

1
1
1

CAP - 1000 2/1989

IPI opposition to govt's pre-censorship

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — President P W Botha's new system of "pre-censorship" of the media in South Africa was condemned yesterday by the International Press Institute (IPI) as a "total violation of human rights".

In a cable to Mr Botha yesterday, IPI director Mr Peter Galliner said the new restrictions were a slap in the face to all who had hoped that freedom of the press would be restored, and asked that "these new and unacceptable regulations" be repealed.

And in Johannesburg, Sapa reports that Cosatu condemned the stricter censorship being imposed on the "alternative press" as a "further step down the road to conflict".

Cosatu information officer Mr Frank Meintjies said in statement yesterday: "The government has always been preoccupied with censorship to hide the scope of opposition to the system, as well as the truth about the effects of their policies."

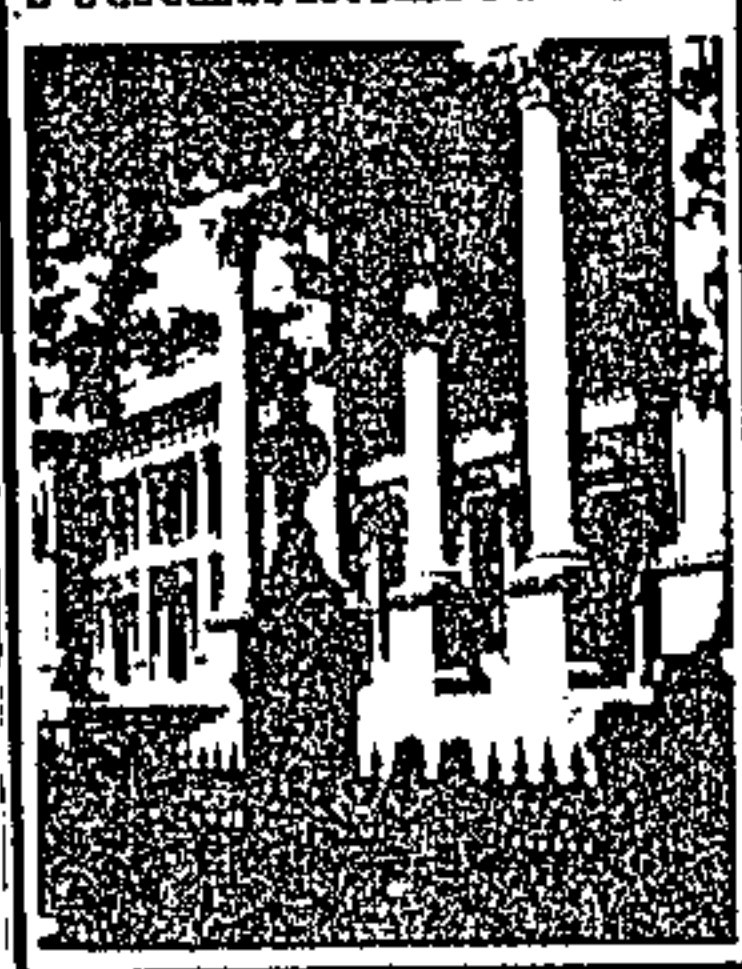
"Cosatu believes the further clamps on the media will not reduce the tide of opposition to the flawed policies of the state. The attack on the alternative press promotes polarization and conflict."

334-
24333

Investigate police abuses, says Suzman

Detention 'just like kangaroo courts'

PARLIAMENT '87



Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Police methods of detention and holding people without trial are "just another sort of people's court or kangaroo court", Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesperson on Law and Order, said yesterday.

Speaking in the House of Assembly during the budget debate on the Police vote, Mrs Suzman said many people detained were held on grounds of "the

31/9/87 SMV
simple untested procedure of having been identified by an informer".

"There is no evidence, no defence and no normal process whatsoever. This is another sort of people's court, a kangaroo court and of the type so roundly condemned, and quite properly, by the Minister of Law and Order (Mr Adriaan Vlok) when they are used in the townships."

Police used the process of mass identification she said, quoting an affidavit taken in the Eastern Cape which described a man inside a police minibus protected with one-way glass calling out "positive" or "negative" as men and boys were made to file past.

"The positives were promptly arrested," said Mrs Suzman.

She said people had lost sight of the meaning of the terms "rule of law" and "democratically elected".

"Very many people in this country are now so inured to the deprivation of civil rights, to detention without trial, that they are unaware of just how far South Africa has proceeded down the slippery path away from the protection of habeas corpus and due process and towards an authoritarian government."

ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE

Mr Vlok accused organisations like the Detainees' Parents Support Committee of "vilifying" the police with false information and allegations of the torture and assault of detainees.

"But Mr Vlok seems unaware that in such circumstances (where habeas corpus and the rule of law are threatened) abuse of power is almost inevitable."

"Is the De Witt Commission just appointed by the Minister going to investigate abuses by the Security Police?"

Mr Vlok indicated that it was not.

Mrs Suzman said methods of interrogation used by the Security Police were more sophisticated than before.

"They have perfected methods which leave no trace of the injuries inflicted," she said, describing the use of a wet bag over a person's head being pulled suffocatingly tight. If that didn't work, electrodes were attached to the sack. Most such interrogations took place in police cells or police vehicles, sometimes in secluded spots in the veld.

"I have batch after batch of affidavits to this effect, mostly taken in the Eastern Cape. I believe these things do take place but Mr Vlok does not and that is why we need an objective commission of inquiry."

The Commission should also investigate the "kitskonstabels, blackjacks or greenflies" used in townships, she said.

ns Catholic s tortured

he Southern African Catholic Bishops' cted to torture, Mr Peter Soal (PFP, it night.

Assembly debate on the law and order e a special regard and respect for their o have dedicated their lives and their

members will be aware that Catholic e, chastity and celibacy.

efore to hear that someone of Father anding has set out in a five-page close- ment he was subjected to on August 21 l."

atshwa alleged the torture included a my backside".

spot for at least 30 hours.

were left exposed for at least 29 hours. meared on his legs and thighs, which, i much discomfort.

are
eir
this

ged
ced
my
in-
ac-
n a
At-
t if
an
of
ab-

s a
nly
the
on-

Ambulance row

PARLIAMENT — Different standards applied to black and white ambulances, Mr Boetie Abramjee (NPP, Laudium), said yesterday.

Debating the National Health and Population Development vote, he said a call for an ambulance after an accident was always met with an inquiry as to whether the victim was either white or black.

Dr MS Padayachy (NPP, North-Western Cape) said in the debate that unequal treatment was meted out to black and white accident victims at hospitals. — Sapa.

Vlok aware of 'Rambo' terror — Van Eck

Political Staff

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok was "fully aware" of the "rule of terror" in Western Cape townships under the reign of police "Rambos" like Major Dolf Odendaal and Warrant Officer Hendrik Barnard, said Independent MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck.

But "He does nothing — or can do nothing — to stop it," said Mr van Eck during the Law and Order vote debate in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He asked Mr Vlok if Major Odendaal, second-in-command of the unrest unit, was to have been transferred to Randburg.

"I have it on good authority that his transfer was ordered by police headquarters in Pretoria and that Mr Vlok cancelled this transfer after Major Odendaal made representations to him."

"To let Major Odendaal remain in this particularly sensitive post would be decidedly irresponsible. If Mr Vlok really wants to restore peace and order, he must relieve Major Odendaal of his post."

(20)

(327)

Smetham 3/9/87

PASSPORT IS REFUSED

FATHER Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, has been refused a passport to speak at venues overseas and to receive an honorary degree, the SACBC said yesterday.

After "weeks of waiting" for his passport, he had received a letter from the Department of Home Affairs in which the regional representative wrote he did not see his way clear to authorise the issue of the passport, an SACBC statement said.

Father Mkhathshwa was invited to speak at functions at universities in the United States, to visit the United States Catholic Conference, bishops in the United Kingdom, and Catholic organisations in Belgium and the Netherlands, the



FATHER Mkhathshwa
... honorary degree.

statement said.

He was to be awarded an honorary degree at a special convocation at Manhattenville College.

He was also refused travel documents to visit his brother-in-law, ill in Swaziland, the statement added.

The application for the extension of Father Mkhathshwa's passport was refused even after Archbishop Denis

Hurley of Durban, former SACBC president and now chairman of the Commission for Justice and Peace, made representations directly to Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs.

Reacting to the refusal, Father Mkhathshwa said yesterday:

"The refusal by the Pretoria regime to grant me a passport comes as no surprise. Of late there has been much church-bashing.

"Some priests have been accused of unpatriotic behaviour. But worst of all they are feared as enemies of apartheid.

The Government's reaction is completely irrational, as well as unchristian. A regime that prides itself in being Christian denies church officials the right to go the whole world to preach the gospel," he said. — Sapa.

'Act of desperation'

327

THE Government's new powers to suspend publications and censor newspapers have been condemned by a wide range of organisations.

The ban of two editions of SOUTH by the Publications Control Board has also come under attack.

United Democratic Front publicity secretary Ms Hilda Ndude said the press curbs were "a gross interference with the right of our people to know and read the truth".

"Its purpose is clear. It is an act of violence directed against the minds of the oppressed people. The Government wants people to read only those things which it will allow and only its version on what is the ANC, who is Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela and others.

"The Government is interfering with the right of our people to make up their own minds as to what is the truth and what is not the truth.

"To the UDF, this is totally unacceptable. Nobody shall dictate to our people what they must think. This is part of the battle for the minds of our people. It is a battle which we intend to win," Ndude said.

The Western Cape executive committee of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) said the latest curbs "once



Frank van der Horst

again confirm that we are being ruled by a dictatorship.

"The Government must realise that they have failed to silence our people. We call on Botha to immediately lift these restrictions and to lift the ban on two editions of SOUTH," the NECC said.

Frank van der Horst, president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), said the curbs were "an obvious move of the racist capitalists to suppress the truth that apartheid is violent, immoral, vicious and indefensible".



Randall van den Heever

"They want to clamp down on newspapers which are merely reporting on the vulgar practices of apartheid. The truth will never be stopped.

Apartheid and all its racist structures must go so that we can build a new non-racial society where non-racial sport can be played.

"Sacos condemns these measures to muzzle the democratic press in an attempt to make them slaves of apartheid capitalism."

Kassiem Allie, president-elect of the Western Cape Traders Association, said the gagging of the press "shows the fear in the



Hilda Ndude

"The silencing of these papers will not solve the conflict. It will only fuel the conflict and place a few more people in ignorance."

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the curbs were "an act of desperation which, far from suppressing conflict, will sow the seeds of more intensified violence".

"The Government's action is a sign of weakness and insecurity. A government frightened enough to ban news which it does not like is one which, in its heart, is not sure whether it is in control."

Percy Sonn, vice-president of the Democratic

ness of those who have brought suffering, pain and disruption into the lives of all the people of this country on a scale that continues to defy description."

"The Unity Movement condemns in the strongest terms the harassment of SOUTH and the threats issued against the democratic press opposed to the ruling class policies."

"The reasons given for the new regulations are a mockery of reason and justice," Dudley said.

Mr Randall van der Heever, deputy-president of the Cape Teachers Professional Association (CTPA) said:

"In its latest attack on the freedom of the press, the Government has confirmed that it has merely become more reactionary and verkramp in its latest thrust towards so-called reform."

"Despite having the control of the Afrikaans press and the SABC, the Government must now even try to destroy the alternative press. This smacks of fascism of the highest order. I utterly condemn the latest press curbs as a cold-blooded assault on democratic principles."

"It merely adds impetus to the raging polarisation in our country and is not in the interest of a resolution of the bloody conflict," Van der Heever said.

Why we were banned

TWO committees of the Publications Control Board differed in their findings on three editions of SOUTH.

THE following are verbatim reports on reasons for the banning of two editions, July 30 to August 5 and August 6 to August 12 as undesirable under Section 47(2)(e) of the Act.

Ed July 30 to Aug 5

Motivation: From the content of the publication it is clear that it is primarily aimed at the coloured community in the Western and Southern Cape.

The readership will then also consist of relatively large numbers of people in this community. Because the publication deals with events and conditions which these persons know very well and which affect them directly or indirectly, this newspaper will interest especially the less sophisticated members of this community.

The language and presentation of the content are done in such a way that it can be easily read and understood, even by the less intellectual and culturally sophisticated members of this community.

Very critical

If one looks at this publication as a whole, it is clear that it is not only very critical of the existing social, economic and political order in this land. Subtly, though clearly understandable, is the

The censors can't agree!



message that the existing order must be "replaced" with another one.

Taking into consideration how much attention is given to events directly related to the ANC, and how sympathetic the publication is towards the ANC, it does not take much imagination to realise that the "other" system is the one promoted by the ANC.

Notable is with how much sympathy ANC "guerillas" are treated in this publication.

These reports will in all probability relatively easily "convince" the less sophisticated readers of this publication that these people and their actions should not be condemned, but that one is rather dealing with heroes and heroic actions.

It is more than just possible that the message to readers of this publication will influence them in such a way that they will form perceptions of, and build interpretations of, conditions and events (with which the readers are acquainted to a greater or lesser degree, or which affect them directly or indirectly) which will break down support for the existing order and build up support for the revolutionary movement (in this case the ANC).

Briefly, this publication will, judged on a balance of probabilities, help to create or promote a revolutionary spirit among other readers.

Finally, it is clear in this publication that it not only launches attacks on the policy of the government of the day, or argues for it to be reformed. Rather, the existing order is condemned and portrayed as something which cannot be reformed, while at the same time an alternative is suggested, namely the one for which the ANC strives.

Conveyed

Because one is dealing with a periodic publication, one can rightly assume that the editorial policy followed, and the message conveyed to readers, would have

been the same in the past and will be the same in the future.

The revolutionary climate created by this periodical publication among its readers, will be — and is — detrimental to the general well-being, the good order and peace as well as security of the State.

Ed Aug 6 to 12

South August 6 to August 12 1987:

Undesirable under Section 47(2)(e) of the Act.

Motivation: From the content, general nature and aim of this publication it is clear that it is aimed at a readership in the Western and Southern Cape. This readership will in all probability consist of large numbers of coloureds within the said area.

This publication is of such a nature that it deals with events and conditions of which the said persons are intimately aware. As a result this publication will also be read and



"understood" by people who are intellectually and culturally less sophisticated.

It can thus be expected that this publication will be read by workers, pupils and students in the coloured community.

If the content of the publication is viewed as a whole, it is very clear that it is relatively militant-critically disposed towards the existing economical, social and political order in the Republic of South Africa.

Notably, there are not many, or direct, criticisms of specific actions of the government of the day. The approach is much more anti-regime than anti-government.

It is very clear that this publication is attempting to politicise the economic and social problems of the underprivileged. Every incident, event or condition reported in this publication is given a political colour.

Briefly, bad economic and social conditions are simply placed at the door of the "system".

The deduction which the less sophisticated reader can make very easily is that another "system" will necessarily lead to these conditions improving.

In a subtle way, this other "system" is also brought to the attention of readers. The hero-worshipping of Mandela, the glorifying of the Freedom Charter, and sympathetic reference to ANC "guerillas", etc., leave the less sophisticated reader — especially one who is socially and politically naive (label) — little room to come to any conclusion other than that the ANC and its policy have, or will, replace the other system.

Sam Nujoma

In the article on page 17, which is in the form of an interview with Sam Nujoma, one finds a thinly-veiled call to terrorism and violence.

In this article, Nujoma clearly states that the "oppressed" (not only in Namibia, but also in the Republic of South Africa — that is the clear

implication) must actively concern themselves with the guerilla struggle, support it and participate in it.

If this publication's content is viewed as a whole, the following "message" can be deduced: Non-whites in the Republic of South Africa suffer under unbearable social and economic conditions which have only been brought about by the existing (staats-), social and economic order in the Republic of South Africa.

Things can only improve if the existing order is replaced with another order (namely one which is spelt out in the Freedom Charter).

Sabotage

This "replacement" will only be brought about by active action and by actions such as those of Swapo and the ANC, namely terrorism, sabotage, etc.

Also, taking into consideration that this is a periodic publication which has probably expressed the same editorial approach in the past, and will probably express it in future (considering its "message" and its readers), it needs hardly be argued that this publication will in the long run result in such perceptions and interpretations of conditions and events among its readers which will not only endanger the general well-being, peace and good order, but also the existence of the State as such.

(SOUTH has lodged appeals against both bannings)

Why we were not banned

A COMMITTEE of the Publications Control Board found the July 23 to July 29 edition of SOUTH not undesirable after a complaint was lodged. The following is a verbatim report on the committee's findings.

South is a Cape Town newspaper (koerantjie) which is considered to be a so-called "community paper". The paper addresses subjects which have become the pattern of life for its mainly "non white" target group, but also the broad mass which is critical of government policy.

South reports on the political, economical, social and sporting events of the day. Although these reports are carried by all the other newspapers, South can be seen as one of the few existing exponents of the so-called "alternative" newspaper-type press.

In this respect, South is a special newspaper which has the interests of a certain group of people at heart.

Because this group does not always have outlets of expression at their disposal — and South sees to this need — the newspaper has a special responsibility to



deliver a community service.

The interests of a politically-frustrated target group must be represented against the background of strict security legislation as well as publication control.

The issue in question was published at the height of problematic and emotional national and international news events.

Traumatic

On Pages 1 and 13, the traumatic events around the death of Ashley Kriel is reported on. Though emotions run high around this issue, the reports do not threaten the interests of Section 47(2).

There is no clear, unequivocal incitement and call to violence present in the reports.

On Page 5 there is a report from London on the so-called Dakar visit. The

reference to the ANC in paragraph five (5) of this report is basically a factual report of a news event which was exposed and criticised by the SABC and other media, continuously and ad nauseum.

The report on Cosatu on pages 10 and 11 create — in contrast to what is normally portrayed by the media — a reasonably moderate image of the union organisation.

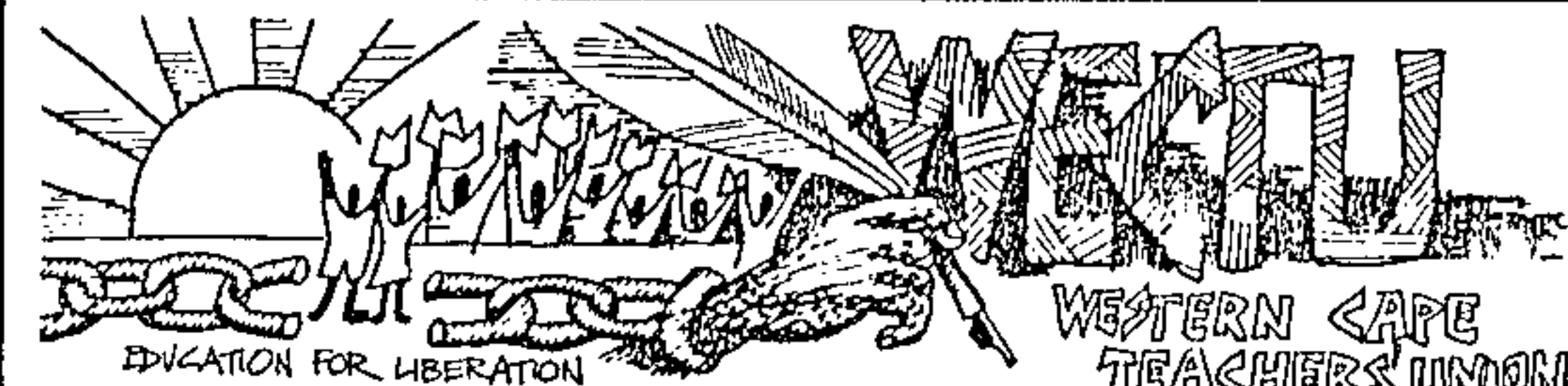
Not undesirable

South of 23 July to 29 July is declared not undesirable in terms of Section 47(2). It cannot be said with certainty that the issue will incite readers to contravene the interests of Section 47(2).

Allowance should be made for political criticism, especially against the context of this newspaper.

Violence is not glorified and the content — though critical — cannot be declared undesirable because the State security, general welfare or peace and good order are not directly threatened. It is definitely not "absolutely necessary" that this paper should be declared undesirable.

(The complainant has lodged an appeal against the committee's findings and the matter will be heard in Pretoria next month)



A WECTU VICTORY

After 18 months the House of Representatives has finally given in to the demands of Wectu and the community to drop charges against the 73 teachers who refused to administer the anti-educational exams of 1985.

* TO THE TEACHERS WHO TOOK THIS STAND — WE SALUTE YOUR COURAGE AND INTEGRITY.

* TO THE ORGANISATIONS — WORKER, POLITICAL, SPORTS, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL — THAT SUPPORTED OUR VICTORY, WE SAY OUR VICTORY IS YOUR VICTORY.

* TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE WE SAY — WECTU IS HERE TO STAY. YEARS OF PATERNALISM AND ADMINISTRATIVE INCOMPETENCE; YEARS OF ARROGANCE AND INTIMIDATION HAVE PRODUCED A FIERCE MILITANCY IN MANY TEACHERS. YOUR SILENCE WHEN PUPILS WERE WHIPPED AND BEATEN BY THE POLICE IN CLASSROOMS AND CORRIDORS ADDED TO THEIR ANGER.

WECTU RENEWS ITS COMMITMENT TO FIGHT ALL THAT IS SEXIST, RACIST AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC IN EDUCATION. WECTU COMMITS ITSELF TO A FUTURE IN WHICH THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CONTROL OVER EDUCATION.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

South

an't bury

'Don't distort the legacy'

By SAHM VENTER

STEVE Biko left behind an inexhaustible legacy for all South Africans but one should beware of distorting it. This was said by Reverend Mazwi Tisani, of St John's Anglican Church in Athlone, who grew up with Biko.

He warned that to view BC as a political party or an ideology would lead to separatism.

"It is a doctrinal statement on what it is to be human. By taking pride in being black is not saying that blackness is virtue and whiteness is a vice."

Tisani and Biko grew up in the Eastern Cape, were of the same generation, moved in the same circles, worshipped in the same church and went to the same schools.

After matric they parted. Biko went to Natal to study medicine and Tisani went to the ecumenical Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

It was in those years that Tisani became friends with Biko through his close friend, Barney Pityana.

"Steve was not a racist. His friends, both black and white, still remember him as a person who loved a great deal. He loved his country," Tisani said.

BC is a philosophical and a "deeply religious" approach to life, "a renewal movement."

Biko's view that race and class were not mutually exclusive but complementary had a "very firm biblical base", Tisani said.

Both Biko and Pityana were initially critical of the role of the church. "But the church needed to hear that kind of criticism and out of BC, black theology was born. It still has a great deal to teach us about our role in nonracial churches."

Priest Barney Pityana

Pityana is now an ordained Anglican priest in England. "BC made me aware of the fact that I have lived my life in a country obsessed with race. If we are going to handle apartheid we have to understand both the victim and the victimised."

"Race is a serious problem in this country and we have got to come to terms with the evil of racism. BC successfully pointed it out. We can't simply wish it away."

"When we remember Steve it is not because we want to recall the horrendous circumstances surrounding his death. It is because he loved life, he loved people and fun, and he spent himself fully, selflessly. He is one of this country's finest sons," Tisani said.

Lang now chief district surgeon

A KEY figure and witness at the inquest into Biko's death, Dr Ivor Lang, is now chief district surgeon in Port Elizabeth.

He succeeded Dr Benjamin Tucker, another key figure who was found guilty by the South African Medical and Dental Council of disgraceful conduct in the treatment of Biko.

Lang was found guilty of improper conduct under eight subordinate charges by the council in July 1985. The charges related to the treatment given to Biko five days before he died. The council found that Lang had issued an incorrect certificate and a misleading bedletter on Biko's condition.

He was also found guilty of improper conduct in that he had failed to conduct a proper examination, failed to enquire and ascertain the possibilities of a head injury and failed to take a proper medical history of the patient. He also failed to keep proper notes. He was reprimanded and cautioned.

The council recommended that Tucker be suspended for three months, but that the implementation of the penalty be suspended for two years on condition that he was not found guilty by the council of any contravention during the period. It was pointed out by Louis Harm, counsel for both doctors, that Tucker was due to retire.

Interrogator sells insurance

By EDYTH BULBRING

MAJOR HAROLD SNYMAN, the man who led Biko's interrogation team, now sells life insurance for a living.

In a telephone interview, Snyman said he retired from the police force "so many years ago that I can't say when it was".

He said he did not want to talk about events that had happened during his time with the security police.

"I'm not interested in newspapers and the Biko story", he said.

Interrogated

He was reluctant to talk about himself and his colleagues who formed part of the five-man team which interrogated Biko in Room 619 of the Sanlam Building in Port Elizabeth.

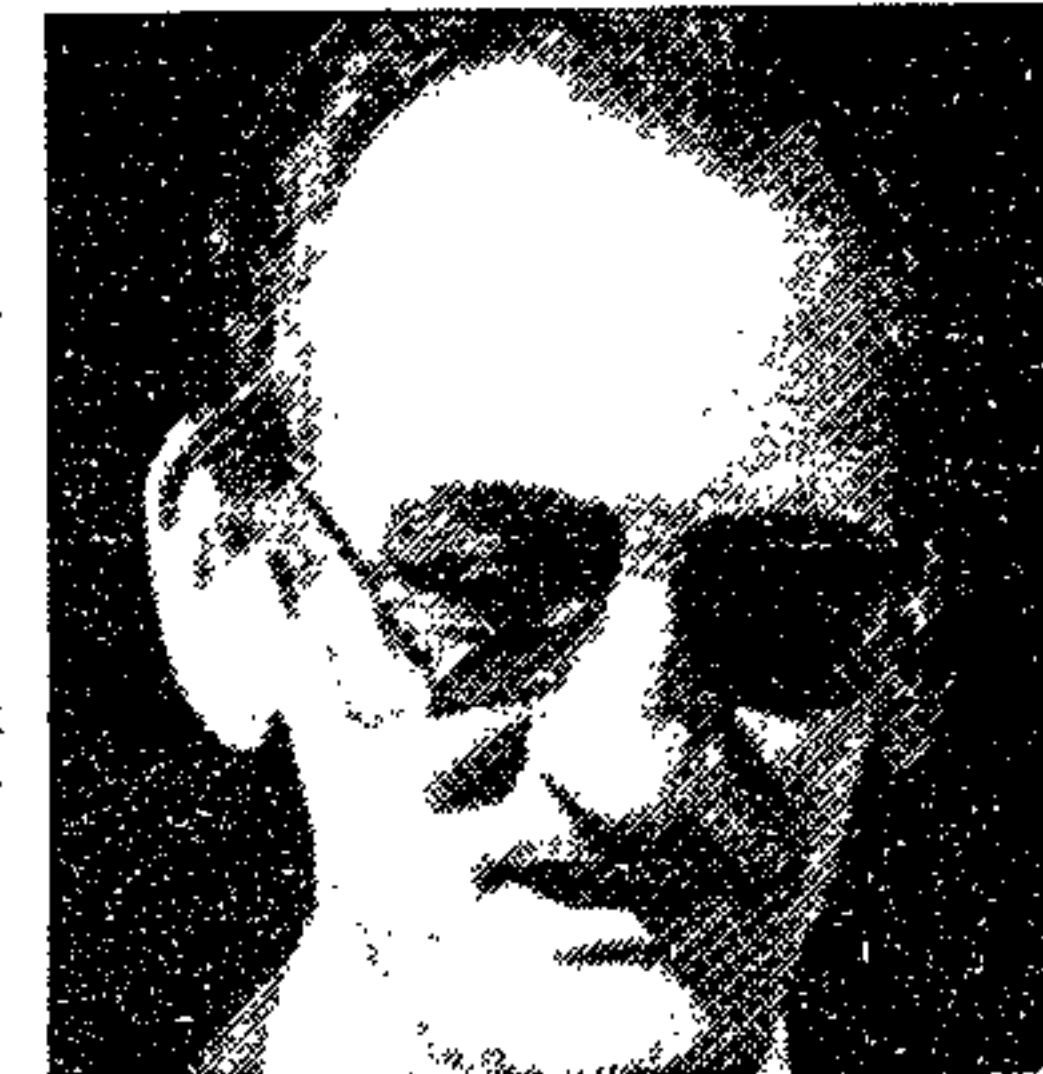
He said he did not know what had happened to his colleagues. He had never stayed in contact with them and they had not been his personal friends.

The Linton Grange branch of Sanlam Life Assurance confirmed that Snyman worked as a life insurance representative for the company.

Cross-examination

Under cross-examination during the inquest, Snyman said Biko had not been assaulted during his interrogation which started on September 6, 1977.

Biko had attacked members of the



Harold Snyman

interrogation team on the second day. A scuffle had broken out and Biko had to be restrained.

Biko had sustained a cut on the lip. He had not seen any marks on Biko's head.

The next day Biko had been incoherent and unable to answer any questions, he said.

Police

Another key figure in the Biko incident was Colonel Pieter Goosen, then head of the security police in Port Elizabeth.

He was transferred to "another area" on the instruction of the then Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, in September 1978.

This followed the death of a detainee, Lungile Tabalaza, 20, who jumped from the fifth floor of the Sanlam Building on July 10, 1978,

during interrogation by a member of the anti-riot unit.

Goosen was also head of the security police during the death of George Botha, 30, a school teacher who allegedly jumped down the stairwell from the sixth floor of the Sanlam Building on December 15, 1976.

Some time after that he was promoted to brigadier and is believed to have retired in the Transvaal.

During the inquest into Biko's death Goosen claimed Biko had attempted to commit suicide in two ways — he was found sitting in a bath of water the day after his interrogation and he had taken to "breathing unnaturally".

He said Biko's hyper-ventilation showed that he had been "bent on self-destruction".

Not aware

He said Biko might have received the head wound in the bath.

Biko was kept in leg-irons and handcuffs during the nights of his interrogation to "prevent suicide".

Captain DP Siebert was one of the interrogators who accompanied Biko to Pretoria.

According to Colonel S J Gilbert, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, Siebert is no longer working in the town. He said he might have retired or been transferred to another area.

Gilbert was also not aware of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Winston Eric Wilken who was in charge of the police team that guarded Biko at night.

Wilken was the only person who told the court he had seen a mark on Biko's forehead before the alleged scuffle took place.

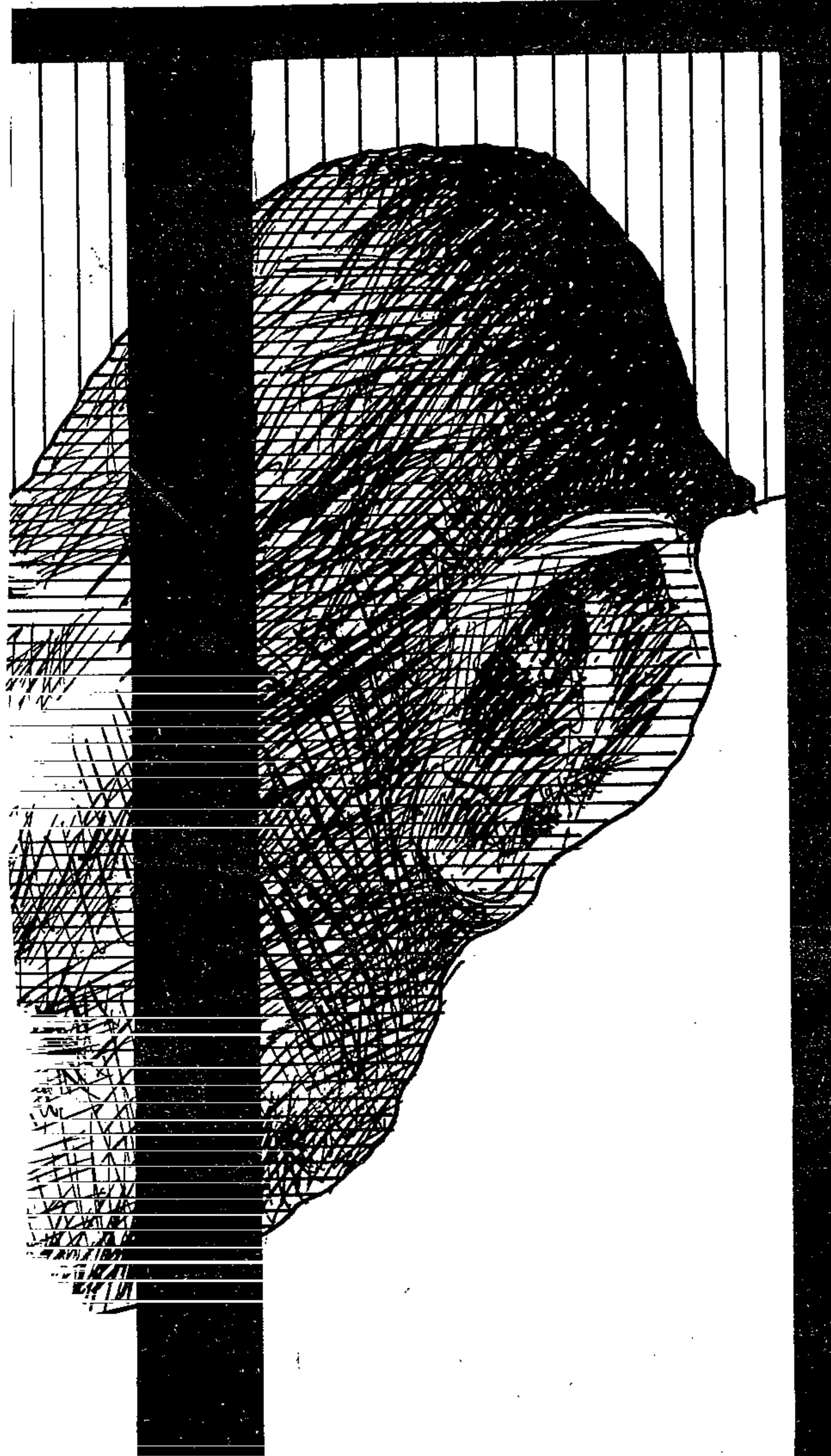
Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger, who died recently, shot into world headlines with his remark to the Transvaal National Party congress: "I'm not glad and I'm not sorry about Mr Biko. It leaves me cold".

Hunger Strike

Kruger's initial statements on Biko's death claimed he had died of a hunger strike. His later statements said he had died of kidney failure.

When the autopsy report showed that Biko had died of brain damage, Kruger said: "A man can damage his brain in many ways".

He told foreign correspondents: "I don't know if they were self-inflicted, but I often think of banging my head against a wall".



Flashback - Mrs Nontsikelelo Biko and her two children, Samora and Nkosinathi, after hearing of the tragic death

Still searching for the truth — widow

By LOUISE FLANAGAN

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.— Ten years after his death, Steve Biko's widow is still dissatisfied with the outcome of the inquest and subsequent investigations.

Nontsikelelo Biko moved here after her husband's death in September 1977. Now she works as a nursing sister in the Grey Hospital day clinic.

"I'm just hoping that one day the truth — the real truth — will come out. But the dissatisfaction is still there," she said.

During the years immediately after Biko's death, Nontsikelelo did not work.

Inquest

"Those were the years of the inquest," she said.

Although she was previously

employed at St Matthew's mission hospital in Keiskammahoek, followed by a brief spell in Transkei before her husband's death, she has now returned to King William's Town to be near the Biko family.

Her two sons, Nkosinathi, 16 and Samora, 12, are attending school in Transkei. Nontsikelelo said her sons still remembered their father and his death. "They are feeling bad about it, especially the older one," she said.

She has not remarried. "I wouldn't like them (the children) to lose their identity," she said.

"When you've got to play the part of the father it's difficult, but fortunately they still listen to me."

And her future plans?

"Well, I'm still working," she said with a smile, looking around at the dozens of patients waiting for attention. Elnews

327 SAK 3/9/87

Censors will use 'scientific' procedures — Minister

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A system of "scientific evaluation" of whether newspapers were promoting violent revolution was outlined to South African editors by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Botha, as the Cabinet Minister charged with the administration of media curbs under the state of emergency, was holding his first briefing for editors on the latest measures which he announced in Parliament last week.

Thirty-one editors and other senior staffers of newspapers around the country attended the two-hour event. Editors of the so-called "alternative press" — at whom, it became clear at the briefing, the new measures are most specifically aimed — also attended.

The new powers enable Mr Botha, after a series of laid-down procedures, to suspend publication of offending newspapers for up to three months at a time or to appoint an official who will vet material prepared by transgressing newspapers before publication.

Mr Botha attempted to dispel the image of outright State censorship by saying his door was open to editors and much could be settled by discussion.

Panel of 'experts'

The purpose of the new powers, he said, was to set up machinery which could act against newspapers which fostered and promoted a "climate" of violent overthrow of the State.

To co-ordinate this task, a directorate of media relations had been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is headed by the chief director of the same department, Mr Andries Engelbrecht, who holds a University of Pretoria MA degree specialising in "human motivation".

Others on the new directorate will include Mr Attie Tredoux, the Minister's chief legal adviser and Mr Koos de Vries, a state legal adviser.

In order to make its "scientific evaluations" the directorate will be advised by a panel of experts including political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, journalists and lawyers — drawn from universities and research organisations. Mr Botha was not prepared to name any of the experts.

He agreed that, in the final instance, judgments made by himself and his panel would be subjective but he said they would be as objective in their approach as possible.

"They will not be fly-by-night and prejudiced experts", Mr Botha said. The Government had taken "vast powers" and decisions would have to be made with compassion.

Mr Botha defended himself against charges that the Government had sufficient powers to control the press, saying these laws did not allow the Government to deal with the sort of "propaganda" it had in mind.

Mr Botha denied the purpose of the new powers was to stifle criticism of the Government. He said it was a science to determine if criticism furthered democracy or revolution and there were "fine distinctions" to be made.

Action would only be taken after he and his advisers had studied a series of copies of the newspaper in question and had satisfied themselves that the publication was, as a general policy, promoting "violent revolution".

Mr Botha said action taken by himself and his experts would be reviewable by the courts under common law and, presumably, could be overturned if a court was satisfied that he had acted in bad faith or if he had subverted the procedures laid down.

Mr Botha said action could be taken against any newspaper, but he "confidently expected" that this would not be necessary against newspapers which actively subscribed to the code laid down by the Media Council. He recommended that "alternative newspapers" become subscribers to the code.

Mr Botha said he was willing to take advice from editors on how the system of pre-publication vetting — as an alternative to closing newspapers down — should work. He was unable to offer specific guidelines on what sort of material would be considered to be "promoting violent revolution."

Directorate formed to vet the Press

By DEON DU PLESSIS
The Argus Deputy Editor

A SYSTEM of "scientific evaluation" of whether newspapers were promoting violent revolution or not was outlined to South African editors by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Botha, as the Cabinet minister charged with the administration of media curbs under the state of emergency, was holding his first briefing for editors on the latest measures which he announced in Parliament last week.

Thirty-one editors and other senior staffers of newspapers around the country attended the two-hour event. Editors of the so-called "alternative Press" — at whom, it became clear at the briefing, the new measures are most specifically aimed — also attended the proceedings.

Suspension

The new powers enable Mr Botha, after a series of laid-down procedures, to suspend publication of offending newspapers for up to three months at a time or to appoint an official who will vet material prepared by transgressing newspapers before publication.

Mr Botha, whose tone was affable and conciliatory throughout, strove to dispel the image of outright State censorship. His door, and those of his senior officials, was open to editors and much could be settled by discussion, he stressed.

The purpose of the new powers, he said, was to set up machinery which could act against newspapers which fostered and promoted a "climate" of violent overthrow of the State.

To co-ordinate this task a Directorate, Media Relations has been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is headed by the chief director of the Department, Mr Andries Engelbrecht who holds



Mr Stoffel Botha

a University of Pretoria MA degree specialising in "human motivation". Others manning the new Directorate will include Mr Attie Tredoux, the Ministry's chief legal advisor and Advocate Koos de Vries, a state legal advisor.

In order to make its "scientific evaluations" this Directorate will be advised by a panel of experts including political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, journalists and lawyers — drawn from such institutions as universities and research organisations. Mr Botha was not prepared to name any of the experts who would be helping.

He agreed that in the final instance judgments made by himself and his panel would be subjective ones but he took pains to stress that they would be as objective in their approach as possible. "They will not be fly-by-night and pre-iced experts", Mr Botha said. The government had taken "vast powers" here and he realised that decisions would have to be made with compassion.

Mr Botha defended himself against arguments that the Government already had sufficient powers to deal with the Press. None of the laws available gave the Government the power to deal with the sort of "propaganda" it now had in mind.

Mr Botha strongly denied that the purpose of the new



Mr Andries Engelbrecht

powers was to stifle criticism of the Government. But it was a science to determine if criticism furthered democracy or revolution. There were "fine distinctions" to be made in this field, Mr Botha said.

Action would only be taken after he and his advisors had studied a series of copies of the newspaper in question and had satisfied themselves that the publication was, as a general policy, promoting violent revolution.

Action taken by himself and his experts would be "reviewable" by the courts under common law, Mr Botha said, and, presumably, could be overturned if a court was satisfied that he had acted in bad faith or if he had subverted the procedures laid down.

Mr Botha said action could be taken against any newspaper, but he "confidently expected" that this would not be necessary against newspapers which actively subscribed to the code of conduct laid down by the Media Council. The Government had high regard for this code, Mr Botha said.

He "strongly recommended" that "alternative newspapers" become subscribers to the code of conduct.

It became clear that the Government has not worked out the practical details of the new dispensation yet and, indeed, Mr Botha said he was willing to take advice from

editors on how the system of pre-publication vetting — as an alternative to closing newspapers down — should work. But, at least, at one point he said: "What we will not do is have a censor in your offices, most certainly not."

He was also unable to offer editors specific guidelines on what sort of material would be considered by the new panel to be "promoting violent revolution."

He agreed, for example, that a newspaper article which offered a dispassionate examination of both the merits and the demerits of violence would probably not fall foul of the new rulings.

"Anything which in its whole context does not propagate the violent overthrow of the State" was one of Mr Botha's definitions of the sort of material which would still be acceptable.

Aims

He said the Government's aim was still to bring the state of emergency to an end as soon as it could and said that the new media dispensation should not be taken to mean that "reform" was at an end. Reform would continue, but the Government's concern was that it did so amidst acceptable circumstances.

Answering questions Mr Botha promised that the new regulations would be enforced as much against newspapers of the radical rightwing as of the left. He agreed that under present circumstances in South Africa the new powers could specifically be used to stifle the views of "extra-Parliamentary" organisations — but not all them.

The Zulu organisation Inkatha, was a case in point Mr Botha said. True, it was an extra-Parliamentary group, but it did not condone violent revolution as did such bodies as the ANC and the PAC. Violence, it became clear at Mr Botha's briefing, lay at the core of the Government's concern.

11/16/46 3/9/87 2473 327

South 3-4/9/87

UWC body slams govt threat

A NEW academic organisation has been quietly launched at UWC - adding its voice to the protests against government threats to act against certain universities.

The 70-strong body of university staff, called the University of the Western Cape Association of Democratic Educators (UWCADE), rejected government threats to cut subsidies to universities which failed to maintain "good order and discipline".

The executive of UWC's council as well as the Senate are also believed to have turned down government requests for the university to get its house in order or face subsidy cuts.

A spokesperson for the new organisation said a petition was being circulated among UWC staff opposing the government's attempts to lay down conditions for the allocation of subsidies.

UWCADE also expressed solidarity with the community and community organisations.

"We commit ourselves to a non-racial participatory democracy in South Africa. We also aim to work towards progressive education by developing a process of democratic and collective teaching."

"We also aim to align ourselves with progressive organisations off-campus," said the body in a statement.

327
Cape Times, Thursday, September 3, 1987 3

Lost body found in mortuary

Staff Reporter

THE body of slain Guguletu Pan Africanist Congress guerilla Mr Neo Sarel Khoza was found at the Johannesburg mortuary yesterday after being "missing" for four days.

The whereabouts of the body has been unknown since family members discovered the wrong body was sent to the funeral, which was due to have been held on Saturday.

The funeral of the 23-year-old Mr Khoza was called off.

An attorney for Mrs Elizabeth Khoza said it was not known how the mix-up occurred or where the blame lay.

A brother and a cousin of the dead man positively identified Mr Khoza's body yesterday morning, and proper funeral arrangements will now be made.

The Johannesburg mortuary told the Cape Times earlier this week that they had sent Mr Khoza's body to local undertakers. However, the body of an older man was incorrectly sent.

Why we were banned

By RYLAND FISHER

SOUTH lives in spite of two bans and a new set of regulations to curb the critical independent weeklies.

Now a third edition of this newspaper may be banned by the censors later this month.

The banning of our July 30 to August 5 and August 6 to 12 editions by the Publications Control Board came on the eve of the Government's strict new regulations to control the press.

SOUTH now has more banning orders than any other independent weekly, including the Weekly Mail and New Nation.

Outlining the reasons for the bannings, the Publications Control Board said the overall effect of SOUTH was "critical of the existing order" and wanted to "build up support for the revolutionary movement (in this case the ANC)".

In a contradictory ruling on why our July 23 to 29 edition was not banned, the Board said SOUTH was "a special newspaper" with a "special responsibility to deliver a community service".

An appeal against the committee's decision will be heard in Pretoria this month.

SOUTH has appealed against the bannings and has also asked for an interim measure that the bans be lifted pending the outcome of our appeals.

See Pages 5 and 9

South
327
3-4/9/87

CAP TIPS 3/9/87

Press censorship methods revealed

203 377 By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

DECISIONS on whether to close down or censor newspapers will be based on the "subjective discretion" of a government minister, helped by a team of largely unidentified "experts" using undisclosed evaluative techniques.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday partly lifted the wraps on the methods the government intends using against newspapers it regarded as using "sophisticated methods of propaganda to fuel the revolutionary climate".

Mr Botha told a meeting of editors and senior journalists that the more than 100 statutes affecting the press and the previously enacted emergency regulations were not sufficient to curb newspapers intent on "fanning revolution" as these laws dealt with "definitive infringements and not propaganda".

Mr Botha said it was not possible to pinpoint or describe all human action in law and it was accordingly necessary to resort to social scientific techniques and "subjective approval" in determining infringements by the media.

The minister said he had the "greatest respect" for South Africa's courts but executive actions were necessary to deal with "revolution-mongering propaganda" under the current political climate.

Mr Botha said he was a "firm believer" in the free flow of information and free expression, but these had to be measured against the security and well-being of the community "and for that reason we

To page 2

CAP TIPS 3/9/87 (203 377)
From page 1

cannot follow the normal procedure envisaged by the courts" which were too "time-consuming".

Mr Botha indicated that his opinion would prevail even if the courts believed it was unreasonable or wrong. "I have the subjective approval... There is no other way of determining it."

The minister said he had a "high regard" for the Media Council and its code of conduct but action taken by this body against the press was "so slow".

"We obviously would prefer that the Media Council should become a strong, virile body that can act quickly but I don't think they want to take on this unpopular task of playing the watchdog — they want to leave it to me," Mr Botha said.

The Department of Home Affairs had accordingly set up a Directorate of Media Relations to monitor South African newspapers to see whether they contravened the latest emergency regulations and to reply to press queries on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

A department official who is a University of Pretoria graduate specializing in "human motivation", Mr Andries Engelbrecht, will be the chief director. He will be helped by "experts" in the fields of law, communications, psychology, sociology, political science and journalism.

Mr Botha said he was not prepared to disclose the identities of the "experts" his department would be relying on as he did not want them to be made "suspect".

Mr Botha also declined to disclose details of the "scientific" methods of analysis the experts would be using to evaluate the contents of newspapers.

The minister insisted that the "panel of experts" were not a "faceless Mafia" but would use "scientific" methods in arriving at their judgments.

However, he was "fully aware" of the fact that "even academics make mistakes".

Mr Botha said the code of conduct of the Media Council set out "admirable principles with which the government has no qualms".

But the application of those principles was not accepted by all the media and it was clear some newspapers were not prepared to subscribe to them and others had openly expressed their unwillingness to do so.

Mr. Tian 3/9/87

Licence to kill 'enemy'?

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's short-sided strategy of regarding organizations like the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) as the "enemy" encouraged attacks like the recent one at Community House in Cape Town, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said yesterday.

The recent record of five or six attacks on Cosatu offices was shocking, he said during debate on the Law and Order vote.

"I suggest intemperate labelling and short-sighted definitions give rise to such action.

"It should be absolutely clear when they regard someone as the enemy."

This strategy of regarding certain organizations as the enemy was creating a climate in which "political freaks thrive".

The results of the government's intolerant attitude caused political polarization, fear and tension.

This was to the benefit of the government in the short term, as was shown in the recent elections, but it

would eventually be to the detriment of the government and South Africa.

The climate created by the govern-

ment "gives rise to irrational behaviour by all sorts of weird and wonderful people".

If some organizations and people were regarded as the enemy "you give them the right to shoot and kill". He asked what the effect of this attitude was on law-enforcement agencies.

"Can you expect them to pursue with the same degree of enthusiasm and dedication those who have committed crimes of violence as those people whom the government and its spokesmen have defined as enemies?" Mr Van der Merwe asked.

The short-sighted action of the government in creating this climate of tension and fear was giving rise to a situation where certain people thought they were entitled to go above the law and attack people they regarded as the enemy, he added.

Death threats to MPs

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — PFP MPs were receiving death threats to themselves and their families because of the climate the government was creating, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said yesterday in debate.

"I have received letters threatening to kill me, threatening to kill my wife and threatening to kill my children."

His colleagues had received similar threats.

"I have also received threats to burn my house," he said.

"You are not the only one," interjected Mr Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agriculture.

Mail's court challenge starts

4-10-1987
THE Weekly Mail challenge to the validity of the State of Emergency and the media regulations begins in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court today before a full bench of judges.

It is being brought jointly with the Release Mandela Campaign and RMC official Aubrey Mokoena.

A second application, to be argued in tandem, is being made by a Durban detainee, Mewiswe Queen Shamase.

The applications, first launched in June, challenge the Emergency on two main grounds.

First it will be argued the Emergency was declared while another was in force, something not provided for in law.

The second ground of the application is that the Emergency was not necessary, as legislation passed during the first Emergency, meant the "ordinary law of the land" was no longer inadequate.

Certain media restrictions, reimposed under the new Emergency after some of them had been overturned by the Natal courts, will also be tested.

327
W/Mail

Stoffel hands the editors some homework

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, has promised editors a reading list to help them understand how he will "scientifically" determine which reports fall foul of the new Emergency media regulations.

Botha held a two-hour briefing on the new regulations in Cape Town this week. It was the first time he had invited editors of newspapers outside the Newspaper Press Union to such a meeting.

Botha told editors he would distinguish between "criticism which is justified, criticism against the existing order, which I must allow and not contain" and criticism which entails an overthrow of the existing order by way of violence.

It was acceptable to promote the overthrow of the existing order by

lawful means. But editors would be "in hot water" if they combined this with praise for extra-parliamentary alternatives.

Botha later said he did not rule out coverage of all extra-parliamentary organisations, only "organisations that are part of the revolutionary process."

"It is not difficult to know which reports go over the bounds of strong and acceptable criticism. This is a business that has been analysed and much-written about ... it has developed into a political science," he said. Although he had discretion to make subjective decisions on what was acceptable, he would try to make this as "scientific" as possible. To assist him, he would use a panel of experts: "legal experts and experts in commu-

Weekly Mail Reporter

nication, psychology, sociology, political science and journalism".

He declined to name his panel but appealed to editors not to picture it as "a faceless mafia". He said he would not rely on "fly-by-night experts or prejudiced experts".

The panel will be part of the new Directorate: Media Relations that had been created in his department. The directorate will co-ordinate the monitoring of media currently being done by a number of different government departments.

It will be headed by Andries Engelbrecht, a chief director in Home Affairs who, editors were told, had an MA degree for work on "Human Motivation".

To illustrate which reports were unacceptable, Botha said one would be allowed to publish criticism of local authorities, "that they are bad, ineffective, undemocratic or their actions are fraudulent, if your facts are correct".

However, "if at the same time you praise the existence of an extra-parliamentary committee, say they are doing a good job and are better, if you praise the illegal organisation that is part of the revolutionary process, then you are in hot water".

Later Botha conceded it was difficult to determine the "fine distinction between general democratic criticism and that which is subtly part of the revolutionary process".

He would take into consideration whether a newspaper gave both sides

of the story. "If there is a balanced view, this must obviously make a very favourable impression."

Botha said the regulations applied to all newspapers and there was no guarantee that NPU members would not fall foul of them. The regulations would not be necessary if all journalists subscribed to the Media Council's code of conduct, he said.

Contrary to recent speculation about the imminent closure of newspapers, Botha made it clear that there was "nothing on the table yet". In fact, implementation of the regulations would involve a lengthy and complex administrative process. It would involve a number of warnings, consultations and representations. His team would be available 24 hours a day to discuss the matter.

Vlok's arithmetic of 'terror'

MOST of the 508 members of the ANC and PAC whom Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said this week had been "eliminated" between July 1985 and June 1986 were, in fact, arrested.

Vlok said 47 "terrorists" were shot dead and six other ANC members, "collaborators", had died in cross-fire, together with trained terrorists.

He also said 172 trained terrorists had been arrested; 22 of them had

been trained in neighbouring states, 53 abroad and 97 locally.

A further 264 other ANC members were arrested, he said, including 80 "trainee terrorists", eight recruiters, 18 couriers and 158 "collaborators".

A total of 509 people had fled the country; 347 of these had joined the ANC and 30 the PAC and other organisations. It was unknown what the organisational connections of the other 112 people were, Vlok said.

W/Neil

4-10/9/87

HA

327

CAL 7.1.15 4/9/84
Zolani residents sue minister

[Signature] Staff Reporter *[Signature]*

377

TWO residents of Zolani, near Ashton, are suing the Minister of Law and Order and several others for a total of about R61 000 after one lost an eye and the other the sight in one eye in incidents said to have taken place there on May 24 last year.

The minister and other respondents have denied the claims by the two plaintiffs, Mr Sipho Sixishe and Mr Ntsikelelo Mrubata.

The hearing continues today.

Freed Watsons plan to sue for a million

By PETER AUF DER
HEYDE, Grahamstown

THE Watson family has instituted legal proceedings for over R1-million, following a successful appeal against a conviction of fraud and arson.

Three of the Watson brothers were charged with fraud, arson and attempted murder after fire destroyed their family home in Port Elizabeth two years ago.

In February this year, Dan "Cheeky" Watson and Ronnie Watson were acquitted on all charges, while Valence Watson was convicted on the first two and sentenced to 30 months imprisonment.

"Cheeky" and Ronnie have now filed a claim for wrongful arrest and detention, malicious prosecution and repayment of legal fees against the minister of law and order. The amount claimed by both brothers totals R500 000.

A Grahamstown Supreme Court judge, Justice van Rensburg, set aside Valence's conviction and sentence after he found that the trial magistrate had not satisfied the requirements of a cautionary rule relating to the acceptance of evidence against an accused by an accomplice.

Following the supreme court ruling, the executor of the estate, Basil van Zyl, is suing various insurance companies for more than half-a-million rands. He is acting on behalf of Elaine Watson.

Insurers declined to pay out claims totalling R572 992 pending the outcome of the trial.

Van Rensburg found that the only direct evidence linking Valence with the two crimes was that of Geoffrey Nocanda, a former employee of the Watson family.

Nocanda earlier told the court that he had set fire to the house on instructions from Valence. Nocanda said his statement had been made after he had been tortured by the security police.

Advocate J Browde SC, who appeared for Valence, said evidence obtained in such a manner was unreliable and should be disregarded.

After the judge's ruling Valence said he had little doubt that the "psychological warfare" and attempts on the lives of his family would continue. — Albany News Agency

327

4-7019/187 W/12/12/12

People injured after meeting

By SELLO SERAPE

AT least 10 people were this week injured by broken window glasses during a stampede that ensued when police dispersed crowds that had attended a prayer meeting to protest the hanging of Moses Manyanda Jantjies and Willington Meilles at Lekton House in Johannesburg.

The two men were sen-

tenced to death in November 1986 by a Port Elizabeth Supreme Court judge for their role in the murder of KwaNobuhle councillor Tamsanga Kinikini and five of his family members.

Among the injured were Obed Tsele, 32, John Balozi, 62, Parament Tolano, 61, Emmanuel Radebe, 24, Daniel Maswango, 45, and Dennis Melane.

The five sustained injuries ranging from sprained

wrists, lacerations to injuries on their heads.

The other meeting, which had ended earlier, was at Khotso House.

According to a source at the Hillbrow Hospital 10 people received treatment.

Most of the injured were members of the Post and Telegraphic Workers' Association who had attended the lunchtime prayer meetings.

Trouble started when people started moving from

Khotso House after the prayer meeting, forcing crowds which had gathered at streets corners to disperse.

Most of the people who had come to attend the prayer meetings could not gain access to Lekton House because police with dogs had cordoned off De Villiers and Plein Streets, which led to the building.

Referring to the incidents, the police unrest report said a crowd of blacks swarmed

into the street after leaving a meeting and, soon afterwards, a policeman who felt threatened, sprayed teargas from an aerosol-type canister to disperse them.

"At Park Station, a large group of blacks threw stones at the police and two policemen were slightly injured.

"Police used a limited amount of tearsmoke to disperse them and arrested a black man," said the police report.

Judge who overturned emergency regulations hangs up his robes

By SHAUN HARRIS

A PROMINENT judge who recently overturned a number of emergency regulations retired this week after more than 20 years on the Natal Bench.

Mr Justice Ramon Leon, 62, left more than his chambers on Monday — he also left an impression on South Africa's legal profession which will be felt for a long time to come.

Praised by colleagues as a champion and defender of civil rights, Justice Leon was at the centre of test cases against the emergency regulations earlier this year as a judge of the Natal Division of the Supreme Court.

Interviewed this week, he said he had no specific plans for his early retirement — brought about by ill health — but it seems likely he will still have strong links with the legal fraternity.

"I have been approached to become an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators," he said.

"And I am trying to write a book, although it is too early to tell what will come of it.

"I don't know if it will be published."

The book will probably deal with Justice Leon's early life at the Bar.

One thing the former judge will almost certainly be spending more time on is reading — an English honours degree graduate, he has a great interest in literature.

"I will be re-reading Charles Dickens and Graham Greene, my favourite author," he said.

Chancellor

He will be spending three weeks overseas next month, visiting family members.

"I want to tell you about my sons, even if you don't ask about them.

"Tony is a city councillor in Johannesburg, and Peter is a partner in a law firm there. "He's a better lawyer than his father," Justice Leon said.

A lot of time will be taken up by the University of Natal,

Mr Justice Leon relaxes with his wife, Jacqueline, after retiring this week
Picture: JIMMY HUTTON

of which he is chancellor.

Mr Justice Leon went to Durban High School and studied law at the University of Natal, Maritzburg, where he graduated with a BA LLB.

At the age of 33 he became a QC — and one of the youngest lawyers in the world to take silk.

In 1967 he was appointed a judge of the Natal Division of the Supreme Court.

Justice Leon has placed his views against capital punishment on record, and admits

the times he was obliged to pass the death sentence were some of the most stressful in his career.

He is also opposed, as a lawyer, to detention without trial, having said he could not approve the idea of detaining someone without due process.

But Justice Leon would not be drawn by any questions he thought might lead to controversial answers.

Asked, however, about earlier statements on the erosion of the rule of law in South Africa, he said it was something everybody knew was happening.

"The thing is whether the circumstances and times in which we live justify this departure — and the matter is not a legal one, but political," he said.



Campus

control clash looms

THE Government and liberal universities are set on a collision course over Pretoria's demands for a tighter control over politically active students on their campuses.

Replies by the universities to the Government guidelines have to be submitted before September 15 and, it is understood, all the English-language universities and at least one Afrikaans university are likely to reject the terms.

A letter sent to the universities' councils by Mr Piet Clase, Minister of Education and Culture, makes it clear that the university authorities will be expected to take action against any students involved in political activities on campus which the Government defines as "revolutionary".

A copy of the letter in the hands of the Sunday Times indicates how stringent are the conditions which, if not met, could lead to the universities losing State funding. Among the proposals, the university councils are required to "take all reasonable steps" to prevent class

Varsities may go to court over curbs

There are now suggestions that the universities might take court action to have the powers declared *ultra vires* if the Government pushes ahead with its proposals.

It is argued the 1955 Universities Act would have to be overhauled before the Government could act on its conditions.

Said chairman of Wits University's Academic Staff Association, Mr Peter Randall: "As matters stand, they just about snuff out any activity that Pretoria thinks is politically unacceptable."

It is, however, unclear how the Government intends to penalise universities falling foul of the conditions laid down by the Minister.

Said Mr Randall: "Will subsidies be reduced, withheld or stopped? We just don't know."

"But this is certain: educational standards will diminish, as will Wits's standing internationally. We will be plunged into further academic isolation and more South African academics will go overseas."

manner" within a 2km-radius of the university.

Using university stationery or notice boards to promote banned organisations and unlawful stayaways is also out.

All violations and disciplinary hearings must be reported to the Minister within ten days of the "incident of unrest or disruption" taking place.

Reports must state what steps the councils took — if any — against staff and students violating the rules.

By HAMISH McINDOE

boycotts and shows of support for civil disobedience campaigns and movements banned by security legislation.

Responsibility for policing and disciplining staff and students who break the rules rests solely with the university authorities.

Students and staff face disciplinary hearings if they act in a "seditious or riotous

Forbidden

Mr Clase's letter does not mention the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) by name, but there are strong indications that the Government intends to consign it to oblivion.

It is forbidden to promote the "aims or public image" of any movement in the Affected Organisations Act — and Nusas is "affected" by the Act.

Nusas slated the crackdown as a "declaration of an academic state of emergency".

"The target of this attack is the critical and open academic and political climate on the campuses," the union said in a statement.

● National Education Minister F W de Klerk told university heads last month that conditions would be attached to granting State subsidies to universities.

Ex-editor warns PW on 'closed society'

DR. WILHEM DE KLERK, former editor of Rapport, has slammed the Government's latest Press moves and warned about a growing dictatorship directed at the media.

At the same time he condemned the handling of the "Riaan Eksteen debacle" and said the SABC's credibility had been severely damaged by the row in which President Botha sought to dismiss the director general.

Dr de Klerk's attack came in an address to the annual congress of the South African Communications Association this week.

It adds further weight to the condemnation of the lat-

Sunday Times Reporter

est curbs which allow the Minister of Home Affairs, assisted by unnamed "experts", to order the suspension of newspapers which he believes are encouraging a revolutionary climate.

"The measures were a further step in the direction of a totalitarian and closed society," said Dr de Klerk.

Chief aspects of the new curbs, he said, were:

- State interference in the freedom to exchange opinions and views.

- The driving of publications underground where

they would not be subject to controls but would still have a powerful impact.

- Arbitrary power given to a Minister and clerks at the exclusion of the courts.

Dr de Klerk said the SABC statements in the wake of the row with President Botha amounted to an admission of guilt and a promise of even more subjection to prescriptions by the Government.

All media were now suspect by the Government, and the credibility of political journalism was becoming tattered through the style and content of the dictatorship which was becoming ever more entrenched, he added.

Cape Times 7/9/87
**Police eject
campus spy**

Staff Reporter

CAMPUS SPY Mr Danie Pretorius, 19, who confessed at a recent press conference to having infiltrated the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) at the University of Cape Town, has been given a dishonourable discharge from the police force.

Weekend newspaper reports said Mr Pretorius's dishonourable discharge followed his admission that he had infiltrated Nusas on behalf of the police.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, was reported to have declined to talk about Mr Pretorius.



PAC FUNERAL . . . About 500 people attended the funeral in Guguletu on Saturday of a Pan Africanist Congress member, Mr Neo Sarel Khoza. Mr Khoza's body went missing for four days before being found in a Johannesburg mortuary last week. He was killed by police after a car chase in Johannesburg on August 5. Picture: ADIL BRADLOW

MOUNTED TROOPS HEAD OFF MOURNERS

By ALI MPHAKI

SOLDIERS on horses prevented more than 2 000 mourners from reaching the cemetery when Daveyton student leader, Caiphus Nyoka was buried on Friday.

A contingent of the SAP, soldiers and council police patrolled the area and a police helicopter hovered over the township.

Only mourners on vehicles were allowed into the cemetery.

Roadblocks were set at the entrance of the township and both foreign and local journalists were ordered out of the township.

Heavy restrictions were imposed on the funeral of the 23-year-old president of the Students Representative Council (SRC) at Mabuya High, who died of a bullet wound in his forehead.

This was after a pre-dawn raid by police at his home on August 24.

A statement from the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said Caiphus died during "follow up operations" conducted after the arrest of two suspects carrying limpet mines and handgrenades.

A large crowd of mourners wearing T-shirts printed with the dead man's face converged on his home and carried the coffin to the nearby Methodist Church where the funeral service was held.



THE REVEREND Frank Chikane (far right), secretary general of the South African Council of Churches; the Reverend Wesley Mabuza (left); the Reverend Mark Hesteness; and the Reverend Joe Chalane at the funeral of Daveyton student leader, Caiphus Nyoka, on Friday.

Hundreds of police and soldiers surrounded the church and streets adjacent to it were blocked off. Taxis and private vehicles had to use alternate roads.

When more than 1 000 mourners left the church they were ordered to board buses. Those who tried to get to the cemetery on foot were dispersed by soldiers on horses.

The restrictions were signed by Brigadier C W Stapelberg, the Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand.

The restrictions allowed the family to hold a night vigil on Thursday from 8pm until 11pm.

Court told about disrupted classes

By MONK NKOMO

SCORES of students were chased out of classes by the police during the schools' unrest in Soweto, Johannesburg, in 1984, the Supreme Court heard

on Friday. Mr Thomas Manthata, secretary of the Soweto Civic Association, said he received information from several teachers that pupils were forced out of classes and chased

by the police during lessons at a number of schools in Soweto. Although he could not remember all the schools where these incidents took place, Mr Manthata listed Ibongo, Orlando

West Junior Secondary, Immaculata and Orlando High as the schools where he was told, police had chased children out of classes. Cross examined by Mr W Hanekom for the

State, Mr Manthata told the court that the SCA "deplored" the Bantu Education system, which, he added, was responsible for racial hatred in the country. He also conceded that the system of education offered blacks since 1954 was "a failure."

System

Asked by Mr Hanekom if there had not been any improvements in the black education system, Mr Manthata replied: "There has been no improvement. We do not want an improvement of Bantu Education. We want it removed and

replaced by a unitary system of education for all."

Mr Manthata aligned himself with a call contained in one of the court exhibits, by the banned Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students' Organisation for a "free, compulsory, dynamic education for all in a non-racial and undivided South Africa."

Mr Manthata and 18 others, who include top-ranking officials of the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation, have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Van Dijkhorst, who is sitting

with an assessor, to hear charges of murder, treason, subversion and terrorism.

Campaigns

The witness rejected a suggestion by Mr Hanekom that the SCA assisted the students in other campaigns, including the resignation of community councillors, "which had nothing to do with education matters". Mr Manthata told the court that it had always been their wish that students go back to classes while the problems in terms of their demands were being resolved.

(Proceeding)

21/9/85
Soweto

Subsidies: Maties oppose the Government

AK645

7/9/87

327

Education Reporter

STELLENBOSCH University has broken ranks with other Afrikaans universities in rejecting the Government's threatened clamp-down on campus political activities. It was learnt from university sources.

In what is seen in academic circles as a highly significant move, Stellenbosch has sided with the principals of traditionally liberal English-medium universities — like Cape Town, Western Cape, Witwatersrand, Rhodes and Natal — in telling National Education Minister Mr F W de Klerk that his threat to reduce subsidies unless certain conditions are met is "unacceptable".

Among the main bones of contention between the liberal universities and the Government is Mr de Klerk's intention to change the criteria for subsidies from objective requirements — such as success rates — to subjective ones.

Constrained

These include whether or not Mr de Klerk or his "own affairs" education ministers are satisfied that universities have taken "all reasonable steps" to counter student boycotts, the activities of the National Union of South African Students, unlawful gatherings, the promotion of "civil disobedience" and other activities the Government regards as undesirable.

It is understood that UCT, which in 1985 had the highest undergraduate success rate of the country's 16 residential universities — making it least prone to subsidy cuts, views the proposed measures as the latest attempt to stifle its relatively outspoken attitude towards Government policy.

University heads, who responded confidentially on the proposed measures to Mr de Klerk's department last week, are constrained from commenting on the issue.

However, it has been reliably learnt that Stellenbosch, while not as critical of the proposals as UCT, has come out firmly against them in principle.

UCT is understood to have proposed that the Committee of University Principals, headed by Professor Daan Joubert of Pretoria, undertake to investigate the issue.

ARGUS 7/9/87 to/s ran to Kirstenbosch

Afrikaans chaplain resigns over Dakar

37

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Gereformeerde Kerk cleric the Rev Theuns Eloff resigned at the weekend as chairman of the Reformational Movement of South Africa (Remsa).

His resignation from Remsa and from the Reformed Study Group of Africa (Resa) were two of the conditions set by his church council for his continued ministry as the student chaplain for the University of Pretoria for the Brooklyn Congregation.

His position as cleric has been in the balance since his participation in his personal capacity as a delegate to the Dakar talks with the African National Congress.

After complaints lodged by congregation members, he was initially suspended and then put on extended study leave while a commission investigated the situation.

The church council cleared and reinstated Mr Eloff on August 30, but set as conditions for this his resignation from Remsa and Resa as well as the fact that he had to distance himself from the Institute for Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) and the National Initiative for Reconciliation.

The linking of Remsa to the Dakar visit is unclear and the vice-chairman, Dr NS Janse van Rensburg, declined to comment on the matter before last Saturday's executive meeting at which Mr Eloff resigned. A statement is expected this week.

Mr Eloff has complied with the demands since he said his work as a minister "Was of more importance" to him.

Care Texts 8/9/87
**Three held after
Biko grave visit**

Staff Reporter *27*

THREE members of the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm), including the national organizer, Mr Stanley Sigotyana, were questioned by police in King William's Town last week after visiting the grave of Steve Biko.

The police confirmed that "Mr Sigotyana and two other men" were held and questioned.

528 8/9/87

Man is held after burial

A LEADING member of the Release Mandela Committee was arrested at Avalon Cemetery yesterday during the heavily restricted funeral of Mrs Greta Ncapayi (75), former member of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), who died at her home last week.

Mr Seth Mazibuko was taken away after the completion of graveside rituals.

Mr Mazibuko is believed to have been detained under emergency regulations. The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria had not yet responded to a telex message inquiring about Mr Mazibuko's arrest at the time of going to press.

Service

A strong contingent of security forces, including members of the South African Defence Force and kitskonstables, was in evidence throughout the funeral service.

It was a quiet and peaceful funeral.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), led pall bearers at the funeral which was attended mostly by members of the Federation of Transvaal Women, of which she is president.

Messages of condolence were read from the ANC leadership.

March

Mrs Ncapayi was one of the people who led a march of women to Pretoria in protest against the pass laws in 1956. She also witnessed the birth of the Release Mandela Committee a few years ago. The RMC was founded at her Dube house.



MRS ALBERTINA Sisulu (right) was among the pall bearers at the funeral of Mrs Greta Ncapayi yesterday.

322
Sunderland
9/9/87

Giant unions 'not scared'

THE country's two trade union federations yesterday said no amount of intimidation and harassment by the authorities and managements would deter them from carrying out their activities.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Confederation of Trade Unions said their members had been frustrated, intimidated and harassed by both management and officialdom in an attempt to stifle their activities.

The federations were reacting to the confiscation of the passport of Cosatu's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo and that of the president of the Transport and Allied Workers Union, Mr A Malatjie, and about events at Nactu's offices in Durban.

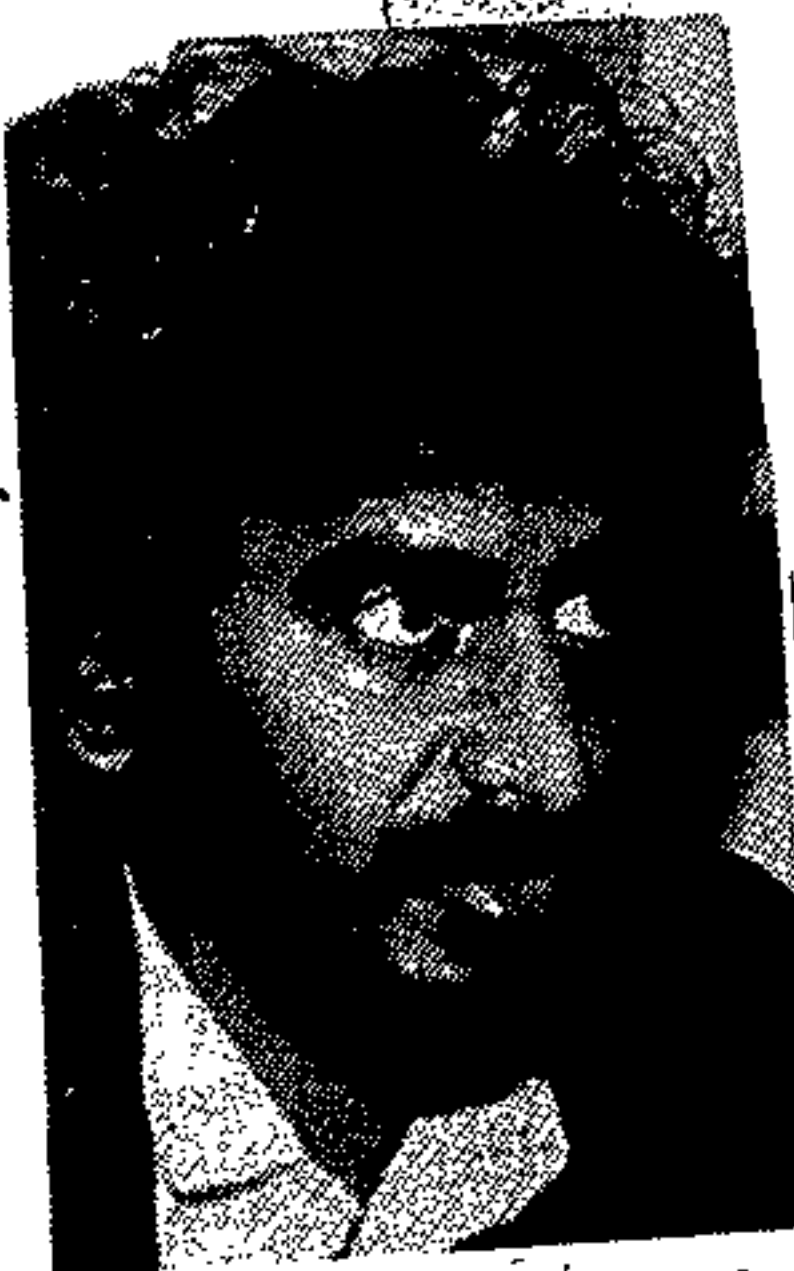
Passport

Mr Malatjie was due to travel to Zurich in Switzerland to attend a meeting where he was to talk on matters relating to the transport industry.

Cosatu said that the seizure of the passport of their general secretary would only serve to "increase awareness of Pretoria's repression of trade unions among their allies."

Nactu said their Durban offices were frequently visited by security forces. The action had left the federation with no option but to demand that these visits be stopped.

Referring to Mr.



JAY Naidoo . . . passport seized.

Malatjie's passport, the federation said it saw the action as being geared at frustrating Tawu's efforts to strengthen its links with other worker organisations in the world.

APR 10 1987 9/10/87

Bodies held 'to keep up pressure'

37

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — Portuguese television announced last night that Angola had not returned the bodies of three South African soldiers during the Maputo prisoner exchange to "keep up the pressure on President P W Botha to release jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela".

The state television report did not name its sources, but referred to the Angolan news agency, Angop, which it said had indicated that the bodies would be returned "in due course".

It is presumed that the tense and unexplained delay in Maputo on Monday night, before the swap went ahead, was due to South African anger at the Angolan failure to release the bodies.



The Friendly Executioner

'Let Tambo be Heard'

THE new media curbs, the bannings of two editions of SOUTH, the threats to muzzle the so-called alternative press can all be narrowed down to one line. The ANC and its so-called "friends" must not be heard.

Differently stated, the Government, despite its huge tap of resources, is losing the battle for the hearts and mind of the people.

If anything, the discussions between Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, his censor-in-chief Andries Engelbrecht and editors of South African papers, imprinted this on my mind.

Tambo

At issue now is whether editors and newspapers will knuckle under or fight for "Tambo to be Heard" — to use the words of the graffitist who so aptly summed up the publication by ex-Cape Times editor Tony Heard of his interview with ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

Stripped of its frills and niceties, Stoffel Botha is adamant certain papers are being used by the ANC and the "many friendly organisations around it" to promote revolution by violent means.

Criticism is okay. But once it is goes with promotion of alternative structures — committed to overthrowing the Government by



violence — it "will land you in hot water".

There are no guidelines on revolutionary or non-revolutionary; no list of the organisations or alternative structures or ANC "friends" committed to violence.

New regulations

Nothing besides a very incomprehensive list of criteria in the new regulations which include the promotion of unlawful organisations, boycotts, civil disobedience, stay-aways, illegal strikes, alternative structures, alternative courts etc.

Ironically, many editors at the meeting were pleading for help to make their task of self-censorship easier — yet Botha could not assist.

Botha is convinced that existing laws and the media council — watchdog of the major commercial papers — are not sufficient to curb the media

THE Editor of SOUTH, Rashid Seria, attended the recent briefing by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha and his censor-in-chief, Mr Andries Engelbrecht, for editors of South African papers on new regulations to curb the flow of information in this country. Here are his impressions of the discussions.

in this country. He has now effectively armed himself with enough fire-power to keep this country in the dark on all information labelled "extra-parliamentary".

Already, monitoring of all media is taking place on a co-ordinated basis.

Paranoid

So, we are not paranoid when we say that the banning of two editions of our paper was not the isolated workings of a local committee somewhere in Cape Town, but a co-ordinated action.

It could be to the disadvantage of a paper if it reaches the so-called unsophisticated masses, especially the youth, who, Botha feels, are easily influenced. Thus the target market of a paper will certainly be taken into consideration by the unnamed panel of "experts" who will advise the Minister.

Vague and unclear as it might sound, the above are the guidelines on which the Minister will issue warnings — and then take a newspaper off the streets for three months, a move which could effectively close it down.

Revolution

We disagree with Botha that certain papers are promoting revolution or a revolutionary climate. Apartheid and exploitation are at the root of the problems in this country. And as long as the racism, repression and exploitation persists, the truth will always be painful for the Nats to swallow.

As much as we disagree with the new curbs and bans on our paper, there are some issues on which we, in fact, agree with Botha.

It's true there is a revolutionary onslaught against the State. It's true this onslaught is led by the ANC. But a

news black-out will not wish away the revolutionary onslaught, nor will it wish away the ANC.

Onslaught

In spite of being outlawed for 27 years, the ANC has grown in popularity.

Botha's bottom line was revolution and violence.

We are serious about an end to violence. We are serious about peace. But we have no illusions that there will ever be peace in this country as long as the ANC is excluded.

It's immaterial whether we like the ANC or not, or whether we agree with the ANC's "armed struggle" strategy or not.

What is material is that the ANC exists, they are not aliens but fellow South Africans. What is material is that, besides the Nats, the ANC constitutes the most important participant for the resolution of this country's problems.

Viewpoints

What is material is the importance for media to be able to publish differing viewpoints. Suppression will only lead to a suspicious and misinformed public.

What is material is whether newspapers and editors are going to give up the fight to let Tambo be Heard.

Power of the written word

WEEKEND TV

VIEWING

SIBAMBENE

Voices of Women at Mboza
AVAN PRESS

HISTORICALLY in South Africa, the disruptive laws and high taxes of capitalism have forced men who lived off the land in rural areas to seek wage-labour in cities.

The women left to run households have been rendered powerless by the appropriation of fertile land by the State and the destabilisation of agricultural production through forced removals.

One of the tools that can be used to empower these women with the skills, confidence and ideology to change their circumstances is literacy.

Sibambene is a book which reflects such an effort where women at Mboza have used literacy as an expression of their collective attempt to gain control over their lives.

Sibambene was written and compiled by three generations of women who live in Mboza which is situated in a rural area known as the Makhafini Flats in north-eastern Natal.

The women have recently attended literacy classes as part of a development project where democratic control and decision-making is emphasized.

The book is a reflection of the decisions of all the women involved in the project. It is written in their own words and the many photographs were chosen by them to illustrate their experiences.

The children of Mboza have also contributed to the book, providing the graphics which decorate the pages.

The three generations of women who have attended literacy classes are the older women "amakhosikazi", the younger married women "omakoti" and the young girls "amantombazana".

You don't have to ask

Literacy has a different meaning for each of these groups who attend classes together every afternoon after work in the fields.

For the older women learning to read and write means: "You don't have to ask another to read for you."

It means being able to take notes at meetings and being able to read and write letters to their children in the cities. Through their efforts they feel "tomorrow we are going to be a good thing".

The "omakoti", or younger women, speak about the grueling, unrewarding work in the rural area particularly in times of drought.

"What is the use if we go to the fields every day and we come back with nothing?"

Most of them have husbands who work in the cities and whom they only see once a year. They want to read and write to keep in contact with their husbands. They realise that they have to be in a position to look after themselves, and they also say they need the support of their husbands.

"If men work here, then we will work alongside our husbands and then we can see each other."

They want change in Mboza because they feel that the old ways cannot help the young anymore.

The "amantombazana" have not had the chance to go to school like the boys because their parents cannot afford to send them. They have to learn the work of the "umakoti" as preparation for the time when they get married.

They feel the "future is dark for young people without education". They want to become literate in English and Zulu to improve their chances of finding employment.

As it stresses in the prologue the book offers no ready-made solutions to the problems rural people experience.

In the prologue it does give a brief history of Mboza as territory inhabited by Zulu-speaking people since 1600 which was appropriated by the British as part of Crown Land in 1902 and by the Nationalist government as State land in 1961.

The power of *Sibambene*, however, does not lie in its brief historical analysis. It lies in the written words of the women who have used their new tool of literacy to reflect on their own experiences and to gain control over their lives.

— HEATHER ROBERTSON



The future of the young girls is dark without education



We get food from the fields if we are lucky.



Life will only be better when there is change

THURSDAY

TV1

6.00 Good Morning South Africa
3.30 Eureka
3.35 Wat Se Die Reg
4.00 Dopie in die Wokke
4.30 Silhouette
5.25 Groot Name van Gister: Samuel Morse
5.35 Uit my Dagboek
5.57 Kompas
6.00 Nuus
6.15 Sportspektrum
7.05 Remington Steele (Simulcast)
8.00 Network
9.05 At Mother's Request
9.55 Made in South Africa
10.00 The Governor: Based on the life of Sir George Grey who became a powerful force in the shaping of 19th century New Zealand
11.35 Insight

TV2

4.53 Ikhyala Labantwana
5.00 Electricity
5.10 Road Safety (English)
5.30 Youth Magazine
6.00 Transmission ends
7.00 Public Affairs
7.28 News
7.57 Music Variety Programme
8.57 Epilogue

TV4

9.04 Film: *A Year In The Life*
10.01 What a Country
10.24 Die Vallei Van Die Populiere
11.24 Transmission ends

FRIDAY

TV1

6.00 Good Morning South Africa
3.30 Take a Break
4.00 The Flacoons
4.30 Wizard of Oz
4.35 Hand in Hand
4.40 Santa Barbara
5.05 Fast Forward
5.35 Edison Twins
6.00 News
6.15 Sundowner
7.05 MacGyver: Pirates
8.00 Network
8.45 Police File
9.05 Die Strate van San Francisco
10.00 Die Sweminstrukteur (Simulcast English)
11.40 Spies on Plessie — Met Permissie Gese
12.25 Oordenking

TV2

5.00 Tao Tao
5.26 Sport
6.00 Transmission ends
7.00 Public Affairs
7.18 News
7.39 Jkelele
8.28 Pop Shop
8.57 Epilogue

TV4

9.05 Film: *Sex And The Single Girl*
10.36 M*A*S*H War of Nerves
11.23 The Big Valley: *Palms of Glory*
12.12 Dream Girl USA

SATURDAY

TV1

7.00 Good Morning South Africa
9.00 Sportuisending
10.42 Programme Schedule
10.45 Educational Television
1.00 Teddie Hangoor
1.10 Toevlugsoord
2.00 Sport 87
5.57 Kompas
6.00 Nuus
6.15: Telereflers
7.05 Lucan, Die Wolweaun
8.00 Network
8.35 The Thorn Birds
9.30 Film: *A Killer In The Family*
11.10 Late Night Live
12.10 Epilogue

TV2

1.00 Educational Rendezvous

2.30 Sharp! We'll Touch the Sun
3.00 Who Needs Computers?
3.20 Meals in a Minute
3.25 Do-it-Yourself Motoring: Fitting wide wheels
3.30 Electricity
3.40 This is Your Life (Road Show)
4.00 Travel Stories
4.27 Pop Music
5.00 Family Variety Magazine Programme
7.00 Public Affairs
7.18 News
7.40 Music Variety Programme
8.57 Epilogue

TV4

9.03 227
9.30 That's Hollywood
9.58 Moonlighting
10.47 Flashback
12.24 Transmission ends

SUNDAY

TV1

2.27 Programme Schedule
2.30 Sing Tog 'n Stukkie
2.50 Wieke
3.10 Zet!
3.20 Alice in Wonderland
3.45 Two Way Street
4.20 Wagner
5.10 Hondert Meesterwerke
5.20 Testament To The Bushman... the beginning
5.45 The Wonderful World Of Disney
6.35 50/50
7.05 Bybelbloktyd
7.30 Met Woord En Lied
8.00 Network
9.00 Lifestyle
9.30 Die Toergeselskap
11.15 By Still Waters

TV2

5.31 Sanford and Son (Triple Simulcast)
6.00 Transmission ends
7.00 Public Affairs
7.16 News
7.33 Imbono
7.51 Magazine programme
8.21 Ezamabandla. (Church Affairs)
8.33 Ukholo Lunje

TV4

9.03 Skattejag
10.15 Captains and Kings
11.05 Get Smart
11.31 Circle of Sport



SA'S TOP SAX
MAN IS BACK

WINSTON
MANKUNKU



"JIKA"

with Winston Mankunku Ngozi, Mike Perry, Richard Pickett, Mike Campbell.

CRITICS RAVE...

"For beauty, imagination and brilliant musicianship, this record has it all!" SUNDAY TIMES (Ranee du Prez)

"While 'Graceland' highlights the international mix of pop and South African music, 'JIKA' is a wholly African product using jazz and mbaqanga roots. It is fully worthy of the same attention as the Paul Simon album." STAR (Don Albert)

13⁹⁹

AT ALL BRANCHES
RECORD & CASSETTE

You'll find more at...

Musica

WHAT'S THE BUZZ

THEATRE

THE UCT production of MADAME DE SADE at the Drama Theatre in Orange Street, has been extended to three extra performances on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Performance starts at 8.15pm. Booking: Tel 24-0034

MUSIC

THE BELIEVERS play at the Base in Shortmarket Street on Friday and Saturday nights. Watch out for their "lighter, more pop-ish" sound.

On Thursday night the South African Student Press Union (Saspu) presents THE GENUINES and JAMA in concert at The

Base. For in between times, your DJ is Kurt. Concert starts at 10pm.

THE GENUINES launch their first album GOEMA at Indaba Project in Wale Street on Friday and Saturday night. Be there for lots of fun.

And, just in case you've missed them, THE GENUINES play at the Jazz Den in Shortmarket Street on Sunday night. This will be their more jazzy side, though. Show starts at 9pm.

T-Zers in Harrington Street this weekend play host to the four-piece TARANTULAS. The band play jive "with a touch of Kalk Bay". Catch them on Saturday night at 12.

TULANI takes over from Josh Sithole at the Oyster Bar at the De Waal Sun this week.

A guy called ROBIN HAWKINS is still looking for an alternative singer, preferably a soprano, a hornplayer, preferably tenor sax, and a percussionist to complement his four-piece band. Hawkins, formerly of THE BANNED and POISON KANDY GANG, can be contacted at 71-0446 from 6pm onwards.

THE Bonteheuwel Inter-schools Congress (Bisco) will host a dance at the Copacabana, Athlone, on September 24, to raise funds in support of people

in detention and to uphold the memory of Ashley Kriel

FILMS

THE French Film Festival runs at the LABIA from September 14 to 29. The lineup includes Nagisa Oshima's latest film, *Max Mon Amour*, with Charlotte Rampling and Anthony Higgins in the cast; Luis Bunuel's 1972 classic, *The Discreet Charm Of The Bourgeoisie*, and the 1969 film noir, *Army Of Shadows*.

On Saturday the CAPE TOWN FILM SOCIETY presents German director Elizabeth Bergner's film about the plight of old people, *Whitsun Excursion* at the Baxter

Savuka at UWC

JOHNNY CLEGG and SAVUKA are playing at a concert in aid of the Spokenam strikers at the University of the Western Cape next Saturday.

The concert, with many hot bands in support, is being organised by the UDF Western Cape, Cosatu W Cape and MAPP (Musical Action for Peoples Power). Tickets R5. For more details, watch this space next week!

CLUB BELMONTE
MODDERDAM ROAD, BELLVILLE SOUTH

FRIDAY NIGHTS DISCO

OR AVAILABLE FOR HIRING

SATURDAY MATINEE

WITH LIPSTICK PLUS DISCO C/C R2

SATURDAY EVENING

LIPSTICK PLUS DISCO C/C R5

Bans suspended

THE bannings on two editions of SOUTH, Cape Town's only independent weekly newspaper, have been suspended pending the appeal hearing in November.

Two weeks ago the Publications Control Board banned the SOUTH editions, July 30 to August 5 and the August 6 to 12.

According to the board, SOUTH's overall effect was "critical of the existing order and wanted to build support for the revolutionary movement (in this case the ANC)."

In an appeal, SOUTH argued that the committee's reasons were extremely vague and somewhat contrived.

"The committee's reasons appear to be a construction of their own making which bear little if any relation to the contents of SOUTH," the appeal said.

"If the readership of SOUTH is indeed as unsophisticated as the committee argues, it is most unlikely that they would be able to discover the contorted connections which the committee finds between the publication, the ANC and replacement of the existing order."

The appeal will heard in November.

10-16/9/87

23

[scribble]

South

prime objective would be bridge-building between groups in both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics.

Cape Town.

SABC editor to vet political news?

ARGUS 10/9/87

280 287 327

THE SABC has created a top political news post in an apparent effort to avoid further friction and clashes with the Government on its political coverage.

Mr Johan Pretorius, editor-in-chief of news and public affairs, TV, has been appointed editor-in-chief, politics.

It seems Mr Pretorius's main task will be to vet political coverage and to try to avoid clashes with the Government.

Mr Christo Kritzinger will replace Mr Pretorius in an acting capacity.

Mr Kieran Maree will act in

the place of Mr Kritzinger as editor, news and public affairs (TV). Mr Ferdi Hand has been appointed acting editor (TV 2 and 3 news).

SABC director-general Mr Riaan Eksteen also announced that Mr Hendrik de Bruyn, production chief, magazine programmes and religion (TV 1), had been appointed head of sports programmes in the new directorate of sports and sponsorships.

Mr Pretorius's new appointment follows the recent confrontation between President Botha and the SABC on its coverage of the resignation from the Cabinet of the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

In the process Mr Botha de-

manded the dismissal of Mr Eksteen. But the corporation's board stood by him.

Although the chairman of the board, Mr Brand Fourie, announced afterwards that the matter was now "closed" it remained clear that some formula would have to be found to mollify the Government.

While the SABC has been criticised by opposition parties for its one-sidedness there is also dissatisfaction in Government circles about its political coverage.

Some Nationalist politicians feel too much attention is given to the Government's opponents. — Political Correspondent and Sapa.

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded)/(AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post Free • Posvry

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 267

PRETORIA, 11 SEPTEMBER 1987

No. 10915

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2039

• 11 September 1987

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, I, Frans Sebastian Botha, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

F. S. BOTHA,

Divisional Commissioner: Natal.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of a person, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means—

(a) the areas in the Magisterial District of Pietermaritzburg known as—

- (i) Edendale, as demarcated and described in Government Notice R. 163 of 23 August 1974, as amended;
- (ii) Ashdown and Imbali, as demarcated and described in Government Notice R. 293 of 16 November 1962, as amended;
- (iii) Sobantu, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1838 of 10 September 1954, as amended;

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2039

11 September 1987

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig, reik ek Frans Sebastian Botha, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Natal, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

F. S. BOTHA,

Afdelingskommissaris: Natal.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied”—

(a) die gebiede in die landdrosdistrik van Pietermaritzburg bekend as—

- (i) Edendale, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing R. 163 van 23 Augustus 1974, soos gewysig;
- (ii) Ashdown en Imbali, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing R. 293 van 16 November 1962, soos gewysig;
- (iii) Sobantu, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 1838 van 10 September 1954, soos gewysig;

(b) die gebied in die landdrosdistrik van Camperdown bekend as Mpumalanga, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 2394 van 19 Desember 1972, soos gewysig;

(b) the area in the Magisterial District of Camperdown known as Mpumalanga, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 2394 of 19 December 1972, as amended;

(c) the area in the Magisterial District of Umvoti known as Enhlalakahle, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 485 of 24 March 1961, as amended;

(d) the area in the Magisterial District of Lions River known as Mpophomeni, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 3097 of 15 August 1969.

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Natal Division;

"funeral" means a gathering held at the grave of a person who is buried;

"local authority" means a local authority as defined in the regulations published by Proclamation R. 97 of 1987;

"security action" means any action by a security force or a member of a security force, whether such action took place before or takes place after the publication of this Government Notice;

"security force" means a security force as defined in the regulations published by Proclamation R. 97 of 1987;

"the Security Regulations" means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987.

"specified person" means a person, with the exception of a member of a security force, who has died in or during any security action or unrest or of wounds sustained by him in or during any security action or unrest;

"unrest"—

(a) any gathering in contravention of an order under regulation 7 of the Security Regulations or of a provision of any other law or of any prohibition, direction or other requirement under any such provision;

(b) any physical attack on a security force or on a member of a security force or on a member of a local authority or on the house or family of a member of a security force or local authority by a group of persons; or

(c) any conduct which constitutes riot, public violence or a contravention of section 1 (1) (a) of the Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act 72 of 1982).

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. Subject to clause 7 no funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of a specified person shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

(a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;

(b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of the person who is buried), shall be held out of doors;

(c) die gebied in die landdrosdistrik van Umvoti bekend as Enhlalakahle, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 485 van 24 Maart 1961, soos gewysig;

(d) die gebied in die landdrosdistrik van Lions River bekend as Mpophomeni, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 3097 van 15 Augustus 1969.

"Afdelingskommissaris" die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Natal;

"begrafnis" 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van 'n persoon wat teraarde bestel word;

"die Veiligheidsregulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987;

"gespesifiseerde persoon" 'n persoon, met die uitsondering van 'n lid van 'n Veiligheidsmag, wat in of tydens veiligheidsoptrede of oproerigheid gesterf het of gesterf het aan beserings wat hy in of tydens veiligheidsoptrede of oproerigheid opgedoen het;

"oproerigheid"—

(a) enige byeenkoms in stryd met 'n bevel kragtens regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsregulasies of met 'n bepaling van 'n ander wet of met die een of ander verbod, lasgewing of ander voorskrif kragtens so 'n bepaling;

(b) enige fisiese aanval op 'n veiligheidsmag of op 'n lid van 'n veiligheidsmag of op 'n lid van 'n plaaslike owerheid of op die huis of huisgesin van 'n lid van 'n veiligheidsmag of plaaslike owerheid deur 'n groep persone; of

(c) enige gedrag wat oproer, openbare geweldpleging of 'n oortreding van artikel 1 (1) (a) van die Wet op Intimidasie, 1982 (Wet 72 van 1982), daarstel;

"plaaslike owerheid" 'n plaaslike owerheid soos omskryf in die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 97 van 11 Junie 1987;

"seremoniële byeenkoms", met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van 'n persoon, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet;

"veiligheidsmag" 'n veiligheidsmag soos omskryf in die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 97 van 11 Junie 1987;

"veiligheidsoptrede" enige optrede deur 'n veiligheidsmag of 'n lid van 'n veiligheidsmag, hetsy sodanige optrede plaasgevind het voor of plaasvind na die publikasie van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing.

Begravnisse ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Behoudens klousule 7 word geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van 'n gespesifiseerde persoon gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

(a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;

(b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van die persoon wat begrawe word), in die opelug gehou mag word nie;



- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of such a person, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than three hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of a specified person.

Attendance of funerals etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of a specified person in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of the person who is buried, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral processions

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of a specified person, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where the person concerned is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of a specified person shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where the person concerned is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Flags, banners etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of any specified person.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Joint funerals

7. No joint funeral, and no joint ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of two or more specified persons may be held.

Application of these orders

8. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van so 'n persoon, met inbegrip van enige sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, nie langer as drie ure mag aanhou nie.

Sprekers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van 'n gespesifiseerde persoon optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnisse ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van 'n gespesifiseerde persoon ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van die persoon wat ter aarde bestel word, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoete

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van 'n gespesifiseerde persoon bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar die betrokke persoon ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begrafnisstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van 'n gespesifiseerde persoon opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar die persoon ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Vlae, baniere ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflette of aanplakbiljette, by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van 'n gespesifiseerde persoon vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Gesamentlike begrafnisse

7. Geen gesamentlike begrafnis, en geen gesamentlike seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van twee of meer gespesifiseerde persone mag gehou word nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

8. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

No. 2042

11 September 1987

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, for the purpose of the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, I, Roy Peter During, Acting Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province, hereby prohibit in the Magisterial District of Bellville the gathering organised and advertised for the 13th September 1987 at the University of the Western Cape by the South African Youth Congress.

R. P. DURING,

Acting Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

No. 2042

11 September 1987

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, vir die doel van veiligheid van die publiek, die handhawing van die openbare orde of die beëindiging van die noodtoestand, verbied ek, Roy Peter During, Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby in die landdrostdistrik van Bellville die byeenkoms wat deur die South African Youth Congress gereël en geadverteer is vir 13 September 1987 by die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland.

R. P. DURING,

Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris: Afdeling Westelike Provinsie.

CONTENTS

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE		
Law and Order, Ministry of Government Notice		
2039 Public Safety Act (3/1953): Orders under the regulations made under the Public Safety Act, 1953.....	1	10915
2042 Public Safety Act (3/1953): Order under the regulations made under the Public Safety Act, 1953.....	4	10915

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
Wet en Orde, Ministerie van Goewermentskennisgewing		
2039 Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Bevele kragtens die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953.....	1	10915
2042 Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Bevele kragtens die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953.....	4	10915

W/Mail

11-17/9/87

327

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

Eight applications for the release of detainees were heard in court during June and July this year, according to the latest Detainees' Parents Support Committee report.

The application for the release of Ashwin Adam, SRC president at the University of Durban-Westville, detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, was postponed until August 5, while Kelso Gordhan, also held under section 29, was released on June 19, shortly after his application was made. An application for the detention of Shirish Soni to be declared unlawful was not granted, but the state made undertakings which temporarily satisfied his family. Soni was detained under section 31 while in psychiatric hospital after being transferred from section 29.

On July 21 the Rand Supreme Court ordered the release from detention of Lawrence Ntlokoa and Petrus Bongani Dlamini, both members of the Krugersdorp Residents' Association executive, who had been held for over a year under section 29 and had not been interrogated. On July 13 the Rand Supreme Court ordered the release from detention of Mike Roussos, a Cosatu official, who had been detained under the Emergency regulations and section 29 of the Internal Security Act for 10 weeks. Early in June Yousuf Vawda and Claudia Manning were freed in Durban. An application for their release from detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act had been brought by their families.

Three urgent interdicts restraining the police from assaulting or interrogating detainees were brought in July. On June 10 a rule restraining the police from assaulting Fakazi Mabaso, a 16-year-old section 29 detainee, was extended until August 3. An application to prevent the Ciskei police from assaulting Zola Noziwu was brought in June. An out-of-court agreement was made in which the state agreed to release Nozewu from detention under the Ciskei National Security Act. An application to prevent the police from interrogating Ashley Forbes, a section 29 detainee, was being heard in the Rand Supreme Court.

FIREARM THEFTS

A total of 35 774 firearms were stolen in the last 10 years, the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament.

GUERRILLA ATTACKS, ARRESTS AND DEATHS

Between July 1985 and June 30 1986 the number of guerrilla attacks increased by 8,45 percent, Vlok said in parliament. During this period guerrillas killed 54 people and injured 349.

He said 508 guerrillas were "eliminated" during this period, 489 of them belonging to the ANC and 19 to the PAC. This figure included 47 "trained terrorists", who were shot dead, and six "collaborators caught in the crossfire". A further 172 "trained terrorists" were arrested. Of these 22 were trained in neighbouring states, 53 abroad and 97 within South Africa's borders, Vlok said. A total of 264 other ANC members were arrested: 80 were trainees, eight recruiters, 18 couriers and 158 "collaborators". Ten "trained PAC terrorists" and nine other PAC members were arrested.

Vlok said 509 people had fled South Africa, of whom 347 had joined the ANC and 30 other organisations including the PAC, while the links of 112 were unknown.

SQUATTERS

There was a total of 1 310 813 African squatters in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Stoffel van der Merwe, said in parliament. About 850 000 of these squatters live in the Transvaal, nearly 300 000 in the Cape, 1 142 in the Free State and 156 715 in Natal. Figures regarding the squatter situation for the period 1984 to 1986 were unavailable, he said.

INFANT MORTALITY

More than 32 000 children under the age of five died in 1984 in South Africa, according to a report on death by the South African Medical Research Council.

The report, which was critical of the unreliability of information on deaths for the black population, said that 73 percent of all child deaths were recorded among infants under the age of old. Unnatural death accounted for 36 percent of the total loss of potential life, meaning that of the 2,5 million years of life lost in 1984, nearly one million were due to traumatic injuries.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ZEPHANIA LEKOANE MOTHOPENG, 74, PAC President, was arrested in August 1976 and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in 1979. He is being held on Robben Island.

Mothopeng, who grew up in Daggakraal in the Transvaal, started working as a lens polisher for an optician in Johannesburg after matriculating in 1937. Between 1941 and 1952 he worked as a teacher at Orlando Secondary School. He served as Transvaal Teachers' Association president in 1950 but was fired for opposing the introduction of Bantu Education. For the next three years he taught in Lesotho and later became articled to a firm of attorneys.

He joined the ANC Youth League in the Forties and became one of the leaders of the Africanist grouping which broke away to form the PAC in 1959. Mothopeng was elected to its national executive and national working committee. He was arrested in 1960 and served two years in prison. In 1963 he was detained and in 1964 convicted for furthering the aims of the PAC, spending a further three years in jail before being served with a banning order. For the next six years he worked as a clerk for a Fordsburg market agent and later worked as an administrator for the South African Committee for Higher Education and as director of the Urban Resource Centre at St Ansgars, Roodepoort. In 1979 he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on Robben Island.

Mothopeng, who turned 74 yesterday, is believed to be seriously ill. He was elected PAC president last year.

(Source: *Who's Who in South African Politics* by Shetagh Gastrow).

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Two posters and 12 keyrings were banned for distribution and importation last week. South African Literature, Liberation and the Art of Writing (Evangelische Akademie, Bad Boll, Federal Republic of Germany) must only be made available in legal deposit and university libraries. The Celestial Bed (Irving Wallace) may not be sold, hired out by libraries to persons under 18 and can only be distributed by bookshops and book distributors. Journal of African Marxists, issue July 9 1986 (Journal of African Marxists, London) is not undesirable provided it is made available only in legal deposit libraries.

327

20

FOR 24 hours in June this year, the state president's arsenal of special powers were multiplied by two.

On June 11, two different States of Emergency were in effect at the same time: it was the last day of the older State of Emergency and the first day of the current one.

The question facing the average citizen on that day was this: which of the two different sets of regulations was he or she to obey?

A fundamental requirement of the law is certainty. Can there be certainty when neither one regulation nor another predominates?

This was the dilemma put to a Natal court this week by counsel challenging the validity of the State of Emergency.

The applicants behind the case were the Release Mandela committee and its chairman Aubrey Mokoena, the *Weekly Mail* and Mewisiwe Shamase, the wife of a detainee.

The state appeared to be taking the challenge seriously: Six advocates, three of them senior counsel, were instructed to oppose the applications.

Facing them was advocate Ismael Mahomed, SC, the man who successfully challenged the media regulations earlier this year.

For once the leading civil rights lawyer, accustomed to dominating courtrooms, found the going troublesome. Judge Alan Howard, who presided along with colleague John Broome, interjected frequently to dispute his interpretations.

"I cannot follow your argument," Mr Mahomed, he said at one point.

"Perhaps his lordship will give me the opportunity to argue it," replied Mahomed.

The applicants have challenged the validity of the regulations on three grounds, any of which, if upheld by the court, would invalidate the Emergency:

●The applicants have submitted

The day in June when PW had twice his powers

A court hears a challenge to the validity of the Emergency. Among the applicants: The *Weekly Mail*. IRWIN MANOIM and CARMEL RICKARD report

that certain procedures have to be followed when a State of Emergency ends. These were not followed when the Emergency of 1986-1987 was superseded in June this year.

Counsel for the state president has argued that the Emergency declared in June last year was withdrawn "by implication" when the second Emergency was proclaimed three months ago, and so the two Emergencies did not overlap.

He added: "The fact that the state president could have done it in another way (by withdrawing the earlier proclamation) does not mean that he should have done so."

●In mid-1986 the state president warned parliament that unless certain amendments to the Internal Security Act were passed, he would have to declare a State of Emergency.

The amendments met fierce opposition and he declared the Emergency on June 12. But later, he managed to ram them through the President's Council.

For this reason, argue the applicants, a new Emergency was unnecessary and invalid because, by the president's own yardsticks, the ordinary law of the land was now sufficient to cope.

Counsel for the state said the opinion of the state president could not be queried. "It is his decision and his decision alone. Once he has reached this decision it is the end of the matter and the court cannot substitute its opinion for that of the state president."

●The Public Safety Act requires the state president to apply his mind to and form an opinion of the situation in the country. Mahomed argued that he had not demonstrated that he had properly applied his mind; he had merely repeated the "catechism" that the Emergency was necessary.

The state argued that it was sufficient that the state president was convinced the powers were necessary. The *Weekly Mail's* interest in the case centred upon the media regulations, which, it was argued, are in many cases identical to regulations struck down by a Natal court in May this year. Although the state has appealed against the May judgement, until the appeal is heard any other Natal court is bound by it and must throw out any similar set of new regulations on the same grounds.

At one stage lawyers for the state responded with a swipe at the *Weekly Mail*.

Counsel for the minister of law and order said the applicants "should be censured" for having brought the application against the curbs. "It was totally unnecessary," he said. The earlier judgement throwing out some of the regulations is being taken on appeal by both sides. Mahomed retorted that it was the minister who had opposed this attack and that the applicants were bound to proceed with it.

The regulations in the "new" Emergency are in several cases substantially the same, and lawyers for the RMC and *Weekly Mail* argued last week that judges in the current case were obliged to declare the restrictions invalid once again, because they were bound by the full bench in the previous case — unless they were convinced the other judges had been completely wrong.

On the question of the media restrictions, the RMC and *Weekly Mail* challenge sought to overthrow the curbs already set aside during the first Emergency by the Natal courts. In addition the application challenged other regulations, including the "ANC ban". Counsel for the applicants argued the new prohibition was "too vague to bear a reasonably ascertainable meaning."

"Alternatively its effect on public debate on matters crucial to political realities in South Africa is so far-reaching as to be beyond the contemplation of parliament."

A second application was also argued during the hearing, concerning the steps which had to be observed on the re-detention of detainees held under the old Emergency at the time the new Emergency was proclaimed.

The case was originally scheduled to be heard in November, but late last week it was suddenly rescheduled for Friday. Judgement was reserved, and it is not known when it is likely to be given.

The day in June when PW had twice his powers

FOR 24 hours in June this year, the state president's arsenal of special powers were multiplied by two.

On June 11, two different States of Emergency were in effect at the same time: it was the last day of the older State of Emergency and the first day of the current one.

The question facing the average citizen on that day was this: which of the two different sets of regulations was he or she to obey?

A fundamental requirement of the law is certainty. Can there be certainty when neither one regulation nor another predominates?

This was the dilemma put to a Natal court this week by counsel challenging the validity of the State of Emergency.

The applicants behind the case were the Release Mandela committee and its chairman Aubrey Mokoena, the *Weekly Mail* and Mewisiwe Shama, the wife of a detainee.

The state appeared to be taking the challenge seriously: Six advocates, three of them senior counsel, were instructed to oppose the applications.

Facing them was advocate Ismael Mahomed, SC, the man who successfully challenged the media regulations earlier this year.

For once the leading civil rights lawyer, accustomed to dominating courtrooms, found the going troublesome. Judge Alan Howard, who presided along with colleague John Broome, interjected frequently to dispute his interpretations.

"I cannot follow your argument," Mr Mahomed, he said at one point.

"Perhaps his lordship will give me the opportunity to argue it," replied Mahomed.

The applicants have challenged the validity of the regulations on three grounds, any of which, if upheld by the court, would invalidate the Emergency.

● The applicants have submitted

A court hears a challenge to the validity of the Emergency. Among the applicants: The *Weekly Mail*, IRWIN MANOIM and CARMEL RICKARD report

that certain procedures have to be followed when a State of Emergency ends. These were not followed when the Emergency of 1986-1987 was suspended in June this year.

Counsel for the state president has argued that the Emergency declared in June last year was withdrawn "by implication" when the second Emergency was proclaimed three months ago, and so the two Emergencies did not overlap.

He added: "The fact that the state president could have done it in another way (by withdrawing the earlier proclamation) does not mean that he should have done so."

● In mid-1986 the state president warned parliament that unless certain amendments to the Internal Security Act were passed, he would have to declare a State of Emergency.

The amendments met fierce opposition and he declared the Emergency on June 12. But later, he managed to rain them through the President's Council.

For this reason, argue the applicants, a new Emergency was unnecessary and invalid because, by the president's own yardsticks, the ordinary law of the land was now sufficient to cope.

Counsel for the state said the opinion of the state president could not be queried. "It is his decision and his decision alone. Once he has reached this decision it is the end of the matter and the court cannot substitute its opinion for that of the state president."

● The Public Safety Act requires the state president to apply his mind to and form an opinion of the situation in the country. Mahomed argued that he had not demonstrated that he had properly applied his mind; he had merely repeated the "catechism" that the Emergency was necessary.

The state argued that it was sufficient that the state president was convinced the powers were necessary.

The *Weekly Mail's* interest in the case centred upon the media regulations, which, it was argued, are in many cases identical to regulations struck down by a Natal court in May this year. Although the state has appealed against the May judgement, until the appeal is heard any other Natal court is bound by it and must throw out any similar set of new regulations on the same grounds.

At one stage, lawyers for the state responded with a swipe at the *Weekly Mail*.

Counsel for the minister of law and order said the applicants "should be censured" for having brought the application against the curbs. "It was totally unnecessary," he said. The earlier judgement throwing out some of the regulations is being taken on appeal by both sides. Mahomed retorted that it was the minister who had opposed this attack and that the applicants were bound to proceed with it.

The regulations in the "new" Emergency are in several cases substantially the same, and lawyers for the RMC and *Weekly Mail* argued last week that judges in the current case were obliged to declare the restrictions invalid once again, because they were bound by the full bench in the previous case — unless they were convinced the other judges had been completely wrong.

On the question of the media restrictions, the RMC and *Weekly Mail* challenge sought to overthrow the curbs already set aside during the first Emergency by the Natal courts. In addition the application challenged other regulations, including the "ANC ban". Counsel for the applicants argued the new prohibition was "too vague to bear a reasonably ascertainable meaning."

"Alternatively its effect on public debate on matters crucial to political realities in South Africa is so far-reaching as to be beyond the contemplation of parliament."

A second application was also argued during the hearing, concerning the steps which had to be observed on the re-detention of detainees held under the old Emergency at the time the new Emergency was proclaimed.

The case was originally scheduled to be heard in November, but late last week it was suddenly rescheduled for Friday. Judgement was reserved, and it is not known when it is likely to be given.

(327) (AA)

Police burst in on service to hanged Zondo

Weekly Mail Reporter

A MEMORIAL service for African National Congress guerrilla Andrew Zondo, who was executed a year ago, ended with mass arrests at his parents' church this week.

Zondo's mother, Lephina, said that on September 9, the anniversary of her son's hanging, young people from KwaMashu asked whether they could join her and her family for prayers. "There were more than 150 of them so we had to go into the church," she said.

The African Episcopal Church of which Zondo's father Aiken is a minister, is next to the house.

"My husband was not at home so the deacon who lives next door came to lead prayers. After he had finished, the children began to say prayers, sing, read poems and 'toi toi'."

She left after about 30 minutes to put her three-year-old child to sleep.

"While I was putting him to bed I heard a noise and screaming. I opened the door and saw a lot of police. They were lashing the children and that is why they were screaming. Many were arrested and taken away. Some escaped."

Later she went to inspect the damage in the hall. A table, chairs and some windows were smashed.

"Some benches were broken when the children tried to run away. The plates for catering at the church were all broken. The doors are loose and twisted. There was blood on the floor and when my husband came home he began to clean it up."

She said she was anxious about how the damage would be repaired. Her family relied on the weekly collection for their income and it would not cover the repairs.

"But I will have to face whatever happens because Andrew was my son and they were doing this on my behalf. It is a burden to have to report this to the church and say these things have been broken, and why? — because of the service for my son."

Later that evening some of the children who had escaped returned to look for their jerseys and to help clean the church.

"They said they were very sorry and they were not expecting it."

A KwaZulu police official said 171 children were arrested after attending an illegal gathering — 129 boys and 42 girls. "They were found at a gathering in a church."

He said the children were questioned, statements taken and all of them were released the next day without being charged.

● The Weekly Mail's lawyers have advised that indoor services are not illegal.

RAU's De Vries appointed to censor panel

CH 12/9/87
327

JOHANNESBURG. — The first details have emerged of the secret panel of experts who will advise the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, on censorship, the Weekly Mail reported yesterday.

One of the first appointees is Dr Isaak de Vries, a political scientist at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Dr De Vries is best known for his evidence as a state witness in about 20 political trials. At one stage he was regularly called to give evidence about banned organizations and the "revolutionary onslaught".

On Thursday the Department of Home Affairs released its promised reading list "on relevant aspects of revolution, communication and social research methodology".

Mr Botha promised the list to editors in a recent meeting to assist them in understanding the basis on which he would "scientifically" determine which newspapers are "revolutionary supporting".

'Natural fascists'

The list of 29 books ranges from a 1913 classic, "The Psychology of Revolution" by G le Bon, to Hannah Arendt's "On Revolution" and an article by Dr De Vries himself.

Asked to comment on the list yesterday, Professor Herman Giliomee of the University of Cape Town said that at first glance it was striking how dated the books were.

Professor Alf Stadler of the University of the Witwatersrand said Arendt, who wrote that "boers" were "natural fascists", was a surprising choice.

He said that although there were some very good books on the list, "The fact that they go back 30 years to the classics for most of them suggest they are using a reading list from a third-rate library".

In an interview on Thursday, Mr Botha, under whose control the new Directorate: Media Relations falls, repeated his refusal to name the panel.

However, he confirmed that Dr De Vries was among them.

Speaking from the ministry in Cape Town yesterday, Dr De Vries confirmed that he had been appointed on a part-time basis. He said he believed he was chosen on the basis of his work as a state witness. — Sapa

Cap 6 Times 12/9/87

Church-state clash over Tutu looming

28 203 200 327

Political Staff

A CHURCH-STATE confrontation is looming, following what appears to be an attempt by the SABC to place itself in a position to censor Archbishop Desmond Tutu, head of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

Currently, while the Afrikaans church services on Radio Suid-Afrika are pre-recorded, those on the English service of Radio South Africa are not, and the services have been broadcast live for many years.

That, however, is to change.

An edict has gone out from Auckland Park that from October 1, English church services will be pre-recorded, except on major feast days, and the first recording sessions are already under way.

Decision

And almost the first church affected is St George's Cathedral, in Cape Town, from where morning service was due to have been relayed on October 11, when Archbishop Tutu was due to preach.

The celebrant is the Rev Dallas le Page.

Archbishop Tutu is currently in Namibia, and it is understood that no decision on whether the service will be pre-recorded will be taken till after the Dean of the Cathedral, the Very Rev Ted King, has consulted him.

Dean King has, however, already been informed he has to pre-record, but the SABC is expecting that Archbishop Tutu will demand that the service be live.

Curbs coming for campus politics

By Political Correspondent

327
SOUTH AFRICA's universities are anxiously awaiting what action the Government will take to curb campus politics.

The Government has warned that possible cuts to university subsidies are tied to the moves.

Tuesday is the deadline for university responses to an initial Government warning that political activities it deems "revolutionary" must be combatted by the universities. It was understood that university re-

13/9/8
sponses had been submitted and that some liberal universities and at least one Afrikaans institution had resisted the Government's "guidelines".

They were set by Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase in a letter to school administrators and before that spelled out to university heads by Minister of National Education F W de Klerk.

The Government acted to curb radical campus politics after recent disturbances at the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town.

Policemen sing, pray at Biko service

CNE Times, 14/9/87

327

JOHANNESBURG. — A Ciskei police contingent prayed and sang hymns at a Biko commemorative church service in Zwelitsha on Saturday.

The unveiling of a plaque at the Biko graveside — to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the black consciousness leader's death in detention — in the tiny township of Ginsberg on the Eastern Cape seaboard, was banned as an illegal gathering under the terms of the 15-month-old state of emergency, according to a black activist spokes-

man.

But, at a later church service in the Ciskei, police joined a commemorative service and took communion with the worshippers, including Biko's widow, Nontsikelelo.

Witnesses said about 30 policemen entered the church, where the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev David Russell, was eulogizing Biko.

He asked the police to disarm. They refused, but made no attempt to halt the service.

About half-way through the service, the Ciskeian police officer, Major Popo Blom, fell to his knees from a seat in the front row and began praying aloud. Other policemen joined in the singing of hymns and three were seen to take communion with the mourners.

● Four top officials of the black consciousness movement are reported to have been arrested on Saturday by the Ciskei security police.

The deputy president of Azapo, Mr L Mabasa, told a gathering at the Orlando

East YMCA in Soweto yesterday that Mr Muntu Myeza, publicity secretary of Azapo, had been arrested, together with three others.

The others arrested were identified as Mr Monde Ntwasa, president of Azasm, Mr B Kalaute, second vice-president of Azasm and Mr Mandla Nkosi, vice-president of Azapo (Eastern Cape).

An SAP spokesman confirmed the arrest of four people by Ciskei police. — Sapa and UPI

327
~~327~~

1096 died in unrest

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — A total of 1096 people had died as a result of civil unrest since January 1, 1986, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said last week.

14/9/87
L. J. J. J.

Replying to a question by Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP, Addo), he said 1050 of those killed had been civilians, 41 policemen, four South African Defence Force members and one member of the former railway police.

Mr Vlok said it was not known how many of the civilians that died were members of the African National Congress, but added that a number of ANC members who died in incidents of terror were not included in the above figures. — Sapa.

R312 000

97/11/15 15/9/87

KTC 'test case' today

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

A R312 000 damages action against the Minister of Law and Order, which turns on the police role in the destruction of most of KTC squatter camp last year, begins in the Supreme Court today.

The case involves the Methodist Church in Africa, which lost a church building, and 21 families who lost their homes during a "witdoek" attack between June 9 and 11.

More than 3 000 other damages actions against the minister — arising from the destruction of KTC and the earlier razing of the three satellite camps of Portland Cement, Nyanga Bush and Nyanga Extension — are pending in both the Supreme Court and magistrate's courts, with claims totalling more than R5 million.

Attorneys for the minister and for the plaintiffs have agreed that the 3 198 other suits — which involve whole families, not individuals — will await the outcome of the hearing which begins today.

Witdoek rampage

At the heart of all these court actions is the allegation that police actively helped witdoeke damage and destroy the homes and belongings of the people living in KTC and the other three areas.

At the very least, it is alleged, police unlawfully failed to take steps to prevent the witdoek rampage that resulted in an estimated 60 000 people losing their homes.

One of the grounds for this allegation is that after the three satellite camps were destroyed between May 17 and 22, leaders of KTC and the destroyed camps brought an urgent application to the Supreme Court for an order compelling police, soldiers and witdoeke to refrain from attacking KTC.

A temporary interdict was granted on May 26 by Mr Justice C T Howie, which further ordered the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Defence to take all reasonable steps to ensure that KTC was protected from harm.

Despite this, KTC was attacked and largely destroyed two weeks later.

Thus, it is claimed, not only did police have warning of the impending destruction which they failed to prevent, they also failed to obey a court order.

When the KTC suit came before court for the second time last year, as temporary orders must do, the judge, confronted by two conflicting versions of events, ordered a full trial where evidence of witnesses could be heard and tested in cross-examination.

Minutes before the trial was due to start on August 8, an affidavit from the Minister of Law and Order was handed in saying he did not wish to contest the matter any further and consenting to pay costs.

Separate summons

Within days, representatives of the destroyed squatter communities, who felt cheated of a chance to state their case in open court, instructed the Legal Resources Centre to launch civil actions for damages against the minister.

Today's case is the first of these.

It follows an immense battle against time, since a separate summons against the minister had to be issued within six months by each of a possible 60 000 plaintiffs.

The Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town offered to help and volunteers using mobile legal clinics collected about 3 300 statements, wrote the same number of letters of demand and then summonses before time ran out.

It is expected that this test case could last well into next year, with each side calling more than 100 witnesses.

CAPE TOWN 15/9/87

Cops should stick to traffic control — chief

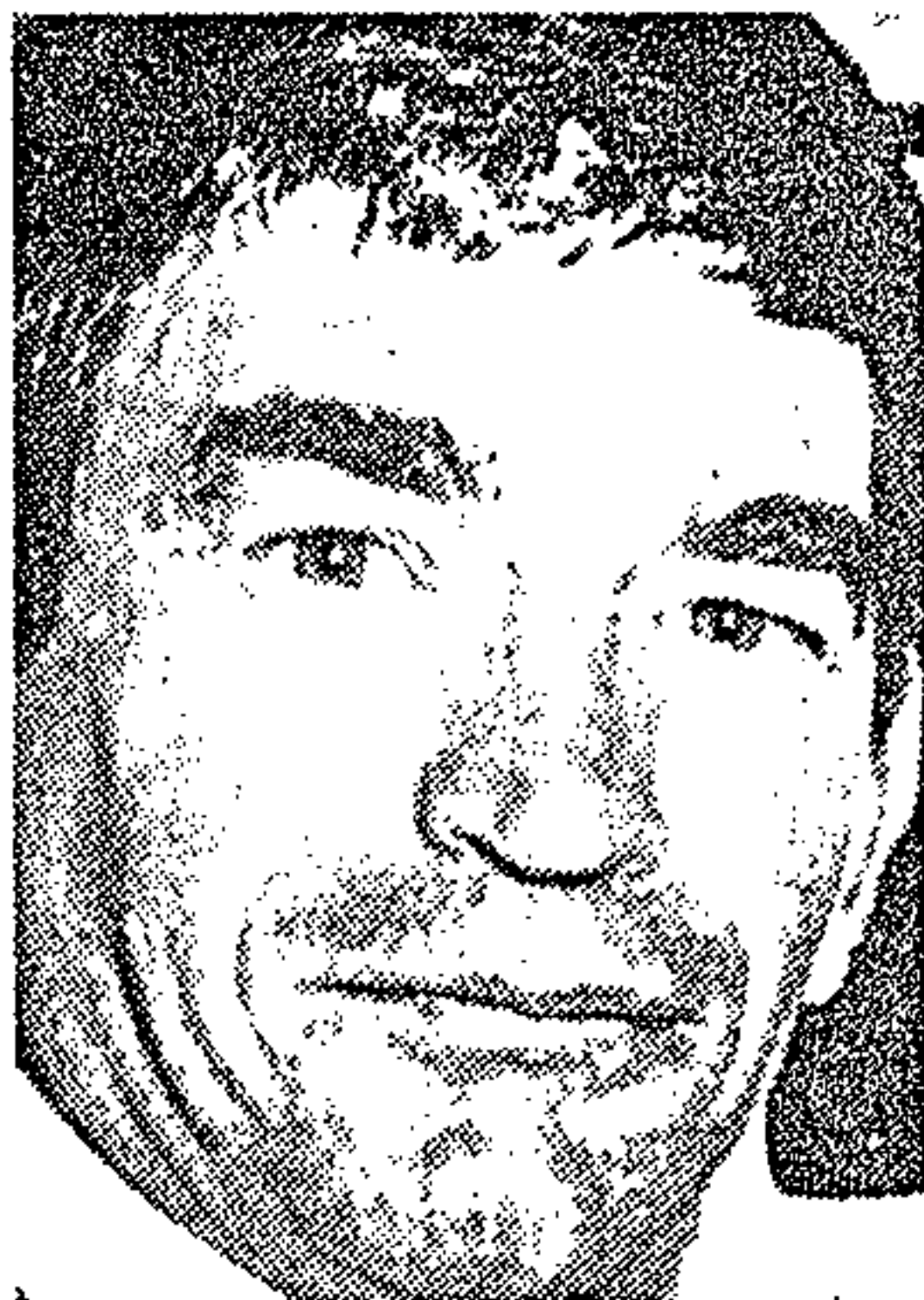
397

Municipal Reporter

CAPE TOWN'S new traffic manager, Mr Wouter Smit, said yesterday that the primary function of traffic officers was to provide for the safety of road users.

He was commenting on contrary statements by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and Independent MP Mr Jan van Eck.

Mr Vlok told traffic police at a conference last week that they should be "drawn more closely into the ambit of our total counter-revolutionary strategy and planning".



Mr Wouter Smit

Mr Van Eck responded in a statement that "this dangerous proposal should be rejected out of hand".

It had been difficult over the past two years in the Western Cape to ensure that the traffic police remained uninvolved in the conflict in order that their lives were not endangered and to fulfil their role of keeping death off the roads, Mr Jan van Eck said.

Mr Smit yesterday said he did not wish to take sides in a dispute. He said traffic police had a role to fulfil in conflict, but that role was to safeguard the movement of traffic.

"People get fired up about other kinds of deaths, but deaths through traffic accidents are unfortunately more socially acceptable. We are concerned about this perception. On average, 25 people a day die on the roads in South Africa."

The function of traffic officers was to save lives, he added.

327 SM 179/87

Cosatu says it was 'spied' on

By Adele Baleta

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has demanded a full explanation from a Pretoria hotel after security policemen allegedly spied on a meeting held by the union's Northern Transvaal regional education committee last Saturday.

Cosatu is demanding that Boulevard Hotel management make a statement setting out its stand on the incident.

The Star sent the police a telex yesterday asking for comment on the allegations, but there was no reply at the time of going to press.

A police directorate spokesman said that several telexes had been received on the matter but it "was a matter of course to make inquiries" and these had not yet been completed.

The regional secretary of Cosatu, Mr Donsie Khumalo, said when they arrived: "We discovered that security police were given access to a room near the hall."

He said the men were monitoring the meeting.

Hotel manager Mr Stephen Dagg denied granting the security police access to facilities to "spy" on the meeting.

He said that after his staff pointed out two white men near the conference he challenged them. They told him they were from the security police and produced IDs.

"They left after I approached them," he said.

Cosatu is to probe 'spying' allegations

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions and management of a major hotel are to conduct an inquiry after Security Police allegedly gained access to a meeting of the federation in Pretoria at the weekend.

By late yesterday the police directorate in Pretoria had not responded to a telex sent to them about the allegations.

Cosatu's northern Transvaal executive, Mr Donsie Khumalo, yesterday claimed the Security Police were given facilities to "spy" on the meeting at the Boulevard Hotel.

The meeting, which was held on Saturday and was attended by

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

representatives from all unions in the region, focused on education and other trade union matters.

Hotel

The hotel manager, Mr Stephen Dagg, has denied that the hotel had anything to do with the presence of the Security Police during Cosatu's meeting.

He said one of his staff informed him about seeing two men sitting at the back of the function room while the Cosatu meeting was in progress.

"I personally challenged the men and asked

15/9/87
329
down turn
them why they were there. When they produced police identification, I suggested they leave the premises, which they did right away," he said.

Mr Dagg informed Mr Khumalo of the presence of the men during a tea break, adding that Mr Khumalo had been "totally unaware of the whole situation." He was angry with the whole thing, he added.

Mr Khumalo said it appeared the men were monitoring the meeting.

Cosatu said it viewed the alleged "spying" as an "extremely serious infringement of our democratic right to free association and freedom of speech."

Botha admits role in TV row

327
18/9/82
Cape Times

By **ANTHONY JOHNSON**
Political Correspondent

AN UNREPENTANT President P W Botha has admitted to interfering personally in the recent SABC-TV news broadcast on the resignation of Mr Allan Hendrickse from the cabinet — and has threatened to take similar action in future, if necessary.

Mr Botha told Parliament yesterday that he had personally phoned the Director General of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, during the 8pm news bulletin on TV1 on August 24 and "requested" him to broadcast certain material.

Asked to tell the House "by what legal authority or otherwise" he had the right to "interfere with the independent broadcasting" of the SABC, the State President responded amid a hail of interjections: "I did so in the interests of truth."

Mr Botha's manipulation of a major SABC news broadcast was condemned last night by opposition parties to the left and right of government as a cynical and illegal abuse of his presidential authority in favour of the National Party.

However, during a series of stormy exchanges during question time which Mr Botha said he "enjoyed", the President denied that he had initiated any action aimed at removing Mr Eksteen from his job.

'Understand the facts'

A defiant Mr Botha set the scene for the SABC row in Parliament yesterday when, in reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), he freely acknowledged that he had personally "requested" Mr Eksteen to "... carry out my original request, namely, to broadcast the full version of the statement issued on that day by my office on this matter, as well as the contents of a letter of that date of ... (Mr Hendrickse) ... and his reply to me".

Mr Botha then added: "If I deem it necessary under similar circumstances in future, I will do it again."

Asked by the chief whip of the Conservative Party, Mr Frank le Roux, if Mr Botha considered the original news broadcast to be untruthful, Mr Botha responded that it was "incomplete and, in my view, did not allow the country to understand the true facts".

Asked whether the facility of being able to make "this sort of immediate request, which will be carried out" was available to leaders of all political parties of the House, Mr Botha stated: "If they want to do so, Mr Speaker, I shall not stop them."

When the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange, intervened — amid protests from the PFP — to say he was not prepared to allow any further supplementary questions on the issue, Mr Botha said: "With all respect to you, Mr Speaker, I am enjoying the questions and the answers."

Mr Dalling, the PFP's chief media spokesman, said in an interview afterwards that Mr Botha seemed to be

To page 3

From page 1

"quite proud" of the fact that he had "physically and directly interfered" in the contents of a major news broadcast.

"Yet he pretends what happened was merely a request by him to the SABC to change its broadcast. We all know that presidential requests in these circumstances are nothing short of a command.

"Had that command been ignored, there is no doubt that heads of virtually the entire parliamentary staff of the SABC would have rolled.

"We all know that the SABC takes no notice whatsoever of other opposition parties, but jumps to attention when the State President throws a tantrum.

"There is no doubt that the President misused the office of the presidency in manipulating news in this instance.

"What is astounding is that the President seems to be proud of it," Mr Dalling said.

The CP's media spokesman, Mr Fanie Jacobs, said in a statement last night that Mr Botha's answers "show once again, without doubt, how the SABC is being manipulated and prescribed to by the National Party government, and especially the State President, to favour the National Party in its programmes and even its news broadcasts".

ent on Page 14

Sergeant pointed gun at journalists, court is told

By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

A POLICE sergeant cocked his gun in the presence of reporters he had arrested at the funeral of ANC member Mr Ashley Kriel after he had told them: "I only warn once", a Cape Town magistrate was told yesterday.

This was said at the trial of World Television News cameraman Mr Craig Matthew, 29, of Camp Street, Gardens, who pleaded not guilty to obstructing a policeman, Sergeant Ignatius Rademeyer, in the course of his duties.

Sergeant Rademeyer said he was present at the July 18 funeral of Mr Kriel — shot dead by police — to see that only the stipulated 800 people attended and that no one carried cameras. He said he noticed three people, who had "obviously" come in through another gate, running towards the grave. He had stopped them and while he was questioning them, Mr Matthew interrupted him. He said he was unaware that Mr Matthew was acquainted with the three men.

Cape Times reporter

Cross-examined by Mr P Gamble, for Mr Matthew, Sergeant Rademeyer agreed that in the government proclamation concerning the funeral, there was no mention of an official entrance or that cameras were banned.

Mr Gamble said one of the men, Cape Times reporter Mr André Koopman, would say that Sergeant Rademeyer's manner was threatening and he had told them several times they were under arrest.

Mr Gamble said Mr Koopman would also say Sergeant Rademeyer had cocked his gun in their presence and walked behind them with the weapon pointed at them. He lined them up against a wall saying: "I only warn once."

Asked whether he had made threatening gestures with his shotgun while speaking to the three men, Sergeant Rademeyer said he had been making sure there were no shells in the breach.

He said Mr Matthew had objected strongly to being arrested and had tried to get away.

The hearing will continue on September 30.

Mr J W Z Havenga was the magistrate. Mr J Slabbert prosecuted. Mr Gamble was instructed by Ms A Durbach.

'Systematic plan' to destroy KTC

Can Tm & S 16/9/87 (327) 327

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Methodist Church and the 21 families who lost their homes when most of KTC was burned down last year believe the destruction was part of "a systematic plan", the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was said by Mr Sam Aaron SC in his opening address to a packed court on the first day of a R312 000 "test case" against the Minister of Law and Order.

It is a "test case" in the sense that the R5-million outcome of more than 3 000 similar suits against the minister — arising from the destruction of KTC and the earlier destruction of the three satellite camps of Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cement — may depend on it.

The minister is being sued because, it is alleged, police helped witdoeke destroy the homes of the estimated 60 000 people involved by:

- Planning the attacks;
- Protecting and escorting witdoeke before, during and after their violent forays;
- Providing transport and other logistical support;
- Preventing camp residents from protecting their property by firing on them with teargas and ammunition;

- Setting fire to dwellings;
- Permitting looting and burning of the property of residents.

"The question may be asked," Mr Aaron said, "why police should have acted in the manner alleged."

He said it was not necessary for the plaintiffs to prove any motive "but if motive were necessary we submit it may be found in the general policy which underlay the development and control of the area at the time".

There were three groups of protagonists — the administration, the committee of Old Crossroads led by Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and the police.

Clear the camps

The administration "wanted very much to clear the satellite camps and KTC and to re-develop the area". The Old Crossroads committee were "very anxious to be able to control the area and have the right to allocate houses and found it convenient to ally themselves with this policy". The police helped the administration implement it.

"The plaintiffs believe there was a systematic plan," Mr Aaron said.

He "outlined in broad terms" the main events of the three days in which most of KTC was destroyed, beginning with the massing of a large group of witdoeke

at Site C in Khayelitsha on the evening of Sunday, June 8.

The attacks began on Monday, June 9 — the date on which the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Defence, witdoek leaders and others had to file opposing affidavits in an urgent application for an order protecting KTC from the destruction suffered two weeks earlier by the three satellite camps.

A force of police, with a large number of police vehicles including Casspirs and vans, were present from early on that morning and throughout the three days.

Events had a pattern, Mr Aaron said. "Witdoeke advanced unhindered — to the contrary, escorted and led on some occasions — by police after police had used teargas and shots to disperse KTC residents attempting to protect their property."

Some 100 witnesses — including KTC residents, clergy, media representatives, medical people and attorneys — would give detailed evidence on this, he said.

The court adjourned at lunch time yesterday for an inspection in loco and will view a police video this morning.

The trial proper resumes tomorrow.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr A on appeared with Mr P Pretorius and Mr Omar and was instructed by the Legal sources Centre. Mr G D Griessel SC and J Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr Louw and instructed by the State Atto appeared for the minister.

~~Cape Times 16/6/87~~
**Maties
stopped
unionist's
arrest**

Court Reporter

A POLICEMAN was unable to arrest a Transvaal trade unionist when Stellenbosch University students protected him by "forming a wall with their bodies", the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

Mr Morris Pshililo Khwidzhili, 36, a South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union shop steward, is charged with making subversive statements at the university on April 24.

In his plea explanation, his defence counsel, Mr E de Lange, said that while Mr Khwidzhili was visiting his union's offices in Cape Town, he had been asked by the students to inform them on the SATS strike in Johannesburg.

When he arrived, the hall where the meeting was to be held locked, and it was held in a stadium instead.

Sergeant Deon Goosen, of the security police in Stellenbosch, told the court he had taped Mr Khwidzhili's speech, during which "Amandla Ngawetu" and "Viva ANC" were shouted.

Sgt Goosen said that when he tried to arrest Mr Khwidzhili, a student, Mr Jaco Malan, pushed him (Mr Khwidzhili) away and other students formed a "wall with their bodies" through which he could not follow.

The hearing was adjourned.

Mr GS Claassen was the magistrate. Mr FE Els prosecuted. Mr De Lange was instructed by E Moosa and Associates.

SADF plainclothes patrols in townships

Cam T. 16/9/87

327

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Defence Force conducted patrols in black townships in plainclothes and used unmarked vehicles "to be as inconspicuous as possible", the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday.

The plainclothes patrols were conducted in "any township where the need may arise" and their purpose was "collection of information", he said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

Mr Breytenbach confirmed that SADF members conducting a patrol in an unmarked vehicle in Atteridgeville on or about August 11 this year, inquired as to the whereabouts of a certain person. The patrol had received instructions from the commanding officer "to confirm where the person was".

Asked for the name of the person concerned, Mr Breytenbach replied: "It is not considered in the public interest to divulge the name."

He also declined to make a statement about the matter.

CAPE TOWN 16/7/87 (SS) 327

Officers may be charged

By RENEE MOODIE

POLICE are investigating charges of perjury and defeating the ends of justice against Brigadier Martinus Mans, former Bellville district commandant, and Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, former Bellville riot squad commander, following their evidence in the Supreme Court murder trial of two policemen.

The two policemen, Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger and Constable Ernest Villet, were acquitted yesterday on charges of murder and attempted murder after the shooting of Bellville South residents in August 1985.

A police statement yesterday said the Commissioner of the South African Police, General H G de Witt, had taken cognizance of the evidence given by the two men in the case and had ordered "as a matter of urgency" the investigation of charges of defeating the ends of justice and perjury.

"These investigations are already in an advanced stage. On completion the case dockets will be submitted to the Attorney General in Cape Town for a decision," he said.

The two officers, who were in command of W/O Kruger and Constable Villet, were summoned to give evidence in the murder trial by Mr Justice C T Howie, who said it was in the interests of justice that they be called as witnesses.

Mr Justice Howie found yesterday that parts of the evidence of Captain Van Schalkwyk had been untrue and it emerged during evidence that Brigadier Mans signed a false report knowing it could be used by the minister to answer questions in Parliament.

Captain Van Schalkwyk was recently replaced as head of the Bellville unrest unit after being rebuked by two Supreme Court judges.

'UNREST CAN RUIN MENTAL HEALTH'

CLINICAL psychologists, fearing violence and political turmoil will impair mental health for generations, have called on the Government to take note of the "irrevocable consequences" of its measures, including apartheid and the state of emergency.

The Institute for Clinical Psychology, the largest element of the Psychological Association of South Africa which, meeting in Cape Town, has adopted a major policy statement on the political situation.

It said members, as health professionals, felt they had an ethical duty to the community and could no longer stand by as silent observers.

"We are concerned that psychological damage resulting from the present unrest will impair mental health for generations."

The statement said areas of concern were apartheid — "the institutionalisation of racial discrimination"; violence; indefinite detention without trial and solitary confinement; detention of children; media restrictions and the state of emergency.

Detention

The statement said indefinite detention without trial and solitary confinement were psychological torture as defined in the Declaration of Tokyo.

"Solitary confinement remains an inexcusable form of torture and primitive punishment."

The practice had been allowed to continue in South Africa in spite of the huge amount of evidence that it was harmful to mental health.

The Children and Child Care Act had come about through the recognition of the vulner-

SOWETAN Correspondent

ability of children, but the emergency regulations overrode the Act and detained children were deprived of its protection.

Restrictions on the media resulted in increased personal anxiety, alternating with a false sense of security.

The institute called on the State to take cognisance of the effects of its measures and legislation and to "be aware of the irrevocable consequences to a society subjected to these psychological pressures".

"We wish it to be known that as mental health professionals we renew our commitment to our ethical and professional code," said the statement.

The code compelled psychologists to:

- Continue to monitor these effects on society;
- Continue to inform people of the psychological consequences of oppression, violence and increased stress; and
- Offer their professional services to all levels of society to promote communication, conflict resolution and the amelioration of suffering.

The institute called for the removal without delay of all apartheid structures, the immediate end to indefinite detention without trial and solitary confinement, the reestablishment of freedom of speech and the removal of media restrictions.



"I SHOT the sheriff" is a popular song by the reggae singer Bob Marley. Tebogo Fassle, singer Linda Fassle's son, seems to be reporting the crime. Photographer MBUZENI ZULU did not venture near Tebogo to find out if the gun was for real.

Censorship obstructs the first step to peace

Suppressing news is always dangerous, sometimes fatal. Even when it is done with the best of intentions and in "the public interest".

I have never forgotten the example tragically played out in Sydney, Australia, some years ago.

The New South Wales Minister of Transport asked the press not to publish the fact that the press in 250 double-decker rail carriages were fire hazards. The authorities discovered that if a light was deliberately held against the seat covers they would burst into flames. They decided to hush up the problem and to put plainclothes police on the trains to watch for vandals while the seats were being re-covered over a period.

But during that period, a probable danger turned into a certainty. About 150 000 passengers travelled daily in these fire-risk trains, and one day a train was derailed. In the fire, 80 people died. Only during the inquiries later did the facts about the fire-hazard seats — and the media's voluntary silence — come to light.

Need for vigilance

A newspaper has no right to "play God"; no right to suppress news except in very special well known circumstances involving legal issues and private lives. The press has no right deliberately to paint the facts, whether to beautify or to distort the true picture.

Yet that is exactly what censorship does.

And that is why sensible people who love democracy fight unnecessary censorship wherever and whenever they find it. Unfortunately, censorship exists wherever there is officialdom, even in the United States, and quite strongly in Britain. Every authority finds many reasons for demanding censorship. That is why free men have to be constantly vigilant.

How do you identify unnecessary censorship? Where do you find it? In much of the world...

The Robert Godlonton Lecture is delivered annually to the Technikon Pretoria in memory of one of the founders of a free press in South Africa. These are extracts from the 1987 lecture, given yesterday by the editor of The Star, Harvey Tyson.

But there also exists in Latin America, the Philippines and elsewhere, what reporters call "the ultimate censorship": assassination of newspaper people. Nineteen journalists were killed this year.

The editor of a Mexico newspaper described the danger of "ultimate censorship" most ironically to the World Conference on Censorship in London this year.

"The greatest challenge for a Mexican", he said solemnly, "is to address a conference like this... after lunch. I was awakened from my siesta to hear the chairman introducing me as one of the most courageous editors in Mexico. If he talks like that I could be brave editor in the cemetery."

But while it is possible to joke at death, it is silly to joke about censorship in our own country where we are in danger of losing a centuries-old civilised heritage. The crime of State censorship is worse in South Africa because we HAVE western standards. The argument that our media require censorship because of circumstances which only the Government can judge is, to my mind, rubbish. And attempts are made to justify this rubbish by adding that our press is independent and more free than anywhere else on this continent.

Even this claim may no longer be true. Independent newspapers, yes, but State censorship and SABC self-censorship have made it impossible to tell people many things they need

to know if they are to guard their safety and plan their future properly.

Most dangerous of all is the denial of publicity to those arrested in the dark on political charges. Only publicity can protect the innocent and provide adequate control measures for the police. Once rule of law is put aside, it tends to get lost for decades — as happened to the detriment of Rhodesians, because Zimbabwe retains the Rhodesian draconian regulations; as happened in Israel where British emergency regulations still exist after nearly half a century.

We are told there is a communist threat; we are told we are "at war" yet the fact is that terrorists have had remarkably little success so far. Certainly the threat is the size of an ant when compared with the security problems which Israel faces — and Israel does not gag the mainstream media or attempt to blindfold the people, despite the vast powers it inherited from occupying Britain.

In any case, censorship does not work. If it manages to be effective for a while, all it succeeds in doing is create an underground information network, usually a hugely inaccurate and distorted one.

Did it ever occur to you why there are so few "underground" newspapers in this country, and so few wild rumours? It is because, up until recently, the press had been

able to print the news. The independent press managed to maintain credibility among the whole population; from far right to far left.

In seeking communication, good intentions are not enough. You have to live with your message.

Communication means understanding the other person's perspective as well as his demands. It means listening, preferably before you talk.

All want freedom

We have to communicate, right across the growing divide. All kinds of people — black conservatives and Indian leftists; white radicals and coloured verkrampies — have to be heard.

It is pointless telling the world to leave us alone to solve our own problems if we cannot even speak to each other as South Africans.

If we manage to communicate we are likely to find that everyone wants freedom (though some of us have given it away rather than share it). Nobody wants to live in other people's pockets. Nobody wants to be told by ANY government what he or she must do.

So the first step to permanent peace in our country is to communicate.

It's not easy.

100 Years Ago

From The Eastern Star

"The Natal Mercury" states that a battery of four Krupp guns were last week cleared through the Customs House for conveyance to the Transvaal, having arrived by a recent steamer.

★ ★ ★

The labourers on the railway line from Delagoa Bay are suffering from fever, and deaths are frequent.



Miss Sarah van Wyk



Mrs Sarah van Wyk



Miss Monica Daniels

Parents of shot girl tell of emptiness, grief

Cape Times 17/9/87

By RONNIE MORRIS

"It is so long ago, but for me it seems like she died yesterday. This house is so empty without her."

This is how Mrs Sarah van Wyk responded after the acquittal of two policemen on a charge of murdering her 21-year-old daughter, Sarah, and the attempted murder of three other Bellville South residents in August 1985.

Mr Jakob August, Sarah's father, said: "She was our favourite and we suffered a great loss. Did she have to die that way? Why did the police not wound her or use a sjambok if she did something wrong?"

Mr August said Sarah had always brought her wages home, was very religious and had led an exemplary life.

Mr August said the family did not have it easy after Sarah's death and have just finished repaying a R2 000 loan for her burial. The family had paid instalments on a burial policy for many years but was told Sarah was no longer eligible after her 21st birthday.

Miss Belinda Cupido, whose daughter Crescenda, 16, lost her little finger

when police opened fire on a fleeing crowd, said the community could attest to the fact that her daughter was a religious person.

"My child suffered and I, as her mother, suffered with her. She still has pellets lodged in her neck which doctors told me cannot be removed. I will never forget what the police did to her."

Mrs Rosie Cupido, the grandmother of Monica Daniels, who lost her right arm in the incident, said she had raised Monica from a baby and depended on her to take care of her in her old age.

There are still shotgun pellets lodged in various parts of Monica's body and she receives a government disability grant of R142 a month. She also has an artificial arm, which she cannot use because of bad swelling and an open sore that will not heal.

Monica said she was always in great pain during cold spells and still suffered discomfort from the pellets in her body.

"I will not get my arm back — whatever happens," she said.

CMB T-15
17/9/87
320 * Cape T
327

Mandela's possible release 'an extremely delicate matter'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The possible release of Mr Nelson Mandela was a matter of "extreme delicacy" and should be treated with "very great sensitivity", the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

The issue was "so delicate, as has been proved so graphically with events over the last few weeks".

Mr Du Plessis said this in reply to calls yesterday by both Labour Party and Democratic Party MPs for the release of Mr Mandela from jail.

He said the position of someone like Mr Mandela, who had been convicted in a court of law, was "a matter of extreme delicacy", which had to be handled by the head of state.

"I would not like to enter that china shop like a bull," Mr Du Plessis said.

He also said the issue should be treated "with a great deal of patience".

Mr Peter Mopp, the MP for Border, said in the House that the release of Mr Mandela, who was a "modern day Jesus Christ, present at every political meeting", would go a long way to defusing unrest.

'Humanitarian grounds'

Speaking during the third reading debate on the budget in the House of Representatives, Mr Mopp said the State President had suggested that he could release Mandela on "humanitarian grounds" if certain other people were freed.

The other people involved — Major Wynand du Toit, Anatoly Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov — had now been released, and was it therefore not time that Mr Mandela was freed.

Mr Mopp said that the State President had committed the government to common citizenship for all South Africans, but there was obviously a difference in perception as to what was meant by citizenship.

For the government, he said, groups were the priority, while for the coloured people, the individual was the key.

Mr Mopp said what was needed was a two-point programme to address the questions of:

- discriminatory legislation still on the statute book, and
- how power was going to be shared and exercised in South Africa.

With regard to the National Council, Mr Mopp warned that if this was just another "guise to maintain white superiority and prejudice", it was doomed to failure.

Victims to sue for R250 000

By RENEE MOODIE

THE victims of police shootings in Bellville South in 1985 are to institute civil claims totalling more than R250 000 against the police following this week's Supreme Court acquittal of two of the policemen involved in the shootings.

On Tuesday Warrant Officer Paulus Kruger and Constable Ernest Villet were acquitted by a majority decision of the assessors on charges of murder and attempted murder.

Miss Sarah van Wyk, 21, died in the shooting and three others were hurt.

A spokesman for the law firm representing the family of Miss Van Wyk and the other victims, E Moosa and Associates, said a number of civil actions had been instituted against the police for damages resulting from unlawful assault. The amount claimed was more than R250 000.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, said his office would as a matter of course investigate other possible charges once the office had received a copy of the judgment.

"On the basis that the majority decision has said that these people obeyed an order that was given by superior officers and that order may have led to an illegal act, one will have to follow that up," he said.

The Commissioner of Police announced this week that charges of perjury and defeating the ends of justice were being investigated against Brigadier Martinus Mans, former Bellville district commandant, and Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, former Bellville riot squad commander, following their evidence in the case.

Evidence in the Supreme Court case was that the two officers were in command during the incident in Bellville South.

● Parents tell of grief —
Page 11

Cops won't comment on Cosatu's 'spy' claim

THE South African Police said they had no comment on allegations by the Congress of South African Trade Unions that security police had "spied" on one of their meetings at the weekend.

Cosatu said it had demanded a full inquiry from the management of a Pretoria hotel where the meeting had taken place.

The management of the Boulevard Hotel denied any complicity.

the meeting, he claimed.

Cosatu said it viewed the alleged spying as an "extremely serious infringement of our democratic right to free association and freedom of speech."

"Clearly, the security police have a hidden agenda on Cosatu. They also operate under laws which attempt to distort legitimate democratic activity into something undesirable."

"We demand a full inquiry as well as a clear statement by the (hotel) management setting out where it stands with regard to this incident."

Hotel manager Mr Stephen Dagg said there was "no complicity from the hotel at all" concerning the incident.

Police said: "We have no comment with regard to the allegations contained in your (Sapa's) telex." — Sapa.

Surprise

The meeting of Cosatu's Northern Transvaal regional education committee was held on Saturday, September 12, and included representatives from all unions in the region, a Cosatu statement said.

Its regional secretary, Mr Donsie Khumalo, said when participants to the meeting arrived, "we discovered, to our surprise, that security police were given access to a room near the conference hall."

They were monitoring

Attack on democracy, says Cosatu

18/9/87

327
S. M. M.

THE Department of Home Affairs moves to demand the free issue of *Cosatu News* three days before publication in terms of the new censorship laws is a further attack on democracy, the Congress of South African Trade Unions has said.

Cosatu said the department had written to it demanding the free sheet before publication of an issue.

"In the past the Government used its security legislation to simply seize large quantities of *Cosatu News* and other Cosatu publications. We have suffered loss of tens of

thousands of rands as a result of these arbitrary confiscations," the federation said in a statement.

Cosatu also condemned the banning of last week's edition of *New Nation* and the "threat" to other smaller newspapers, *Weekly Mail*,

South and Work In Progress.

"*New Nation* has also shown great respect for its readers by moving away from sensationalism, triviality, and the 'big personality' fixation which we are told are needed to 'sell' newspapers," Cosatu said.

'Kei accused of 'frequent torture'

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

HUMAN rights violations in the Transkei, ranging from widespread torture to the assigning of most political cases to a single magistrate, have been alleged by an official of Transkei's Detainees' Social Welfare Programme.

In a paper delivered at last week's Intervarsity Law Students' Council conference in Johannesburg, the programme's Vuma Ntinkinca alleged conditions and treatment of political detainees in the Transkei was in conflict with conventional international human rights law.

He charged that almost every person who had been detained by the Transkei security police had been tortured or suffered general ill-treatment at the hands of his interrogators.

Details of torture and assault had been revealed in papers filed in the Transkei Supreme Court, he said. Revelations had surfaced in cases in which interdicts had been sought against the police as well as in detainees' affidavits in cases where the Transkei minister of police had been sued for damages.

Common methods of torture, he said, were the "TV treatment" and the "Boeing treatment".

The victim of the "TV treatment" was suffocated by having a canvas bag full of water forced over his or her head. Ntinkinca cited the case of 17-year old Mncedisi Gijane, who allegedly coughed blood and whose eyes had been damaged at the end of the "terrible game".

Ntinkinca alleged he had personally experienced the "Boeing treatment".

He claimed his hands and legs were chained and he was made to sit in a manner that enabled his interrogators to push a rod over his elbows beneath his knees. Once suspended from the rod placed between two tables, he could not move.

Judging this torture against Article 5 of the Universal Declaration and Article 7 of the Political Covenant, he said, showed a serious violation of human rights.

On the right of Transkeians to a fair trial, he said almost all political cases were being heard by the same — unnamed — regional court magistrate and prosecutor, both of whom, he said, were "not the only but the only white" officers in the regional court. The magistrate, he said, was "an ex-Rhodesian".

He said Gijane, who had been in solitary detention and facing an arson charge, was asked to plead and give a summary of his defence during his first court appearance.

No enquiries were made as to whether he would be represented by a lawyer — despite the fact, he said, that it was known to court officials the 17-year-old knew little or nothing about court procedure and had been detained under the Public Security Act, similar to South Africa's Section 29, under which he was detained incommunicado. Thus he could not have had an opportunity to prepare for his defence, nor could he have communicated with lawyers.

W/Neil (signature)

18-24/9/87 327

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

A total of 14 843 people were detained and held for 30 days or more during the 1986-7 State of Emergency, according to figures tabled in parliament and published in the latest Detainees' Parents Support Committee report. A further 1 142 people were detained and held for the same period in the 1987-8 Emergency.

The DPSC report listed the release of the following Emergency detainees after 15 April 1987:

Nicholas de Villiers, a Pretoria lawyer; Wilfred Rhodes, a former chairman of Western Cape UDF; Dehnan Swart, a Cape Town teacher; Mike Roussos, education secretary of the South African Railways and Harbour Workers' Union; Janet Cherry, chairman of Port Elizabeth ECC; Nkosi Molala, Azapo president; Thabo Sehume, Transvaal Azapo chairman; Azapo members Phily Sehume, Malebo Ramopo, Brutus Manana and Vicky Matlala; Allie Parker, a Cape Town printer; Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, former KwaNdebele Minister of Health.

The following lost their applications for release:

Nkululeko Douglas Mhlom, and Sidima Kabanyane, teachers and members of the Paarl Civic Association; Phila Ngqumba and Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, journalists from King William's Town, were granted leave to appeal but no date has been set for the hearing; Raymond Suttner, University of the Witwatersrand lecturer; Andries Masina's application was withdrawn after the police filed answering affidavits; An application by Marjorie Fani, Pumla Zakhe and eight other relatives of detainees was dismissed.

The Minister of Law and Order stated in an affidavit that his office had received over 4 600 requests from lawyers wanting to know the reasons for their clients continued detention.

EDUCATION

Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase said in the House of Assembly that education departments could "impose conditions" on prospective teachers with regard to duties required of them that might be contrary to their religious and political convictions.

Deputy Education Minister Sam de Beer said it was hoped that the first pupils would be admitted to black reformatories and industrial schools in 1988.

HOUSING

The Soweto Council had sold 17 200 houses by the end of August, 32 percent of the units on offer. The National Housing Commission said it had sold 58 007 of its 334 072 houses in black areas nationwide.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration said it had already provided R200-million in "bridging finance" to black townships in the province hit by rent boycotts. A TPA official said there was little chance of them getting the money back, but said a further loan of R195-million had been approved in the 1987/8 budget. A report that the Free State provincial administration had made a similar loan could not be confirmed.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MTHIWABO NDUBE, 25, UDF Eastern Cape executive member, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress leader and National Education Crisis Committee representative, was detained under the Emergency regulations on December 9 last year and is still being held.

Ndube, a former Congress of South African Students activist, was elected to the Peyco executive in 1984 and has served as one of the organisation's leaders ever since. In 1985 he was elected to the UDF executive and served as treasurer. Later that year he was appointed Eastern Cape representative for the NECC.

In 1985 he was detained under the Emergency regulations and held for four months. At the time of his latest detention he was working at Sappi Novaboard.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

It will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following:

Les Erotiques: Perverse Nicole (Jules Riquier). Les Erotiques: Amours aux Antilles (Garanciere). Le sex de L'Ange: Sam et Sally — cover only. (M-G Braun). Xaviera en Vacances (Xaviera Holland-er). Cecile et Jean: Le Rubis de Marika (Jacques de Saint-Paul). Confessions Erotiques: Collection Dirigee par Esparbac: A 16 and J'etais Encore une Oie Blanche (Suzanne L). Confessions Erotiques: Collection Dirigee par Esparbac: Je Suis Devenue le Jouet Sexuel de Ma Bonne (Lucienne M). Dona Juan (Xaviera Hollander). Joy (Joy Laurey). Lighting the Nude (Gerald Jacobson). Zimbabwe News Vol 18 No 4, April 1987 (Central Committee by the Department of Information and Publicity, Jongwe Printing and Publishing Co, Harare). Anti-Apartheid News July/August 1987 (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London). Focusouth Vol 9 No 3, July 1987 (not stated). New Nation Vol 2 No 34 August 27-September 2 (New Nation, Johannesburg). Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws 145 (Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam).

A publications committee has ruled that "Schrijvers Tegen Apartheid" produced by Samestelling: Manuel Kneepkens is not desirable.

Uncovered: Second state committee monitoring press

By JO-ANN BEKKER

18-2 4/9/87 W/please
327

ALTHOUGH the new Directorate: Media Relations is under the spotlight at present, there is another covert government committee actively monitoring the press.

Weekly Mail first learnt of the recent activities of the Interdepartmental Monitoring Committee when investigations were launched into a possible contravention of the Emergency regulations by the *Mail*. The committee had initiated the investigations.

Andries Engelbrecht, chief of the Directorate: Media Relations, confirmed the existence of the monitoring group in an interview this week. But he refused to disclose the names of the people sitting on the committee, describing it as an "ad hoc group".

Like the directorate, the monitoring committee falls under minister Stoffel Botha's Department of Home Affairs.

However, the directorate's brief is clearly defined. It is concerned only with the most recent Emergency press regulations directed at publications which the minister believes "fan revolution" or stir up feelings of hatred towards local authorities or the security forces.

The Interdepartmental Monitoring Committee, on the other hand, predates the Emergencies and has a wider function. Its original role was to ensure the media obeyed the 100-odd laws prescribing what they might or might not publish.

Initially, according to Engelbrecht, the group drew together "all state departments with monitoring functions". Thus it would scrutinise newspapers for contraventions of the Prisons Act or Police Act, which lay down strict rules for reporting on prison conditions and police actions respectively. However, while the group co-ordinates the monitoring of different departments, it does not prevent individual departments from pursuing their own investigations.

He said the monitoring group "evolved over the years". When the successive Emergencies and press curbs were introduced from 1985 onwards, the committee was also entrusted with ensuring newspapers did not contravene these regulations.

The Interdepartmental Media Monitoring Committee — which Engelbrecht described as a system of "sifting" — can refer queried stories to several bodies:

●The Media Council, set up by the Newspaper Press Union in 1982. One of its tasks is to respond to com-

plaints from the state and public about reports perceived to be unbalanced and inaccurate. Offending newspapers, which subscribe to the council's code of conduct, can be fined or NPU newspapers can be ordered to print corrections or restrictions.

●The Publications Control Board, which can ban offending publications.

●The police, if the monitoring committee believes there are sufficient grounds to investigate a contravention of the law.

In the weeks since the August 28 press curbs were introduced, three incidents have occurred to newspapers bracketed under the label of "alternative media".

Firstly, the Publications Control Board has banned issues of two newspapers.

The young Cape Town newspaper *South* has been banned twice — although the bans have been lifted pending appeal. A third issue was not banned by the local Publications Control Board, but the national board appealed against the decision and the result of this appeal is expected this week.

A recent issue of *New Nation*, which is published by the SA Catholic Bishop's Conference, was also banned. Acting editor Gabu Tugwana said he would appeal against the action as he had two previous banings.

Secondly, *Weekly Mail* was advised this week that police were investigating two alleged contraventions of the Emergency regulations.

The first relates to an insert placed by the End Conscription Campaign in June in which the organisation stated it was countering "disinformation and smear campaigns" against the organisation.

The other stems from an article published in February. It was headed "Detainee 'barred from seeing psychologist'" and concerned the psychiatric treatment of Emson Banda, a detainee held in Port Elizabeth.

Another development in the policing of the press was the government's insistence — provided for in the latest press legislation — that the directorate be provided with issues of publications free of charge. *South*, *Work in Progress*, *Weekly Mail*, *Learn and Teach* and *Upbeat* have all been instructed to supply copies.

Freedom is under 'siege'

327
8/10/87
18/9/87
FREEDOM of speech was fundamental to a free society and to academic freedom, SA Institute of Race Relations president Stuart Saunders said last night.

Saunders, who is also vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town (UCT), said freedom was under siege in SA.

He said: "Many of the freedoms which were fought for so long by South Africans have already been lost. We have only to think of the Group Areas Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Internal Security Act, the state of emergency, of bannings and of detention without trial.

"We should reflect upon the fact that at a time when thousands of people were in jail, detained without trial, government was returned with a considerably greater majority and the Conservative Party became the official opposition. And all this despite our strong liberal heritage."

Saunders said despite "serious limitations" which had been imposed by Parliament on freedom of speech and expression, the UCT remained committed to upholding freedom of speech "because without this we will cease to be a university."

"We and other English-language universities have not always been successful in the policy. There have been a few well-publicised failures — a few in proportion to the large number of a wide variety of speakers who appear on the campuses of universities in this country.

"It is necessary to keep these events, important as they are, in perspective and realise that they have not interfered with the important business of these universities. Those campuses where these events have not occurred are more homogenous and do not have the student mix which gives rise to these tensions."

Saunders said the problem was not confined to SA. In the US, Governor George Wallace had been denied the right to speak at Yale University, as were General William Westmoreland, Secretary of State William Rogers and William Shockly.

Newsman is acquitted

CMC- Times 18/9/82

372

By VVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

THE deputy news editor of the Cape Times, Mr Tony Weaver, was acquitted yesterday on a charge of making false statements to the BBC about a shootout in which seven alleged ANC guerillas had been shot dead by police.

The charge arose from an interview he had with the BBC's Africa Service on March 4 last year about the shootout at the intersection of NY1 and NY111, Guguletu, the day before.

Three charges relating to the printing of untrue matter were withdrawn at the beginning of the trial. In acquitting Mr Weaver on the fourth charge, the magistrate, Mr J M Lemmer, found Mr Weaver had reasonable grounds to believe that what he had told the BBC was true.

He said medical evidence contradicted evidence of the state witnesses and the court could not say for certain what the truth was.

'True feelings'

"Before the court acquits the accused I have to say that even if the court had found that the matter about the police was false, the accused clearly stated that he had reasonable grounds to believe what he had been told was true," Mr Lemmer said. There was no evidence to show Mr Weaver did not publish the "true feelings" of the parents of two of the deceased.

In his 90-minute judgment, Mr Lemmer summed up evidence since the trial started five months ago. The state had alleged that Mr Weaver unlawfully published untrue matter by claiming that:

- Some of the men had been "set up" by the police;
- Weapons were "planted" on certain men to create the impression that they were guerillas and to justify the killings;
- Two of the men were shot in cold blood while either trying to surrender to the police or while lying injured on the ground;
- A policeman took a pistol from the belt of one of the men, kned him in the stomach and punched him to the ground;
- Another policeman mentioned that they should

Sequel to BBC report on city shooting



Mr Tony Weaver

shoot the man whereupon police fired three shots into him with a rifle.

Previous evidence was that Mr Julian Borger of the BBC had telephoned Mr Weaver on March 3 for details of the shooting. He had given Mr Borger the police version.

Mr Weaver explained that he had not relayed the report of another Cape Times reporter, Mr Chris Bateman, as the report had not been cleared for publication.

The following day Mr Weaver was assigned to interview families of the deceased. He and a colleague, Mr Andre Koopman, had done so. He believed that the families were genuinely bereaved. They told him the dead men were not interested in politics and were not ANC members.

On his return to the office, Mr Borger contacted him for an update and later interviewed him "live" on the BBC. He had related the feelings of the family members and the versions of the eye-witnesses as reported by Mr Bateman.

He had stressed the emotional state of the family in the interview and said he had no proof that what they said was true.

Mr Bateman told the court he had interviewed three eye-witnesses who lived in the Dairybelle hostel overlooking the scene.

The report appeared on the front page of the Cape

Times the following day. He said he had no reason to believe that the three were unreliable witnesses and he had spoken to them in Zulu, a language he was fluent in.

One of them, Mr Bowers Vumazonke, said he saw a policeman shoot a man lying on the ground.

Another, Mr Cecil Msutu, said he saw a policeman shoot a man with his hands raised. Mr General Sibaca said he saw a man approach a policeman with hands raised and the policeman removed a gun from the man's belt.

Another policeman then grabbed the man by the back of the neck, kicked him in the small of his back and pulled him down.

"A policeman stationed in NY1 shouted 'shoot him' and then the policeman shot him. He was pointing the gun downwards," Mr Sibaca said.

The driver of a bus loaded with disabled children, Mr Ronald Bening, said a man wearing what appeared to be a police uniform had shot a motionless man on the ground at "point-blank range".

Medical evidence

Forensic experts Dr Johan van der Spuy and Dr David Klatzow said six of seven killed were shot at "very close range".

Dr Van der Spuy said that on the medical evidence he found the accounts of three different sets of eye-witnesses to the killings of three of the men more credible than that of the police evidence.

The police evidence was that they had received information that a police vehicle which passed a certain corner in Guguletu between 7am and 7.30am every day, would be attacked.

One of the policemen involved in the shooting, Major C A J "Dolf" Odendaal, said he was told the alleged attackers would be transported in a stolen minibus. Certain policemen had driven a vehicle to the intersection and others were placed in strategic positions in the area.

He described how a hand-grenade was thrown at a patrol van and how police retaliated with gunfire.

Various policemen described how they had fired at each of the seven victims in self-defence. They all denied planting weapons on the deceased.

Miss W van der Merwe prosecuted. Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Findlay and Tait, appeared for Mr Weaver.

2 Cape Times, Friday, September 18, 1987

'Ek donner jou kaffer! — police major on video

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

VIDEO footage showing the deputy chief of the local riot squad saying "Ek donner jou kaffer!" to a young KTC resident about two hours before the torching of KTC began, was shown in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The footage was on one of three videos "discovered" to counsel for the 22 plaintiffs — 21 residents who lost their homes in last year's destruction of KTC and the Methodist Church — by counsel for the Minister of Law and

Order, who is being sued for damages of R312 000.

The footage showed Major Dolf Odendaal getting out of a police van, aggressively exchanging words with the Rev Syd Luckett, getting back into the van and then bursting out of it again with hands raised to advance on a young man as he said "Ek donner jou kaffer!"

This segment of the video was replayed for the benefit of the Bench who "didn't hear" what Major Odendaal said.

It then emerged that this and other portions of the video were filmed by TV cameraman Mr

James "Jim" Mathews, the first of a possible 200 witnesses to be called.

Mr Mathews, who works for the largest TV news agency in the world, Visnews, told the court he had no idea how whoever put the video together had got hold of his film.

He said he and other TV news-men sent news film to their agencies by using the SABC microwave facility in Sea Point to transmit footage to Johannesburg, from where it was transmitted overseas via satellite. The SABC was the only organization

with these facilities, he said.

The original film was then shipped to the Visnews library.

Mr Mathews, who pointed out pieces of film shot by him from among other material on the video, said: "It seems that a very crude attempt was made to blot over or erase some of my pictures by dubbing over them with those aerial shots and bits of news broadcast material."

He said the "aerial shots" and bits of news broadcast had been dubbed over footage he took of houses being set alight along Dune Road in KTC.

Mr Mathews, who was in the witness box most of the day, said he was "a bit confused" at the time to see police, who were "very close" to the witdoeke, taking no action to stop them from advancing on KTC and setting the Zolani Centre, cars and houses alight.

He said witdoeke knocked a young KTC resident to the ground and beat him with sticks and iron bars — "and I have no doubt that he was in fact killed" — 10 to 20 metres from a police Casspir, from which no action was taken. However, when a man emerged

from KTC firing a gun Mr Mathews later learned was an AK-47, a police Casspir swiftly moved in on him, putting him to flight. "Was he a white man?" the Bench inquired. "A black man," Mr Mathews replied.

Mr Mathews said Mr Freeth was arrested when he refused to leave.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice M B de Kock presided. Mr S Aaron SC, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed plaintiffs Mr G D Griesel SC and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister.

Minister's counsel to consult with police

Cape Times 19/9/87

Supreme Court Reporter

COUNSEL for the Minister of Law and Order in the R312 000 KTC suit were given a postponement yesterday to enable them to consult with the occupants of various Casspirs filmed by the first witness called.

The witness is Visnews cameraman Mr James "Jimi" Matthews, who has identified portions of video material "discovered" by the minister as film shot by himself in June last year when most of KTC was destroyed.

He also told the court he had no idea how whoever put the material together had obtained his film.

Yesterday counsel for the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes in the attack on KTC handed in a copy of the video material identified by Mr Matthews as shot by him, including portions of an SABC "Netwerk" programme.

The footage included shots of police Casspirs among the witdoek mob which advanced on KTC and it is the occupants of these Casspirs that counsel for the minister wish to consult before cross-examining Mr Matthews.

The minister is being sued on the basis of an allegation that police helped witdoeke destroy KTC — by planning the attack, protecting and escorting witdoeke, providing transport and other logistical support, preventing KTC residents from protecting their property, and setting fire to dwellings.

Another development in the trial, on which the R5-million outcome of a further 3 198 similar suits may depend, is that counsel for the minister

have agreed in principle that evidence may be taken on commission in London from cameraman Mr Dave Hartman — a step initially opposed by the minister.

Mr Hartman, an Agence France Presse photo-journalist at the time, was one of many witnesses who filed affidavits in a Supreme Court application for an urgent interdict brought last year in an attempt to save KTC from the destruction suffered by the three satellite camps of Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cement.

Photographs taken by him are to be handed in to the current trial.

But, according to an affidavit filed by Legal Resources Centre attorney Mr Matthew Walton, Mr Hartman is in London and is "not prepared under any circumstances to return to the Republic" because he fears being jailed or detained.

Mr Hartman refused to be conscripted into the SA Defence Force and also refuses to do the six years' service with a government department required of someone classified as a religious objector, as he is.

Details of the agreement on taking evidence from Mr Hartman in London have not been finalized and the court has made no order yet.

The trial continues on Monday with the calling of a "short" witness. Mr Matthews will be cross-examined on Tuesday.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr S Aaron SC, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr G D Griesel SC and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

Apartheid 'a danger to mental health'

Weekend Post Reporter

IN a hard-hitting statement this week, the Institute for Clinical Psychology warned of the "enormous consequences" for the mental health of South African society caused by the implementation of apartheid.

With the country having "entered an era of unprecedented social and community turmoil", the statement says, "we are concerned that the psychological damage to people resulting from the present unrest will impair mental health for generations".

The following factors are cited as having a "detrimental effect" on the mental well-being of South Africans:

- Apartheid, which results in "repression and domination on all levels".

- Violence, which was initially caused by certain needs that were not met.

"In the absence of sincere negotiation and meaningful reform aimed at addressing the root causes," the statement says, violence will escalate and lead to "mutual destruction".

- Indefinite detention without trial and solitary confinement, which are "two kinds of psychological torture" and destroy basic trust in justice.

- Detention of children was "a particularly serious form of psychological abuse which will have far-reaching traumatic consequences ... both now and for future generations".

- Media restrictions and the state of emergency, which failed to "address the primary issues which underlie the present unrest in SA", but rather "deflect attention from the major problems of apartheid ... and have damaging consequences for mental health".

19/09/87

327

A million dollar gift for Ndabaningi

THE book includes an account of how Mr Flower once carried a million US dollars from Morocco's King Hassan to Zimbabwean black nationalist leader Ndabaningi Sithole.

But as he was boarding a plane in Morocco the handle of one of the suitcases stuffed with the money broke and the notes spilled out on the tarmac and started to blow away on the wind. He and the Rev Sithole, and a companion, identified only as Max, scrambled desperately to retrieve the money.

The incident took place in 1979, when he went to Morocco with Mr Sithole, who was seeking financial assistance to fight the coming internal settlement election in Rhodesia.

The king looked surprised when Mr Sithole asked him for "five-hundred thousand".

Mr Flower recorded in his personal diary: "The King looked surprised — he may have thought he was hearing 'five-hundred million'. Intruding again I said: 'The minister is too modest in his request — he needs more than half a million.' And the King, ending the conversation, said to Dlimi (one of his advisers), 'see that they get a million by Monday...'"

Mr Flower adds that Mr Sithole, now living in exile in Europe, had been so overwhelmed that he had tears in his eyes and had called Mr Flower "a millionaire-maker".

The operation nearly struck disaster on their return journey.

"As my colleague Max and I climbed the gangway carrying the cheap suitcases our friends had acquired in a hurry to pack the million dollars, the handles parted from the cases. One fell and burst on the tarmac, half exposing its contents which started to blow away in the howling wind!"

They were then forced to pack the notes in a new case which was used by Mr Flower on the plane "as a foot rest, not trusting Ndabaningi with the money until we reached home".



The Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole on his return from exile in July 1977.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD!

The startling
revelations
of a former
Rhodesian
super-spy...

KEN FLOWER



Ken Flower in London during the Lancaster House conference. British Intelligence stopped the publication of this picture at the time.

19/09/87
327

19/09/87

327

MR Flower himself was kept on as head of the CIO on the recommendation of the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Mr Joaquim Chissano, then Mozambican foreign minister and now Mozambique's head of state, told Mr Flower that the whites must not allow Mr Mugabe "to repeat the same mistakes that we made here". He also told him that Mr Mugabe was not a communist.

One of the first orders he received from Mr Mugabe's administration was to make life for the Russian embassy in Harare "as difficult as possible".

Mr Flower further claims that:

■ **THE Mozambique National Resistance movement, MNR,** was started by his organisation and was later handed over to South Africa.

■ **RHODESIA** had more trade with Eastern bloc countries than with the West while sanctions were in force.

■ **THERE** was widespread intimidation by Mr Mugabe's ZANU party in the independence election which it went on to win by a landslide.

■ **NATIONALIST** guerillas were responsible for the Elim mission massacre of missionaries which Zanu (PF) blamed on the Selous Scouts.

Mr Flower praises Prime Minister Robert Mugabe "as someone with a greater capacity and determination to shape the country's destiny for the benefit of all its people than any of his predecessors".

During the Lancaster House talks that led to Zimbabwe's independence Mr Mugabe's "intellectual superiority" often silenced the other delegations.

MR Flower's description of how a black nationalist leader who was a CIO agent was murdered by the Rhodesians because he was about to be uncovered is one of the most

he says that up to the early 1970s the intelligence network he had established expanded worldwide, allowing his organisation to follow guerillas "from Algeria to Cuba, from Russia to China".

"There was virtually nothing we did not know of their inner workings at all levels, for our informers served us no less faithfully than they served their nationalist leaders."

The head of the French security services, the SDECE, was always "anxious to help" and his influence helped the CIO to make security contacts in Belgium, Italy, Greece and countries in North and West Africa.

There were personal contacts with African heads of states in Morocco, Sudan, Zaire, Chad and Togo. The Rhodesians arranged for guerillas loyal to nationalist leader, Joshua Nkomo, to undergo training in Uganda to be transported to Rhodesia to increase his military strength before a general election.

"Among our most valuable connections in Italy were those in the Holy See itself."

HE says the head of the Scientology Church, Mr Ron Hubbard, was expelled from Rhodesia after the CIO got intelligence reports from Australia, but he does not disclose what was in the reports.

Mr Flower also discloses that the CIO had information that the wife of the first Rhodesian President, Mr Clifford Dupont, was a British agent.

Discussing Mr Dupont's wife, he says Mr Dupont himself "had always shown a far greater interest in intelligence than any of his colleagues".

By 1965 the CIO had picked up information "from other intelligence sources" indicating that Mr Dupont's wife "had been connected with British Intelligence".

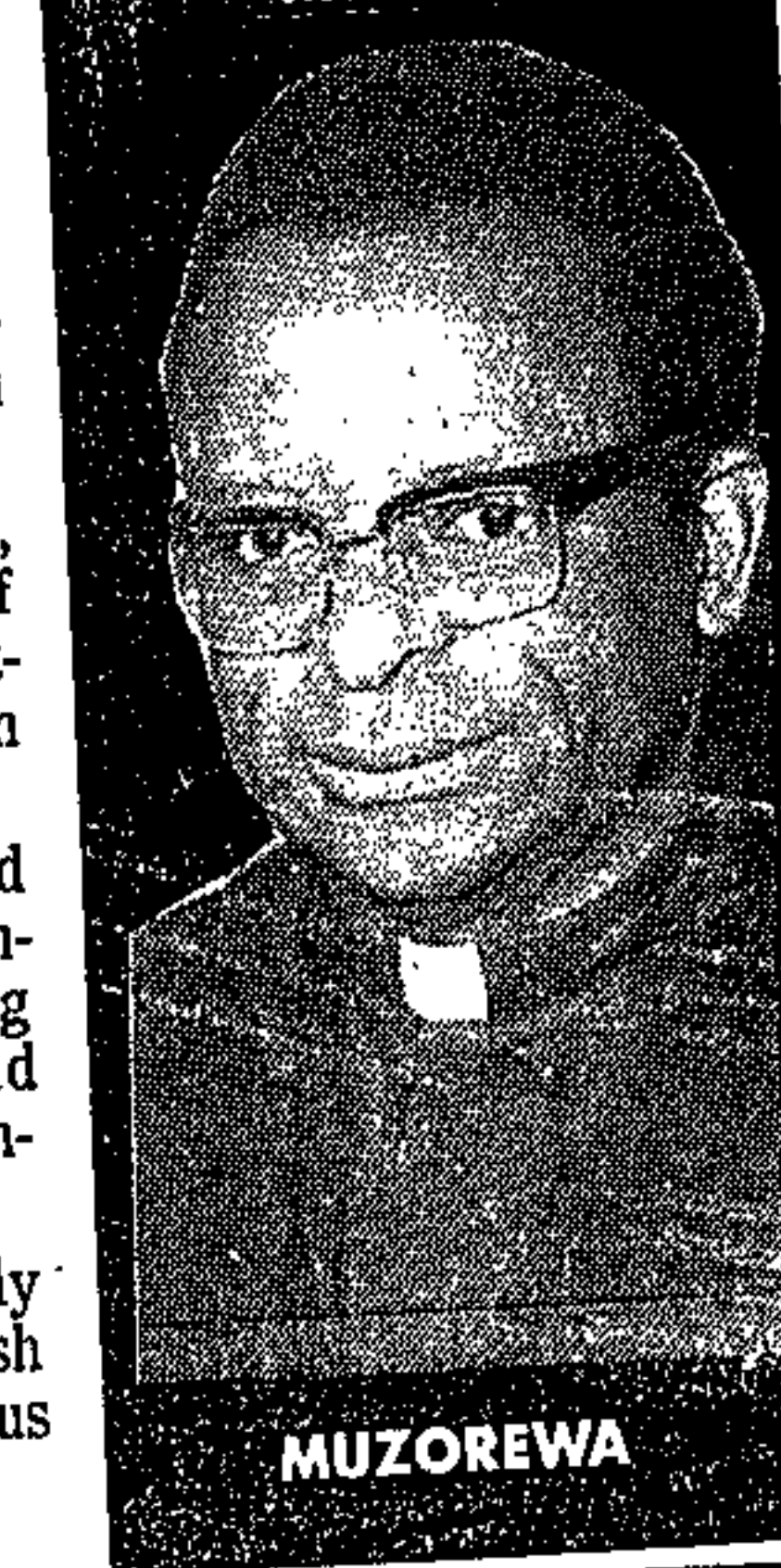
This had been categorically denied by Mr Flower's British contacts, but, he says, "it left us guessing".



MOYO



MUGABE



MUZOREWA

■ SELOUS SCOUTS, ATTRACTED PSYCHOTIC KILLERS... ■ HOW POISONED UNIFORMS KILLED HUNDREDS OF RECRUITS IN THE BUSH... ■ HOW A SECRET AGENT WAS MURDERED TO KEEP HIS COVER FROM BEING BLOWN...

327 Weekend Argus, 19/09/87

Serving Secretly...

by JOAO SANTA RITA, Weekend Argus Africa News Service in JOHANNESBURG

FORMER super-spy Ken Flower has lifted the curtain on secrets of the Rhodesian and Zimbabwean governments in a new book being published in South Africa this week.

His disclosures about the Rhodesian war and political wheeling and dealing in Southern Africa destroy myths and are likely to provoke lively controversy.

As chief of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation, Mr Flower stayed on as security chief after Mr Robert Mugabe took power in Zimbabwe.

He died in Harare earlier this month when his book, *Serving Secretly*, was about to be published.

Among his disclosures are: ■ THE South African government was deeply suspicious of UDI and did not approve of it. At one stage the Rhodesian diplomatic representative in Pretoria was summoned to the Union Buildings to receive a protest at his efforts to appeal directly to the South African public for support.

■ AS early as 1964, the CIO had warned Rhodesian politicians that UDI was unsustainable. The warning was ignored.

■ WHEN the nationalist guerrillas gained the upper hand in the bush war Prime Minister Ian Smith withheld intelligence reports about it from his colleagues.

■ MR Flower himself regarded the formation of the famous Selous Scouts unit as a mistake, saying it killed hundreds of "unarmed and untrained" people, and its leader, the legendary Lt. Col. Reid-Daly, violated intelligence rules.

■ RHODESIAN war communiques stating that civilians had been killed in cross fire were "code language" for the killing of innocent people.

■ BITTER in-fighting and mutual accusations between different South African security organisations were an embarrassment to the Rhodesian government.

■ THE former head of the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS), General van den Bergh, believed that God spoke to him.

■ THE CIO had information that the wife of a Rhodesian politician who became Rhodesia's first President was a British agent.

■ A TOP black nationalist leader acting as a secret agent for the CIO sent "hundreds" of guerrilla recruits to their deaths through poisoned uniforms. He was later killed by the CIO itself when they feared he was about to be uncovered.

sordid stories of the world of spying.

He says the Reverend Arthur Kanodareka, a top leader of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress, was murdered in 1978. He had been recruiting young men for the nationalist guerrilla armies and then passed the information to the CIO.

Kanodareka was also poisoning the uniforms of the recruits with the knowledge of the CIO.

"For more years than I would like to tell, young men were recruited for the guerrilla cause under the aegis of CIO and with the willing co-operation of Kanodareka and his helpers who supplied them with poisoned uniforms."

As a result "hundreds" of recruits died a slow death in the African bush on their way to guerrilla training camps.

"It became so diabolically successful that exposure seemed inevitable, and so the principal perpetrators had to be eliminated — rather as a hunter will finish off a wounded animal to stop further suffering."

He says the bullet-riddled body of Kanodareka was found in Salisbury, "assumed to have been the victim of the nationalist struggle-within-the-struggle but in fact the villain in a most sordid tale of treachery and betrayal".

MR Flower fails, however, to throw light on the killings of two other prominent nationalist figures, Jason Moyo of Zapu, who was killed by a parcel bomb in Lusaka, and Dr Edson Sithole of the UANC who was kidnapped in Salisbury and has never been seen again.

A recent book published in Johannesburg claimed that Mr Moyo had been a Rhodesian agent and had been killed by Rhodesians who did not know he was working for them. Mr Flower, however, does not confirm Mr Moyo's links with the Rhodesian Intelligence and says he is not sure of the degree of involvement of the Rhodesians in Mr Moyo's killing.

He says Mr Sithole's abduction in 1975 occurred when the Rhodesian authorities became increasingly convinced that his militancy "was the main obstacle to settlement", but he does not confirm that the secret services played a part in his disappearance.

He says that up to the early

Selous Scouts a mistake

MR Flower strongly challenges the heroic reputation of one of the most legendary units of the Rhodesian war, the Selous Scouts.

He says the formation of the unit at his suggestion was his worst mistake in the war.

The unit attracted psychotic killers. Its leader, Lieutenant Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, violated intelligence rules. And one of its most famous operations, the attack on Nyadzonia in Mozambique, was a failure in which nearly 1 000 unarmed and untrained people were massacred.

The accusations against the Selous Scouts, which have been described in glowing terms in several earlier books and articles, are bound to cause a sensation and controversy among the historians of the Rhodesian war.

Mr Flower says "pseudo-terrorist" groups had been operated by his organisation, the CIO, since 1966.

"My insistence on the militarisation of pseudo-operations and the consequent formation of the Selous Scouts proved to be the worst mistake I made in the conduct of the war."

HE recalls that the Selous Scouts were originally envisaged as a complement of the Special Branch and should have enlarged the scope of pseudo operations.

"Instead of fulfilling that role the Scouts abandoned all pretensions to secrecy, attracting attention rather than deflecting it, and emerging as the glamour boys of the army."

He acknowledges that some members of the Selous Scouts performed heroic feats but, he says, "it also attracted vengeful extroverts and a few psychotic killers".

He attacks Lieutenant Colonel Reid-Daly, saying that some of the faults in the unit lay in his choice as the commander of the unit.

In allowing the Selous Scouts to expand, the Rhodesians made one mistake — "that the more it becomes necessary to extend the pseudo-operations the less effective it is likely to be".

Because the Selous Scouts misused intelligence reports, he came under pressure to withhold intelligence from the unit. The Scouts had then ac-

quired their own intelligence but even then had broken one of the basic rules of intelligence "by acting upon unprocessed information".

Col. Reid-Daly also took it upon himself to report his unit's intelligence directly to the commander of the Rhodesian armed forces, General Peter Walls, "frequently over a glass of beer" and this caused disruption of normal intelligence links.

He accuses Col. Reid-Daly of dramatising an operation against the Nyadzonia camp in Mozambique in which nearly 1 000 people were killed.

In the book *Selous Scouts — Top Secret War* Reid-Daly described the operation in heroic terms, saying that a group of Selous Scouts had killed nearly 1 000 terrorists after infiltrating the camp disguised as Frelimo soldiers.

Mr Flower says, however, that the communique issued after the attack on Nyadzonia had been terse "because we were not prepared to take responsibility for lying about the nature of the raid and we could not account for the death of such large numbers of unarmed, untrained people".

The raid had been a failure because it had not confirmed or refuted that Nyadzonia was an operational base from which attacks were being launched into Rhodesia.

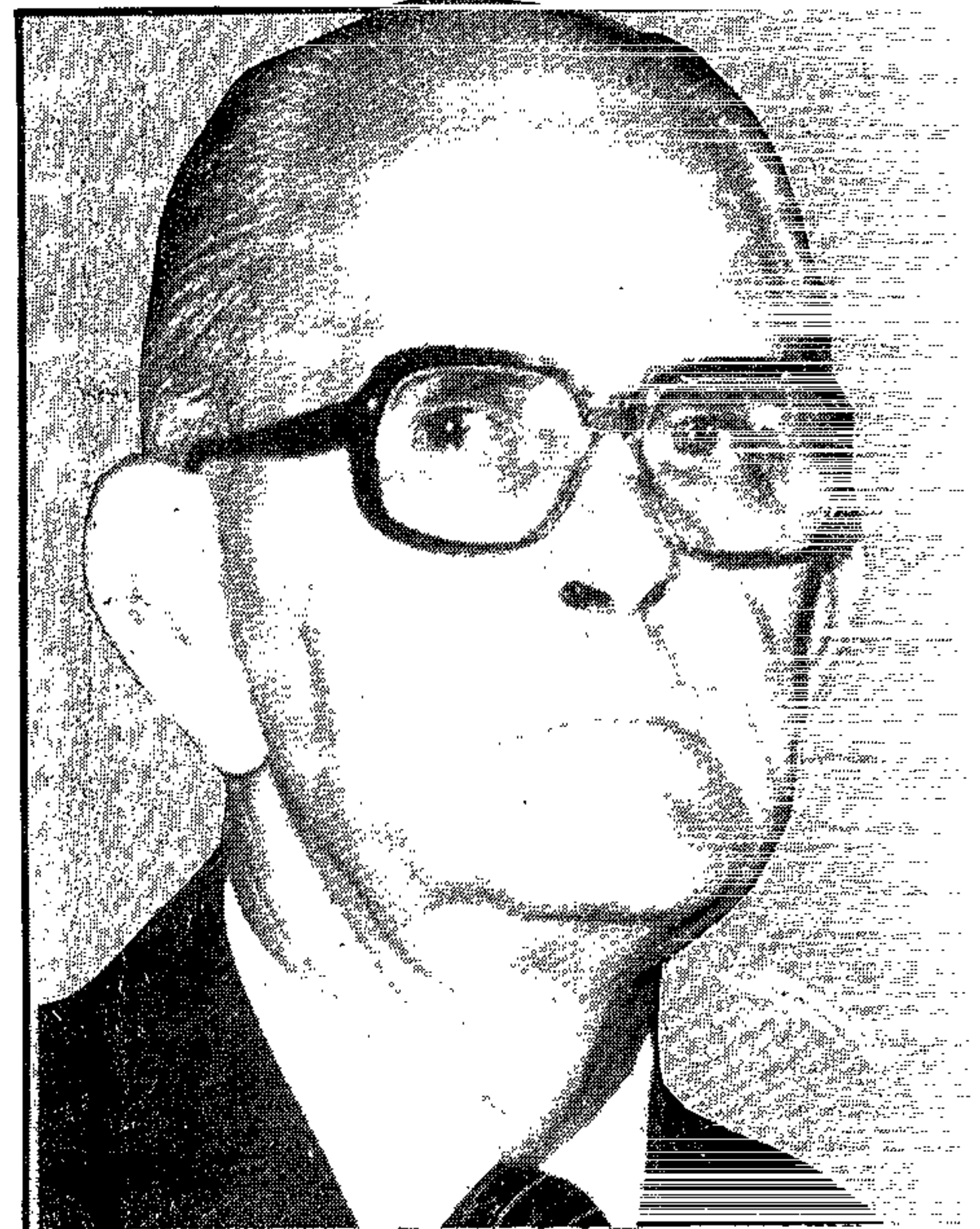
The South African Prime Minister at the time, Mr B J Vorster had been seriously embarrassed by the raid, Mr Flower says.

Strange encounters with General Hendrik van den Bergh

MR Flower claims that the former head of the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS), General Hendrik van den Bergh, believed God had once spoken to him.

Among startling revelations about in-fighting within South Africa's security organisations, he also discloses that General van den Bergh deeply despised and distrusted the South African Military Intelligence, whom he accused of sabotaging the late Prime Minister B J Vorster's "detente" with black Africa.

He says he was once told by General van den Bergh that he had been restored to life through divine intervention after he had been electrocuted.



BOSS Boss van den Bergh: Believer God spoke to him...

General van den Bergh told him that after he had grabbed a live electrical cable while welding on his farm he believed he was dead but heard God say, "Hendrik, your life's work is not finished — I need you back on Earth".

When Mr Flower suggested to the general that he had been saved by a black labourer who switched off the electricity, the reply was: "How could any Bantu have had the sense to do what he did unless God gave him the right instructions?"

He recalls how former Rhodesian cabinet minister Mr P K van der Byl asked him to play a joke on the highly proper and deeply religious BOSS chief. He asked him to slip a pornographic magazine into General van den Bergh's pocket during a joint trip to Lisbon "in the hope it would be fished out involuntarily — and to everyone's consternation — when arriving in Johannesburg".

Mr Flower says that throughout his association with General van den Bergh it had been distressing to note the general's deep dislike for his own country's military intelligence.

"Van den Bergh's consistency in his condemnation of Military Intelligence for the quality of their production was matched by his consistency in condemning their unwillingness to aid Vorster in his moves towards detente with Black Africa."

"It was depressing for us on our visits to South Africa to have to listen to BOSS reviling the military, the military berating BOSS and, towards the end, BOSS railing against the police — in short, almost everyone denigrating almost everyone else."

Mr Vorster had once told Mr Ian Smith that his policies were being attacked by "wild boys" and "mad men" within his own ranks.

Mr Flower himself is critical of the South Africa Military Intelligence which, he says, has inappropriately replaced the police in counter-insurgency. This has resulted in Mr Vorster's detente with black Africa being replaced by "Botha's destabilisation of surrounding territories in preparation for what the soldiers call the total onslaught".

After Mr Robert Mugabe became Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Mr Flower assured him that South Africa would not be involved in destabilisation policies.

He adds: "How wrong I was! What could anyone like myself really do to help while South Africa believes that they must ensure the failure of black government because this confirms the superiority of white government?"

■ The book is published by Galago Publishers and will cost R39,95.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTION DEATHS

A total of 65 deaths in detention have taken place since detention without trial was introduced in 1963, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. A further 26 political activists had died while being held in police custody since 1984, said the DPSC. Four of the deaths have involved people held under the Emergency regulations since June 12 last year.

ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS

Since the introduction of the "partial" State of Emergency in July 1985 there have been about 40 cases involving allegations of assault of people held under the Emergency regulations, according to the DPSC. These cases involved over 120 people. This does not include the mass action brought by Dr Wendy Orr and 42 others claiming the assault and torture of hundreds of Emergency detainees in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

POLITICAL TRIALS

Forty-five political trials involving 205 accused were completed during June and July this year, said the DPSC. Fifty of the accused were convicted, 34 acquitted and charges were withdrawn against 117.

At the end of July there were 67 uncompleted political trials involving 404 accused, said the DPSC. These included five treason trials involving 40 accused.

HANGINGS

A total of 107 people were hanged in South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands") between January 1 and September 1 this year. Of those hanged, 101 were black and six white. Last year 121 people were hanged and in 1985 the figure was 137.

BORDER FENCE

Thirty-five people have died on the electric fences along the northern and north-eastern borders of South Africa and Mozambique, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in parliament.

From August 12 1985 to August 4 this year four people died on the fence along the northern border and 31 people died on the fence along the eastern border between June 1 1986 and August 3 this year.

GUERRILLA ATTACKS

There were 199 "acts of terrorism" in South Africa last year compared with 86 in 1985, according to the annual report of General Johan Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police. He said 50 ANC and six PAC guerrillas were arrested during 1985-6, while 32 alleged ANC guerrillas were killed during this period.

Last year had also seen 18 landmine attacks in which 12 people were killed and 24 injured, nine of these having occurred in the far Northern Transvaal, seven in Eastern Transvaal and two in Northern Transvaal. A further two were found and defused in Vryheid, Natal.

WAGES PAID BY BRITISH COMPANIES

The average reported minimum wage paid by British companies operating in South Africa for February 1986 was R394 a month, compared with the national average Supplemented Living Level (the level regarded as necessary) as produced by the University of South Africa, of R482 a month, according to a report compiled by the Ethical Investment Research Service. The minimum monthly living requirement as set out by the Congress of South African Trade Unions is R850 a month, while the old Unisa standard was R559 a month.

The report found that more than half the blacks employed by subsidiaries or associates of British companies operating in South Africa, were not covered by full reports under the European Community code of conduct for companies with interests in South Africa. British companies are required to report each year to the Department of Trade and Industry on progress made in implementing the code.

In an assessment of more than 200 000 employees, only 10 000 (five percent) had incomes above R559 a month, while 164 000 (82 percent) had incomes below the national SLL figure. The lowest minimum monthly wage paid by an individual company was R76.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

JUSTICE LANGA, 35, South African Railways and Harbours Workers' Union president, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on May 25 this year and is still being held.

Langa, who grew up in Edenvale township near Germiston and later in Polgietersrus, started working in a metal factory after completing his junior certificate. He first became politically involved during the 1976 uprising when he took part in the stayaway and was fired. In 1977 he was employed by the South African Transport Services as an aircraft cleaner. He began organising the workers at Jan Smuts Airport but soon rejected the in-house staff association. In 1985 Langa joined Sarhwa, when it was re-formed, and was later elected union president.

He was one of 35 Sarhwa leaders detained at the end of the Sats strike earlier this year. Langa is married and has two children. His family live in Tembisa.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

Gatsha Buthelezi — Ngumthakathi endlini (ANC); New Era Vol 2 No 2 June 1987 (Grassroots Publications, Cape Town); Descom Bulletin No 14 (Descom Durban); CCAWUSA Bulletin No 1, Jan-June 1987 (CCAWUSA Johannesburg); CCAWUSA News Vol 1 No 11, July 1987 (CCAWUSA, Johannesburg); Work in Progress No 44, September/October 1986 (South African Research Service, Braamfontein); South: July 30 to August 5 1987 and South August 16 to August 22 1987 (South Press Services Pty Ltd, Cape Town); The Non-Violent Activist Vol 4 No 5, July/August 1987 (War Resisters League, New York); The Mass Strike (Rosa Luxemburg); No Nuclear War — cassette (Peter Tosh); Azania, Press Cuttings on South Africa Vol VI No 47 June 1987 (Azania Committee, Rotterdam, Netherlands); Socialist Organiser No 282, September 4 1986, No 283 September 11 1986 and No 284 September 16 1986 (Socialist Organiser, London); Labor Militant: Issue No 1, April/May/June 1986, and Issue No 2, July/August 1986 (Labor Militant Publications, Oakland); Revolutionary Worker Vol 9 No 3, May 11 1987, No 405 and all future editions (RCP Publications, Chicago); Die Stem: Ons Vlag; Die Vierkleur, August 1987 (Boerestaat Uitgewers BPK, Randburg); Tiger Claw and Velvet Paw (Headline Book Publishing PLC, London); Sex to Sixty No 65 (SIR Publishing Co Inc, Fort Worth, Texas); Pretty Smart — film; Six greeting cards — Are You Looking For Love, Understanding and Tenderness, 100FN 2208; Happy Birthday You, MF 100BN2013; I Like You, I Respect You, I Admire You, 100FN 2205; Get Well Quick, 100CN2302; Happy Birthday, Would You Like To Go Out For Dinner And Maybe Catch A Movie?, 100BN2002, and What You Get When You Cross A Cock And A Birthday Cake ..., 100BN2006 (all produced by Plain Brown Paper Wrapper Greeting Card Company, USA); two stickers — Multi-Coloured Cigarette Lighters, of which each is labelled with a photograph of nude or semi-nude women, and a cigarette lighter with a picture of a nude woman, as well as a penis-shaped chocolate object (not stated). A committee has prohibited the importation — except on authority of a permit — of publications or objects published by Socialist Newsletter, London and Larkham Printers and Publishers, London. The Publications Appeal Board has confirmed the banning of the first issue of Satyr, a new "girlie" magazine.

Banned for possession:

Workers' Vanguard No 3901, May 31 1985 (Spartacist Publishing Co, New York).

NSC is an insult - UDF

CP Reporter

THE United Democratic Front this week expressed its "total and absolute rejection of the National Statutory Council and all government imposed structures designed to enforce and prolong white minority domination".

It also said that, before implementation of the government's proposed National Council, the UDF expected a clampdown on its activities "as the government tries to prevent united resistance to its schemes and to break the back of the democratic movement".

In contrast to the NSC proposal, the UDF reiterated its demand for one-person, one-vote in a united South Africa, saying that the NSC proposals would "only promote bad feelings, further mistrust and increase the chaos and violence that have resulted from the policies of the Nationalists."

"Any lasting solution must involve the transfer of power from the white

minority to the people as a whole, where all people - black and white - share in the decision-making processes in the country," read the statement.

"The National Statutory Council can be seen as a step backward, as even the Native Representative Council of 50 years ago did not divide South Africans into bantustans and so-called urban areas," the statement added.

The UDF called the allocation of nine representatives to ten million people "both insulting and ridiculous", and accused Chris Heunis and Stoffel van der Merwe of "cynicism and short-sightedness" for saying the NSC was aimed at "broadening democracy".

On the question of government's consultation with black leaders, the UDF said that this had only taken place with those black leaders the government "approves, appoints and recognises - and not the authentic

leaders of our people".

"The structure of the NSC exposes the government's intentions for what they are, that they are not seriously addressing the demands of the people and are instead once again tinkering with apartheid and ways of retaining white rule," said the UDF.

"It is heavily weighted in favour of the government, with PW Botha being given a free hand to appoint nine people of his choosing.

"The proposed clause that prevents people from standing for election because they are in jail, or have been to jail, is an insult to the thousands of people who have suffered in the past because of apartheid's unjust laws. It also explicitly excludes recognised leaders of this country, like Nelson Mandela.

The UDF then said that, given the present conditions in the country, there was no way that democratic organisations could participate in negotiations with the government.

Nameless men help Stoffel

Political Correspondent

A VARIETY of social sciences experts could find themselves called on to help Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha decide on punitive measures against publications falling foul of the latest Press curbs.

Mr Botha answered concerns raised when he told editors recently he would not divulge the names of experts he would call on.

He said at the weekend: "On a random and ad hoc basis I will consult necessary people when the occasion arises."

The latest curbs, aimed at the "alternative" media, allow Mr Botha to make a subjective decision on subjecting a publication to pre-publication censorship or outright suspension.

He said he would consult experts because "I want to be as objective as possible in taking my subjective decision."

327

**Govt's *clues*
'censor'
is slated**

20/9/87

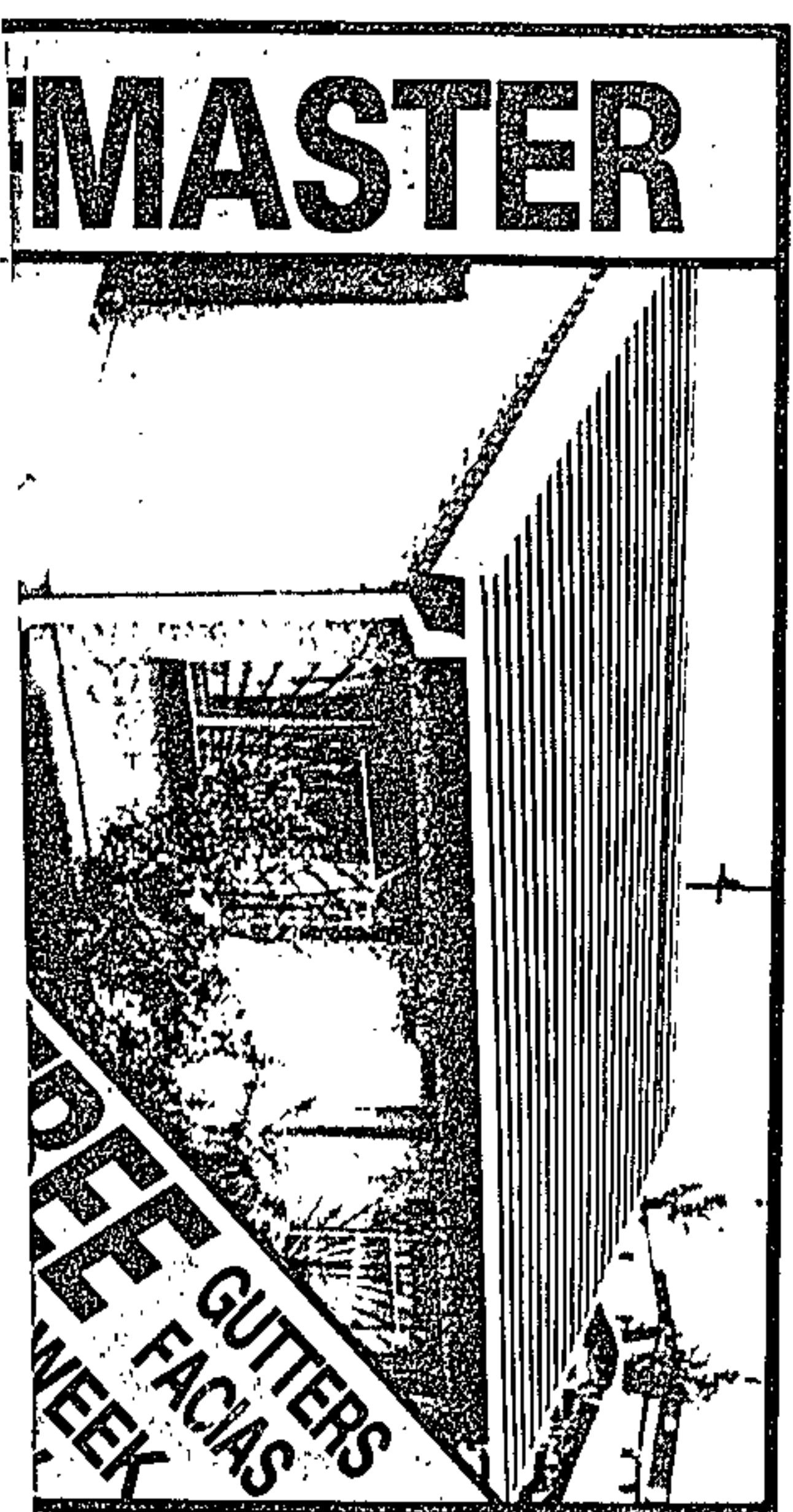
THE International Federation of Journalists, based in Brussels, has recorded its "anger" at the SA government's decision to have several publications referred to the Directorate of Media Relations before the appearance of their next issues.

A statement issued in Johannesburg on behalf of the federation by its Africa representative, Thami Mazwai, said the director of Media Relations was "nothing but the government's chief censor."

"No doubt the day is not very far away when government censors will be stationed in all newsrooms in the country.

"We wonder when the government will realise that no amount of censorship will deter the truth from being known.— Sapa.

NUM'S RAMAPHOSA CANNOT VISIT UK



LONDON — The president of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Arthur Scargill, has condemned the South African Government's decision to prevent Mr Cyril Ramaphosa from travelling to Britain.

Mr Scargill said Mr Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, had been "refused" a passport to come to Britain.

Mr Ramaphosa was to have been a principal speaker at a conference which the British Anti-Apartheid Movement staged in Sheffield, England at the weekend.

A spokesman for the NUM in Johannesburg



CYRIL RAMAPHOSA... principal speaker.

confirmed that Mr Ramaphosa had been unable to travel to Britain.

The spokesman said Mr Ramaphosa had

never been granted a South African passport but had applied to the relevant government department for documents to enable him to travel to Britain. He had received no reply in time to make the trip.

Mr Ramaphosa is the second top South African union official to be prevented from travelling in the past two weeks.

Earlier this month, Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions had his passport confiscated by officials at Jan Smuts Airport as he was about to board a plane for Australia to attend a conference of the Australian Congress of Trade Unions. — Sapa.

Staff Reporter

A MINISTER of religion yesterday told the Supreme Court he saw Warrant Officer Hendrik "Barrie" Barnard, in plain clothes, and several "witdoeke" enter his church in KTC, after which it burnt down.

Mr Elliot Samuel, preacher and caretaker of the KTC Methodist Church, was giving evidence in support of a damages claim of R312 000 by the church and 21 KTC residents against the Minister of Law and Order.

They claimed police planned attacks against KTC residents and protected and escorted witdoeke before, during and after their attacks.

They also alleged that

police prevented residents from protecting their property by firing on them with teargas and ammunition.

Mr Samuel told the court that on June 10 "a policeman in plain clothes, who I recognized as Warrant Officer Barnard, went into the church with witdoeke".

"They came out again and I saw smoke coming from the roof. The church started to burn."

The next day he returned to find the church had burnt down.

In the afternoon he heard the police making an announcement from a Casspir that had been patrolling NY78 in KTC.

The announcer had said over a loudhailer in Xhosa: "Knock off men; we have finished the job."

Witdoeke who had been burning shacks at the time "came out immediately after the an-

nouncement", Mr Samuel added.

He also described how on another occasion he had seen a Casspir driving in front of a group of witdoeke while, a van brought up the rear.

The witdoeke had attacked the Zolani Centre. While they were fighting with the people in the centre another group of residents had tried to come to the aid of those in the centre — but "police shot at them from the Casspir and they had to run back", Mr Samuel said.

The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr Sam Aaron SC, Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the KTC residents. Mr G D Griesel SC and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw, all instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order.

CM-Times 22/9/87 'Church burned' after visit by cop, 'witdoeke'

rt

'Book for editors' is banned

946 Tm/s
23/9/87
327

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

ONE of the 29 books recommended to editors by the Department of Home Affairs to "scientifically" determine which newspapers are "revolutionary supporting" is banned for possession.

The book, "The War of the Flea" by Robert Taber, is regarded as one of the definitive studies of guerilla warfare.

Although the book was published in 1966 and was freely sold in South Africa, it was banned in July 1977 and in terms of Government Notice 1341 it was banned for possession under Section 9 (3) of the Publications Control Act.

Since then, it has been illegal for anyone in South Africa to possess the book without special permission from the government.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalling, commented yesterday: "This is a classic case of a government-inspired Catch 22 situation.

"The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, says 'in order to know my thoughts and understand my press curbs you must read 'The War of the Flea' by Taber'.

"However, his department says 'if you read 'The War of the Flea' you will be guilty of a criminal offence and of possessing a banned book'.

"Mr Botha can't lose, can he?

"But I don't think there is any chance of his being prosecuted for inciting people to break the law," Mr Dalling said.

Mr Botha promised the list to editors to assist them in understanding the basis on which he could "scientifically" determine which newspapers are "revolutionary supporting".

This is one advert

Breeze that killed one million

Academics in ^{can't} ^{then} ^{23/11/74} ³²⁷ destabilization' business

UNIVERSITY academics who attempted to justify "people's courts" were — whether they knew it or not — in the destabilization business, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Speaking at a medal parade at Victor Verster Prison, he described people's courts and their sentences as "arbitrary and cruel and reminiscent of the Middle Ages when witch-hunting was

still the order of the day".

The signs of outside forces trying to destabilize and extend their own interests were present in South Africa, he said.

There were "alternatives needed to replace the existing, orderly press with radical, inciting and irresponsible publications financed from outside", he said.

He said there was "talk of people's

power and people's education — and the worst, people's courts".

"Those who operate people's courts do it not only as complainants, prosecutors, judges and executioners all in one, but they practise it according to their own laws, of which only they have exclusive knowledge, and which can be adapted from case to case to their own taste," he said.

He said there were those, "right up

to our university lecturers", who in spite of their own good academic background, tried to justify these "people's courts".

"If you read their arguments, then you can see that they are not scientifically based and then you have to come to the realization that they are involved with destabilization actions, whether they know it or not," he said.

— Sapa



Noel Williams (back) after his release from detention with his children (from left) Wilfred, Fabian, wife Rena and Melanie

Picture: SAHM VENTER

Williams restricted on release

South

24-30/9/87

By SAHM VENTER

ATLANTIS community leader Mr Noel Williams has been virtually banned following his release from more than 460 days in Emergency detention.

Williams, regional vice-president of Cosatu and chairperson of the Atlantis Residents' Association (ARA), was released on Monday after 15 months and nine days in detention.

On his release he was served with an order restricting him from participating in the ARA, the Atlantis Youth Congress, the Atlantis Women's Organisation, the West Coast Youth Congress and the UDF.

He may also not leave the Malmesbury magisterial district without permission of the Boland divisional commander of the security police.

This means that he may not visit his 75-year-old father who lives in Kensington, who cannot drive and does not have easy access to transport.

He may also not visit his son who is at boarding school in Athlone. Most of his family lives outside the area.

Loss of memory

Williams planned to consult a psychiatrist as he is suffering from loss of memory, but he won't be able to do that now.

"When I talk to people my mind drifts off and I forget what they were talking to me about."

He may also not go shopping elsewhere and "there are no decent supermarkets or clothing stores in Atlantis."

Speaking about his restrictions from community organisations he said: "These organisations are not Noel Williams, they are the people."

"They can ban me and they can take me to jail, they will not be able to remove the people's striving for freedom. They can do what they like but the organisations will carry on."

While he was informed of his pending release four days before he said he did not believe it would happen.

"Detention of people for such a long period has a negative affect on them for the rest of their lives," Williams said.

Leaving others behind

While in detention, Williams suffered from ulcers, had a prostate gland operation, haemorrhoids and "massive headaches".

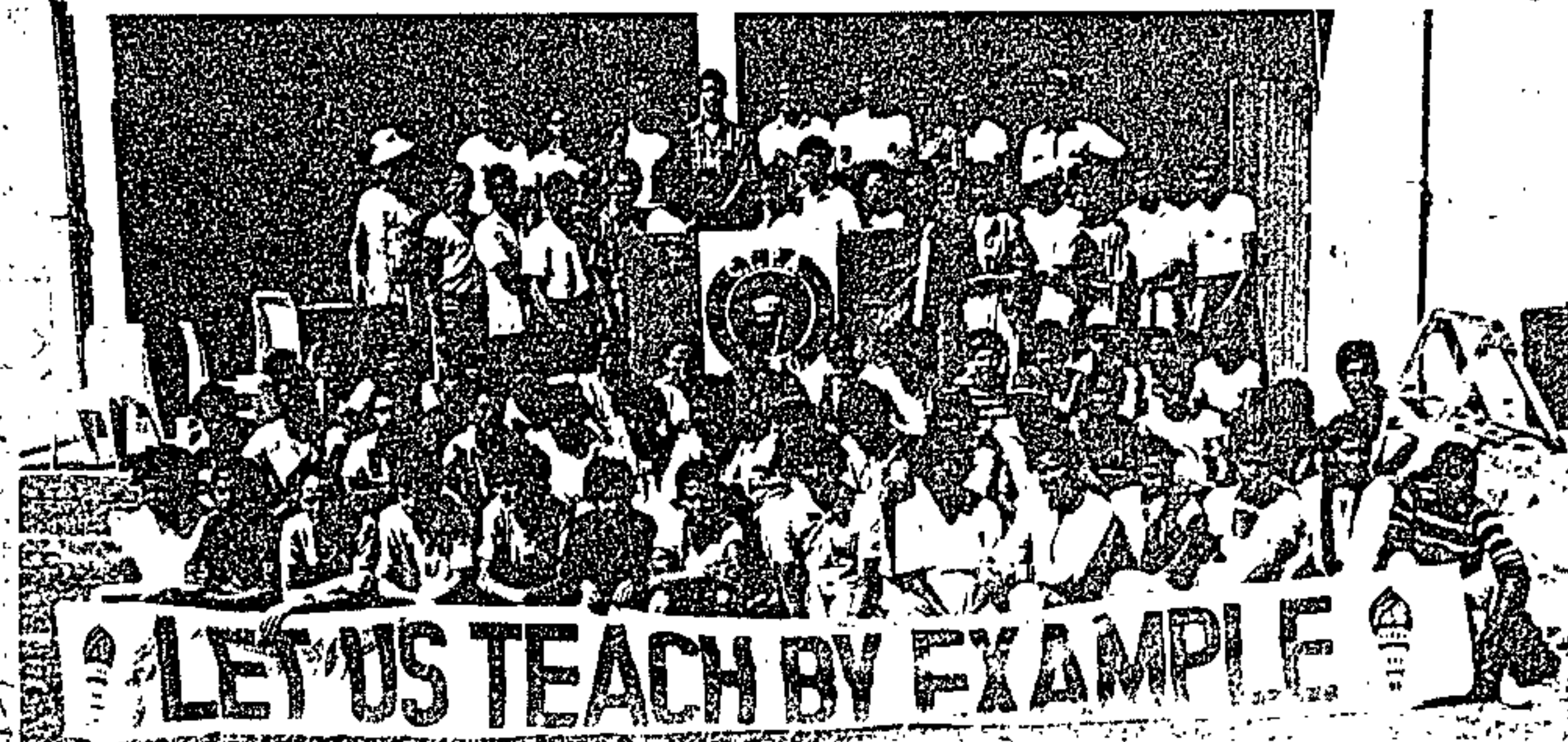
Feeling "very upset" about leaving behind other detainees at Victor Verster Prison, Williams expressed particular concern about UDF president, Mr Zoli Malingi, 63, and vice-president, Mr Christmas Tinto.

One of his first priorities, he said, would be to learn to understand his family which had been "destabilised" by his detention.

"I have come to the conclusion that the most important component in the struggle is the women. It is about time husbands had more respect for their wives," he said.

Mr Justin de Allende chairperson of the Atlantis Youth Congress and Mr Isaac Phooko, acting secretary of the ARA, welcomed Williams home and condemned his restrictions.

Cape Teachers' Professional Association Kaaplandse Professionele Onderwysersunie



SPRING SCHOOLS FOR MATRICULANTS

DATES: 28 SEPTEMBER TO 2 OCTOBER 1987

VENUES: PAARL/WELLINGTON, BEAUFORT WEST, KIMBERLEY, EAST LONDON, UPINGTON, PACALTS DORP.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION PREPARATION COURSES IN:
ENGLISH HG/ AFRIKAANS HG, BIOLOGY, MATHEMATICS, ACCOUNTANCY,
BUSINESS ECONOMICS, ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

3 000 STUDENTS HAVE ALREADY ENROLLED.

DIRECT ENQUIRIES TO:
CTPA GENERAL SECRETARY
PRIVATE BAG X12
KASSELSVLEI
7533

OR PHONE
(021) 951-2197/8
BY 25 SEPTEMBER 1987

Manager fired after hotel 'spy' furore

THE catering manager at Pretoria's Boulevard Hotel was dismissed after an inquiry "proved beyond reasonable doubt" that he allowed security police to spy on a Cosatu meeting, hotel manager Mr Stephen Dagg said yesterday.

The decision to dismiss Mr Joe Jagger was taken by the hotel's directors after he failed to attend a disciplinary hearing.

The dismissal was a sequel to an incident on

September 2 when men identified as alleged security policemen were seen to spy on a Cosatu union education meeting at the hotel from an adjacent store area.

The Boulevard had been the first "international" (all races allowed) hotel in South Africa and an incident like that involving the Cosatu meeting could cause irreparable harm to its image, Mr Dagg said.

24/9/87

Sweetan

them at state expense with the aid of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, and against payment by them for the duration of their stay.

(b) Official quarters. Hostel. Private rooms. Private homes.

(c) Official quarters on Prisons Train, Cape Town. Hostel and private rooms at Gugulethu and Khayelitsha. Private houses at Nyanga East.

(3) Yes. Travel facilities are provided for official journeys undertaken during the Parliamentary session in the same way as if they were at their headquarters. Exception for the following journeys, travel assistance is not given by the State for private journeys:

A maximum of 2 private journeys, where the employee's whole household moves to Cape Town, and 4 journeys where the whole household is not thus moved can be paid out of State funds. The journeys can be undertaken to and from their headquarters or any other place, to enable them to attend to their interests.

(4) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The State is responsible for the relevant journeys referred to in (3) above. In addition, the State transports the employees to Cape Town at the beginning of the session and for the final journey back to their headquarters. The employees travel via the most economical means of transport which in the discretion of the head of department is the most practical and efficient means.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know whether no arrangements are made for assistance to these persons for journeys from and to work on a daily basis, while they are in Cape Town. I ask this question as a result of the fact that

Khayelitsha, for example, is very far from Cape Town. Is there any assistance or are there special arrangements in that regard?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I will have to furnish those particulars to the hon member later, or he will have to put an additional question on the Question Paper. I am not prepared for that.

Philadelphia Hospital: person disappeared

*3. Mr P G SOAL 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 removed from the Philadelphia Hospital in Denilton by the Police in early August 1987; if so, (a) on what date, (b) why, (c) where is he being held and (d) what is his name; if not,

(2) whether the Police have been approached by any persons regarding the disappearance of this person from the above-mentioned hospital; if so, (a) when and (b) what action have they taken as a result;

(3) whether the Police are investigating the disappearance of this person from this hospital; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

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

(1) No

(a) to (d) Fall away

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) No. The person had been detained since 16 May 1987 by the KwaNdebele Police in terms of the Emergency Regulations. On 13 June 1987, members of that Police Force took him to the Philadelphia Hospital for treatment of an illness. He was guarded for the duration of his stay in hospital and was discharged from hospital on 13 August 1987. After he had been detained at the Denilton police station for one night, he was

transferred to the Nylostroom Prison, where he is still being detained. The relatives of the detainee were informed of his discharge from the hospital. They are aware of the fact that he is again being detained in the Nylostroom Prison and they, as well as the detainee's attorney, have visited him there on several occasions since 13 August 1987.

Executions

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons had been executed in the Republic since 1 January 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

From 1 January 1987 to 9 September 1987 111 persons were executed.

Media: regulations

*5. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether he has appointed any persons to serve on a committee or committees to advise him on the implementation of the most recently published regulations relating to the media; if so, what are the (a) names and (b) qualifications of these persons;

(2) whether the persons so appointed will receive financial compensation for performing their duties, if so, what compensation?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

However, in applying the regulations the responsible Minister must on examination of a series of issues of a periodical, decide whether a systematic or repeated publishing of matters has, or is calculated to have the effects stipulated in the regulations.

The provisions of regulation 7A confer upon me the discretion to decide

and the decision is mine alone. In reaching that decision I have to apply my mind and act without *male fides*, failing which my decision can be challenged in Court. In the process of applying my mind I intend to *inter alia* avail myself of and weigh the full spectrum of relevant issues and facts.

Should I, therefore, deem it necessary in a particular case, I shall make use of the opinions and advice of social scientists, academics, lawyers and media experts. Each individual situation will determine my course of action. I might find the matter before me so clear-cut that I do not consult anyone.

For the proper functioning of the system I do not consider it advisable to divulge the names of the people consulted by me. I do not wish to involve them publicly in a decision which, in the end, is mine. However, if they take it upon themselves to let it be known, I have no objection thereto.

(2) Compensation

Compensation is a matter that varies from case to case. I intend to consult experts directly, by telephone, or through correspondence. The question of compensation might not arise at all in many cases, depending on the circumstances and the persons consulted.

Passenger coaches: sequence

*6. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any passenger trains travelling between Johannesburg and Cape Town have the sequence of the passenger coaches changed during the journey; if so, (a) why, (b) what changes are effected in the sequence of the coaches and (c) (i) where and (ii) at what stage of the journey are these changes effected?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Under normal circumstances the sequence

Natal court limits emergency laws

SUSAN RUSSELL

24/9/87
327
b/day

The Natal Supreme Court has once again thrown out sections of the emergency regulations which allowed the Commissioner of Police to prohibit any publication or decide what constituted a "subversive statement".

In their judgment, Mr Justice J A Howard and Mr Justice J J Broome said they were bound by a decision of the Natal bench earlier this year and declared various media regulations invalid and of no force and effect.

The application challenging the validity of the state of emergency and the media regulations was brought by the Release Mandela Campaign, National Organiser, Dundubela Mokoena and publishers of the Weekly Mail, W M Publications (Pty) Ltd.

An attorney involved in the Weekly Mail application said the judgment did not affect the reporting of unrest or security action.

It did however affect the Commission-

er of Police's ability to determine a "subversive statement" or prohibit the publication of a newspaper which he deemed to have contravened the emergency regulations.

These powers were declared invalid by the earlier judgment but had been re-promulgated under the new state of emergency.

The judges dismissed the part of the application which asked that the state of emergency be declared unlawful.

They found that the State President had acted within his jurisdiction in declaring the emergency.

The judges said they were bound by the judgment in the application brought by the United Democratic Front and the Release Mandela campaign in April this year.

That case is currently on appeal.

CAPE TIMES 24/9/87

327

Editors can study banned book 'in library'

By BARRY STREEK

EDITORS could go to a library to examine the banned book on revolutions — "The War of the Flea" — for genuine study purposes or apply for permission to possess it, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

The department recommended the book, which is banned for possession, to editors so that they could "scientifically" determine which newspapers were "revolutionary supporting", but another wing of the department, the Publications Control Board, banned it for possession in 1977.

Yesterday the department's direc-

torate of media relations, which is responsible for administering the new restrictions on newspapers, issued a statement in response to "a comment" by the Cape Times and associated newspapers which referred to a reading list supplied "on request to certain editors".

The statement continued: "Any person, including an editor, can for bona fide purposes such as study, consult a book that has been found undesirable in terms of the Publications Act, 1974, in a library with the consent of an authorized librarian who must comply with laid down rules.

"Furthermore, permission can be

obtained from the Director of Publications to possess such a book.

"The list of selected books supplied to editors was intended to give an overview, covering a wide spectrum of standard works on the phenomenon of revolution and revolutionary strategies.

"Students in the field of revolution are usually duly aware of the facilities available to them, and other persons, to consult and even possess books that have been declared undesirable," the department said.

None of the other 28 books and articles recommended to editors has been banned.

Former soldier watched ...

capo news 24/9/87

327

Teargas at Diazville teenager's funeral

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 600 people attended the funeral yesterday of Diazville teenager Abraham Julies, who was shot dead by police in Saldanha 11 days ago.

Abraham, 14, was shot as labour-related conflict escalated in the fishing town on Sunday September 13, after 280 Sea Harvest factory workers were sacked earlier in the week. Several others were wounded and arrested in a day of violence in which burning tyre barricades were set up and several homes stoned.

According to eyewitnesses, some teargas was fired at yesterday's funeral as mourners were leaving the graveyard after a police warning to disperse.

A spokeswoman for the West Coast Council of Churches said the township was cordoned off and only Diazville residents were allowed to attend the funeral.

Buses from other parts of the Western Cape were turned away at roadblocks.

The funeral, which began at the Julies home in Pluto Street at 2.30pm, proceeded to the Apostolic Faith Mission and ended at 5.45pm.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate, Captain C J Marais, said last night that if such an incident had occurred it would appear in today's unrest report.

He said no interim reports on unrest were made unless they were "significant".



JULIES FUNERAL . . . Diazville residents yesterday attended the funeral of 14-year-old Abraham Julies, who was shot dead by police in Saldanha 11 days ago during labour-related conflict.

Picture: OBED ZILWA

25/9-11/10/87 W/Mail (327)

A nod to Indaba Bill of rights ... but KwaZulu still detains

KWAZULU Police actions are under the spotlight for alleged human rights violations, sparking criticism that they are not observing fundamental civil rights, let alone abiding by the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba's Bill of Rights.

This month, in what may be the first such incident since the start of the Emergency, the KZP have used Emergency provisions to detain — and in at least one case, deny legal access to such a detainee.

KwaZulu is a "major signatory" of the Indaba whose Bill of Rights outlaws detention without trial and provides for legal access as a fundamental right.

The detentions occurred after a memorial service for executed African National Congress guerrilla Andrew Zondo on September 9. Members of the KZP detained over 170 students in Zondo's father's church and held them overnight. The unrest report issued by the South African Police said the arrests were made in terms of Emergency regulations.

The following day all but four were released. Of the four, only the name of a Nhlakanipho High School matric pupil, Tebello Joshua Ntshane, 18, has been confirmed by the KZP.

Ntshane's lawyer, Linda Zama, said she telexed KwaZulu for permission to see him. On Monday this week she was informed by telex from Ulundi that Ntshane was being held in Westville Prison under Emergency regulations. She was told by KwaZulu's Brigadier SM Mathe that she was not allowed to see Ntshane, and cited the Emergency regulations as reason for the refusal "at this stage".

Zama said she acts for a number of clients held under Emergency regulations by the SAP, but that she has never been refused permission to consult with them.

She said the detentions at the Zondo service carried out by the KZP under Emergency powers were the first she was aware of.

"In refusing to allow consultation with detainees, the KZP appear to be worse than the SAP," she added. "They are denying a fundamental human right in not giving a detainee legal access."

Her comments were backed by other Durban lawyers who said they had never been refused permission by the SAP to see their clients.

Lawyers have begun to co-ordinate information and affidavits about what they say is the "apparent excessive use of force" by members of the KZP in Natal townships.

A recent example emerged in two urgent applications brought last week in the Durban Supreme Court.

The judges ordered that lawyers be given access to three detainees held by the KZP — one of them a woman who was allegedly last seen "naked except for a sheet wrapped around

KwaZulu is a 'major signatory' of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, which includes a Bill of Rights outlawing detention without trial. But that hasn't prevented KwaZulu police from holding detainees.
By CARMEL RICKARD

her while being transported by the KZP."

The other case related to two men picked up by the KZP at the same time as the woman. The brother of one said he had seen them being assaulted by KZP members at the Umbumbulu police station and feared for their lives. When Legal Resources Centre lawyers tried to get information on their whereabouts, KZP officers at Umbumbulu said the two had been "transferred" and there was no record of where they had been taken — a situation described by lawyers as "highly unusual if not improper".

KwaZulu's commissioner of police, Brigadier Mathe, later sent a telex to the LRC saying that the two were being held at Ulundi. The judge hearing the urgent application ordered that lawyers be given access to them. Failing this, KwaZulu would have to produce them in court.

The LRC lawyers immediately went to Ulundi, saw their clients and took statements alleging they were beaten by KZP at Umbumbulu. A damages

claim is being prepared on behalf of the two.

Asked to comment on the apparent breach by KwaZulu of the Indaba's Bill of Rights, through Emergency detention without legal access, Natal PFP leader Ray Swart said, "We are opposed to detentions without trial and have always stood up for this principle."

"If you had a Bill of Rights this would not happen. I think it lends strength to the need for such a Bill. They (KwaZulu) should be questioned about this but we continue to believe in the principles enshrined in the Bill."

New Republic Party signatory to the Indaba and former Natal MEC Fred Clarke said he had "total confidence" in the *bona fides* of the KwaZulu government, although he had entered the Indaba talks with "big doubts".

If some breach of civil rights occurred, colleagues in the cabinet would ensure the matter was rectified once the "new system" was implemented, he said.

Indaba co-convenor Oscar Dhlomo, who is also the KwaZulu minister of education and culture, said the issue involved the department of the minister of police and he was unable to comment on the situation.

The minister of police — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi — had not replied to a telex on the issue at the time of going to press.

25/9-11/10/87 W/Mail

Prisoners tell what lay behind 18 day strike

By JO-ANN BEKKER

BEHIND an 18-day passive disobedience strike in the section reserved for white political prisoners in Pretoria Central Prison lie claims of physical and mental maltreatment.

The details emerged in an application currently before the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court. The commissioner of prisons and the officer commanding the security prison have one month to respond to the claims and application for relief.

At the root of the application lies the authorities' decision last December — which the applicants claim contravenes the Prisons Act — to divide the six long-term prisoners into two groups of three.

The five applicants — Carl Niehaus, Eric Pelser, Stephen Marais, Robert Adam and Roland Hunter — claimed the separation had damaged their psychological and physical well-being. Their conclusions were supported by four psychologists, including a professor at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The inmates are asking that the authorities revoke their decision to separate white male prisoners according

tal deterioration with the prison psychologist, Colonel Rina Nel. Niehaus said they had asked Nel to recommend the three be reunited with the other white political prisoners.

But, he said, "She said she was not prepared to make such a recommendation. She further pointed out that 'prison is not meant to be a hotel'."

Niehaus said Colonel Nel had later stated "her first loyalty was to the Prison Service. She said she was not prepared to do anything about the circumstances of our imprisonment."

When repeated attempts failed to secure their reintegration, and after Niehaus was demoted for allegedly communicating with a detainee, the five men embarked on a passive protest on July 30.

They refused to shave, rise on instruction, or clean their living quarters. "We did so not out of any gratuitous desire to be defiant but because we were at the end of our tether and no-one, least of all those charged with the responsibility for our mental health, seemed to care," Niehaus

APARTHEID BAROMETER 327

DETENTIONS

The names of another 79 Emergency detainees who have been held for thirty days or more since June 11, were tabled in parliament earlier this month by the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok. This brings the total number of Emergency detainees held for 30 days or more since June 11 when the new Emergency was declared, to 1 439.

The total number of Emergency detainees held for 30 days or more since June 12 last year is now 16 282, according to government figures.

SECURITY FORCE DEATHS

A total of 46 members of the South African Security Forces (not including the Security Forces from the "independent homelands") died in "civil unrest" between January last year and August this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament. Vlok said 41 were members of the police force, one was a member of the former Railways Police and four were SADF members.

A total of 1 096 people had died in "civil unrest" since January 1 1986, he said.

Vlok said it was "not in the public interest or that of the country" to give statistics on the number of unrest-related incidents of violence in 1986.

ANGOLAN WAR CASUALTIES

A total of 60 000 Angolans had lost their lives in the war there over the past 12 years, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. He said that 750 000 Angolans were homeless and more than 150 000 had fled to neighbouring states as a result of the war, and that the war had cost Angola R24-million.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

There was a shortage of about 500 000 black homes (outside the "independent homelands"), the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, said recently in an address to the National Housing Commission. Earlier he told parliament that there was a shortage of about 347 000 houses for black families in the Cape Peninsula, and that 622 housing units were built last year.

GROUP AREAS ACT CHARGES

A total of 3 220 charges under the Group Areas Act had been laid between July 1, 1979 and June 30, 1986, the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament. He said that 2 217 alleged offenders had been charged.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

SEILOHO DENNIS NEER, 39, general secretary of Cosatu in the Eastern Cape, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 last year and is still being held.

In 1980 Neer was elected general secretary of the Motor and Components Workers Union of South Africa. He played a central role in the formation of the UDF in the Eastern Cape in 1983 and has represented Macwusa on the UDF's Eastern Cape General Council.

In July 1985 he was detained under the Emergency Regulations and held for four months. He was one of the applicants in the Wendy Orr torture case, and according to evidence was assaulted and tortured by security police during this period.

Neer, who is being held at St Albans Prison, Port Elizabeth, was not allowed visits from his family for the first four months of his latest detention.

He is married and has four children.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

We remember Rivonia and life-serving political prisoners - poster (not stated); *Staat indwing van Indiers in ons blanke sakegebied* (not stated); Marxism: The Science of Society (Kenneth Neill Cameron); *Stop nie-blanke terreur teen blankes ... repatrieer alle nie-blanke* (Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging, Johannesburg); A packet of Black Nero condoms with the image of a naked woman - object (not stated); a packet of Gladiator condoms with the image of a naked man and woman (not stated); Plastic keyring with condom inside with wording "Help stamp out Aids", plastic keyring with condom inside with words: "In case of emergency break glass"; plastic keyring with condom inside and words: "I'm an old-fashioned girl"; black plastic keyring with words: "Way to go ... head"; black plastic keyring with words: "F... it"; white plastic keyring with words: "Big ... deal"; black plastic keyring with words: "Don't F... with my reality"; white plastic keyring with words: "Screw you if you can't take a joke"; keyring with naked man; and two films: Robocop and Code Name Zebra.

Unbanned for possession:

Nelson Mandela: *Wolfur Ich Bereit Bin zu Leben und zu Sterben* (Aktionsgruppes Freiheit fuer Nelson Mandela - Sud Afrika (E V Stuttgart) (still banned for distribution).

Unbanned for distribution and importation:

The Sanctions Handbook (Joseph Hanlon and Roger Osmond).

Conditionally unbanned:

Camera Weekly vol 8 no 15, 8 August 1987 (Haymarket Publishing Ltd, Teddington middlesex); Lighting the Nude (Gerald Jacobson and Tony Allen) (provided they are not displayed in public for purposes of distribution); Camera Weekly 15 August 1987, vol 18 no 16 (provided not displayed with inner pages open for distribution).

The court clips the commissioner's media powers

THE judgement in the *Weekly Mail* Release Mandela Campaign challenge to the Emergency, handed down this week, has resulted in the overthrow of several media restrictions which, according to legal experts, could have important immediate and long-term effects.

In particular it curbs the power of the commissioner of police to extend the definition of "a subversive statement" and thus increase the list of what may not be published.

The full bench of judges, Allan Howard and John Broome, sitting in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, held they were bound by an earlier judgement of a Natal full bench which ruled on various restrictions, including the ones under attack.

"Until such time as that judgement is altered on appeal (an appeal is pending) it is binding on this court, because it is not clear to us that it is wrong in any material respect."

They therefore struck down those media restrictions challenged by the applicants, the most important of which took from the commissioner of police the right to add new definitions of a subversive statement and to pro-

CARMEL RICKARD reports on the outcome of the courts challenge to the Emergency regulations by, among others, the Weekly Mail

hibit the publication of certain kinds of news and advertisements.

As far as the broader challenge to the validity of the Emergency itself is concerned, the focus for civil rights watchers now moves again to the Appeal Court where several contentious issues are awaiting a final decision.

The attitude of that court was, however, spelt out in a key Emergency decision, given by the Appeal Court in July, and quoted by Judges Howard and Broome.

They cited part of this decision at the start of their judgement: "The power (given to the state president) is a most extensive one ... (It) is not open to a court, when considering regulations, to substitute its assessment of what would be necessary ... and to hold that the regulation is invalid because the state president could, in its judgement, have dealt

DISAPPOINTMENTS, BUT SEVERAL MEDIA RESTRICTIONS GO OUT

JUST when it seemed no more legal ground could be gained against the Emergency, the results of the *Weekly Mail* case have brought some relief to hard-pressed newspapers.

One media lawyer commented that the judgement fits a discernable "trend" — in which the courts have been upholding the right of the state president to do virtually as he likes while, on the other hand, they have curtailed the power of lesser officials. He added that although the judgement as a whole was "disappointing" for civil liberties, the value of the findings on the media restrictions should not be underplayed. A number of media restrictions were struck down and the powers of the commissioner of police were severely curtailed.

In their decision the two judges de-

scribed the state president as having "an unfettered discretion" to decide whether to declare an Emergency, and a "most extensive power" in deciding on the regulations necessary to achieve public order.

However, by contrast, the judges agreed with the Natal ruling given earlier this year, that the legislature could not have "intended to authorise the delegation to the commissioner of an unfettered discretion to decide which acts or omissions have the effect of threatening the safety of the public."

The judges said that in the regulations they were asked to consider, the commissioner was given "*carte blanche* to decide what may or may not be published" but that he was not entitled to share what amounted to an unfettered discretion.

- W/Mail 25/9 OUT GO ... (327)
- Commissioner's power to gazette a new subversive statement — 1(a)(x)
 - Ban on encouraging attendance at a restricted gathering — 1 (a)(vi)
 - Ban on the publication of news comment or photographs of security action prior to June 11 — 3 (1) (a)
 - Ban on disclosing the time, date and place of a restricted gathering
 - Commissioner's power to prohibit the publication of any newspaper, sound or film recording
- 25/9 - 1/10/87 WHAT STAYS ...
- The new definitions of unrest and security action

with the matter in issue in another, less harsh way."

Judge Howard, who wrote the judgement, then added that the Public Safety Act "likewise (conferred) upon the state president an unfettered discretion to decide whether the circumstances in the country are such that a State of Emergency should be declared."

These remarks in a sense set the scene for the decision.

Moving to the first grounds of the challenge, Judge Howard said the applicants argued it was a precondition

for a declaration of Emergency to be valid that there should not already be an Emergency existing in that area.

It would serve no purpose to declare an Emergency in an area where an existing proclamation was still in force. The legislature could not have "contemplated anything so irrational and did not intend that the state president should have the power to do so."

Dismissing this argument, Judge Howard said the legislature obviously foresaw the possibility that the conditions necessitating an Emergen-

An expert on press law said: "A pattern seems to be developing in which the courts feel bound to acknowledge the virtually limitless powers of the state president, but fortunately, every time the regulation drafters try to delegate similar powers to the commissioner they get knocked out by the court."

He said it was important that the judges decided they were bound to follow the ruling given earlier this year by a full bench of Natal judges. "If they had ruled the other way on the media restrictions, and found they were not bound to follow the previous Natal decision, the effect on newspapers would have been to restrict them even more."

"The role of the commissioner has been very significant. It is the commissioner who can really cause trouble for papers through his powers of seizure. Senior legal academic, Natal University's Tony Mathews, said the judgement was telling in how much it indicated about the political attitudes of the judges concerned. "One sign is found where the judges refer to non-Emergency legislation as the 'ordinary law of the land'."

"To describe the laws of this country, even those not being invoked during the Emergency, as 'ordinary law' is really a very stretched usage. "Nowhere else in the world would such repressive legislation be thought of as 'ordinary'. Even outside the laws directly used to declare an Emergency, the rest of the legislation is so repressive that the country is in effect in a permanent State of Emergency."

cy could last longer than 12 months and that a "fresh proclamation would have to be issued".

The judge ruled that in this case there could be an "implied repeal" of the earlier Emergency.

The second ground for challenging the Emergency was that it was not necessary, as during the first Emergency, legislation was passed which gave the state president adequate powers to deal with the situation in the country.

The laws referred to were Bills amending the Internal Security Act which deadlocked when the Houses of Delegates and of Representatives refused to pass them.

The stalemate was "resolved by the President's Council" and the amendments became law soon after the first Emergency was declared in June 1986.

While trying to persuade the two houses to accept the proposals, the minister of law and order said the amendments were designed to give the authorities adequate powers to deal with unrest without declaring a State of Emergency.

The judge said from the speeches made during this period he gained the impression that "if the amendments had been approved in time the government would probably have resorted to (them) rather than to the Public Safety Act to deal with the situation on June 12, 1986."

Judge Howard then adds, "But that is beside the point", and he goes on to say that extracts from speeches made at the time confirmed that the amendments were "designed to deal with sporadic and short-lived outbreaks of violence or unrest, not country-wide States of Emergency."

Moreover, there was no reason to doubt the state president when he said in court papers that he believed the ordinary law of the land was "inadequate in the prevailing circumstances" to allow the government to maintain law and order. Each party was ordered to pay its own costs.

Cape Times 26/9/87

Cosatu man faces restrictions on release

BY CLARE HARPER

327

THE Western Cape vice-president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Mr Noel Williams, has been restricted following his release from emergency detention this week, after 460 days.

Mr Williams, 41, who is also chairman of the Atlantis Residents' Association (ARA), was released from detention on Monday, 15 months and nine days after his arrest on June 12 last year.

On his release, he was served with a restriction order prohibiting him from participating in the ARA, the Atlantis Youth Congress, the Atlantis Women's Organization, the West Coast Youth Congress and the United Democratic Front.

He also may not leave the Malmesbury magisterial district without permission of the Boland divisional commander of the security police.

This, he said yesterday, meant he had to apply for permission to visit his 75-year-old father in Kensington, or his son who is at boarding school in Athlone.

While he was in detention, Mr Williams suffered from ulcers, "massive headaches" and haemorrhoids, and underwent a prostate-gland operation.

327 (14) C/P/MS 27/9/87

By S'BU MNGADI

CERTAIN sections of the emergency regulations were this week set aside by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, but newspapers are still gagged on reports on unrest on security force action.

Judges Howard and Broome rejected an application by the Release Mandela Campaign, its national co-ordinator Aubrey Mokoena and the *Weekly Mail* for an order declaring the current state of emergency and key sections of the emergency regulations to be invalid.

However, the court set aside sections of four regu-

Court sets aside a few rules but the media gag is still on

lations on the grounds that similar regulations had been declared invalid in a previous judgement by a full bench.

An appeal to the Appellate Division in connection with that case is still pending.

The judges ruled that State President PW Botha,

had acted within his jurisdiction when he declared the state of emergency, but they ruled that some regulations affecting the media of no force or effect.

Those regulations are: part of the definition of a "subversive statement"; publication of reports on any security action between

December 11 last year and June 11 this year; the right of the commissioner of police to prohibit any publication or recording containing news, comment or advertisement on any matter specified in the order and the publication of the time, date and purpose of any restricted gathering before

it takes place.

Justice Howard said the applicants had failed on every issue, save those which in the light of the previous judgement by the full bench.

He rejected an argument by counsel for the *Weekly Mail* and RMC, Ismail Mahomed, SC, that the declaration of the state of emergency on June 11 this year was invalid.

Professor Tony Mathews, a specialist on security legislation, said that the media regulations overturned were not very important and the judgement's effect on the reporting of unrest was minimal.

Care Trials 29/9/87

Police Casspir led witdoek hordes to KTC court hears

327
Supreme Court Reporter

WITDOEK hordes massed outside the Administration Board offices near KTC were spoken to by "a policeman called Barnard" minutes before they marched, behind a police Casspir, on the Zolani Centre, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Elliot Samuel, preacher and caretaker of the KTC Methodist Church, was being cross-examined by counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, who is being sued for damages of R312 000 by the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes when KTC was destroyed.

The Minister is being sued on the basis of an allegation that police played an active role in the destruction.

Mr Samuel said Barnard pulled up beside the witdoeke in a blue van, got out and spoke to them. As Barnard got back into the van, a yellow Casspir turned into NY5 and led the witdoeke down the road.

Barnard's van followed behind the witdoeke, he said.

Mr Samuel said he then went back to KTC and climbed on to the sand dune bordering the camp where many KTC residents were gathered. From there he saw the witdoeke coming down Zwelitsha Drive with "a Casspir leading them all the time".

He said he did not notice whether Barnard's van was still bringing up the rear at this stage.

He was challenged about this by counsel for the Minister, Mr G D Griessel SC, who said Mr Samuel had told the court in evidence-in-chief that he did see the van in Zwelitsha Drive.

Mr Samuel, who reprimanded the interpreter several times for mistranslating his words, said Mr Griessel was "mixing up what happened in NY5 with Zwelitsha Drive".

"My lord," said Mr Griessel to the Bench as 4pm approached, "we are about to burn the Zolani Centre. Would this be a convenient time?"

"Yes," the Bench said with a smile, and adjourned proceedings to 10am today.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr S Aaron SC, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr Griessel appeared with Mr L Visser SC, Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and was instructed by the State Attorney.

4-year sentence is set aside on Albertina Sisulu

A four-year jail sentence imposed in 1984 on Mrs Albertina Sisulu for allegedly furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC) was yesterday set aside in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mrs Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front and of the Federation of Transvaal Women was sentenced to four years in prison, of which two years were suspended, in Krugersdorp, in February 1984.

Her co-accused, Mr Thami Mali, a schoolteacher, was sentenced to five years in prison.

Both were released on bail pending the outcome of their appeal which was heard yesterday before Mr Justice Eloff, deputy judge-president of the Transvaal, with Mr Justice Schabert.

The court was yesterday informed that Mr Mali had since left the country and was now a fugitive from justice.

The two judges ruled that the speech Mrs Sisulu delivered at the funeral of Mrs Rose Mbele, a former ANC member, in Soweto on January 16 1982 did not support or praise the ANC as the magistrate had found.

Police raid Idasa office

SECURITY POLICE yesterday raided the Port Elizabeth offices of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) and seized "about 1 000 pamphlets" in connection with a bus boycott.

It is believed to be the first action of its kind involving Idasa.

According to Captain Peet Grobler, South African Police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, two black men were arrested in connection with the incident.

Captain Grobler said the pamphlets were "propaganda for a bus boycott in Port Elizabeth". Because the matter was still under investigation he could give no further details.

Idasa, formed at the beginning of the year by former PFP leaders Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine, sponsored the trip by some 50 Afrikaners to Dakar earlier this year to meet with members of the banned African National Congress.

30/9/87

Exclusive:

ANC kidnap conspiracy

Cape Times 11/10/87 (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

By CHRIS STEYN in Cape Town
and IAN HOBBS in London

DETAILS OF an astonishing spy deal that allegedly involved Britain, America and South Africa in a plot to overthrow the Seychelles government and kidnap or kill top members of the African National Congress are due to emerge in a London court, starting today — unless charges against a British intelligence agent and three other men are withdrawn.

The revelations seem certain to send shock waves through Whitehall and Washington.

The Cape Times has obtained exclusive details of allegations made to the British police of a daring operation involving agents from at least three intelligence organizations to overthrow the Socialist regime in the Seychelles.

A "piggy-back" operation to kidnap or kill top ANC members in London was also allegedly agreed on by the different agents.

The venture was blown open by what is likely to be regarded as one of the biggest bungles in recent Western intelligence operations: Mr Frank Larson was arrested in a public toilet in central London.

The police suspected he was importuning, but he was gathering intelligence.

The Cape Times has learnt that at least one of the four men who have appeared in Lambeth high-security court in London in connection with the bizarre ANC kidnap plot is a top secret agent.

He is Mr Evan Dennis Evans, a top M16 agent, who is now co-operating with the British police. The three other men appearing with him are Mr Frank Larsen, his son, John Terence, and Mr John Wheatley.

In a series of statements to the Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS), Mr Evans named wealthy South African businessman Mr Johann Niemoller as "the fifth man", and also gave details of an alleged associated bid to stage a coup in the Seychelles.

Niemoller speaks on plot charges

MR JOHANN NIEMOLLER, the wealthy South African businessman accused of being behind a bizarre plot to kidnap top ANC members in London, answered allegations against him for the first time this week in an interview in Uppington with the Cape Times.

The Cape Times can also disclose today that at least one of the four men arrested in London in connection with the kidnap plot is a British agent.

The accused have sought to lay the blame for the carefully planned plot on Mr Niemoller, who has been referred to as "the fifth man".

Mr Evan Denis Evans, a M16 agent who is now co-operating with the British police, has accused Mr Niemoller of being behind the plot, and of asking Mr Evans to obtain explosives to blow up the ANC offices in London.

Impeccable sources told the Cape Times that should the ANC kidnap trial run its course, Mr Niemoller is likely to be portrayed as an "evil hit man" who is an expert on hits on the ANC.

But in this week's interview, Mr Niemoller, who has served in the army, denied any knowledge of, or involvement in, the kidnap plot. He also denied that he had asked Mr Evans to obtain explosives to blow up the ANC offices in London.

Mr Niemoller admitted to knowing Mr Evans, whom he said he met while the agent was working for a security firm in Cape Town.

Mr Niemoller, who manufactures

By
**CHRIS
STEYN**



camouflage uniforms at his textile factory in Uppington, said he had wanted Mr Evans to open a depot for him in London but when he visited him in Wales last year he had realized that it would not work out. "He was working in his sub post-office and his wife was working in the shop. He just couldn't have coped," Mr Niemoller said.

Mr Niemoller has been described in a British court as a "wealthy South African businessman with extreme right-wing views". It is not a description he agrees with entirely.

He admitted to having extensive business interests in Japan, the UK and the US.

But he said that politically, he was "a moderate who believes in open negotiation".

Mr Niemoller said that the names of the other accused in the kidnap trial were not known to him.

Mr Niemoller, who is in his early 30's, is regarded as a "total loner" who doesn't mix socially.

Two large Rottweiler guard dogs lie in wait at the entrance to the factory which houses Mr Niemoller's office. The buildings are heavily burglar-proofed, and prominently displayed "danger" signs on the fences warn you of the extensive security arrangements.

To page 2

P.T.O.

327
CAN T-15
11/10/87 (38)
From page 1

However, the information obtained by the Cape Times shows the alleged conspiracy has far wider implications.

The case will only reach committal stage on November 30, but Mr Wheatley and Mr Larson have threatened to start "going public" today unless the charge of conspiracy to kidnap — which holds the threat of life imprisonment — against them is withdrawn.

In the first dramatic indication of the explosive truth behind this case, they told the court they would supply full evidence, including documents, to reveal the extent of British government involvement in this case and other projects.

The Cape Times' information links the murky episode with the assassination in London late last year of Mr Bernard Horeaul, who was behind the abortive South Africa-Mike Hoare Seychelles coup.

Mr Horeaul, who had connections with South Africa's National Intelligence Services (NIS), was allegedly killed by a Mafia-linked hitman.

The Seychelles is said to be seen by some South African interests as having major international strategic significance for the country.

But because its president, Mr Albert Rene, has for some time not been regarded as 100% reliable by the British, Americans and South Africans, a plot to overthrow his Socialist regime was allegedly established in the middle of last year.

Full documentation on the alleged Seychelles coup, right down to landing points and names of conspirators on and off the island and Western political figures involved, are in the hands of the police in London.

South Africans linked with the plot allegedly agreed with the British agents to make available local "facilities and territories" for the coup, on condition that a "piggy-back" operation to kidnap or kill top ANC men was carried out in London.

Mr Evans, having by then settled in Wales, was regarded the ideal man for the ANC kidnap plot. He had also been involved in "general" spying on ANC members

for a long time, and it is alleged Mr Niemoller subsequently made contact with him.

The Seychelles coup — which allegedly involved both the British and Americans — and the ANC hits were set for December last year, but somehow the well-planned operations started going wrong.

It is believed Mr Evans "panicked or started double-dealing and taking heavy risks".

At this stage, Mr Niemoller was allegedly introduced to the Larsons and to Mr Wheatley, and was said to be "very upset indeed" because it appeared highly sensitive information was being leaked by Mr Evans.

If the ANC kidnap trial runs its course, Mr Niemoller is likely to be portrayed as an "evil hit man" who went to Britain to try to murder Mr Evans when the British agent became indiscreet.

He will also be accused of being an "extreme rightwinger" who tried to organize the kidnapping or murder of ANC members.

He has strenuously denied this to the Cape Times.

In July this year there was more activity, and it was confirmed to the Cape Times that at this stage different branches of British security were in the dark about each other's activities.

As a result, Mr Frank Larsen was arrested in a public toilet and the other arrests followed.

Mr Evans, a qualified lawyer, has served in the Royal Air Force, the Rhodesian forces, and at one time as a flight lieutenant in the British services in Zambia.

A sabotage expert, he later joined the South African security forces and was involved in Operation Cabinda, which was claimed at the time to have been aimed at blowing up American pipe-lines in Angola.

He worked for a security firm in Cape Town and served in the Recces before returning to Britain in 1985. He has allegedly been involved in several hits on ANC members.

Mr Evans' wife, Judith, who suffers from cancer, runs a sub post office business in Anglesey.

Mr Evans has claimed that Mr Niemoller, who is allegedly an expert on hits on the ANC, had asked him to acquire explosives to blow up ANC offices in London.

Mr Niemoller, who is in his early 30's, is mar-

ried with two small children.

The third man is Mr Frank Lynge Larsen, aged 53, who has described himself as a psychologist. But the ATS is still not yet sure of his exact identity.

And the ATS suspect that he, too, has a high-level intelligence background and has operated in Africa for many years.

The other man in the conspiracy is Mr John Richard Wheatley, aged 28, from Guildford, Kent.

It is claimed by his closest friends and associates, including his former landlady, that he is or was a captain in British army intelligence and served in the Falklands war. Before his arrest, his landlady, Mrs Pearl Catlin, said he regularly wore a British army captain's uniform.

When Mr Wheatley was interrogated by the ATS, they quickly became convinced he was a highly trained professional agent of some kind. His skill at handling interrogation suggested British or South

African training.

According to graduation certificates found in his home, he is a double graduate from the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and he was brought up in Zimbabwe.

The other accused is Mr Larson's son, the 27-year-old John Terence. He is a computer technician and has been described as an immensely capable young man.

Cape Times 11/10/87 (282) (280) (280) 327 (280)

Advocates to take evidence in London

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

TWO advocates who have been refused passports for a combined total of 19 years now have passports valid for six months to take evidence on commission from a witness in London.

The two — Mr Dullah Omar and Mr Paul Pretorius — are appearing with Mr Sam Aaron SC for the Methodist Church and 21 families who are suing the Minister of Law and Order for damages of R312 000 following the destruction of most of KTC squatter camp in June last year.

The suit — on which the outcome of 3 198 similar suits involving damages claims of over R5 million may depend — is being brought on the basis of an allegation that police played an active role in the destruction.

Mr Omar's passport was with-

drawn in June 1982, two days before he was to fly to Britain with his family to take up a one-year grant for study at the London School of Economics. No reasons were given.

In 1983 he was awarded a scholarship to Harvard University in the United States but was denied a passport.

Subsequent applications for a passport have been refused till now.

Mr Pretorius, a former Nusas president, had his passport withdrawn in 1970. Subsequent applications were refused for 14 years till 1984 when he was granted a passport valid for one year to take up a US government travel bursary.

Both men have been victims of other government measures. Mr Pretorius was banned for five years in 1972. Mr Omar was held in solitary confinement for about 40 days in 1985.

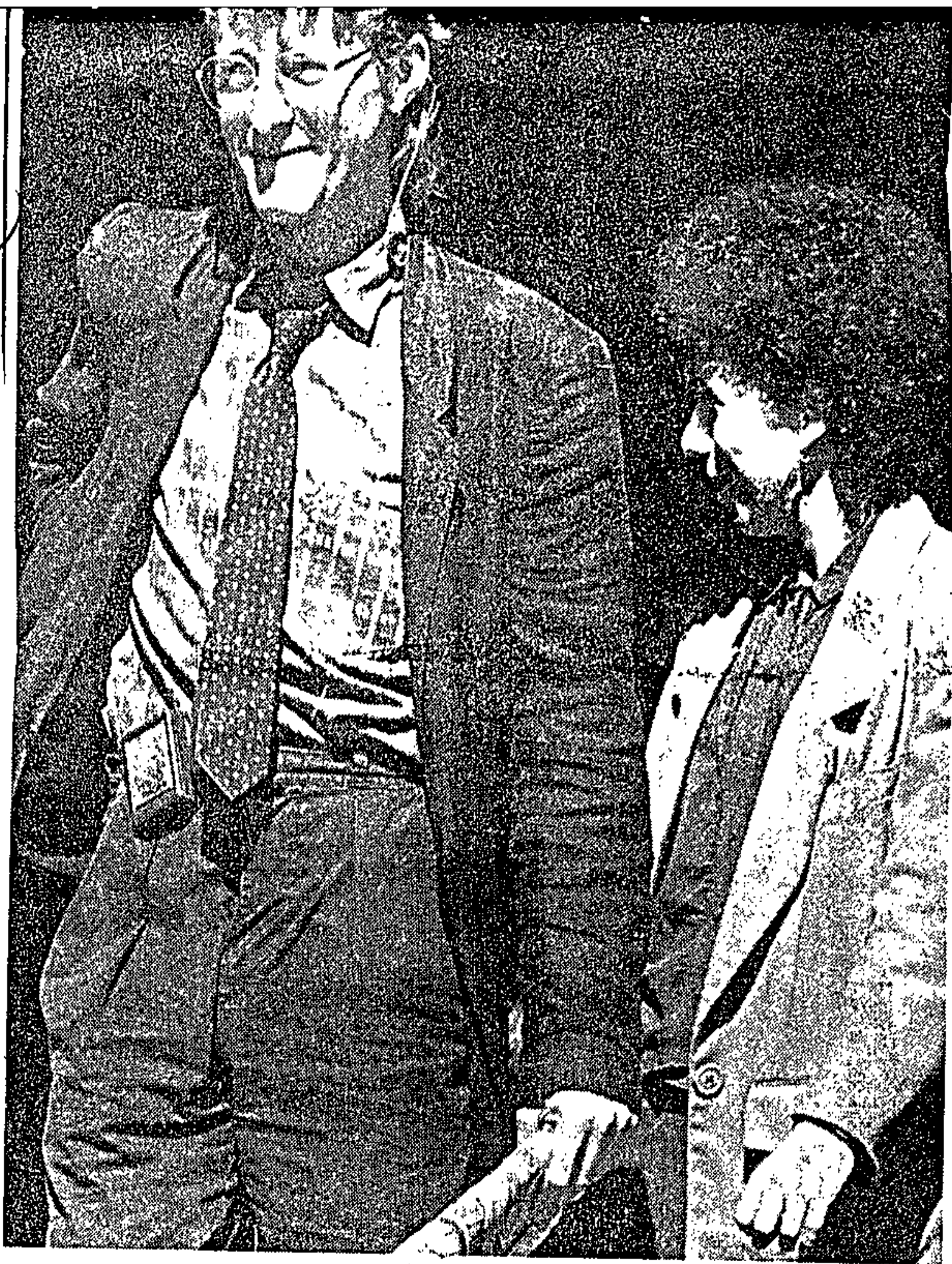
He was released for some three weeks before being detained again for seven weeks.

The two men leave for London today to take evidence on commission from photographer Mr Dave Hartman, a conscientious objector who went into exile to avoid being jailed for refusing to do six years' service with a government department — the required alternative to conscription into the SADF.

The Minister of Law and Order's defence team — two senior counsel, two junior counsel and an attorney from the State Attorney's office — accompanied by an unidentified police officer, left for London yesterday afternoon.

The trial resumes in Cape Town on October 19.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr G D Griessel SC and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.



HAPPY TO BE ACQUITTED ... Worldwide Television News cameraman Mr Craig Matthew with his attorney, Ms Andy Durbach, outside the Magistrate's Court after his acquittal yesterday.

Picture: ANNE-LAING

Cape Times 11/08/78 **Cameraman acquitted of obstructing cop**

Court Reporter

WORLDWIDE Television News cameraman Mr Craig Matthew was yesterday acquitted in the Magistrate's Court on charges of resisting arrest and obstructing a policeman in the course of his duties at the funeral of Mr Ashley Kriel.

Mr Matthew, 29, of Camp Street, Gardens, pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Ignatius Rademeyer said he had been present at the funeral of Mr Kriel to ensure that only 800 people attended and that no one carried cameras. Mr Kriel was an alleged ANC guerilla who had been killed by police.

On July 18 at the Woltemade Cemetery, Kensington, he noticed three people running towards the grave.

He had stopped them and while he was questioning their actions, Mr Matthew interrupted him three times.

One of the men, Cape Times reporter Mr Andre Koopman, said he, together with a Cape Times photographer Mr Obed Zilwa and another photographer, Mr Abduragheem "Gimmie" Johnson, had entered the cemetery through another gate. There was a large army and police presence, but they had not been stopped.

Sergeant Rademeyer stopped and searched them as they ran towards the grave. The three were told they were under arrest.

When Mr Koopman questioned this, Sergeant Rademeyer cocked his gun.

"He told us to walk in a straight line. We must have wavered because he said 'I only warn once', then cocked his shotgun again behind us. He led us to a wall. I called Craig and told him to contact the news desk and tell them we had been arrested."

Sgt Rademeyer had pushed Mr Matthew away and he left.

Mr Matthew said he had seen Sgt Rademeyer retrieving some film canisters which had been thrown by one of the three to a passerby. Sgt Rademeyer had told him to mind his own business.

After the three were taken away, Sergeant Rademeyer approached Mr Matthew, and "grabbed my clothes saying I was under arrest. I asked him several times why, but he would not tell me".

The magistrate, Mr J W Z Havenga, said the interference was not serious. He said Mr Matthew had resisted arrest but was justified in doing so.

Mr J Slabbert prosecuted. Mr P Gamble, instructed by Ms A Durbach, appeared for Mr Matthew.

UK govt link in ANC trial

Cape Times 2/10/87 (327)

From IAN HOBBS

Accused 'used cover identity'

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The man known as John Terence Larsen, who was discharged in the ANC kidnap plot case yesterday, was using a fraudulent identity, it has been confirmed by official sources.

His real name is Hans Kristian Dahl, said to be 28. He entered Britain illegally in 1982 using the cover identity of Larsen.

Mr Dahl is of Norwegian extraction but was brought up in Zimbabwe, it was confirmed.

Official sources said the man appearing under the name Mr Frank Lynge Larsen, 53, and claiming to be Mr Dahl's father, is also using a cover identity. An official declined to con-

firm or deny that he too was named Dahl or if he was Mr Hans Dahl's father.

The source said: "The older Larsen's true identity was buried years ago but he has a Rhodesia-Zimbabwean background."

It is understood that the third accused, Mr John Richard Wheatley, 28, is using his real name.

Mr Wheatley also has strong Zimbabwean and South African links but is said to have served as a captain in the British Army.

Mr Wheatley and Mr "Larsen" senior are still in a top-security prison. The fourth accused, Welshman Evan Dennis Evans, 49, is on bail.

LONDON. — A senior British government minister, a top Foreign Office official and an MP and spy were linked to the ANC kidnap case in a court hearing yesterday.

An exclusive Cape Times report revealed first details of the alleged spy deal yesterday.

Those named in the Lambeth High Security Court yesterday were Mr David Waddington, Secretary of State at the Home Office, Mr William Marsden, Secretary responsible for European Affairs, and Mr Julian Amery, MP, a famous British wartime secret agent with South African business connections.

When hearings resumed yesterday one of four men accused of conspiracy to kidnap ANC leaders in London was discharged.

But Mr John Terence Larsen was immediately rearrested by officers of the Anti-Terrorist Squad.

Mr Larsen's barrister, Mr Benjamin Conlon, later protested in court that the Anti-Terrorist Squad was being obstructive and had served the defence team with only 700 documents — less than 1% of a room-full of "highly-sensitive documents" seized when the house used by Mr Larsen in Aldershot, Hampshire, was raided in July.

Mr Conlon said some of these documents concerned "British national security".

He said police interviews with high-level figures, which were essential to the defence case, had not been given to them.

These included interviews with Mr William Marsden — "a Foreign Office official who has responsibility to do with certain Indian Ocean activities".

The Foreign Office officially lists Mr Marsden as Secretary re-



Mr Julian Amery

sponsible for European Affairs. Mr Conlon said other "missing documents" included handwritten letters by Mr David Waddington, Secretary of State at the Home Office.

Other "missing" documents, he said, had been handwritten by a former Conservative government Foreign Office minister, Mr Julian Amery, MP — who was a famous British wartime secret agent and has close business connections with South Africa, and Sir Edward Gardiner, one of Britain's most famous QCs.

Further documents Mr Conlon sought involved police interviews with Seychelles Resistance Movement leaders Mr Peter (Pierre) Ferrari, Mr Bernard Verlaque, Mr David Joubert, Mr Barbara Ferrari, Ms Susan Glover and Ms Josephine West.

Prominent names

After the hearing Mr Conlon declined to comment to journalists on reliably sourced claims that a number of the "missing" documents he sought had been delivered to the South African Embassy in London by a lawyer.

It was the first time prominent names had been given in court following a warning from defence counsel last month that they would produce evidence of British government involvement in the alleged kidnap plot if the conspiracy charge — which could result in life imprisonment — proceeded.

Yesterday Mr John Terence Larsen, 28, who had been in a top-security prison for 10 weeks, was released by the stipendiary magistrate on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

But as he was led from court he was handcuffed by police officers and taken to West End Central police station.

He was charged with immigration offences. An urgent application was pending by the police last night to have him deported to an unnamed Scandi-

Natal: More floods forecast

Cape Times 2/10/87

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Natal floods were the worst natural disaster ever to hit South Africa and reconstruction of the province will take years. And it's not over.

Further grim news is that the Weather Bureau has issued a flood warning for the province, forecasting more heavy rain and snow in the Drakensberg.

Heavy rain has been forecast for some areas of Natal between today and Sunday, with more snow expected to fall on the Drakensberg.

The rain is bad news for the authorities as it could cause further damage to pipelines and spell disaster for many areas, including Durban.

Water supplies have been cut off to all industries in the Durban area and many residential areas are expected to lose their supply today following

the breakdown late yesterday of the city's last remaining pipeline to Nagle Dam.

The serious water crisis has raised fears about the possibility of a cholera epidemic worse than that in 1981 which killed about 400 people.

The Durban city council has appealed to industrial workers to stay at home today. It said residents without water would be able to get a rationed supply from fire hydrants.

There was no clear indication when Durban would get a satisfactory supply. No water was flowing into the city's water-treatment works last night and its already meagre reserves were dwindling fast.

Residents were warned that water would continue to be cut off.

As this happened, people would be restricted to water for drinking purposes only.

Meanwhile, five Durban townships were without water for the second day yesterday.

The Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday that the official death toll stood at 135. A further 76 people had been posted missing. Total deaths could exceed 200.

The chairman of the 13-member cabinet committee to co-ordinate relief work said damage was worse than expected, particularly in the outlying areas.

He estimated that between 30 000 and 50 000 people were homeless, many of whom had already been issued with tents, blankets, clothing and food.

Damage to the province's infrastructure would cost "hundreds of millions".

● Flood death toll 'at least 180' — Page 4

PRICED TO SELL!

FAMOUS MAKE

ZOOM

100—300 mm
f5.6

WILL FIT PENTAX K & NIKON

... BUT TRUE!

3/10/82
**Pretoria burial
is restricted**

PRETORIA. — Restrictions in terms of the Internal Security Act have been placed on today's funeral of Mr Madira Moses Kgase in Mamelodi East.

A Wonderboom magistrate, Mr W J J Nel, said in a notice yesterday he had reason to believe the public peace would be seriously endangered by the vigils, funeral service and burial planned.

Mr Nel ordered that the hearse follow the shortest route to the cemetery. Other restrictions include no procession on foot, no gathering of people after the service and burial, or along the route of the procession, and no vigils other than that in the deceased's home. — Sapa

ANC trial accused was a mercenary

Capt Tait 3/10/87

100 327

From
MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON. — Norwegian police have identified the man known as Frank Lynge Larsen, 53, one of the accused in the ANC kidnap trial in London.

The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet yesterday reported that Mr Larsen, who is being held in a top security prison, has been identified by Norwegian police as Viggo Oerbak, a former mercenary who served in the Rhodesian army.

A Dagbladet reporter said Mr Oerbak was well known in Norway as "a liar and a swindler".

"In the middle '70s he boasted to us that he was a soldier in Rhodesia. As far as we could establish he was also involved in recruiting mercenaries."

Mr Oerbak was apparently identified from fingerprints sent to the Norwegian police by their British counterparts.

Meanwhile Mr Hans Kristian Dahl, the man who had earlier called himself John Terence Larsen, was still being held in custody here last night.

According to Dagbladet, Norwegian police had described Mr Dahl as a "younger man who was known to associate with Oerbak".

A Home Office spokesman said Mr Dahl, who was immediately re-arrested after being discharged from the ANC kidnap case, had 14 days to appeal against being deported to Norway.

Police are holding him for entering Britain illegally.

A spokesman for the Immigration Appeals Authority said that by late last night Mr Dahl had not appealed. He said that most appeals were held in public, but in special circumstances they could be conducted in private.

Govt acts against New Nation

CAR 7/10/67
243
327

JOHANNESBURG. — The New Nation has become the first newspaper targeted for direct government action in terms of new press censorship powers invoked last month, an editor said yesterday.

New Nation could be closed down or subjected to direct government censorship.

Mr. Andries Engelbrecht, chief director of media relations in the government's Department of Home Affairs, said he had ordered a newspaper to justify within 14 days the publication of reports seen to be supporting revolution.

He said it was the first direct action taken in terms of the new state of emergency censorship powers.

Mr. Engelbrecht declined to name the newspaper, but Mr. Gabu Tugwana, acting editor of the New Nation, confirmed that he had been summoned to respond within 14 days to a notice of intent to take action against his newspaper.

He said the letter invited him to respond to criticism of a specific series of articles.

"I don't want to make any statement about it at this time," he said. "We are consulting our lawyers and want to avoid saying anything that could be provocative or antagonistic."

Mr. Engelbrecht said that if the newspaper failed to give a satisfactory explanation of its coverage, it could be closed down or subjected to the direct control of a government-appointed censor. — UPI.

Cape Times
7/10/87

SADF link to ANC booklet

By BARRY STREEK

POLICE have contacted an officer in the Defence Force about the publication of an anonymously produced anti-ANC booklet, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

On September 1 this year, Mr Vlok said the police had been unable to trace the publisher or the printer of the expensively-produced booklet, "Face to Face with the ANC".

Yesterday he said that "after 1 September 1987", the police had made contact with "an officer of the South African Defence Force" about the publication.

'Sufficient'

Asked by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) what the result of the contact was, Mr Vlok referred to an earlier reply by the Minister of Defence "which I agree with and regard as sufficient".

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said the matter was still being investigated and Mr Soal would be furnished with a written reply "as soon as possible".

Mr Soal had asked whether the SADF was involved in the publication, its cost, who the printer was, the number of copies printed and where it was distributed.

In September, Mr Vlok said the publication may have contravened the Publications Act.

It was reported last year that the publication was printed by a Cape Town firm, Derek Butcher and Co.

In September this year, Mr Soal suggested he could help put the police in contact with those involved in the publication and said it was clear there was one law for right-wing and pro-government organizations and another for anti-apartheid organizations.

I offered Eksteen a job after SABC row — Pik

Political Staff

7/10/87
THE director-general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, was offered a job in foreign affairs during the week he was rumoured to have been fired by President Botha.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament this yesterday amid a barrage of questions from the Conservative Party which is refusing to allow the "Eksteen-Botha" controversy to die.

It has accused President Botha of "evasion" because he did not directly confirm or deny yesterday if anyone in his office had been considered for Mr Eksteen's job.

The President merely referred to a clause of the Broadcasting Act which states that only the SABC board can appoint a director-general.

"Stood alone"

Mr Pik Botha said he offered Mr Eksteen a job because it appeared from Press reports that he "stood alone" and that his job was in jeopardy.

Mr Eksteen had done good service in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha said. Mr Eksteen was at one time Ambassador to the United Nations.

After the replies to these and other questions yesterday the CP said "the whole story had

not been told" and announced it had asked for a select parliamentary committee to investigate.

The row blew up over reports that President Botha telephoned Mr Eksteen during a TV news broadcast on August 24 and threatened to fire him because he did not like the SABC report on the resignation of the Rev Allan Hendrickse from the Cabinet.

President Botha has admitted that he telephoned Mr Eksteen to ask him to change the news but has denied threatening to fire him.

In Parliament yesterday the CP's Mr Fanie Jacobs, MP for Losberg, asked President Botha if a senior official in his office had been considered for Mr Eksteen's job.

President Botha was not in the House, but on his behalf Mr F W de Klerk answered by referring Mr Jacobs to the Broadcasting Act.

"This does not answer the question," Mr Jacobs said at a Press conference afterwards.

"Why did he evade such a simple question? The CP has information which suggests that the full story has not yet been told."

In reply to a question by Mr Jacobs, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister in charge of broadcasting, said he had not investigated the rumours surrounding Mr Eksteen because, in a news report of August 27 Mr Eksteen said he had not been dismissed and only the SABC board could dismiss him.

Theft charge: Three on bail

Court Reporter

A TEACHING assistant at the University of Cape Town and two others have been released on bail by Wynberg Regional Court after being held in connection with the theft of computer equipment from the UCT Graduate School of Business.

Mr Manoog Singh, 28, of Sandringham Court, Wynberg, a part-time teaching assistant in the department of inorganic chemistry, Mr Charles Naidoo, 25, of Rawalpindi Road, Mere-

bank, Durban, and Mr Morgan Padyachi, 27, of Mains Road, Athlone, were not formally charged and were not asked to plead.

The State has alleged that they broke in to the School of Business on July 23 or 24 and stole three computers, two printers, two typewriters and an Erica telephone, together worth R36 890.

The hearing was postponed to next Wednesday for further investigation.

Dept in a tizz about 'no copies'

THE Department of Home Affairs has threatened legal action against SOUTH for allegedly not sending free copies of the publication to them in Pretoria.

In terms of the new press regulations, the department last month ordered SOUTH, Weekly Mail and New Nation to supply free copies of every edition.

In a telegram dated September 29, the department said unless SOUTH complied with the regulations "legal steps will be taken in terms of reg 7B4 without further notice".

SOUTH has proof that copies were sent to the department by registered post on September 21.

In spite of being advised by letter in June of a change of address, the department has addressed all correspondence to SOUTH's old address.

"It is alarming that people who can't even process a change of address are going to sit in judgment of our newspaper," editor Rashid Seria said.

SOUTH telephoned the department this week and informed them again of the correct address.

AK645

7/10/87

(1/2) (1/2)

(2/3) (322)

Talk to UDF, editor tells businessmen

Staff Reporter

THE editor of the influential British Sunday newspaper The Observer has suggested big business in South Africa should be talking to the United Democratic Front.

Addressing a luncheon organised by the South Africa Britain Trade Association, Mr Donald Trelford said members of the business community who held talks with the African National Congress had played an important role in altering overseas perceptions about the business sector's commitment to change.

"If it were possible to meet the ANC in exile, why is it not possible to talk to the UDF inside the country?"

He also questioned whether business was doing enough to promote education.

On the subject of media curbs, Mr Trelford said he believed the business community should "bring more pressure to bear on the Government" to relax restrictions.

"As members of a business community, you are entitled to know what's going on in your country."

'Censorship resistance augurs well for future'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The strong resistance to censorship among certain sections of the media and the legal profession augured well for the future of South Africa, according to Mr George Theiner, editor of the London-based magazine, *Index on Censorship*.

"There's so much resistance to censorship here — in the Press, among lawyers. While you have that machinery, there's hope for the future," he said yesterday.

Mr Theiner, born in Czechoslovakia, is in South Africa to attend the Johannesburg Star's centennial conference on "Conflict and the Press", which begins in Johannesburg tonight.

The magazine monitors and highlights the plight of writers around the world and publishes works which writers cannot publish in their own countries.

Mr Theiner said it was significant that the media conference was taking place in South Africa.

"It is very important that something like this should be happening here. It will help focus attention on the media." The authorities should also be

commended for allowing all delegates into the country.

Censorship, he said, was a mistake.

"It's so short-sighted. Why this fear of discussion? Sometimes you should know what your enemy is saying. If more people had read *Mein Kampf* in the 1930s maybe they would have awakened sooner to the threat of nazism. The same goes for the communists. Unless you know what they are saying, how can you fight them?"

Most repressive regimes, including South Africa, were sensitive to what the rest of the world thought of them. "The Government will claim they don't care, but thank God their actions speak differently."

Mr Theiner said it was very difficult to describe South African censorship or to slot it in some category. While on one hand there were draconian laws which prevented newspapers from publishing certain information, there were also loopholes which newspapers had been able to exploit. The existence of a vigorous alternative media in South Africa attested to that fact.

Mbeki bid to see lawyer

CAC T/10/87
8/10/87

327

Supreme Court Reporter

RIVONIA trialist Mr Govan Mbeki, jailed for life on Robben Island in 1964, is considering "instituting a Supreme Court application should he not be released immediately", but has not been allowed to see his lawyer since August 21.

This emerged in an application brought yesterday by his wife for an order compelling the Officer Commanding Robben Island Prison to allow the family attorney to consult with her 76-year-old husband.

Mrs Epainette Mbeki said in an affidavit that since August 24 attorney Ms Priscilla Jana had tried "singularly unsuccessfully" to get the prison chief and the Commissioner of Prisons to consider an application for a consultation.

She said this consultation was urgently necessary because "either it is the intention of the government to have my husband released from incar-

ceration in the near future or it is not".

"If it is not, then I wish to pursue urgently such legal proceedings as might be available to secure his release. If, on the other hand, the government intends to release my husband, I need to make urgent arrangements to plan our future."

To be able to make these plans, she and her husband needed legal advice on matters such as what conditions could legally be attached to his release — including whether the authorities could lawfully confine him to the Transkei — and what legal proceedings could be instituted to obtain a declaration of his rights to South African citizenship and residence.

Mrs Mbeki noted that the State President announced in Parliament on August 13 that "consideration would be given" to her husband's release and that he had asked the Minister of Justice to give "serious attention" to his case.

In view of this and a subsequent

visit from "a delegation emanating from the Prisons Department" who asked Mr Mbeki "various questions", Mrs Mbeki said her husband had asked Ms Jana at a consultation on August 21 to investigate his legal options.

Further consultation was urgently necessary and had been requested by Mr Mbeki but an application for permission to consult, made by Ms Jana on August 24, had met with no success.

Mrs Mbeki said the attitude of the Officer Commanding Robben Island Prison to a flood of telexes, telephone calls and correspondence from Ms Jana about her application for a consultation had been "characterized by a consistent failure to react promptly to a clearly urgent matter and to request information he already had".

An example of this was a letter from the OC dated September 16, enclosing without explanation a document sent to him by Ms Jana which set out fully the purpose of the requested consultation, and requesting her to complete an application form in duplicate that

she already had completed over a week earlier.

A telex dated September 1, which Ms Jana received from the Minister of Justice, to whom she had appealed, said the matter of Mr Mbeki's release was "receiving the necessary attention", adding that she was "again requested not to pressurize the issue".

The minister referred her to the OC Robben Island Prison on the matter of a consultation with Mr Mbeki. The OC has not responded to a letter from Ms Jana, sent on September 16, enclosing a second completed application form and asking him to indicate any "deficiencies" in her application.

Mrs Mbeki's suit was postponed by agreement to October 28. The respondents — the OC Robben Island Prison, the Commissioner of Prisons and the Minister of Justice — were ordered to file opposing papers by October 14.

Mr Justice J J Fagan presided. Mr L A Rose-Innes, instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates of Johannesburg and Malinick Res Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for Mrs Mbeki. Mr D Uij, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the respondents.

Liberty 'founded on rule of law'

JOHANNESBURG. — The rule of law was the essential foundation to any freedom in any society, no matter how docile or how volatile, how united or divided the community might be, Mr Harvey Tyson, editor-in-chief of The Star, said in Johannesburg today.

Addressing The Star's centennial conference on *Conflict and the Press*, Mr Tyson said: "Rule of law is the 'bottom line', the base on which all freedoms flourish."

Both sides in the South African conflict would have a convincing case if they would place rule of law at the top of their agenda.

He cautioned newspapers to actively avoid portraying black militants as bloodthirsty terrorists, prone to necklacing their black opponents, and white South Africans as being uncaring, evil racists.

"Goodwill remains"

Such stereotypes, which opposing forces encouraged in any divided society, were often far from reality.

While there were some militants who fitted the bill, most had shown "astonishing tolerance and patience. And among the older ones goodwill remains".

It was also true there were whites who were racists. "Many write to newspapers like mine and expose their racism. But the majority of whites are well-meaning, if frightened, people."

Mr Tyson said the problem in divided societies was not about the people who everyone tried to classify into opposing camps, thus feeding division and violence.

"The problem is power", he added.

The media on both sides of divided societies should be fighting for the restoration and guarantee of the rule of law, no matter who had the power.

Unhealthy

When the same party had been in power for 40 years, with the same bureaucratic hierarchy (or possibly their offspring) absolutely entrenched at the top, an unhealthy fascination grew concerning the power of administrative regulation.

"One has to ask: Why is it necessary to have more and more regulations governing the Press when the State long ago had the power to close down a major daily paper without notice and without giving reasons? Long before the myriad of regulations existed newspapers in my own group (The World and The Post) were closed down for good."

Mr Tyson said laws which were used more often in the 24 months after June 1976 were now smothered under reams of emergency regulations.

"We have reached a point where I cannot believe any individual, within Government or without, knows how to handle the mare's nest of rules on a rational, efficient basis. The only certainty for newspapers is that if they do nothing to upset the Government they will be safe.

"But we also live in the knowledge that there are so many regulations that if anyone takes them literally no newspaper could publish a normal edition without facing prosecution. Several of us came to the conclusion some time ago, therefore, that the only way to conduct a proper newspaper today is to ignore the mare's nest and do what you have to do.



Mr Hal Miller



Mr Harvey Tyson

Media 'under pressure to tailor news'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African media faced pressure from the Government on one side and from "at least part of the liberal democratic emergent opposition" on the other to tailor news to suit their purposes, the chairman of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said.

"In response we should continue to record facts as comprehensively and accurately as possible," Mr Miller said at the conference last night.

News had to be conveyed as quickly as possible to the public and needed to be interpreted as objectively as possible in a "volatile South African scene".

PUBLIC MISINFORMED

He said Government restrictions on information left the public misinformed on vital issues.

"But we face another danger from within our own ranks. From some journalists and writers who would practise advocacy journalism, not just to report news but to make news; not to report what was said but what should have been said.

"Having said that, let me add as emphatically as I can that if some newspapers practise committed advocacy journalism, that does not mean that the Government should close them down because it disagrees with the views expressed, any more than the government of the day closed down the Transvaler during the last war."

Freedom of speech 'a right'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Many countries claimed there were unique reasons for restraints on freedom of expression — but people everywhere had the right to this freedom.

Lord McGregor of Durris, chairman of the

are so many regulations that if anyone takes them literally no newspaper could publish a normal edition without facing prosecution. Several of us came to the conclusion some time ago, therefore, that the only way to conduct a proper newspaper today is to ignore the mare's nest and do what you have to do.

"You publish knowing that you have met your own standards and the more obvious laws — and then hope for the best. You hope that all those subpoenas and police inquiries will disappear before they reach court."

Petty bureaucrats

Smaller publications, unprotected by the Newspaper Press Union, were vulnerable to the prejudices of petty bureaucrats, he said.

What was required in South Africa was the freedom to report independently, without Government hand-outs, what was happening in jails, actions of policemen who wielded extraordinary powers and all views opposed to the State.

Mr Tyson said South Africa's problem was that the two forces were so far apart that there was no middle ground left.

"Where the middle ground ought to be there is fast developing a deep hole between two cliffs. The two opposing groups are trying to force the entire community to choose sides:

"Choose security or take up violence in the name of freedom.

"Side with oppression in the name of law and order, or side with revolution.

"Choose co-optive democracy or people's democracy — when both, in historical experience, are as far from democracy as you can imagine.

"What role has the Press to play in such a society? What happens to those of us who refuse to choose between the options I have so starkly separated."

Affinity for conflict 'natural'

Political Staff

THE affinity of the media for conflict was a natural phenomenon, the Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said today.

He was one of the first speakers at the conference in Johannesburg on Conflict and the Media organised by the Star, sister newspaper to The Argus.

In a text of his speech released by his ministry in Cape Town, Dr van der Merwe said that government as an institution was essentially a mechanism for the management of the potential conflict inherent in society.

Conflict, which could be either a productive force (such as in the form of civilised competition) or a destructive force, had within itself the potential for drama because it changed things.

ELEMENTS OF DRAMA

Dr van der Merwe said: "Conflict can topple giants from high places. It can create traumatic scenes — tears, pain and even death. All these change the lives of people and hold the seeds of eventual destruction. These are the elements of drama.

"These consequences of conflict make it highly newsworthy. If things change in a dramatic way people want to know about it.

"And if people want to know about it, it creates the opportunity for the media to do their work and to make their money.

"The affinity of the media for conflict is therefore a natural phenomenon.

"The potential for conflict holds the expectation of impending drama and is therefore equally attractive."

South Africa, with its variety of cultures, its competing value systems and its reduced stability due to an accelerated pace of change, had a high potential for conflict and drama, Dr van der Merwe said.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Many countries claimed there were unique reasons for restraints on freedom of expression — but people everywhere had the right to this freedom.

Lord McGregor of Durris, chairman of the British Advertising Standards Authority, was addressing delegates at the conference.

Freedom of expression and of the Press "rests upon the right of all citizens to speak, write and publish whatever they wish provided that they do not thereby infringe the rights of others", he said.

Recently, the Minister of Home Affairs and of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, speaking in Parliament, said the Media Council should exercise tighter discipline over the Press.

Mr Botha had said the Government subscribed to a free Press providing it did not jeopardise others' basic rights, order or security.

Lord McGregor said he was "gratified" that Mr Botha had quoted from the report of a British Royal Commission on the Press which sat 10 years ago under his chairmanship.

UNDER CONSTANT CHECK

"Nevertheless, I regretted that he had not read far enough into the report to appreciate its recurring theme that a free Press is not compatible with any kind of governmental intervention in the Press.

"Unless held under constant check, government tends always to tyranny. The democratic form possesses no magic to make it different in this respect from any other system.

"Also, a free society which expects responsible conduct from a free Press must go on tolerating some, often shocking, irresponsibility as the price of liberty."

Defending the Government's motives and reform programme, Dr van der Merwe said there had been undeniable movement towards more, not less, participation in governmental institutions.

Some people could argue that the institutions that had been created were dummy institutions and not really an extension of democracy.

But if people could choose representatives freely who were in a position where they could voice their opinions under circumstances of parliamentary privilege and who were in a position to influence and even block Government decisions, then surely these were elements of democracy and not of oppression.

There was also no doubt that there were people and organisations active in South Africa today that officially promoted violent revolution.

Govts 'weakened by being too secretive'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Governments had a right to be secretive about matters of State security, but stability was threatened when most people believed the curbs were there to protect a system.

Professor Heinrich Grosskopf, head of the Department of Journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, said governments bent on reform did themselves harm by being excessively secretive. Such a government would weaken itself.

Governments had the right to have military secrets. "But does that include the right to hide the fact from your people that you, and therefore they, are engaged in war?

"Surely not. Yet that is what happened a week or so ago and is apparently still happening. What little we know of the latest incursion into Angola we were first told by the Sunday Telegraph of London.

(327)

Mars 8/10/87 (883)

Lawyer in bid to see Mbeki on prison isle

Supreme Court Reporter

THE wife of Rivonia trialist Govan Mbeki, 76, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has applied to the Supreme Court for permission for his attorney to see him.

Mrs Epainette Mbeki of Idutywa, Transkei, said she believed the officer commanding Robben Island prison was delaying consideration of an application by the attorney, Ms Priscilla Jana, to see her husband. The application was made on August 24.

"Either that or he has not properly applied his mind to it," said Mrs Mbeki.

In an affidavit Mrs Mbeki said that since 1983 Ms Jana had encountered no problems in visiting her husband and other prisoners on Robben Island by following a relatively easy procedure.

Ms Jana would send a letter asking to visit the prison. The authorities would grant permission by telephone or letter.

She said her husband and Ms Jana had consulted on August 21 about his release and its ramifications, especially in the light of an announcement by President Botha in which Mbeki was mentioned. Mr Botha told the House of Assembly on August 13 that Mbeki's release was being considered.

After the August 21 consultation Ms Jana requested a further meeting to complete their deliberations, Mrs Mbeki said.

Ms Jana sent several telexes to the officer commanding the prison requesting a further consultation, but the application had been delayed.

If it was not the intention of the Government to release her husband, she wished to pursue legal proceedings to secure his release urgently. For this purpose she needed Ms Jana and her husband to complete their consultations, Mrs Mbeki said.

"If on the other hand the Government intends to release my husband, I need to make urgent arrangements to plan my future with him."

By consent the matter was postponed to October 28.

SA 'paradise for media'

CHL Trib 9/10/77
24/37

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa had become a potential paradise for the media because of the high potential for conflict and drama brought about by reduced stability and cultural differences, the Deputy Minister of Information and of Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Addressing The Star's centennial conference on "Conflict and the Press", he said the affinity of the media for conflict was a natural phenomenon, and that potential for conflict held the expectation of impending drama.

Speaking at the same conference, Mr Harvey Tyson, editor-in-chief of The Star, said the rule of law was the essential foundation to any freedom in any society, no matter how docile or how volatile, how united or divided the community might be.

Mr Tyson cautioned newspapers actively to avoid portraying black militants as bloodthirsty terrorists, prone to necklacing their black opponents, and white South Africans as being uncaring, evil racists.

Such stereotypes, which opposing forces encouraged in any divided society, were often far from reality.

While there were some militants who fitted the bill, most had shown "astonishing tolerance and patience. And among the older ones goodwill remains".

He also said laws which were used more often in the 24 months after June 1976 were now smothered under reams of emergency regulations.

"We have reached a point where I cannot believe any individual, within government or without, knows how to handle the mare's nest of rules on a rational, efficient basis. The only certainty for newspapers is that, if they do nothing to upset the government, they will be safe.

"But we also live in the knowledge that there are so many regulations that, if anyone takes them literally, no real newspaper could publish a normal edition without facing prosecution. Several of us came to the conclusion some time ago, therefore, that the only way to conduct a proper newspaper today was to ignore the mare's nest, and do what you have to do." — Sapa

Govt cover-up in ANC case alleged

CALG 7/10/87 9/10/87 327

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The British government was yesterday accused of using dirty tricks to cover-up embarrassing evidence of its involvement in an alleged plot to kidnap ANC leaders and overthrow the Seychelles government.

At Lambeth high-security court barrister Mr Benjamin Conlon suggested official subterfuge went to such a high level that even Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) was being kept in the dark.

In a dramatic protest Mr Conlon told the court that the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) was using legal ploys to withhold documents including papers revealing the involvement of a senior "Minister of the Crown".

He said the CPS, which controls police prosecutions, was also trying to have a key defence witness deported to suppress his evidence "which is likely to embarrass the government and the Crown".

He warned that if the CPS continued to "interfere" with the defence case by withholding evidence he

would reveal evidence in court that would prove "extremely embarrassing" to the British government.

Documents being withheld included the contents of interviews with "a South African called Niemoller".

At earlier hearings Mr Conlon, and the prosecution, have alleged that evidence would show that Uppington businessman Mr Johan Niemoller, 33, had been centrally involved in the claimed kidnap plot and a planned coup in the Seychelles Islands.

Mr Conlon appears for two of three men charged with conspiracy between October 1986 and July this year to kidnap ANC leaders including the movement's president Mr Oliver Tambo and former military head Mr Joe Slovo, and smuggle them from Britain on a boat moored in the River Thames.

Mr Conlon's clients, Briton Mr John Richard Wheatley, 28, and a man charged under the name Frank Lynge Larsen, 53, deny the charge.

The third accused, Welshman Mr Evan Dennis Evans, 49, a sabotage expert, did not appear in court yesterday.

Sowetan 9/10/87

Govt's clamp on media flayed

THE Government's recently imposed media restrictions — promulgated in terms of the state of emergency — and their threat to press freedom came under fire at the *Star* centennial conference on *Conflict and the Press* in Johannesburg this week.

The conference coincides with the *Star* newspapers' centenary celebrations which is said to be the biggest held in Africa.

Under attack was the Deputy Minister of Information and Constitutional Planning Dr Stoffel van der Merwe. In his speech he said the South African (conflict) situation was a paradise of the media. He accused the press of promotive journalism instead of being informative.

Defending the Government's "reform programme" he said the Government was committed to power sharing with all people, blacks included, and up to the "highest level of governments."

In reply to the question by the editor-in-chief of *Expression*, a Swedish newspaper Mr Bo Stromstedt on detained editor of the *New Nation* Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mr Van der Merwe said: "If you believe that there is anybody presently in detention for solely criticising the Government, many people in this conference would be in detention."



JOE Latakomo

In evading a question on jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela Dr van der Merwe said the issue was "sensitive and emotional" in South Africa.

The editor of the *Sowetan* Mr Joe Latakomo, in his speech, recalled the banning of the *World* newspaper on October 19, 1977. He said that was a traumatic experience.

Mr Latakomo said the restriction of the press and its possible death would be the destruction of democracy.

The freedom of the press "is democracy in itself," he said. Mr Latakomo also said black readers thought the press, which they regarded as the champion of the voiceless was not doing its job because of the restrictions.

Directorate bans issue of Windhoek paper

AN ISSUE of *The Windhoek Observer* has been banned.

The Directorate of Publications announced today that the September 12 1987 (No 492) issue of the South West African newspaper, which is produced by Mr Hannes Smith, has been banned for distribution.

Possession of *Fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist Theory and Tactics of Revolutionary Parties*, produced by Progress Publishers, Moscow, and *Suid Afrika... Die Land Oorkant Die Riviere Van Kus (Ethiopie)*, produced by Robert Hayes, Plaston, has also been prohibited.

It is in the interest of persons who possess copies of these publications to destroy

them immediately unless they possess them under an exemption issued in terms of the Publications Act, a committee of the Directorate said.

The September 5 1987 (vol 8 no 20) issue of *Camera Weekly*, produced by Haymarket Publishing, Teddington, Middlesex, and the August 13 1987 issue of *Stern Heft* (no 34), by Gruner and Jahr AG and Co, Hamburg, as well as *Venus And Tannhauser* by Aubrey Beardsley were declared not undesirable.

These publications may, however, not be displayed with any of the pages open for purposes of distribution.

The August 29 1987 (vol 8 no 18) issue of *Camera Weekly*

was also declared not undesirable provided it is not displayed in public for purposes of distribution.

Men-On-Men, Best New Gay Fiction by George Stambolian was declared not undesirable subject to certain conditions. It may not be sold, hired or lent out by libraries to children under 18 and may only be distributed by bookshops and book distributors.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications/objects (name of author/producer in brackets):

An object showing an artificial penis with a cover in the shape of a cucumber (not stated); a record cover titled *Kaya* by Bob Marley and the Wailers showing printed

dagga leaves and a burning dagga pipe on the back cover (not stated); *A Calendar Girls '88* (Foto: GPA Munchen); Gek No 44 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Johannesburg); *Amandla For Mellanstadiet* (not stated); two pamphlets — *Azanian People's Manifesto* and *BCM Azania* (not stated); *The African Dawn 10 Jahre Soweto, Tournee 86* (not stated); *The Spear Newsletter of RAYSO* (vol 1 no 1) August 1987 (RAYSO, Ravensmead); *Resister* (no 51 Aug/Sept 1987) (COSAWR, London). — Sapa.

CAPE TOWN 16/10/85

NPU newspaper's issue is banned

By CHRIS BATEMAN and JEAN SUTHERLAND

THE editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smit, believes a letter in his newspaper about the sexual delights of Mauritius led to an issue being banned.

The Directorate of Publications announced yesterday that the issue of September 12 had been banned.

However, because the Observer is a member of the Newspaper Press Union, it does not fall under the jurisdiction of the directorate.

A spokesman for the NPU in Cape Town yesterday confirmed that the directorate did not have jurisdiction over NPU members.

Mr Smit described the letter, which he believes led to the banning, as "more hilarious than offensive". It "could offend some", but said the directorate were "oblivious of the debauchery and social decay rife in this country".

"They show concern over a few remarks in a letter," he added.

The letter, in Afrikaans, is printed alongside the regular picture of a topless woman, and recounts the writer's escapades while on holiday in Mauritius.

A spokesman for the directorate said yesterday that a few years ago they had examined the Observer when it was not an NPU member and he was unaware that the newspaper had joined the NPU since.

Govt denies bid to *Cape Times 10/10/87* 'cover up facts' 377

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday that journalists who analyse the South African conflict fairly "will bear with" emergency censorship imposed by the government.

"Freedom of expression will not be allowed to such extent that it fosters chaos, murder, confusion and revolt in South Africa," Mr Botha told a meeting of Western and local journalists.

Mr Botha, whose department administers the new censorship regulations, spoke on the final day of a conference on press freedom, sponsored by the Johannesburg daily The Star to mark its 100th anniversary.

Editors and publishers have in their remarks been overwhelmingly critical of censorship, detention of journalists and the apartheid system.

Zwelakhe Sisulu

"I deny there is a general suppression of facts. The measures we have taken are not meant to cover up facts," Mr Botha said.

"Some events cannot be covered because we judge it would be conducive to further violence."

Mr Bo Stromstedt, editor of Expressen, Stockholm, asked for the second day for an official explanation of the 10-month detention without charge of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the black weekly New Nation.

Mr Botha said Mr Sisulu's case was "no doubt" being considered day by day and he would be freed or charged under law as soon as it was deemed feasible.

'Imagination'

"Instead of all the moralizing about issues such as 'free flow of information', 'the right to know' and 'freedom of expression', humanity can be better served by taking the realities of revolutionary change in Africa into account," he said.

"In this country, freedom in general and press freedom in particular must be looked at in the context of an attempted revolution by such violent organizations as the (African National Congress) and its mentor, the South African Communist Party... it should be clear to everyone that the role of sections of the local and international press in this revolutionary process is no flight of the imagination on the part of the government."

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Miss Pat Sidley, asked Mr Botha why several journalists were in detention. She said two journalists from the Eastern Cape had been held for more than a year.

'Participants'

"Would the minister comment on the fact that these journalists are apparently being 'detained' purely because they are journalists?"

Mr Botha said it was not true that any people were in detention simply because they happened to be journalists.

"I don't know the facts of these cases, but it is a fact that at times

journalists do become pretty much involved in the politics of the day and do become participants in conflict and issues.

"Instead of being informers of fact, they become participants in the conflict."

In other addresses to the conference, former editor of the Cape Times Mr Tony Heard called on the press to adopt a united strategy to oppose press censorship.

He warned that the government was trying to drive a wedge between establishment press and alternative press and that the alternative press was under a great deal of pressure.

Media 'vultures'

Mr Stephen Claypole, editor of BBC external news services, told the conference that many governments blame the portrayal of violence on television as a cause of upheaval, and then proceed to restrict and censor the news.

TV men were seen as the "vultures of the media — who gather when passions are roused and blood spilt", he said.

"If only we could put away our cameras, microphones and lights, all would be well — as if the times before television were noted for peace and tranquility."

Mr Claypole said there was a "familiar pattern" to the accusations made by governments in situations of conflict.

"The press and the broadcasters arrive to cover some upheaval which often has its causes in the colonial past or in ancient nationalist or religious rivalries."

'Bewilderment'

"The phone lines and the satellites begin to buzz and the world reads and sees reports of a harrowing kind. At this moment a sort of official bewilderment sets in. With all the problems of regaining control, the news coverage is at the very least an irritation, and often it is perceived as a threat to those who hold office..."

He said the second phase was official accusations. The media were criticized for dwelling on conflict instead of "good news".

"There is also official slander. No major incident passes without some account — normally apocryphal — of camera crews throwing dollar bills in the air to encourage rioters."

Mr Claypole said the third phase of government action was restriction and censorship.

"At the lower end of the scale, there is the denial of access, the roadblock and the cordon. At the other, grotesque regulations, censorship bureaux and the Ministry of Truth."

The final phase, "done in the name of patriotism, is the expulsion of correspondents, the closure of newspapers or broadcasting stations and the murder, torture and imprisonment of their employees". — Sapa

NEWS

MEDIA IN
CONFLICT

Spotlight on Press plight

Quotable quotes

Weekend Argus
Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —

In the civilised confines of a plush Johannesburg hotel they gathered to talk about the crumbling of one of the pillars of democracy.

For two days this week the world's best media minds examined the plight of the South African media at The Star's Centennial Conference, entitled "Conflict and the Press".

For most it was their first visit to South Africa. Those who came from other trouble-spots, such as Ireland and Israel, were less surprised, more pragmatic about what they found here.

Others were visibly shaken, almost in shock as the full impact dawned of the state of emergency regulations on the long-term prospects of the South African Press and the country's political future.

After the conference some delegates were asked to imagine what it would be like to be editors and journalists

operating in South Africa. None volunteered for the experience. Most shuddered at the very thought.

Fortunate

Mr Andreas Whitlam Smith, editor and chief executive of the Independent in Britain, told the conference: "Here in Johannesburg I fully understand how fortunate I really am. I have been shocked to hear at first hand about the conditions under which the Press operates in this country."

"It is frightening to hear what has been said here. What can I bring from the comfort of the United Kingdom — where we can be published and be damned — survive and prosper?"

Mr Yehudi Litani, Middle East editor of the Jerusalem Post, comes from a less privileged pocket of journalistic experience.

He was more pragmatic, less pessimistic and strongly supportive of the South African Press.

"Keep up the good

work, you are not alone in your struggle," he said.

He spoke of the "Belastung" of communities under threat. This psychological process happened when the public alone, spare me the details, I don't want to know, I'm too tired and confused, don't remind me about the problems."

"It happens in Israel and I believe here, too. In my country we have always expressed the fear that things might deteriorate to the point reached in South Africa. It is viewed as the last step towards annihilation."

"Everyone takes South Africa as the example of what we don't want to be. If there is any air of the funeral about this conference it is not the funeral of the Press but that of the oppressors. They are doomed to fail if they do not think of radical ways to change. All people are rac-

Example

Mr Timothy Balding, director of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (IFNP) based in Paris, explained his reason for coming to the conference.

"We can be criticised in Europe for even attending a conference of

this kind in the same way that foreign journalists were attacked for attending Mr Gorbachev's peace conference in Moscow."

PR exercise

"We could be accused of assisting in a public relations exercise of the (South African) Government."

"Some people say about this conference that the fact that the delegates from abroad have been allowed to attend will be used by the Government as propaganda."

"The answer to that is that as long as the South African Government feels it must justify itself to the outside world there is hope. The fact that two Ministers were here is evidence that they do feel they have to prove to us that they are genuinely attached to freedom of the Press and that in the long run it will be re-introduced."

"But the speeches from the two Ministers were hardly confidence-inspiring."

"Listening to Mr Stoffel Botha (Minister of Home Affairs and Communication) was like listening to someone from another planet."

"There is almost no argument you can advance against him and there is almost no debate because he is so insensitive to the values of freedom of information as we see them."

"It is a strange country. The debate we had here is surreal to a certain extent because we are talking ideally about freedom of expression in a democratic country."

"In the heat of the debate we tend to forget that South Africa is not a democratic country. Vast sections of the population are prevented from voting."

Fundamental

"Freedom of the Press is one of the fundamental tenets of a democratic society, but there is one that comes before that — and it is one man, one vote."

"It is an illusion discussing the merits of

freedom of information with Government Ministers when the first criterion of democracy has not been met."

"I have been trying to see some logic in the Government's argument, but they make it up as they go along."

Perhaps the thing I'm most shocked about is the argument, put forward by Government, that the government is the judge of what is legitimate criticism and what is not when it is the government itself which is the object of that criticism."

"This flies in the face of the basic criteria of democratic debate. Mr Norman Webster, editor-in-chief of the Globe and Mail, Toronto, found that the South African Press was worse off than he had expected."

"I, like many of us, knew that the Press operated under very difficult circumstances — but I was not aware of how really wide-ranging and arbitrary the Government's powers were to suppress and

control the South African media."

"Of all the speakers Mr Stoffel Botha impressed me most, but I use the word impressed as a neutral term. I am pleased I am not an editor in South Africa having to deal with Mr Botha."

"I would like to think the main purpose in coming here was not to offer condolences to a dying Press but to offer solidarity. But what can we actually do beyond saying: 'Good luck, chap, we are with you'?"

Exciting

"I try to imagine what it must be like to be an editor here. It must be very exciting but it is excitement I can do without. Canada seems dull by comparison, but there is a lot to be said for that kind of dullness."

"Coming here has resulted in a lot of shadowing to the stark black and white picture of the place"

■ "Doing a Pontius Pilate and washing one's hands of some newspapers will boomerang as surely as night follows day." — Mr Anthony Heard, former editor of the Cape Times, on the Government threat to the alternative Press.

■ "We are not mirrors or reflectors, we are spotlights. We must ask ourselves, not as masochists but analysts: are we fair?" — Peter Allen Frost, The Star's Jerusalem correspondent.

■ "The Press should have the right to act as a watchdog and focus on Government actions. The present role of watchdog, however, is a qualified one. The Press must accept the Government's right to govern in the first place." — The Minister of Home Affairs and Communication, Mr Stoffel Botha.

■ "We did not bring on World War 1, nor the Russian Revolution, nor the great depression. World War 2 was not begun nor run by newspaper editors and journalists. We did not bring Mao Tse Tung to power in China. We react to events rather than initiate them." — Mr Richard Harwood of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and deputy managing editor of the Washington Post.

■ Journalism is not a craft, it's an addiction. What an embattled community requires is a maximum of old-fashioned reporting, documentation and facts. Facts are what newspapers are all about." — Mr Douglas Gageby, director of National Newspapers of Ireland, Dublin and former editor of the Irish Times.

SOUTH AFRICA, proposed Mr Donald Trelford, editor-in-chief of the Observer newspaper, is a profoundly abnormal society topped with a thin layer of normality.

The point — included in his summing up of the Star's Centennial Conference on Conflict and the Press — is not original but in the context was apt.

Censorship and how to deal with it were the central themes of the conference and it had as backdrop — as if to order — three events of relevance.

One was the first warning by the Government in terms of its latest powers to the New Nation that its writings were considered "revolutionary", second was the disappearance of a black Soweto journalist at the hands of a balaclava gang, and third was an expression of United States concern that Harare was being turned into the Soviet disinformation capital of the world.

The scene thus set, the 200 delegates from here and abroad fell to discussing the copperplate perennials of publishing ethics which should also be of concern to the broad public but, like the specifics of heart disease research, are not.

It was, instead, the anomalies that most engaged attention.

The first was the spirit of the conference. Much evidence was led about the repressive and often capricious nature of the Government's censorship machinery.

Offensive

This is undoubtedly true and yet it was difficult to sustain any sort of equation with the more forbidding censorship models of Eastern Europe, South America or Africa.

Sally Motlana knocked spots off Deputy Minister Stoffel van der Merwe at question time, Dries Engelbrecht, head of the newly formed and semi-secret media directorate, mingled affably enough with delegates, and Cas Venter of the Department of Information battled, not always successfully, to get a voice in the debate.

Douglas Gageby, director of the Irish Times, was moved to observe that delegates were not ungrateful that the South African Government had "let all of us firebrands into the country".

What should one make of all this?

There is, it is suggested, some cause for comfort but little for complacency.

The Star conference re-

BRIAN POTTINGER detects an ominous note in the closing moments of this week's conference on the media . . .

RADICAL TYRANNY

Is this going to be the next threat to SA Press freedom?

vealed that we are not yet in the grip of full censorship, however offensive the Government's current measures, unintelligent their application and dangerous their consequences.

Yet this is no reason to be lulled into complacency or surrender the noble fight to return to nominal Western values of Press freedom.

In recent years the Government has shown that, however artful some of their actions (taking part in a conference on Press freedom is one), their instincts in times of crisis are inevitably totalitarian.

Neither should we cease opposing the Government's balkanisation of fact and information for its own purposes.

The Washington Post's Katharine Graham pointed out that their South African correspondent had been able to file all major news stories out of South Africa without falling foul of the laws.

The point, appreciated as much by Mrs Graham as anybody else, is that the mood of a country cannot be conveyed only in a few major stories any more than the quality of a rugby match can be described purely in try runs.

But there was a second,

perhaps greater, anomaly at the conference.

Much of the debate was understandably directed at the Government and the crudity of its censorship efforts.

Yet perhaps the most interesting part of the conference came in its dying moments and shifted the emphasis from the tyranny of Government to the incipient tyranny of its radical opposition.

Guerrillas

For this critical aspect the conference owes much to Sam Mabe, deputy news editor of the Star, an articulate newspaperman who has worked his way up from messenger to a responsible position in the biggest daily newspaper in the country and who presented by far the most thought-provoking contribution in the conference.

Mr Mabe's first point — or "Comrade Mabe" as one black fellow journalist addressed him — was that the Western media were part of an imperialist plot to distort news of the third world.

His second point was that the "establishment" Press, part of which he serves in an executive capacity, was merely a tool of the privi-

leged minority to oppress the masses.

This Press, warned Mr Mabe, would have to choose between the interests of the oppressor and those of the oppressed or, to put it more succinctly, between Mr Mabe's views and those of anybody else.

He concluded that black journalists on establishment newspapers should regard themselves as "guerrillas in enemy territory".

As regards the first point, there is little to say except that the fervour of Mr Mabe's belief in the imperialist Press conspiracy has been matched in my experience only by the conviction with which the security establishment believes in a communist Press conspiracy.

The second point, too, is not novel and has been stated most recently by President Botha and in almost the same terms when he demanded the Press choose between his Government and the sort of views Mr Mabe quite legitimately expressed to the Star conference.

Other journalists at the conference supported Mr Mabe and one went as far as to suggest that talk of Press freedom was an irre-

levancy because reality as perceived by black journalists was born entirely from the objective circumstances of their repression.

That this view should prevail is not surprising nor that South African journalists, particularly black ones, should have a burning personal sense of indignation and anger.

They are, after all, the most immediate targets of police harassment and more than one has lost his life in the exercise of their profession.

They are constantly invoked to honour facts and truth by a Government and bureaucracy whose main lubricant is deceit and which, even worse, increasingly tries to enforce propagation of that deceit.

Yet this theme offered by Mr Mabe's colleagues, a crucial one, shows a chilling sense of pre-determination and what can only be described as an abdication of a journalist's cardinal responsibility.

It would seem to challenge the very basis of objective reportage which, if it is anything at all, is an attempt by journalists to establish through a testing of facts a reasonably objective view of reality instead, as some journalists now suggest, the other way around.

Contempt

Put crisply, it is the conversion of the journalist into the fully-fledged propagandist and more than one foreign visitor to the Star's conference must have paused to consider whether Press freedom, about which they spoke so eloquently, was in fact an irrelevancy given the clear contempt in which it was held by those who now rule and some of those who would seek to rule in the future.

This leads to a broader theme on which the chances of survival of anything like a free Press in South Africa will hang.

The Government has chosen to draw a distinction between the establishment media and the "alternative" media and in classic salami tactics will seek to whittle Press opposition from its most vociferous extreme down to its merely sullen one.

In this process the "mainstream" Press have so far resolutely refused to co-operate.

The question thus arises: to what extent do the views of Mr Mabe and those of the "alternative media" who this week so archly refused to participate in the Star conference, for a variety of radical political reasons, make that salami so much more inviting to the slicer?

THERE was not necessarily a conflict between Government interest and the public interest, Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, told *The Star* centennial conference on the Press.

Mr Botha said he had been asked to reflect on the line between Government interest and the public interest and who should draw it.

"This theme presupposes that there is a difference or conflict between the Government and public interest.

"That, however, is not necessarily the case. When a government acts in the interest of the State in the context of ensuring the State's existence for the common good, then the interest of government and the public is indivisible.

"Then there is no line to be drawn between them — not in terms of national or state security."

Mr Botha said neither the Government nor the Press were ends in themselves as both had to serve people.

He acknowledged that the Press had the right to act as a Government watchdog.

But this role was qualified.

The global debate on freedom of expression revolved around three main lines of thought.

At one extreme was totalitarian control over the media.

"At the other extreme we have the 'all or nothing' liberal Press approach, according to which freedom of expression should in no manner whatsoever be curtailed by a government."

Extremes

Between these extremes was the social responsibility concept which was in line with the principle of a duty towards the community.

Mr Botha said that "an esteemed publisher in the United States" attending the conference — presumably *Washington Post* publisher Mrs Kathryn Graham — had in 1985 raised the critical issue "How are terrorists to be prevented from using the media as a platform for their views?"

"That is exactly the issue we have to deal with. The answer suggested at the time was that ultimately in a free

society terrorists would be the cause of their own undoing.

"That could be the answer in a democratic industrialised first world society, with a large middle class.

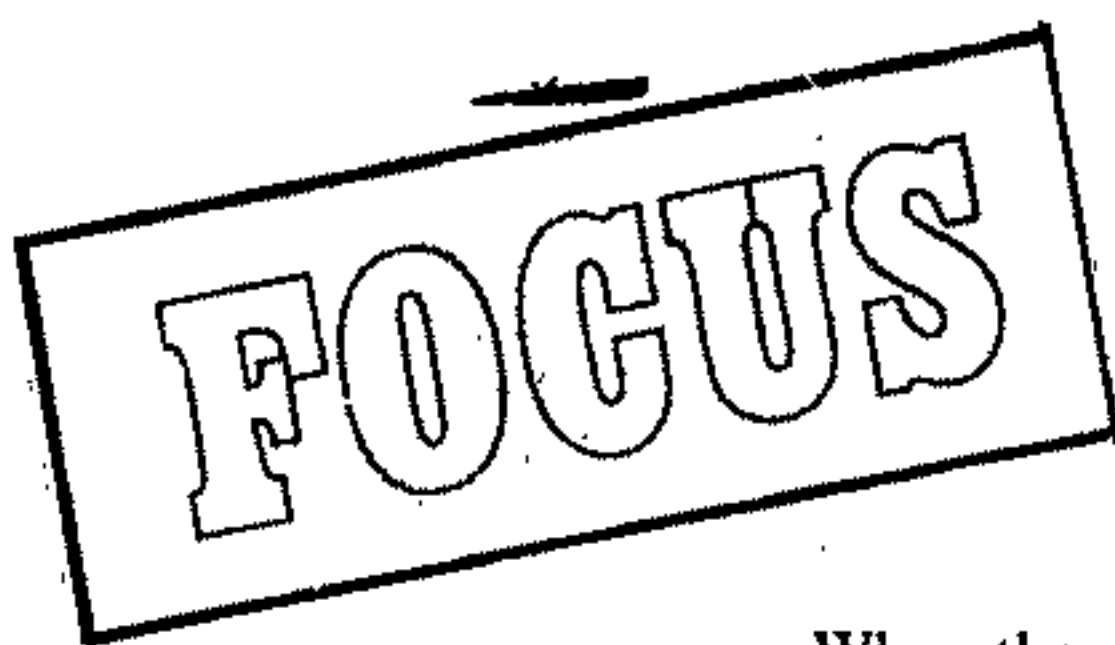
"The unanswered question is: What do we do in the case of developing Third World countries as is the case in South Africa?"

In answering this question, Press leaders should consider "the realities of revolutionary change in Africa" instead of "moralising" about such issues as "free flow of information", "the right to know" and "freedom of expression" he said.

"We know what happens to 'freedoms' (including freedom of the Press) when a totalitarian system replaces a democracy or a system that is in the process of developing towards a full democracy."

In South Africa Press freedom had to be considered in the context of an attempted revolution by the ANC and SA Communist Party.

Stoffel defends curbs



When these bodies admitted that they collaborated with the mass media to further their revolution, it should be clear that the role of sections of the local and international Press in the revolutionary process was no "flight of imagination on the part of the Government".

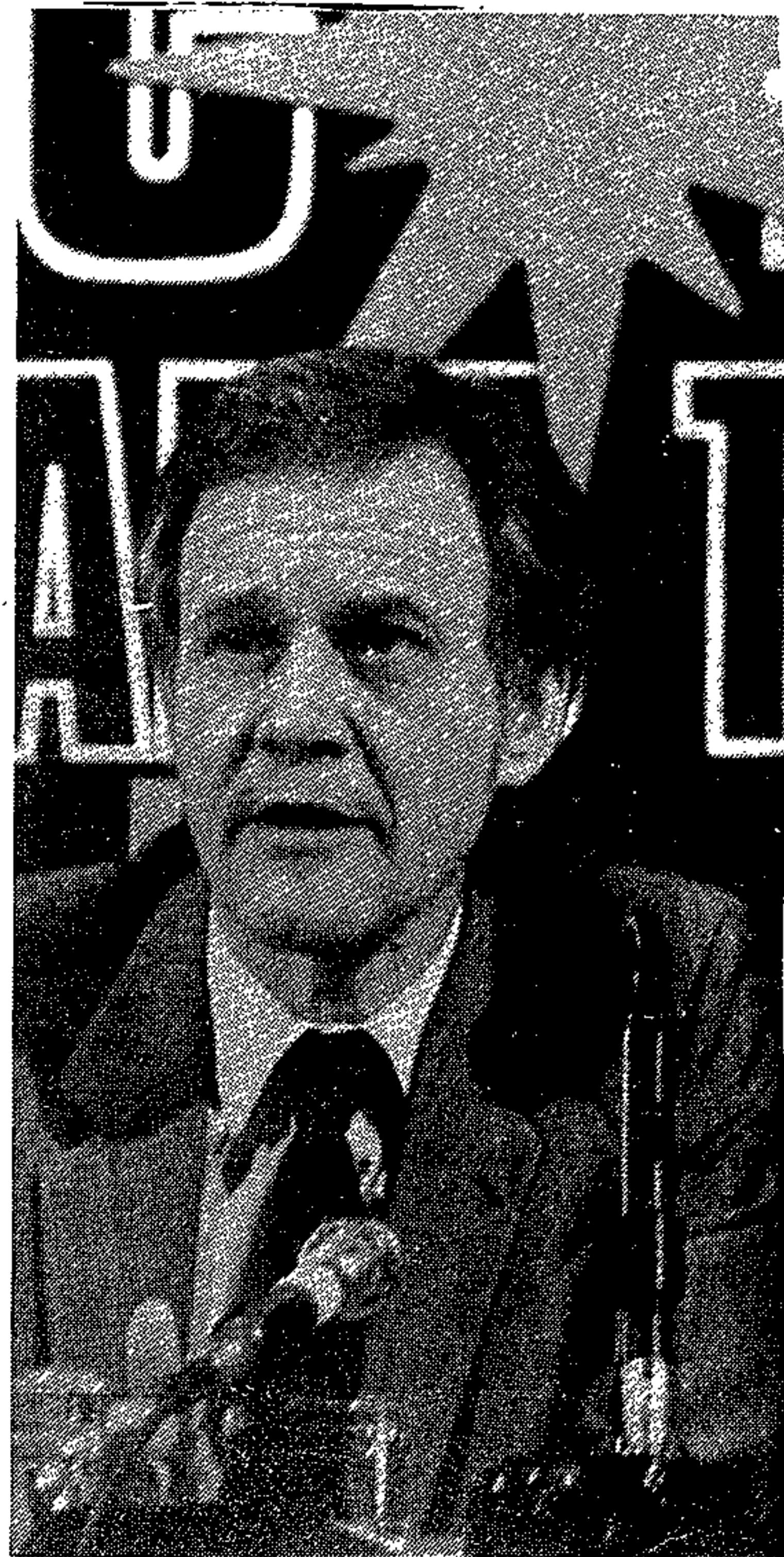
"My government will not allow the South African Press to be used as a tool of war in the hands of foreign or other aggressors."

Control

Mr Botha said the conference had earlier stated that "a free Press is not compatible with any kind of governmental intervention in the Press". But all agreed that freedom of the Press could not be absolute. The logical conclusion of this argument was that the Press had to control itself.

The South African Press was regulated by the South African Media Council with a "commendable" code of conduct.

When it became clear that a section of the Press was helping to promote a revolutionary climate, the State President had asked Press leaders to implement their code of conduct effectively.



BOTHA: Press has right to act as watchdog.

This request was declined.

Then, "instead of opting for blanket pre-censorship" the Government had introduced the new Press control measures allowing it to prohibit publication for three months at a time or pre-censor material.

Mr Botha said the extent to which this Government standpoint meant anything to the

delegates, would depend upon their "willingness to judge issues objectively."

But he was not asking for their approval of the Government's action in the state of emergency.

"I must in all frankness add that if I have failed to convey to you a perception of there being substance in South Africa's case, that will not deviate me from my course and my obligation to my country."

EVERY person who is arrested has certain legal rights. Attorneys in South Africa are concerned that many people don't know these rights.

If you are arrested, it does not mean that you are automatically guilty of the offence for which you have been arrested. This will be decided in a court of law. Until that time, however, you have certain rights and obligations as a citizen.

The Association of Law Societies advises that all people who have been arrested should ask to see an attorney as soon as possible. It is your right.

The Law Society feels strongly that every citizen in this country should have access to the law when they need it most.

They offer the reader the following guidelines on what to do if arrested.

Police

- If you are under 18, ask the police to inform your parents, legal guardian, relatives or legal representative of your arrest and tell them where you are being held.
- Remember that the police do not always require a warrant to arrest you, but if they have a warrant, you have a right to ask to see it.
- Arrest means being held in lawful custody until you are allowed to go or are discharged. This means that you may be held in custody until the police release you on bail, on warning, or into the custody of your parents or legal guardian.

You will also be discharged if no charges are brought against you, if the State doesn't prosecute you and if a court finds you not guilty.

Silent

- No one can be forced to answer questions put to them by the police. In certain circumstances, however, you are obliged to supply a name and address.

In some cases, it could be a good idea to give an explanation to the police. This could clear up the

What to do if you are arrested

FOCUS

Know your legal rights

matter and result in your release without being charged.

- Under South African law, even if you are arrested, you are considered innocent until the court finds you guilty. This is not the case in many other countries.

Assistance

- The right to legal assistance cannot be taken from you by anyone. At any time, you can ask the police to contact your lawyer. You can decide to remain silent until you have spoken to him.
- A list of lawyers should be available at all police stations and magistrates' offices. Ask for this list if you need it.
- If you are taken before a magistrate in court you

can ask him to arrange legal aid for you.

- If you already have a legal representative, tell the police and the magistrate as soon as possible.
- People under 18 may be assisted by parents or guardians at criminal proceedings.

Bail

- After being arrested you may apply to the police at the charge office to which you have been taken to be released on bail or on warning. If you are released on bail, make sure to keep the bail receipt safely.
- If you are a minor you can ask the police or the court to release you into custody of your parents or legal guardian.
- If the police grant you bail, the bail money must be paid in cash to the police station where you are being held.
- If you are a minor you can ask the police or the court to release you into custody of your parents or legal guardian.
- If the police grant you bail, the bail money must be paid in cash to the police station where you are being held.
- If bail is allowed by a court, the money is payable to the Clerk of the Court during office hours. If you are held in the custody of the Department of Prisons, bail must be paid either at the prison or at the police station.
- Once the magistrate has ruled either for or against you, the person who first paid your bail money can apply for a refund. If you have to pay a fine, your bail money can be kept to

contribute towards or pay the fine.

- If you fail to comply with your bail conditions the bail money may be forfeited to the State and a warrant for your arrest issued.

Court

- The law requires you to be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours of your arrest.

- If you are arrested either on a Friday afternoon, a Saturday or a Sunday you generally appear in court on Monday, though you have the right to ask for a sitting of a bail court once arrested. This court can decide whether or not you can be released on bail.

- You are entitled to legal representation at a criminal trial. Tell the court before you plead that you have a legal adviser.

- If you don't understand the court proceedings, you are entitled to an interpreter.

- If you are not sure that the witness for your defence will come to court, the court will subpoena them (summons them to attend). If they refuse, they can be arrested.

- If you conduct your own defence, you have the right to cross-examine all witnesses, testifying against you. You may also put your side of the case to them.

- If you are in need of medical attention at any time during the court proceedings, tell the court officer at once.

Fees

- If you have an attorney he will tell you how much you must pay him.

- If you do not have the money to pay an attorney, you can apply to the Legal Aid Board for assistance. This is granted you if you qualify for aid.

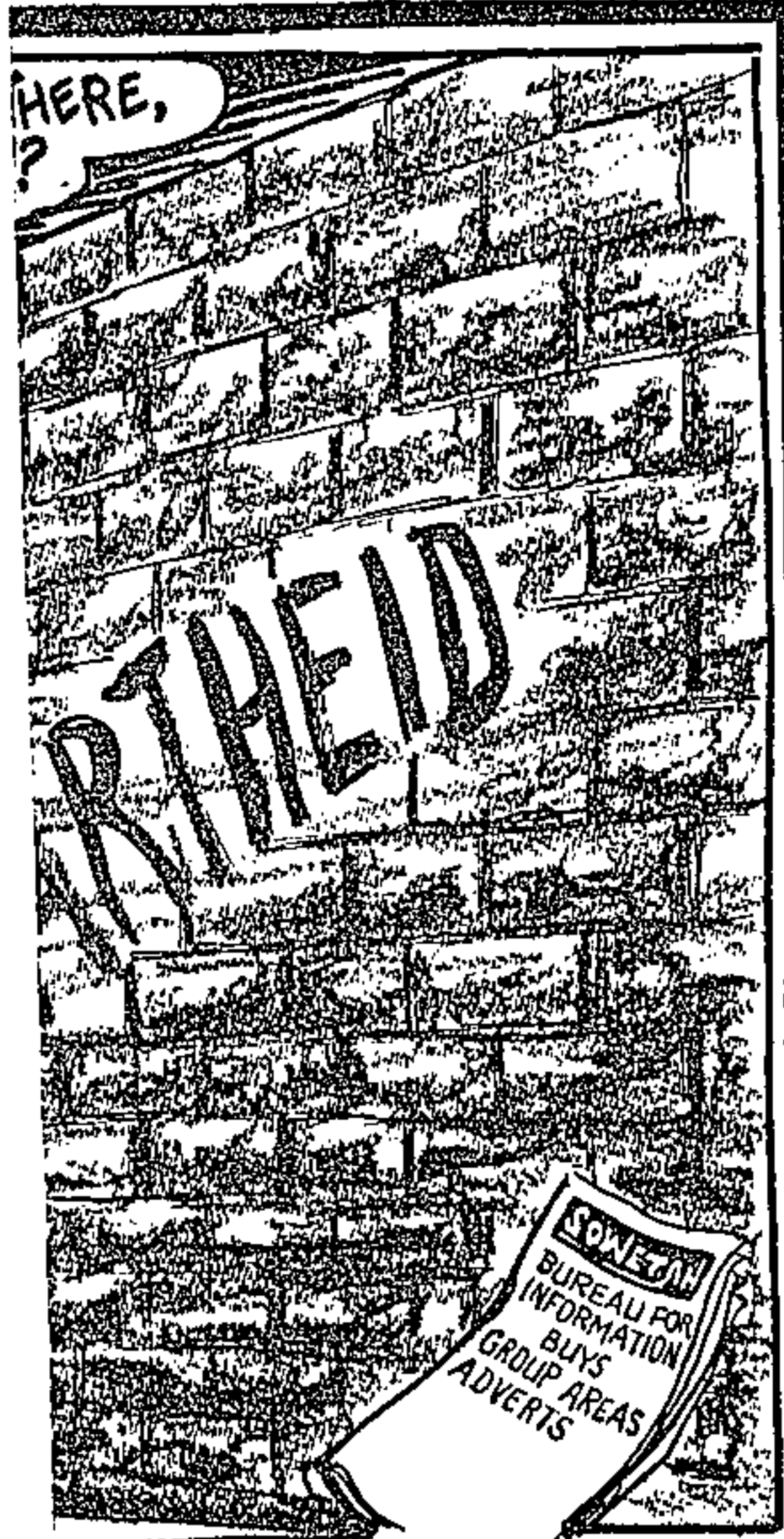
- A single person qualifies for aid if they don't earn more than R400 a month. Married people must not earn more than R800 a month but R100 is added to this minimum for each dependent child.

- You can apply for legal aid at any of the board's offices in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Germiston, Cape Town, Athlone, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein and Mitchell's Plain in the Cape.

If you do not live near any of these centres, you can go to the legal aid officer at your nearest magistrate's court.

Once you have been granted legal aid, the board will pay your attorney.

- Legal advice and limited legal aid is given by legal aid clinics at universities and other organisations.



Lest we forget

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 287 days;
- Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, *Veritas News Agency*, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 477 days;
- Phila Ngqumba, *Veritas News Agency*, 465 days;
- Brian Sokutu, Eastern Cape freelance journalist, 468 days;
- Vincent Mfundisi, of SABC-TV, has been detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act for 13 days.

Political comment in this issue by J Latakomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Monday, October 12 1987

14 held for for Kruger Day unrest

PATRICK BULGER

FOURTEEN people are to appear in court today after several incidents of violence in Johannesburg in which two people died.

SA Police media spokesman Pierre Louw said they probably be charged with public

He said the SAP was investigating an incident in which two men, whom police have yet to name, were stabbed to death outside Ellis Park. The dead men are Ledge van Druten and Basil de Lorne, both of Johannesburg. Lt Louw said there was nothing to support a claim by NP Bezuidenhout Valley MP Sam Bloomberg that "truckloads" of blacks had visited parks in the city, "apparently with the intention of causing trouble".

Louw said in a statement to Sapa two whites were stabbed to death, seven people injured and 14 arrested.

He said police had received complaints from members of the public at 5pm that there was fighting and knifing at the Bez Valley Park. Police were attacked with stones and bottles by an unknown number of blacks.

People were asked to leave the park, but again attacked police with stones and bottles, and tried setting a bulldozer alight. Police used teargas to disperse the crowd, Louw said.

At Rhodes Park, police constable J Willemse was attacked shortly after 7pm. He fired buckshot and wounded two youths, aged 18 and 21. They were treated at Johannesburg General Hospital and discharged. Willemse, who was injured in the attack, was also treated and discharged.

Later, police received a report of assault and murder. Police found two whites had been stabbed to death, and several wounded.

Cap. T. 12/10/87 (327)

Ex-ANC leader's freedom hopes high

By PETER DENNEHY

GOVAN MBEKI, the former chairman of the African National Congress who has been on Robben Island for more than 20 years, is optimistic that he will be released soon, his attorney said yesterday.

Mrs Priscilla Jana said from her home in Johannesburg that she had visited Mr Mbeki on Robben Island "for quite a while" on Friday.

Mr Mbeki, 77, who has been in jail for 24 years, was "in good health", she said. He had asked to see Mrs Jana.

At first she was unable to get permission to see him. To enable Mrs Jana to visit him, a Supreme Court application was launched last week by Mr Mbeki's wife, Mrs Epainette Mbeki of Idutywa, and set down for hearing on October 28.

However, prison authorities allowed Mrs Jana to see Mr Mbeki on Friday.

She would not divulge what business had been discussed, but said she had "sorted out what Mr Mbeki had wanted sorted out".

She declined to say when Mr Mbeki

might be released, but chuckled when she was asked when it might be useful to check again whether he had yet been released.

Mr P W Botha, the State President, told Parliament in August that he had asked the Minister of Justice to give attention to Mr Mbeki's case, as he had been in prison for over 20 years and was then 76.

Mr Botha also said the renunciation of violence was not "decisive in its own right" in determining whether a "security prisoner" would be released.

UK cops fail in bid to deport 'plot' man

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON. — The bid by Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) to deport one of the mystery men involved in the ANC kidnap-plot case here was rebuffed yesterday.

The magistrate, Mrs Heather Mitcham, was shown documents purporting to prove that "the British and other governments" were involved in the alleged kidnap plot.

Defence counsel Mr Benjamin Conlon said: "This case involves national security and also involves this government and other governments."

After studying the documents in chambers at Lambeth high-security court, the magistrate granted a witness order in favour of Norwegian Mr Hans Kristian Dahl, who also used the false name Mr John Terence Larsen.

The order means Mr Dahl, due to be deported from Britain to Norway on Thursday, should be free to remain in Britain and attend remand hearings, as a witness, in the continuing case.

After the short hearing, a spokesman for Mr Conlon said: "There has been a blatant attempt to remove our client (Mr Dahl) from the scene by certain people who know he is a vital witness."

MOSQUE WORKERS HELD

Crackdown on illegals

A MALAWIAN national who calls Muslims to prayer in the Nur-ul-Islam Mosque in Lenasia, near Johannesburg, is being held in police custody and several other mosque employees are in hiding.

This follows a Government hunt for foreigners living illegally in South Africa, the *Indicator*

SOWETAN Reporter

newspaper said this week.

The newspaper said the Nur-ul-Islam muezzin, Mr Nasrodeen Abdulla, is being held at Diepkloof after Home Affairs inspectors raided mosques in Lenasia at night two weeks ago, say mosque officials. A spokesman for law firm N G Patel, Cachalia and Loonat said Mr Abdulla was being held in custody until documents are received from the Malawian embassy, after which he would be deported.

"We've proposed that to secure his release from detention, we buy Mr Abdulla a ticket and send him home on the first available flight after his documents are received," said the spokesman.

Hiding

The muezzin is thought to have arrived in South Africa two years ago. Other muezzins not in possession of valid papers are said to have gone into hiding after the raids.

Asked if the arrests in Lenasia were part of a crackdown, the Home Affairs spokesman said: "We are just going out to see if there are people who entered the country illegally."

He said those being sought were not only from Malawi, but from other countries as well.

Last Friday, the Malawi embassy in Pretoria referred queries to the consul-general in Johannesburg, but he was not available for comment.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

W/maile
9-15/10/87

DETENTIONS

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament last week that 69 children were being held in detention under the Emergency regulations. One 15-year-old, 16 16-year-olds and 52 17-year-olds were being held, he said. In the previous week 41 children aged between 15 and 17 had been released from detention under the Emergency regulations. At the end of September there were 115 children aged 17 or under in detention. There were 13 boys aged 17 or under being held under the Internal Security Act at the end of July, according to Vlok.

KITSKONSTABELS

About 4 000 *kitskonstabels* (special policemen) had been trained by the South African Police by August 25, Vlok, told parliament.

EMIGRATION

South Africa lost 3 659 residents through migration between January and July this year, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services. During July 370 residents left the country. In the first six months of this year 6 466 people emigrated and 3 177 immigrated.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, said in parliament that last year 13 711 people emigrated from South Africa and 6 999 people immigrated. Of the emigrants 12 679 were whites and 1 032 were black (638 "coloureds", 367 Indians and 27 Africans). There were 188 black immigrants, Botha said.

STUDY PERMIT REFUSALS

The government refused study visas to 185 people between July 1985 and June 1986, Botha told in parliament. In this period 3 016 people were granted permits for study purposes.

CISKEI HANGINGS

According to Ciskei government representative, Headman Somtunzi, there are five prisoners on death row in Ciskei. Ten prisoners had been hanged since the Middledrift gallows were first put into operation on September 7 1984, he said.

GUERRILLA ATTACKS, DEATHS AND ARRESTS

About 140 "terrorist incidents" had been recorded by the security forces between January and July this year, according to Vlok.

In the first eight months of 1987 about 220 "trained African National Congress terrorists and collaborators" had been "eliminated" or arrested by the security forces, compared to about 160 deaths and arrests last year. He said 428 "terrorists" had been "eliminated" or captured between 1976 and 1986, more than 42 percent of them having been killed or arrested since September 1984.

STRIKES

In the first seven months of this year 332 strikes had been reported, the Minister of Manpower, Pietie du Plessis, said in parliament.

According to the estimates of Andrew Levy and Associates over 5,5-million working days were lost through strikes during the first eight months of 1987, compared to about 1,3-million for the whole of last year.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MIKE XHEGO, 32, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress leader and East Cape Adult Learning Project co-ordinator, was detained under the Emergency regulations on November 9 last year. He is being held at St Albans Prison.

Xhego was a student at KwaZakhele High School in 1976. The following year he was sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island for "terrorism". After his release in 1982 he helped form the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and has served on its executive for the past three years. He also played a prominent role in United Democratic Front activities in the region. After the detention of Mkhoseli Jäck in August 1986 Xhego was appointed Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott representative.

He was detained for four months during the 1985 State of Emergency and, in the Dr Wendy Orr case, he was one of the applicants who was allegedly assaulted and tortured by security police.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for possession:

Support the Sacrifices We Are Making (ANC); Free Nelson Mandela: ANC South Africa — T-shirt (Libre); The Combatant Vol 8 No 2, September 1986 (PLAN Commissariat, Lubango); Theatre of the Real Necklace (Theatre of the Real Lesotho); Azanian Focus Vol 1 No 4, May 1, Day of the Black Worker Solidarity (Frank Talk Editorial Collective on behalf of the Azanian People's Organisation, South Africa); Couples M2734 — 20 — 18F (NMPP, Paris).

Banned for distribution and importation:

UDF News: Newsletter of Western Cape Region (UDF, Community House, Salt River); Free All Apartheid's Detainees (SATIS, Anti-Apartheid Movement); Al-Qalam, July 1987, Vol 12 No 7 (Muslim Youth Movement of SA, Durban); Boycott Councillors Businesses — pamphlet (not stated); Fascism Shall Tremble Before People's Democracy, Student Struggle and Mass Revolution (not stated); Care Newsletter No 82 March/April 1987 (Care National, South Australia); Al-Qalam, Prank: Magnificent Girlie Poster (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Jepe, Johannesburg); I Want Your Sex — record (George Michael); bare-breasted girl — poster (Art-print, Holland); key-ring with photographs of semi-nude girls (not stated).

Unbanned:

Sow the Wind (Neville Alexander); Bunny Girl (Republican Press, Durban); Famine (Graham Masterton).

Stoffel uses his new media powers with first 'warning'

THE sweeping new Emergency press curbs gazetted six weeks ago have been used for the first time.

The "alternative" weekly *New Nation* has been sent a letter by Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha advising that articles, pictures and advertisements in three issues contravene the new media regulations — and that an official warning may appear in the Government Gazette.

Ironically, announcement of the warning came yesterday, one day before Botha was scheduled to address an international audience at a conference on "Conflict and the Press", hosted by *The Star*.

Shortly after his address, planned for this morning, conference delegates are scheduled to discuss the "alternative" press.

New Nation has been given 14 days to make representations before the minister gazettes an official warning.

Under the new media regulations, the process — which could end in an eventual prohibition from publication for up to three months — may begin if the minister believes stories in the newspaper are calculated to or have the effect of:

- Promoting or fanning revolution.
- Promoting the breaking down of law and order.
- Stirring up hostility towards the security forces, or towards members of the Afrikaans population.
- Promoting the esteem of the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

This is not the first state action against *New Nation*, but the present action is different in that under new amendments the minister may prohibit publication for a period of three months, without warning, should he any future issue to be a "threat to public order".

Three editions of the newspaper were banned last month by the Directorate of Publications, but appeals have since been lodged.

Indications that the government was geared to take action against *New Nation* came last year after the detention of the paper's editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu.

Sisulu has been detained under Emergency regulations since December 1986. He is a prominent member of the National Education Crisis Committee. This is his third detention. He has never been charged.

New Nation is not the only independent paper or news agency to suffer harassment.

At *Saamstaan*, a small community newspaper in Oudtshoorn, almost all the staff, contributors and associates, have at some time or another been detained.

Saamstaan is a project which includes advice offices and a community newsletter.

A letter written by a *Saamstaan* worker to the Southern African Society of Journalists explains what the

By SEFAKO NYAKA and PAT SIDLEY

newspaper stands for:

"Only after the coming of *Saamstaan* in (these rural) areas did people start to organise themselves. From the start of the newspaper the state tried every trick in and out of the book to get the newspaper to shut down or to intimidate, harass and to detain people so that they must be afraid to associate themselves with the paper.

"As so often (happens), the state was not totally successful in their efforts. The people became more aware of who their real enemies are and how to go about solving their problems.

"Because of some of the reasons mentioned here we are quite sure that most of the people in detention (about 28 in November last year) under the State of Emergency in our area are either directly or indirectly there because of their involvement in *Saam-*

staan."

A fulltime worker on *Saamstaan*, Mbulelo Grootboom, spent 13 months in Emergency detention from June 1986, was released, and then on September 11 this year was re-detained in terms of the State of Emergency.

Other examples of the state's harassment of journalists include:

● Phila Ngqumba and Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, freelance journalists in King William's Town, were partners in a small news agency, Veritas.

Both Ngqumba and Fuzile were detained at the beginning of the national State of Emergency in June 1986. They have not been charged.

● Brian Sokutu, 25, is a freelance journalist from Port Elizabeth who has been in detention since June last year. He has suffered severe depression, been treated in hospital several times during his detention and recently had an operation, apparently for stomach ulcers.

FOR THE RECORD

AN acting principal of a Mitchells Plain High School which closed on May 6, the day of the House of Assembly election, has been demoted, with a cut in salary, and transferred to a primary school.

Peter Carelse of Glendale High School said he believed the action was taken against him because of the decision to close. He said the authorities might also have been angered when the school hired a bus in July for the first hearing of 73 teachers charged with misconduct for allegedly refusing to administer examinations in 1985.

RESIDENTS of Little Soweto, a squatter camp on the banks of a salt pan lake, are under threat of removal. A Port Elizabeth company, Swankops Sea Salt Ltd, has claimed the community's presence is causing pollution and an abnormal flow of rainwater into the salt lakes. This reduces the brine content and interferes with the evaporation process.

An earlier attempt by the company to get the squatters removed was dismissed by the administrator, but it has now been given leave to appeal.

ELEVEN people linked to the death of Port Elizabeth undertaker Annette Nomawethu Kahla during the height of the unrest in the Eastern Cape last year appeared in the New Brighton Magistrate's Court last Friday.

The accused, seven youths aged between 10 and 17 and four men, pleaded not guilty to charges of arson, public violence and murder. The case was adjourned to November 5 and the accused released on bail.

SIX SADF members charged with the murder of veteran Swapo member Immanuel Shifidi appeared briefly in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday where they pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Four are top-ranking officers, one of them — Colonel Willem Welgemoed — the commanding officer of the 101 Battalion at Ondangwa in Northern Namibia. All accused were released on bail and will reappear on December 8.

THE Action Committee To Stop Evictions has reacted vigorously to President PW Botha's rejection of the President Council's recommendations that the Separate Amenities Act be repealed.

Actstop regarded as "adding insult to inju-

ry" the government's intention to "improve" legal instruments to prevent squatting and slum conditions.

EDITOR Mahomed Faizal Dawjee of Al-Qalam, the monthly Muslim newspaper whose July issue was banned by the Directorate of Publications this week says he is intending to appeal against the ban.

THE International Freedom Foundation (IFF), a US-based policy research foundation with offices in South Africa, has called for further government action against the Group Areas Act.

The executive director of IFF's Southern African office said in a statement the government's proposals should have seized the historic opportunity to affirm the rights of all South Africans to buy and sell property without interference.

THE National Union of Metalworkers has declared a dispute with six General Mining Corp (Gencor) subsidiaries, including Tedel-ex. Numsa is accusing Tedel-ex, Hall Longmore Contracting Division, Standards Brass Iron and Steel Founders, Unique Engineering, and Malleable Castings of failing to deduct trade union fees or to give access to union officials and shop stewards' facilities.

THE Putco saga appears to be over, ending months of speculation during which prospective buyers, ranging from the SA Black Taxi Association to an anonymous Afrikaans business consortium, all appeared confident of raising the R150-million-plus needed for control.

The Carleo family has assured its shareholders of its continuing control over the company.

HIGHLY sensitive documents concerning an alleged conspiracy to kidnap African National Congress leaders in London were being withheld by police because they would prove embarrassing to the British government, a London court was told yesterday.

Counsel for the accused said some of the missing documents involved national security and named a British government minister.

● Reports by Pen, Ecna, Sapa, El-news, Concord, WM reporters

Star reporter barred from mine disaster inspection

SMK 15/10/87

A Star reporter has been barred from attending an in loco inspection in the Kinross mine disaster trial.

Senior counsel for Gencor in the trial, Mr C Plewman, yesterday refused to allow Mrs Therese Anders permission to accompany the court underground.

Mr Plewman said today if Mrs Anders wanted a reason why she had been barred, she would "get it in a complaint to The Star".

Magistrate Mr J W R Pieterse had given his approval for the reporter to attend the inspection, but said although he had no objection to the press being present, he was unable to give permission on behalf of the owner of the property.

An attorney has told The Star that while a property owner could not prevent the court from attending an in loco inspection, he could bar the public or press.

Mr Plewman said his decision was based on "concern for Mrs Anders's safety underground".

"The mine is not obliged to undertake her safety, either above ground or underground, or to convey her underground. Mining is a hazardous business," he said.

The magistrate, accused and lawyers are going underground at the Kinross mine today to the level where a fire, in which 177 miners died, broke out.

Transvaal Law Society president Mr Stan Treisman said it was "regrettable" that Gencor had barred the press.

"It is desirable that all court proceedings should be open to the public and press and we feel no one should be barred from reporting the facts.

"But in strict law the magistrate does not have the authority to allow individuals to go on to private property for an inspection in loco or for any other reason."

The only people with a right to attend an inspection were the magistrate, accused, accused's legal representatives, State representatives and relevant witnesses.

● See Page 6.

Fighting left and right has Nats rolling

Political Correspondent

AMANZIMTOTI. — The petty in-fighting among the groups to the left of government had reached the point where "they are calling each other names which they never used against me", President P W Botha confessed yesterday to roars of laughter from his supporters.

Discussing the current "confusion" in the ranks of opposition forces, Mr Botha said he had read in the press that "P W must be smiling" at what he called "the rather fun actions" taken by the opposition politicians recently.

"Well, I was smiling before that already because I knew it was coming," he said to the huge mirth of delegates at the NP's Natal congress here.

Mr Botha said he did not wish to be "derogatory in my remarks" about the "small manoeuvrings and party pettiness" of his opponents.

But "all these disclosures of the manoeuvrings and in-fighting on the left and right are proof that you must govern this country on principles" rather than rely on personalities.

Mr Botha said there were now at least "four or five" groups fighting each other to the left of government and "three or four" to the right.

"Both to the left and the right (of the NP) it is confusion ... the whole opposition is confused and confounded."

"There is only one reason for it — they manoeuvre because of personalities and pettiness," Mr Botha said.

P W Botha: Security is top priority

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AMANZIMTOTI. — Security was South Africa's first priority and outranked political reform or development in importance, President P W Botha said yesterday.

Making a surprise visit to the National Party's Natal congress here, Mr Botha said to applause that the government would deal with questions facing the country "without sacrificing the security, sovereignty or stability" of South Africa.

"If you want to know from me where I place my priorities, the first priority is the security of the country," Mr Botha said.

'Democratic'

He went on to rank the "development of the country" second and "political reform" third.

Reform — which was "surely started by the National Party under my leadership" — should serve as a basis for the first two priorities, security and development.

Mr Botha dismissed critics who were "shouting" at his government and calling it names because of its failure to reform.

Turning to the Commonwealth Conference in Canada — "where they are busy making decisions on South Africa" — Mr Botha said many of the countries represented at the gathering were not in a position to compare their situation to South Africa in terms of health, social services and "with the democrati-

Stamps now part of flood relief plan

Own Correspondent

AMANZIMTOTI. — The government has introduced a "stampaid" programme by which donations can be made to Natal flood relief through buying a 16c stamp with a 10c surcharge.

The scheme was revealed in Durban yesterday by President Botha when he made an aerial tour of the disaster area.

From early next month the special 16c cent stamps will be available from all post offices.

The stamps, which depict the Durban City Hall, will have the words '10c' and 'Natal Flood Disaster' printed on them, and will cost 26c. The extra 10c will go to flood relief.

The ordinary 16c stamps will also be available.

ic institutions we have in South Africa".

If South Africa was as bad as the world believed it to be, why were hundreds of thousands of people flocking across the Republic's border in search of food and health services, he asked.

The Commonwealth Conference should "leave it to us to solve our own problems" and concentrate instead on restoring orderly development and prosperity to South Africa's neighbouring states.

Commonwealth countries which claimed that it was entirely up to South Africa to resolve its own problems, nevertheless continued to try to pressurize the Republic, he said.

Mr Botha said it was important when considering the way the government handled difficulties facing the country, that not only the

problems should be counted "but also our successes in overcoming these problems".

In other addresses at the congress:

● The Deputy-Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said the government rejected a call to make national service compulsory for coloured people, Indians and "selected urban blacks".

"The SADF foresees that the present system of voluntary service will continue," he said, describing the current system as "tremendously popular".

The number of volunteers of different races reporting annually was "more than the SADF can accommodate at this stage".

The number of service volunteers had risen by 236% between 1979 and 1984.

Mr Breytenbach said he foresaw that compul-

sory national service for coloured people and Indians should evolve in the same gradual fashion as had been the case with whites but "we cannot risk the effectiveness of our SADF by lowering the standards of the individual intakes".

● Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, announced in a reply that he was planning a national tourism indaba to which all sectors of the industry would be invited.

By the turn of the century tourism would be one of the most important industries in the world and probably also in South Africa, so the country had to plan ahead.

Power

"It is clear there are grey areas in the co-ordination of tourism in the country," he told the congress.

● There were too many differences between black labour unions for them to form a black labour federation and attain the position of power labour held in Britain during the 70s, said the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

He said the government was going to take a fresh look at legislation on intimidation. Black workers had started to accept the labour system and even radical trade unions had started to register but a problem that had emerged was the susceptibility of blacks to intimidation.

"Many strikes would never have taken place if the intimidation factor had not been so strong."

University clampdown condemned by UCT

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Education Reporter

THE Government's clampdown on universities drew sharp reaction and condemnation today from the vice-chancellor and council of the University of Cape Town, student organisations, the Progressive Federal Party and the United Democratic Front.

Published at midnight in terms of the Universities Act, the regulations come into force on Monday.

They compel universities to enforce strict discipline on campuses, failing which their Government subsidies will be withdrawn.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said the measures were designed to curb freedom of expression, dissent and the ability to express dissent.

"They are being put forward as measures to secure freedom of speech, but they are nothing of the kind," he said.

It was fundamentally wrong and counter-productive to place conditions on the subsidy of universities as proposed, he said.

The university council was responsible for UCT affairs.

"The subjective views of a Minister cannot add to the collective wisdom of the highly respected members of the council," he said.

UCT would continue to conduct its own affairs properly, as in the past, and would maintain the high standards it had set.

UCT's records showed that its achievements were second to none in South Africa and certainly it "is not at UCT that the taxpayers' money is at risk", he said.

The Student Representative Council called on the university council to refuse to implement the curbs.

The SRC said in a statement that the regulations were a clear attempt by the State to control universities by threatening to cut subsidies if they failed to toe the line.

"This is aimed at preventing the universities' attempts to become institutions that can serve a post-apartheid society and to silence their commitment to non-racialism and democracy.

"This attack on one of the last institutions still able to protest against actions of the State is a grave reminder of how successfully the Government has silenced all other forms of opposition — even the Press," the SRC said.

apartheid protest."

Responsibilities

UCT also released a letter written by university council chairman Mr L G Abrahamse to Mr P J Clase, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly.

Mr Abrahamse said the country was in a state of emergency which placed extra responsibilities on the university council to ensure the functioning of the university to preserve opportunities for debate and dissent.

Mr Abrahamse said the council would not shirk its responsibilities.

"But, the council's task would be made much more difficult, if not impossible, if it was seen to be acting as the agent of government, if it was seen to be stifling debate or dissent, or if it was

seen to be taking action, not out of conviction, but under threat.

Mr Abrahamse said the council realised it had to do its best to counter any danger of anarchy on the campus.

But it knew, too, that "if UCT is to be run as a university worthy of its heritage, we have a grave responsibility to preserve freedom of expression, freedom of speech and freedom of dissent on campus".

PFP education spokesman Mr Roger Burrows condemned the curbs and said the party believed incidents of violence at universities should be controlled by university administrations.

Nusas president Mr Steve Kromberg said the organisation was angry that Mr de Klerk had steamrollered the regulations through in spite of widespread opposition.

UDF vice-president (Western Cape region) Mr Joseph Marks said the organisation viewed with concern the curtailing of students' engaging in legitimate protest, which was accepted internationally.

The vice-chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, had not had written notification of curbs, according to public relations director Mr Ray O'Grady.

"As soon as the information is at hand it will be studied and a statement issued," he said.

The vice-chancellor and rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, was out of town and not available for comment.

Unacceptable situation — Govt

THE Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said the Government had decided to take steps to compel universities to enforce stricter discipline because of the "unacceptable situation which had developed over the past few years".

In terms of the regulations, university councils will have to prevent wrongful or unlawful interference with, intimidation of or discrimination against students or staff in the pursuit of their normal and lawful activities.

They must also stop unlawful gatherings, the promotion of boycotts, support for or promotion of unlawful organisations, incitement or encouragement of members of the public to strike or to stay

away from work, support for civil disobedience, the printing, publishing or dissemination of banned publications and the commission of any act endangering public safety.

They must ensure that disciplinary steps are taken against any student or staff member found guilty of intimidation or discrimination, disrupting teaching or research or taking part in illegal gatherings.

Any incident of unrest or disruption involving a university or a student or staff member must be reported in writing to the Minister of National Education within 21 days.

The notification must be accompanied by an explanation of the circumstances giv-

ing rise to the incident and the steps to be taken.

On receipt of the report, the Minister will notify the council of his finding and whether the council has complied with the conditions.

If the Minister finds that any condition has not been met, the council will be notified.

Reasons for any finding will be given and the council will be given 21 days to furnish the Minister with a submission relating to the finding.

If the submission fails, steps will be taken against the university in terms of formal procedure contained in the Universities Act.

5/day 16/10/87

Govt to stop foreign cash

329 327 16/10/87

DURBAN — Government is to close legal loopholes which allow foreign money to come into SA for political purposes.

This was revealed yesterday by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. But he emphasised that genuine business investors would not be affected.

In a statement read for him at the Natal NP congress, he said great expertise was being used to circumvent existing legislation.

Own Correspondent

He said 16 organisations had received R23m from abroad in 18 months.

"This means we will definitely have to examine the loopholes and even consider new measures."

It was a universally recognised principle that foreign money should not be used to interfere in a country's internal politics.

In the Supreme Court last month two policemen accused of shooting people during a period of unrest pleaded they had acted under "superior orders" and were acquitted when two assessors overruled the judge. **GERALD GORDON QC** looks at the legal history of the "superior orders" defence.

IT IS a dark day in the Great War. A hospital ship, the British Llandovery Castle, is torpedoed. This is a crime against the international laws of war.

Two lieutenants, part of the crew of a German U-boat which has sunk the vessel, give orders to fire on the lifeboats bearing sick, wounded and other survivors. The submarine's commander has ordered these two to act thus because he wants to leave no trace — for he fears the consequences.

Are these two junior officers entitled to the defence that they were merely carrying out orders?

The German Supreme Court in Leipzig in 1921 answered in the negative. It held that the commander's orders to leave no trace did not free the accused from guilt.

But for some decades there was considerable confusion in international legal circles as to the correct law on the subject. The British Manual of Military Law of 1914 had stated that "members of the armed forces who commit such violations of the recognized rules of warfare as are ordered by their governments or their commander are not war criminals and cannot be punished by the enemy".

However in 1944 the British and American Manuals of Military Law amended the rule and said that soldiers "cannot escape liability if, in obedience to a command, they commit acts which both violate the unchallenged rules of warfare and outrage the general sentiment of humanity." They are "bound to obey lawful orders only."

This was also the line taken in the historic trial of the major war criminals of Germany held at Nuremberg from November 1945 to October 1946.

In the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which the "Four Powers" (British, Americans, Russians and French) produced, it was expressly provided that the tribu-

World courts do not absolve those who are ordered to kill

nal was forbidden to entertain pleas based on the defence of superior orders — except as a mitigating factor. The plea of superior orders failed and 12 of the accused went to the gallows.

Adolf Eichmann, one of the principal Nazis implicated in effecting "The Final Solution of the Jewish People", that is, by elimination, was charged in 1961 in Jerusalem with the killing of millions of Jews. His main defence was that at all times he was acting on orders from above and his counsel, Dr Servatius, cited the British Manual of 1914.

His own evidence, however, destroyed whatever possible reliance might have been placed on this defence for he told the court: "Your Honour... I must declare that I see in this murder, this extermination of the Jews, one of the gravest crimes in the history of humanity... I am bowed down with shame..."

And in the recent Cape case of *S v Villet and Kruger* (September 15, 1987) Mr Justice Howie cited Snyman's *Strafreg*: "Our law, like most civilized systems, will not be prepared to excuse a soldier who on the command of an officer commits rape or, like the war criminal Eichmann, mass murder, solely on the ground that he was obeying the order of a superior."

captain to shoot a farm-hand dead if he did not hand over a bridle and saddle to the patrol which had occupied the farm. Upon the farm-hand's refusal, the accused did shoot and kill him.

The court laid down that a soldier is obliged to obey only an order which is not "manifestly illegal". On this basis it acquitted the accused.

In the *Villet and Kruger* case the evidence was that during certain unrest in the Bellville area the two accused policemen had, under orders from Captain O van Schalkwyk (a former riot squad commander), hidden themselves in a garden at the corner of two streets. The police district commandant, Colonel Martinus Mans and Van Schalkwyk were in the vicinity.

A crowd of about 50 had gathered and there was an order to arrest those who set up obstructions and had set fire to them. Kruger said that he had been ordered "to eliminate" those who again acted (against the police) (*hy het opdrag gekry om dié wat weer sou kom "optree", te "elimineer"*) and that the word "eliminate" was used by Van Schalkwyk.

Kruger interpreted this to mean that he was to do all in his power to arrest those who committed acts of unrest, and if necessary for this purpose, to shoot. They were to shoot those who made trouble (*die wat kak maak*).

Teargas was soon used, the crowd moved past the corner and some ran. Kruger said he decided what action was needed and instinctively shot at the crowd — in order to obey the command Van Schalkwyk had given him. The two accused fired seven shots with shotguns. The court found that from their own evidence it was clear they did not shoot in order to make arrests.

In consequence of the shooting a young woman, Miss Sarah



Adolf Eichmann... despite the defence in his 1961 Jerusalem trial that he was acting on orders, he was found guilty of committing one of the gravest crimes against humanity.

van Wyk, was killed and three persons were wounded. The court was satisfied that the woman died through shooting by Kruger. When shot, she was less than six metres from him.

Mr Justice Howie sat with two assessors. In a court so constituted, questions of law are for the judge alone, but questions of fact are for all three and any two can overrule the third. In the event this is what happened. The assessors overruled the judge and acquitted both accused.

"The pith of the question of the two accused' guilt," they said, "lay in the nature and contents of the relevant command which, originating from Mans and spoken by Van Schalkwyk, was given to them, as well as the manner and spirit in which it was carried out."

The orders had to be seen against the background of the events of the day and the unrest which had prevailed. There was no room for discretion on their part of the two men and the congratulation of the accused by Mans immediately after the event left the assessors in no doubt that the accused did everything that evening just as they had been told to do.

The learned judge, however, who had analysed the authorities and, while citing conflicting views on the *Rex v Smith* decision, adopted it in broad terms, said he would have found Kruger guilty on the charge of murdering Miss Van Wyk and of attempting to murder the three wounded people. On the latter charge he would have likewise found Villet guilty, but not on the charge of murder.

He said the two men had been ordered to wound people with lethal weapons. This was not a

lawful order. Killing of our fellowmen is always *prima facie* unlawful and the use of a firearm is a drastic operation.

While he agreed that the shooting could not be considered in isolation, this was a shooting not at people who were busy committing a crime but at a group of persons, some of whom had shown criminal intentions but in circumstances in which it was impossible to determine who they were. In his lordship's view the orders were manifestly illegal.

It is perhaps to be pondered whether in the light of the considerable amount of juristic writing on the "superior orders" defence and the plethora of decisions in the forums of the world, the determination of a case like this does not turn fundamentally on a question of law and not of fact.

In this context one should notice that the issue as to whether it is a question of law or fact is itself a question of law to be decided only by the judge. If there is substance in this respectfully posed query, assessors in such cases could be debarred from contributing to the finding on the guilt or otherwise of the accused.

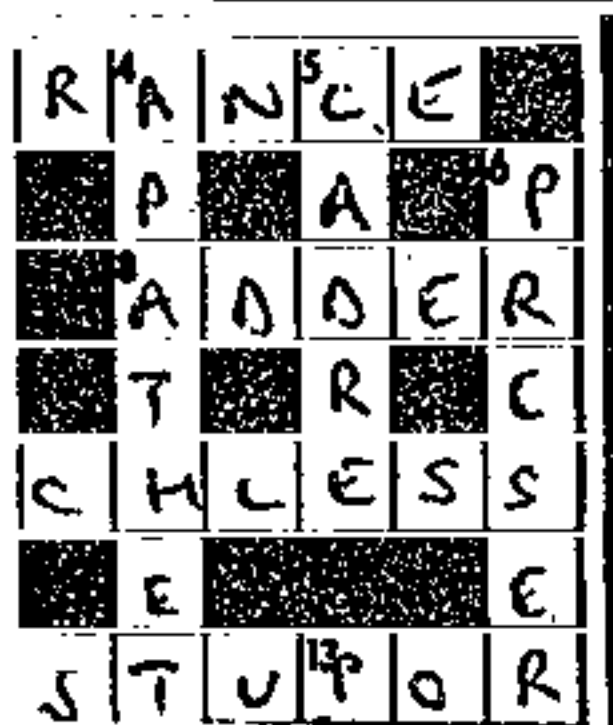
A concluding thought: If in any system the lawfulness of an order given in the armed or police forces cannot be questioned either at the lowest or highest or any other level, we would reach a state of government summed up by that brilliant satirist of autocratic Rome in the first century of this era Juvenal: "*Hoc volo, sic jubeo, et pro ratione voluntas*" (I will have this done, so I order it done; let my will replace reasoned judgment).

Target

HOW many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the white letter, and there must be at least one ten-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; and no proper names.

TODAY'S TARGET: 16 words, good; 19 words, very good; 23 words, excellent. Solution tomorrow.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION: Adit aided allied aside dais dale date deal dealt deasil deist dell delta desalt detail dial diet dilate dill distal distil DISTIL-LATE edit idea ideal idealist idle isted lade ladle laid lased lasted lead liaised lied lifted lifted listed said sailed sallied salted sated side sidle silted sited slated slid slide staid staled stalled stated stead



Crackdown on varsities



Mr F W de Klerk

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

THE government has cracked down on universities.

On Monday strict conditions — with which universities must comply if they are to receive state subsidies — will be implemented, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, announced today.

He said the government had taken steps to compel universities to enforce stricter discipline because of the "unacceptable situation" over the past few years.

The conditions, imposed in terms of the Universities Act, compel university councils to:

- Prevent wrongful or unlawful interference with, intimidation of, or discrimination against students or staff in the pursuit of their normal and lawful activities;
- Prevent unlawful gatherings, the promotion of boycotts, support for or promotion of unlawful organizations, incitement or encouragement of members of the public to strike or to stay away from work, support for civil disobedience, the printing, publishing or dissemination of banned publications and the commission of any act endangering the safety of the public;
- Ensure that disciplinary steps are taken against any student or staff member who is found to be guilty of intimidation or discrimination, disrupting teaching or research or taking part in illegal gatherings.

'Unacceptable occurrences'

The Council of UCT and the vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, urged Mr De Klerk not to proceed with the measures.

A draft form of the regulations was leaked to the Cape Times in August.

The new measures are virtually unchanged from the draft form apart from an omission of curbs on affected organizations.

Mr De Klerk said the government would ensure that taxpayers' money was used "constructively and that traditional academic values and standards at universities are maintained".

He said that he and other education ministers had studied the universities' replies to the draft measures, but "decided there are no grounds for not proceeding with the imposition of conditions for the payment of subsidies".

The government had tried to persuade universities to enforce stricter discipline but there had been no indication that the incidence of "unacceptable occurrences" on the campuses had abated, he said.

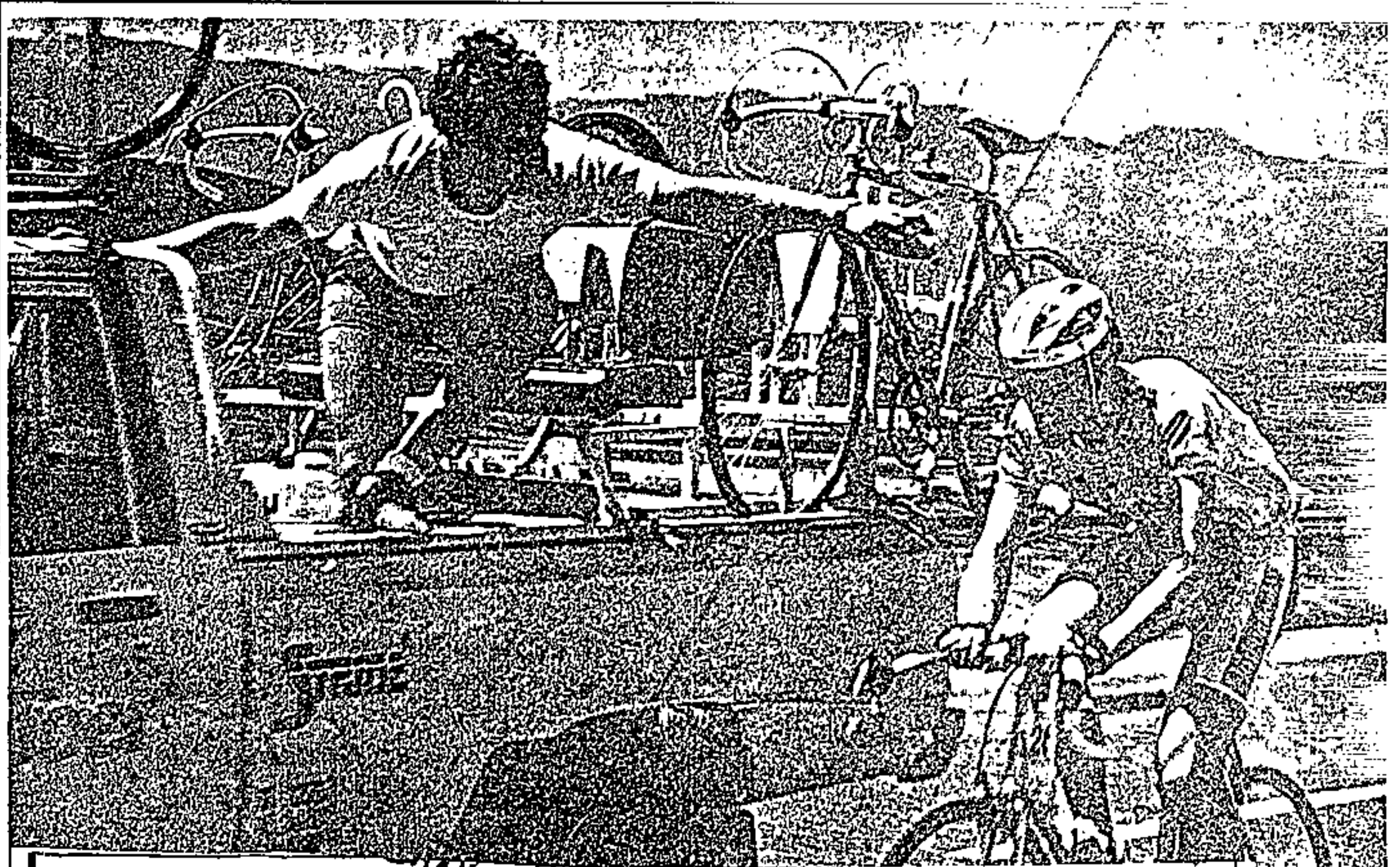
Also unacceptable was a general impairment of the freedom of speech and the misuse of university facilities for undermining the state.

Dr Saunders said he deplored the measures, which were "fundamentally wrong" because they seriously encroached on the relative autonomy of the university and were counter-productive because they undermined the authority of the university council and the executive officers, "which is of course not absolute".

He said the conditions were designed to curb freedom of expression, dissent and the ability to express that dissent.

UCT, he said, would continue to conduct its affairs properly and would maintain its high standards.

The chairman of the



From page 1

UCT's University Council, Mr Len Abrahamse, said in a 13-page letter on the draft proposals to the Minister of Education and Culture, House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, that if UCT was to be worthy of its heritage it had a "grave responsibility" to preserve the freedoms of expression, speech and dissent on campus.

Setting out the council's response to the

proposals, he urged Mr Clase not to proceed with the proposals "in the interests of the country".

Mr Abrahamse said the council was committed to prevent and eliminate interference or discrimination against students or staff, to ensure the undisturbed and uninterrupted continuance of the university's teaching and research activi-

ties and to deter boycotts of classes, exams and tests, intimidation, sedition or disruption.

The rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, and the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, were not available for comment.

The National Education Crisis Committee, Western Cape, Nusas and the UCT Student's Representative Council in statements called on the universities and the broader community to "voice their outrage at the move".

Nusas president Mr Steven Kromberg said the measures tried to turn the universities into "glorified government departments".

Wits University's Academic Staff Association chairman Mr Peter Randall said the move had clearly grave implications for university autonomy, academic freedom and South Africa's standing in the international academic community.

**LEAK
AY!**

NOW
ALSO AT
PAARL

To page 2

ur, gets a
ENN SHERATT

cle
ir
re
lay

reporter

N can expect
sh when the
ing part in
t Cycle Tour
Bellville to
he penulti-
their 1 904km

leg of the
Worcester to
is expected
Voortrekkers
outside Church
cycles, ab
y.

er gripped
esterday as
of people
ects to catch
impse of the
they raced
own's main
mplete the
f the race.
y-bunched
lers entered
re just after

The 1977 bannings

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation is to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1977 banning of 19 black consciousness organisations countrywide.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr. Muntu Myeza, said yesterday the commemorations would be held at venues yet to be announced.

He said the reason for this was that Azapo had learnt from its experience in commemorating the 10th anniversary of the death of Steve Biko.

Mr. Myeza said: "Despite attempts to stop and harass the commemorations, thousands of people turned up. This day is significant because it demonstrates the unchanging hostile attitude by the Government to all forms of legitimate opposition by black people and their organisations."

On October 19, ten years ago, two newspapers, the *World* and *Weekend World* were also banned.

327

16/10/82 done

Universities urge govt to withdraw curbs

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

THE RECTOR of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, yesterday joined the universities of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand and Rhodes in urging the government to withdraw its subsidy-allocation measures.

The conditions, which will be enforced from Monday, must be complied with for universities to receive state subsidies.

In a statement, Professor Gerwel said it was a "great disappointment" to learn of the government's intention to implement the conditions,

and that UWC would consult within the university, with other universities and with lawyers.

But the Rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, said yesterday: "We can go along with them."

He said it was "a pity" that it was necessary to stipulate such conditions, "but it should be noted that the minister only has to be informed of disruptive actions, intimidation and illegal gatherings aimed at interrupting the normal university programme, and not of trivialities and similar actions which at times do occur in a student community, and to which disciplin-

ary action can be applied".

The acting vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor R W Charlton, said the government measures were "a completely unacceptable invasion of the university's legitimate field of authority".

He charged: "The true purpose of the government action is to enlist the university council and its administration in the stifling of legitimate dissent."

"History will not deal kindly with those responsible for such folly. Research cannot flourish under repressive conditions."

Rhodes University Council said in a statement that it was unacceptable that failure, as judged by the minis-

ter, to fulfil conditions, which are unrelated to financial or formula considerations, could lead to a reduction of subsidy.

"The university will consult with its own membership and with other universities in order to seek a common approach to our changed circumstances of diminished autonomy," the statement said.

The government crackdown on universities has drawn strong reactions from the Progressive Federal Party, the United Democratic Front and student organizations.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on National Education, Mr Roger Burrows, said yesterday that the "stringent conditions" were "totally unacceptable".

He said the universities were being made "to enforce what is, in effect, Nationalist political policy".

"It is humanly impossible to prevent intelligent, politically aware South Africans from choosing to support their own particular political vehicle."

"If the National Party chooses to think that certain organizations should be declared unlawful, millions of South Africans appear not to accept that policy. To believe that universities can prevent such support is ludicrous."

Mr Burrows said UCT and Wits were among the top five universities in South Africa in terms of successful passes, and the best in terms of the standards of research work.

UDF Western Cape vice-president Mr Joe Marks said the UDF viewed with concern the curtailment of legitimate protest, which was accepted internationally.

C.M. 17/10/82
**Teacher
demo
prevented**

Education Reporter

ABOUT 400 Western Cape Teachers' Union (Wectu) members were prevented from holding a placard demonstration outside the Roeland Street offices of the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, yesterday.

The teachers, who met at Harold Cressy School in the city, were met by riot policeman as they walked en masse toward the DEC offices.

Teachers said they intended to demand that the DEC cancel the demotion and transfer of Glendale acting headmaster Mr Pieter Carelse.

A recent letter from the DEC to Mr Carelse, informing him of his demotion and transfer to another school, sparked off a series of protest demonstrations by Glendale staff and pupils.

Major Dolf Odendaal yesterday gave the teachers three minutes to disperse, and they headed back to the school grounds, where a meeting was held. A spokesman for the police public relations directorate in Pretoria said the crowd was warned to disperse, and it complied.

Varsities to test new rules in court

By NORMAN WEST

THE validity of Government threats to withhold subsidies from universities may be tested in court.

The chairman of the council of the University of Cape Town, Mr Len Abrahamse, has written to the Minister of National Education, Mr F W De Klerk, to say his university believed the threat was *"ultra vires, void and liable to be set aside by the courts"*.

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said UWC was also taking legal advice.

Meanwhile, English and Afrikaans universities are divided in their response to the tough new measures which will give the State indirect control over campuses, with university councils virtually compelled to act as its agents.

Mr De Klerk has announced that universities will be asked "to take all reasonable steps" to ensure that:

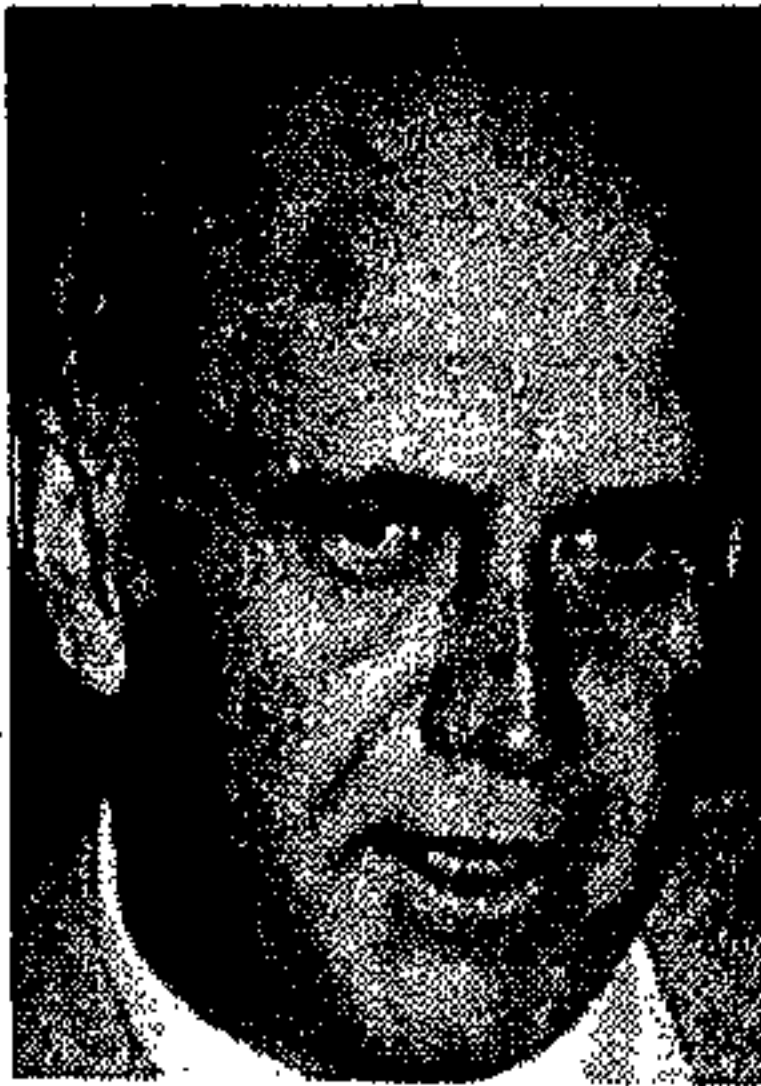
- University councils prevent wrongful or unlawful interference with, intimidation of, or discrimination against students or staff in the pursuit of their normal and lawful activities;

Steps

- Universities prevent unlawful gatherings, the promotion of boycotts, support for or promotion of unlawful organisations, incitement or encouragement of members of the public to strike or to stay away from work, support for civil disobedience, the printing, publishing or dissemination of banned publications and the commission of any act endangering the safety of the public;

- Universities take disciplinary steps against any student or staff member who is found to be guilty of intimidation or discrimination, disrupting teaching or research or taking part in illegal gatherings.

Any incident of unrest or



F W DE KLERK
Tough new measures

disruption involving the university or a student or a staff member must be reported to the Minister within 21 days.

Mr De Klerk said the conditions would ensure that taxpayers' money was used constructively and traditional academic values and standards were maintained.

Mr Abrahamse said the measures encroached upon the relative autonomy of universities and undermined the authority of councils and executive officers.

He warned that Mr De Klerk's action would:

- Provide further justification to those seeking to impose an academic boycott;

- Strengthen the standpoint of the anti-apartheid lobby who already saw South African universities as "tools of the state";

- Hamper recruitment and drive good academics to quit;

- Adversely affect the free flow of ideas, information and data between South African universities and the rest of the world.

Unfortunate

The acting vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof R W Charlton, said yesterday: "The Minister's action in assuming control of the universities by threats to withhold the subsidies constitutes a completely unacceptable invasion of the university's legitimate field of authority, and it destroys the university's autonomy."

"The true purpose of the Government action is to enlist the University Council and its administration in the stifling of legitimate dissent."

Professor Danie Joubert, rector of the University of Pretoria, said he did not believe the new rules meant that there would be a "witch-hunt on university campuses".

Prof Tjaart van der Walt, rector of Potchefstroom University, said it was unfortunate that it was necessary for the Government to take steps, but it was an indication that there were matters on campuses which urgently needed to be dealt with.

Prof Mike de Vries, rector of Stellenbosch University, said the regulations were not contrary to the policies of his university and he could "live with them".

Church in Camps Bay at 2pm on Wednesday.

Civil Times 19/10/87 (260) (344)
Lusaka blames SA for bomb explosion

LUSAKA. — An elderly woman was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in a house here on Friday night.

Zambian officials have blamed South Africa for the blast.

Police said a second bomb was found in the house in Lusaka's Libala district but was defused by explosives experts.

The blast tore a hole in the living room of the house and broke windows. The injured woman's identity was not disclosed.

Police were still investigating the blast, which they said could have been aimed at members of the African National Congress (ANC) staying in the area.

The Secretary of State for defence and security, Mr Alex Shapi, accused South Africa of responsibility for the explosion and warned citizens to be alert for further South African attacks. — Sapa-Reuter

By

Botha vows to fight the 'pens of poison'

AMANZIMTOTI — The Government was determined to prevent "revolutionary propaganda" despite the vociferous criticism it had taken for its recent actions against the media, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

The journalist with a poisoned pen contributed as much to the revolution as did the man with the gun, he said.

Press freedom was an important tenet of the democratic ideology to which the Government subscribed, but it could not be applied without qualification.

ETHICS

There was a distinct difference between the commercial press and the propaganda newsletters which appeared as subversive front material often financed by liberals far from South Africa, he said.

"There is also a clear distinction between the organised press, which at least has a code of ethics and decency, and the subversive and immature press that cannot tell the difference between criticism and abuse but are bent on fanning unrest and the taking of cheap swipes at all forms of authority.

327

16/10/87

~~Star~~
16/10/87

Bannings are remembered

MORE than 200 people yesterday vowed to oppose apartheid in South Africa during a service to mark the 10th anniversary of the ban on 19 organisations and two newspapers, *The World* and *Weekend World*.

During the service at the Anglican Church in Wattville, the president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr. Nkosi Molala, paid tribute to the Mozambican President, Samora Machel who died on October 19 last year.

The service, which was characterised by the singing of freedom songs, and shouting of political

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

slogans, also pledged solidarity with the hundreds of people who died in the Natal floods recently.

Mr Molala called on all black organisations to oppose apartheid in all its forms in the country.

"The ban on these organisations should not deter us from fighting against the oppressive laws. The Government intended to silence black voices from being heard, but we continue our fight against oppression and

● To Page 2

Total onslaught

● From Page 1:

exploitation," Mr Molala said.

He said the Government had continued to ban publications such as *Azapo Focus*, which had four of its editions banned recently.

Mr Zithulele Cindi, an executive member of

Azapo, said the total onslaught against black organisations was continuing.

● The Media Association of South Africa and Azapo will share a platform today at an October 19 commemoration service at the Orlando DOCC at 6pm.

● See page 6.

327
19/10/87
Spectrum

327
19/10/87
Spectrum

I
to
S
or

Keeping an eye



Deputy Minister of Law and Order Roelf Meyer talks about political violence and the State of Emergency.

327

FM: Do you believe the Kruger Day violence in Johannesburg was politically inspired?

Meyer: The violence, as far as we can gather, was not political nor pre-empted. It seems as if it was started by a group of black youths who were called to order at a rowdy gathering in a white suburb... they caused havoc and murdered people.

But this kind of barbarism is fuelled by radical elements who want to ensure polarisation, and is further encouraged by calls like those from Winnie Mandela that violence should be taken to white suburbs.

Government will continue to oppose violence — in white or black suburbs — to ensure order and stability.

How, if at all, will this influence government's thinking on group areas?

This event confirms the sensitivity which surrounds SA's community life, and it confirms the necessity that government will have to move with great caution on issues such as group areas.

What remains important, however, is that all people be provided with sufficient living space and accommodation.

What is your reaction on the AWB's call for a "holy war"?

There will always be those who strive for polarisation, and it seems as if the AWB wants to see a confrontation between them and radicals on the left. It will suit the ANC and SACP if this were to happen.

We will fight any attempts of polarisation — whether from the ANC-SACP or the AWB.

How would you describe the present unrest situation?

We monitor unrest by looking at two aspects — visual unrest, and the normalisation of services.

Visually, the unrest climate seems stable, although we still see occasional sharpening

of unrest. In September, Natal, which has always been relatively quiet, saw a sharp increase in unrest to over 100 incidents, due to faction fighting between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front.

The western Cape has also fallen victim to increased terrorist action over the past few months. Luckily this has been reduced to some extent after a spate of arrests. All in all, things have quietened down.

The provision of services, and the schools, are relatively normal. But we still fear that if we were to lift the emergency, the unrest may flare up again.

How active are the street committees and people's courts in the townships?

I am not aware of a township which is now disrupted by so-called "ungovernable and liberated areas." I'm not saying people's courts don't exist any more, but they certainly have less effect. More than a year ago you wouldn't dare to go to Crossroads. Now I'd enter it alone.

What do you see as the solution to political violence?

Housing remains one of the major problems. The bad conditions squatters live in create exploitable situations for radicals. Orderly urbanisation is the answer; but we need the help of the private sector to cope with the massive demand for housing. In the PWV area alone more than 1m people are still in need of accommodation.

What percentage of the security forces still occupies the townships?

I don't have the percentage at hand, but it is still far too low. For example, there are only three police stations in the whole of Soweto. The more police we have, the greater are our chances of maintaining, or improving, the present stability in the townships.

Do you expect the holding of elections to the statutory National Council will affect the level of unrest and the emergency?

We will decide next year whether or not to continue the State of Emergency and that decision will be based solely on the unrest situation at the time and will not be influenced by the elections in any way.

However, the elections will have to take place without intimidation and in a fair way so that local governments can resume their functions normally as soon as possible.

will be exercised when there are public holidays. One wonders whether these conditions will only turn the parks into rather bleak places for everyone. Perhaps the answer is more simple: laws against the public consumption of alcohol must be strictly enforced.

But CP law and order spokesman Moolman Mentz believes such incidents will become the order of the day if integration

continues. Mentz says the preventive measures suggested by the municipality are "a typical case of where the symptom is doctored and not the disease."

Motlana, although distressed at the events, wonders how much provocation there may have been from the AWB, or other extremely conservative whites. If he's right, it's fair to assume that white troublemakers would have come to the parks deliberately

from other areas.

Meanwhile, Eugene Terreblanche and his AWB comrades — some armed — are allowed to utter death threats without being taken seriously by government. Why is there no outcry in the government press about these decisively political threats, and an insistence that this fanatical rightwing Klan be cut down to size under the emergency regulations?

NEW CURBS UNDER FIRE

THE new subsidy regulations will have a "dramatic effect" on the standing of South African universities internationally, could intensify the academic boycott and may even lead to non-recognition of South African degrees.

This warning came from Professor Peter Booysen, the principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, who said if the Minister of Education's new rules were implemented universities would be seen as "agents of the State" in policing controversial legislation, including the provisions of the emergency.

He said the Natal University Council strongly opposed the regulations and would call on the Minister, Piet Clase, to revoke them. It would consult with the Academic Freedom Committee and other universities to consider possible legal action against the new regulations.

In terms of the new curbs universities will have their subsidies cut unless they take strict action and report directly

to the Minister all disruptive or illegal action on campuses.

The rules, effective from tomorrow, have been opposed by the University of the Witwatersrand, UCT, Rhodes and Western Cape (UWC).

SOWETAN Reporter

Rules

Professor RW Charlton, the acting vice-chancellor of Wits, said the rules were "a completely unacceptable invasion of the university's legitimate field of authority."

The Professor of Law of the University of Natal (Pietermaritzburg), Tony Mathews, said the Government "has dropped the most unexpected and wonderful bonanza into the lap of the ANC. They have furthered the campaign

for isolating South African universities to a degree that would not have been possible before."

Professor Booysen said the council objected to the regulations on two main grounds:

□ It was improper for the Minister to require a university council to implement security legislation and act as a law enforcement agent on behalf of the Government; and,

□ It was improper for the Minister to impose a threat of financial penalty should the council not take steps to ensure orderly, lawful conduct on a campus so that there could be uninterrupted teaching and research.

The Academic Freedom Committee of the University of Natal recommended that the university challenge the rules through the courts.

A spokesman said: "Compliance with the Minister's conditions will isolate the university

from the international community of scholars.

"The cultural boycott of South Africa will be given enormous impetus and is likely to be extended by the non-recognition of South African degrees, termination of exchanges and an embargo on academic publications."

327

Cape Times

19/10/87

322

Take govt to court — prof

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The universities have good legal grounds for challenging the government's new conditions on subsidies, says Professor Johan van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department.

The conditions, which compel universities to crack down on political protest on campus, were announced by the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, last week and come into force today.

Professor Van der Vyver's opinion was that the regulations "are clearly *ultra vires* and should be taken to court for annulment".

He said he would urge the university to adopt a confrontational approach on the issue and go to court, but Wits deputy vice-

chancellor Professor Robert Charlton said no decision had yet been taken.

UCT's principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, said there would be a further response from the university once there had been wider consultation and legal advice had been obtained.

Professor Van der Vyver said the basis of his opinion lay in the fact that Section 25 of the Universities Act, which laid down the provisions under which subsidies were granted, applied to the academic needs of the university.

It could be argued that the new conditions had nothing to do with academic needs.

He criticized the manner in which Mr De Klerk had handled the whole issue, saying he had sworn the universities to secrecy, while at the same time conveying through the media his own distorted version of the contents of the regulations.

"He created the public atmosphere for the necessity and reasonableness of the regulations, when they are neither."

He said the only unrest on campus which the university authorities had trouble in dealing with had occurred when police raided it.

He said the new conditions compelled university authorities to play the role of campus spy.

● By yesterday, Wits University, UCT, Rhodes University, the University of the Western Cape and the University of Natal had come out in solid opposition to the new conditions, while Stellenbosch University, the Rand Afrikaans University and the University of Pretoria had indicated acceptance.

The Wits Council said the new conditions were "unacceptable" and represented "the most serious encroachment on its autonomy in the university's history".

Cape Times 19/10/87 (360) (3417)

Lusaka blames SA for bomb explosion

LUSAKA. — An elderly woman was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in a house here on Friday night.

Zambian officials have blamed South Africa for the blast.

Police said a second bomb was found in the house in Lusaka's Libala district but was defused by explosives experts.

The blast tore a hole in the living room of the house and broke windows. The injured woman's identity was not disclosed.

Police were still investigating the blast, which they said could have been aimed at members of the African National Congress (ANC) staying in the area.

The Secretary of State for defence and security, Mr Alex Shapi, accused South Africa of responsibility for the explosion and warned citizens to be alert for further South African attacks. — Sapa-Reuter

Capetown 19/10/87

Machel memorial route mined

Own Correspondent

MBUZINI. — Three landmines were uncovered yesterday morning on the road to the plane-crash site at which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed last year, as his widow, Graca, top Mozambique officials, UN, OAU and UDF representatives and a crowd of thousands were due to drive over it.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, one of those due to be present, said they were on their way to a commemorative service.

A police Casspir detonated one of the three mines after which the other two were found, police confirmed yesterday.

"No sane person could have done this," Mr Mabuza said.

Among those scheduled to speak at yesterday's meeting were Mr Machel's widow, UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, representatives of the Organization of African Unity, the

To page 2

TH
Lo
sta
ref

From page 1

Machel

United Nations and the Frelimo government, and Mr Mabuza.

Mrs Sisulu was stopped by police on her way out of Soweto and served with an order banning her from entering the district of KaMhlathswa, Kangwane.

She said last night a police car followed her car from her home and when her driver stopped at a garage in Diepkloof, on the Soweto Highway.

The order, signed by the Commissioner of Police, barred her from entering the district of KaMhlathswa from October 18 to 25.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations department said he was not aware of such order being issued.

327
Johannesburg
19/10/87

Meeting banned

JOHANNESBURG'S chief magistrate, Mr E de Meyer, on Saturday banned a meeting which was scheduled to take place at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, police said.

A police spokesman said the meeting — organised, among others, by the Students' Representative Council, National Union of South African Students, the Black Students' Society and the South African Youth Congress — was due to start at 10am.

In terms of the banning order, no meeting of the sort envisaged by the organisers may be held on the Wits campus until today.

The meeting had been called to protest against the Government's university subsidy measures, according to local news reports.

GRK Times 20/10/87

(327)

~~251 3288~~



CAN'T STOP . . . Members of the cast of the play "You Can't Stop the Revolution" at Camps Bay beach yesterday. The play opens at the Baxter Theatre tomorrow, but a preview will be given tonight. From the left are: Thabane Mkhize, Tiki Nkumalo, Patty Nokwe, Bhe Shandu, Nelson Ngwenya, Beryl Ngcobo, James Ngcobo, Priscilla Mkhize, Henny Khulu and Pat Pillai.

Picture: ROBERT BELLON

Playwright 'humiliated' by cops

By RONNIE MORRIS

DURBAN playwright Saira Essa is considering legal action after a "humiliating experience" at D F Malan Airport on Sunday when police searched her luggage in full view of the public soon after she had landed.

Interviewed yesterday at the Baxter Theatre, where cast members were rehearsing her play "You Can't Stop the

Revolution", an angry Ms Essa said that a woman, who identified herself as Warrant Officer Van Taak, approached her and, without any explanation, said she should accompany her.

They were joined by a Constable J Visser and she was taken to a locker near the exit where they were in full view of the public.

"I told the police if there was a problem and

they wanted to search me they could at least do so in private. They refused to do that and I was getting more agitated. No amount of pleading helped," she said.

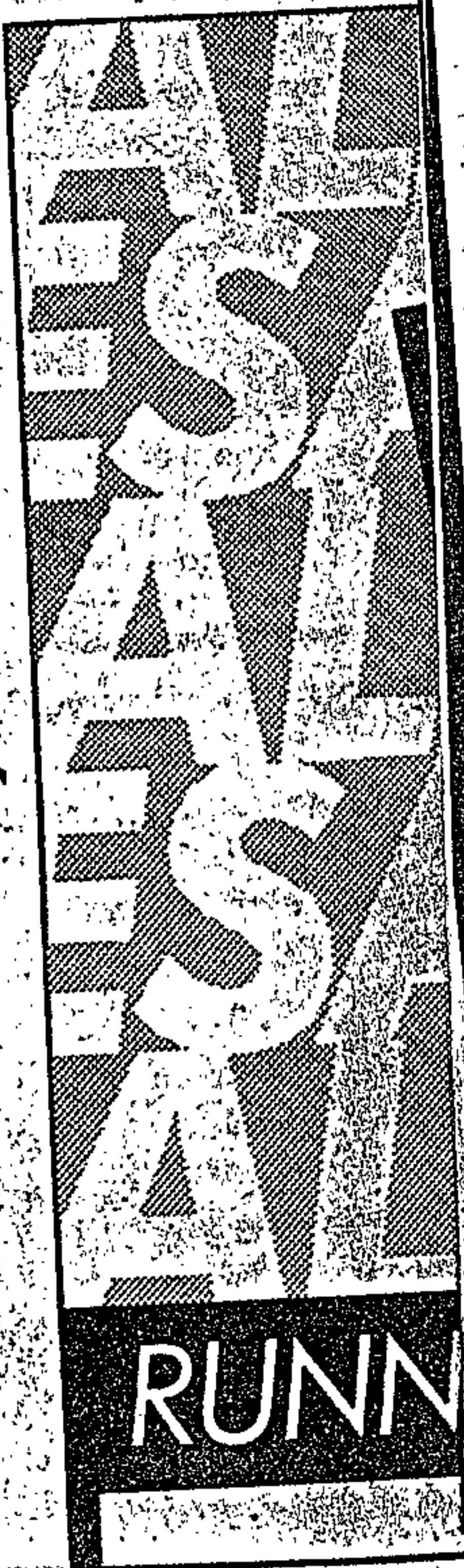
She said the airport manager, Mr H B van der Westhuizen, was "very apologetic and embarrassed".

Approached for comment, a police liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, confirmed

that the incident took place, and that Ms Essa had been searched by a policewoman, but said Ms Essa was searched "in private".

Mr Van der Westhuizen said: "It is a domestic affair and I told her she could write a letter of complaint to me.

"I forbid you to link my name, my position or the airport to the matter. You must get in touch with my head office in Pretoria."



Universities to talk over new regulations

Education Reporter *AK6us 20/08/87* *327*
REPRESENTATIVES of five English-speaking universities and two student organisations will meet at the University of Cape Town on Thursday to discuss new regulations forcing universities to impose stricter disciplinary measures on campus.

But students at the University of the Western Cape have resolved to boycott classes for a week in protest against Government curbs which came into force yesterday.

The decision was taken at a mass meeting on campus yesterday.

After the meeting about 400 students, chanting slogans and carrying placards, marched to the university's main entrance.

Police watched from a South African Transport Services building facing UWC, but did not intervene.

UCT acting vice-chancellor Professor John Reid said today he had invited the vice-chancellors of the universities of Natal, Western Cape, Rhodes and Witwatersrand to share their understanding of the regulations with him on Thursday night.

Representative of the National Union of South African Students and the South African National Students' Congress will attend the meeting.

(327) (10) 20/10/87

Wits to take legal advice on Govt curbs

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

The University of the Witwatersrand was obtaining legal advice on the validity of the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk attaching conditions to the granting of university subsidies, acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor R W Charlton, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of about 1 500 students and staff members on campus, Professor Charlton said if the Minister was *ultra vires* "as seems possible", the university needed to consider whether it was worth opposing him in court, "knowing that he will have the law changed to suit his purposes if we do".

Stifling legitimate dissent

Professor Charlton said he regarded the latest Government intervention in the university's affairs as the most serious affront yet to its existence. The conditions, he said, were designed to enlist the university council and the administration "in the ranks of those engaged in stifling legitimate dissent."

"Forever, October 19 will live on as a day of shame in the history of the universities in South Africa. It will be remembered as the day the Government reverted to the systematic violation of university autonomy for political ends."

Mr Firoz Cachalia of the Black Students' Society (BSS) told the meeting that mere verbal opposition to the conditions was not enough and that "active measures" were needed.

He appealed to white and black students to be ready to take up the cudgels and to unite "in defence of a common freedom".

● See Page 11.

Campus protest at Govt measures

CAPE TOWN — About 2 000 University of the Western Cape students held a protest meeting on the campus yesterday against the Government's recently-announced measures to control campus dissent and unrest.

A protest march of about 400 students, some carrying placards, took place at about 1 pm after the meeting.

The protesters stayed within university grounds and, although police watched proceedings, no confrontation took place during the 45-minute long march.

Elsewhere in the Western Cape, campuses were quiet on the first day under the control measures announced by Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk late last week. — Sapa.

● See Page 11.

Interest on unpaid doctors' bills backed

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Medical and Dental Council has approved in principle that practitioners and dentists charge interest on overdue accounts.

It was decided at the council's 132nd meeting in Pretoria yesterday that the matter be referred to the council's executive committee for further investigation.

One member pointed out that pharmacists were already charging interest, which was an "accepted business principle".

Professor G Dail of the University of Cape Town protested strongly against charging interest because, he said, the medical profession was a calling and not a trade.

"When we train medical students, they are barely in private practice when they want to become millionaires overnight. Materialism above calling has taken over."

The motion to accept the charging of interest by doctors and dentists on bills paid late by patients was accepted by the Council by 12 votes to 11.

Varsity heads prepare for strategy talks

Staff Reporter
and Own Correspondent

AS university heads prepared to meet over state clamps on university autonomy, about 2 000 University of the Western Cape students held a protest meeting on the campus yesterday against the government's recently announced measures to control campus dissent and unrest.

A protest march by about 400 students took place about 1pm after the meeting broke up.

The protesters stayed within university grounds and although police kept a careful eye on proceedings, no confrontation took place and the march broke up peacefully after about 45 minutes.

Elsewhere in the Western Cape, campuses were quiet on the first day under the control measures announced by Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, late last week.

No meetings relating to the new measures were held on either the University of Cape Town or Stellenbosch University campuses, according to students and SRC members.

Mr Cameron Dugmore, newly-elected UCT SRC president, said the probable reason for the lack of student reaction at UCT to the controversial measures was that most students were away on study leave in the run-up to year-end examinations.

University heads meet in Cape Town on Thursday to formulate a

united strategy to oppose the state clamps.

Vice-chancellors of Wits, Cape Town, Western Cape, Rhodes and Natal as well as representatives of the National Union of SA Students, and the SA National Students' Congress, will participate.

At least two universities — Wits and UCT — are considering legal action in a bid to have the regulations set aside.

UCT's acting vice-chancellor, Professor John Reid, yesterday said the university was still studying the implications of the regulations.

The regulations empower government to cut university subsidies if certain conditions relating to discipline and determined by the government, are not enforced on campuses.

The regulations were described by Wits vice-chancellor Mr Robert Charlton yesterday as "even more serious than the notorious Extension of University of Education Act of 1969".

He told a meeting of about 1 000 students the regulations were "a systematic violation of university autonomy".

"October 19 will live on as a day of shame in the history of SA universities," he said.

He urged the university community to "strive with all vigour for the removal of the curbs and the restoration of autonomy".

The SRCs of the University of Natal (Durban and Maritzburg campuses) have called on university staff to boycott disciplinary structures which enforce the new government clamps.



SUBSIDY PROTEST... UWC students protest against the government's recently announced university restrictions at the campus yesterday.

Picture: CHRIS ERASMUS

Police did not stop witdoeke witness

Chm. T. v. S. 20/10/87

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

THE R312 000 damages suit against the Minister of Law and Order resumed yesterday with the evidence of the Rev Desmond Curran, the third witness to tell the Supreme Court that police did nothing to stop witdoek vigilantes destroying KTC camp in June 1986.

In fact, Mr Curran said, the impression he gained was that police escorted hordes of heavily-armed witdoeke into KTC.

Mr Curran, formerly minister at St Gabriel's in Guguletu and now at St Raphael's in Khayelitsha, said that on June 9 last year he saw a police Casspir moving slowly down Zwelitsha Road with more than 200 armed witdoeke following behind.

"Mingling with the rear ranks" of witdoeke were two police vans. The rear door of one of these was open and policemen could be seen seated inside. The policemen in the van were in touching distance of the armed witdoeke and "didn't seem in any way on their guard".

He said his impression that police were functioning as an escort was strengthened when a police Casspir parked outside the Zolani Centre, among a crowd of witdoeke, while other witdoeke torched the centre and cars parked in its grounds.

He also saw at least five Casspirs parked under trees on the northern boundary of KTC while large groups of witdoeke burnt houses nearby.

"It seemed so strange to us," Mr Curran said, "that here were these men destroying other peoples' houses and a large number of police Casspirs stood around doing absolutely nothing to prevent the destruction."

Later that day, he was among a group of clergy who met the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The hearing — on which the outcome of 3 198 similar suits involving claims of more than R5 million may depend — continues.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr S Aaron SC, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr G D Griessel SC and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

Govt bans manifesto

THE Government has banned the Azanian Manifesto, a document adopted in 1983 by organisations affiliated to the National Forum.

At a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the general secretary of the NF, Mr Luzipho Ndlovu, said the ban was published in the *Government Gazette* on October 9.

The conference was also addressed by representatives of all affiliates of the Azanian People's Organisation, the Azanian National Youth Unity, trade unions and the Black Theology Programme.

The organisations condemned, in the strongest terms, the ban

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

on the document and pledged themselves to continue the liberation struggle against oppression and exploitation.

The ban on the Manifesto, which espouses the principles of black leadership in a socialist Azania, coincides with the 10th commemoration of the crackdown on 17 black consciousness organisations and two newspapers on October 19, 1977.

Mr Ndlovu said the NF has consulted their legal advisors with the view to appeal against the ban.

He said the ban would not deter the aspirations of the oppressed black majority.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said the ban was a divisive attempt by the Government to stifle the cause for black liberation.

20/10/87
327
S. Muntz

Sondlo funeral curbs defied

By CHRIS MABUYA

EAST LONDON. - 5 000 mourners attended the Queenstown funeral of an elderly community leader and former emergency detainee at the weekend.

Mr Tatus Sondlo, 87, was arrested during the historic Defiance Campaign of unjust laws while working in Johannesburg as a mine clerk in the early 50s.

Two days before he was buried his funeral was restricted.

According to the restriction order, the service had to be in a church; no one was allowed outside; there should be no political speeches or freedom songs and only a minister and a relative were allowed to address

mourners.

Sondlo's son, Victor, said the order was presented by the police during a vigil on Thursday night.

Despite the restriction, thousands of people flocked to Queenstown to pay their last respects.

According to a spokesperson, the police used teargas and quirts on a crowd who had ignored the restriction that there should be no walking to the cemetery.

Tatus Sondlo died on October 1. He was detained on June 12 last year and released on June 13 this year.

According to his son, he was healthy and strong before his detention. He had con-

tracted asthma in detention

Sondlo, a co-founder of the Mlungisi Residents Committee (MRC), was a former president of the Frontier Rugby Football Union

He was the MRC's main spokesperson in 1985 at a meeting with the Queenstown Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Sakekame and members of the East Cape Development Board to discuss a pamphlet issued during the consumer boycott in Queenstown.

Sondlo was the first person to walk out in protest against the presence of what he called "babies of the development board" (community council members). — *Elnews*

State of emergency to remain in place

327 • Bldg 2/10/87

GOVERNMENT would not lift the state of emergency or withdraw troops from the townships in the foreseeable future, Law and Order Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Interviewed after a tour of Alexandra, outside Johannesburg, Meyer said "normality" would have to be restored in the area of black local government, education, job provision, health and accommodation before government could think of lifting the emergency.

Meyer said: "My personal feeling is that we should not think of lifting the state of emergency. At the moment a lot of development still has to take place."

PATRICK BULGER

Meyer said the security forces were playing a "supportive role" in the upgrading programme. "The security forces are not in Alexandra for security reasons only, they are helping other government departments with upgrading. For this reason they could not be withdrawn."

"As long as we need the security forces in a supportive role to develop the township, it is necessary to keep them there."

Meyer toured Alexandra to mark the first anniversary of the inception of the Alexandra Mini-Joint Management System a year ago.

ANC kidnap case: Charges dropped

CNA Times
22/10/87

147 10 327 327
From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Scotland Yard's Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS) last night dropped the charges against three men accused of plotting to kidnap the ANC's key leaders in London.

The dramatic development is likely to spark accusations that the British government is involved in a massive cover-up because the men are secret service agents.

The move was confirmed in a formal statement by Mr Stephen Fiddler, solicitor for two of the mystery men, known as Mr Frank Larsen, 53, and Mr John Wheatley, 28, who have been in a high security prison since July 9.

The third accused, Welshman Mr Evan Denis Evans, 49, who served as a sabotage expert in the Rhodesian and South African armies for 15 years until 1985 and is separately represented, has been on bail for the past month.

Evidence submitted to the police claimed that Evans had for many years been a British MI6 senior agent who had worked as a double-agent.

In the statement released by Mr Fiddler, Mr Larsen and Mr Wheatley indicate publicly for the first time that they too were acting as undercover British agents when arrested by the police "accidentally stumbling across" events.

During remand hearings this month Mr Benjamin Conlon, counsel for Mr Larsen and Mr Wheatley, claimed that the alleged ANC kidnap plot and a

To page 2

From page 1

linked plot to overthrow the Seychelles government, known as "Operation Layout" involved the British and US governments and unspecified SA commitment.

Mr Conlon warned that if the charges proceeded he would be forced to prejudice national security in open court by naming a "Minister of the Crown" and other senior British government figures allegedly directly involved in the alleged conspiracy.

On the instructions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, it will be formally announced in Lambeth High Security Court this morning that the charges against the three have now been withdrawn on grounds of insufficient evidence.

It is understood that the man charged in the name Mr Frank Larsen, but recently revealed to be a Norwegian national of Zimbabwean origin named Mr Johan Viggo Orebak, will be immediately rearrested pending deportation to Norway.

Three weeks ago the same charge was similarly dropped against a fourth man, accused in the name of Mr John Terence Larsen, aged 28 and calling himself Mr Frank Larsen's son.

He was rearrested under his real name, Mr Hans Kristian Dahl, and is still in custody on a Witness

Order, pending deportation to Norway. He could be deported today.

The statement issued on behalf of Mr Wheatley and Mr Frank Larsen (Orebak) last night declared that they had consistently denied any involvement in an actual plot to kidnap ANC figures.

It claimed that, from documents in the possession of the Anti Terrorist Squad, "it is clear there never was any plot to kidnap the ANC which involved our clients".

"Our clients do not deny that they have been working for the British government. But they deny emphatically that they have ever had contact with or worked for the South African government."

"Their biggest worry at this stage is the present refusal of the prosecution to hand back a large amount of documentation which it has been admitted, on oath in open court, is in their (the prosecution's) possession.

"These documents concern matters of national security, with party political consequences, which would have catastrophic effects should they be leaked to enemy agents.

"Any release of the documents would most certainly cause a great deal of embarrassment to the British Government."

Six from Kagiso are released from detention, but are not allowed home

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Freedom is something much more than getting out of a detention cell. It does not exist if you cannot go home to your family after more than a year of separation.

These are the feelings of six Kagiso parents, ranging in age from 34 to 60 years, who have emerged recently from 15 months' detention, including a year in solitary confinement under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

They are among 15 accused in a sedition case — in which the number one accused is 51-year-old Catholic nun Sister Bernard Neube — and their release on bail is subject to various conditions.

LIVING IN SOWETO

The toughest of these restrictions, they say, is the ban on them entering their home township of Kagiso, near Krugersdorp.

They are living for the duration of their trial in a residence in Soweto. "I feel I'm just in a bigger jail than I was in before," one of the group says — and the rest agree.

Most want to get home to make amends to their families for the suffering during the year's separation. One of the group, Morgan Montedi, has a quite different reason.

Mr Montedi went from his flaming house to a hospital ward and from there to detention — where he spent 12 months in solitary confinement, with the memory of his family's destruction.

His wife, three children and young grandchild were killed when his house in Kagiso was petrol-bombed in May last year. His last memory of his wife was her plunging back into the children's room in a vain effort to save them.

Mr Montedi has not been allowed back to his charred home. Instead, two days after he was discharged from Leratong Hospital, he was plucked from the streets of Krugersdorp and put in the cells.

"They found me while I was in town buying furniture, preparing to move back home, and took me to Krugersdorp police station. No sooner had I put my children into their graves than they arrested me," he recalls.

During his detention he was admitted to hospital three times for psychiatric care, spending up to two months at a

The price they must pay for their freedom



Mr. Jerry Kgofela

stretch in hospital as he battled against depression, he said.

"I was not all right really. I was thinking about my children and my wife. I kept crying all the time when I spoke to people. The tears just came..."

THE ONLY WOMAN

Even now, living with his fellow trialists, he finds it too much effort to respond to company.

Young people visit the residential centre daily. "I feel I'm getting alright sometimes just by looking at the children. But then I think, it could have been myself with my children..."

The only woman among the six is Mrs Johanna Mokowe. Her body is swollen by illness and she has an unusual "prescription" from her doctor: One four-year-old child to be taken in daily doses.

Her doctor reckons the enforced separation of Mrs Mokowe from her family is at least as detrimental to her wellbeing as the physical debility caused by high blood pressure. His "prescription" is a note appealing to the manager of the hostel to keep Mrs Mokowe's youngest child, Thabo, with her.

Mrs Mokowe's oldest son, Steven Tsiesi (23), is crippled. He could not visit his mother



Mrs. Johanna Mokowe



Mr. Morgan Montedi



Mr. Isaac Genu

was only too familiar with the routine. Since 1981 Mr Genu has seen the inside of cells at eight prisons and police stations and has been charged three times with security offences. His conviction in the only completed trial was overturned on appeal.

In June last year, just after the state of emergency was declared, he arrived at the police station with his bags packed. He knew the police had been at his house and he could not avoid them as he was already awaiting trial and his bail conditions required that he report regularly at the local police station.

CHOSE DETENTION

His choice was to submit to detention or to estreat bail and have a warrant issued for his arrest. He chose detention.

"This was the very worst detention. It's better when they ask you questions and fight with you because then at least you know what they want," he said.

"You start thinking, 'Why am I here?' until you feel depressed. Headaches develop. Your concentration goes. It's psychological torture."

Mr Genu spent several weeks in a Johannesburg hospital for psychiatric care.

His most serious worry was his eldest daughter, 13-year-old Ida, who is mentally retarded and requires constant care. Compelled to work for financial reasons, his wife, Bridget, could not stay at home to look after her.

The chairman of the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation, Mr Joshua Makgobho, is one of the six.

A bearded articulate man, Mr Makgobho is a shadow of his former burly self. "Doing exercise was the one and only positive side of the months in detention," he jokes.

There is no joking about its other facets. "My impression is that detention without trial is a terrible thing. Though we were not interrogated, there are other people who have made statements under section 29 — and the courts say that such statements are acceptable because the accused were not physically assaulted. But detention without trial is torture in itself."

Mr Makgobho says he experienced a marked distortion of judgment. For instance, he longed for the first visit of his wife — became depressed just waiting for it. When the visit finally happened "I thought — wrongly — that my wife was hiding things from me and so I only became more depressed."

The last member of the group is Mr Zachariah Molefe who, with his little girl Sebina asleep on his lap, creates a misleading image of domestic security.

The reunion of father and daughter will last just as long as the school holidays. Then Sebina must return to school and he will remain in Soweto.

An ordinary member of the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation and a father of four children, Mr Molefe was not prepared for detention.

Before his detention he worked at a brewery. His wife had only part-time work and feels sure all cannot be right at home.

"It's really painful that you can't go and see what's happening at home," he says.

He recalls the jolt of appearing in court suddenly one day after months in isolation. "It was a shock to come from detention into court because I still don't know why I was detained. Since I was put under section 29 I was never interrogated, so I just didn't know what the case could be about."

It's ten years since the Jimmy Kruger crack-down on youth

DID HE SUCCEED? NO, SCHOOL MILITANCY HAS GROWN

WHEN, on October 19, 1977, Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger declared a range of black extra-parliamentary groups "unlawful", much of his ire was reserved for student and pupil groups.

The South African Students' Organisation, the South African Students' Movement, the Soweto Students' Representative Council and SRCs in townships around the country were summarily banned.

The intention of the government was, no doubt, to put an end to the youth-inspired spirit of militancy which had pervaded the townships in the aftermath of the Soweto uprising, and to ensure fledgling forms of youth organisation were crushed.

It must be judged to have failed. If anything, the importance of the "youth component" of resistance has grown dramatically since "Black Wednesday" in 1977. Today youths are organised not only in the schoolyards and on university campuses, but — through the South African Youth Congress — a far broader range of militant youngsters has found an organisational home. Sayco is the largest single affiliate of the United Democratic Front, claiming a membership of well over half a million.

In addition to the growth in numbers, the nature of youth and student activism has changed.

Politically, the dominant organisations are firmly wedded to the Freedom Charter, in stark contrast to the "black consciousness era" of black politics in the 1970s.

Organisationally, the structure of groups like Sayco (forced to operate on a semi-clandestine level) is a far cry from the largely spontaneous and parochial outbursts of anger in 1976 and 1977; and even from the often-amorphous and "triumphalist" activities of some "comrades" at the height of resistance from 1984 to 1986.

Although under tremendous pressure from the state, Sayco and its university-and-school-based allies, the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the National Students' Co-ordinating Committee (Nascoc) have made vigorous attempts to forge alliances with trade unionists, parents and teachers. The "street politics" which characterised youth initiatives prior to the 1986 State of Emergency may have largely disappeared, but youth activists still play a critical role in resistance politics and, moreover, are learning to adapt to changing conditions.

The current state of organised youth resistance is the product of 10 intense years of mistakes made, hard lessons learned, and successes recorded. It is a process which is by no means complete.

About a year after "Black Wednesday", the Azanian People's Organisation was formed and launched a student wing, the Azanian Students' Organisation, or Azaso. Both groups were seen as successors to the black consciousness tradition.

However, at the same time, there was a resurgence of interest in the Freedom Charter and the history of the "Congress Alliance" of the Fifties. The Congress of South African Students, formed in 1979, became the first internal organisation to re-embrace the Freedom Charter. Cosas paved the way for a new phase of resistance politics, in which the youth

Ten years ago this week, the government banned 18 black organisations. Of these, ten were student groups which had spurred the resurgence of militancy.

But despite this and subsequent crackdowns, youth resistance has grown.

VUSI GUNENE and
SHAUN JOHNSON report



Kruger's failed masterplan

would have a much higher level of political consciousness than ever before.

In the early Eighties, against a background of militant action in black schools, Cosas leaders first mooted the formation of broader youth Congresses. The "Charterist" approach gathered pace, even leading to the weaning of Azaso away from the black consciousness camp. Black consciousness loyalists went on to form the Azanian Students' Movement, or Azasm.

Despite this hardening of ideological differences, however, the period was most notable for the swelling of the ranks of youth and student activists in structures which sprouted up across the country.

When the United Democratic Front was formed in 1983, the bulk of its affiliates were student and youth groups — loyal, in varying degrees, to the Freedom Charter. Black consciousness and leftwing organisations opposed to the Charter coalesced in the National Forum.

When the "long wave" of resistance began late in 1984, black youth achieved unprecedented prominence — greater, even, than in 1976. In the schools and on the streets, youngsters ranging in age from pre-teens to early thirties — operating in hundreds of localised organisations — were at the forefront of resistance.

This had advantages and drawbacks for the youth movements: black adults increasingly recognised the importance of their children's contribution to resistance.

However, as the crisis in the townships deepened, the effects of brutalisation became evident. Aspects of the "comrades" phenomenon caused much controversy, and some leaders expressed concern that youth militancy was perhaps losing its direction.

On June 12, 1986, the government forced a reassessment of the direction of youth politics by declaring the most comprehensive State of Emergency in South African history.

Much more stringent than the 1985 Emergency (during which Cosas had been banned) the new clampdown saw thousands of activists being detained — some 40 percent of them under the age of 18 — and youth leaders who escaped the security dragnet having to operate "underground". Youth and student movements could clearly no longer organise publicly, and there was a danger that the mass militancy which had been released would lose its focus entirely.

But the increasing maturity of the youth movements was soon attested to by painstaking plans for the launch of Sayco. Although many student and youth congresses were immobilised by security action, activists were able to meet in secret and, after a long process, launch the national structure in March 1987.

Besides the organisational achievement, given the strictures of the Emergency, Sayco also represented a new approach to other sectors of resistance. Gone were the attitudes (which had become common, especially in 1985) that the youth were the "vanguard" of resistance, and that "liberation" was imminent.

In its place was a clearly-stated loyalty to the trade union movement and other popular organisations, and an understanding that resistance faced a "long haul". Amongst youth leaders at least, great emphasis was placed on the "responsibility" and "accountability" of the youth component to the broad anti-apartheid struggle.

Since its launch, Sayco has played a prominent role in several resistance campaigns — including, importantly, the Congress of South African Trade Unions' "Living Wage" campaign.

Although the Emergency has placed enormous pressures on youth activism in general, it is clear that repressive measures — from the "Black Wednesday" bannings onward — have not succeeded in stamping out youth militancy, nor its ability to maintain an organisational infrastructure. In fact, such repression has — on one level — contributed to an incremental political maturation among hundreds of thousands of young black South Africans.

The People's Computer Bureau^{cc}

Assistant

The PCB is involved in all spheres of Personal Computing and has need of the services of a young, dynamic and progressive-minded person whose duties will include:

-General office administration.

State cracks down on varsity funds

Weekly Mail Reporters

THE government last night cracked down on universities, imposing strict conditions to be met, beginning on Monday, in order to qualify for state subsidies.

About 80 percent of university funds come from the government.

The new conditions — which do not differ significantly from those threatened several weeks ago — have laid down a lengthy process to deal with “any incident of unrest or disruption involving the university or a student or staff member thereof”.

According to a statement released by the minister of national education, FW de Klerk, university councils will be required to take steps to prevent a range of activities including, *inter alia*, unlawful gatherings, the promotion of boycotts, support for or promotion of unlawful organisations, encouragement of members of the public to strike or to stay away from work, and support for civil disobedience.

Universities will have to ensure disciplinary steps are taken against any student or staff member found to be guilty of “intimidation or discrimination, disrupting teaching or research or taking part in illegal gather-

ings”. The statement does not appear to restrict the university’s responsibility to events on campus.

In terms of the conditions, incidents alleged to fall under these categories must be reported to the minister in writing within 21 days, along with an explanation of steps that will be taken.

The government had decided to take steps to compel universities to enforce stricter discipline, De Klerk said, because of the “unacceptable situation” which had developed over the past few years. The government had found unacceptable “intimidation of students ... disruption of academic activities and the infringement of the rights of lawful organisation to hold meetings and invite speakers”.

He said the “managerial autonomy” of the universities and academic freedom of students, staff and universities “will not be substantially affected” by the crackdown.

De Klerk said reaction from universities had varied from acceptance to opposition, but sources said many universities across the spectrum, including Afrikaans-medium and black universities, found the conditions disturbing. — Sapa

327

W/maul
16-22/10/87

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee there has been a drop in the number of people being held under the Emergency regulations, with the state placing greater emphasis on the training of *kitskonstabels* and municipal police to complement the role played by detention without trial. The DPSC estimates that between 1 000 and 2 000 people are currently in Emergency detention.

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, last week tabled the names of 91 people detained in the last month for 30 days or longer under the Emergency regulations.

KITSKONSTABELS

Guns issued to *kitskonstabels* (special constables) have been used to commit at least 95 crimes in the Transvaal and Cape Province, according to figures released in parliament by Vlok. Of these crimes 69 were in the Transvaal and 26 in the Cape. No figures were available for the other provinces.

The *kitskonstabels* had been disciplined 607 times in the Transvaal and 25 times in the Cape for neglecting their duty or overstepping their authority, according to Vlok.

He said that as of September 21 this year there was a total of 9 270 *kitskonstabels* in South Africa — 6 137 in the Transvaal, 1 962 in the Cape, 1 023 in the Free State and 148 in Natal. *Kitskonstabels* undergo a three month police course.

FORCED REMOVALS IN NATAL

A total of 7 404 African people had been resettled in Natal between January 1 1982 and August 28 1987, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in parliament.

Three groups were resettled. The first was moved from the Upper Tugela location to the Bergville district to make way for the Woodstock Dam. The second was moved from Inanda to make way for the Inanda Dam and the third group consisted of Pondo refugees who were squatting on private land close to Winklespruit, Viljoen said.

COSTS OF DESTABILISATION

The total cost to Southern Africa of destabilisation from South Africa totalled over \$25-billion (R52-billion) between 1980 and 1986, according to two recent estimates.

A report from the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference said between 1980 and 1984 destabilisation cost the countries of Southern Africa a total of \$10,12-billion (about R21-million). This figure was made up as follows: direct war damage (\$1,61-billion); extra defence spending (\$3,06-billion); higher transport and energy costs (\$970-million); looting (\$190-million); refugees (\$660-million); export loss \$230-million; boycotts and embargoes (\$260-million); loss of existing production (\$800-million); lost economic growth (\$2-billion) and trading arrangements (\$340-million). These figures, adjusted to the end of 1986 on the basis of the original estimates, made a total of \$25,12-billion, according to the SADCC.

A revised estimate by RH Green and CB Thompson, published in D Martin and P Johnston's, *Destructive Engagement, 1986*, produces a total of \$27,94-billion (R59-billion) for the same period.

According to an Angolan report to the United Nations Security Council, Angola suffered between 55 and 60 percent of the regional losses resulting from destabilisation.

NATAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of people in Durban who were registered as unemployed increased from 23 891 in June to 25 659 in July this year, according to JN Hitchcock, divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower.

While the number of black registered unemployed increased from 19 771 in June to 21 818 in July, the white unemployment figure went down from 4 121 in June to 3 841 in July. The blacks registered as unemployed were categorised as follows: Africans (8 675 in June; 10 831 in July); Indians (9 31 in June; 9 153 in July); "coloureds" (1 864 in June; 1 834 in July).

TUBERCULOSIS

Over 93 000 new cases of tuberculosis were reported in South Africa in 1986, according to the South African Medical Journal. Among the reasons given for the spread of "the most infectious disease in South Africa" was overcrowding, poor nutrition and low educational levels.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MPUMELELO ODOLO, 31, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress vice president, was detained under the Emergency regulations on November 9 last year and is still being held.

Odolo was a student in Port Elizabeth during the 1976 uprising. In 1977 he was sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island for "terrorism".

After his release in 1982 he helped form the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and in 1984 was elected its vice-president. He also played an active role in the UDF after its formation in 1983.

In 1985 Odolo was detained under the Emergency regulations for three months and was allegedly severely assaulted during this period. He was one of the applicants in the Wendy Orr case.

At the time of his last detention he was employed at Veltex and was due to start working with the East Cape News Agency.

BANNED BOOKS, OBJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

There were no new banned books this week.

Cape Times 22/10/87

Take govt to court, says UCT Senate

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

THE Senate of the University of Cape Town yesterday recommended that the University Council go to court to challenge the validity of the government's conditions for the allocation of subsidies.

The measures, which came into effect on Monday, force university administrations to enforce stricter discipline on campuses, or face possible state subsidy withdrawal.

In a statement, the acting vice-chancellor of UCT, Professor John Reid, said one hundred members of Senate met yesterday and voted unanimously in favour of the resolution.

Senate further reaffirmed its determination to ensure that freedom of speech, freedom of expression and freedom to dissent "find the fullest expression on the campus".

It also recorded its total rejection of the imposition of conditions attached to the govern-

ment's subsidies, "the infringement on the proper autonomy of the university, and the intent behind the conditions".

Meanwhile, the vice-chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, last night confirmed that there had been no class attendance at UWC since a mass meeting was held on Monday afternoon.

Protest

A Students' Representative Council spokeswoman said students had resolved not to attend classes for a week in protest against the government measures.

Students yesterday met to consider a possible examination boycott, however a decision had not been made yesterday.

The deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, Professor Denys Schreiner, the deputy vice-chancellor of Rhodes, Dr R van der Merwe, the vice-chancellor designate at Wits, Profes-

sor R W Charlton, Professor Gerwel and Professor Reid, will meet at UCT tonight to discuss a joint reaction to the curbs.

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) have been invited to attend the talks.

● At a general assembly at Rhodes University yesterday, the vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, said the university committed itself to acting with other universities to use all the appropriate and lawful means to have the conditions withdrawn, and to seek a common response to the conditions until such time as they have been withdrawn.

At a joint meeting of the two University of Natal campuses and Medical School, the vice-chancellor and principal, Professor Peter Booysen, said the University Council believed the conditions to be *ultra vires*.

The meeting voted overwhelmingly in support of Council's resolution opposing the conditions.

NSF assigns blame for clampdown

Education Reporter

THE National Student Federation (NSF) said this week that university administrations had to "bear much of the blame for the current state clampdown" on South African campuses.

In a statement, the president of the NSF, Mr Philip Powell, said university administrations were responsible "insofar as they failed to maintain discipline and order on their respective campuses, giving the State the opportunity to intervene".

Mr Powell said the "De Klerk regulations" posed a serious threat to the autonomy of universities.

The acting vice-chancellor of UCT, Professor Donald Carr, said yesterday that the university "did not wish to comment" on the statement.

to October 22, 1987

327 3

Coetsee warns on a funding crackdown

Weekly Mail Reporters

THE threat of a clampdown on foreign funds for extra-parliamentary organisations surfaced again yesterday at the Natal National Party Congress.

Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee told delegates the government might introduce new measures to control overseas funding of political groups.

One day earlier, police raided the offices of several human rights organisations and an independent news agency in the Eastern Cape, confiscating files and financial documents.

Coetsee's statement came in response to a congress resolution calling for stricter control of foreign funding for opposition organisations. The United Democratic Front, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa and the expedition to Dakar were singled out by speakers.

Coetsee said 16 organisations had received R23-million in the past 18 months. "The question may well be asked to what purpose?"

The Eastern Cape organisations visited by police on Wednesday included the Albany and Port Elizabeth branches of the Black Sash, the Port Elizabeth Crisis Centre and the Port Elizabeth News Agency. The police liaison officer for the area, Captain Peet Grobler, confirmed the raids had taken place. — Albany News Agency and Sapa

Varsities to oppose discipline measures



World news summary

Five Soviet generals die in air crash

MOSCOW. — Five Soviet generals have died in a helicopter crash, including Colonel-General Vladimir Shutoy, a senior General Staff officer.

The others were Major-General Eren Porfiriev, Major-General Vladimir Bardashevsky, Lieutenant-General Kirill Trofimov and Lieutenant-General Yuri Ryablin.

No crash details have been given. — Sapa-Reuter.

High-diver killed

MELBOURNE. — A top Australian diver, Nathan Meade, 21, died in Brisbane while training for next year's Olympics after hitting his head on the 10m platform. — The Argus Foreign Service.

Nancy home again

WASHINGTON. — Mrs Nancy Reagan is back at the White House, five days after breast-cancer surgery. — Sapa-AP.

Holy Land exposure

TEL AVIV. — Ilona Staller, Italian porn queen turned politician, has started a visit to the Holy Land by exposing her breasts. — Sapa-Reuter.

10 000 fog-bound

MOSCOW. — More than 10 000 travellers have been fog-bound at Moscow's Domodedovo Airport since Sunday. — Sapa-Reuter.

R11,78-m for Bible

NEW YORK. — One volume of a first-edition copy of a Gutenberg Bible sold for a record R11,78-million at Christie's auction house. — Sapa-Reuter.

Scorpion rampage

CAIRO. — Scared scorpions, on the rampage since floods inundated their hideouts, have stung about 200 people in Aswan. — Sapa-Reuter.

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Education Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of five English-speaking universities and two national student organisations have agreed to oppose the Government's new disciplinary measures jointly until they are withdrawn.

The representatives met in the city last night to discuss the measures, which universities have been ordered to enforce or lose their State subsidies.

Present were the acting-University of Cape Town vice-chancellor, Professor John Reid; the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel; the deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, Professor Denys Schreiner; the deputy vice-chancellor of Rhodes, Dr R van der Merwe, and the vice-chancellor designate and acting vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor R W Charlton.

Also at the meeting were the leadership of the National Union of South African Students and the South African National Students' Congress.

Professor Reid said in a statement today that a wide-ranging debate took place.

Response

"All agreed that they constitute a grave interference in university autonomy and academic freedom, involving the imposition of political control on universities."

The meeting agreed:

- On the need for the administrations of the five universities and the student bodies to co-ordinate their response to the conditions until such time as they are withdrawn;

- On a wide-ranging set of proposals for a response which will be taken to and considered by each university; and

- To express the hope that those universities that have supported or accepted the conditions will reconsider their position in the light of the serious threat they pose to all South African universities.

The UCT council meets today to consider a recommendation from the senate that the curbs be challenged in court.

Man killed as car overturns on Settlers Way

Staff Reporter

A 30-year-old man was killed and two passengers seriously injured when the car in which they were travelling hit a safety barrier and overturned on Settlers Way at 3am today.

The two passengers, Mr A Kattip of 2 Manko Street, Mankopburg, and Mr A Vignani

Fees go up, Maties and UCT likely to follow

Education Reporter

TWO universities, Rhodes and Pretoria, have increased their tuition and residence fees sharply and indications are that the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch will follow suit.

The universities have blamed the increases on cuts in State subsidies which were reduced by 17 and 16 percent over the past two years.

A UCT spokesman said the University Council would decide in November or December if tuition and residence fees would be increased.

Stellenbosch University would make an announcement later this year, but it was highly unlikely that fees would not be increased, a university spokesman said.

14,5 PERCENT

Rhodes has increased tuition fees up to 14,5 percent.

First-year Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Journalism, Bachelor of Social Science and Bachelor of Primary Education students will pay R2 200 for tuition — an increase of about 13,4 percent.

Fees for first-year BSc, BMus or BPharm students will increase by R2 400 or 12,1 percent.

Students living in a medium grade residence at Rhodes will pay R3 725 a year.

Rhodes will introduce a merit award scheme for first-year students in 1988.

The awards, worth between R1 000 and R4 000, will be based on matric exam results.

To qualify applicants will have to have an A or a good B aggregate.

Tuition fees at the University of Pretoria will rise 16 percent and residence fees between 11 and 15 percent.

Court told of drinking squad boss

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — A witness who told the Supreme Court here on Wednesday of police murder and mayhem conceded yesterday he was the most senior man on patrol when the leader of a 10-man patrol remained in a van heavily under the influence of liquor.

Sergeant Heinrich Blumenthal, formerly of Koevoet and later a member of the unrest unit in Port Elizabeth, was testifying at the trial of Warrant-Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, on two counts of murder, two of aggravated assault and one of an attempt to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arose out of the alleged actions of a squad of 10 members of the unrest unit led by WO De Villiers which was sent to Cradock to keep order at a funeral on July 26 last year.

On Wednesday, Sgt Blumenthal told of a group of heavy-drinking, blood oath-swearing policemen descending on the black townships and assaulting numerous people before finally "executing" one of their interrogation victims on the banks of the Great Fish River.

Black man surrounded

Yesterday when Mr C Jansen SC, counsel for the defence, took him through the events of the two incursions into the black townships, his answers often were "I can't remember", "I don't know" and "I do not dispute that".

On Wednesday, he said WO De Villiers and Const Goosen had assaulted most of the five or six people arrested. Yesterday, he admitted he had seen WO De Villiers assault only one and Const Goosen none at all.

He admitted he was the most senior man on patrol when WO De Villiers remained in the van heavily under the influence of liquor.

He said he saw a group of policemen surround a black man and leave him lying on the ground.

He thought they had assaulted him but did not question them. He did not remember who they were.

He denied that he had kicked the man or knew that Const M D Nevelling, Const D E Botes and a Const Van Loggerenberg were carrying knives.

He denied seeing them bending over the man when he was stabbed or seeing a Const Booysen, who was in the group, hit the man with a spade.

He denied the state's allegation that the squad had gone into the township to "terrorize and assault people on the streets". He said they had gone in to counter stone-throwing and seeking information about terrorists who it was alleged would attend the funeral.

The trial continues today.

Calls for probe into cover-up

CALL T-7/F-5 23/10/87

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The British government faced protests of a cover-up and demands for a public inquiry yesterday as charges against three men accused of plotting to kidnap ANC leaders were dropped.

During three months of hearings since their arrest, and discharge three weeks ago of a fourth man, a senior government minister, a Foreign Office official and a Conservative MP have been named in court.

They were Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, Mr Julian Amery, a Conservative MP and wartime spymaster, Mr William Marsden, a senior Foreign Office official, and Sir Edward Gardiner, a lawyer close to Mrs Thatcher.

All were said to have been implicated in the alleged ANC plot and a linked bid to overthrow the socialist Seychelles government.

Sir Edward last night denied any involvement but there was no comment from the other three.

In Parliament yesterday afternoon Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher refused a request by Labour MP Mr Richard Caborn to make a statement on the case, saying it was purely a matter for the Attorney General, Sir Patrick Mayhew.

Earlier, at Lambeth High-Security Court, Mr Frank Larsen, 53, Mr John Wheatley, 28, and Mr Evan Dennis Evans, 53, all alleged to have acted for British intelligence services, were discharged when the police offered no evidence.

Mr Larsen and Mr Wheatley did not appear and their counsel, Mr Benjamin Conlon, startled the court by insisting that they should stay in the "safety" of prison for another week. He said their lives would be in danger if freed.

The court was cleared for a hearing in camera when Mr Conlon insisted that the reasons for his unusual request concerned matters of national security that would have embarrassing consequences for the government and "catastrophic" effects on the Conservative Party if heard in open court.

He later announced in open court that agreement on the discharge of his clients had been reached, but declined to give details.

Mr Caborn, leader of the Labour anti-apartheid group, said that with the backing of dozens of MPs he was placing his demand for an inquiry in writing to the Prime Minister.

A complete surprise — ANC

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The ANC last night said the discharge of the three men accused of plotting to kidnap their leaders had come as a "complete surprise".

A statement added: "This is particularly so in view of the fact that the ANC office in London had been informed by the police handling the case that they were treating it with utmost seriousness.

"... We think that both the British and US authorities have an inescapable obligation to explain their roles, if any, in these disturbing developments.

"Our feeling of great unease is further heightened by the extraordinary outburst of the British Prime Minister against the ANC which she categorized as terrorist, while keeping silent about the hundreds of thousands of people who have died or are maimed in ... Southern Africa at the hands of Pretoria."

'I said no to ANC kidnap plot'

By CHRIS STEYN

A WORLD exclusive report in the Cape Times three weeks ago disclosed the first details that lie behind yesterday's remarkable UK cover-up to protect cabinet officials of both Britain and the United States from damaging revelations in the ANC kidnap trial.

The Cape Times reported that three of the men accused of plotting to kidnap the ANC's key leaders in London, were secret agents, and predicted that attempts at a massive cover-up were under way. The attempts succeeded this week with the dropping of charges against the three men.

Exclusive:

ANC kidnap conspiracy

In a dramatic development yesterday the "fifth man", wealthy South African businessman Mr Johann Niemoller, said that he was approached to take part in the kidnap operation — but he

refused to become involved.

Mr Niemoller had repeatedly denied that he was behind the plot. He was accused by MI6 agent Mr Evan Dennis Evans of having planned

the operation — code-named "Layout".

The Cape Times reported details of an astonishing spy deal that allegedly involved Britain and America in a plot to overthrow the Seychelles government and kidnap or kill top members of the African National Congress.

The first disclosures came after the Cape Times had obtained details of allegations made to the British police about Operation Layout, involving agents from at least three intelligence organizations, to overthrow the government in the Seychelles.

But these details never reached open court. This was, according to high-level sources in London, because it was feared that if the true story came out, it could sour present US talks with the Soviet Union.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, opened two days of talks this week concerning arms control and a superpower summit later this year.

Police at the highest level in London are said to have been enraged with political interference throughout the ANC kidnap trial which had obliged them to drop the case.

From page 1

Senior detectives who had investigated the details now claim that they were obstructed by intelligence agencies.

In an exclusive interview with the Cape Times yesterday, Mr Niemoller said: "Yes, I was approached, but I found the whole scheme totally unacceptable."

"They wanted me to be involved. But I was not available."

Asked why he declined to take part in the operation, he said: "The South Africans are in the process of negotia-

tion with opposition political groups in an endeavour to improve communications between all these groups, including the ANC.

"I too believe in open negotiation, and therefore such a proposal was totally unacceptable to me," he said.

Asked to comment on the dropping of charges against the other three men allegedly involved in the plot, Mr Niemoller said: "The charges have been dropped. That's fine."

To page 3

AK645 23/10/87
**SA 'blocked
envoy's bid to
see Mandela'**

377
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The South African Government has turned down "numerous" formal requests by the US ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, to visit jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

This emerged in a report issued at a Senate hearing yesterday.

"The Ambassador continues to seek a meeting," the report said in reviewing how the Reagan Administration was implementing the Comprehensive Anti-apartheid Act of 1986.

The US has long urged the release of Mr Mandela, describing it as a strong sign of government reform-mindedness and a prerequisite to true black-white dialogue and progress in South Africa.

● US "should lead world in curbs", page 11.

CAPC Times 23/10/87

Vice-chancellors meet in secret

227

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE vice-chancellors of four universities and delegates from student bodies met last night at a secret venue to discuss a response to the government's recent clampdown on universities.

UCT's University Council will meet today to consider its response to a recommendation by the University Senate that the university challenge in court the validity of government conditions attached to state subsidies.

At last night's meeting were the deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, Professor Denys Schreiner, the acting vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Bob Charlton, the deputy vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr R van der Merwe, the chairman of UCT's Academic Freedom committee, Professor James Leatt, the registrar of UCT, Mr Hugh Amoore, the acting principal of UCT, Professor John Reid, and delegates from the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco).

Last night's meeting came only hours after about 1 000 Wits students cancelled an off-campus protest march yesterday, preventing a potential clash with police.

Police monitored the campus as students, many carrying makeshift banners, marched around campus grounds after resolving to register strong protest at the curbs at mass meetings next week.

The Wits meeting was called by the Black Students' Society (BSS) and the local SRC.

LONDON. — Major Wynand du Toit was captured in Cabinda through information passed to Western intelligence by one of the double agents accused of plotting to kidnap leading ANC members in London, sources here revealed yesterday.

Mr Evan Dennis Evans, one of the men against whom charges of conspiracy to kidnap were dropped this week, was a former RAF officer and had for many years faithfully served MI6, British intelligence's foreign arm.

Mr Evans, 53, Mr John Wheatley, 28 and the particularly shady Mr Frank Larsen, 53, were charged earlier this year with conspiracy to kidnap leading members of the ANC in London and bring them back to South Africa.

The charges were dropped this week amid protest that there had been a cover-up. All three were also mentioned in the unsuccessful coup attempt against the socialist government of Mr Albert Rene in the Seychelles.

According to his own evidence, Mr Evans's last job was as quartermaster to the South African Recce Commando. He is quoted on record as saying that he helped plan the fatal raid on the Cabinda oilfields on May 21, 1985.

Only survivor

However, it is claimed that Mr Evans informed London of the plan to strike at American oil installations in Cabinda, and London in turn informed Washington.

The angry Americans then tipped off the Angolans. The usual Cuban guard was taken out of the sabotage zone and Major Du Toit and his sabotage team walked straight into the arms of an ambush set up by Fapla, the Angolan army.

The only survivor was Major Du Toit, who recently returned to South Africa in the spy swop involving Angola and Mozambique.

Mr Evans returned hastily to his native Wales, where he set up a business in Anglesey in October 1985, after 15 years' service as an officer in the Rhodesian and South African forces.

According to reports Mr Evans left in haste because he feared the revenge of the Recce Commando — and in particular he feared Mr Johann Niemoller, the Uppington businessman rumoured to be the mastermind of the plot to kidnap such leading members of the ANC as its London representative, Mr Solly Smith.

After his arrest, Mr Evans's wife Judith admitted the family was terrified when Mr Niemoller suddenly arrived on their doorstep in late 1986.

Her husband's sole wish, she said, was to put distance between himself and Mr Niemoller and to safeguard his family.

She supported evidence given on Mr Evans's behalf in court that Mr Niemoller asked him to get involved in either "blowing up" the ANC offices or kidnapping its members, particularly former military wing leader Mr Joe Slovo.

According to his statement, Mr Evans agreed to become involved in surveillance of the ANC offices but told them to "get lost" when they asked him to join the alleged kidnap plot.

Mr Evans has since refused to discuss the case. But there is a glaringly obvious security screen around his house. Journalists who have made approaches have found themselves followed by plainclothes police.

Du Toit



Cape Times

24/10/87

MI6 agent

A storm of protest broke in England this week when the kidnap charges were dropped against the three on Wednesday.

Britain's Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, yesterday defended the decision to drop the charges and also denied any government involvement.

Sir Patrick told the House of Commons that the decision was reached by the Director of Public Prosecutions alone, without reference to Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He said there was "no connection whatsoever

To page 2

P.T.O.



WO Leon de Villiers



Const David Goosen

Cop's fatal shot: 'Accident' denied

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — It was suggested yesterday in the Supreme Court here that the shot that killed Mr Wheanut Mlungisi Stuurman next to the Great Fish River last July was unintentionally fired by a policeman.

Sergeant Heinrich Blumenthal was in his third day in the witness box, testifying at the trial of two Unrest Unit members, Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, on charges of murdering Mr Stuurman and Mr Andile Plaatjies, and assaulting Mr Zixolisile Goniwe and Mr Michael Qhina.

The offences were alleged to have occurred

when an Unrest Unit section of 10, under the command of W/O De Villiers, was sent from Port Elizabeth to Cradock to keep order at a funeral on July 26 last year.

Both men pleaded not guilty to all the charges but they did not disclose their defence.

Yesterday, it was put to Sgt Blumenthal by the defence counsel, Mr C Jansen SC, that when Const Goosen returned from the river pale and shocked, he told his colleagues that when he got to the river he slipped and a shot went off and hit Mr Stuurman in the neck.

Sgt Blumenthal denied this, and said Const Goosen appeared nor-

mal and reported that he had pressed the pistol against Mr Stuurman's neck, fired, and that Mr Stuurman had fallen.

When he was pressed on this issue, he added that Const Goosen had also said that one of the other constables had helped him throw Mr Stuurman's body into the river, but that it had fallen on a sandbank.

Sgt Blumenthal said he did not remember who had originally said that Mr Stuurman should be "taken out".

He had not originally understood "take out" as execution, although he knew it could mean that. He thought they just intended to take Mr Stuurman out of town to somewhere more secluded to

continue the interrogation.

When Const Goosen and two others had left with Mr Stuurman, W/O De Villiers said "I wonder when Goosen is going to shoot that black". He thought he was just "talking big". When he heard a shot soon after, he was shocked.

He agreed that if he wanted to "take out" a man, he would have used one of the shotguns that were available, because they did not eject the spent shell and the shot could not be matched by ballistics.

He would not have taken along two witnesses, and he would have tried to remove all trace of his presence at the scene. He certainly would not have announced his intention in advance, or reported shooting the man to comparative strangers on his return.

The trial will continue on Monday.

CRF Feb 24/10/87
25 26 27

941 10/10/77

Varsities plan mass assemblies

377

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

THE universities of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand and Natal are organizing mass assemblies on Wednesday to protest against government conditions for the allocation of subsidies.

UCT SRC president Mr Cameron Dugmore yesterday said this arrangement had emerged from discussions between principals and leaders of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) on Thursday night.

Rhodes University's SRC was seeking ways to join the protest while the University of the Western Cape was expected to organize a similar meeting, he said.

The acting vice-chancellor of UCT, Professor John Reid, yesterday said the five English-speaking universities had agreed at a meeting on Thursday night to oppose the government's new disciplinary measures jointly, till

the measures were withdrawn.

The meeting was attended by the universities of the Witwatersrand, Natal, Rhodes, Western Cape and Cape Town and was attended by Professor Reid; the rector of UWC, Professor Jakes Gerwel; the deputy vice-chancellor of Natal, Professor Denys Schreiner; the deputy vice-chancellor of Rhodes, Dr R van der Merwe; and the vice-chancellor designate of Wits, Professor R W Charlton.

Professor Reid said in a statement yesterday that the meeting agreed:

- That the administrations of the five universities and the student bodies should co-ordinate their response to the conditions.

- On a wide-ranging set of proposals for responses which would be put to and considered by each university.

- To express the hope that those universities that supported or accepted the conditions would reconsider their position in the light of the serious threat they

posed to all South African universities.

Mr Dugmore said the UCT meeting at lunchtime on Wednesday would be "university-wide" and would include all sectors of the university.

The UCT Council met yesterday to discuss the recommendation of the Senate that the curbs be challenged in court.

A UCT spokesman said Council would issue a statement later.

Meanwhile, the Council of the University of the Western Cape will meet on Sunday to consider the conditions.

The UWC SRC said in a statement yesterday that a meeting would be held on the campus on Tuesday to discuss the writing of examinations.

A spokesman said the SRC had been given a mandate at a mass meeting earlier this week to negotiate with the administration and call a university assembly, to discuss the "De Klerk" measures with the campus community, and to consult with other organizations.

UCT campus: Hotbed of anarchy or staunch defender of free speech?

Cape Times 24/10/77 (88) 377

THE Government this week implemented its far-reaching conditions, compelling universities to enforce stricter discipline or lose their State subsidy.

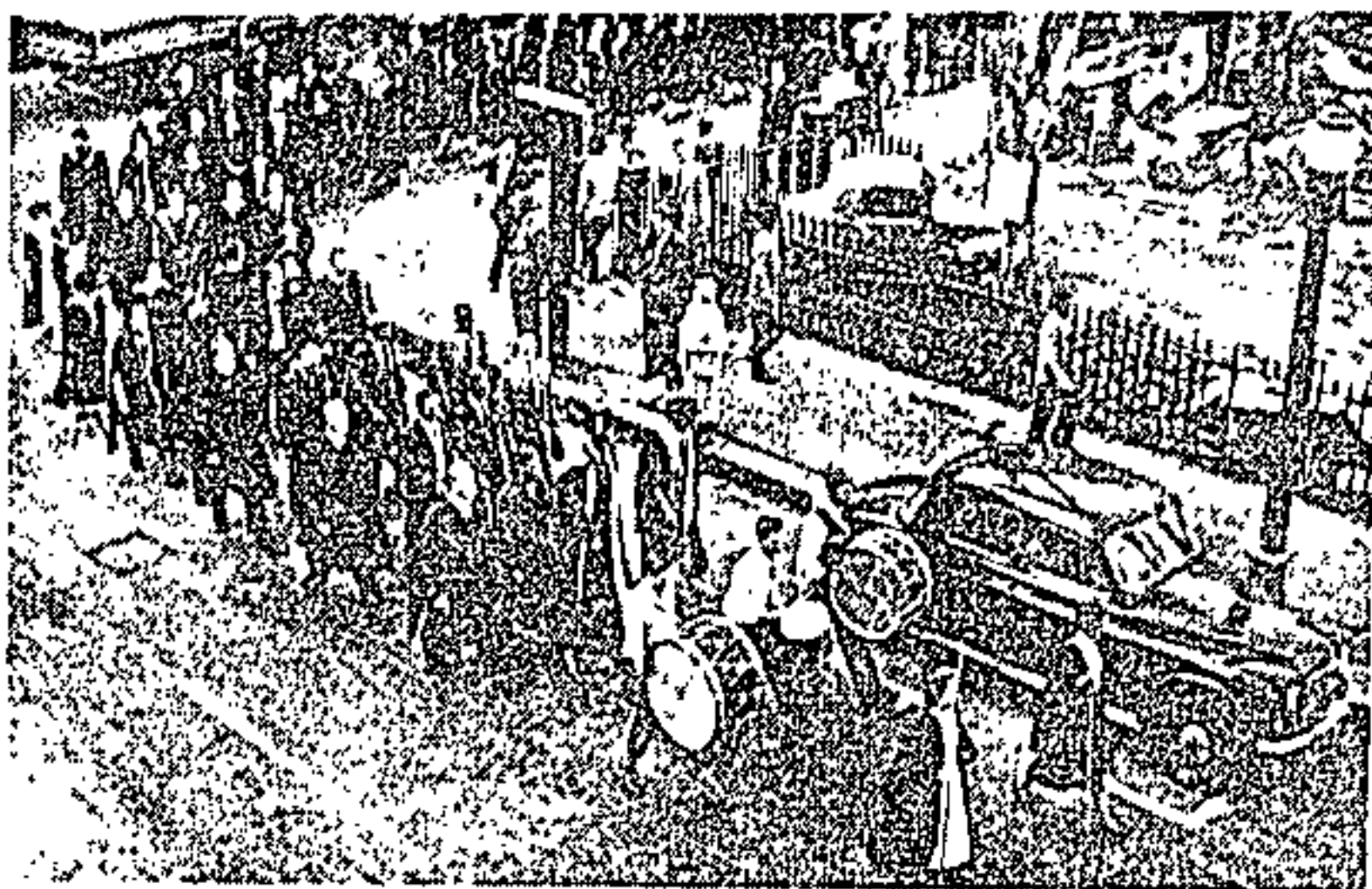
The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said the steps were taken because of the "unacceptable situation" on campuses over the past few years, including the "general impairment of the freedom of speech" and the use of university facilities for undermining the State.

In turn the liberal universities have described the measures as the most serious assault on the universities since the Universities Extension Act of 1959.

While University Councils have committed themselves to joint action, using all the appropriate lawful means to have the measures withdrawn, students are calling on them to decide in principle not to implement them and called on the support of the broader community.

English-speaking campuses, especially UCT, have recently come to be perceived as hotbeds of anarchy and resistance, because students have resorted to increasingly militant confrontation. Yet, delving into its history shows how protest at UCT has adapted over the years as the Government has increasingly outlawed less confrontational expressions of discontent.

After 1948 the Government focused up on and attacked UCT's non-racial admissions policy and the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr T B Davie, responded by formulating four essential ingredients of academic freedom: the right of a university to determine for itself, on academic grounds, who may teach, what may be taught, how



PROTEST MARCH: In June 1957, after legislation to regulate admission of blacks to UCT, staff and students marched through Cape Town to Parliament led by (from right behind drummers) acting principal Professor R W James, chancellor Mr Justice Albert van der Sandt Centlivres and council chairman Dr W Duncan Baxter.

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

it shall be taught and who may be admitted to study.

But in 1957 the Government introduced legislation to regulate the admission of black students to UCT and to provide racially-segregated institutions for African, coloured and Indian students.

In June that year UCT staff and students held an unprecedented combined protest march through the streets of Cape Town to the Houses of Parliament. The marchers were led by the then Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and chairman of the governing council. The protest, disciplined and peace-

ful, went unheeded and the Extension of University Education Act of 1959 became law.

In 1968 UCT again incurred the wrath of the State when it appointed a black anthropologist to a senior lecturing post.

When the University Council rescinded the appointment hundreds of angry students occupied the University's Bremner building and staged a sit-in.

The 1970s brought a new element to student anti-apartheid protest — police baton charges. In June 1972 students protesting against apartheid education were charged on the steps of St George's Cathedral. In the following days they were bludgeoned on their own campus in front of Jameson Hall.

A subsequent Supreme Court application ruled that the police were not empowered to prohibit peaceful protests on university property.

In 1973 students protested against the draconian Gatherings and Demonstrations Bill.

That year, in February, eight Nusas leaders were banned.

In 1983 the Government replaced the 1959 Act with racial quotas which the universities would have to enforce themselves. UCT protested vigorously and faced with the strength of opposition, the Government compro-

mised — it passed the amendments into law but refrained from giving effect to the new legislation.

But attempts to stifle student expressions of dissent grew sharply in 1985 and 1986 with the declaration of the emergency and the state's denial of the traditional right of peaceful protest.

Peaceful demonstrations, this year and last, have been met with tear-gas, sjamboks and dogs.

As the conflict grew, students in turn have been charged with public violence after stones were hurled at vehicles on De Waal Drive, as well as assault and attending illegal gatherings.

Five students were recently convicted for attending illegal gatherings, one convicted of public violence and one of assaulting a policeman.

Students have also disrupted lectures and meeting addressed by Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Dr Denis Worrall and former Eastern Cape community councillor, Mr Thomas Linda, prompting State and public accusations that the universities were incapable of maintaining discipline and proper order on campus.

Until recently the State had been content to wade into students with batons and quirts.

Students demonstrated, police arrived, the



SIXTIES PROTEST: In the late 1960s UCT students protested against the Government's threat to introduce legislation to prohibit black staff at UCT.

mandatory baton-charge or two followed: it was a predictable sort of game.

But the rules changed on April 27 this year. For the first time since UCT's establishment in 1902 police opened fire with shotguns on its campus.

Some students were severely beaten, others were set on by police dogs, more were chased into a library. Later, as students massed near De Waal Drive, at least eight of their number were peppered with shotgun pellets.

Despite this, hundreds of students marched again the next day. The bullets and beatings had served only to intensify what had now become a burning desire to defend the right of freedom of assembly and expression, now under threat.

Students who had initially met to discuss a response to the shooting of railway strikers and raids into a neighbouring state were now standing up for the right to hold that discussion and voice their disgust.

Educationists are now saying the State might do well to examine its part in creating a situation in which the only protest

option appears to be confrontation.

Although UCT's campus reflects a cross-section of society, it is not yet a representative one. It was less representative of broader society when staff and students marched in 1957.

As the university has become more representative of the broader community, the issues that mobilized students in the past changed.

The Government cannot stop the Peninsula's violence and unrest impacting on campus by threatening students with a bigger stick, or asking the universities to wield that stick, as intended by the "De Klerk" measures.

As UCT Vice-Chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders pointed out in his 1986 report:

"The fundamental crisis in our land cannot be solved by coercive state power, such as the state of emergency."

Educationists stress the bottom-line solution to the crisis is "fundamental restructuring of the political and social order".



POLICE BATON CHARGES: The 70s brought a new element to student anti-apartheid protest — baton charges. In 1972 students were charged in front of the Jameson

Varsity restrictions reduce freedoms

From JENNY DE TALLY,
Regional Chair, Black
Sash (Mowbray):

THE Black Sash strongly condemns the recently announced restrictions on the autonomy of universities, for the following reasons:

Firstly, although supposedly introduced to ensure academic freedom and freedom of speech, the restrictions will in fact severely reduce individual and university freedoms even further, particularly with respect to freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and freedom to dissent.

Secondly, forcing an academic institution to act as a law-enforcement agency for government-determined "infringements" is counter-productive to the very spirit of universities. Furthermore, to force such action through financial coercion is nothing less than blackmail and is totally unacceptable.

Thirdly, while there is a place for discipline within a university community, this is best handled by that community without undue interfer-

ence. Many universities have been engaged in the delicate process of arriving at appropriate disciplinary codes and understandings, which will reflect sensitively the realities of a changing South Africa. Sledgehammer tactics such as the new restrictions will damage far more than they "solve".

Consequently, these restrictions will fundamentally inhibit the uni-

versities' essential role of courageously advancing the frontiers of thought and knowledge without regard for the fears or complacencies of the societies in which they are embedded. The universities and their members will lose international credibility and will also be severely hampered in their potential to contribute to a just and democratic post-apartheid society.

Is there free talk on campus?

From ANDRÉ SCHULMAN (Newlands):

IT is not quite correct to say that the government threatens to curb "freedom of expression, dissent ... and the spirit of free-ranging inquiry at universities" (Editorial, Cape Times, October 16).

Part of the justification for the government's threat is that the universities have themselves curbed free expression.

For some years now, from long before the present influx of black students, nobody at UCT has been able freely to invite speakers to address meetings outside official academic programmes. He must first go through the "Academic Freedom Committee" in order to try to persuade radical left leaders not to break the meeting up.

No one less sympathetic to the ANC than Idasa is in fact allowed to speak, not even Helen Suzman at Wits. Anyone who breaks these rules and still invites speakers, is regarded as a zealot, liar or right-wing extremist.

It is therefore contradictory for newspaper editorials, as well as university administrators like the acting Vice-Chancellor of Wits (Cape Times, October 17), to continue saying that academic inquiry and standards are affected by the curbing of free expression — unless they admit that the universities themselves are the main culprits.

"Dissent" makes one think of brave non-conformists pleading for the right to express views and hold meetings. The academics and students who believe in leftist totalitarianism and are shutting everybody else up, are not therefore the dissenters in this case.

There is surely much that can justifiably be said against the government's new regulations but your editorial said some things that cannot.

Case Files 24/10/82

Teacher: 'No idea' about PAC papers

Court Reporter 377

ALEXANDER SINTON High School teacher Mr Dehraan Swart yesterday told Wynberg Regional Court he had "no idea" how banned publications found in a room in his family's home got there.

Mr Swart, 25, of Third Avenue, Fairways, pleaded not guilty to possessing publications distributed or disseminated by the PAC on April 24 last year.

He also pleaded not guilty to possessing publications which included "Nelson Mandela: The Peoples' Leader", "The Rise of the South African Reich" and "Manifesto to the People of Azania".

At a previous hearing the court heard that police had gone to the house in search of his brother, Raoul.

Inside the house, in a back room, they found the publications. The police were under the impression that Mr Swart slept in the room and arrested him.

Yesterday Mr Swart said he did not know how the publications came to be in his room or who put them there.

"There are vast amounts of publications and I don't keep a list of them," he said.

Because of this, he failed to notice them although he used the room as a study.

The hearing was adjourned to November 30.

Mr A S McCarthy was the magistrate. Mr L Rose-Innes, instructed by Mr E Daniels, appeared for Mr Swart.

Curbs on varsities: *CM- Times 26/10/87* No action *37* on 'trivia'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of National Education, Dr F W de Klerk, will not act on "trivialities" in applying the new conditions on university subsidies, a statement from his department said at the weekend.

But Wits Academic Staff Association chairman Mr Peter Randall criticized the statement as "a public relations exercise in reassurance" and stressed that the major issue remained the undermining of the principle of university autonomy.

The department said, in response to questions, that the government had made it clear to the universities that, in handling a case of minor disruption, there would not be action in terms of the conditions.

This is in spite of the fact that under the conditions universities are required to notify the minister within 21 days of "any incident of unrest or disruption involving the university or a student or staff member".

Mr Randall said that interpretation of what constituted a "trivial" incident could vary. In his view the incidents at Wits earlier this year, which played a part in the minister's decision to implement the conditions, were "relatively minor".

Clarification

The department's statement indicated, further, that if the minister was not satisfied with a university's handling of a case, he would not necessarily cut off the university's entire subsidy.

Mr De Klerk's original statement said he would take steps in such a case "in terms of the formal procedure contained in the Universities Act".

In clarification, the department referred to Section 27 of the Act, which states the minister may "withhold payment of the whole or any portion of the subsidy", provided he reports the matter to Parliament, with his reasons for doing so.

The department said the ministers of the various departments of education had discretion to determine the extent of the reduction in the subsidy, and that this could vary "from a small to a large percentage".

Universities receive about 80% of their funds from government.

● Five universities — Wits, Natal, Cape Town, Rhodes and the Western Cape — are expected to have formal academic processions on their campuses on Wednesday to protest against the new conditions.

Mr Randall said it was hoped government would take cognizance of the unified opposition and passionate objection to the conditions, and consider their withdrawal.

He expressed disappointment that the Afrikaans universities had not appeared to realize the seriousness of the situation, as "no university worthy of the name" should accept the destruction of its autonomy.

● UCT Council rejects terms — Page 2

State fails to prove case against priest

327
G. M. M.
26/10/87

A SENIOR Northern Transvaal Council of Churches official charged with 23 counts of possession and distribution of "subversive" literature was found not guilty and discharged when he appeared in the Pietersburg Regional Court on Friday.

The Rev Abraham Maja (56), appearing before Mr A G H C Bower, had pleaded not guilty. The State alleged that he had distributed

several posters, pamphlets and booklets that were undesirable in terms of emergency regulations.

Evidence led was that several cartons of posters and booklets were found in the NTCC offices in Pietersburg during a police raid on June 13 last year. Mr Maja, who is in charge of the office, was detained on the same day and was only released on R1 000 bail 380 days later.

Giving evidence, Mr Maja said the distribution of literature by the NTCC was "part of the ministry of the council". Defence counsel, Mr Edwin Cameron, asked for an acquittal which the prosecutor, Mrs G Pleho, did not oppose.

Mr Bower said there was no evidence before the court to prove that the said documents had been distributed after the declaration of the state of emergency.

UCT Council rejects new subsidy terms

CAP- Tim B 26/10/87

By PETER DENNEHY

STATE subsidies of universities would be used "as a means of political control", Mr Len Abrahamse, chairman of the Council of the University of Cape Town, said at the weekend.

He issued a strongly worded statement on behalf of the council after it held a special meeting on Friday to consider the government's new subsidy conditions, which have already been in effect for a week.

The council rejected the state's imposition of the subsidy conditions on the university, and said they would do "serious damage" to all the universities in the country by undermining their standing, both here and overseas.

Mr Abrahamse said the government sought to make university councils its "agents in policing the activities of staff and of students both on and off campuses, both in regard to university activities and also to activities unrelated to universities".

The council was concerned about "recent events on our campus", Mr Abrahamse said.

"We have taken, and are taking, action to prevent events of this sort, and to deal with the causes of these events

insofar as they are within our control, bearing in mind their relationship to the serious divisions and tensions in our country."

The government's measures, "which are supposedly designed to secure freedom of speech, in fact do nothing of the kind", Mr Abrahamse said.

"Instead they will curb freedom of expression, freedom to dissent and freedom to express that dissent."

A subsidy was provided "not because universities are an arm of the state. We are, with other institutions such as the press, a vital creation of society that serves the higher educational and research needs of many of its sectors".

Mr Abrahamse said a "selective and subjective decision" to restrict funds would constitute "a deliberate crippling of society to serve the political purposes of one segment".

• The Council of the University consists of the vice-chancellor and three deputy vice-chancellors, five people appointed by the State President, six elected by convocation, two by the City Council, four by the University Senate, three by donors, one by the Diocesan College constituency and two by governors of the UCT Foundation.

Varsity clamp 'cripples society'

Education Reporter

THE clampdown on universities constituted a deliberate crippling of society to serve the political purposes of one segment of that society, according to the council of the University of Cape Town.

The chairman, Mr L G Abrahamse, warned in a statement today that any disciplinary action taken by a university council as prescribed by new Government measures would be viewed with suspicion.

Universities stand to lose their State subsidies if they fail to implement the measures.

Mr Abrahamse said the measures undermined the standing of all universities and seriously eroded their autonomy.

"Use as agents"

He said the council rejected the conditions which sought to use State subsidies as a means of political control.

The Government wanted to use university councils as agents to police the activities of staff and students on and off the campus.

The conditions were supposedly designed to secure freedom of speech but they would curb freedom of speech, freedom to dissent and the freedom to express that dissent, the statement said.

Mr Abrahamse rejected Government allegations that UCT was wasting taxpayers' money. He said the university would maintain its high standards in order to serve society.

He said: "Subsidy is provided not because universities are an

arm of the State. We are, with other institutions such as the Press, a vital creation of society that serves the higher educational and research needs of many of its sectors."

Universities such as UCT provided a unique service to South Africa by reaching out to the international community.

He said the university council would continue to run the affairs of UCT to the best of its ability.

Court told of throttling attack

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — A man told the Supreme Court here yesterday he was attacked and throttled by a man wearing a police uniform, carrying a fireman's axe and with a balaclava cap pulled over his face.

Mr Monde Ngindi was testifying at the trial of two members of the Unrest Unit, Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, on two counts of murder, two counts of assault and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Another witness, Mr Michael Qhina, said he and two friends started visiting shebeens early

on the morning of July 25. They parted in late afternoon, and after that he had no idea of what happened till he woke in hospital.

He had stab wounds in his chest and the right-hand-side of his abdomen.

Mr Phumlani Williams told the court that he had seen Mr Andile Plaatjies drinking with friends in Mr Ngindi's room on the night of July 25 last year.

The next day he found Mr Plaatjies dead and noticed a wound on his stomach.

Mr Ngindi said he, Mr Plaatjies and others, were in his room drinking till about 11pm.

When they decided to go home they had just left the yard when a van came racing at them.

They scattered and ran. He saw five policeman get out of the van and run into the yard.

After he had sought shelter at a nearby house he was attacked and throttled by a man wearing a police uniform, carrying a fireman's axe and with a balaclava cap pulled over his face.

He managed to break loose and escape. He could not identify the man. The next day he saw Mr Plaatjies was dead.

The trial will continue today.

dures, he said. Police are also

CML 1.9.87 27/10/87

ANC trialist wins access to documents

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — There were further surprise developments in the ANC kidnap case yesterday when the man known as Mr Frank Larsen or Mr Johan Viggo Orebak won an inspection order in the High Court on documents seized by the Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS).

Counsel for Mr Larsen, who says he was acting on orders as a British spy when he became involved in the ANC kidnap case, accused the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) of holding thousands of his documents illegally.

Mr Larsen was one of three men discharged on Thursday when the police, on the instructions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, withdrew the conspiracy charge without explanation.

Mr Larsen was rearrested immediately after being discharged and accused of entering Britain illegally using forged documents. He was detained in custody pending appeal against deportation to Norway.

Mr Larsen claims that the documents which the ATS seized from his home in Aldershot will prove his allegations that he was a British spy — and that he is British.

The inspection order granted yesterday will allow Mr Larsen and his counsel to inspect the seized documents being held by the CPS and then reclaim them in a bid to prove his claims.

The day campus flags will fly at half-mast

From The Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg

AS the clock strikes Noon tomorrow a solemn and dignified procession of students and academic staff wearing their robes, hoods and colours will walk slowly to the steps of the Great Hall on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Together they will mourn and lay a plaque naming October 19 1987 as the day university autonomy and freedom were dealt their most serious blow to date by Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Education and Culture.

Next to the plaque the university will leave a space for another plaque which hopefully will one day mark the date when freedom returns.

Every year until its freedom is restored, the university will fly its flags at half mast on October 19 — the day it believes Government violated academic freedom for its own political ends.

Father and son

If all goes according to plan similar processions of protest will take place on four other university campuses.

What's the protest about?

With legislation which many label blackmail, Mr de Klerk is perfecting what his father began. In the 60s Senator Jan de Klerk systematically tore at the autonomy of universities telling them who they could admit, ordering the separation of the races and protecting students in favour of apartheid.

Now his son has laid down a range of conditions imposed on the granting of university subsidies. The message is clear: Universities must do the Government's bidding by disciplining students and staff "guilty" of campus activities which cause the Government disquiet. If the universities fail, they will be strangled by the Government closing the purse strings.

The most odious of the conditions from the universities' point of view, is one which requires that universities take disciplinary action against any student or staff member who is found "to the satisfaction of the responsible disciplinary body of the university on proof furnished by the Minister of Education and Culture, at any place to have committed any act" which is listed as a no-no by Government. This means universities are being forced to play policeman on and off campus.

Why should the public give a damn?

Simply, Government control over South African universities is likely to devalue



Mr F W de Klerk — following in his father's footsteps

South African degrees internationally, exclude South African academics from international acceptance and prevent publication of their work in the most prestigious journals abroad. Furthermore, experience world wide shows that the best universities are universities which enjoy maximum academic freedom and autonomy.

Cuts in subsidies will impoverish universities, leading to outmoded and inadequate equipment, causing a drop in academic standards and the loss of top academic staff.

Concerted campaign

While the public may think such cuts only punish the university, in fact, they punish the country and the very taxpayer the Government says it wants to protect. It is no secret that the latest threats are aimed at the liberal English universities which happen to have produced the best lawyers, engineers, doctors, dentists and businessmen in the land.

But there is another tragedy in the university saga — it's the "give a dog a bad name and hang him" syndrome.

Professor Robert Charlton, acting vice-chancellor of Wits and the man who will be the next vice-chancellor, sits in his high-rise office overlooking the East Campus. The

only wild life visible from his vantage point is captured in the exquisite prints on his walls. Below the students are anything but wild. With exams around the corner there's a hushed sense of learning about the place.

"I think there has been a concerted campaign by certain media to influence public opinion against the (liberal) universities," Professor Charlton begins. "It has been grossly unfair in some respects. Statements that academic standards have declined, that the tax payers money is being wasted are so far from the truth they would be absurd if it weren't for the fact that they have come to be believed. I think it was Goebbels who had the policy of the big lie repeated as often as possible to become the truth."

The facts

"The anti-university editorials in certain English-language newspapers have been malevolent, illogical and contained unfortunate accusations and this has encouraged the government to believe that if it did not have the support of the English-speaking community in its clampdown on the universities it would at least not have their opposition," said Professor Mervyn Shear, deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs.

"In the entire academic year so far Wits has experienced just three days of demonstrations involving the police and which disrupted campus to some extent. Any lectures that do not take place are always made up. There has been no disruption of teaching or exams. Given the facts of the matter I don't believe there has been any measurable effect of campus activities on academic performance at the university."

Objective measures of Wits' high academic standing are numerous.

Professor Shear has the statistics to prove it. He is also a figure who commands respect from students, has acted as a mediator between students and the police in the heat of the moment and has carefully monitored events on campus.

Last year 3 500 students graduated from the university.

The highest

At present 27 percent of the students registered are studying for masters or doctoral degrees — there are only two other universities in the country which have a higher percentage and they beat Wits by only one and two percent respectively.

In 1985, 68 students were awarded doctoral degrees and another 394 masters degrees. This proportion was the highest in the country.

Forty-nine percent of Wits academic staff enjoy the title of doctor, most having Ph ds. The university's research output is the highest in the country.

"In 1985 we were allocated 961 units for subsidy purposes arising out of research publications in refereed journals and the next university with the closest figure received 612 units and the next 395," said Professor Shear.

The university is also cost effective. The cost per research publication produced is two thirds that of the next most productive university.

But still the perception persists that the university is a seething hotbed of radical activity which is disrupting academic activities and wasting taxpayers money.

There are certain times of year when emotions do run high at Wits. Professor Shear can name them: Sharpeville Day, Republic Day, June 16, Israel Week and Islam Week. This year the white election also raised the campus temperature.

Traditionally these days are marked by lunch time meetings, sometimes ending in a march which moves towards the periphery of cam-

Cape Times
October 27, 1987

11

Varsities to hold freedom assemblies

Education Reporter

THE universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape will hold formal academic freedom assemblies comprising all members of the university tomorrow.

In a statement the acting vice-chancellor of UCT, Professor John Reid, said a formal assembly of "all members of the university", including staff, students and graduates, would be held in Jameson Hall at 12.45pm.

He said the university would mark its opposition to the imposition of conditions on university subsidies at the assembly.

A UWC spokesman said this university, as well as Wits, Rhodes and Natal, would hold similar assemblies tomorrow as part of the joint action planned against the government's measures.

A spokeswoman for the UWC SRC said a mass meeting of full-time and part-time students would also be held at the campus today.

Students would discuss examinations and grievances against a lecturer on the campus, she said.

Cape Times 27/10/82

Arms for coup 'stored in PE'

By CHRIS STEYN in Cape Town and IAN HOBBS in London

EXCLUSIVE

FIVE MILLION dollars' worth of arms — to have been used in a coup on the Seychelles allegedly planned by the Americans and the British for last December — were stored in a warehouse in Port Elizabeth till re-

cently, according to documents uncovered in London.

Confidential information received by the Cape Times claims that the weapons were bought on the free market with \$5 million from an American

source, suspected to be the Central Intelligence Agency.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said last night: "We have no knowledge of the existence of such an arms cache."

The Americans and British allegedly sought the use of South African territory for assembling and training men and storing weapons.

A group called the "Seychelles government-in-exile", led by a former socialist government minister, Mr David Joubert, and a well-known exile, Mr Peter Ferrari, was allegedly also involved in planning the coup.

Although they have denied that they were actively involved in the coup plot, police in London have documents allegedly bearing their writing and signatures.

The signatures appear on documents relating to the purchase of the \$5m worth of arms, which involved a well-known mercenary arms supplier, a Swiss company and the use of a Nigerian end-user certificate.

One letter signed by Mr Joubert as leader of the "Seychelles government-in-exile" stated: "I confirm irrevocably that upon delivery of the below-mentioned items (arms) to our agents in Port Elizabeth, of South Africa, I will personally transfer the sum of US dollars 5 000 000 into an account to be given by yourself."

Some 200 mercenaries and Seychelles exiles were to have been used in the Seychelles coup "Operation Layout".

aged eight.

ARGUS 28/10/87

Claims of MI5 involvement in ANC kidnap plot persist

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — Allegations are persisting that Britain's secret services were involved with at least one of the three men in the alleged plot to kidnap ANC leaders in London.

The case has been dropped amid political controversy, with the Labour Party saying it is not satisfied with the answers given in Parliament about allegations of British collusion.

FACING DEPORTATION

Lawyers representing the men — at first charged, then released — are continuing to claim on their clients' behalf that British intelligence was somehow involved.

Viggo Oerbak, alias Frank Larsen, 53, who faces deportation to Norway, has claimed that his involvement with the British

secret service is an embarrassment to Westminster.

Lawyer Mr Benjamin Conlon said at a Press conference yesterday: "There are considerable concerns for his safety and even the possibility that he will be deported prior to the notified date."

Mr Conlon released a statement on Mr Oerbak's behalf. He said his client had been a Rhodesian secret serviceman responsible for setting up the "Rhodesian psychological research assistance unit".

He was approached by the British Government during that time and asked to work for MI5. He had later seen Sir Michael Hanley, the director of MI5.

"It is because of this knowledge that it is necessary for him to be deported as his presence continues to be an embarrassment," Mr Conlon said.

Policeman testifies on drink, execution

CAPE TIMES 28/10/87 Own Correspondent 327

GRAAFF-REINET. — A second policeman yesterday told the Supreme Court about a foray into the Cradock black township by an unrest squad preceded by drinking and ending in an execution.

WO Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, are charged with two counts of murder.

Const Michael Neveling told the court that on July 26 last year the unit collected liquor from shebeens. He described a blood-brother ceremony around a fire to ensure the squad would keep its secrets.

Later they chased a man and he saw Const Goosen stab the man in the chest with a diver's knife.

The next day W/O De Villiers and Const Goosen questioned a Mr Wheanut Mlungisi Stuurman. Later he saw Mr Stuurman was bleeding.

W/O De Villiers said: "This boy must be taken out — he is too badly hit to detain."

He and others accompanied Const Goosen and Mr Stuurman to a canal and then turned back. Back at the van he heard W/O De Villiers say: "I wonder why Goosen is taking so long to shoot that boy." Then there was a shot.

Two constables returned silent and shaken. Const Goosen returned soon after, apparently normal, and said he had shot the boy in the back of the neck. The boy had dropped like an ox and they had thrown him into the river.

W/O De Villiers told them to "keep quiet about it".

Yes, you can afford

Teacher in court over banned books

22-28/10/87

A FAIRWAYS teacher, Dehran Swart, appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court this week on charges of possessing banned publications.

Two busloads of students from Alexander Sinton High School where Swart is a teacher, were turned away from the court by police.

The publications, allegedly found in Swart's bedroom at his house in Fairways, included that of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), a book on Nelson Mandela and banned editions of Varsity.

Swart, 25, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Constable Dirk Kotze told the court he had gone to the house of Swart as he had a warrant for the arrest of his brother, Raoul.

He and other officers who had accompanied him, circled the house after they had no response when they knocked on the door.

'A feeling'

Kotze said he had a "feeling" that Raoul was inside the house because he was supposed to have appeared in court that day.

Kotze said Mrs Swart would not open the door, so he climbed through the window to search the house. His search for Raoul, however, was unsuccessful.

He said a Sergeant Van Rensburg, who was outside, told him there was a separate room outside.

"Mrs Swart refused to open the door and I again climbed through the window. I saw a poster on the wall with the face of Dr Neil Aggett".

The magistrate Mr A Mc Carthy asked him who Neil Aggett was. He replied: "He is an activist".

"My search was once again unsuccessful".

He said he came across publications, photos and placards which, to his mind, contravened the security legislations.

Unlock door

He found several books on a shelf with the name Dehran Swart and also his passport. He called the security branch, and Warrant officer Stephen Prins arrived.

Prins told the court Swart refused to identify himself and to unlock the door to the room.

"I made a list of the documents which were seized from the room and asked the accused to sign it. He refused because two items were not categorised. I also seized his passport and arrested him".

Les Rose-Innes, acting for Swart, asked Prins how he had come to the conclusion that the room belonged to Swart. Prins said Swart and his mother agreed that the room was his.

Rose-Innes argued that they would say the room was used by Swart and other people and that it did not belong to him.

gaut 22-28/10/87

S

Students defy campus clampdown

STUDENTS at the University of the Western Cape this week defied the Government's clampdown on universities by boycotting classes for five days.

In terms of the clampdown, which came into effect on Monday, university councils have been compelled to "virtually police" campuses or risk losing their subsidies.

After the meeting at UWC's Bellville South campus, a group of students marched to the university's entrance where they chanted freedom songs.

The South African National Students Congress (Sansco) said the Government's threats were part of a "total onslaught to silence resistance and the peoples' march to freedom".

"In spite of the outcry, the Government went against the wishes of the

majority. We see these regulations as academic terrorism.

"The government is trying to threaten us with the withdrawal of subsidies to prevent us wasting taxpayers' money.

"This taxpayers money comes from the labour of our parents in the factories and mines — we see state subsidies to universities as a right and not a privilege."

The rector of the university, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said: "The new measures were the most serious and direct threat to our autonomy, requiring of its council and its executive officer to virtually police the university to ensure payment of subsidies."

Meetings were being arranged with members of the university as well as heads of other universities. Legal advice had also been taken.

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN and JEREMY DOWSON
Staff Reporters

Subsidies for protests on four campuses

News 28/10/87

327

GENERAL assemblies and processions took place at the universities of Cape Town, the Western Cape, the Witwatersrand and Natal today in a joint protest against the new subsidy-linked Government regulations.

Rhodes University protested formally at a general assembly last week.

Universities face losing all or part of their State subsidies if the regulations, aimed at curbing student protest, are not followed.

Staff, students and alumni of UWC resolved to oppose the measures and join other universities in fighting for their withdrawal.

Their resolution said the conditions for determining university subsidies were an unacceptable imposition of political control and a serious assault on the autonomy of UWC, threatening the intellectual bases of a vibrant university community.

"Political crisis"

The assembly also decided on a campaign to publicise and defend the name of UWC and to gain support for its opposition to the measures.

The resolution said: "We reaffirm our commitment to strive for a non-racial, democratic South Africa, free of oppression and exploitation, through our teaching, research and outreach activities."

The assembly declared that South Africa was in the throes of a political crisis which the State was unable to resolve democratically.

UWC had been involved in a hard but proud struggle to emancipate itself from the restriction of its apartheid origins and to transform itself into an institution committed to the spirit and practice of democracy, the assembly said.

The acting vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor John Reid, called on the Government to leave universities alone.

At a meeting in Jameson Hall, Professor Reid said he objected to efforts to turn people like him "into a kind of academic Caspar".

He said: "I say to the Government: Let us alone, to suffer setbacks if need be, but in the cause of finding a peaceful way out of the vicious South African cycle which you have so conspicuously failed to find."

"Do not try to force on me your methods, taking down the signposts we put up and closing off one of the very few avenues which remain to a peaceful future."

Professor Danie Visser of UCT's law department said, on behalf of the university Senate, that the regulations were a "manifestation of the ever-increasing tyranny of the Government".

"Basic confusion"

He accused the Government of trying to "make oppressive measures appear respectable by dressing them up in the language of the law".

The Government seemed to have the naive belief that if regulations were issued according to the formal rules of the legal system, they were also morally justified, he said.

"There is a basic confusion between legality and moral legitimacy," Professor Visser said.

He added that many legal experts believed the Government had acted beyond its powers in issuing the regulations.

Mr Hans Middelmann, speaking for the UCT council, warned that attempt of the

(Turn to page 3, col 1)

P.T.O.

17665 28/10/87
Varsities in mass protest

(Continued from page 1)

Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, to "superimpose his arbitrary decisions" on the university's administration would have "most serious repercussions".

Mr de Klerk, said today the Government was not seeking confrontation with the universities but their co-operation to maintain freedom and to contain elements which threatened it.

He added that freedom of speech could be maintained unless it was misused to foster revolution and disorder.

Asked to comment on the protests, Mr de Klerk said: "Universities are free to hold whatever meetings they want to within the framework of the law."

Afrikaans universities will not join the English-language universities in their protest.

The rector of the University of Pretoria, Professor Danie Joubert, said: "We are willing to live with the conditions as long as it does not contest the autonomy of the university

board in an unreasonable way."

A spokesman for Rand Afrikaans University said it had no plans to protest.

Potchefstroom University, in an earlier statement, said it gave its full support to the regulations.

● The Five Freedoms Forum has supported universities in their opposition to the regulations.

VITAL VALUES

In a statement, a spokesman for the forum said the Government should defend values which were vital for the future of the country and not attempt to crush them.

327

SA was
behind
ANC
kidnap
plot'

LONDON. — South Africa was behind the plot to kidnap African National Congress members in London, the Independent newspaper here claimed yesterday.

The newspaper said it had obtained a copy of the notes made on the kidnap plan, which "show how the South Africans were to fund the kidnap team and supply it with forged police warrants.

"The kidnap plan was the sting in a sophisticated South African-organized scheme which would have made it seem that the British secret service were behind the kidnapping and that Seychelles exiles carried it out."

The Independent said the British secret services appeared not to be involved — contrary to what defence lawyers claimed — but they were tipped off about the plan.

Britain's Director of Public Prosecutions last week dropped charges against Mr Frank Larsen, Mr Jonathan Wheatley and Mr Dennis Evans, who had been accused of conspiring to kidnap ANC members.

Similar charges against Mr John Larsen were dropped earlier this month. — Sapa

APARTHEID BAROMETER

327

DISPERSED GATHERINGS

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, recently tabled a list of 15 occasions, from September 15 to September 28, at which "prohibited gatherings were dispersed by the police". The gatherings, prohibited under section 46 of the Internal Security Act, were dispersed at the following places: Ashdown (September 15); Edendale and Chesterville (September 17); Edendale and KwaMashu (September 18); Edendale (September 19); Edendale, KwaDabeka, Taylors Halt (September 20); Louwville (September 21); Chester-ville (September 22); Edendale, Klaarwater and Mogubeni (September 24); Tsineng Severn (September 28).

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

The Advisory Release Board recommended the release of 81 prisoners, and in a further four cases it recommended that people concerned could not be considered for release at that stage, the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, said in parliament. In 79 cases, it recommended conditional release and in two the unconditional release. One of these cases was not approved.

EMIGRATION

A total of 8 640 people emigrated from South Africa between January and August this year — an average of 1 080 a month, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Service. In this period 4 639 people immigrated, meaning that in the first months of 1987 South Africa showed a net loss of 4 001 people through migration.

In August this year 1 095 people emigrated while 753 people immigrated, resulting in a net loss 342 people.

In the first eight months of last year 9 743 people emigrated and 4 808 immigrated — a net loss of 4 935 people.

GRANTS TO "HOMELANDS"

The South African government has granted project aid, totalling R46,6-million, for education purposes to the four "independent homelands" for educational purposes over the past five financial years, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, said in parliament. Of this amount R14 516 763 was granted in the 1986/7 financial year.

INACCURATE HISTORY TEXTBOOK DISTRIBUTION

Nearly 10 000 copies of a history text book which has been found by historians to contain numerous grammatical, spelling and factual errors, were bought by the four provincial education departments at a cost of R118 589,62, the Minister of Education and Culture, Piet Clase, said in parliament. The book had been written by two employees of the Transvaal Education Department.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ERNEST MALGAS, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations during October last year, and is still being held.

Malgas, who is in his early fifties, first became politically active in the African National Congress in the Fifties. After the banning of the ANC in 1960 he joined Umkhonto weSizwe and left the country for military training.

In 1964 he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on Robben Island for "terrorism". Malgas was involved with the formation of Pebco in 1979 and was elected to its executive committee in 1985. He has also played an active role in the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape.

Malgas was self-employed, earning a living through selling fruit and vegetables in New Brighton.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for possession:

Fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist Theory and Tactics of Revolutionary Parties (Progress Publishers, Moscow); Suid-Afrika ... Die Land Oorkant die Riviere van Kus (Ethiopie) (Robert Hayes, Plaston).

Banned for distribution and importation:

Resister No 51 August/September 1987 (COSAWR, London); Amandla for Mellandstadiet (not stated); The African Dawn 10 Johre Soweto, Tournee 86 (not stated); record cover entitled Kaya by Bob Marley and the Wailers showing printed dagga leaves and a burning dagga pipe on the back cover (not stated); The Spear of RAYSO, Vol 1 No 1 August 1987 (RAYSO, Ravensmead); Two pamphlets — Azanian People's Manifesto and BCM Azania (not stated); an object showing an artificial penis with a cover in the shape of a cucumber (not stated); Calender Girls '88 (Foto: GPA Munchen); Gek No 44 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Edms) Bpk, Johannesburg).

If subsidies cut, bursaries will be hurt first

By GAYE DAVIS,

Cape Town

IF the University of Cape Town's state subsidy was substantially cut it would reduce the amount of money available for use at its own discretion.

Bursary funds for black students' tuition and board, UCT-funded research, salaries for temporary teachers and post-graduate programmes are all financed with discretionary funds, according to the university's acting vice chancellor, Professor John Reid.

He was reacting to the new government measures which provide for cuts to state subsidies of universities which do not police their campuses.

UCT registrar Hugh Amooore said substituting privately generated funds for lost state subsidies was not an option. State funds to universities average about 80 percent of their operating budgets. In UCT's case, this runs to R160-million.

"The private sector just doesn't have the money to meet a shortfall which could run to tens of millions of rands," Amooore said.

Reid said if university councils implemented the measures, it was conceivable that academic boycott pressure would expand and intensify. Foreign universities might no longer recognise South African degrees or accept local academics and graduates for jobs or further study.

This week UCT's 100-member senate unanimously called on the UCT council to challenge the validity of the measures in court. Legal opinion indicates the minister acted *ultra vires*, and that the measures are couched so vaguely as to make them impossible to implement.

W/ mail

23-29/10/87

THE

PRICES:

WITWATERSRAND & PRETORIA
R1,00 (excl. GST)ELSEWHERE IN SA
R1,12 (excl. GST)

WEEKLY MAIL

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 42. FRIDAY OCTOBER 23 to THURSDAY OCTOBER 29 1987

THE PAPER FOR A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

Open universities gear for nationwide protests

THE five "open" universities are likely to set aside one day next week to demonstrate their opposition to the new government measures designed to stifle campus dissent.

In addition, large sections of the academic communities at most of those campuses will refuse to implement the regulations.

According to University of the Witwatersrand deputy vice-chancellor, Mervyn Shear, Wits — and possibly Cape Town, Western Cape, Natal and Rhodes — will hold a general assembly, followed by a march of the entire university community, led by the vice-chancellor and deputy vice-chancellors.

It was hoped all the "open" universities would take the same action, at the same time on the same day, he said.

By PAT SIDLEY

Shear was addressing an overflowing hall of students at a meeting called by the Black Students Society to plan a protest march against the regulations. He told them he would never implement the regulations on campus.

An early confrontation with the state over the regulations was narrowly averted by the skilful intervention of Professor June Sinclair, dean of the law faculty. Police, while keeping a low profile, were waiting in side streets around the campus.

The call from black students had been to march off campus but

●To PAGE 2

Varsity protests

●From PAGE 1

Sinclair, in a strong speech of solidarity, called on them to wait until next week to march in unity with the entire university community, nation-wide.

She pledged her and many of her colleagues' refusal to implement the regulations regardless of decisions made by the University Council, the university's governing body, and promised to suffer police rubber bullets and tear gas with students.

A large group consisting mainly of black students then marched on campus to the administration block to make their feelings known.

Shear and Sinclair strongly voiced the academic community's strenuous refusal to implement the regulations. It is a feeling shared by most senates and large groups of academics who have taken decisions in staff associations.

It was clear from the meeting, however, that while unity of action and purpose is paramount at the moment, students will use several other weapons, like boycotting classes, to resist the implementation of the regulations.

1291092 17545 32/10/87
Glendale
head in
court bid
to save
his job 327

Supreme Court Reporter

A SCHOOL head today asked the Supreme Court to declare his demotion and transfer illegal.

Mr Peter Carelse, acting principal of Glendale Senior Secondary School in Mitchell's Plain, claimed in papers before the court that the cancellation of his probationary period and demotion to primary school deputy principal were unlawful in terms of the Coloured Persons Education Act.

Mr Carelse, who has been acting principal of the school for five years, is being transferred by the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, to a primary school on January 1 next year.

He applied urgently for the court to declare null and void the department's decision to end his probationary period on December 31.

He is also seeking an order entitling him to all his rights as principal until his appointment is lawfully terminated.

SUMMONED

The matter was postponed by agreement.

Mr Carelse said in an affidavit that he successfully made a formal application for the position of principal of Glendale in May 1984 and assumed that he would serve the usual 15-month probationary period which expired in March 1986.

However on July 27 this year he was summoned to a meeting of department officials at which he was criticised for "lacking leadership qualities, having inadequate communication skills and lack of control over pupils and staff".

He said: "It was also said that allowing the absence of pupils and staff on May 6 and July 27 constituted an act of defiance".

He said on this basis he had been accused of misconduct.

CAH/Tmjs 29/10/81
Advice for ANC
LONDON — British
Home Office Secretary
Mr Douglas Hurd has
said that leading mem-
bers of the African
National Congress in the
UK have been seen by
the police and been
given advice about their
personal security.

PA
PA
327

Thousands protest at 6 universities

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES and processions of staff, students and alumni — protesting against the government's subsidy conditions — took place at the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape yesterday on a scale unmatched since the 1957 protests against the Extension of University Education Bill.

At the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg students were baton-charged and tear-gassed on two occasions when they marched off the campus and were dispersed by police.

And at Stellenbosch University about 200 students — who earlier held a lunchtime protest meeting convened by the National Union of South African Students and Black Students' Association of Stellenbosch — marched to the office of the Rector.

Professor Mike de Vries, to deliver a protest motion. The motion read: "We believe that the De Klerk regulations will only increase conflict on the campuses. We strongly disapprove of this attempt by the government to turn the universities into instruments to sustain the National Party's idea of law and order."

The motion further "deplores... the rector's apparent acceptance of the implementation of the proposals, after having originally rejected them".

At UCT a 4 000-strong procession led by the acting vice-chancellor, Professor John Reid, marched around the campus before he read a dedication which rejected the imposition of the curbs.

At UWC nearly 5 000 members of the university community marched around the campus, led by the chairman of council, Professor J D de Villiers, and the vice-chancellor, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

Others in the procession were Peninsula Technikon head Mr Franklin Sonn, his deputy, Mr Brian Figaji, Mr Randall van der Heever, vice-president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, and Professor Jaap Durand, UWC's vice-rector.

Police waited across the road from UWC and a police helicopter flew overhead but no action was taken.

At the UCT assembly Professor Reid said the university flag would be flown half-mast on October 19 each year till the conditions were withdrawn.

Professor Reid said he rejected efforts "to turn me into a kind of academic Casspir, who will occupy the high places but not the hearts of those who come and go on this campus."

He said the university could not look to Casspirs

From page 1

and forces in the townships to avoid the "dreadful progression" to violence.

"Here at this university we have tried a new way — to answer violence with patience and tolerance, with logic and debate, with restraint and a minimum of constraint."

"Inevitably we will sometimes lose. That is a price to be paid. But we hope and think that we will win in the end and so be the people that provide the model to society that it needs."

At UWC, Dr Allan Boesak, moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk, said UWC was being black-mailed by the government.

"Not since Adolf Hitler has government been so random in its oppression and yet so coldly calculating," he said.

Witswatersrand University's senate would not comply with government's new conditions, senate leader Professor Phillip Tobias told yesterday's general assembly at the university.

And Wits deputy vice-chancellor Prof Mervyn Shear said the incidents at the university yesterday should not be reported to government under the new conditions.

Riot police baton-charged students in one of the incidents and teargassed hundreds of chanting students during another.

Delivering one of the strongest statements to come from Wits authorities during the day's protests, Prof Tobias received a standing ovation after expressing the senate's anger at government's move.

"It takes a lot to make senate angry, for it is the cool-headed, supreme academic body of the university," he said.

Cape Times 29/10/82

327

"It is angry because government has instructed the university to betray traditional educational values, to enforce on our campus the ideology of the white ruling party, to become a Star Chamber smelling out the political views and activities of students and staff members on and off campus, to become an implement of state security, a tool of government policies, an instrument of repression."

He concluded by demanding the withdrawal of the new conditions.

"We will not subjugate ourselves to these savage conditions. We will not prostitute our calling as academics to become a spying and policing agency. We shall never cease our struggle for autonomy and freedom, nor our determined opposition to racism, apartheid and authoritarianism."

About 2 500 staff and students at the University of Natal, Durban, yesterday loudly applauded a senate declaration that it would not agree to the latest government conditions on state subsidies for universities.

About 2 000 students and staff, led by principal Prof Pieter Booysse, marched in procession around the campus to the assembly.

In a statement read at the assembly, the senate said the conditions required the university to enforce laws which were legitimately viewed as unacceptable by large sections of students, staff and the wider public.

Meanwhile about 1 000 students, staff and parents at the University of Durban-Westville unanimously rejected the "unwarranted interference by the government" in university affairs.

Clashes mar Wits non-violent protest

JOHANNESBURG. — Police baton-charged and tear-gassed students at the University of Witwatersrand yesterday during non-violent protests against the subsidy-linked restrictions imposed by the government on all universities.

The first confrontation at Wits occurred about 1.30pm during the academic procession, when several hundred students broke through barrier tape marking the perimeter of the campus and streamed into Jorissen Street.

A contingent of riot police baton-charged the crowd, which fled back on to campus. Several students were beaten and film of the police action was seized from three journalists.

Staff in academic dress immediately formed a human chain to contain and protect the students for the rest of the procession.

About 90 minutes later, after hundreds of students had again marched to the edge of campus, the second clash with police occurred. — Sapa



UNIVERSITY PROTEST.... The acting vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, Prof John Reid, yesterday led a 4 000-strong procession of council members, staff, workers, students and alumni, from Jameson Hall around the university's perimeter. Picture: GLENN SHERATT

Cape

28/10/1987 322
e Times, Thursday, October 29, 1987 3

'Conspiracy' by colleagues — counsel

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — Members of the Unrest Unit had conspired to bring false evidence against two colleagues accused of murder, it was alleged in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

It was put to Constable Michael Douglas Neveling that there was a conspiracy between him and other members of the unrest squad to fabricate evidence against the accused.

He replied that they could not conspire if each did not know what the other would say.

Before the court were W/O Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, facing two counts of murder, two counts of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of incidents which are alleged to have occurred when a squad of 10 Unrest Unit members under the command of W/O De Villiers was sent from Port Elizabeth to Cradock to keep order at a funeral on July 26 last year.

Const Neveling said he had seen Const Goosen stab a man (Mr Michael Qhina) in the chest with a diver's knife soon after the unit entered the black townships for the first time.

He insisted that he was able to see it was a diver's knife that Const Goosen had used, having seen it only as it was plunged towards the man's chest and was withdrawn.

He agreed that he made this observation from 30 metres at night. He could tell it was a diver's knife from the serrations along the edges.

Mr C Jansen, for the defence, put it to him that he was fabricating evidence.

ARGUS 30/10/87

CITY/NATIONAL

(10)

Govt stands firm on subsidies issue

327

Political Staff

THE Government is standing firm on its conditions for university subsidies in spite of threats by some university councils to ignore the regulations requiring them to enforce discipline and order on campuses.

The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said last night that no sane person could expect the State to subsidise the use of university facilities to undermine the State. He gave as an example the printing of revolutionary propaganda.

He rejected charges that the Government's new regulations removed the autonomy of universities or made them extensions of the State's security instruments.

The regulations were aimed solely at protecting the rights of students and staff, ensuring the correct spending of taxpayers' money, ensuring order and discipline on campuses and maintaining traditional academic standards, he said.

The Government could have used other means at its disposal to achieve these ends but respect for the universities and recognition of their autonomy had formed the basis of the Government's decision.

University autonomy did not include the absolute right to be subsidised under any circumstances, he said.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party called on Mr de Klerk to reopen negotiations with the universities with a view to withdrawing the regulations and allowing the universities to operate as usual.

PFP spokesman on education Mr Ken Andrew said the regulations had been drawn up in great haste. It was in everyone's interest that a solution be found to the impasse.

New Greek envoy

PRETORIA. — The new Greek ambassador to South Africa, Mr Loukas Tsilas, presented his credentials to President Botha today. — Sapa.

Wits prof to quit over curbs?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A confrontation between the government and the universities over new subsidy conditions now appears likely.

This follows a statement from the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, in which he disagreed with the grounds for the open universities' protests this week and a threat yesterday by the vice-chancellor-designate of Wits University, Professor Robert Charlton, to resign should his university's subsidies be cut in terms of the new conditions.

The row also threatens to heighten divisions among universities over responses to the clamps. Committee of University Principals members are expected to debate the issue in Pretoria on Monday.

In his statement, Mr De Klerk also reiterated his reasons for imposing the new conditions.

● Clare Harper reports that disciplinary action would not be taken against the 200 University of Stellenbosch students who delivered signed motions of protest to the rector and vice-chancellor, Professor Mike de Vries on the subsidy conditions.

A spokesman for Professor de Vries said the students brought their protest notes "in an orderly manner" and had not broken the university rules.

The motion, which said the "De Klerk regulations" would only increase conflict on campuses, also deplored the rector's "apparent acceptance" of them after having originally rejected them.

'Live with them'

The Council of the University of Stellenbosch banned protest marches on its campus in August 1985 after 300 students took part in a protest march against the state of emergency and racial discrimination on the campus.

A spokesman for Professor De Vries said the final conditions implemented by the government were different from those put forward in their draft form.

Professor De Vries said Stellenbosch would "live with them" because they would not change anything on the campus, and the Minister of Education and Culture, House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase had assured the university they would not effect "trivial" incidents that might occur.

● The SA Teachers' Association has "deplored" the government's "apparent attempt to bring about political conformity on our campuses by threatening to withhold state subsidies".

In a statement, Mr Richard Hawkins, president of the association, said that not only were state subsidies essential to universities, but universities were an essential element in the development of a healthy society in South Africa.

● The chairman of JCI, Mr Murray Hofmeyr, said last night South Africans should rally together to protect universities' autonomies.

He said Mr De Klerk had complained that government actions against universities were being portrayed as an infringement of their autonomies.

"Consciously or not, he has found the words which describe with unusual precision exactly what these actions are all about," Mr Hofmeyr said.

322 30/10/87

Employers should improve township life, says survey

By Mike Siluma, Labour Reporter

South African employers seeking to manage shopfloor conflict effectively must address township living conditions because these have an impact on industrial relations, say researchers at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Senior lecturer in industrial psychology Dr Stephen Bluen and Masters student Ms Jackie Odesnik came to this conclusion after conducting a survey into urban unrest and its impact on relationships in the workplace. The survey covered a random selection of more than 300 blue-collar workers from 16 townships in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

The results of the survey, carried out in April-May (about 11 months into the second state of emergency), showed that most respondents (76 percent) had experienced a lack of sleep due to township disturbances. Seventy-five percent regarded life in the townships to be dangerous, while 67 percent experienced tension.

Fifty-eight percent reported a breakdown in law and order in their townships, with 52 percent having been exposed to violence on public transport.

Up to 70 percent of respondents experienced problems at roadblocks, while 54 percent had a security force presence where they lived.

"These results reflect the continued violence in PWV townships, despite the enforcement of the state of emergency at the time of conducting the research (and contradict) claims that the state of emergency had brought calm and safety back to the townships," say the researchers.

Pointing out that more than 60 percent of the respondents themselves or one of their family member had been unemployed or lost a job in the past year, they suggest that the economic impoverishment of township residents may well contribute to the high incidence of violence found in the survey.

Other events which affected most respondents included:

- Having problems with water, electricity and sewerage (65,1 percent).
- Being late for work because of problems with public transport, and being forced to take time off work to attend a funeral (64,8 percent).
- A shortage of decent recreational facilities (63,2 percent).
- A member of the family being unemployed or losing a job in the past year (60,2 percent).
- An increase in rent and a lack of money to buy food for the family (59 and 57,5 percent).
- Being unable to obtain a house of their own (50,6 percent).

The fact that more than 65 percent of the sample had problems with transport reflects a general transport problem experienced by black commuters, say the researchers, adding that commuting can detrimentally affect workers' psychological and physical health as well as their social, family and work lives.

Dealing with the effects of township violence on personal stress levels, the researchers found that a lack of accommodation topped

the list as the most traumatic event, followed by the death or friend or family member.

Other events found to be particularly stressful included sleep disturbances caused by unrest, the arrest or detention of a friend or family member and witnessing a necklacing.

It is noted, however, that contrary to expectations, the witnessing of a necklacing ranked as only the 11th most stressful event.

Also ranked as stressful were the negative impact of the legal system and problems surrounding black education, which have resulted in unrest in black schools.

The researchers say that the stress inherent in living in squalid conditions, bearing the brunt of racial discrimination, inferior education, deprivation, violence and turmoil provides strong motivation for the politicisation of township dwellers.

They conclude that living in townships is extremely psychologically stressful.

Significantly, Dr Bluen and Ms Odesnik say they found that organisational conflict was consistently related to township events, leading them to conclude that the effective management of organisational conflict must also address community violence. "This can be achieved by increasing organisational pressure on government to effect change ... and ensuring company policies deal adequately with community matters. The responsibility falls on the organisation to ensure that the living conditions of all its employees are acceptable," suggest the researchers.

They add that organisational psychologists may have to, in a bid to address the problem, shift the attention from the workplace as the focal organisation to the community.

● A paper based on the survey was presented at a recent national congress of the Psychological Association of South Africa in Cape Town.

'Kidnap': ANC takes 4 to court

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The ANC has reopened the kidnap case in London by issuing civil writs against four men.

The writs allege conspiracy to kidnap two ANC executive members in London.

The ANC allegations are a repeat of the police charge the Director of Public Prosecutions last week ordered to be dropped.

The civil action will open in the High Court in London on Monday.

The ANC has also announced that it will seek preservation orders on thousands of documents the police seized in July.

The four men originally charged

will almost certainly be obliged to defend themselves in open court.

The ANC writs allege that two men in Home Office detention awaiting deportation and originally charged by the police under the names Frank Larsen, 53, and his son John Larsen, 28, and Briton John Wheatley, 28, who was freed from custody last week, plotted to kidnap ANC leaders in London between late 1986 and July 1987.

The ANC has also served papers on the fourth man who escaped the original police charge, Welshman Evan Dennis Evans.

● Lawyers acting for Frank Larsen have won the right to challenge moves to deport him to Norway. — Sapa

31/10/87

Constable: Arrests were unlawful

327

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — Arrests made in Cradock by a police unrest unit on July 26 last year were unlawful, a policeman conceded in the Supreme Court yesterday.

When Constable Michael Douglas Neveling was asked whether he thought the fact that a man was wearing a Cradora shirt and ran away when approached by police was sufficient reason for arrest, he admitted the arrest was illegal.

Const Neveling was rounding off three-and-a-half days in the witness box during the trial of two of his colleagues, Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, on two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arose out of alleged incidents that occurred when a 10-man squad of the Unrest Unit under WO De Villiers was sent to Cradock to "monitor" a funeral there on July 26 last year.

During the trial, it emerged that a number of people — including one of the dead men, Mr Wheanut Mlungisi Stuurman — were arrested, interrogated and assaulted by the unit.

After Const Neveling's evidence, one of the assessors, Mr B.P. Loots, questioned him about arresting Mr Stuurman.

Ran away

He replied that it was because Mr Stuurman was wearing a Cradora shirt and ran away when they approached. Up to then, he had been lying peacefully with two others on a patch of grass.

When Const Neveling was asked whether he thought this was sufficient reason, he admitted the arrest was illegal.

Pressed, he conceded that all the other arrests they had made were unlawful too.

Mr Loots: "What did you hope to achieve by them?"

Const Neveling: "You never know until you try. It's pure luck if you get anything."

Mr Loots: "And if the person does not want to talk?"

Const Neveling: "You make them talk."

GRAAFF-REINET. — Two members of the Port Elizabeth Reaction Unit face two charges of murder, two of aggravated assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

They are Warrant-Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, both of Port Elizabeth.

It is alleged that on July 26, 1986, they:

- Murdered Mr Wheanut Mlungisi Stuurman, 18.

- Murdered Mr Andile Plaatjies, 25.

- Assaulted Mr Zixolisile Goniwe, 20, with the intention of causing him grievous bodily harm.

- Assaulted Mr Michael Qhina, 45, with the intention of causing him grievous bodily harm.

On July 28, 1986, they are alleged to have attempted to defeat the ends of justice by ordering or persuading other members of their unit to give an incorrect version of the events.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Loots: "How?"

Const Neveling: "As we did, assaults, plastic bags and so on."

Mr Loots: "Is that legal?"

Const Neveling: "No."

Mr Loots: "You mentioned a water method."

Const Neveling: "Yes, you hold them under until they talk."

Mr Loots: "Did you think that was what was going to happen when Mr Stuurman was taken to the river?"

Const Neveling: "It was a possibility."

Mr Loots then asked whether he or any of the other members had got any information from the people they had arrested in Cradock. Const Neveling replied that they had not.

Mr Loots: "But how did you expect to, when you did not even have anybody who could speak Xhosa?"

Const Neveling: "If you take them far enough, they talk Afrikaans."

Const Neveling also said it was common for the unit to collect liquor from shebeens without paying and drink it on duty.

He said the unit's vehicles and men were never inspected by officers while they were on patrol. He agreed that it was against regulations.

The trial will continue on Monday.

By CLARE HARPER

JAILED ANC member Wilton Mkwai will be married to Mrs Irene Mkwai by the Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe, in a ceremony at Pollsmoor Prison today.

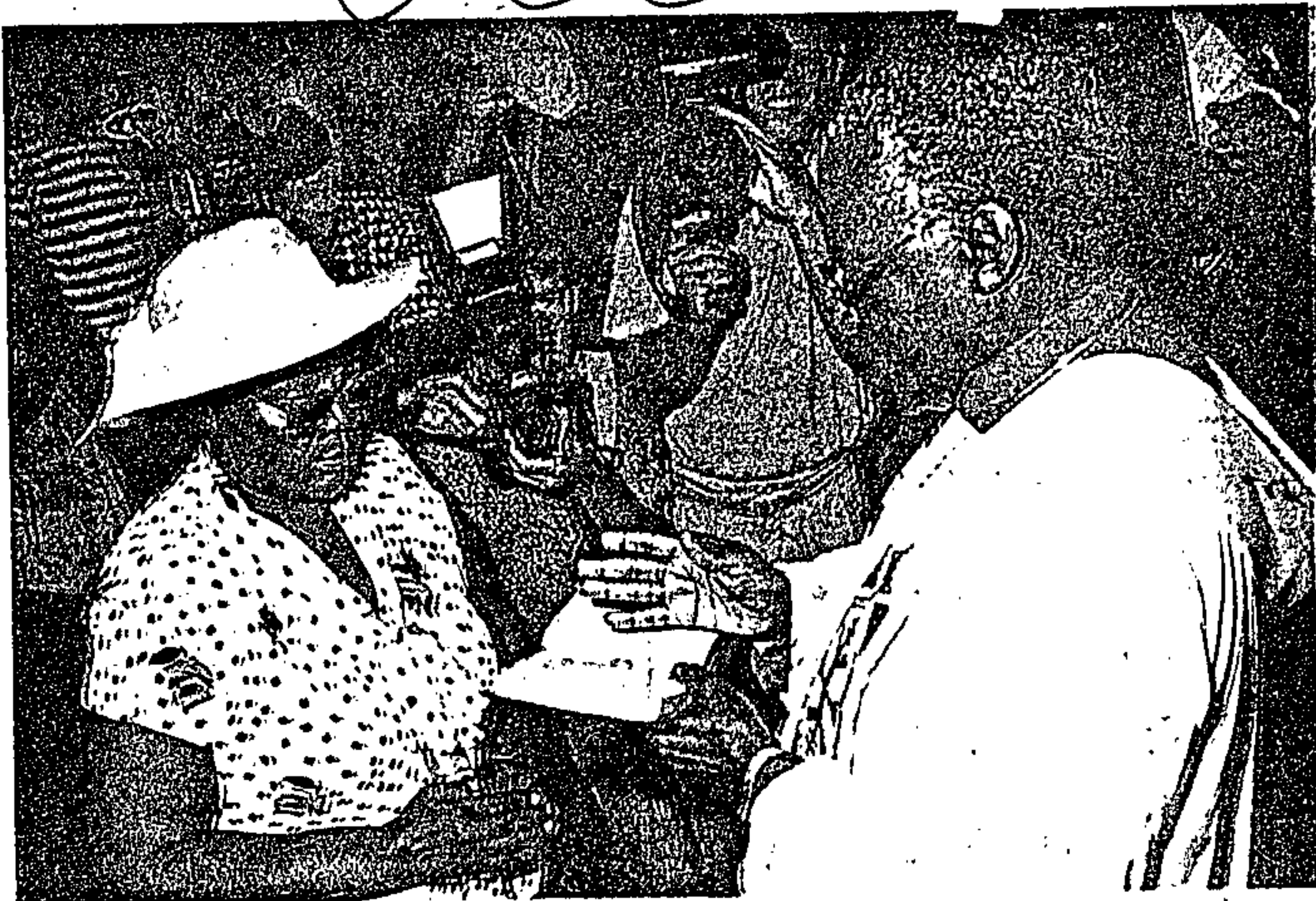
Mkwai, 64, was jailed for life in 1964.

The former South African Council of Trade Unions (SACTU) member has served 23 years of his sentence on Robben Island, since he was tried and convicted under the Sabotage Act with Mac Maharaj and David Kitson, who have both since been released.

Yesterday the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, blessed the couple's wedding bands in a small ceremony at Nyanga Holy Cross Church.

The guests included veteran United Women's Congress and Federation of South African Women activist Mrs Annie Jibiliza and Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association spokesman Mr Johnson Mpukumpa.

Archbishop Tutu said: "We know we believe in a God that opens the doors of prisons and lets prisoners out."



WITH THESE RINGS ... Archbishop Tutu yesterday blessing the wedding bands of Wilton Mkwai and his common-law wife, Mrs Irene Mkwai. Archbishop Tutu described the marriage as "a wonderful act of faith; as we know one is separated from the other". The couple will be legally married in Pollsmoor Prison at 10am today.

Picture: OBED ZILWA

Cape Times 31/10/87 Prison wedding for ANC man today

Speaking after the ceremony yesterday, Mrs Mkwai said she hoped her husband would be released so they could spend the rest of their lives together.

The guests at today's wedding will comprise witnesses — the bride's sister, Mrs Mavis Ngwane, and a priest — and Mrs Mkwai's

attorney, Mr Ramesh Vassen, and his wife.

Mr Mkwai will be brought from Robben Island to the inland jail for the ceremony.

Mrs Mkwai, a retired nurse from Soweto, Johannesburg, was married by proxy to Mr Mkwai in 1967 in a traditional ceremony in Ciskei.

TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1987

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER

UNIVERSITIES ARE DEFYANT

By GILLO SEARIE

OCTOBER 19, that "fateful" day which saw the banning of 19 organisations and two black newspapers 10 years ago and the imposition of regulations controlling university activities this year - will forever remain a day of shame in the history of S.A.

This was said by Wits University Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Professor Karl Tober, who was among the institution's academics who addressed a meeting protesting the regulations set out by the Minister of Education and Culture, PW Botha, this week.

The main feature of the regulations is a threat to limit or totally cut off State subsidies on "troublesome" universities.

The protest was marked by a march within the university premises.

Tober said on October 19, 1987, the government removed its systematic violation of the autonomy of universities.

He said, as an indication of disgust against the regulations, a plaque would be placed at the entrance of Wits's Great Hall, which would read:

"At a general assembly of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, held on Wednesday, October 28, members of the university affirmed that the University of Wits is dedicated to the acquisition, advancement and imparting of knowledge through the pursuit of truth in free and open debate."

"We reject any external interference designed to diminish our freedom to at-

Over 4 000 protesting Wits students displayed banners and placards condemning restrictions on universities.



tain these ends. We record our solemn protest against the intention of the government, through the threat of financial sanctions, to force the university to become the agent of government policy in disciplining its members."

Tober said until full autonomy was restored to Wits, the space adjacent to the plaque would remain empty to bear witness to the continuing diminution of the freedom and status of the university by those who rule this land.

Philip Tobias, an anti-apartheid activist, said that the Wits University senate would decline to comply with conditions imposed on them by the Minister.

The meeting, attended by about 4 000 students, academic staff and the university's employees, was also addressed by the Black Students' Society's vice-president, Mellow Moshime, who said: "The racist government has extended its fascist laws to our universities. We in the BSS and the

S.A. National Students' Congress wish to put it on record that we view De Klerk's regulations as a declaration of war on the forces of change in the country."

Meanwhile, police fired teargas to disperse students who had gathered near Jorissen Street. The incident occurred after academics had left students on their own. The Universities of Natal and Cape Town also sent statements condemning the regulations.

The Star



Whom they wish to destroy . . .

FOR A COUNTRY that prides itself on a sophisticated autocracy, South Africa shows disturbing signs of stupidity. Or is it incipient madness?

The prevailing view seems to be that, while it would be naive to maintain the values which our forebears died for, the State can preserve the outward trappings of Western civilisation by governing in secret. The implication is that, for survival, South Africa must tolerate some totalitarianism.

Totalitarianism? How else can you describe a state in which neither the elected representatives nor even the appointed Cabinet have a deciding vote on war or peace? Even the Government's most faithful media member, *Die Burger*, has questioned its right to fight set-piece army battles across our border, without telling — let alone asking — its supporters.

Militarism is only one of several totalitarian tendencies, but it is potentially the most dangerous. The public unaccountability of those who plan "strikes" could ultimately destroy everything they hope to defend, including the free enterprise system.

If only a third of the evidence of South African invasions and incursions into weak neighbouring states is true, our

nation will have a chilling amount to answer for — a debt beyond the imagining of the "gung ho" boys who plan aggression.

It is no use relying on the responsible, professional soldiers who control our armed forces. They do not take the decisions to kill our neighbours; they carry out the orders of secret committees.

It is no use believing that the select inner groups who secretly commit us to warfare "know best". By nature and structure they are "one-eyed". Their distorted view is even more clouded because they act without responsibility to Parliament.

It is no use dismissing South African subversive activities abroad as "necessary dirty tricks, used by every nation". Dirty tricks, like dirty habits, need to be controlled. Parliament has no control whatever.

Fashionable cynicism is one thing. Sheer stupidity another. South Africa's on-and-off military destabilisation of our neighbours is seen — by every judgment outside of the inner group which practises it — as highly dangerous. It could prove fatal. Think of that next time you think of several million people dying of starvation across our border.

Emergency does not 'render rights bill ineffective'

THE state of emergency did not necessarily render a bill of rights ineffective, attorney Monty Knoll said.

He told the Transvaal Law Society's annual meeting at the weekend. "While there are bills of rights which provide for derogations from ordinary human rights conventions during states of war or national emergency, some do retain due process and outlaw detention without trial during an emergency."

"Examples of this are to be found in the emergency legislation of England. Some even vest in the courts a residual

MICK COLLINS

power to find whether or not a declaration of emergency was necessary.

"Some may think that such a residual power goes too far or draws the courts too much into the political process. Nevertheless, we see that a bill of rights need not be without effect during a state of national emergency."

Knoll said he hoped a bill of rights subject to the testing right of the courts would emerge in SA to give all the anchor and security they needed.

Such a bill of rights could help change the prevailing state of serious polarisation, ease the climate for meaningful negotiation and enhance the chances of bringing an end to the emergency.

"As lawyers we must work to that end and bring about a lasting era of government under the rule of law. This is the best guarantee for ensuring justice for all the peoples and every individual of our multi-faceted South African society."

Dealing with the role of the courts in times of national turmoil, Knoll quoted a

judgment by Mr Justice Toon van den Heever: "Where Parliament has conferred vast powers of legislation upon the executive, the courts should not, in my opinion, be astute to divest themselves of the judicial powers and duties, namely to serve as buttresses between the executive and the subjects."

Knoll said he believed that if a true balance were to be preserved to ensure justice, lawyers should best be guided by fundamental rules and freedoms which had become associated with the concept of the rule of law.

THE LEARNED around President Botha are working hard to ensure that nothing — no loose bit of information, no rude poster, no original thought — can disturb the serenity of the Summer Palace from which the Great Man surveys the world at his feet.

President Botha and his party have always been sensitive to the noise of dissent, and they find the random thoughts that emanate from the English universities a constant provocation, rather as the Kremlin found the thoughts of Alexander Solzhenitsyn to be a provocation.

Not, I hasten to say, that we are to be compared with the Soviets. There, brilliant minds end up in mental hospitals; here, they go to the Union Buildings. You must admit there is a difference.

Our methods of ridding the country of brilliant men are actually very different from the Soviet Union's. I remember that John Vorster got rid of Dr Bill Hoffenberg, one of the greatest medical minds ever to grace UCT, simply by issuing a banning order.

The reason was never given, but it was speculated at that time that Vorster disliked the Hoffenberg's because Mrs Hoffenberg, one of those bleeding-heart liberals, became active in an organisation called Kupugani — it's still around, I think — which tried to feed poor people.

Vorster was not a man to tolerate interference with poverty. Anyway, he banned Hoffenberg and the family emigrated to Britain, taking with them the medical knowledge, the skill, the dedication to learning which might otherwise have been used to reduce the ignorance of a generation of medical students at UCT.

I seem to recall that Vorster said: "Good riddance," but he may have been speaking of somebody else. He was getting rid of a lot of irritating great minds at that time.

Times have changed, though. Vorster's methods were pretty crude and President Botha knows from personal experience how dif-

No thought to disturb the Summer Palace

KEN OWEN



□ **DU PLESSIS** ... wonders

difficult it is to engage a great mind without adequate preparation. His motto, I'm told, is: "Set a thief to catch a thief".

That is why Andries Engelbrecht has been appointed to spot revolutions in the newspapers; he is an expert in motivational communication, which gives him an advantage. Engelbrecht's boss, chief censor Stoffel Botha, is also a man of education. His colleagues call him Learned Stoffel because he reads difficult books by Hanna Arendt, all about revolution and totalitarianism. The State President is said to rely on him.

Another clever young man in Cabinet is Barend du Plessis, who has had experience in running his own business — it foundered soon after he left — and therefore knows how to raise public service salaries even when the tax base is shrinking. Young Barend does wonders with numbers.



□ **DE KLERK** ... pay-for-play

Tsu, the great Chinese expert on warfare.

That's the sort of man our State President is — he takes learning very seriously. You can see it in the pattern of his appointments.

For the delicate task of subjugating the English universities, perhaps the country's last repository of great minds outside the employ of the State and the mental hospitals, he has chosen Education Minister F W de Klerk, a lawyer who graduated *cum laude* from Potchefstroom.

There is no better specimen in

Cabinet of the modern generatic of learned functionary that I Klerk. He is smooth, subtle, am able, and he knows the power temptation that lies in money.

De Klerk has offered to give the universities money if they obey him, and threatened to take away from them if they defy him. The universities have decided to defy him. Professor Robert Char-ton, a man so honest that he will not even condone the gift of stethoscope to a medical student has already said he will resign as deputy vice-chancellor (or vice chancellor) if De Klerk goes through with his threat.

Other chancellors will no doubt follow, so will deans, and professors, and junior lecturers. To do otherwise would reduce them to the same shameful status occupied by faculty at institutions of learning (if that is a proper description for them) which they despise; and while even brilliant men and women can do shameful things, no many can do those things in public. They will in the end tell De Klerk where to put his money — in Potchefstroom, perhaps.

It is fair to assume that De Klerk — such an educated man with a LL.B. degree *cum laude* and all — foresaw the likelihood that his decrees would be defied. He certainly knew what he was doing when he offered pay-for-play to some of the country's finest and proudest minds, as though they were whores, but I can't follow his thinking. It's too clever for me.

Perhaps he will put the defiant vice-chancellors in jail, or send clever men from Bloemfontein and Potchefstroom to run the English universities. Just as they now run the bush colleges. Perhaps he thinks it's time more people studied motivational communication like Engelbrecht, or read Hannal Arendt like Educated Stoffel. Who knows? He's a very clever man.

Meanwhile, however, the Great Man himself sits serenely in his Summer Palace, undisturbed by thought or protest, his world a vista of wine and roses.

4 The Argus, Tuesday November 3 1987

Arrested, beaten for no reason, says Karoo man

GRAAFF-REINET. — A man said he was beaten, suffocated with a plastic bag and threatened with death by members of the unrest unit for no reason at all.

Mr Zixolisile Goniwe was testifying before the Supreme Court here yesterday in the trial of Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26. They are charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents in Cradock when a 10-man squad from the unrest unit under W/O de Villiers was sent to monitor a funeral there on July 26 last year.

• ALL ARRESTED

Mr Goniwe said he was standing in his yard in Zambodla Street on the morning of July 26 last year. Three other black men were standing at a nearby corner. A police vehicle pulled up. They were all arrested.

Mr Goniwe said he had done nothing to warrant arrest. He said he was

told not to look in a certain direction, but could hear what sounded like blows. During this time the alleged assault took place.

Mr Goniwe said he had then gone to hospital for treatment to his ears and his head, which were both painful.

He did not lay a charge because, he said, he was unable to identify the people involved. However, questioned by Mr W Kingsley (for the State) Mr Goniwe said he recognised W/O de Villiers as the "chief".

He said he was unable to recognise Constable Goosen. The coloured policeman involved had worn a full beard on the day of the events.

Mr Justice Zietsman said: "What did they want from you. Did they ask you any questions?"

Mr Goniwe replied: "They did not want anything, they did not ask any questions."

He said he was terrified when he heard he was to be killed.

The trial continues today. — Sapa.

4 Cape Times, Tuesday, November 3, 1987 ★

Police on trial: Man 'was beaten'

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — A man told the Supreme Court yesterday that he had been beaten, suffocated with a plastic bag and threatened with death by members of the unrest unit for no reason at all.

Mr Zixolisile Goniwe was testifying here in the trial of Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, on two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents in Cradock when a 10-man squad from the unrest unit under WO De Villiers was sent to monitor a funeral there on July 26 last year.

Mr Goniwe said he was standing in his yard in Zambodla Street on the morning of July 26 last year. Three other men were standing on the corner.

A police bus pulled up and they were all arrested. Mr Goniwe said he had done nothing to warrant arrest.

When he sat on a seat in the bus, a coloured policeman hit him on the back of the head with a rifle butt and told him to sit on the floor.

The man in charge of the squad came and sat opposite him. When the bus stopped near the

TWO members of the Port Elizabeth Reaction Unit face two charges of murder, two of aggravated assault, and of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

They are Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, both of Port Elizabeth.

It is alleged that on July 26, 1986, they:

- Murdered Mr Wheanut Mlungisi Stuurman, 18.

- Murdered Mr Andile Plaatjies, 25.

- Assaulted Mr Zixolisile Goniwe, 20, with the intention of causing him grievous bodily harm.

- Assaulted Mr Michael Qhina, 45, with the intention of causing him grievous bodily harm.

On July 28, 1986, they are alleged to have attempted to defeat the ends of justice by ordering or persuading other members of their unit to give an incorrect version of the events.

They have both pleaded not guilty.

Methodist church, the "Chief" started punching him.

The other arrested men were allowed to alight and the police chased them away.

"Chief" then placed a plastic bag over Mr Goniwe's head while the coloured policeman held his arms. He struggled till they took it off.

"Chief" then throttled him with a fanbelt till he lost consciousness. He came round near the house of the "deceased" (Mr W M Stuurman, 18).

"Chief" then told the driver to go

to a farm called 'Mission', where he was going to kill me," said Mr Goniwe.

Policemen got out of the bus, returned with the "deceased" and placed him in the bus.

Mr Goniwe was told not to look in that direction, but thought he heard blows.

Near the NG church the bus slowed down and he was told to get out. The coloured policeman wanted to push him out, but "Chief" restrained him.

He then went to hospital for treatment, as his ears and head were painful.

He said he did not lay a charge because he was unable to identify the people involved.

Mr W Kingsley, counsel for the state, then directed his attention to the accused. Mr Goniwe said he recognized WO De Villiers as "Chief". He said he was unable to recognize Const Goosen, as the coloured policeman was wearing a full beard the day he was assaulted.

Mr Justice Zietsman: "What did they want from you, did they ask you any questions?"

Mr Goniwe: "They did not want anything, they did not ask any questions."

Mr Goniwe said he was terrified when he heard he was to be killed, and begged forgiveness.

The trial will continue today.

Lawyer group slams State's campus curbs

Staff Reporter

17665 3/11/87
A GROUP of lawyers in Stellenbosch have condemned the Government's campus protest curbs because they involve "a fundamental breach" of the principles of justice.

Mr M A Kriegler, spokesman for the Stellenbosch branch of Lawyers for Human Rights, said the group had the "strongest objection" to the subsidy-linked regulations.

He said it was arguable that the regulations were invalid on the grounds of vagueness and because the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, had exceeded his powers in terms of the Universities Act 61 of 1955.

NATURAL JUSTICE

Furthermore "the objectivity of the university councils as quasi-judicial tribunals will necessarily be seriously impaired by their being judges in their own cause".

This involved "a fundamental breach of the principles of natural justice", said Mr Kriegler.

Another objection was that legally unqualified university councils would have to decide on intricate legal matters, with "potentially grave implications" for the people involved.

Mr Kriegler said the policing powers conferred on the councils by the regulations had "serious implications" for the principles of university autonomy and academic freedom.

Cape Times 4/11/87

Churchgoers found boy's body in river

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — A man going to church with his girlfriend found the body of a boy lying in the Great Fish River, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Joey Ndunyana was testifying at the trial of two unrest unit policemen, Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, on two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The state alleges that Mr Wheanut Mlungisi Stuurman was "taken out" next to the river on July 26 last year after he was too badly injured during "interrogation" to release or detain.

Mr Ndunyana said that on Sunday, July 27 last year he and his girlfriend, Miss N Maseti, were going to church on a farm nearby about 10am.

As they prepared to wade the river, Miss Maseti said: "Look, there is a child in the river." He saw a body floating face down about two metres away.

He later returned with the police. He noticed the body had a wound in the left cheek and a bandage wrapped loosely around the head and neck.

The feet were on the shore, the chest on a sandbank and the head in the water. Seeing bloodspots on the reeds nearby, he realized the body had not been washed down the river.

Detective-Sergeant G T Smith said he also noticed the cheek wound, bloodspots on the reeds and higher up the bank, a number of boot tracks.

When he returned with the investigating officer, Major G P S Goosen, the next morning, he found a spent 9mm shell at the scene.

The trial continues today.

327 OCT 30 - NOV 5 '87

There's nothing secret about this JMC. Except in JHB

ON October 9, 1986, I asked the management committee whether there was a sub-committee of the Joint Management Centre (JMC) for Johannesburg and, if so, whether any officials of the city served on this body.

I believe it is both my right and duty to ask such questions, given that I was elected at least partly to control expenditure by the management committee and officials of the rates collected from Johannesburg's inhabitants.

The management committee's reply was simultaneously ingenuous and evasive. The information as requested, they said, would fall within the scope of the Protection of Information Act, prohibiting the unauthorised disclosure of any information relating to a security matter.

If this reply had been furnished by a corporation other than the governing body of South Africa's largest city, its incomprehensibility might have been excused. For, earlier last year, Minister of Defence General MA de M Malan told parliament that a "sub-JMC" existed for Johannesburg.

In a subsequent interview, he proclaimed: "*Daar is niks geheim of sinister*" (There is nothing secretive or sinister).

For this management committee to hide under the skirts of the Protection of Information Act shows either dangerous naïveté — or equally dangerous ignorance.

Yet this reticence is partly understandable given the deplorable record of the management committee in detailing any but the blandest details of the city's functioning to those elected to elicit such information.

It is part of the National Party's credo of government which Alderman Oberholzer (chairman of the management committee) has come to embrace with the zeal of a convert to a new cause.

My motion was born of the intense frustration we feel when operating in constitutional structures, knowing full well that so many decisions and activities are carried out by the government in the shadow of the law of the land: through extra-constitutional means, without accountability or answerability to the persons and places where such activities should be fully scrutinised, debated and controlled.

The existence of JMCs is a singular acknowledgement that the conditions of our country — and the crises of our cities — are never to be solved or

When city councillor Tony Leon tried to ask about Johannesburg's links to the Joint Management system, he was prevented from speaking. This is an edited version of the speech the council would not hear
By TONY LEON
PFP City Councillor



General Magnus Malan
It represents a significant relocation of decision-making.

The State Security Council, the lynchpin of the government's "total strategy" to combat the "revolutionary onslaught" was established in terms of the State Security Council Act of 1972.

However, the Act does not detail precisely how, in what areas, and under what conditions, the national security apparatus is to be administered.

Clearly, it is the "inner cabinet" of our government — and is outside the close scrutiny of parliament.

The State Security Council is administered by a working committee and secretariat, hitherto run by Lt-General P van der Westhuizen and now by General Koos Lloyd. Its 13 inter-departmental committees serve to underline exactly how broadly and illegitimately the government has extended this concept of "security".

The committees not only deal with normal security interests, but cover such areas as economics, culture, manpower, science and technology and telecommunications.

In parliament this year, General

nook and cranny of daily life in South Africa. We see a system devised not only — or necessarily — to protect the law-abiding population, but to regulate and regiment the population according to the political wishes of government.

And this is where the PFP draws the line.

We recognise that South Africa is vulnerable to external attack and internal subversion. We acknowledge that the state is entitled, and indeed must, prepare plans against such a possibility behind the veil of the tightest security.

However, the limits of security have to be clearly defined to avoid a situation in which any, and every, action by the state and its agents is justified (and thus hidden) by reference to security. This is the bottom line — one that is daily by-passed by the State Security Council and the JMC network.

The Minister of Defence has defined JMCs as an "early warning system" for identifying threats to national security and as "a highly mobile mechanism for defusing revolutionary unrest".

It is clear, however, that the JMC system is in place to defend apartheid and its structures.

From top to bottom, JMCs are political. Their officials (who do not need to report back to councils), are obliged to deploy their expertise to upgrade, for example, township conditions. According to AP Stemmet, a top SSC staffer, officials are responsible for winning the "hearts and minds" of the local population.

In Alexandra township, for example, the sub-JMC has been attributed with identifying the areas in need of upliftment. The R90-million which the government recently appropriated for this purpose is attributable to the speed and efficiency of the JMC structure.

On the same evidence, it is clear that another JMC function is to promote and propagandize the highly political structures of RSCs and black local authorities or township administrators.

It has also been suggested that mini-JMCs are involved in actively directing disinformation strategies aimed at opponents (whether law-abiding or otherwise) of government in the townships.

The National Party may contend that JMCs merely facilitate the functioning of the constitutional order; but such an act is itself political, since the

7
7
-
-
e
y
7
L

And although the June 1986 Emergency temporarily stunted the growth of the agency, it helped the people instead of going friends, they should have gone and made the movement. Unfortunately, the all-legations do not record specific examination which would enable us to conclude an immediate investigation.

327 OCT 30 - NOV 5 1987

There's nothing secret about this JMC. Except in JHB

ON October 9, 1986, I asked the management committee whether there was a sub-committee of the Joint Management Centre (JMC) for Johannesburg and, if so, whether any officials of the city served on this body.

I believe it is both my right and duty to ask such questions, given that I was elected at least partly to control expenditure by the management committee and officials of the rates collected from Johannesburg's inhabitants.

The management committee's reply was simultaneously ingenuous and evasive. The information as requested, they said, would fall within the scope of the Protection of Information Act, prohibiting the unauthorised disclosure of any information relating to a security matter.

If this reply had been furnished by a corporation other than the governing body of South Africa's largest city, its incomprehensibility might have been excused. For, earlier last year, Minister of Defence General MA de M Malan told parliament that a "sub-JMC" existed for Johannesburg.

In a subsequent interview, he proclaimed: "*Daar is niks geheim of sinister*" (There is nothing secretive or sinister).

For this management committee to hide under the skirts of the Protection of Information Act shows either dangerous naïveté — or equally dangerous ignorance.

Yet this reticence is partly understandable given the deplorable record of the management committee in detailing any but the blandest details of the city's functioning to those elected to elicit such information.

It is part of the National Party's credo of government which Alderman Oberholzer (chairman of the management committee) has come to embrace with the zeal of a convert to a new cause.

My motion was born of the intense frustration we feel when operating in constitutional structures, knowing full well that so many decisions and activities are carried out by the government in the shadow of the law of the land: through extra-constitutional means, without accountability or answerability to the persons and places where such activities should be fully scrutinised, debated and controlled.

The existence of JMCs is a singular acknowledgement that the conditions of our country — and the crises of our cities — are never to be solved or resolved, but merely *managed*.

The PFP is opposed to JMCs for a variety of reasons. Specifically, the spawning of some 400 committees of bureaucrats, technocrats, soldiers and policemen constitutes a covert government of extraordinary, and perhaps sinister, dimensions; stripped bare of the checks and balances of democratic accountability,

When city councillor Tony Leon tried to ask about Johannesburg's links to the Joint Management system, he was prevented from speaking. This is an edited version of the speech the council would not hear
By TONY LEON
PFP City Councillor



General Magnus Malan

It represents a significant relocation of decision-making.

The State Security Council, the lynchpin of the government's "total strategy" to combat the "revolutionary onslaught" was established in terms of the State Security Council Act of 1972.

However, the Act does not detail precisely how, in what areas, and under what conditions, the national security apparatus is to be administered.

Clearly, it is the "inner cabinet" of our government — and is outside the close scrutiny of parliament.

The State Security Council is administered by a working committee and secretariat, hitherto run by Lt-General P van der Westhuizen and now by General Koos Lloyd. Its 13 inter-departmental committees serve to underline exactly how broadly and illegitimately the government has extended this concept of "security".

The committees not only deal with normal security interests, but cover such areas as economics, culture, manpower, science and technology and telecommunications.

In parliament this year, General Malan stated that the National Security Management System had been activated to "instrumentalise factors" which effected national security: law and order, black community structures, housing, employment, education and strike activity.

We are thus confronted by a system which controls or manages every

nook and cranny of daily life in South Africa. We see a system devised not only — or necessarily — to protect the law-abiding population, but to regulate and regiment the population according to the political wishes of government.

And this is where the PFP draws the line.

We recognise that South Africa is vulnerable to external attack and internal subversion. We acknowledge that the state is entitled, and indeed must, prepare plans against such a possibility behind the veil of the tightest security.

However, the limits of security have to be clearly defined to avoid a situation in which any, and every, action by the state and its agents is justified (and thus hidden) by reference to security. This is the bottom line — one that is daily by-passed by the State Security Council and the JMC network.

The Minister of Defence has defined JMCs as an "early warning system" for identifying threats to national security and as "a highly mobile mechanism for defusing revolutionary unrest".

It is clear, however, that the JMC system is in place to defend apartheid and its structures.

From top to bottom, JMCs are political. Their officials (who do not need to report back to councils), are obliged to deploy their expertise to upgrade, for example, township conditions. According to AP Stemmet, a top SSC staffer, officials are responsible for winning the "hearts and minds" of the local population.

In Alexandra township, for example, the sub-JMC has been attributed with identifying the areas in need of upliftment. The R90-million which the government recently appropriated for this purpose is attributable to the speed and efficiency of the JMC structure.

On the same evidence, it is clear that another JMC function is to promote and propagandize the highly political structures of RSCs and black local authorities or township administrators.

It has also been suggested that mini-JMCs are involved in actively directing disinformation strategies aimed at opponents (whether law-abiding or otherwise) of government in the townships.

The National Party may contend that JMCs merely facilitate the functioning of the constitutional order; but such an act is itself political, since the South African constitution enshrines and promotes racial discrimination.

The fact that JMCs merge legitimate security interests with the promotion of the ruling ideology — and do so in a manner which subverts accountable decision-making — means the Johannesburg City Council should have as little to do with them as possible.

Cape Times 5, 11/8/77

Policeman's wife cried at his arrest

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — A policeman's wife broke into hysterical tears when she heard he was being arrested and detained, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The investigating officer, Major G P S Goosen, was giving evidence in the trial of two unrest policemen, Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26.

WO De Villiers and Const Goosen are charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice, arising out of alleged incidents when a 10-man squad under WO De Villiers went to Cradock to monitor a funeral on July 26, last year.

Major Goosen said he went to Const Goosen's flat in Algoa Park on August 28 last year to arrest him.

At the door he told Const Goosen he was to accompany him to Cradock and he should bring clothes because he might be arrested and detained.

Const Goosen's wife packed for him. When Major Goosen told her Const Goosen was being arrested, she broke into hysterical tears.

At Cradock Const Goosen was detained alone in a cell. The major said that although he and Const Goosen had the same surname they were not related, but as they were both policemen he arranged to have Const Goosen "treated a bit better than usual". He saw to it that Const Goosen had clean blankets, a chair for his physical exercise programme and that he was allowed to shower and eat at the police club.

The trial continues.

Cosatu 'preparing to paralyse economy'

Staff Reporter

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions was preparing for an attempt to paralyse the economy, the Commissioner of Police says.

General Hennie de Witt, told the Motor Industry Employers' Federation that Cosatu was involved in a practice run which could lead to such an attempt.

Addressing the federation's congress in Cape Town last night, he said politically motivated strikes which were part of Cosatu's living wage campaign and its attempts to form one trade union in each industry were part of its "practice run".

General de Witt said: "The assault on the country's labour front is fiercer than in any other sphere. The communist needs the worker for his revolution."

He said Cosatu's general-secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, had said the Government wanted to put union leadership on trial.

"Why would Cosatu expect something like this? Is the union involved in activities which have aroused these fears in its executive, or is it looking for sympathy?"

He said Cosatu and the South African Communist Party had a common objective: turning the country into a socialist state.

The living wage campaign was an important part of Cosatu's plans to change South Africa.

General de Witt said Mr Naidoo had talks in Lusaka with the African National Congress and Sactu barely a week after Cosatu was launched.

Six months later Cosatu's national executive had consultations with the ANC, the Communist Party and Sactu.

Joint communiqués emphasised the importance of continuing consultations, he said.

He added: "Who consults whom on what is an open question."

WANDERLUST? NEXT?

ms 6/11/67
Mbeki speaks of ANC leader: 'I have no doubt he will be freed soon'

From PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — Mr Govan Mbeki, 77, a free man today after nearly a quarter of a century as a prisoner on Robben Island, believes African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela will be released soon.
Mr Mandela was one of the last people he saw before being freed yesterday.

At a Press conference here last night at which he reaffirmed his commitment to the ideals of the ANC and the South African Communist Party, he said he was taken from the island to Pollsmoor Prison for a medical check-up yesterday morning.

He spent an hour with Mr Mandela, who was in good health and who supported his release. He could not say what they had discussed but he had no doubt Mr Mandela would be released soon.

Quietly-spoken Mr Mbeki, who was sentenced to life imprisonment with Mr Mandela and other members of the ANC in 1964 for sabotage, faced a glare of spotlights as he was ushered into a hotel for the conference.

Dignity

Neatly dressed in a grey suit and white shirt, he looked slightly bewildered by the large contingent of national and international journalists, but he soon settled down.

Appearing slightly strained at times, he handled the conference with tremendous dignity for a person who had been in prison for more than 23 years.

There was an emotional scene when he threw his arms around his former secretary, Mrs Nondwe Nankahla, with whom he has kept in close contact through the years and a former colleague, journalist Mr Jimmy Makiye.

Mrs Nankahla, who worked for him when he was a journalist on New Age, said emotionally: "He has not changed. I am so happy to see him again."

Communist

Mrs Nankahla, who has been detained several times and now works for a hardware store, said she did not care under what conditions he was released. "He was free."



Picture: PETER STANFORD The Argus.
FREE AFTER MORE THAN 23 YEARS: Pictured in public for the first time since being jailed in 1964, Mr Govan Mbeki faces the Press at a Port Elizabeth hotel last night.

Mandela next to be freed?

(Continued from page 1)

"international importance" yesterday.

He said the ANC's association with the Communist Party was one of alliance as the Communist Party and the ANC shared similar views. The Communist Party had accepted the ANC programme up to a point.

He viewed his release with mixed feelings. He was happy "in a way" to be back but was concerned about those he had left behind.

Asked why he thought he had been released, he said it was probably out of consideration for his age. The Government had nothing to lose by releasing him. No conditions had been set and he was free to go where he liked.

He would probably be staying in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, and did not intend going to Transkei.

He had no major plans for the future but was concerned about what was happening in South Africa.

VIEWS UNCHANGED

He would be applying for travel documents and hoped to go to Lusaka to see members of the ANC.

After 23 years on Robben Island he firmly believed that "we all belong to South Africa and South Africa to all of us".

"With this as a premise it should not be difficult to find solutions to South Africa's problems."

Asked whether he had changed his views in prison, he said views might become modified but his basic views had not changed.

He said he had not been tortured or beaten while in prison and was relatively well-treated, specially in later years.

Asked for his views on Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, who was Prime Minister when he went to jail, he replied: "How can you compare Dr Verwoerd with anybody else?"

FIRST THOUGHTS

He said he had been able to keep abreast of what was happening while in prison through newspapers and did not feel too cut off.

He said the youth should continue fighting the struggle.

Among his first thoughts after his release were how good it was to be able to talk to journalists again.

Mr Cas Venter for the Bureau of Information said that at Mr Mbeki's request the conference would last 20 minutes.

However, after 20 minutes Mr Mbeki said he would continue to answer questions for a few minutes.

He did not recognise the homelands and did not intend to go to Transkei. He hoped to see his wife, who lived in Transkei, as soon as possible.

Asked whether he was surprised by his release, he said there came a stage when those in authority had to consider releasing people.

FEET FIRST

In 1964, when he was sentenced to life imprisonment, he was told by a warder the only way he would leave prison was feet first.

Did he see his release as a step towards a solution to the country's problems?

"I would not say so. The solution cannot depend on one man. It is a question of negotiation."

He could not support the National Statutory Council and felt that while the Government was operating along certain lines, a solution was not within reach.

Asked what the Government would gain by releasing him, he replied: "What would they not gain by it?"

The Government would gain a better image by releasing him so that he could play his part for the benefit of the people.

Other prisoners released included Walter Tshikila and Thomas Masuku, ANC members jailed 10 years ago for the murder of a policeman, and Mike Matsobane and John Nkosi, members of the Pan Africanist Congress.

Also released were Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging members Jacob Viljoen and Hendrik Jacobz, who in 1983 were convicted of terrorism for stockpiling arms and allegedly plotting to kill black leaders.

Appearing slightly at times, he handled the conference with tremendous dignity for a person who had been in prison for more than 23 years.

There was an emotional scene when he threw his arms around his former secretary, Mrs Nondwe Namkahlia, with whom he has kept in close contact through the years and a former colleague, journalist Mr Jimmy Matyu.

Mrs Namkahlia, who worked for him when he was a journalist on New Age, said emotionally: "He has not changed. I am so happy to see him again."

Communist

Mrs Namkahlia, who has been detained several times and now works for a hardware store, said she did not care under what conditions he was released as long as he was free.

The journalists were told by spokesmen for the Bureau for Information that as Mr Mbeki was a listed communist, only what he said at the Press conference could be quoted.

Special dispensation had been granted for the conference after which he was once again silenced.

Mr Mbeki said he was in good health but had problems with his eyes. He had had excellent medical treatment.

On the question of violence, he refused to say either that he supported violence or was against it. He said violence came about as a result of force against force.

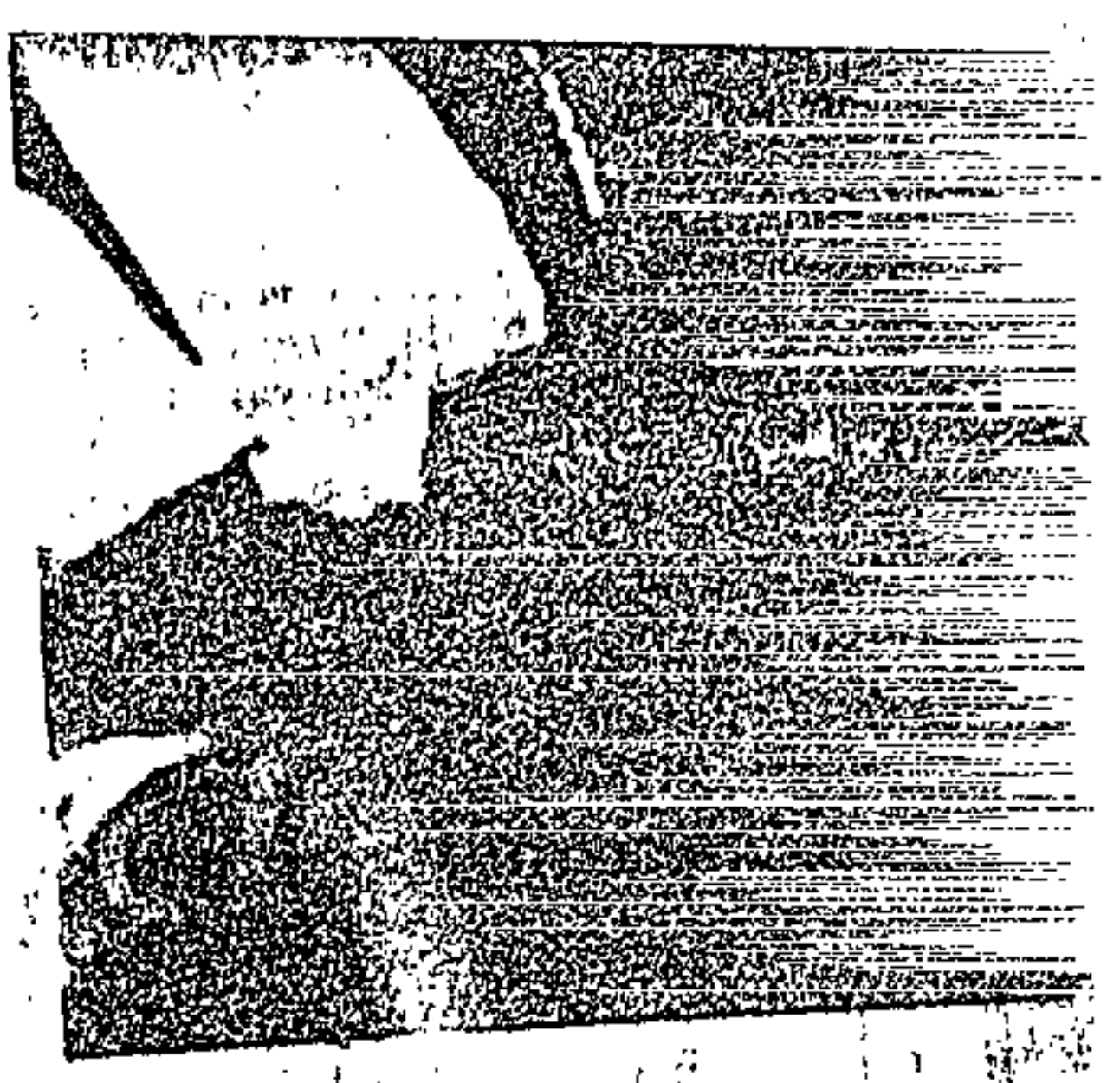
"I cannot give you a direct answer. It is something that is determined by circumstances and conditions."

Calling for the unbanning of the ANC, he said no solution could be found to South Africa's problems without the co-operation of the ANC.

"Negotiations with the ANC are desirable. No solution can be arrived at by keeping the ANC out."

"I still stand for the ideals for which I went to jail and still hold my Marxist views," he told journalists who had rushed to Port Elizabeth from around the country when the Bureau for Information announced a Press conference of

(Turn to page 3, col 1)



FREE AFTER MORE THAN 23 YEARS
1964, Mr Govan Mbeki

'2000 arrested every year'

TWO thousand people were arrested each year in Alexandra for house permits and matters relating to influx control regulations, a Rand Supreme Court judge heard yesterday.

These people were arrested by municipal police during the early morning in house-to-house raids. Township residents were also arrested if found to be illegally in the local hostels.

This was said by a witness who may not be identified. He was being cross-examined by defence counsel David Soggot at the trial of a trade unionist and several civic leaders.

Appearing in court were Mr Moses Mayekiso (38), of the former Metal and Allied Union

By MANDLA NDLAZI

(Mawu), Mr Obed Bapela (28), Mr Mzwandile Mayekiso (22), Mr Paul Tshabalala (38) and Mr Richard Mdakane (29), all of Alexandra township.

They are charged with treason, alternatively subversion and sedition. The State alleges they committed the offences between January, 1985 and June last year in Alexandra township. They have pleaded not guilty and the case is in camera.

The witness said a girlfriend of a hostel inmate would be arrested for being there if found without a permit. A person found in a house without a permit in the township was also liable for arrest.

The witness said such people would be arrested during dawn raids from as early as 4,00am for house permits and other matters.

Relax, Ray Phiri is told

POP star Ray Phiri (right) who has twice collapsed during Stimela's performances has been advised by his doctors to take a break from live show.

Ray Phiri was involved in a car accident which claimed the lives of three people including singer Jean Madubane. He was kept in hospital for three weeks and after he was discharged he continued playing with the band.

Ray Phiri will perform for the last time this year tomorrow at Lebogakomo showgrounds and at Thohoyandou Stadium in Venda on Sunday.



R60-m for houses

DOBSONVILLE is to undertake a R60 million housing project that will benefit the black building industry. It was announced at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

The mayor of Dobsonville, Mr Steve Nkatlo, said more than

2000 homes would be built on land bought by the Family Housing Association, the housing utility company of the Urban Foundation.

He said the development, known as Dobsonville Triangle, would increase the size

of Dobsonville by about 40 percent.

The Small Business Unit of the First National Bank is funding three of the black builders and the Small Business Development Corporation will help the Soweto Building Contractors' Association with the bridging finance needed to build houses.

The land will be developed by a consortium of developers

14²⁵



SIN
LEISURE

908-4754

RSES IN

- ☐ SHOE REPAIRS
- ☐ ELECTRONICS
- ☐ UPHOLSTERY
- ☐ WELDING

Italians' R¹/₂m gift

THE Italian Government this week donated

The donation had been in the pipeline for

6/11/87 7/11/87

TODAY is a red-letter day for the English-medium Varsity Primary School, A VIP. Mr A N White-Parent, is to address the pupils and staff.

Actually, he has ordered the headmaster, teachers, other staff members and all the pupils — black and white — to attend special assembly or face the consequences.

Consequently, everyone has shown up.

Keeping a wary eye are employees of Classroom Security Co (CSC), some in company uniform, others in their safari suits.

Mr White-Parent has been peeved by goings-on at the school, despite its fine academic record which is acknowledged internationally.

He addresses the gathering. "I'm happy to see that all of you are back at school. Last week, you lot had an assembly of your own and sounded very brave about defying me and the wishes of my fellow-parents."

"Some of you ran out on the streets after assembly and tried to confront the CSC. That is exactly why the parents who have elected me as their leader are so angry with you."

A black boy puts up his hand. "Excuse me, sir, but my parents and our neighbours didn't elect you as their leader..."

Mr White-Parent interjects: "Now listen here, young man, I am not going to tolerate any subversive statements from you."

"I am here to protect freedom of speech. One more beep out of you and I will ask the CSC boys to lock you up in the broom closet until you learn some respect, or the revolutionary climate is replaced by a climate of consensus, whichever comes second."

Boos and hisses emanate from the assembly. Mr White-Parent wags a finger: "You see, that proves exactly what we've been saying. Your reaction to that little boy's subversive remark shows that some of you are fuelling the revolutionary climate in this school."

"Did I hear the headmaster and staff utter one word of admonishment?"

"Let me warn all of you, I and other parents are paying your pocket



AMEEN Akhalways reports on an important meeting

money. And let me remind the headmaster and teachers that we also contribute substantially to your pay packets.

"We are sick to the bone of you lot biting the hand that feeds you. Let me warn you here and now: you have bitten off more than you can chew."

Smoke

"As of now, I want all of you to attend classes at all times. To leave your classroom during a lesson to go for a smoke, or for unauthorised sports practice, or for a discussion in the canteen or whatever, will be punishable offences."

"I expect you — the good pupils, headmaster and teachers — to notify me and my friends immediately of such insolent behaviour."

"If you don't, we will cut off your allowances." The headmaster speaks. "Mr White-

How to protect freedom of speech



Parent, may I say that I disagree with you? Our school has a proud tradition of freedom of speech, of thought and of dissent."

"Like any school, we do have a few pupils who don't always listen to us. If you'll pardon the expression, they are the black sheep."

"But we have our own disciplinary machinery to take care of them. What you are asking us to do is to act as spies for you and the CSC. I'm afraid we cannot and will not do that."

Pupils cheer, and whistle approval. Some CSC men start fidgeting with their canes. Mr White-Parent sticks out his tongue at the headmaster and says: "Blaah! You won't will you? We'll see about that."

Then he smiles and his voice takes on a gentler tone. "Some of you are misunderstanding the issue. Let me explain again because you are incapable of understanding simple English."

"I'm surprised, because the Afrikaans school across the road understands Engels perfectly and agrees with me."

"Your school has been part of the revolutionary onslaught. You boys use our money to print revolutionary propaganda aimed at throwing us out of our offices and putting red-backed blacks there."

"Tell me, which parent in his right mind is going to give pocket money to his children so that the kids can undermine his authority?"

"Classes have been

disrupted by an unruly element. We give you our good money and expect you to get a good education."

"We've monitored your activities for some time. Some of you don't want the majority to attend classes. This is contrary to the democratic practices we as parents hold so dear and implement so fearlessly."

"We want you to gain the best marks in class. But you have intentionally misinterpreted this to mean 'class as defined by Marx'."

"We want you to get the best marks in English and Afrikaans, but you intentionally twist that to mean 'Marx and Engels'."

Warning

When we say we want you to be well-read, we don't mean well-Red. Let me warn you: we are not fools."

"Just the other day, one of my fellow-parents told me how shocked he was at the communist propaganda that permeates all parts of this school."

"His son came home singing a song called 'Revolution'. When he demanded an explanation, the boy said airily: 'Our class sang it at a school concert. It is an anti-war song written by John Lennon'."

"The father, quite correctly, was enraged. He recognised instantly that this was really a camouflage for Lenin preaching revolution."

"The father, as a good patriot, informed me and the CSC, which duly proceeded to round up the singers and locked them up in the closet."

They're going to be in there until they start singing about who put them up to it."

"To the father and the CSC go full marks — and that is not spelt M-A-R-X."

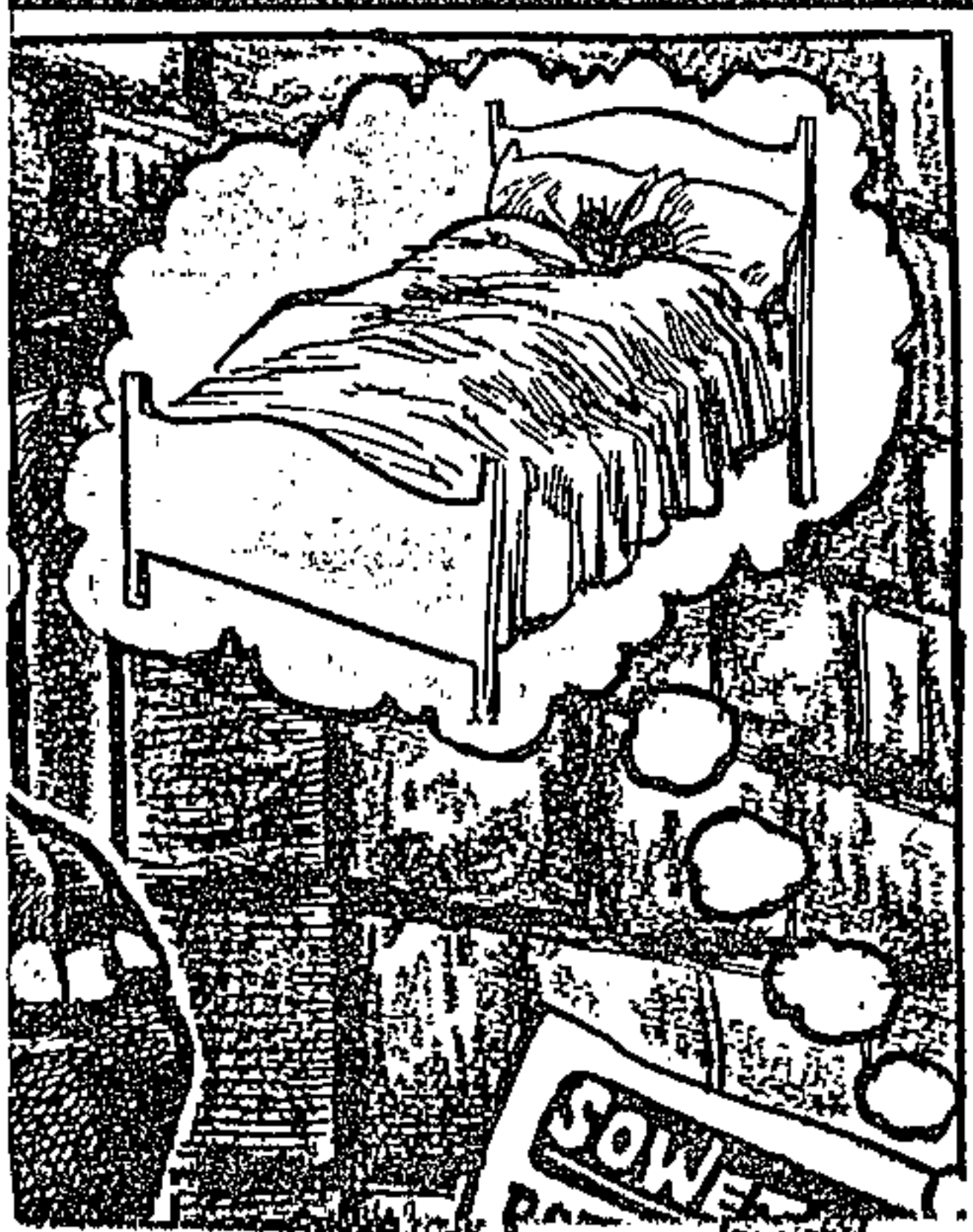
A boy with a military haircut and sporting a 'White is Might' lapel badge puts up his hand: "I'm with you all the way, sir! These pinko-commies make me see red. Send them to Siberia to do an honest day's work."

A beaming Mr White-Parent says: "Well spoken, son. You're a true patriot. As a matter of fact, one teacher threw red-ink at the feet of my big brother. That obviously was a Red plot, and we've sent her packing to the North Pole, son."

Another pupil shouts: "What does that bully-boy in our class know about freedom of speech? He's a fascist twit who breaks up our parties..."

Mr White-Parent interjects: "I won't allow you to insult a true patriot. You're abusing freedom of speech."

"Now all of you go back to your classrooms — and watch what you say. Remember, we will be monitoring you and looking forward to your reports..."



Lest we forget

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the New Nation, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 308 days;
- Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, Veritas News Agency, who has been detained under the

Major denies accused policeman under duress

17645 6/11/87 (207) 327/208

GRAAFF-REINET. — Major G P S Goosen, investigating officer in the trial of two unrest squad policemen on charges of murder, denied he had told one of the accused that if he did not make a statement he would lose his police flat, his medical aid and his allowance.

Before the Supreme Court sitting here were Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Major Goosen was testifying in the trial-within-a-trial that was ordered after the defence had disputed the admissibility of a "pointing out" and explanations given by Constable Goosen.

The defence alleges that Constable Goosen made the statements and pointed out various scenes as a result of duress and undue pressure from Major Goosen.

Major Goosen said he went to Constable Goosen's flat in Algoa Park on August 28 last year, nearly a month after Constable Goosen and W/O de Villiers first appeared in court on one of the murder charges and nearly two weeks after he finished interviewing all the witnesses.

Hysterical tears

After Constable Goosen had been taken to the car, he went back and told the man's pregnant wife that he had been arrested. When she broke into hysterical tears, he turned and walked away. In the car, he told Constable Goosen that he had been arrested.

Cross-examined, he conceded that the purpose of the arrest was to interrogate Constable Goosen and get him to make a statement.

At Cradock, he questioned Constable Goosen on three separate occasions that afternoon. Each time, he warned him according to Judge's Rules. Constable Goosen denied knowledge of all the charges except the shooting.

He was adamant that he did not ask Constable Goosen for a statement that afternoon.

He had Constable Goosen locked up alone in the police cells after telling him to "go back to the cell, think about it, reconsider your position and tell me tomorrow if you wish to make a statement".

He denied that he had told Constable Goosen that if he did not make a statement he would lose his police flat, his medical aid, his allowance and that he should think of his pregnant wife.

He denied that he refused to let Constable Goosen telephone his wife. He said he telephoned her himself, but Constable Goosen was too overcome to speak.

He agreed that he would not have let Constable Goosen speak to his wife in private.

The trial continues on Monday.

Mr Justice Zietsman is on the Bench with Mr B P Loots and Mr J van der Riet as assessors. — Sapa.

Subsidies: *CAPE TOWN* *6/11/87* UWC opts for court battle *37*

Staff Reporter

THE University of the Western Cape will challenge the validity of the subsidy conditions in the Supreme Court and, pending the court judgment, will not enforce the conditions.

The measures, which came into effect on October 19, forced university administrations to enforce stricter discipline on campuses or face possible state subsidy withdrawal.

UWC's Director of Public Affairs, Mr Raymond O'Grady, said the decision was taken by the university Council at a meeting yesterday.

De Klerk tight-lipped

In addition to challenging the validity to the conditions, the Council gave the chairman and rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, the authority to take all the necessary steps to approach the Supreme Court for an order declaring the conditions imposed on UWC on October 19 invalid and without force or effect and/or "further alternative and ancillary relief".

● Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the Minister of National Education, Mr FW de Klerk, yesterday declined to answer questions about possible university defiance of his controversial subsidy regulations.

He was attending a press briefing at the Union Buildings which had been arranged to deal with a separate issue.

He said: "I would like to exclude this question from this afternoon's press conference."

He had arranged the briefing to deal with a separate issue.

The "open" universities of Cape Town, Natal and Wits have indicated they would not hold themselves responsible for implementing the regulations.

De Klerk announced yesterday that he was to meet "own affairs" and homeland education ministers to discuss the regulations.

Positive development, Chester Crocker

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr Govan Mbeki's release received a cautious welcome from European countries but the British government delayed issuing an official response when it learnt he had been "listed".

ANC spokesmen said they were not surprised by the release. They had expected it to occur before the Commonwealth Conference, but believed the government had delayed it so as not to be seen to be influenced by external pressure.

The British Foreign Office was geared up to express "unmitigated" pleasure at the release, but delayed any formal statement when it learnt Mr Mbeki had been listed. State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, said Mr Mbeki's release was "a positive development".

But he added that he was still to receive details and did not know whether there were any "conditions". He also wanted to know where Mr Mbeki would be going before he issued any final verdict.

The French, West German and Dutch foreign ministries welcomed Mr Mbeki's release but added that they hoped it would lead to that of all political prisoners — "Nelson Mandela first and foremost", said the West German Foreign Ministry.

And in South Africa last night, political groupings to the left of government welcomed Mr Mbeki's release and called for the freeing of all remaining political prisoners, ANTHONY JOHNSON reports.

But the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said he had "serious misgivings" about the release of the former national chairman of the ANC as it set a "dangerous precedent".

ANC spokesman Mr Victor Moeche hailed Mr Mbeki's release as a victory, reports AP.

However, he added: "Even as we receive him with joy and renewed determination we remain acutely aware that his release in a real sense also means a changed prison address from the confines of Robben Island into the prison house of South Africa."

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said the blatant discrepancy between the release of Mr Mbeki after 23 years in jail and the freeing of two right-wingers who had served four years of a 15-year sentence had to be explained.

The Five Freedoms Forum — an alliance of white organizations including the Black Sash, the End Conscription Campaign and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee — welcomed the release but asked why all political prisoners had not been released.

"It would be good to believe that this was

not only a token measure," it added.

All political prisoners should be released so that the leaders of the majority of the people could participate in a "true process of negotiation and participation in working towards a democratic future."

A Detainees Parents' Support Committee statement released to Sapa said that only when political prisoners and detainees had been released, when the state of emergency had been lifted, when exiles returned home and when organizations had been unbanned would the release of Mr Mbeki have any real significance.

Welcoming the release on behalf of the PFP, the party's justice spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said the PFP hoped this meant the release of other important political prisoners. If this was the case, the government might be "taking the first steps in creating a new climate in which a more representative constitution can be negotiated in peace".

The National Democratic Movement (NDM) welcomed the release of Mr Mbeki and other political prisoners.

"We sincerely hope this is a forerunner of the release of more political leaders in prison or in detention."

"The NDM hopes Mr Mbeki will be allowed to freely participate in the political process. Should he be restricted, his release would

have no meaning.

"We hope this will open up the urgent debate on the unbanning of the ANC, because unless its leaders can take part freely as respected representatives of that organization the political process cannot be opened up in order to resolve the conflict in South Africa."

Dr Treurnicht, however, described Mr Mbeki's release as "dangerous".

"My difficulty is that if Mbeki is released, then Mandela said."

"Previously the government put some very strong conditions on the release of these prisoners — the renunciation of violence — but as far as I know Mbeki has not renounced violence or communism."

"The government has set a dangerous precedent and it will now have to follow with other concessions."

Dr Treurnicht said he did not know enough about the circumstances surrounding the sentencing of two AWB members, Mr J D Viljoer and Mr H G Jacobsz, to comment on their special remission of sentence and release from prison yesterday.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the release of Mr Mbeki and others would not itself be sufficient to give the State President the credibility he needed to do what he has publicly undertaken to do. It was however



MBEKI TALKS ... Mr Govan Mbeki surrounded by pressmen in Port Elizabeth last night.

Capt. Tim's 6/9/87
SP asked for Mbeki release - Coetsee

PRETORIA. — The release of Mr Govan Mbeki followed a request by the State President, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced here yesterday.

Mr P W Botha also granted special remission of sentence to six other prisoners.

Mr Coetsee's announcement follows that by the State President on August 13 that the release policy would apply to security prisoners as well.

The State President also approved a

three-month amnesty for all sentenced prisoners who would be in prison on December 1 this year, but excluding those in for violence, rape, robbery, security, unrest, stock theft or for refusing to testify.

The complete list was too long for publication but the information could be had from the prisons liaison office, Pretoria.

"A considerable number of prisoners ... will benefit from this over a period of time," Mr Coetsee said. — Sapa

Wife divorced jailed ex-AWB member

Capetown 6/11/87
By CHRIS STEYN

FORMER Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) member Mr Gert Jacobsz, who was released yesterday after serving four years of a 15-year prison term for terrorism, went to jail a married man.

But he goes home a single man.

The former policeman's wife — who "did not understand his politics" — is no longer waiting for him.

It was learnt last night that the 41-year-old Mr Jacobsz's wife, Annetjie, divorced him soon after he started his prison term.

His sister, Mrs Annetjie Coetzee, of Rustenburg, said: "He was barely in jail when she divorced him. She wanted him there."

Mrs Coetzee said Mrs Jacobsz did not support her husband's involvement with the AWB.

"She did not understand his politics at all."

Mr Jacobsz's former wife had custody of their three children, one of whom worked in Thabazimbi, and two who were still at school.

Soon after she heard that her brother had been released, Mrs Coetzee said: "It is a wonderful surprise. We had no idea ... we were still counting the years," she said.

"We had a long letter from him just last week. He obviously had no idea that he would be released."

Throughout his trial in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, in 1983, Mr Jacobsz claimed that he was a devout Christian — and he described Sun City, which he threatened to blow up and infect with syphilis germs, as "Satan's nest".

It was disclosed during the trial that Mr Jacobsz's previous convictions went back to 1973 and included convictions for possessing dagga, driving under the influence and culpable homicide as well as illegal possession of a firearm.

AK645 6/11/87

(327)

Extended amnesty for many prisoners

Political Correspondent

THE release of seven political prisoners yesterday will be followed by a three-month amnesty for all prisoners in jail on December 1, except those serving sentences for certain categories of crime.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said exceptions would be people sentenced for crimes of violence, robbery, security prisoners under certain conditions, prisoners sentenced for unrest-related transgressions, for refusing to testify and for crimes like stock theft.

A considerable number of prisoners are expected to benefit from the amnesty over a period of time.

In his statement, Mr Coetsee referred to an announcement by President Botha in Parliament on August 13 that the release policy applying to prisoners in general would also apply to security prisoners.

ADVISORY BODIES

Mr Coetsee said Mr Botha had asked him to consider seriously the case of Mr Govan Mbeki and he had requested the advisory bodies which dealt with the consideration and recommendation of the release of prisoners for advice on Mr Mbeki and a number of other prisoners.

On the advice of the Advisory Release Board, the Government had decided to free Mr G Mbeki and Mr J Nkosi who had both served more than 20 years of their sentences.

It had also been decided that security prisoners Mr M Matsoane, Mr W S Tshikila and Mr V T Masuku should receive remissions of sentence.

In terms of the Prisons Act, the President had also granted a special remission of sentence to former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging supporters Mr J D Viljoen and Mr H G Jacobsz who had served four years for terrorism.

The Minister said the release policy as announced would be applied in the usual manner as a continuous process.

Case Tint 6/11/82

Major told constable to think it over in cell

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET. — Major G P S Goosen, investigating officer in the trial of two unrest policemen charged with murder before the Supreme Court here, denied he had told one of the accused that if he did not make a statement he would lose his police flat, his medical aid and his allowance.

Before the court were Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, charged with murder, assault and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

In a trial-within-a-trial, the defence alleges that Const Goosen made statements and pointed out various scenes as a result of duress and undue pressure from Major Goosen.

Under cross-examination, Major Goosen said he had Const Goosen locked up alone in a police cell after telling him to "go back to the cell, think about it, reconsider your position and tell me tomorrow if you wish to make a statement".

He denied refusing to let Const Goosen phone his wife. He said he phoned her himself, but when he offered the telephone to Const Goosen he was too overcome to speak.

17645 6/11/07

Township reaction the guide to more releases

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Government will wait for reaction from the townships to the release of Mr Govan Mbeki, former national chairman of the African National Congress, before any further decision is taken on the freeing of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The swearing-off of violence as a way to political ends is no longer the sole condition for the release of political prisoners.

There was speculation in Nationalist circles today that the release of Mr Mbeki was a "kite-flying" exercise by the Government to test reaction inside the country. At the same time there has been favourable international reaction.

Some top Nationalists also see the latest move as an attempt to create a better climate for negotiation in constitutional reform and black political rights.

They said the Government would study what effect the releases have on the security and the political situations.

SOFTER APPROACH

One said that the release of Mr Mandela could not be expected within the next few weeks but would be a slow process.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice was cautious today about speculation on Mr Mandela after Mr Mbeki's release, but he referred to statements by President Botha earlier this year which indicated a softening attitude to the release of political prisoners.

According to some Nationalist sources, the release yesterday of the seven members of the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging had to be seen in the spirit of goodwill in which it took place.

Mr Mbeki himself said yesterday he was confident that his release had brought Mr Mandela's release closer.

The gesture can be seen as a Government move aimed at improving race and political relations. If the step is received in a calm fashion, especially in the townships, the release of other political prisoners, including Mr Mandela, could be considered.

In a statement yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the policy for freeing prisoners would be applied as a continuing process.

Mr Botha told Parliament in August that the advisory board on the release of prisoners had recommended that the policy be the same for criminal and political prisoners.

Mr Botha said that renouncing violence could, like any other single positive factor, contribute to a good prognosis but that this would not be decisive in its own right.

● See Page 11

327 6/8 am 6/11/87
'Dismantling apartheid is tedious process'

Few major reforms have been noted in SA of late

THE gradual dismantling of apartheid is a "complex and tedious process", according to the Institute of Race Relations (IRR) latest review of political reform in SA.

The 38-page report Quarterly Countdown notes there were only four areas in which change occurred, and which could be described as highlights, during this year's third quarter.

The report says there are major changes in the pipeline that should be monitored for possible implementation in the near future.

The four highlights identified were:

- ☐ The mining colour bar was repealed;
- ☐ Seven more business districts were opened for trading by all races, bringing the total in the country to 55;
- ☐ A Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for KwaZulu and Natal was established; and
- ☐ RSCs announced projects to be undertaken in needy areas under their jurisdiction.

Quarterly Countdown also noted that the enactment of the National Council had been deferred until 1988, as government was still seeking wider black support and additional comments on its proposals.

The institute says, however, that the signs are not auspicious for the success of the National Council Bill.

Another major issue was publication of the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act.

The review points out that despite research by the IRR that suggests the repeal of the Group Areas Act would in fact stimulate, rather than depress, property prices in white group areas, the PC report said many whites believed the value of their property would drop were the Act to be repealed.

A potentially important development during the three months under review was talk by a number of ministers of "elasticity" in the question of defining

groups, says the review.

At present the Population Registration Act seeks to do this rigidly.

The quarter also saw the President talking about protecting cultural, religious and language rights on a basis other than race.

The all-pervasive nature of apartheid legislation was demonstrated during the quarter by the experience of Indians in the Free State.

"No longer prohibited from living there, a number of Indians have been sent there from Natal to manage factories. However, since no Indian group area has been proclaimed in the province, there is nowhere for such people lawfully to reside," Quarterly Countdown reports.

Among steps taken by authorities in the Free State was the issuing of a permit, valid for a year, which allowed Indians to live in a block of flats in central Bloemfontein. — Sapa.

Is Mandela next to be freed?

Cape Times 6/11/87 327

Political Staff

The release of Mr Govan Mbeki — one of "big three" jailed members of the ANC's old guard — inevitably fuelled speculation yesterday that Mr Walter Sisulu and eventually Mr Nelson Mandela could follow.

The 77-year-old Mr Mbeki, the oldest of the Rivonla trialists, has spent the past 23 years on "The Island" and is regarded as one of the toughest of the old guard leaders.

The release of the former national chairman of the ANC will mean only relative freedom, for as a listed communist he may be quoted only with the permission of the Minister of Justice.

This restriction will no doubt weigh heavily on the ANC leader who, before his imprisonment in 1964, widely publicized his views during a varied career profile that included journalism, teaching, writing and politics.

Although remembered for this intellectual prowess, Mr Mbeki was also considered a man of action, given his role as ANC activist, trade union organizer and high command member of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Govan Archibald Myunyelina Mbeki was born in 1910 in Transkei.

A bursary from the Transkeian Bunga allowed him to study at Fort Hare, where he obtained a BA in 1937 and an education diploma. He went on to earn a B Econ in Social Studies through Unisa in 1940, and in 1970, while in prison, completed a BA Hons degree in Economics.

Mammoth trial

Mr Michael Matsobane, another of the security prisoners who was released yesterday, was one of 17 people sentenced after the mammoth PAC trial in Bethal between 1977 and 1979.

Mr Matsobane was given a 15-year sentence on June 18, 1979.

He and his co-accused were charged with furthering the aims of the PAC between 1963 and 1977.

They were also charged with recruiting people to undergo military training for the PAC abroad; the alleged use of a religious organization, the Young African Religious Movement, as a cover to further the aims and objects of the PAC; as well as encouraging violence and sabotage during the unrest in Kagiso in 1977 and attempting to reactivate the PAC.

Mr Matsobane and the current PAC president, Mr Zeph Mothopeng, who was also jailed for 15 years, received the harshest sentence in the trial. Both were due for release in 1994.

Also released was Mr Walter Tshikila, who had previously spent six years on Robben Island for political offences relating to the PAC. He was jailed for 13 years in 1977 in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, after he had pleaded guilty to being a PAC office-bearer, to inciting people to leave the country for military training and to giving lectures on the PAC.

During the trial, Mr Justice Kannemeyer said that although Mr Tshikila had been driven by his personal ideals and had not committed the offences for personal gain, no state could tolerate movements which aimed to overthrow authority by force.

Mbeki goes free

On Page 6

- Mandela may be next
- PW Botha asked for release
- Wife divorced ex-AWB man

Wrong man welcomed home

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — A Groote Schuur Hospital patient, Mr John Gqabotho, received a royal welcome at the H F Verwoerd Airport yesterday when press photographed him, believing him to be Mr Govan Mbeki. — Mr Mbeki, a member of the ANC, was released from Robben Island yesterday. — A tip-off that Mr Mbeki would be on a flight arriving here at 4pm sent newspaper reporters rushing to the airport to meet him. — When a black passenger — wearing a white scarf around his head and led by an air hostess — emerged from the plane, photographers took a number of pictures thinking he was the man for whom they had been waiting. All laughed when the man said he was a patient from Groote Schuur.

Mandela's release 'closer'

AFRICAN National Congress (ANC) veteran Mr Govan Mbeki walked free yesterday after 23 years on Robben Island and declared that "the ideas for which I went to jail and for which the ANC stands, I still embrace."

Mr Mbeki, 77, was one of seven ANC Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members freed yesterday in terms of a new dispensation for political prisoners announced by President P W Botha in August. Mr Mbeki, formerly national chairman of the ANC and a lieutenant to jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, was imprisoned for life in 1964 for his role in the Rivonia conspiracy to overthrow the state by force.

Soon after going free, he said: "I am confident my release has brought Mr Mandela's (release) closer."

The others who were freed are: ANC member Mr John Nkosi, who was sent to jail in 1963; PAC members Mr Walter Tshikila, jailed in 1977 for 13 years; Mr V Masuku and Mr Michael Matsobane, who were jailed in 1979; and former AWB members Mr Jacob Viljoen and Mr Hendrik Jacobsz, who were sentenced to 15 years for terrorism in 1983.

Joy at release

There were scenes of jubilation when Mr Mbeki arrived at a Port Elizabeth hotel for a press conference yesterday evening. White-haired and trim, he appeared to be in good health.

Joy at his release was also reflected in Lusaka where hundreds of ANC members clapped and danced to celebrate his freedom.

The government temporarily lifted the restriction on Mr Mbeki, a listed communist, being quoted.

Mr Mbeki said that as far as he was concerned, no conditions had been attached to his release.

But the government said the ban on his being quoted was being lifted only temporarily and would remain in force in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki said he was still a member of both the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

"I still embrace Marxist views," he said.

One of his main concerns was the continued imprisonment of Mr Mandela.

Conditions in prison had initially left a lot to be desired, but now they were "very good".

He said the ANC should be unbanned if solutions were to be found in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki's release drew favourable local and international reaction.

A signal for others

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said it was "tremendous news" and that he hoped this would be "a signal for the opening of the doors of all the other prison cells".

The release was welcomed by Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, and UDF co-president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose husband was jailed together with Mr Mbeki and Mr Mandela.

Acting leader of the PFF Mr Ray Swart and a spokesman for the National Democratic Movement also lauded the move.

But Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said he had "serious misgivings".

The US State Department called it "a positive move on behalf of the government".

In London, ANC spokesmen said they were not surprised by Mr Mbeki's release. The British government reserved its comment when it learnt Mr Mbeki remained "listed".

Mr Mbeki told the press he hoped soon to see his 71-year-old wife, Epainette, who visited him only three or four times during his imprisonment.

He said he was particularly proud of his son, Thabo, 45, who is widely regarded as a likely successor to ANC leader Oliver Tambo, and would apply for a passport to visit him at the movement's headquarters in Lusaka.



FREE 1. Mr Govan Mbeki at a press conference yesterday soon after his release and a picture taken before he was imprisoned (inset).



REUNITED ... Mr Govan Mbeki reunited with his wife Epainette yesterday.

Cape Times 7/11/87

Big crowd cheers Mbeki at Jan Smuts

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — ANC veteran Mr Govan Mbeki, bedecked with a flower garland, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport last night to a rowdy welcome from a cheering crowd of about 500.

He was also greeted by police with dogs.

Before his emergence, the crowd formed a guard of honour at the concourse for the former ANC chairman.

Among the first supporters to meet him in an airport room were Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mrs Helen Joseph, National Union of Mineworkers general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, Mr Elijah Barayi, president of Cosatu,

and UDF treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia.

As Mr Mbeki emerged, the crowd burst into cheers and chants.

He was mobbed and police moved in to escort him out of the airport terminal into a waiting car. Scuffles erupted and one youth was brought down by dogs.

Mr Mbeki was driven away soon afterwards — apparently to Soweto, where it was believed a party had been arranged for him.

Before Mr Mbeki's arrival, the terminal was patrolled by about 35 policemen with dogs who announced to the waiting supporters that in terms of airport regulations no placards were allowed to be displayed.

Years for Mandela

CANC T-1015

7/10/87

327

WHILE the Department of Justice would not be drawn yesterday on the possible release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, his daughter in Washington expressed fears for his safety should he leave jail.

Mrs Zenani Mandela Dlamini told the Washington Post magazine she expected her father's release from prison "soon" but feared what the South African government or young black

militants might do to him

"Some black South Africans don't want daddy out of jail because, well, daddy is a powerful personality," she said. "Many people, of course, will see him as the leader of black South Africa if he is released from prison and ignore many of the people now in the leadership."

She was interviewed soon after the release of Mr Mandela's top lieutenant, Mr Govan Mbeki, who spent his first hours of freedom yesterday under guard at a luxury hotel in Port Elizabeth after his 23 years in jail.

Prison officials and police kept watch on the hotel amid fears of an attack by white extremists on the ANC leader.

Reporters warned

Mr Mbeki, former national chairman of the ANC, flew to Johannesburg last night after being reunited with his wife, Epainette, yesterday afternoon and spending much of the rest of the day avoiding the media.

In Pretoria the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, issued a statement warning reporters that "nothing" Mr Mbeki said could be recorded or published because he is a "listed" member of the Communist Party.

Mr Coetsee authorized an exemption for Mr Mbeki's first news conference yesterday.

In Washington Mrs Dlamini, who lives with her husband and three children in Boston, told the Washington Post magazine in an interview to be published tomorrow that her optimism was sparked in May when she and Mr Robert Brown, a black businessman, were allowed to visit Mr Mandela, 69, for two hours and to discuss the previously forbidden subject of politics.

Mr Brown told the Post Mr Mandela told him he wanted to negotiate a peaceful settlement between black and white South Africans.

"For the first time in my life I have the feeling that my father's release is not remote," said Mrs Dlamini, who was three when her father was jailed in 1962.

"When I was eight or nine I came to realize that I had no daddy at home," she said. "Other children had fathers who came home from work. My daddy stayed in jail. That was his job, my mother told us."

Mrs Dlamini recalled that relatives often took care of her and her sister, Zindiswa, because her mother, Winnie, was frequently arrested. At the time, she said, she had little understanding that South Africa's racially segregated society was different from other countries.

"When my eldest daughter was six months old, in December '77, we had our first contact with daddy," she said. "It was the first time Muzi (her husband) saw him... He stood up and we hugged. He said it was the first time in 15 years he had held a baby."

Meanwhile, in Port Elizabeth yesterday, a few white guests looked on from the balconies of their rooms as some 20 priests and well-wishers

From page 1

prayed, chanted ANC slogans and sang the unofficial black national anthem "Nkosi Sikelel' i Afrika".

Mrs Mbeki wept and her husband stood tight-lipped while a black Presbyterian clergyman thanked God for "keeping him in your care all these years on Robben Island, along with all those others (political prisoners) who are still there".

Mr Mbeki plans to address a press conference arranged by the South African Council of Churches at Khotso House at noon today.

Mr Mbeki's lawyer, Ms Priscilla Jana, evicted most of the reporters and photographers who besieged his room yesterday, allowing in a few friends and a delegation of local clergymen.

Ms Jana said Mr Mbeki had not yet decided where he would live.

Sapa reports that Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mrs Albertina Sisulu left Johannesburg yesterday to meet Mr Mbeki in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Mbeki's planned reception in New Brighton township was suddenly cancelled after a spokesman for the ANC leader said negotiations with the Minister of Justice were still in progress.

Reaction to Mr Mbeki's release continued to flood in yesterday.

ANC expert Dr Tom Lodge of the University of the Witwatersrand said: "This is probably a carefully timed move to test the waters before deciding on the more major event of freeing Mandela."

The British government — which initially delayed its response — has wholeheartedly welcomed the decision to release Mr Mbeki, a spokesman said in London.

The chairman of the advisory release board, Mr Justice M E Kumleben, said last night on SATV that Mr Mbeki's attitude to violence had been taken into account by the board but it had still been decided to release him without any conditions. — Political Correspondent, Sapa-AP and UPI

everyone in the hall stood up. ary," she said.

Subsidy rules: Natal to fight in court

Mr. Timp
9/16/87
327



Professor De Vries,

THE University of Natal plans to challenge the government in court, claiming that the Minister of Education and Culture's recently announced subsidy regulations are unlawful.

In another development at the weekend, the rector and vice-chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, issued a statement in which the university expressed grave doubts about the underlying principles and practicability of the methods used by the "De Klerk regulations" to achieve the aim of orderly university education.

The University of Natal's Council has instructed the university's legal advisors to "prepare papers" to challenge what the council's chairman, Mr Graham Cox, refers to in a statement as "an intolerable intrusion into university autonomy and freedom."

"The real issue here is who runs the university," said Mr Cox. "Parliament empowered the University Council to do so, and the Minister is now saying: 'If you don't run the university the way I want you to run it, we'll withdraw your subsidies'. It's very difficult to run a university under those conditions."

Mr Cox described the conditions as "an improper exercise of statutory powers", and said he understood the University of Cape Town had also taken a decision in principle to contest the Minister's decision in court.

Referring to a recent lectures boycott staged by students at the of the Western Cape in protest against the measures, Mr Cox said that the University of Natal was very much against boycotts.

"We have no interest in boycotts — we just want to get on with our task here which is teaching and research," he said.

Mr Cox said he expected the case to come before court early next year.

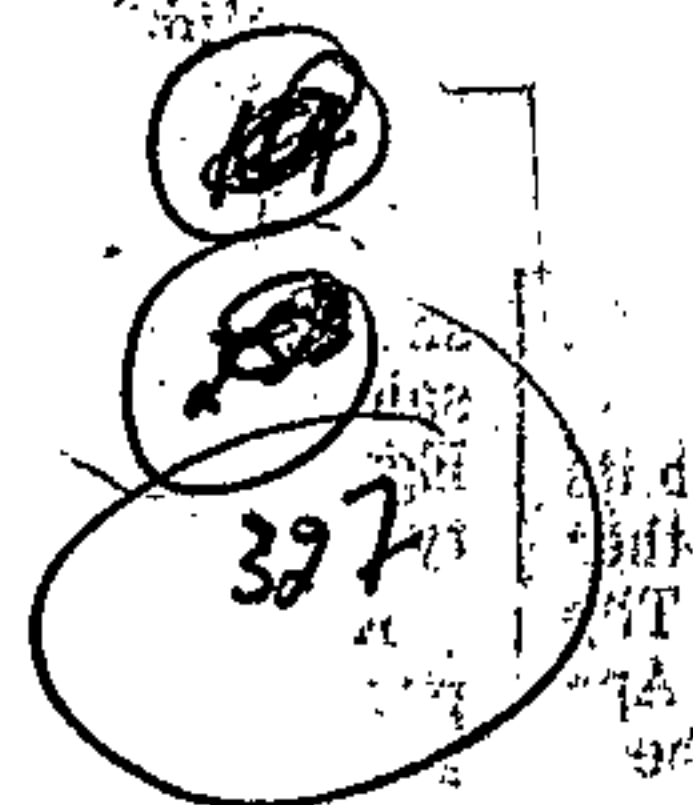
Meanwhile, the University of Stellenbosch this weekend expressed grave doubts about the underlying principles and practicability of the methods used by the "De Klerk regulations" to achieve the aim of orderly university education.

The surprise statement — which was issued by Professor De Vries after a scheduled meeting of the university's council on Saturday — also announced plans to meet with the government to discuss the issue of university subsidy conditions. — Own Correspondent and Staff Reporter

PHOTO MAGIC

More to be freed? Focus on PW

ARGUS
9/11/87



Mystery woman dies — bound to tree

The Argus-Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Mystery surrounds the discovery of the decomposed body of a blonde woman tied to a tree near Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal.

Eastern Transvaal police spokesman Major A J Matthee said the body was discovered by a woman collecting firewood in a plantation near Witbank.

The body was tied to a tree with rope in a standing position and police said she could have been murdered.

When found she was clad in blue denim trousers and a red and white home-knitted jersey.

MURDER DOCKET

She was about 1,63 m tall and slender with blonde hair which could have been dyed. She was in her twenties.

Major Matthee said the condition of the body made it impossible to identify her at this stage.

"The advanced state of decomposition of the body proved to us she could have been dead for quite some time," he said.

Police have opened a murder docket and the possibility that she could have been killed somewhere else and then dumped in the plantation is being investigated.

A post-mortem examination will be held

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE release of political prisoners is expected to be one of the themes of President Botha's address when he opens the congress of the Cape National Party in the Goodwood Civic Centre tonight.

Senior Nationalist sources said today that Mr Botha was closely involved in moves to release political prisoners which started last week with the freeing of African National Congress leader Mr Govan Mbeki and others.

The Government is watching black reaction to the release of Mr Mbeki before a decision will be taken on Nelson Mandela.

It is also expected that reform and the Government's determination to find solutions regardless of external pressures will be another theme.

Reform measures in constitutional and other areas will be the key issues.

"Pose a problem"

● Freeing other security prisoners, especially those serving life sentences, would be considered from time to time, the Minister of Justice, Mr K. K. Coetsee, said today.

"These people in jail pose a problem. While we try our best to treat and handle them well, it would play into the hands of radicals if something happened to them while they are there."

The decision to release Mr Mbeki had been influenced by the fact that he was 77 and had developed age-related problems.

Mr Coetsee said the Government had acted from a position of strength and had not been under pressure.

The release of Mr Mbeki would have an influence on future decisions. If the release led to an "increase in temperature" in the country it would have an influence.

It was putting it too strongly to say that Mr Mbeki's release was a planned and deliberate "kite" and that it was an experiment with a view to freeing Mandela.

There were radical activists who did not want Mandela out of jail. It would not surprise him if they tried to stir up the situation around Mr Mbeki without his co-operation to complicate the release of others.

Mr Mbeki would have freedom of movement and speech and this would make it possible for him to take part in politics, subject to the emergency regulations. He remained a listed communist and could therefore not be quoted

Cape Town 9/4/87

Mbeki gets big welcome in townships

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Freed Robben Island prisoner Mr Govan Mbeki toured black townships here yesterday and was given a hero's welcome as he made his first visit in more than 20 years to his old home.

The tour lasted 90 minutes, attracting a growing number of spectators as the tour progressed.

At one stage Mr Mbeki's car headed a procession of about 100 vehicles.

During the tour, which included New Brighton, Kwazakele and Motherwell, Mr Mbeki got out of the car once to speak to a congregation at a church service.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday that Mr Nelson Mandela, or any other prisoner, could be released on the same terms as Mr Mbeki.

However, Mr Coetsee said the release of Mr Mbeki was not a specific knee-flying exercise to test public opinion. Nor was it a gesture of any kind towards the ANC.

The government had been under no pressure and Mr Mbeki had been released because of his age — 77 years — and because he was developing old-age problems, Mr Coetsee said in an interview.

Though he declined to link Mr Mbeki's release directly to Mr Mandela, significantly he said: "If Mr Mbeki's release goes smoothly and without unrest it is self-evident that it will be a factor in any further releases."

He emphasised that renouncing violence was not the sole criterion on which a prisoner's release was based.

While Mr Mbeki has not renounced violence, he has also not said that he intends committing any and has indicated that he wants to contribute to



Mr Govan Mbeki

peace."

He added that while Mr Mbeki had reiterated his belief in communism, he agreed to obey the laws of the country, "which he appears to be doing".

Mr Mbeki had abided by the law for years in prison which was one of the "objective" factors the authorities took into account when considering if a person could be re-integrated into society.

Mr Coetsee also pointed out that a prisoner had renounced violence to secure his release only to return to it shortly afterwards.

"This proviso was in danger of becoming just a piece of paper," he said.

There was speculation in political circles yesterday that the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, could have more to say about Mr Mbeki's release when he opens the Cape National Party congress in Cape Town tonight.

More may be released

ARGUS 10/11/87
 Criticism
 for PW's
 'no political
 prisoners' 321

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President Botha's claim that there were no political prisoners in South African jails showed his "total ignorance of the law" and has drawn sharp criticism from lawyers and human-rights advocates.

The national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, said today it was "unacceptable" for President Botha to say the only people in prison were those convicted of criminal offences or who had threatened the security of the State.

"That there are political prisoners in South Africa cannot be denied. It is a well-documented fact," Mr Browde said.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said since detention without trial had been introduced by the National Party in 1963 close on 100 000 people had been imprisoned, most without the benefit of access to the courts.

"These clearly are political prisoners. Those who apprehended them, the security police, are clearly political police," the spokesman said.

He said those who had been brought to court and sentenced for crimes against the State had likewise found themselves in that position because of their opposition to apartheid.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, said President Botha's claim was an "old hat, traditional National Party line".

There was "no question" that treason was a political offence.

"For the State President to suggest treason is not a political offence shows a total ignorance of the law," Professor Dugard said.

The media were "absolutely correct" in describing certain prisoners as political. President Botha had said the media did so out of "ignorance or negligence".



The President opening the Cape National Party congress last night.

Nats are party of the future and of hope — Heunis

Political Correspondent

MR Chris Heunis, the Cape leader of the National Party, today renewed the party's commitment to reform.

Addressing the provincial congress of the party in the Green and Sea Point Civic Centre, Mr Heunis said it remained the party of the future and of hope.

The National Party had no alternative, he said. It could be replaced only by radicals.

For this reason the party had to be in a state of greater readiness than any other party, he said.

Mr Heunis said there were no simple answers to the problems facing South Africa but solutions could be negotiated and the National Party would have to help find these solutions.

He said some people claimed the country needed new vision, independent thinking and new dedication, but independent thinking was already taking place inside the National Party.

Mr Heunis denied that reform was taking place too slowly. He said it could not be forced.

He said the party was committed to broadening the base of democracy to give more people a say. Self-determination was also recognised.

The economic base and participation in this also had to be broadened, he said. There was a financial price to be paid for reform.

Mr Heunis said that for the first time people other than whites had taken seats in the highest council of the land. The National Party had brought this about, he said.

Government prepared to show mercy — PW

Political Correspondent

THE release of prisoners will again be considered in a responsible way and according to rules, President Botha has told the Cape congress of the National Party.

In the opening speech of the congress before about 1 000 people in the Goodwood Civic Centre last night he said the recent release of prisoners took place after procedures had been followed.

These included consideration by a release advisory body and the State Security Council until the Cabinet finally gave approval.

The renunciation of violence was one factor which could lead to a good prognosis.

Speculations

Amnesty had for years been a custom in South Africa, yet a virtual stampede of speculations about what could happen now started after the recent releases.

The Government acted strongly where necessary but was also prepared to show mercy where this was justified.

Mr Botha strongly objected to the term "political prisoner" which was used in a report in The Argus yesterday.

He said there were no political prisoners in South Africa — only ones who were serving sentences for criminal or security offences.

The term "political prisoner" gave the impression that the Government put its political opponents in jail.

He objected to this as it was harmful to South Africa's image. Wrong perceptions were created about the country.

'Nobody will tell me when to quit'

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Botha has quashed all suggestions that he may be considering retiring.

Opening the 72nd annual Cape congress of the National Party last night he referred to what he described as personal attacks on him and other Nationalist leaders.

His office regularly received inquiries on whether he had an incurable disease, whether he was paralysed or had had a seizure.

He was regularly examined and as soon as a doctor told him he could not

"There is not a single person in the country who is in jail because of a particular viewpoint. Everyone in this country is entitled to state that they have a certain viewpoint."

Mr Botha said reform could take place at a pace only made possible by negotiation. He made it clear that he would not negotiate with the African National Congress unless it foreswore violence.

As long as he was leader the Government would stand for reform but not capitulation.

Capitulation would leave the country in chaos.

"We cannot give freedom to people at the price of good administration and good government."

He said people should be careful of falling into the trap set by people who wanted to hijack reform for their own purposes.

Interference

Mr Botha strongly attacked outside interference in South Africa's affairs.

He said South Africa was made out to be the main problem in Southern Africa, while the country was in fact an important factor in solutions to the problems of the region.

In spite of the United States' professed respect for the principle of liberty, South Africa was not only being boycotted by that country but everything possible was being done in the US Congress to destroy South Africa's stability.

If — as some observers from abroad maintained — it was true that South Africans had to find a solution for themselves, it seemed nonsensical that they should be pressurised into doing so.

continue he would, on his own, decide to retire.

No one else would tell him when to retire.

This decision would not be in the hands of "little people". The leadership of the party, with those who chose him, would take the decision, Mr Botha said amid applause.

Since he had become president he had refrained from attacking his political opponents because he thought the post should not be involved in petty politics. Some had not appreciated this approach.

14.6.87 10 July 87
Criticism
for PW's
'no political
prisoners'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President Botha's claim that there were no political prisoners in South African jails showed his "total ignorance of the law" and has drawn sharp criticism from lawyers and human-rights advocates.

The national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, said today it was "unacceptable" for President Botha to say the only people in prison were those convicted of criminal offences or who had threatened the security of the State.

"That there are political prisoners in South Africa cannot be denied. It is a well-documented fact," Mr Browde said.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said since detention without trial had been introduced by the National Party in 1963 close on 100 000 people had been imprisoned, most without the benefit of access to the courts.

"These clearly are political prisoners. Those who apprehended them, the security police, are clearly political police," the spokesman said.

He said those who had been brought to court and sentenced for crimes against the State had likewise found themselves in that position because of their opposition to apartheid.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, said President Botha's claim was an "old hat, traditional National Party line".

There was "no question" that treason was a political offence.

"For the State President to suggest treason is not a political offence shows a total ignorance of the law," Professor Dugard said.

The media were "absolutely correct" in describing certain prisoners as political. President Botha had said the media did so out of "ignorance or negligence".

Subsidy terms 'reasonable'

Cape Times
7/11/87

PRETORIA. — Universities received subsidies to practise science and not politics, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference of education ministers of South Africa and the homelands, he said universities objecting to the recently applied subsidy conditions for the maintenance of order and discipline on campus were not attacking the content of the conditions, but rather their existence.

"This is because no reasonable person can disagree with the aims underlying the conditions".

The aims of the conditions included the protection of the rights of students to carry on their studies and of staff to carry on their work — in short he uninterrupted academic function of universities.

Infringement

Objections claimed that the measures constituted an infringement of university autonomy, and a clampdown on legitimate dissent by forcing the institutions to become security instruments of the state.

Mr De Klerk said the measures "respect the autonomy of the universities by requiring of their councils to decide on the necessary steps".

The conditions could only be said to infringe that autonomy if universities were above the law, or on the same level of responsibility as the state.

"However they cannot expect to be subsidized irrespective of what staff and students do. Autonomy does not include an absolute right to be financed by the taxpayer."

The councils were required to take steps against two kinds of actions — illegal actions such as intimidation and illegal gatherings, and actions that were not illegal as such, but which were in no way compatible with the normal functioning of a university.

● General Affairs education policy on a variety of matters, including salaries, and financing of universities and technikons, were announced in the Government Gazette yesterday by Mr De Klerk.

At a press conference, he described the policies as "an important milestone".

"It confirms the government is sincere in its attempts to create equal education opportunities," Mr De Klerk said.

The general policies gazetted concern the qualification structure for universities, instructional programmes for technikons, financing of universities and technikons, and space and cost norms for higher training institutions. — Sapa

Call Times 10/11/87
Reid not surprised by Matie move

THE acting vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor John Reid, said yesterday he was "not surprised" by Stellenbosch University's apparent change of heart on the "De Klerk regulations".

At the weekend, the rector of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, said in a statement the university had grave doubts about the underlying principles and practicability of the methods used by the regulations.

Professor Reid said that there was continuing debate at every university on "how best to handle the measures".

"These processes do have to work through the university, and I'm not surprised at the statement," he said.

"Every university will find as the matter is debated within it, so opinions will alter."

Restraint order on 'kitskonstabels' granted by court

Supreme Court Reporter

RESIDENTS of the Eastern Cape town of Hofmeyr about 60 km north of Cradock, are living in fear of attacks by special constables, the Supreme Court has heard.

This was said in papers in the Grahamstown Supreme Court when 14 special constables were temporarily interdicted and restrained from illegally arresting, detaining, assaulting, threatening or intimidating residents of Hofmeyr.

The temporary order was granted by Mr Justice Kroon after an urgent application by the residents: Mr Mbhithi Fuba, Mr Mondile Duna, Mr Patrick Methule, Mr Winana George Tasana, Mr Simile Luvuyo Jaya, Mr M Ndenzile Mantla and Mr Kaya Nohatla.

The matter was postponed for the filing of further papers.

Mr Rob Watson, a research assistant at the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, who took affidavits from Hofmeyr residents, said they alleged they had been intimidated and humiliated when they tried to lay charges against "kitskonstabels" for allegedly unlawful assaults.

On October 30 this year he and an advocate, Mr Graham Taylor, who were gathering information in the area for an interdict application, received an assurance from the acting station commander at Hofmeyr, a Warrant Officer Pretorius, that he would see that his men would not take part in unlawful acts, Mr Watson said.

"The next day residents informed me that after we had left the township the 'kitskonstabels' had gone on the rampage' and shot seven people without apparent lawful reason.

"A 14-year-old girl ran from shots in the dark and at home found she had multiple gunshot wounds in her back, face, neck, arms and hand."

ANC's credibility shattered — professor

Mac 10/11/82

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The curbing of unrest in South Africa has shattered the ANC's credibility, forcing it to negotiate or die.

This was said by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer at the National Clothing Federation convention yesterday.

Professor Schlemmer said the Soviet Union was persuading the organisation to adopt a more political approach.

The ANC, he said, had built a reputation internationally and internally as "heir apparent" to the South African Government through association with the "huge wave of internal unrest".

"Its status increased as un-

rest mounted and as people abroad anticipated some sort of major transformation.

"With the curbing of unrest and protest under the state of emergency the ANC has had to enter a new phase of strategy."

Professor Schlemmer said that according to a recent poll the ANC had the support of only 25 percent of blacks.

"As we get further into the negotiation process the ANC is faced with the severe challenge of deciding whether to come in and renounce, or at least suspend, violence and negotiate — or stay outside.

"If they stay outside, they will decline," he said.

COSATU yesterday rejected allegations made last week by Police Commissioner General Hennie de Witt that the organisation was part of the communist onslaught on SA and was preparing to paralyse the economy.

Cosatu said its living wage campaign, which De Witt described as an important part of the plan to change SA, was a legitimate call for a greater share for workers of the economic wealth which had been built on a system of cheap labour.

It said: "We reject this criminalisation of our legitimate living wage campaign.

"It is indisputable that SA's economy is built on cheap labour and that the vast majority of working South Africans do not earn enough to buy the basic commodities for a decent life."

High unemployment and rising inflation had helped to worsen poverty in the townships.

Cosatu said: "It is also true that companies continue to make record profits.

"The working class in SA has every

De Witt's claims not true — Cosatu

327 B/Day 10/11/87

ALAN FINE

right to call for a greater share in the wealth produced."

If unionisation was a "sinister onslaught", then, by the same token, increased monopolisation and the existence of an employers' federation was part of a fierce capitalist onslaught on the working class.

Cosatu also asked why De Witt saw the strategy to create one union an industry as sinister.

It also said De Witt mocked Cosatu's assertions that the state wanted to put Cosatu's leadership on trial, and that he suggested that Cosatu had to be "involved in activities which have aroused those fears".

Referring to its meetings with the ANC, Cosatu noted South Africans from all walks of life had recently held talks with the organisation: "Indeed, there are even rumours that the Nationalist government is secretly making contact with ANC leaders."

In any event, the ANC was indispensable in the search for a political solution in SA and the release of Govan Mbeki showed government itself recognised that.

Cosatu said it did not deny it was part of the liberation movement. It expressed the political aspirations of members when repression had severely curbed the avenues for legitimate protest. It was thus playing a positive role in trying to end the ongoing conflict in SA.

tions and a good work record. — Sapa-AP-Reuter

Judge to rule on 'intent' argument

Supreme Court Reporter

THE whole purpose of the emergency regulations is to "protect unlawful behaviour", the Supreme Court was told yesterday by counsel for a special constable accused of assault and murder.

Mr G M Wittenberg was arguing that special constable Mr Cebisile Mkhohle should not be prosecuted because Section 16 of the regulations protected security force members from criminal or civil suits arising from acts committed in good faith for purposes of maintaining public order or ensuring public safety.

The case arises from an incident in Old Crossroads about 2.30am on January 24 in which Mr Jackson Nokoyo was fatally wounded.

Mr Wittenberg said Section 5(2) of the regulations empowered any member of a force to search "at any time without warrant any person", and "good faith" was presumed by the regulations unless proved not to exist. Therefore the only issue to be decided in determining whether Mr Mkhohle's deeds fell under the protection of Section 16 was his intent.

"The whole purpose of the emergency regulations is to protect unlawful behaviour. If they were designed only to protect lawful behaviour there would be no point to them since lawful behaviour is already protected," Mr Wittenberg said.

Mr Justice D M Williamson said he hoped to give a ruling on this preliminary point at 2.15pm today.

Mr C H van Gend and Mr W A King were assessors. Mr J H Theron appeared for the state. Mr G M Wittenberg appeared pro Deo for the accused.

maxim
be betw
Coastal bel
berg Bai
Coastal be
Affred: (c
casional
Coastal by
ward: C
sional r
Namaqual
ern Cap
and wit
Pretoria,
Eastern
and wal
shower
Transvaal
with sc
Free Stat
clearing
Natal: C
mitten
Namibia
with is
Botswan
YES

Baromet
Humidity
Tempera
n
(At D F
Hours of
Wind (D)



377

Campus dissent not stifled — De Klerk

THE Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday that an image was being created by the English press that the government was stifling the right of dissent on university campuses and undermining their autonomy.

Speaking at the Cape National Party congress, he said the new subsidy-linked measures had been implemented before a congress motion by Maitland requesting the government to take stricter action against "trouble-makers" on campuses.

The new measures had not been introduced to undermine university autonomy as the debate over them implied.

If the government wanted to play police-

man on campuses "then, that, within their autonomy, they ensure that certain unacceptable things are eradicated."

"We are asking them Newspapers must go

back and read their own editorials on what was said, for instance, on the Conor Cruise O'Brien affair at UCT. This was an example of university autonomy being undermined by "noisy minorities".

Universities were free to criticize the government, put forward views, and to hold symposiums and meetings. At each university "all views" must be allowed to be heard.

The government was not on a witch-hunt over past offences but had put forward the subsidy measures for the future.

This was to protect the freedom of the students' right to study, to ensure the effective use of taxpayers' money, to maintain order and discipline, and to maintain the universities' traditional and academic role. — Sapa

Special constable tells court of shooting

Supreme Court Reporter

A SPECIAL constable who has not yet pleaded to murder and assault charges told the Supreme Court he shot a man in self-defence when he pointed something at him in the dark.

This was heard during an inquiry into whether Mr Cebisile Mkhohle, 34, was entitled to protection in terms of a clause in the emergency regulations which protected members of the security force from criminal or civil suits arising from acts committed in good faith for purposes of maintaining public order or ensuring public safety.

Earlier, Mr Justice Williamson ruled that the State's summary of facts was insufficient information for him to form an opinion whether Mr Mkhohle was protected by the emergency regulations.

Because the accused was entitled to a decision on this question before pleading, the only practical way to determine the issue was to conduct an inquiry into it, the judge said.

Awakened

Mr Mkhohle said that about 3am on January 24 this year he was awakened by voices outside his house.

He thought the group of 10 men outside might attack him for being a special constable and challenged them, but they gave no answer.

Mr Mkhohle said: "I cocked my service gun twice and they ran to a nearby house where a party was being held."

Soon afterwards he beat Ms Nomute Mthwazi, who said she had

come from the party, on the buttocks with a stick because he thought she should have been at home looking after her child.

Mr Mkhohle is facing a charge of assaulting Ms Mthwazi.

Immediately after this incident, Mr Mkhohle said, three men approached to within five paces of him. One of them insulted him.

"One of them pointed something, which I took to be a gun, at me from his shoulder. I thought he was going to shoot me.

"I didn't wait any longer and fired a shot."

(Proceeding).

Electrical fault may have caused blaze

Staff Reporter

AN electrical fault is believed to have started a fire which destroyed a study-cum-sewing room at a house in Brackenfell, causing damage estimated at R35 000.

The Brackenfell fire brigade put out the fire at the home of Mr Douglas Petrie in Wincraig Road about 8.30 last night.

Mr Petrie's son, Douglas, 27, was taken to the Tygerberg Hospital in a state of shock. His condition today was satisfactory.

The room's contents, including video recording equipment, sewing machines, leather-bound law books dating back to 1934 and a large collection of stamps, were destroyed.



Picture: DION TROMP, The Argus

NATURE'S RENEWAL: Phoenix-like, these lovely pink watsonias are some of the many wild flowers which have risen from the charred, blackened slopes of Table Mountain above Camps Bay. The mountainside was devastated by a huge fire which raged across 450 hectares last December, prompting fears of permanent damage to the fragile ecology. However, the Cape's unique fynbos vegetation is well-adapted to fire and many species are thriving in the burnt area. Conservation officials have appealed to sightseers to keep to paths to avoid further erosion.

Season's first cherries:
Luxury fare, high price

Policeman hit woman on buttocks, court told

Supreme Court Reporter

A SPECIAL constable accused of assault and murder told the Supreme Court yesterday that he hit a woman on the buttocks late at night after asking her: "Who looks after the child at this time of night?"

Mr Cebisili Mkohle was giving evidence in a judicial inquiry into whether he is protected from prosecution as he claims, by emergency regulation number 16.

This followed a ruling by Mr Justice D M Williamson, who said there was insufficient information in the prosecution's summary of substantial facts for him to be able to decide whether Mr Mkohle was so protected.

It is alleged that Mr Mkohle hit a woman in Crossroads with "a blunt instrument" and chased her. He returned and wanted to know from another female member of the group why she was out so late. The woman's boyfriend entered the exchange,

whereupon Mr Mkohle allegedly lifted his shotgun and fired, wounding Mr Jackson Nokoyo fatally in the neck.

But Mr Mkohle said he was in bed on the night in question when he was woken by the sound of voices outside his door about 3am. He went to the door with his gun.

There were about 10 men outside, but they fled when he cocked his gun.

"Just then I noticed a woman I knew. I asked her where she was coming from at that time. She said from a party. I asked her 'Who looks after the child at this time of the night?' and I picked up a stick and beat her once on the buttocks and she ran away," he said.

"As I was turning round I noticed three men approaching. I noticed one pointing something at me which I took to be a firearm." Mr Mkohle said he had fired a shot and one man fell to the ground.

Mr J H Theron appeared for the state. Mr G M Wittenberg appeared pro Deo for Mr Mkohle.

NUM is man charged over speakers at stadium meeting

By Duncan Guy

EVANDER — National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) regional organiser, Mr Tshediso Mothupi (27) pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Internal Security Act in the Evander Regional Court yesterday.

The trial is a sequel to a meeting addressed by Mrs Winnie Mandela following the Kinross mine disaster in which 177 miners died.

Mr Mothupi has also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act.

GOT PERMISSION TO HOLD MEETING

The court heard that Mr Mothupi received permission to hold an outdoor meeting at Embalenhle sports stadium in Embalenhle township, Evander, on condition that only speakers listed on an application to the Evander magistrate addressed the crowd.

Neither Mrs Mandela nor another speaker, Mr

Jay Naidoo, general-secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, were on the list.

The State further alleges that other conditions — that the meeting should only be a memorial service; that those attending get there using public transport and that the peace not be disturbed — were not adhered to.

CROWD RAN AROUND ATHLETICS TRACK

A police video recording of the meeting showed a crowd running round the stadium's athletics track, singing, before being addressed. The commentator remarked: "They are obviously not heartsore."

Constable Justice Khantsi testified that he took notes of speeches broadcast over a public address system as he sat outside the stadium.

He said the crowd were asked to pray for those who died at Kinross.

NUM general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, accused President P W Botha of being a liar and a criminal for failing to "show overseas people the accident" after saying he would do so, he said.

He added Mrs Mandela sent greetings from the ANC and said the miners "dug gold that pays those people outside who buy those cars".

Constable Khantsi added that Mr Mothupi told workers who survived the disaster that they, too, were unfortunate because they would suffer from asthma.

Mr Douglas Lee, chief photographer for *The Citizen* told the court said he took a picture at the meeting of a man carrying a tyre.

The hearing continues.

gmc
B/11/87

Ama-Afrika leader on JMC committee

THE controversial founder of the Ama-Afrika movement is playing a key role in the government's highly-secretive Joint Management Committee in Port Elizabeth.

Ama-Afrika, headed by the Reverend Mzwandile Maqina, has been involved in numerous violent clashes with resistance organisations.

Six blacks and 27 whites make up the PE mini-JMC, part of the web of shadowy security committees that span the country.

The JMCs are regional organs of National Security Management System, a secretive Security Force-dominated structure central to the government's "hearts and minds" campaign. Their function is to assess security problems in each region and recommend to the authorities appro-

By MONO BADELA

priate "solutions", ranging from security force action to the upgrading of living conditions.

The JMCs this year have become increasingly involved in township affairs.

According to a document titled "Memorandum on formation of liaison forum by the Port Elizabeth Mini-Management Committee" which was drawn up after two meetings of ad-hoc groups, the mini-JMC has identified "solutions" — such as the construction of a major sports and cultural complex at KwaDesi township, outside Port Elizabeth — to massive resistance in the area.

At least two sub-committees of the mini-JMC have been established and

one of these, the Personnel Executive Committee, is being headed by Maqina. Others on the 12-member committee include vice-chairman David Abel, a businessman who is the secretary of the President's Business Club, which has Sakkie Louw, MP for Newton Park, as its chairman; Abel and Professor Johan van der Westhuizen, formerly of the University of Port Elizabeth, formed the Action for Peace and Prosperity organisation.

Others are Bruce Mann (treasurer), Carl Coetzee of Port Elizabeth Trams and a member of the PE Chamber of Commerce (secretary), N Shamley (liaison with authorities) and executive members D Meyer, Tony Pocock, Danny Mansel, O Makinana (sport and advance-

ment), Ibhayi mayor Jimmy Nako, R Senekal of Child Welfare and Dr E de Cilliers.

Other blacks involved in the JMC's structures are Pat Maqina of the Domestic Workers of South Africa (Dwasa), T Konto (youth programmes) and H Grootboom (housing).

As chairman of the steering committee for the Liaison Forum, Maqina organised a meeting held on October 5 at the Walmer Town Hall.

According to its own documents, the principles of the Liaison Forum are that:

- It is to be representative of the private sector drawn from all population groups;

- "For obvious reasons", its opera-

●To PAGE 2

327

WMAIL 13-19 NOV '87

327

Ama-Afrika to State: send money

By MONO BADELA

THE Rev Mzwandile Maqina, who heads the Personnel Executive Committee of the Port Elizabeth mini-Joint Management Committee, has approached the government for "accreditation" for his Ama-Afrika movement.

He has claimed in a memorandum to President PW Botha and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis that his organisation is "fighting for democracy" in Port Elizabeth — "the home of the African National Congress and the SA Communist Party".

And he has asked for what remains of the R3-million the government set aside for families of detainees. "Perhaps those funds could be transferred to the State President's fund for victims of terror," Maqina says in the memorandum.

Maqina told Botha that already approximately R100 000 in weekly food supplies had been distributed through his Black Crisis Centre with donations received from Action For Peace and Prosperity — a community organisation supported by the JMC.

A former top official of the now-outlawed Black People's Convention with which Steve Biko was connected, Maqina outlined his change of heart in the memorandum.

Maqina's links to the JMCs

●From PAGE 1

tions will be low profile, with anonymity for participants;

- Press statements and media appearances are to be undertaken only by the chairman or his appointee after consultation with the JMC and the forum executive;

- It shall be non-party political. Its objectives are to solve problems, achieve peace and restore normality;

He told Botha: "I was, and am still, an Africanist proud of my African cultural background, but I have outgrown protest radical politics. Today I believe in accepting the government's bona fides and negotiating a power sharing deal for my people."

Maqina was not available for comment. His wife Pat Maqina said: "No my husband is not available today."

In his memorandum Maqina told Botha that Ama-Afrika — which he referred to as Ma-Afrika, a Xhosa word meaning Africanist — was a political party. He claimed 60 000 members and regional branches in the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Orange Free State, Western Cape, Pretoria and Johannesburg.

He said the party was prepared to join hands with "all balanced and rea-

sonable people in a programme of building instead of destroying, that it is prepared to participate in the politics of negotiation, to share power in legal institutions — from local authorities up to the highest level of government".

The executive committee of the forum is to meet weekly and a larger group of 40 to 50 people are to meet monthly.

Ama-Afrika is to organise civic associations and participate in and improve the effectiveness of town councils and cooperate with regional services councils. The party also wants to make a contribution at national level.

Maqina has a history of opposition to the UDF. In 1986, he was expelled from the Azanian People's Organisation and then established a branch of the Azanian National Youth Unity. He was also expelled by this group.

Maties join row

Stellenbosch has entered the fray over Education Minister F W de Klerk's new conditions for university subsidies. This comes in the week that the English-medium universities of Natal, Wits, Rhodes, UCT, and the (coloured) University of the Western Cape (UWC) prepare court action to declare the regulations ultra vires.

The academics' clout — evident during the May election — has largely contributed to a sudden and remarkable turnabout by the Matie authorities, evident in this week's statement by rector Mike de Vries after a meeting of the university Council. Until now De Vries has played a somewhat subservient role — a position which changed drastically after almost open rebellion by the academics, represented by the university Senate.

Council has expressed grave doubts at the underlying principles and practicability of the "De Klerk regulations."

De Vries was inundated with letters and requests that the university react strongly. A well-informed source says that even Council's statement may not be strong enough to satisfy dissident academics.

It is understood that Senate's view was relayed to Council by three academics. Stellenbosch academics fear their university could suffer academic boycotts and lose research possibilities while their English colleagues — until now the sole opponents of De Klerk's regulations — receive international recognition for their stance.

Significantly, the day before the Cape National Party congress, the official Nat mouthpiece and Nasionale Pers flagship, *Die Burger*, editorialised that government should heed the Stellenbosch grievances, adding it is imperative that the authorities get the co-operation of as many universities as possible. It further implored government to listen to other suggestions to resolve the problem.

Die Burger's comment is even more significant in view of the position of Nasionale's chairman, Piet Cillie. Not only does he have strong ties with P W Botha (though some Naspers people say the relationship has deteriorated), he is also a member of Council.

De Vries may also have played a role in *Die Burger's* comment. A son-in-law of Naspers stalwart Phil Weber, he is on the

(continued on page 61)

board.

Academics in Stellenbosch openly reject De Klerk's arguments on subsidies. One asks if government invited taxpayers' opinions before expressing such concern at the so-called waste of their money. He points out that since the implementation of general sales tax, roughly 35m people are taxpayers.

Academics see the regulations as a government-imposed sanction which, like economic sanctions, will be counter-productive.

They also take issue with De Klerk for saying all "reasonable" people would accept the regulations. Does that mean council members are not reasonable, they ask.

They also observe that UWC operates within the system and is a product of apartheid. Drawing a parallel with Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party, Matie academics warn that government should be careful not to put UWC in a position where it is unable to continue under the system.

The Stellenbosch statement should be seen by government as a warning. Afrikaner intellectuals are long past the stage of being impressed by strong-arm tactics.

FIM
13/11/87

Sowetan warned on emergency regulations

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government has cracked down on the black daily newspaper the Sowetan for allegedly contravening the emergency regulations.

The newspaper received a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, saying he was considering issuing a warning in the Government Gazette for alleged contravention of Press restrictions and publication of "subversive propaganda".

The Sowetan is a sister newspaper of The Argus.

Mr Botha said he had examined six issues of the Sowetan from September 4 to October 20 and had concluded they "tend to promote the public image or esteem of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, which are unlawful organisations".

In a statement the Sowetan said it had endeavoured at all times to abide by State regulations.

"We are not aware of any contraventions of the state of emergency regulations by this newspaper," said deputy-editor Mr Aggrey Klaaste.

"The latest warning illustrates the difficult task of producing newspapers in this country because we are supposed to project what effect any particular article may have on the opinion of the Minister," he said.

The Sowetan has been given 14 days to make representations to the Minister before he gazettes an official warning.

Under the new media regulations the letter is the first stage in a process that could lead to eventual prohibition for up to three months.

Star **Sowetan may get warning**

The Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, gave notice to the *Sowetan* on Friday that a gazetted warning was being considered against the newspaper for promoting "inter alia the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress".

Mr Botha said he had examined a series of six issues of the *Sowetan* and he was considering action "under regulation 7A (1), to visit the issuing of a warning by notice in the Government Gazette in respect of your periodical".

His department had prepared a "prima facie evaluation of the matter published in the (above mentioned) issues and particulars of which are set forth in the annexure attached hereto. Representations must be submitted to me within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt hereto".

The issues, which are considered to contain subversive propaganda and which led to the warning, tended to promote "the public image or esteem of inter alia the ANC and the PAC which are unlawful organisations within the meaning of the emergency regulations", he said.

14 days' grace for New Nation

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The New Nation newspaper has been given a further two weeks to make representations to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, regarding alleged contraventions of the state of emergency regulations.

The New Nation was this month sent a second letter by the minister saying it was felt the newspaper had not, in its first representations, interpreted the regulations correctly, acting editor Mr Gabu Tugwana said yesterday.

The letter afforded New Nation a further 14 days to readdress the case.

CAP Tink
16/11/87 327

be spread out over the suburb rather sale, he said.

Third body found at squatter camp

Cape Times 17/4/87
By CLARE HARPER

THE body of a third KTC man was found in the squatter camp yesterday morning — but police said they do not suspect any connection between his death and the two men shot dead at the weekend.

A police spokesman, Captain Jan Calitz, said Mr Mike Ndwalaza, 33, of M1161 A, KTC, had been found dead at 6.30am yesterday. He had been stabbed in the chest with a sharp object.

One of the men shot dead at KTC at the weekend has been identified as Mr Stanford Nkosana, aged about 45. He was a member of the KTC "steering committee" which is affiliated to the UDF.

Police have not yet identified another man in his early 20s, believed to be a Cape Youth Congress member, with a Rastafarian hairstyle.

Rape of girl, 9, alleged

Court Reporter

A PARKWOOD man pleaded not guilty in Wynberg Regional Court yesterday to raping a nine-year-old girl who he claimed was "willing". Mr Jacob Adams, 29, of Gull Road, initially pleaded guilty, but the magistrate, Mr J H Venter, changed his plea to not guilty. The hearing was adjourned to November 23. Mr N C Erasmus prosecuted.

The Facts

IN a report in the Cape Times yesterday about the launching at a banquet in Johannesburg of the official Dias Festival book, it was stated that the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, was the host. The host was Mr Barney Hurwitz, chairman of Clinic Holdings Ltd, which is sponsoring the book and the Clinic Dias yacht race from Lisbon to Cape Town. Mr Cruywagen, who launched the Dias book on Friday night on behalf of the Cape Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, was the guest of honour at the banquet.

UCT to test subsidy laws too

Cape Times 17/4/87
Education Reporter

THE University Council of UCT has decided in principle to test the validity of the De Klerk subsidy conditions in the Supreme Court, the registrar of UCT, Mr Hugh Amoore, said yesterday.

Mr Amoore said that senior counsel had been briefed to prepare papers for an application "which the administration hopes will be heard in the courts at the earliest opportunity".

The University Council of Natal took a similar decision earlier this month.

In a joint statement, Natal council chairman Mr Graham Cox and vice-chancellor Professor Peter Booysen said their council was going to challenge the validity of the laws after taking legal advice and carefully considering the consequences of accepting the minister's right to exercise political control over its affairs.

Inside story ^{CH & Tails} 17/11/82 of SA Navy spy

~~374~~ 377 Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Simon's Town Naval dockyard commander Dieter Gerhardt, sentenced to life imprisonment as a traitor in 1983, offered his services to the Russians while on secondment to the Royal Navy in 1962, says British author Chapman Pincher in his new book "Traitors".

According to Pincher, when Gerhardt confessed in 1983 he described how, while seeking recruits for the SA Navy in London, he had interviewed many Royal Navy sailors, including some in Polaris submarines. Gerhardt gave the Russians a list of those sailors who seemed discontented or might have exploitable character weaknesses.

Gerhardt had a "professionally" supportive marital arrangement. He offered the Soviets his services when he was 25, divorced his English wife and married Ruth Johr, a Swiss woman who was already a Soviet agent, the match having been blessed by the GRU Russian intelligence agency, says Pincher.

The Gerhardts were able to take joint vacations to Vienna, sometimes journeying on to Moscow surreptitiously for further training.

Gerhardt and his wife were caught only because a Soviet defector happened to know about them, says Pincher.

Gerhardt, who professed to be ideological, was paid very large amounts — one Swiss bank account alone contained £85 000 (about R298 000).

AGS/18/11/87

Security forces in Soweto rents raid

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Security forces and municipal police entered Soweto's Orlando West area early today to support efforts by the Soweto Council to break the 17-month rent boycott.

Police confirmed today that some units and SADF elements entered the township "in support of Soweto Council".

Residents said the raids took place from about 4am.

They were told to pay at least half the amounts they owed in outstanding rents to the council if they were unable to pay the arrears in full.

A resident said: "A white official holding a list entered the house after we answered the door. He told us we owed rent and demanded that we pay arrears by Friday, or else we would be evicted at 4am on Friday."

Leading educationist Mr Tamsanqa Kambule said he was forced to open the security gates in front of his house about 4.30am after police banged on them.

"After I opened the gates, council policemen backed by the SAP and members of the SADF entered the yard. They demanded the rent money and threatened to come back," Mr Kambule said.

Govt quotes Sechaba to back up PW

327 PATRICK BULGER 18/11/87 B/day

GOVERNMENT yesterday gave permission to quote an excerpt from the banned African National Congress mouthpiece Sechaba to back President PW Botha's refusal — repeated at the NP Transvaal Congress — to speak to the ANC.

Permission was granted by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee in terms of Section 56 (1) (c) of the Internal Security Act. He gave permission for legal possession of an editorial "On Negotiations" in the October issue of Sechaba.

In the editorial the ANC reaffirms its commitment to the armed struggle and to its alliance with the SA Communist Party.

Commenting on the editorial, Deputy Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said yesterday there was "no justification for the ANC policy of violence" and "the ANC's original reasons for its armed struggle have disappeared".

He said the ball was in the ANC's court "as government has already committed itself to peaceful development".

"It is clear that dialogue with the ANC will serve no aim," van der Merwe said.

He said the ANC viewed dialogue as a means to "make way for Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military flank of the ANC, so

● To Page 2 ➡

Govt uses Sechaba to back PW

that the struggle will be an easy one."

The editorial noted that the ANC was being pushed in two directions "which are in essence one direction namely anti-communism and renouncing armed struggle".

"We are not prepared to move in any of the two," the editorial said.

It noted the 1894 uprising had lent the ANC prestige. It said the "media over-kill" surrounding the Dakar talks may have given the impression the ANC

would be prepared to abandon the armed struggle.

"Nothing is further from the truth. The truth of the matter is that the whole question of 'talks' and 'talks about talks' started unfolding in 1985 two years ago when we met businessmen. Since then we have met many and diverse forces."

➡ ● From Page 1

Botha threatens another 'paper'

ANOTHER newspaper has been threatened with action by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, for allegedly promoting "the public image or esteem" of banned organisations such as the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress. *South*, a weekly Western Cape "alternative" newspaper, was served with a warning by a Government official at the weekend.

It is the third newspaper to be threatened by the Government within a week. Last Friday Mr Botha gave notice to the *Sowetan* that a Gazetted warning was being considered against the newspaper for allegedly promoting

PAC and the ANC. The *New Nation*, a Johannesburg-based weekly published by the South African Bishops Conference, has also been warned.

The editor of *South*, Mr Rashid Seria, said his paper was accused of "promoting or fanning revolution or uprising by subtly mustering support for revolutionary organisations".

Studied

"The Minister says he has studied three editions of our weekly paper. He cites several stories in the editions which, he claims, have the effect of promoting the public image or esteem of the banned ANC and PAC. We have been given 14 days from receipt of the

letter to make representations," Mr Seria said.

He said the newspaper has briefed its legal counsel on the possibility of challenging in court the regulations in their entirety.

"It now becomes more evident that these regulations were promulgated to facilitate action against certain newspapers. Thus far *New Nation*, the *Sowetan* and *South* have been singled out. Even an innocuous story about gays criticising the ANC is cited as 'legitimising' a banned organisation.

"Coming at the time of the release of ANC stalwart Govan Mbeki, the superficial case being cited against *South* is ludicrous to say the least," Mr Seria said.

Sowetan 11/11/87

Outrage over township swoops

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Two massive security force operations yesterday in Orlando West and Emdeni, using more than 2 000 South African Police and Defence Force personnel supported by helicopters, have drawn outraged criticism from Soweto leaders and human rights organisations.

They say white homes would never have been raided in crime prevention operations.

Between five and 10 people were arrested on offences including the possession of dangerous weapons.

The Orlando West operation, involving soldiers and municipal police, was apparently a bid to break the rent boycott. The Emdeni operation, conducted last night was described by police today as a crime prevention action.

United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who lives in Orlando West and witnessed the security force actions in that area, strongly condemned the use of soldiers to attempt to break the rent boycott.

Of the Emdeni operation, Mrs Sisulu said angri-

ly that such "crime prevention" steps were never taken in the crime-ridden white suburbs.

Prominent Methodist minister, the Rev Tom Mbabane, commented: "The presence of Defence Force members working with the police during peace time in the residential areas does raise great concern."

"We have many white areas where the crime rate is quite high but we have not heard of such kinds of invasions of homes in those areas."

Commenting on the Emdeni action, a spokesman for the Five Freedoms Forum said: "This is a transparent attempt to impose the will of the undemocratic and unrepresentative Soweto City Council on the people by use of coercion and intimidation. It is particularly disgraceful to misuse the army and the subterfuge that this is a 'crime prevention' exercise."

From the Black Sash Transvaal Branch came the statement: "So now our troops are in Orlando West to help break the rent boycott and in Emdeni on a 'crime prevention exercise'. Do we really need a conscripted army for such purposes?"

327
SAC 19/11/87

Editor Tyson attacks Stoffel press clamp

JOHANNESBURG —

The government was destroying one of the few forms of communication left by using regulations under the state of emergency to try to dictate what people must read.

So Mr Harvey Tyson, editor-in-chief of The Star, told the Public Relations Institute of South Africa workshop on communication and conflict yesterday.

Mr Tyson raised the warning issued by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, to the Sowetan last week in terms of the additional emergency regulations, which Mr Botha alleged the newspaper had contravened.

The censorship built into this comprised three steps, Mr Tyson said.

Firstly, a "scientific" assessment was made of a newspaper's reports and comments by an anonymous panel, "as if you can weigh, like a sack of coal, an expression or an idea or even a dull, heavy report".

Then if the panel felt the accumulated impact, another scientifically weighed factor, amounted to "subversive propaganda" the minister would issue "fair" warning.

Face closure

"Unless an editor can satisfy the minister, or voluntarily promise to try to read the minister's mind more carefully in future, the newspaper must then accept total pre-censorship of all material, or face closure for up to three months."

"I know of no editor of any persuasion in the English, Afrikaans or black press who could voluntarily accept pre-censorship," Mr Tyson said.

No newspaper could live under such circumstances. Closure was a penalty that amounted to a death sentence for any normal newspaper.

"I doubt if any daily newspaper could live if it were banned for only three weeks."

"Here are some earnest, no doubt well-meaning people trying to dictate what people must read. And you know in advance that the effort will never meet their aims — they can only destroy one of the few forms of communication left in the land."

The deduction from the Sowetan case was that the government did not want any mention made of some extra-parliamentary organisations other than in officially-approved, selected and tailored reports.

"One must assume that the argument of the anonymous panel of judges is that every mention of the PAC or the ANC is a move to 'legitimise a revolutionary organisation' — unless the report is one-sided propaganda against such organisations."

The government has decided to by-pass the courts in testing support for banned organisations, and was dodging parliament by applying its own rules instead of using statutory law.

"It would have no trouble getting another law passed, but it would indeed look very funny if parliament were to make one-sided reporting compulsory," Mr Tyson said. — Sapa.

By being selective, anyone could make out a case of one-sided reporting. Depending on the selection it could be shown that a newspaper was anti-government or pro-government, he said.

"One doesn't know whether to laugh or cry at the government's illogical form of weighing published reports and telling newspapers what to think. You could cry at the results of this strange form of censorship may bring."

By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

Nurses barred from crash victim

A Germiston traffic officer barred three black nursing sisters from treating a seriously injured Johannesburg car crash victim who died on the pavement minutes later — an action the victim's son later called "terrible".

"It was very frustrating to stand and watch a man dying, and be barred from giving him emergency treatment," one of three sisters told The Star yesterday.

She said they were prevented from attending to the crash victim, Mr Stoffel van Niekerk (53),

of Bezuidenhout Valley, on Tuesday.

Mr van Niekerk died at the scene of the accident in Black Reef Road at 9 am after his car was in collision with a truck.

The nursing sister, who requested that her name and that of her two colleagues not be published, said they were in an ambulance en route from Natspruit Hospital.

They stopped at the scene of the accident and saw a seriously injured man in the wreckage

and wanted to help him.

A traffic officer told them he had already called an ambulance, which would arrive shortly, and barred the sisters from administering emergency treatment to the victim.

"It is not up to anyone to make decisions regarding a life," said the sister. She added they had all the equipment necessary to administer treatment but were prevented from executing their duties. "We could have put up a drip. We could see

he was badly injured," she said, adding that she and her colleagues as well as the ambulance driver were prepared to postpone their mission until later to attend to the dying man.

"Why should colour mean the difference between life and death?"

The sister said they had reported the matter to their superiors at Natspruit Hospital who would take up the issue with the local authority in Germiston.

Germiston's Town Clerk, Mr Jan du Plessis, told The Star he had received a report from the city's traffic chief, Mr Rökkie Steyn, that Mr van Niekerk was already dead by the time the sisters arrived at the scene.

Mr Steyn told Mr du Plessis he had received a report from the traffic officer on duty at the accident. He apparently told Mr Steyn that he had to remove the man's dentures as he was not ready dead and there was nothing anyone could do for him.

Mr du Plessis said the matter would be investigated, and if there were a discrepancy the necessary steps would be taken.

He extended his gratitude, on behalf of the Germiston City Council, to the nursing sister Mr John van Niekerk last night said the reports that traffic officer barred black nurses from treating his father were "terrible".

He asked how a traffic policeman would know better than a nurse when a person was dead.

Mr Stoffel van Niekerk, typewriter mechanic, leaves his wife, Connie, three sons and daughter.

Lawyers will fight threat to Sowetan

THE laws curbing the Press and the latest threats against the *Sowetan* are fascist measures that will not go unchallenged, the president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr Dumisa Ntsebenza, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a warning issued to the newspaper by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in terms of the latest media regulations.

Mr Botha gave notice to the *Sowetan* on Friday that a gazetted warning was being considered against it for promoting, inter alia, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Mr Ntsebenza, whose grouping is a merger of several lawyers' organisations, said they would discuss the matter.

"According to the curbs, even the reporting of court proceedings is not going to be available to the public. That shows the extent to which the curbs on the Press have become ridiculous.

"Nadel identifies itself with the *Sowetan* and calls on the Minister to repeal the curbs. What we are going to find in South Africa is that instead of law

SOWETAN Correspondent

and order, we are going to have order without law."

Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University said that when the Government introduced the new curbs it suggested they would be used against the alternative media.

"However, history teaches that freedom is indivisible and that it was only a matter of time before the Government would move against the ordinary Press. The moral of the story is that the Press should be very wary about Government's attitudes to divide the alternative Press and the ordinary Press."

Mr Peter Reynolds, a media lawyer who will be representing the *Sowetan*, said he was making written representations to the Minister. He was most concerned that a warning of this nature had been issued.

The general manager of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Phillip Kotze, said the NPU had no comment to make.

Sowetan

19/11/87



227

GOVT DESTROYING A LINK WITH BLACKS

THE Government was destroying one of the few forms of communication left by using regulations under the state of emergency to try to dictate what people must read, Mr Harvey Tyson, editor-in-chief of *The Star*, told the Public Relations Institute of South Africa workshop on communication and conflict.

Mr Tyson raised the warning issued by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha to the *Sowetan* last week in terms of the additional emergency regulations, which Mr Botha alleged the newspaper had contravened.

comments by an anonymous panel, "as if you can weigh, like a sack of coal, an expression or an idea or even a dull, heavy report."

Then if the panel felt the accumulated impact, another scientifically weighed factor, amounted to "subversive propaganda" the Minister would issue "fair" warning.

"Unless an editor can satisfy the Minister, or voluntarily promise to try to read the Minister's mind more

carefully in future, the newspaper must then accept total pre-censorship of all material, or face closure for up to three months.

"I know of no editor of any persuasion in the English, Afrikaans or black Press who could voluntarily accept pre-censorship," Mr Tyson said.

No newspaper could live under such circumstances. Closure was a penalty that amounted to a death sentence for any normal newspaper.

"I doubt if any daily newspaper could live if it were banned for only three weeks."

By being selective, anyone could make out a case of one-sided reporting. Depending on the selection it could be shown that a newspaper was anti-government or pro-government, he said.



MR HARVEY Tyson.

— they can only destroy one of the few forms of communication left in the land."

A satire, or parody of censorship, could hardly do better than use the details of the *Sowetan* case. A setting in the Kremlin or *Animal Farm* would probably result in sure-fire theatre comedy.

Reality though, was not funny. The deduction from the *Sowetan* case was that the Government did not want any mention made of some extra-parliamentary organisations other than in officially-approved, selected and tailored reports. — Sapa.

Superced

AREA A:

Camperd

Phanne

Oberhol

Randfon

Uitenha

Wynberg

AREA B:

AREA C:

Pieteri

AREA D:

Footnot

1. Add:

2. An

The three press 'warnings' could apply to any paper, say lawyers

By JO-ANN BEKKER

THREE newspapers are currently ensnared in the latest Emergency press curbs aimed at curbing "subversive propaganda".

Cape Town's independent weekly, *South*, and the Argus Company's daily, *The Sowetan*, were informed last Saturday that several issues of their newspapers had been examined for threatening public safety, public order or delaying the end of the State of Emergency.

The action against *The Sowetan* in particular came as a surprise as the government had claimed that the August 28 curbs were intended for what it termed the "unofficial" or "alternative press" and not the establishment press belonging to the Newspaper Press Union.

However, media lawyers who have studied the objections by Minister of Home Affairs and Communication Stoffel Botha believe they could apply to any number of newspapers. It is feared several more publications could find themselves in Botha's web in the near future.

Botha said he was considering ga-

zetting a warning to *South* and *The Sowetan* — the first step in what could lead to their being banned for three months.

The newspapers have 14 days to make written representations to Botha. If he does not find these acceptable, he can publish a warning in the Government Gazette. If a publication continues to breach the regulations, it could be banned for three months.

The Catholic Bishops Conference's *New Nation* weekly became, on October 2, the first newspaper to receive a letter saying that several of its copies had been "examined" and that Botha was contemplating gazetting a warning.

The newspaper made written representations but two weeks ago received another letter from Botha. It informed *New Nation* it had not approached the matter sufficiently broadly and gave the newspaper another chance to make representations.

The notice to *The Sowetan* and *South* differ from that to the *New*

Nation in that they stress that the reports or articles objected to should be read "in conjunction with one another and regard should be had to the cumulative effect of the contents thereof in order to ascertain whether they constitute a systematic or repeated publishing" which causes a threat to public safety, the maintenance of public order or a delay in the ending of the State of Emergency.

Botha listed 27 items — including reports, adverts and photographs — which he found objectionable in three editions of the *New Nation*. He examined six issues of *The Sowetan* and found six items objectionable. Regarding *South*, he found eight items in three issues objectionable.

The minister's objections to *New Nation* included that items had promoted or fanned revolution; promoted the breaking down of public order; stirred up feelings of hatred towards members of the security force or members of the Afrikaans population group — a revue of a one-man show was included in this category, and that items had promoted the esteem of the banned African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

However, the notices to *The Sowetan* and *South* only take issue with the newspapers' alleged promotion of banned organisations, namely the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress.

In *The Sowetan's* case the items objected to include a column which contains a reference to a hill near Heroes' Acre in Harare where leaders of the Pan Africanist Congress and ANC are buried. Botha said the article "refers in a legitimising way to the symbols (leaders) of the two above-mentioned unlawful revolutionary organisations". So, the minister says, does a report that ANC president Oliver Tambo held talks with Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie.

A report headed "ANC slams brutal punishment: Stop tyre (necklace) deaths", Botha says, "tends to legitimise a revolutionary leader of the unlawful ANC and to promote his and his organisation's public image."

Items the minister objected to in *South* included an article headed "PAC guerrilla finally laid to rest" — which Botha said published "the details surrounding the funeral of a terrorist (symbol) of an unlawful revolutionary organisation in such a manner that it tends to legitimise the organisation".

An article entitled "Gays hit at ANC" — which *South* editor Rashid Seria described as "innocuous" — was also criticised by Botha for "giving wide publicity to the views of spokesmen of an unlawful revolutionary organisation and thereby tending to legitimise this organisation".

Botha said the items objected to in *South* and *New Nation* tended "to promote or fan revolution or uprising in the Republic in a subtle way by mustering support for unlawful revolutionary organisations".

On Monday, the Publications Appeal Board will hear *New Nation's* appeal against its banning by the Publications Control Board. *South's* appeal will be heard on Friday.

THE ARTS

Biko: It's not quite South Africa, but it sure is a great movie

Grab yourself a bag of popcorn and read about *Cry Freedom* ... it's the closest you're likely to come to the real thing. SHAUN JOHNSON reviews Richard Attenborough's film of the Donald Woods story



A stirring crowd scene as Donald Woods (Kevin Kline, right) attends Steve Biko's funeral in *Cry Freedom*

CRY FREEDOM seems well set to become one of the most controversial films South Africa has never seen.

Never mind the predictable rubbishing meted out by those who blanch at anything with an "anti-apartheid" message — Attenborough's Biko-through-Woods epic is prompting passionate debate among local resistance activists, very few of whom have been able to see the film. The latter fact is a great pity.

I have seen it: in a gloomy preview theatre in the West End, one of an audience whose combined knowledge of South Africa appeared to extend to the observation that Port Elizabeth is below Nairobi.

This was no bad thing. For *Cry Freedom* is essentially a film for foreigners, and the reaction of someone in the Midlands or the Mid-West is what will decide its fate — not the nit-picking of us locals with our prolix interpretations of our own history.

In *Cry Freedom*, the struggle goes to Hollywood, or, more correctly, Hollywood goes to Harare. Accept that, and you set specific criteria for judging Attenborough's latest addition to his oeuvre. Expect a timeless piece of cinematic historiography like *Battle for Algiers*, and disappointment awaits.

Cry Freedom is surely the biggest-budget, widest-angled, most-marketed anti-apartheid statement the world has ever seen, and is likely to see for quite some time. It is beautifully crafted. It is Donald Woods' story, played out under the shadow of Steve Biko, resistance searaph of the Seventies.

This is the critical observation. When rumours first filtered through of the Attenborough project, it was referred to as *Biko*. In fact it is about Woods, and is based on his two books, *Biko* and *Asking for Trouble*. The autobiographical work is the real basis for the film, and it would thus be quite wrong to judge it as the definitive portrayal of Biko and all he represents.

Cry Freedom is both a tale of a "Road to Damascus" revelation and an adventure story. The latter aspect, which makes up roughly the last two-thirds of the film, is much the less satisfying.

It opens with a dawn raid on Crossroads in the Seventies. It is vintage Attenborough: a blend of panorama, attention to detail, and judicious use of special effects. The scene sets down markers for the rest of the (lengthy) film. Expect to be captivated by craft.

We are soon introduced to Woods, the honest-but-naive East London newsman — played convincingly if a touch humourlessly by Kevin Kline, best remembered for his role in *The Big Chill*. But it is for the entrance of Biko that Attenborough reserves his most theatrical flourish. Light plays through a tree, partially obscuring the imposing frame of a black man confidently expecting cinematic canonisation.

Sounds crass? Well, it works. Woods is hooked, and who wouldn't be.

A lot of the credit for the successful establishment of Biko's presence goes to Denzel Washington, who makes the unlikely transition from *St Elsewhere* medico to African Hero. His mastery of the accent is the best I have heard from a foreign actor, and his fine balance between didacticism (to Woods: "We know how you live! We cut your lawns...") and believable risibility is a rare achievement.

Attenborough is not short of ideas for the Nice Touch. To whit: football match merges with political rally. Anodyne announcers on a crackly Springbok Radio report their special versions of the "news" in the background. Zakes Mokae's cameo as Father Kani is a triumph. Biko's funeral overwhelms. Attenborough repeatedly outdoes *Out of Africa* as flocks fly and landscape stretches in the beautiful-but-benighted land. George Fenton's and Jonas Gwangwa's score swirls and sighs, shamelessly manipulative — you will have to be a hard critic indeed to resist the occasional lump in the throat.

The delivery of Biko's testimony, idealised but powerful, provides the real political content of the film. We are offered no insights into the minutiae of the black consciousness philosophy as it was then; nor, I think, should it be expected in this type of film. The "message" is simple: we blacks are oppressed by this system, and we are waging a dignified battle to change it.

The portrayal of "the system" — via the now-familiar erubescence, apoplectic Afrikaner with the indeterminate accent — is lazy and stereotyped. It's regrettable, but not a terminal flaw.

Woods himself is more finely drawn. We see the changes he is undergoing, feel his occasional bemusement; are pointed towards his foibles. The screenplay even addresses some of the criticisms that are made of the man: that he is self-seeking, making capital out of Biko's martyrdom. Says Wendy Woods (engagingly played by Penelope Wilton) when her husband announces his intention to flee South Africa with his manuscript: "Don't you care what I think?... You're using Steve's death as an excuse!"

I don't believe Woods has allowed his character to be overly sanitised. This is a white liberal coming to terms with the struggle for liberation in South Africa, and it is a messy process, honestly reflected. Hence, banned

"enemy of the state" Woods is addressed as "master" by his matriarchal domestic servant. Wince, it's real.

The Woods' escape — the "adventure" content of *Cry Freedom* — is diverting enough to begin with but palls despite Attenborough's best efforts. The truth, probably, is that although it was an apocalyptic flight for the family, and was certainly critical in allowing Woods' books to reach the world, the storyline simply cannot hold its own against the genre into which it strays. Chases, races against the clock, close shaves and happy endings have been done too often, and too well.

But there are nice moments: "The Boers will shit themselves!" yells a delighted black man who shelters the fugitive. And the palpable relief Woods feels when he reaches Lesotho, doing an awkward jig on the grass, stops the film well short of *denouement*.

It is right at the end that Attenborough once more proves himself the master of the crowd scene. And what a crowd scene to choose:

Soweto '76, and the children's uprising which changed the face of resistance politics in South Africa. The famous images are blown to huge proportions, given life, movement, and infused with the massive terror and anger of the day. It is a *tour de force*, and unforgettable.

Cry Freedom is an advocacy film through the lens of an artist. It is in the nature of things in the film world that the massive audience which can be expected for it result precisely from its "Hollywood" content. It makes for a fascinating admixture, by definition unacceptable to the political purist or aesthete. Not so for me: Biko's full story will (and must) be recorded elsewhere. Let this slice stand.

"Show me a hero," wrote F Scott Fitzgerald "and I will write you a tragedy." The hero of *Cry Freedom* is unquestionably Stephen Bantu Biko, and the tragedy is South Africa's Woods' story is not tragic in this grand sense and if he is a hero it is of a lesser sort. This is not only as it should be, but I am sure, how Donald Woods wanted it.

tion cells

I refused, says bus manager on JMC list

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE president of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and managing director of PE Tramways, Carl Coetzer, has denied a *Weekly Mail* report that he was part of the controversial National Security Management System.

Coetzer, whose name appeared on a list of members of a sub-committee of a Joint Management Centre in an official document, said this week that although he was asked to join a JMC, he had declined.

The *Weekly Mail* has confirmed the authenticity of the document. It is not clear, however, why a person who may have declined or ceased to participate in the JMC may still be listed.

"I ... must state categorically that I am not a member or the secretary of any sub-committee of the Port Elizabeth Joint Management Committee," Coetzer said in a statement.

"Mr David Abel, who I understand is a member of the personnel executive of the JMC, did telephonically ask me some weeks ago to join the committee and I refused.

"My refusal to join the committee is based on my knowledge on how sensitive the black residents of Port Elizabeth are to these committees and how much they would resent me being a member of the JMC. This is particularly important as my company is the major supplier of bus transport to all races in Port Elizabeth and as my chamber has acted with success as an independent body in many community matters," he said.

The *Weekly Mail* has learnt that the local JMC in PE was initiated by the leader of the controversial Ama-Afrika group, Reverend Ebenezer Maqina. However, he has attended no meetings since then.

The chairman of the JMC is Basil Thompson, who is also vice-chairman of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa.

Thompson said this week that Maqina had not attended any meetings since writing a letter to "various leaders in the business community" asking them to attend the JMC launch.

"He is still welcome. As a matter of fact, we would like to get him back," he said.

Thompson said other JMC members were Bruce Mann, Tony Pocock, N Shamley, David Able (secretary) and Rockey Ridgeway (vice-chairman). He declined to name the two "coloureds", one Indian and "the couple of blacks" who were also members.

327
WMA
20-26 NOV 87

CHIEF TIMES 20/11/87

Natal arrests 'not political', say police

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Police have rejected claims that the swoop on UDF and Cosatu members here was aimed at destroying talks to resolve the unrest in the townships.

Brigadier Jan Kotze, divisional commissioner of police for Natal Inland, confirmed that UDF and Cosatu supporters had been arrested, but said they had not been arrested because of their political affiliations.

Police spokesman Captain Pieter Kitching said 29 people had been arrested in the Plessislaer and Edendale areas since Tuesday in connection with unrest-related crimes.

In another development, a spokesman for the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa) said two part-time employees and eight youths had been arrested at the Pacsa office in Berg Street.

The spokesman said Mr Siphwe Khanyile, 20, a crisis field worker, and Mr T Mhlotshwa, an exams crisis committee field worker, and eight youths were taken away about 9.45am.

Cpt. Kitching confirmed that nine people were later released. One per-

son had been detained in connection with certain criminal charges, he said.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Inkatha youth leader, Mr Musa Zondi, yesterday invited the UDF for fresh talks aimed at restoring peace.

● Four Inkatha members were temporarily restrained from committing acts of violence against two Imbali residents following an urgent application in the Supreme Court in Maritzburg yesterday.

The application was brought by Mr Alfred Zulu and Mrs Doreen Ngubane on behalf of their minor children.

The order restrains Mr Abdul Awetha, Mr Weseni Awetha, Mr Zondi and Mr Dlamini from assaulting or threatening the children, intimidating and/or unlawfully communicating with them.

● Yesterday's unrest report from Pretoria said a man was stabbed to death in Mpumalanga, Hammarsdale, when several people stormed his home. The mob then set his home on fire, causing severe damage.

A petrol bomb was hurled at a private dwelling at Ashdown. A man and two youths were arrested.

Rhodie to base book on Smit killings

CPM-71-145 21/11/87
327

By CHRIS STEYN

TEN YEARS after the murder of Robert and Jeanne-Cora Smit, their killers are still at large, and police say they have not made any progress with their investigation.

General Stan Schutte, chief of the Detective Branch of the South African Police, told the Cape Times yesterday that the case was still receiving "continuous attention".

Former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhodie is writing a novel, called "The Courier", which deals extensively with the Smit killings, and in which he will claim that Dr Smit was killed because he had uncovered a plan to finance a South African government-in-exile with a R6-billion slush fund in Switzerland.

Foreign assassins

Speaking from Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday, Dr Rhodie said the actual murder, the hired foreign assassins and the reasons why no clues were ever discovered were dealt with "on a factual basis" in the novel.

"The fund itself is also dealt with in detail, based on my knowledge of how secret funds operate in South Africa," Dr Rhodie said.

Dr Rhodie's novel will corroborate the popular theory that Dr Smit — the National Party candidate for Springs — was about to expose massive currency-control contraventions.

This was also supported soon after

the murders by Dr Smit's close confidante, Mrs Emmarentia Liebenberg, who said that five weeks before Dr Smit's death, he had approached a senior cabinet minister about a matter which would "rock the nation".

This theory has been supported by the victim's son, Mr Robert van Schalkwijk Smit Jnr, who said in an interview in 1985: "I am convinced that the murder was the work of our own people — and money had everything to do with it."

Shock disclosures

"It was expected that my father would make shock disclosures directly after the general election on November 30."

This theory emerged again when — in October this year — Dr Smit's brother, Jaan, claimed he knew the identity of assassins hired abroad and paid by South Africans.

His claims were, however, discounted this week by the chief of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, Captain Jack le Grange.

"As soon as we heard about the information he had, we travelled to Clovelan (in the Free State) to interview him. But he does not know who the killers were," Captain Le Grange said.

Dr Smit and his wife were murdered in their rented home in Springs on the evening of November 22, 1977. They were both shot at point-blank range in the back of their heads and then repeatedly stabbed.

Spy Gerhardt's treason reaped rich reward

by MICHAEL MORRIS, Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Former South African navy commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his Swiss wife, Ruth Johr, earned imprisonment and deep disgrace from their 20 years of spying for the Soviet Union ... but, their treachery has made them two of South Africa's wealthiest prisoners.

For them, the spoils of treason includes a wholesome R300 000 in a Swiss bank.

The sum is part of a number of "very large payments" from their Russian GRU controllers for the systematic milking of South African and South Atlantic strategic secrets over a period of 20 years, until their arrest and conviction in 1983.

The essence, the Soviets have learned, is that money talks. And cheque-book espionage, celebrated spy writer Chapman Pincher describes in his new book, *Traitors* — *The Labyrinths of Treason*, is big business.

Control by blackmail

Quite apart from the obvious inducement of financial rewards, the acceptance of payment and, more importantly, the existence of receipts, is a powerful instrument of control — and blackmail. Kremlin reasoning also appears to be that money furthers moral corruption.

Pincher's book is an in-depth study of the reasons why so many people are prepared to betray their countries.

Among the motives he extracts from documented case-histories and interviews with traitors, defectors and intelligence officers, are sex, ideology, money, power, adventure and the satisfaction of personality defects.

He touches on the case that rocked Simon's Town and sheds some light on the activities that landed Gerhardt and Johr in jail.

Pincher says Gerhardt "professed to be ideological". His treason was a labour, perhaps not quite of love, but certainly of political conviction. Nonetheless, it was by no means unpaid.

Marriage of treason

Gerhardt offered his services to the Kremlin at the age of 25, but it was his divorce from his English wife which set the scene for a more sophisticated operation.

His next serious romance blossomed into marriage ... and a partnership in treason.

Ruth Johr, a Swiss woman, was already a Soviet spy and it was not surprising the match was blessed by the GRU.

Like many other well-known spies, Pincher says, the marriage was "professionally supportive".

Just how supportive the South



Chapman Pincher

African authorities failed to detect for 20 years.

The "huge and ungainly" Gerhardt, nicknamed "Jumbo", rose in the South African navy, eventually becoming commander of the Simon's Town dockyard, with access to what must have been a tantalising quantity of classified information within naval and other defence centres.

Moscow training

Pincher says: "Ruth acted as courier, taking documents and information to Geneva, ostensibly to visit her mother, but also to communicate with a GRU controller as there were no Soviet bloc 'diplomats' in South Africa.

"They were able to take joint vacations to Vienna, sometimes journeying on to Moscow surreptitiously for further training.

"With Gerhardt never needing to contact any other intermediary, the arrangement worked so well that they committed continuous treason and were caught only because a Soviet defector happened to know about them."

Not all Gerhardt's trips abroad were to make contact with his Soviet spymasters. However, the details of other trips, on behalf of the South African navy, illustrate the overlapping of the spy network and the vulnerability of the unsuspecting.

Gerhardt confessed in 1983 how, while seeking recruits for the South African Navy in London, he had interviewed many sailors serving with the Royal Navy, including some in Polaris submarines, and had given the Russians a list of those who seemed discontented, or might have exploitable character

527

B/day 23/11/87

THE MIND of the chief censor, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, continues to fascinate and perplex the newspapermen who live under his regime of truth and beauty. His decrees have a subtle complexity, a quality both bewildering and astonishing, that can be described poetically as licence.

The Minister, dubbed "Learned Stoffel" because he has read difficult and ancient books on revolution, revealed his mind first to The Sowetan, issuing a warning that he was considering issuing a warning in the Government Gazette because The Sowetan was "referring in a legitimising way to the ANC and the PAC".

One example of The Sowetan's transgression was an article headlined "ANC slams brutal punishment: stop tyre deaths". A quick reading of the offending article confirms the dazzling judgment of Learned Stoffel; no communist will find it easy to put anything over our Stoffel, that's plain.

You must watch your words with Learned Stoffel . . .



□ BOTHA . . . warned sternly

KEN OWEN

The article, filed from Harare, said: "'Necklacing' as a form of punishment should stop . . . reliable sources said Mr (Oliver) Tambo made it crystal clear that he was against 'necklacing'."

Now, that is plainly an outrageous thing for The Sowetan to publish. If any of the editors of The Sowetan had read "Evaluative Assertion Analysis" by Osgood, Sapporta and Nunnally (I choose an example at random from Learned Stoffel's reading list) they would never have dared to say Oliver Tambo was against "necklacing".

Why, that puts Oliver Tambo in the same category as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who has also condemned "necklacing". In fact, it makes Tambo look as innocent, as decent, as kindly — and, indeed, as Christian — as the Archbishop. You don't need to be as learned as Learned Stoffel to see that, if everybody started condemning "necklacing," and all "necklacing" stopped, our government would be

robbed of a mighty propaganda weapon.

However, the legitimising transgressions of The Sowetan did not end there. The same article says, for example, that Imam Faried Esack, a UDF delegate, spoke passionately of a future SA in which Muslims, Hindu, Christian and Jew would live together in harmony. The Imam was warmly embraced by Tambo and by the Rev Beyers Naude.

The effect of this kind of thing on the immature minds of township "comrades" is easy to perceive. Some of them would undoubtedly imagine that Tambo was sincere in calling for an end to "necklacing"; they might stop the beastly practice. They might start behaving like ordinary civilised people, passing peacefully among us unre-

cognised as dastardly ANC supporters.

And where would we be then, with everybody and anybody being embraced by the Rev Beyers Naude? As Learned Stoffel warned, it tends to legitimise a revolutionary leader of the unlawful ANC and to promote his and his organisation's public image.

Why, it's the sort of thing that could take SA right out of the frying pan into the melting pot.

Revolution lurks in corners where only an expert can find it. Learned Stoffel, though nobody would detract from his qualifications, is fortunate to have as an assistant Andries Engelbrecht, an

expert on motivational communication (or is it communicational motivation?). Engelbrecht calls on secret panels of motivators or communicators to help Learned Stoffel with difficult cases.

An example of such a subtle case appeared in The Sowetan of October 19, the day the Wall Street crash heralded a new crisis of capitalism (those communists are damnably clever in their timing). On that fateful day The Sowetan reported under the headline: "Okanagan paper will put SA in spotlight".

The report quoted the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, as saying: "This conference (in Vancouver) has not ended with a list but with a process."

That was bad enough. Even

worse was this quote from Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney: "... the Commonwealth must and will provide more leadership in the struggle to end apartheid".

Learned Stoffel saw through that one quickly enough. Who does Mulroney think he is, trying to take credit away from champion apartheid-killers like Piet Koornhof? President Botha is ending apartheid as fast as he can; he needs no help from the likes of Brian Mulroney who get into the act late and then pretend that they did the job all by themselves.

The same report quoted Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the latter-day Queen Boadicea, as saying: "This is where people get muddled."

Well, Thatcher may be big in Britain, but she doesn't muscle in on our Stoffel. In this country, it takes learning and reading and motivation communication to decide who is muddled and who is not. Anyway, this country is still a decent patriarchy, and Learned Stoffel doesn't let any woman, much less an imperious female, like Margaret Thatcher, start issuing judgments about muddles.

At the end of The Sowetan's report was a sneaky little paragraph — they obviously thought Stoffel would miss it — quoting the vice-chairman of the PAC, Gora Ebrahim, as saying Thatcher was "apartheid's ally". Stoffel warned sternly that this sort of thing "reinforces the promotion of the public image of an unlawful organisation by giving positive publicity to the opinion expressed by a leader of such an organisation, to wit the PAC".

So long as Learned Stoffel is charged with the duty of controlling public debate in this country, nobody is going to get away with reinforcing promotions. That's clear. If The Sowetan does so again, Learned Stoffel will consider action "under regulation 7A(1), to wit the issuing of a warning by notice in the Government Gazette in respect of your periodical".

WITNESS HID IN A TOILET - COURT TOLD

23/4/87

Sanctum
23/4/87

By MONK NKOMO

A SEBOKENG, Vereeniging, resident sought refuge inside a toilet after police, who had blocked the street with "hippos", fired shots to disperse a rent protest march in 1984, the Pretoria Supreme Court heard on Friday.

Mr Nathaniel Maphalla said the protest march to the Houtkop Administration Board offices against a R5,90 rent increase came to an abrupt end near Hunters' Garage when he noticed "Hippos" blocking their way on September 3, 1984.

"We stopped singing. I heard shots being fired. I also saw a helicopter coming from the direction of the administration board offices. It sprayed powder on us that made tears run down our eyes. We ran away in different directions. I ran into a nearby yard and took cover inside a toilet", Mr Maphalla said.

Questioned by Mr George Bizos, SC, for the defence, Mr Maphalla said he did not hear any warning shots being fired by the police before they were dispersed. Asked what he hoped to achieve by joining the march, Mr Maphalla said: "I thought the Lekoa Community Council will heed our complaints and not increase the rent".

Mr Maphalla is testifying for the defence in the trial of 19 men who include senior officials of the UDF, Azapo, Azanyu and the Vaal Civic Association who have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice van Dijkhorst, who is sitting with an assessor to charges of treason, murder, subversion and terrorism.

The only purpose was to go and tell the community council that we cannot afford the amount they wanted. I earned R65 a week and my wife was not working. I was paying R50,57 a month for my rent at the time."

Mr P B Jacobs, SC, for the State, put it to Mr Maphalla that a police vehicle took position near Moloantsoa Garage about 7am that day.

Mr Maphalla denied knowledge of any of these incidents.

(Proceeding)

SOWETAN, Monday, November 23, 1987

(279)

Sowetan 23

THE State has opposed the bail application for three high-ranking officials of the United Democratic Front who have been in detention since April, 1985.

The application was made at the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday.

Mr P. Fick, for the State, submitted volumes of documents opposing

STATE OPPOSES BAIL PLEA

the bail application of the three officials. Their lawyer, Mr George Bizos, SC, filed the bail application — the fourth since their arrest in 1985 — on November 12.

The three officials, who together with 16 others, are facing charges of treason and murder,

are Mr Popo Molefe, national secretary of the UDF, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, national publicity secretary of the UDF and Mr Moses Chikane, former UDF secretary in the Transvaal.

The three have been refused bail on three occasions by the judge on the grounds that they were a threat to State security. Their 16 co-

accused are out on conditional bail of R15 000 each.

The three officials submitted in their bail application that they undertook to rigorously obey such conditions of bail as may be determined by the court "which will render it impossible for our release on bail to have any effect on the security situation".

ARGUS 24/11/82 (327) (327)

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

I was sent to infiltrate ANC, spy accused admits

By ROBIN DREW

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Miss Odile Eone Harrington, 27, of Johannesburg admitted in the High Court here that she was sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the African National Congress (ANC).

Miss Harrington, slim, attractive with brown shoulder-length hair, is appearing before the Judge President, Mr Justice Sandura, charged with breaking the Official Secrets Act by obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

The outline of her defence, read in court, made it clear Miss Harrington was not challenging the State's charge that she was sent by agents of the South African security services to spy on the ANC.

But she maintained she had not tried to send anyone secret information relating to the government of Zimbabwe or its agencies and all the information she had obtained was about the ANC.

According to the State, Miss Harrington was accepted as a refugee after staying in a transit camp. After two months she moved to a suburban house occupied by ANC officials.

She was instructed by the South African security services to become a courier and pass information to them.

But on January 29 she was arrested after asking a policeman to post letters for her — one of which was not sealed properly.

When she went to fetch some glue, he peeped inside and saw a photograph.

Miss Harrington was escorted into the courtroom yesterday by two women warders, who removed her handcuffs when she reached the dock.

In a firm voice she said "I plead not guilty" when the charge was put to her.

According to the prosecution the information she passed on concerned names and addresses of ANC officials, two photographs, a diagram of the house in which she was staying, details of where people slept and registration numbers of vehicles used by ANC officials.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the accused, said the defence would be a legal one. Miss Harrington would deny spying on the Zimbabwe government and would deny that South Africa was an enemy of Zimbabwe.

and pressure. Even if true, there is nothing

fair-weather merchants who flee at first sight of problems.

Princess Anne of England and Princess Chulabhorn of Thailand watch closely as a craftsman weaves reeds into an intricate design at a handicraft shop in Bangkok's Dusit Palace.

Revealing the mind of Learned Stoffel

KEN OWEN: Johannesburg

The mind of the chief censor, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, continues to fascinate and perplex the newspapermen who live under his regime of truth and beauty. His decrees have a subtle complexity, a quality both bewildering and astonishing, that can be described poetically as licence.

The Minister, dubbed "Learned Stoffel" because he has read difficult and ancient books on revolution, revealed his mind first to The Sowetan, issuing a warning that he was considering issuing a warning in the Government Gazette because The Sowetan was "referring in a legitimising way to the ANC and the PAC".

One example of The Sowetan's transgression was an article headlined "ANC slams brutal punishment: stop tyre as decent as kindly deaths". A quick reading of the offending article confirms the dazzling judgment of Learned Stoffel: no communist will find it easy

to put anything over our Stoffel, that's plain.

The article, filed from Harare, said: "Necklacing as a form of punishment should stop... reliable sources said Mr (Oliver) Tambo made it crystal clear that he was against 'necklacing'."

Now, that is plainly an outrageous thing for The Sowetan to publish. If any of the editors of The Sowetan had read Evaluative Assertion Analysis by Osgood, Saporta and Nunnally (I choose an example at random from Learned Stoffel's reading list) they would never have dared to say Oliver Tambo was against "necklacing".

Why, that puts Oliver Tambo in the same category as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who has also condemned "necklacing". In fact, it makes Tambo look as innocent as a deer caught in the headlights.

As the Archbishop and the Imam were warmly embraced by Tambo and by the Rev Beyers Naude.

The effect of this kind of thing on the immature minds of township "comrades" is easy to perceive. Some of them would undoubtedly im-

agined that Tambo was sincere in calling for an end to "necklacing"; they might stop the beastly practice. They might start behaving like ordinary civilised people, passing peacefully among us unrecognised as dastardly ANC supporters.

And where would we be then, with everybody and anybody being embraced by the Rev Beyers Naude? As Learned Stoffel warned, it tends to legitimise a revolutionary leader of the unlawful ANC and to promote his and his organisation's public image.

Why, it's the sort of thing that could take SA right out of the frying pan into the melting pot. Revolution lurks in corners where only an expert can find it. Learned Stoffel, though nobody would detract from his qualifications, is fortunate to have as an assistant Andries Engelbrecht, an expert on motivational communication (or is it communication?). Engelbrecht calls on secret panels of motivators or communicators to help Learned Stoffel with difficult cases.

An example of such a subtle case appeared in

end apartheid". Learned Stoffel saw through that one quickly enough. Who does Mulrony think he is, trying to take credit away from champion apartheid-killers like Piet Koornhof?

President Botha is ending apartheid as fast as he can; he needs no help from the likes of Brian Mulrony who get into the act late and then pretend that they did the job all by themselves.

The same report quoted Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the latter-day Queen Boadicea, as saying: "This is where people get muddled." Well, Thatcher may be big in Britain, but she doesn't muscle in on our Stoffel. In this country, it takes learning and reading and motivation communication to decide who is muddled and who is not. Anyway, this country is still a decent patriarchy, and Learned Stoffel doesn't let any woman, much less an imperious female like Margaret Thatcher, start issuing judgements about muddles.

At the end of The Sowetan's report was a sneaky little paragraph — they obviously thought Stoffel would miss it — quoting the vice-chairman of the PAC, Gora Ebrahim. Stoffel warned sternly that this sort of thing "reinforces the promotion of the public image of an unlawful organisation by giving positive publicity to the opinion expressed by a leader of such an organisation, to wit the PAC".

So long as Learned Stoffel is charged with the duty of controlling public debate in this country, nobody is going to get away with reinforcing promotions. That's clear.

If The Sowetan does so again, Learned Stoffel will consider action "under regulation 7A(1)", to wit the issuing of a warning by notice in the Government Gazette in respect of your periodical.

24/11/87
2 Cape Times Tues

Woman refugee on spy charges

HARARE. — Ms Odile Harrington, a 27-year-old South African woman detained by Zimbabwean police in January, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of espionage.

The state counsel said Ms Harrington had come to Zimbabwe by road late last year as a South African agent posing as a refugee. She had in fact been given refugee status, he said.

Her detention followed an attempt to mail letters to South Africa containing photographs of African National Congress officials living at the house where she stayed, a plan of the building and registration numbers of cars used by the ANC, he said.

Her lawyer called early for her discharge on the grounds that the state did not have a valid case against Ms Harrington because in sending information to South Africa she was not sending it, as the state argued, to a country legally regarded as an enemy of Zimbabwe.

The trial judge adjourned the hearing for 24 hours to decide whether to grant the defence's call for release.

Ms Harrington is reported to be a former Wits University student.

— UPI

SA 'spies' held in Harare

CAP TMS
25/11/87
327

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwe is holding seven people in detention after uncovering what it believes is another major South African spying operation aimed at exiled SA groups and frontline state governments.

One of those held, Miss Odile Harrington, 27, formerly of Johannesburg, appeared before a Zimbabwean High Court judge yesterday.

She entered the country on December 6 last year posing as a refugee.

The other detainees — all whites — were held after police arrested 55-year-old Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) security officer, Mr Ivor Harding.

He was held at the Beit Bridge border post on September 13.

In a subsequent blitz on Mr Harding's relatives and friends, the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) detained his son Clive, 25, a friend Mrs Patricia Brown, 48, who is a British citizen, a Canadian technician employed by the PTC, Mr Richard Laban, post office engineer Mr Jeffrey Mee, 44, who holds dual Zimbabwe-Irish citizenship, and a senior civil servant, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, 54.

His son, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, was one of the air force officers put into prolonged detention following the 1982 sabotage of Thornhill air base outside Gweru.

Clare Harper reports that the family of Mrs Brown yesterday described her detention as "a big mistake".

Mrs Brown, 48, who has lived in Zimbabwe most of her life, according to relatives, was detained in Harare two months ago after her common-law husband, Mr Harding, was arrested at the Beit Bridge border post after an array of "spying gadgetry" was discovered in his car.

Mrs Brown's son, Mr Kenneth Brown, an ex-Zimbabwean who lives in Boksburg, said yesterday: "I think it's a big mistake, it was a shock to us all."

Family members said Mrs Brown, a British citizen, was born in the Congo and had lived in Zimbabwe since the age of ten.

Chris Steyn reports from Cape Town that family of Miss Harrington's said the SA government should ensure her safe return if she was employed as a spy for the SA security services.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday declined to confirm — or deny — "at this stage" that Miss Harrington was a spy.

The SA Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday it was keeping a close watch on the case.

Alleged spy 'loyal to SA govt', court told

CAC Times 25/11/87
377

HARARE. — A woman allegedly sent from South Africa to infiltrate and spy on the African National Congress professed her loyalty to the South African government in the High Court here yesterday and said she believed South African "liberation movements" should be destroyed or put out of action.

Ms Odile Harrington, who pleaded not guilty before the Judge President, Mr Justice Sandura, and two assessors, to a charge of contravening the Official Secrets Act, was giving evidence after an application for her discharge was dismissed.

Cross-examined by prosecutor Mr Augustine Chikumira, she told the court that the liberation movements in South Africa were "evil" and should be destroyed or "put out of action", according to Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency.

She said she had come to Zimbabwe to make a contribution to the suppression of "this evil".

Courier for the ANC

Ms Harrington admitted she had a sketch plan of a house occupied by ANC officials, because she wanted her "masters in South Africa" to know exactly where the house was and who slept in which room; so if they decided to attack the house or an individual living in it, which she believed was possible, they would find their target.

Ms Harrington, 27, came to Zimbabwe in October last year. Two months later she was given refugee status and went to live with members of the ANC.

She said her instructions were to try to become a courier for the ANC and to send back to South Africa any information she collected concerning the ANC.

Ms Harrington said she had collected information for South Africa on the ANC offices and the registration numbers of vehicles used by ANC officials.

She admitted she was a strong supporter of the South African regime, the Ziana report added.

Ms Harrington told the court that she was bitter about the ANC because of the way it was attempting to destroy her government.

Spy suspect 'talented but very eccentric'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African "ANC spy" Miss Odile Eone Harrington, 27, was described by her brother today as a "highly talented, sensitive and attractive woman — but very eccentric".

Miss Harrington, who was arrested in Harare in January, appeared in the High Court yesterday on charges relating to Official Secrets Act for allegedly obtaining information that could be useful to "an enemy".

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said today the department had heard of Miss Harrington's arrest 10 days after she had been held.

The spokesman said Zimbabwean authorities had played a "hide and seek" with her when requests were made to see her.

He said the department had been in constant touch with her and had been allowed two or three consular visits. Soon after information about her arrest had become available, they had informed the family.

Miss Harrington's brother, Mr Lucian Harrington, 22, said: "My sister is like Salvador Dali. She is very eccentric."



Miss Odile Harrington some years ago.

Mr Harrington said the family was very upset about his sister's arrest.

"None of us knew about her activities. Since her imprisonment, we have not been allowed any contact with her. We were only allowed to send two food parcels to her."

The family last saw Miss Harrington three months before she entered Zimbabwe through Beit Bridge in October last year.

"She had just returned home from studying German at the Goethe Institute in Mannheim, West Germany."

"Odile was fluent in English, German, Afrikaans and French. She never had many friends as she was too eccentric for them," Mr Harrington said.

Fine arts degree

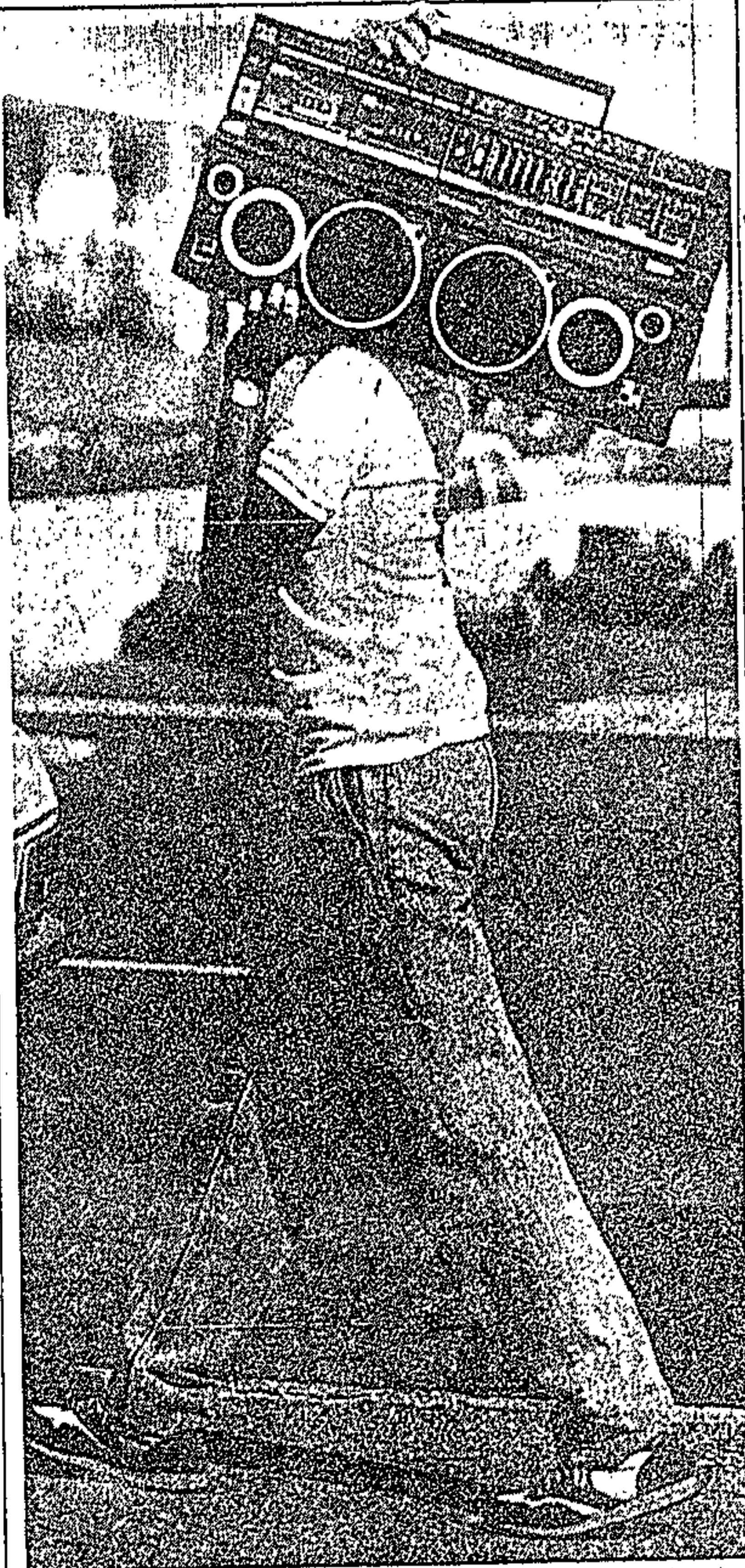
Miss Harrington is the only girl in the family of three children. Alexis, her older brother, works for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Lucian is unemployed.

Their mother, Mrs Eone de Wet, an artist and sculptor, is well known for her huge murals and copper relief works at Jan Smuts Airport and other public buildings. She has won several competitions.

After matriculating at Helpmekaar Girl's High School in Johannesburg, Miss Harrington enrolled for a Fine Arts degree at Pretoria University.

She left without completing her degree and then worked for the University of the Witwatersrand Bookshop. She later completed her degree at Wits.

Mr Harrington said his family had hoped his sister would be extradited. The family were not planning attend the trial in Harare.



SUPER-SOUND STROLLER: What stroll along the Sea Point beach front would be complete without being tuned in to a magnificent ghetto-blast, even if one is oblivious to the gentle sound of the surf, the traffic and Argus photographer Doug Pithey's camera?

Zimbabwe detains six for allegedly spying on ANC

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Six whites are being detained in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa and supplying Pretoria with information about the African National Council, lawyers for the detainees have confirmed.

They are Mr Ivor Harding, 55, a security officer in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation; his son, Clive, 25; Mr Jeffrey Mee, 44, and Mr Dick Laban, 50, also officers with the PTC; Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, 54, a senior civil servant; and Mrs Patricia Brown, 53, a widow.

Mrs Brown is a British citizen and Mr Laban a Canadian. Diplomats from their High Commissions are keeping in touch with events.

The six are reported to be in detention in the Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison and have been served with detention orders.

Their detention followed the arrest of Mr Harding in September at Beitbridge where border officials are said to have found intelligence-gathering equipment in his car on his return from a trip to South Africa.

SA agent tells court in Harare: 'I did my duty'

This SA bishop knows all about crooks — and taught a pickpocket not to 'prey'

The Argus Foreign Service
ROME. — A South African bishop has described how he grappled with a pickpocket on a crowded bus bound for the Vatican — and got his money back.

But the same day, along the same bus route, four of his colleagues had their cash stolen. Each lost between R700 and R1 000 because they were "easy prey".

And at least three other South African bishops were robbed during a four-day period before that.

Now, until their visit ends at the end of the month, they plan to travel round Rome in groups ... for mutual protection.

A police official said: "These prelates with their

dark suits, pectoral crosses and rings of their rank are prime targets for the pickpockets who infest the city's bus services."

The bishop who saved his money was 49-year-old Monsignor Paul Nkhumishe.

His bus was taking him to the Vatican from the suburban church-run Domus Maria hostel where he is staying with some of the other 34 South African bishops, all here for the obligatory once-every-five-years "ad limina" visit to the Pope.

He recounted yesterday: "I felt a hand slip into my pocket and realised my wallet was going.

"I knew who had taken it — a man in his mid-thirties. I grabbed him by the coat col-

lar, shook him and asked for my wallet back.

"No one lifted a finger to help. But he seemed terrified and slapped it in my hand.

"He didn't even say sorry!"

But when he got to the Vatican he discovered that the pickpockets had been having a field day at the expense of the South African church leaders who are all being received in small groups by the Pope.

As he told his story, the 72-year-old Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban felt in his pocket and then said: "My wallet has gone, too. I had R1 800 in it."

Monsignor John Minder, Bishop of Keimos and Bishop Zolile Brook of Umtata also found they had been robbed.

By ROBIN DREW

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South African Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the African National Congress in Zimbabwe told the High Court here: "I did what I thought was my duty. I did it for my Government."

Miss Harrington, 27, of Johannesburg was questioned under oath yesterday for about 45 minutes during which she stood in the witness box with folded arms and answered quietly but at times defiantly as the prosecutor took her through the reasons for her infiltration of the ANC.

She has pleaded not guilty to obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Sandura ruled today that the State had established a prima facie case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the defence, then put Miss Harrington in the witness box where she said she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security service to become a courier for the ANC and to relay information back to the security service.

In reply to Mr Augustine Chikumira for the State, she said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as evils which should be annihilated.

Crusader

She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government, dedicated to its main ideals, though not all of them.

Was she a crusader for Afrikanerdom? "No, I was not doing what I did for myself but for my Government."

Miss Harrington, who admitted writing a letter to Jeff, the "pseudonym for the man who sent me" which included a description of a house in which ANC officials lived in Harare, said it was possible the information would be used to attack the house.

"I was leaving it to their discretion," she said. She did not rule out the possibility of a cross-border raid and that people could be killed and property damaged.

But, she said, they (the ANC) show no concern for the people they kill. A war is not fought from one side, she said, agreeing that she was fighting a war and the ANC was the enemy.

Asked by the judge why she was bitter against the ANC, Miss Harrington said she objected to the way in which they were working to destroy her Government.

"I think the present Government is attempting to bring about change. I know they are very slow. I became aware of the gross unfairness of their policies in certain ways ... but the ANC is destroying or annihilating mostly innocent people."

The case continues.

Man forbidden from assaulting estranged wife

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A man who allegedly punched his estranged wife and her lover, a colonel in the Defence Force, has been forbidden to assault the couple or "threaten them with violence and death".

In the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Weyers ruled by consent that Mr Johannes Jacobus Hermanus Kruger of Silverton, Pretoria, be forbidden to assault his wife, Corporal Carolina Johanna Kruger, or her lover, Colonel Edward Desmond Gerber of Monavoni agricultural holdings.

In papers before the court Colonel Gerber said he and Corporal Kruger had worked together in the SADF for about eight years. They became friendly in 1982 and helped one another with "various projects".

He learned in 1985 that there were "problems" in the Krugers' marriage and that Mr Kruger, a Samcor employee, had accused his wife of having affairs with other men.

Colonel Gerber and his wife began receiving anonymous phone calls. On some occasions Mr Kruger threatened to shoot the colonel and to commit suicide himself.

Corporal Kruger left her husband in November last year. Colonel Gerber helped her.

"As a result of that I and my own spouse also experienced marriage problems," said Colonel Gerber. "Corporal Kruger and I became more involved with each other."

They became involved in an "intimate" relationship but only after Corporal Kruger had left her husband, Colonel Gerber said.


On November 6 this year, while the officer was inside a café and while Corporal Kruger was waiting in the car for him, Mr Kruger drove up, hit his wife, kicked in the car's front doors, and broke the windscreen.

On leaving the café, Colonel Gerber, who was unaware of these events, greeted Mr Kruger and went to get into his own car.

Mr Kruger punched the officer twice, whereupon Colonel Gerber knocked the man to the ground.

Yesterday, by agreement, it was ordered that Mr Kruger be interdicted from damaging Colonel Gerber's property, from molesting the couple's families, and from telephoning them to make malicious statements.

THE



RTS

ery garment

Bernina 1030

ments every time! The

ewer who enjoys sewing

unequaled in terms of

de the exclusive Bernina

the smoothest silk or the

a decorative sparkle to

ight royal occasions.

The politics of coping

BY RYLAND FISHER

WHEN Hilda Ndude was elected publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front in the Western Cape in May, she was faced with a dilemma — should she go into hiding or not?

Most members of the previous executive committee had been detained, and being in the leadership of the UDF identified one as a target for the security police.

"I decided against going into hiding. I thought about it and realised that I am not involved in anything illegal. The UDF is still a legal organisation."

But, Ndude said, there was another reason.

"I am the mother of five children. How can I go into hiding? Who would look after my children?"

The problem of raising a family and being active in anti-apartheid politics became more of a problem when her husband, Alpheus, was detained two weeks ago.

Alpheus, 45, an organiser for the Adult Learning Project (ALP), was fetched from his office on Wednesday October 28 by four unidentified men. Police confirmed to lawyers two days later that he was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

"I still have no idea where they are keeping him."

Ndude said she was allowed to take clean clothes for her husband to the security police offices in Cape Town last Monday.

It will not be the first time Ndude will have to look after her children without her husband.

"Alpheus was detained on August 11 1976, the first day of the upris-



Hilda Ndude

ings in the Western Cape. He was released the same day, but redetained from September to December that year.

"We had been married for two years and our eldest child Nolizwe was only one at the time."

was taken and when he will be home.

Ndude leaves Nolethu at a creche every morning, while the other children are at school.

"I have to fetch her in the afternoon. I have no-one to help me with the children now."

But she is confident she will cope.

"I believe God will not give one a burden one is not able to shoulder. As a person involved in the politics, and someone who is determined, I will cope."

"I will use all the means at my disposal to raise my children the way we planned, despite their father's detention."

Ndude was born in Cape Town — she declined to say when — but was raised in the Transkei.

She returned to Cape Town in 1973 and married Alpheus the next year. They have spent most of their married life in backyard shacks in Gugulethu or KTC because of the housing crisis in the townships.

In 1979 she took part in talks to discuss the formation of a women's organisation in the Western Cape, the United Women's Association. When the organisation was formed later, it was known as the United Women's Organisation (UWO).

Ndude did not play an active role immediately, but was elected on to the KTC branch executive in 1982.

She was UWO secretary in 1985 until the organisation merged with the Women's Front Organisation to form the United Women's Congress in March 1986.

Ndude became UWO's representative at UDF general council meetings until her election as publicity secretary.

D/D. 30/11/87. (327)

Subsidy conditions rejected by Unisa

PRETORIA — Over 700 members of the University of South Africa's (Unisa) teaching staff yesterday announced their rejection of the recent university subsidy conditions imposed by the government.

In a statement, the Teaching Staff Association (TSA) of Unisa said it had requested the University Council to reject the "subsidy linked conditions" laid down by the Minister of National Education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, last month.

The resolution, passed by an overwhelming majority, was taken at a TSA meeting on November 6, but the statement was only released yesterday.

The resolution reads: "The TSA wishes to convey to the Council our commitment to uphold at all times and to cultivate free academic debate amongst staff and students.

"We therefore urgently call on the Council to use all possible means to support us in maintaining the open character of our university and to oppose all attempts at impeding the free flow of academic debate.

"The TSA rejects and asks Council to reject the recent subsidy linked conditions laid down by the Minister of National Education."

The subsidy conditions link state financing of universities to the maintenance of order and discipline on campus by university authorities.

A spokesman for the TSA emphasised the association was "not on a confrontation path" with Unisa's Council, and that it was awaiting a decision from it. — Sapa

Handcuffed woman 'spy'



South African spy accused Miss Odile Harington at the High Court, Harare.

Argus 26/1/82 *327* 'SA running spy ring in Zimbabwe'

Argus Africa-News Service

HARARE. — South African Military Intelligence had been running a spy ring in Zimbabwe for up to five years, Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said.

The Minister was confirming reports of the detention of six white Zimbabweans.

He said that for periods varying up to

five years they had "constituted themselves as a spy ring working against the government of Zimbabwe for the military arm of South African Intelligence".

The six had passed on information of a very sensitive nature.

They have been named as Mr Ivor Harding, Mr Clive Harding, Mr Jeffrey Mee, Mr Richard Laban, Mrs Patricia Brown and Mr John Lewis-Walker.

● Harington court case latest, page 3.

to South America in her. Both yachts were built in rented warehouses in Paarden Island.

Murder trial: Officer tells of funeral shooting

Atkew 26/11/87 (23) 327

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A police warrant-officer who is facing charges of murder and assault in the Grahams-town Supreme Court has recounted events surrounding shooting at a funeral in Cradock last year.

Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, two members of a riot squad sent to Cradock to keep order at the funeral of an alleged terrorist, appeared in court yesterday.

They have been charged with:

- the murder of Mr Mlungisi Stuurman by shooting;
- the murder of Mr Andile Plaatjies by stabbing;
- assaulting Mr Michael Qhina by stabbing;
- assaulting Mr Zixolisile Goniwe by suffocating him with a plastic bag and fan belt.

The charges relate to events surrounding the funeral, when a police patrol was stoned and petrol-bombed.

Warrant Officer de Villiers made a statement on September 1 last year which was handed in by the defence. He said that after arriving in Cradock, unpacking and eating, the squad decided to "go and see how things looked in the location".

He said he had sent the squad out on a foot patrol in the township while he and two other officers remained in the police bus.

He said he had drunk brandy before the night patrol, but said he had known what he was doing.

He noticed a black man passing and waved to him, but the man ran away. He and Sergeant P Kranz chased but failed to catch the man.

He told the court that he had

no knowledge of anyone being stabbed that night.

Man escaped

During the funeral his patrol had been stoned and petrol-bombed and he had been obliged to fire two rounds from his shotgun at a man. He did not know if the man was hit because he had escaped. He reported the shooting when he returned to the police station.

In a previous statement made on July 30 last year, Warrant Officer de Villiers said he had "not known what to do" after Constable Goosen told him he had slipped and accidentally shot a man who was taken to the river to wash blood off his face.

He said he and Constable Goosen assaulted the man earlier when he was insolent while they questioned him. They had driven off and never reported the shooting because he did not know how to explain the situation. — Sapa.

"I just had a particular loyalty towards the person who sent me and I was doing it for him, not for pay. His name is Jeff."

She was detained in January after her letters were intercepted.

Prosecuting counsel Mr Augustine Chigumira read an employment reference from her father which stated: "For as long as I can remember Miss Harington has been

Sapa reports that Ms Harington said she had written to security police at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, saying, she had travelled to Johannesburg from babwe.

In a letter to a friend on February 26 this year which she tried to smuggle out of prison, she wrote:

South African security police suggesting that arms and ammunition could be brought into South Africa from Zimbabwe.

From

To Page 5

11/6/87 26/11/87

Spied for Jeff, not money Harington

The Argus Foreign Service

HARARE. — Judgment in the trial of the 27-year-old South African agent Odile Harington, who has admitted being sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the ANC, is to be given tomorrow.

Mr Julian Colegrave, defence counsel, said that in the event of a conviction for breaching the Official Secrets Act he would lead evidence in mitigation, including evidence about Miss Harington's treatment in captivity.

The university graduate was arrested in January when she was staying at an ANC house, having been accepted by Zimbabwe as a refugee. She said she was instructed to join the ANC and become a courier.

Miss Harington broke down while giving evidence when she was asked about ANC landmine incidents.

Asked by Mr Justice Sandura if she had been given training before being sent to Zimbabwe, she replied: "No."

Asked why she was prepared to be an agent when she had said she did not want to be paid, she said she had a particularly loyalty to the person named Jeff who sent her.

CONTACTS

"I was doing it for him, not for money. He was a symbol of the government," she said.

Asked if she had met other contacts in Zimbabwe, Miss Harington said she had been instructed how to meet them but not when. She had phoned the agents in South Africa two or three times and was told they would be arriving "shortly".

She said that from Zimbabwe the ANC would probably have taken her to Zambia. "I think I would have been operating from there, not here."

In his closing address the prosecutor, Mr Augustine Chikumira, said that ANC members, being refugees, were bound to be protected by Zimbabwe under the United Nations convention.

Zimbabwe was required to treat refugees as its own nationals. Any attack against the ANC was an attack against Zimbabwe. If an ANC house were to be hit, Zimbabwe's territorial sovereignty would be violated.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 269

PRETORIA, 27 NOVEMBER 1987

No. 11059

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2705 27 November 1987
BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, vir die doel van die veiligheid van die publiek, die handhawing van die openbare orde en die beëindiging van die noodtoestand, verbied ek, Ernest Stephen Schnetler, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Oostelike Provinsie, hierby, in die landdrosdistrik van Port Elizabeth, die byeenkoms wat deur die Inter-Denominational African Ministers Association of South Africa, gereël en geadverteer is vir 28 November 1987 by die Dan Qeqe Stadion in die Zwidwoongebied.

E. S. SCHNETLER,
Afdelingskommissaris: Afdeling Oostelike Provinsie.

651—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE (32)

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2705 27 November 1987
ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER
THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, for the purpose of the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order and the termination of the state of emergency, I, Ernest Stephen Schnetler, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Eastern Province Division, hereby prohibit, in the Magisterial District of Port Elizabeth, the gathering organised and advertised for 28 November 1987 at the Dan Qeqe Stadium, Zwid Township, by the Inter-Denominational African Ministers Association of South Africa.

E. S. SCHNETLER,
Divisional Commissioner: Eastern Province Division.

11059—1



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Regulasiekoerant No. 4153

Regulation Gazette No. 4153

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 269

PRETORIA, 27 NOVEMBER 1987

No. 11049

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 2676

27 November 1987

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 7A (1) VAN DIE REGULASIES AFGEKONDIG BY PROKLAMASIE R. 97 VAN 1987 SOOS GEWYSIG BY PROKLAMASIE R. 123 VAN 1987

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, rig hierby 'n waarskuwing tot persone wat by die voortbrenging, samestelling of publisering van uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie *The New Nation* betrokke is dat stof wat in hierdie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, of die wyse waarop stof in hierdie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, volgens my oordeel, 'n bedreiging vir die veiligheid van die publiek of vir die handhawing van die openbare orde of 'n vertraging in die beëindiging van die noodtoestand veroorsaak.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

648—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. R. 2676

27 November 1987

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 7A (1) OF THE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED BY PROCLAMATION R. 97 OF 1987 AS AMENDED BY PROCLAMATION R. 123 OF 1987

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue a warning to persons concerned in the production, compilation or publication of issues of the periodical *The New Nation* that the matter published in this periodical or the way in which matter is published in this periodical, in my opinion, is causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order or is causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of Home Affairs.

(327)

11049—1

Conditional permission granted for Mbeki rally

PORT ELIZABETH —An order by the chief Port Elizabeth magistrate, signed by Mr J. Oosthuizen, has conditionally authorised an open air rally addressed by the ANC veteran, Mr Govan Mbeki, here tomorrow.

On the podium with Mr Mbeki at the Dan Qeque Stadium in Zwile will be the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Reverend Frank Chikane; Dr Allan Boesak, of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the president of the UDF; the national assistant general-secretary of the Congress of

South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Mr Sydney Mafumadi; and the chairman of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Interdenominational Minister's Association of Southern Africa (Idamasa), Reverend De Villiers Soga.

The wife of the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Mrs Winnie Mandela, named earlier as one of those scheduled to addressing the gathering, will not be speaking.

She could not be reached yesterday to say whether she would be present at the rally.

The public meeting will be Mr Mbeki's first since he was released

from Robben Island after a 23-year term.

The rally, a Thanksgiving Celebration and Welcome Service in honour of Mr Mbeki, has been organised by the Port Elizabeth branch of Idamasa and the SACC.

According to a joint statement released by the organisations yesterday, permission to hold the rally was granted on condition that the service starts at noon tomorrow and ends at 4 pm.

All proceedings must be held strictly in the Dan Qeque Stadium and all those attending are required to leave by means of motorised transport.

In making the application to the chief magistrate, Idamasa gave an undertaking that none of the speakers would act in a manner calculated to endanger public peace or encourage feelings of hostility between different population groups.

In making the application Idamasa sought to make the chief magistrate aware that the service would attract such large numbers that no building would contain them, the statement said.

In a building there would be the risk of conflict with many pressing around the doors of the building.

In yesterday's statement Idamasa appealed to those attending the occasion to conduct themselves in a "peaceful, orderly and dignified manner."

CHIEF TRUMP 27/11/87
Major denies discussing case

own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Major Roelof Frederick Berg told the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon that he had never spoken to the investigating officer in the unrest unit murder trial about the case.

He said he could not explain why the investigating officer, Maj G P S Goosen, should have told the court that they discussed Const David Patrick Goosen's suspension allowance and bail over the telephone, but he was sure this did not occur.

Const Goosen and W/O Leon de Villiers are being tried on two counts

of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents in Cradock on June 26 last year.

The trial within a trial arose after the defence challenged the admissibility of explanations given by Const Goosen.

Const Goosen said he only made the explanations as a result of undue influence by Maj Goosen.

Maj Goosen emphatically denied it. The trial will continue today.

SA 'spy' told Son says dad's detention is a mystery to get job with paper

HARARE. — The South African woman who allegedly infiltrated the ANC here to spy on them, had been instructed by her handler to get a job with the Herald daily newspaper, the national news agency Ziana reports.

This is in a document produced by the state as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Eona Harington, which began in the High Court here on Monday.

Miss Harington, 27, charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act, has denied spying against the government of Zimbabwe.

The judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with two assessors, Mr Jack Wood and Mr John Panashe Nyandoro, is to give judgment in the case today.

Miss Harington admitted spying on the ANC for the purpose of collecting information and relaying it to agents of the South African security services.

She was arrested on January 29 after the police guarding a house occupied by members of the ANC had intercepted her letters meant to be posted to South African agents.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, Miss Harington wrote that she met Mr Hennie Oosthuizen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her here.

After three meetings, Grant suggested for the first time that she join the ANC in Zimbabwe.

"On the night of our introduction and my recruitment I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe," she told the court. "This was probably where the idea of sending me to Zimbabwe originated."

"My objective, simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the South African Police. I was not told to write letters home reporting on whom I had met. I did it on my own initiative."

"I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my superior officer. I disregarded my own personal safety," she said.

Miss Harington said it was then suggested to her by Grant that she could try to get a job with the Harare Herald and become a friend of an ANC man.

In another document, from a letter written in prison, she describes in detail the ANC house she lived in.

Another letter, to a Mrs Eustration in Harare, mentions that she was now with the ANC. "I am going to Zambia (transit) with the ANC for one or two weeks and then Angola for military training. My aim is to become the courier of the ANC because this is what South Africa needs most." — Sapa

Briton and Canadian detained

HARARE. — A spokesman for the British High Commission said here yesterday that one of the six people detained by the Zimbabwe government on allegations of spying for South African Military Intelligence, Mrs Patricia Brown, was a British citizen.

"We are in touch with her lawyers and have made representations to the Zimbabwean authorities for her release," he said.

"We have visited Mrs Brown on several occasions. As far as we know, no charges have been brought against her," the spokesman said.

The Canadian High Commission here said another detainee, Mr Richard Leban, was a Canadian citizen.

A spokesman said they had not sought his release but "we are following the case closely".

The two were detained on September 22 this year.

Another of the detainees, Mr John Ernest Lewis-Walker, is an under-secretary in the Ministry of the Public Service responsible for conditions of service.

The other three detainees are Mr Ivor Duncan Harding, Mr Clive Andrew Harding and Mr Jeffrey Lyn Mee.

The detentions were confirmed by the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who said the six had constituted a spy ring working against the government of Zimbabwe, and had been detained under emergency powers regulations.

Son says dad's detention is a mystery

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Durban son of one of six whites held in Zimbabwe for their alleged involvement in a South African spying operation, last night said he was shocked to hear of his father's detention.

Mr Nigel Lewis-Walker of Amanzimtoti, a former lieutenant in the Zimbabwe Air Force, who was detained for 16 months after the 1982 sabotage on the base outside Gweru, said he learnt of the detention of his father, 54-year-old Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, only yesterday morning.

"My mother and my two brothers are still in Zimbabwe, but I only heard of dad's arrest when I read it in the newspaper."

Good sign

He said it was difficult communicating with his family or friends in Zimbabwe and he had contacted the British Consulate in Durban to find out if they were able to supply more news about his father.

"But press reports have said that he has already appeared before a detention review tribunal. That is a good sign, and I just hope that the news stays good."

He said that although his father never discussed his work, he knew it sometimes involved investigations into corruption within the civil service.

"I suppose his arrest might in some way be connected with his work, but my father works closely with Mugabe and takes his orders from Mugabe."

CAP- Times 28/11/87

Govt-named censors to 'edit' New Nation?

327

PRETORIA. — Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha yesterday invoked the tough new media regulations to gazette a notice here that the New Nation newspaper threatened public safety.

This paved the way for the minister to ban publication of all future issues unless they had been approved by government-appointed censors, or to ban publication altogether, for three-month periods. According to the regulations issued on August 28 this year, he may do this if he deems it necessary from examining issues of the newspaper.

However, the regulations state that he should first give the publishers notice that he contemplated such action.

But the New Nation dismissed this provision and said in a statement last night that it had responded to such a warning from Mr Botha before yesterday's notice was gazetted. It said Mr Botha's response was "vague and unsubstantiated".

The government had already seized an issue and banned three others. — Sapa

Court upholds Mbeki service banning

By JIMMY MATYU

A last-minute urgent application to set aside an order banning the thanksgiving and welcome service for African National Congress (ANC) leader Mr Govan Mbeki was dismissed with costs by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court this afternoon.

The service, organised by the Port Elizabeth branch of the Interdenominational African Ministers Association of South Africa (Idamasa) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) was to be held in the Dan Qeqe Stadium in Zwijndrecht today.

Permission for the service was granted by the Acting Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr J Oosthuizen, on Wednesday.

The service would have been the first to be addressed by Mr Mbeki after his release this month after

serving 23 years of his life imprisonment on Robben Island after he was convicted of sabotage.

The Eastern Province Divisional Commissioner for Police, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, last night prohibited the service for the purpose of safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order and the termination of the state of emergency.

Mr A M Omar (instructed by Majodina, Vabaza and Partners) argued that the prohibition was completely unjustified and arbitrary in view of the permission granted by the magistrate.

Mr Justice Jones ruled

that there could be no question of *mala fides* on the part of Brig Schnetler, who banned the service in terms of emergency regulations.

He also said Brig Schnetler had exercised "an entirely different discretion" to that of the Acting Chief Magistrate who had made his decision in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The rally was to have been addressed by Mrs Albertina Sisulu and United Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak. Police expected a crowd of 55 000.

Referring to an affidavit filed by Brigadier Schnetler, the judge said a

key element was the effect the rally might have on the possible extension of the state of emergency.

Pamphlets described 77-year-old Mr Mbeki as still a supporter of the banned ANC and the South African Communist Party. He had also made it plain that he was unwilling to forswear violence.

Brig Schnetler argued that it was "pointless to prohibit him from being quoted while allowing him to address a gathering of 55 000 people". He was worried by the effect the speeches would have on the political climate.

● Early today the stadium was sealed off by mun-

icipal police and members of the security forces and buses were turned back by the police.

● From Walvis Bay Sapa reports that the chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johann van der Merwe, said today that the rally had been banned because it would "undoubtedly" contribute to an increase in the revolutionary climate.

Responding to questions, Gen van der Merwe agreed the ban could also create problems in terms of frustration for those who were going to attend, but said the security threat of allowing the meeting to go ahead was greater.

WIN Grab a headline and

It's
SATURDAY
so it's
SCOTT
— PAGE 2

From
MICHAEL HARTNACK
HARARE. — Mr Justice Wilson Sandura yesterday jailed self-confessed South African spy Odile Harington for 25 years for trying to infiltrate the African National Congress and said a "more appropriate sentence" would be to have her shot by firing squad. Earlier, the 27-year-old dark-haired former arts student described a harrowing detail a history of torture and degradation, including sexual assault, while in the hands of the Zimbabwean central intelligence organization.

Because of her treatment following her capture in January, particularly the sexual assault, she stopped menstruating for six months, she testified.

Defence counsel Mr Julian Colgrave said "no nation which claimed to be civilized" could condone what she had suffered by not reducing her sentence accordingly.

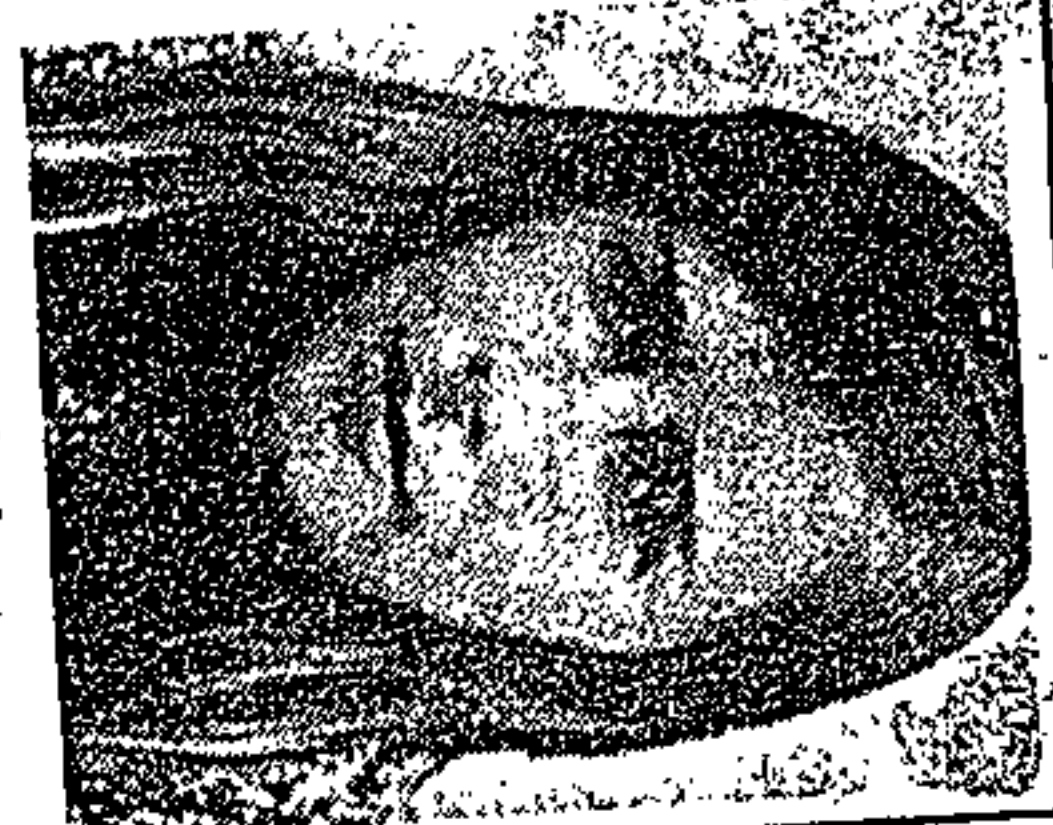
But, to the jubilation of black spectators and ANC officials who crowded the public galleries, Mr Justice Sandura stated: "The most appropriate sentence in a case such as this is the death penalty. In some parts of the world the accused would shortly after my remarks be facing a firing squad."

He refused leave to appeal against the 25-year sentence, the maximum allowable under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act. The judge regretted the death sentence.

Mr Colgrave pleaded: "This is not a Mata Hari, a superspy, but someone who is pathetically naive."

Harington, who was sent to Zimbabwe in October by an agent named "Jeff", without any formal spy training and only two months after her recruitment, was compromised in January when she gave an envelope to the police guard on an ANC house and asked him to post it. It was opened and found to contain details of ANC

25 years for SA spy Odile



Odile Harington

To page 2

Mbeki rally banned
PORT ELIZABETH. — Police last night banned a rally at which former Robben Island prisoner and ANC member Mr Govan Mbeki was to have spoken, saying it was a threat to public safety.

The rally scheduled for today in the township of Zwijve was earlier approved by a magistrate. It was to have been the first public speech since Mr Mbeki was freed on November 5 after 24 years in prison.

The wife of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, Winnie, said it would be difficult to control thousands of people flocking to Port Elizabeth to hear Mr Mbeki.

The organizers of the rally were earlier this week granted permission for an open-air rally under strict conditions laid down by a magistrate.

In a special edition of the Government Gazette last night, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ernest Schutte, said the meeting posed a threat to public safety.

Mr Mbeki's lawyer, Ms Priscilla Jana, said she would seek an urgent appeal to overturn ban. — UPI

Seventh suicide attempt failed
TAUNTON, England. — A 22-year-old man who broke up with his girlfriend failed to kill himself in seven attempts, police said on Friday.

The distraught man threw himself at four cars and a truck, tried to strangle himself and jumped out of a window, injuring two policemen in the process.

CM Tmp
28/11/82

From page 1

Spy 327

houses and personnel movements.

The judge described her as "an unrepentant spy" whose actions could have caused the deaths of innocent Zimbabwean civilians in South African raids on ANC targets.

She was described as "basically a racist" by prosecuting counsel Mr Augustine Chigumira.

She said she did not support all aspects of apartheid, but wanted South Africa free of terrorism so reform could be made peacefully and gradually.

She described from the witness box how she suffered repeated floggings at the hands of the security police (the Central Intelligence Organization) with a length of hosepipe or electric flex in an attempt to make her add to the full confession she made when first detained.

● Sapa reports from Pretoria that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been involved in obtaining consular access to Harare.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement there that his department was maintaining liaison with her family.

SPY

by ROBIN DREW
Weekend Argus Africa
News Service in HARARE

Odile Harington: The forlorn letter that bared her soul

LONELY, frightened, untrained and inept, a girl searching for a cause to serve... that was the picture that emerged in the High Court, Harare, this week when Odile Harington went on trial.

The 27-year-old Wits graduate, despite her brave words about doing her duty to her government, emerged more and more as the trial progressed as an unhappy and even disturbed young woman who had blundered into, or been manoeuvred by, ruthless men into a situation far beyond her capabilities.

Nowhere was this more evident than in a letter, produced in court, which she had written to someone who had befriended her during her stay at a refugee centre in Harare.

The following extracts are from that letter, written two days before she asked a policeman, of all people, to post letters which contained the information which blew wide open her cover as a South African refugee.

In a telling paragraph, she wrote: "Thank you again so much for everything you did for me.

"After my childhood, it was as if for six weeks I had a mother for the first time and it breaks my heart to have left you. I am not allowed to phone anyone or leave this house even though all I want is to come to visit you."

DESTROY this letter, she wrote, adding: "Never say a word. I am in danger all the time and have been since I came, but I believe God loves me and guides me."

She wrote that what she was doing was HELL. "But I must do it because I believe in peace for South Africa and the ANC can only be destroyed from within."

The letter which came into the hands of the authorities read: "By now you have no doubt heard that I am with the ANC. But you must know that I believe what you believe and you know how I really feel. So now at last you know the truth and I regret not having told you long ago but you would probably not have wanted to associate with me. I hope that in two years I will be back in South Africa where

I long with my whole heart to be. Now you realise why I stayed on in the refugee camp and did not make use of your offer to return to South Africa via Greek Consulate.

"But God has taken me this far and will take me the rest of the way and deliver me back safely. I shall always remember your tall tree outside your shop and your courage and sincerity and generosity. You must not worry about me because I know that God will protect me and lead me as he has until now.

"I am going to Zambia (transit) with ANC for one or two weeks and then Angola for military training. My aim is to become a courier of the ANC because this is what South Africa needs most."

MISS Harington said she once wrote a letter to the Security Police at home to say that while cars were strictly checked at border posts, trains were not. "They contacted me and here I am," she wrote.

During her trial, she was repeatedly questioned about her motives in becoming an agent. She insisted she had not wanted any money and was not in fact being paid, that she was doing it for her

government and her loyalty to "Jeff", whom she saw as a symbol of the government.

She said she was opposed to certain aspects of apartheid, but to a certain extent supported the concept. Change would come about gradually, even though the government had acted slowly, but the ANC was trying to destroy the government.

Asked if she regarded herself as a sane, intelligent person, she said: "I don't know how intelligent I am. It doesn't matter to me."

She was in the witness box for about two hours. She spoke quietly, though defiantly at times and was repeatedly pressed by the prosecutor to admit that she must have known the detailed information she had compiled about the location and layout of the house occupied by ANC officials would be used for an attack. But she insisted this was not her concern and said that in a war innocents could be killed.

Odile Harington presented a forlorn figure. Awaiting her appearances in court, she sat in the courtyard, handcuffed and flanked by two large prison wardresses, the only white face there until her lawyers, reporters, and a handful of spectators arrived.



Odile
Harington

'Pathetically naive' Odile gets 25 years

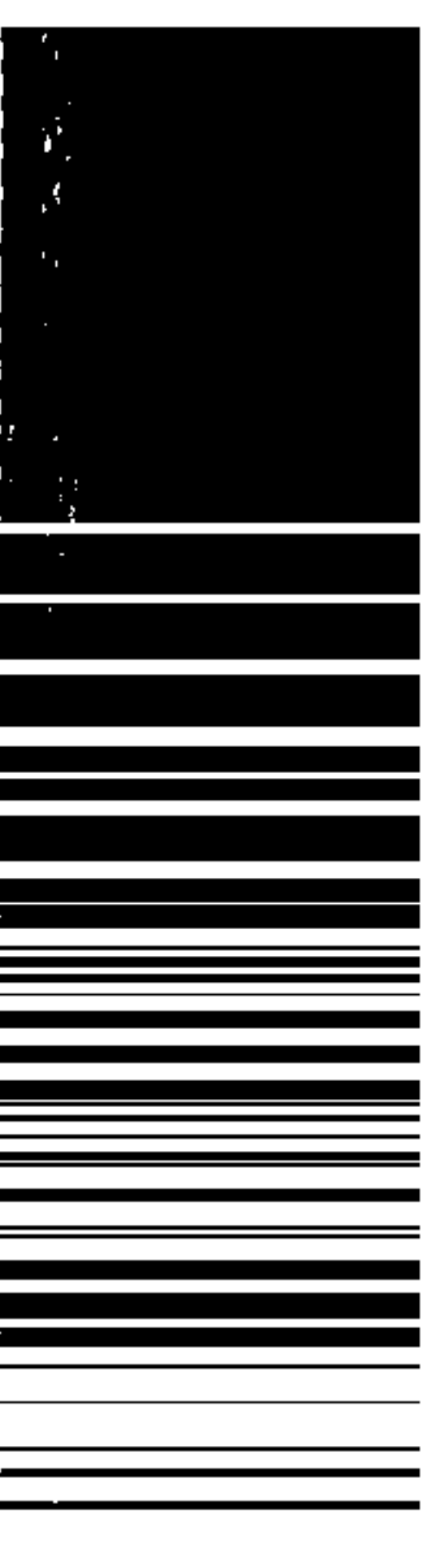
Argus Africa News Service

SOUTH African spy Odile Harington, described by her counsel as "pathetically naive" has been sentenced to the maximum term of 25 years' imprisonment for breaking Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

The sentence, greeted with jubilation by black spectators and ANC observers in the High Court, was passed by Judge-President Mr Justice Sadura, who commented: "The most appropriate sentence in a case such as this is, in my view, the death penalty."

He said that in some parts of the world the accused would shortly be facing a firing squad.

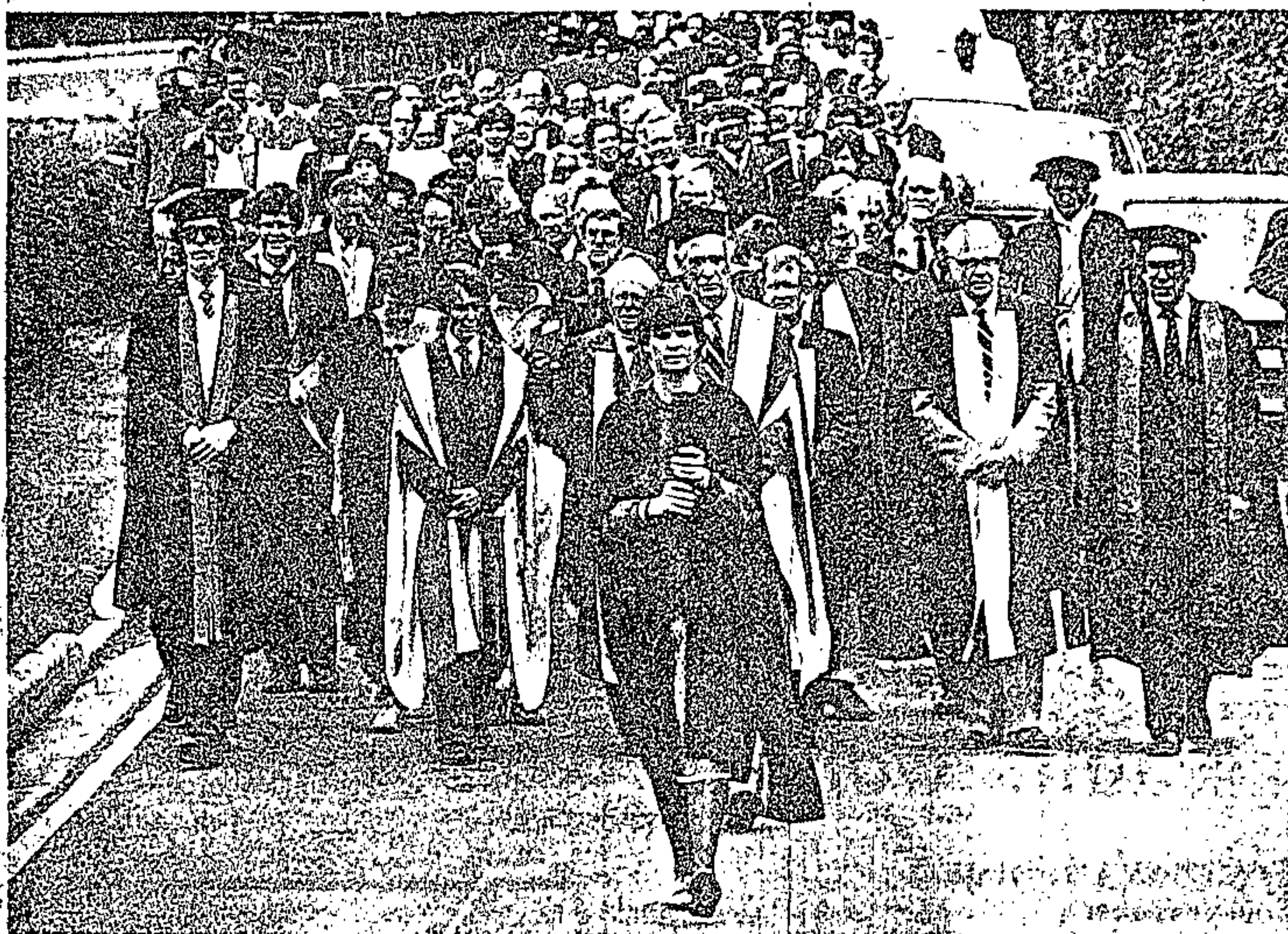
The judge ignored a plea by Mr Julian Coetzee for a reduced sentence because of the suffering of the 27-year-old woman before she was brought to trial.



A1645 29/10/87

327

UCT to resist Govt curbs 'until they are withdrawn'



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus

More than 5 000 UCT academics, students and workers march slowly around the campus in protest against the new regulations. In the front row are, from left, academic secretary Mr Jon File, deputy vice-chancellor Professor Donald Carr, Mr Justice Marius Diemont of the university council, acting vice-chancellor Professor John Reid, Mr Hans Middelmann of the university council and registrar Mr Hugh Amore.

Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town academics, students and workers have decided to refuse to implement the new measures aimed at curbing anti-Government campus protest.

At a meeting in Jameson Hall yesterday, the acting vice-chancellor, Professor John Reid, read out a motion on behalf of the UCT community noting that the Government's new regulations "sought to use State subsidy as a means of political control".

It also noted that the measures were aimed at "stifling opposition (to the Government) even further", and that they would contribute to the isolation of South African universities internationally.

It was resolved to:

- Reject the conditions.
- Reaffirm UCT's determination to ensure that freedom of speech, assembly and critical opposition were given the "fullest expression" on campus.
- Conduct UCT's affairs as in the past and not to be party to "any measures which are not proper to the pursuit of our mission".
- Resist any attempt to implement any of the conditions until they were withdrawn.
- Continue to promote social justice and seek ways of "serving all South Africans by endeavouring to open the doors of learning and culture to all".
- Work for a non-racial, united and democratic South Africa.

Towards the end of the meeting Professor Reid and more than 50 fellow academics filed out of the hall to lead a slow march of more than 5 000 people around the campus and back into the hall.

● The University of Cape Town Convocation and the South African Teachers' Association have condemned State measures against universities.

The executive committee of Convocation, which represents UCT graduands and alumni, today supported the University Council and Senate on their stand against the measures.

Mbeki's moves 'at command of the ANC'

APP-Tim 65
30/11/87

327

Political Staff

WALVIS BAY. — Everything Mr Govan Mbeki had done since his release from jail last month was at the command of the ANC, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, said at the weekend.

He also said at a press briefing here that although the police had banned the Port Elizabeth meeting, they would consider all future rallies "separately". "We are obliged to look at circumstances in each case," he said.

The police would have to consider the safety of both the public and the state in each case.

Asked if the government feared that a rally would lead to an outbreak of violence, he replied: "It may create or promote a revolutionary climate."

But he conceded in reply to another question that the banning of the rally could lead to frustration. "There are certainly disadvantages but we have to decide which is the greatest disadvantage."

General Van der Merwe said: "Everything Mr Mbeki does is at the command of the ANC."

But he said there was nothing illegal about this. Mr Mbeki would only be breaking the law if he promoted the aims of the ANC and its image.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said Mr Mbeki had been released "but we can't control him".

Both Mr Vlok and General Van der Merwe declined to draw publicly on whether Mr Mbeki's actions since his release would affect the prospects of releasing other security prisoners.

Legal groups the main security challenge

Political Staff

WALVIS BAY. — Legal rather than banned organizations posed the major security challenge in South Africa today, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, said at the weekend.

"The activities of the legal radical organizations are the most important that we have to reckon with."

"Radical legal actions are more important than radical illegal activities at the moment," General Van der Merwe said.

Despite recent security force actions, the revolutionary climate was on the increase, he said.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the police were concerned about the revolutionary climate "which is still very high" despite the outward appearance of calm.

"The unrest is on a more subtle terrain and it is therefore more difficult to deal with."

General Van der Merwe said the problem the state faced in containing these "legal radical organizations" was that these bodies conducted their activities within the law.

He singled out the UDF, its affiliates, the Cosatu "and some other trade unions".

He added that if organizations went "too far" they would be banned in terms of the law.

'Hearts and minds of all in SA'

Political Staff

WALVIS BAY. — The government must win the hearts and minds of all races in South Africa otherwise "we will never have a safe South Africa", the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said at the weekend.

"We will have to find a political solution acceptable to the majority — otherwise we will lose," Mr Vlok said.

He said he believed the government had to curb the revolutionary climate by security actions, "good government through the removal of grievances and efficient administration" and a constitutional solution which was acceptable to the majority.

ze, Mr and
g horse.

ght'

he building
e attack the
through the
their own

sterday con-
investigating,
ed men had
om Skyline

Christopher
ourt, Laven-
right hand,
of 8 Belhar
was hit in his



of veteran
n Langa on
nd came to
ned Church
nizer and a
nical Action
as detained

140A

Increased support for terrorism predicted

Political Staff

WALVIS BAY. — The banned ANC would come out in support of increased terrorism in South Africa at its conference at Arusha in Tanzania this week, the head of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, predicted at the weekend.

He also said that according to the police's information there was no serious division in the ANC leadership at present.

At a press briefing General Van der Merwe said three major themes were likely to dominate the conference:

- The ANC would again try to justify its increased military action.

- It would try to improve its status and image among black South Africans.

- It would promote the idea that it was the only legitimate representative of blacks in South Africa to gain increased international recognition.

The ANC would also try to get involved in internal organizations such as the UDF and Co-satu.

General Van der Merwe said the ANC was not interested in peace discussions if this meant changes to its policy on violence or threatened its relationship with the SA Communist Party.

SA warned to brace itself for increase in ANC terror

Political Staff

WALVIS BAY. — South Africa has been warned by the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, to brace itself for increased ANC terrorism, including attacks on more "sensational targets".

Between January and October this year there had already been 195 "terrorist attacks", an average of 19,5 a month, compared to the average of 19,08 a month last year and 2,45 a month between 1976 and 1984, he told a press briefing here.

But the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the ANC would "never defeat South Africa by military means".

However, the ANC was resorting to mass-mobilization techniques to cre-

ate unrest and this was more difficult to curb, Mr Vlok said.

General Van der Merwe said the ANC had not only increased its violence in recent years but changed its training programmes.

The most significant feature of this was the training of "terrorists" locally inside South Africa. This held a number of advantages for the ANC.

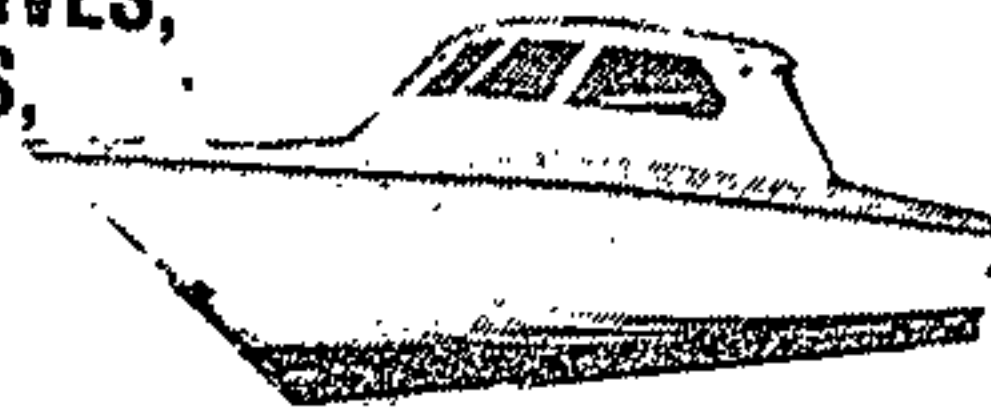
Locally trained "terrorists" did not leave the country or their communities and were difficult to identify.

The frustration in ANC training camps, which created division, was avoided and it was more difficult for "rehabilitated terrorists" to break up cells by identifying its members.

★ MOTOR AUCTION ★ MONTH END WAREHOUSE CLEARANCE

★ 85 SEDANS ★ 4 S/WAGONS ★
★ 14 COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ★

KOMBIS, 4-WHEEL DRIVES,
MOTORCYCLES, BOATS,
OUTBOARD MOTORS,
EXOTIC VEHICLES,
CARAVANS



EVERYTHING MUST GO!

ON MONDAY NOVEMBER 30 AT 7.30 PM

AT THE REPOSSESSION STORE (THE BLUE AND WHITE BUILDING)
14 CARLISLE STREET, PAARDEN EILAND

VIEWING: ON DAY OF SALE FROM 2 PM



Sea Point Auction Mart

AUCTIONEERS: KENNY FINBERG, AVRON GREENBERG, JOHN MARCUS

BUYING OR SELLING? PH 51 7157/8/9

★ Finance to be arranged prior to bidding ★ Optional 24-month warranty ★ All cars sold under cover ★ Ample parking ★ All cars may be started and inspected during the viewing period ★ Audience seated while cars driven around ★ Refreshments available. Terms: 10% deposit at the fall of the hammer ★ Balance by 5 pm on day after sale ★ No cars sold out of hand before auction (BQ1602500)

Political Staff

THE chances of an early release for jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela are dwindling rapidly.

There was strong speculation after Mr Govan Mbeki's release recently that Mr Mandela would be next.

But security sources have disclosed that they are not entirely happy with the way in which Mr Mbeki is operating which could even lead to his being banned.

He is a listed communist but may address meetings without being quoted.

A senior source indicated that Mr Mbeki was now being "manipulated" by the ANC and that

Less hope for early release of Mandela

Cape Times 30/11/87

327

everything he did was part of a deliberate campaign to improve the organization's image.

Government spokesmen indicated some time ago that the release of further security prisoners, such as Mr Mandela, would depend on what happened after the release of Mr Mbeki and other prisoners.

Indications now are that Mr Mbeki's active return to politics and his

attempt to address a massive rally at the weekend in particular has raised doubts about his release in security circles who believe the revolutionary climate is still too high.

It was hoped that Mr Mbeki would retire to a quiet life after his release but he is now working in close co-operation with the ANC.

He has been told not to do anything which could

harm the image of the ANC or the chances of other releases.

However, it is quite evident that while the authorities are unhappy about the outcome of Mr Mbeki's release the chances for Mr Mandela, whose release would be even more emotional and sensational, are slim.

● Mbeki's moves 'at ANC command', —
Page 4

SPECIAL REPORT

THE refusal of English-speaking universities to implement the stringent new conditions imposed on them has turned the whole issue into a political hot potato for the Government.

The options now facing the Government are to carry out its threat to chop state subsidies paid to those who won't toe the line — with potentially disastrous consequences — or to back down and face humiliating derision from its right-wing political opponents.

University sources said this week there was no chance the Government would succeed in its bid to get them to adopt the role of law-enforcement and policing agents for the state.

They would rather suffer the consequences of having subsidies cut or withdrawn.

The major English-speaking universities — the University of Cape Town, the University of the Witwatersrand, and Natal University — this week publicly made it clear that they were refusing outright to implement the conditions.

One university spokesman said he believed the Government never intended to take the matter to a point where it would carry out its threat to cut subsidies. The Government knew that such action was potentially disastrous — not only for itself but also for communities likely to be affected by such a move.

If universities were seriously hampered in their activities, or were forced to close down, certain public services could come to a standstill — with serious consequences for the country as a whole.

Academics and others at the universities differ in their interpretations of some of the conditions, but there is agreement at most of the English-speaking universities that the new conditions simply cannot be implemented as expected by the Government.

Any serious attempt to implement them will inevitably lead to absurd situations and result in tensions and conflict on university campuses, according to some academic lawyers.

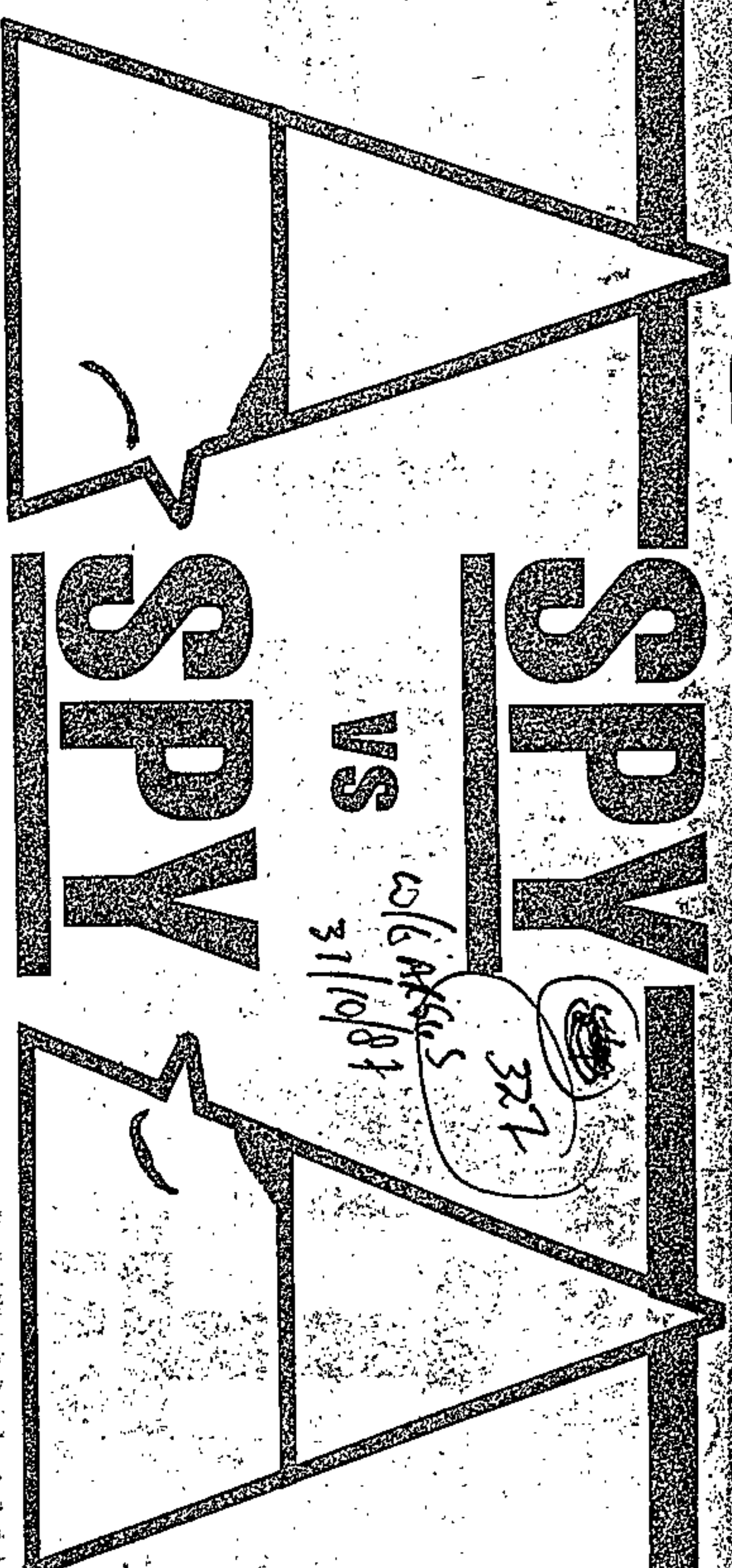
If university authorities were to act as law-enforcement agents for the state, they would have to monitor and police all campus activities, ranging from individual lectures to debates, seminars and meetings of students and staff.

The question arises: how can this be done? Will new structures such as spy networks have to be created by the universities themselves to check on any contraventions of the government regulations?

A nightmarish scenario, sketched by some academics is that of campuses swarming with spies — some working for the Government and some for the university authorities and some competing with each other to be first to report to their respective masters.

Academics at some universities believe that even lecture-room activities and academic courses could be affected if the conditions were to be strictly implemented.

In some courses and discussions, for example, references are made to the role of the African National Congress (ANC) and different strategies for political change. A thorny problem for the universities would be whether discussion of such matters



**SHAWCO
WILL BE
HIT TOO—**

ONE of the most outstanding community services from the University of Cape Town is provided by the Students' Health and Welfare Centre Organisation (Shawco), a voluntary aid movement working particularly in Cape Flats areas.

The organisation has been in the forefront of aid programmes to help people in need. Its activities have included huge relief operations at times of unrest and violence in areas such as Crossroads.

Recent projects included the handing out of food parcels to 600 unemployed families and participation in a Save the Children Fund scheme to feed babies and pre-school children in squatter areas.

A substantial part of Shawco's funds is raised by the annual UCT students' rag.

The university recently conferred an honorary doctorate in medicine on Dr Golda Selzer, one of the co-founders of Shawco. She was one of the co-founders of student-run medical clinics begun in 1983, which eventually amalgamated in 1984 to become Shawco.

The information and findings from such work benefit the country as a whole and the government in particular.

Many of the scientists and other academics at the universities enjoy international esteem and have links with overseas institutions. The up-to-date knowledge and information through such contact is said to be indispensable to South Africa.

A UCT spokesman said that even a 10 percent cut in the university's subsidy from the state would severely hamper the university's activities and services.

Withdrawal of the subsidy would be "too ghastly to contemplate".

UCT, with about 13 100 students and a staff of more than 3000, has a total annual budget of about R160-million of which R105-million is its operating budget. Nearly 80 percent of the operating budget comes from a state subsidy.

The spokesman said no university could run without a subsidy.

... and how a big 'varsity close-down will harm the community — and the state

could be regarded by the Government as amounting to "the promotion of the aims or public image of any unlawful organisation", in terms of the conditions.

PROFESSOR Danie Visser of UCT's law department said most of the prohibitions contained in the new conditions were already in existence in terms of existing laws and regulations, such as the emergency regulations.

The real problem now was that universities were expected to "police" the regulations.

However, he did not think there was any obligation on a university to create a spy force to check on activities — something which a university would not contemplate.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, of the law school at the University of the Witwatersrand, said he did not believe the Government would take the threatened action to force universities to carry out the conditions.

"The Government must know that the regulations, if contested in court, would be found to be *ultra vires*," he said.

A major dilemma for the Government was that it could not afford to disrupt or close any of the major universities.

Ironically, the Government, which had declared itself strongly against economic sanctions as a means of applying political pressure, was now itself resorting to a policy of such sanctions against universities.

"Economic sanctions against universities is not

on. I cannot see any government embarking on this road," Professor Van der Vyver said.

University economies are said to be such that any serious cut in state subsidies could force them to close down or to curtail their work drastically. This could have "catastrophic" consequences for the Government, the universities and the country as a whole, according to a university source.

SUCH a move would deprive the country and communities of a wide range of services, research, knowhow and valuable international links with the academic world.

CLOSURE of Wits University's medical school, for example, could bring to a standstill virtually all the health services in the Witwatersrand region.

The medical school served all the major hospitals in the region, including Johannesburg General and Baragwanath Hospitals.

Withdrawal or serious curtailment of such services could cause chaos in the region.

SIMILARLY, the University of Cape Town has wide-ranging links with the community and provides services in various ways.

UCT Medical School staff are linked with Groote Schuur Hospital and other teaching hospitals in the Cape Town area and also form part of the community's health service structure.

In scores of other fields the university community serves the wider community directly or indirectly.

According to university sources the research output of universities is larger than most people

University law fundis reject De Klerk claim

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

LAW professors at English-speaking universities have rejected a claim by the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, that the Government's clamp-down on universities does not violate their autonomy.

Mr De Klerk's political reputation is now at stake as law faculties are openly backing their university heads in refusing to implement the Government's new conditions under threat of having the universities' State subsidies cut.

The Minister's explanation defending the Government's conditions has been denounced by some of the academic lawyers as "a blatant distortion of the facts" and as a "misrepresentation".

Dilemma

There are also indications that this viewpoint is backed by academic lawyers at some of the Afrikaans-speaking universities whose authorities are officially supporting the Government's move.

If the English-speaking universities persist in their stand the Government will be in a

political dilemma. It may then have to carry out its threat to cut university subsidies — at the risk of far-reaching consequences for the Government, the country and the communities served by the universities concerned.

If the Government backs down, which seems unlikely at this stage, it will lose face and come under severe pressure from its rightwing political opponents. It could also cause unhappiness among rightwing elements inside the National Party.

The burden of handling this political hot potato is on the shoulders of Mr de Klerk, to the extent that the new conditions for universities have been dubbed "the De Klerk regulations."

"Different views"

Professor John Reid, acting vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said if the Minister thought the conditions did not interfere with university autonomy, "then we have totally different views on what constitutes university autonomy."

Professor James Lund, deputy-dean of the law faculty at the University of Natal, said: "We certainly regard the conditions as an infringement of university autonomy."

Professor Johan van der Vyver, of Wits University's law school, said he rejected Mr de Klerk's "misrepresentation" of the contents of the new conditions.

"If the Minister says they don't infringe university autonomy, then I say he either cannot read English or Afrikaans, or he is blatantly dishonest."

● How a big varsity close-down will harm the community

Political journal warned by minister

Opp Times 11/12/87 Own Correspondent

327

JOHANNESBURG. — The political journal Work in Progress was served notice yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, that he was considering gazetting a warning notice in terms of the emergency regulations.

Work in Progress has two weeks to make representations. Should a warning appear, the minister may ban the publication for three months if, in his opinion, it again contravenes the regulations.

A Work in Progress spokesman said the journal was considering what steps to take, and had consulted legal advisors.

It is believed to be the fifth publication to receive such a notice. Previous recipients have been New Nation, South, Cosatu News and the Sowetan.

In an annexure to the notice, Mr Botha named 14 articles in the last two editions of Work in Progress he believed to have contravened the emergency regulations.

Among other things, they promoted the esteem of unlawful organizations, violence, civil disobedience, the establishment of street and area committees, boycotts and revolution.

Some of the articles also fomented feelings of hatred or hostility towards the security forces and their actions, he said.

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

By ANDRE DU TOIT

Open universities face state threat without support

BASIC shifts in the political landscape sometimes occur in fell and dramatic swoops and sometimes take place with hardly anyone noticing.

Next year we will be commemorating one of the more dramatic partings of the ways in our political history: 1948, and four decades of National Party government and Afrikaner-Nationalist ascendancy.

This year may have marked one of the more subtle but deeply unsettling shifts in traditional political alliances: 1987 was the year when a clear majority of non-Afrikaner whites definitely shifted their political support to that same National Party.

The National Party has always managed to attract significant electoral support from outside the Afrikaner ranks. In 1966, in the heyday of Dr Verwoerd, the NP drew almost 40% of English-speaking votes in Natal. But traditionally the majority of non-Afrikaner whites loyally supported opposition parties to the left of the NP.

This is no longer the case. Already in the 1983 referendum well over 60% of non-Afrikaner white voters supported the new tricameral constitution against the clear guidance of the PFP, then still the official opposition. This trend was confirmed in the white elections of May 6, 1987, with non-Afrikaner support for the NP at virtually the same level as that of Afrikaners.

This may have been a traumatic blow for the PFP as a liberal opposi-



STUDENT DEMOS ... the "De Klerk" conditions threaten the autonomy of the universities, which already is diminished by the loss of support from the wider public.

tion party, but is it of any further political consequence? Many people doubt feel that the NP government is so securely entrenched in power, certainly in terms of white politics, that these kinds of shifts hardly matter at all. But that may be a superficial misjudgment.

Even in terms of white electoral politics only, the shift may actually be of considerable strategic significance. The NP's

traditional core support base among Afrikaners has narrowed dramatically during the last decade. In the 1977 election a massive 85%-plus of Afrikaners still voted for the NP. That figure is now down to well below 60%.

If the NP has retained its overall parliamentary majority, that is in large part due to increased non-Afrikaner support. Particularly in the Transvaal, the most populous province, the regional and social profile of the NP in 1987 looks strikingly similar to that of the old United Party before 1948.

BUT the political significance of this shift is also being felt outside the electoral arena of parliamentary politics. Consider two of the main battlegrounds as 1987 draws to a close and we prepare ourselves for 1988: The press and the universities.

The government is mounting massive pressures against the "alternative" (and the liberal) press in terms of the latest set of press regulations promulgated under its emergency powers. The very survival of papers such as South, New Nation and the Weekly Mail is at stake. And even some of the oldest established liberal newspapers cannot be too sanguine as they look to 1988.

Similarly, the universities are facing a drastic threat of government interference in the guise of the "De Klerk" conditions laid down in connection with state subsidies. Ostensibly the declared aim of these conditions is the safeguarding of the orderly and uninterrupted functioning of universities.

Effectively, they propose nothing less than turning university councils and administrations

into agents of the government, ensuring disciplinary action against dissident students and staff. University councils are actually required to report to the Minister what they have done to discipline those responsible for a range of disruptive and protesting actions, and if the Minister is not satisfied he may reduce the universities' state funding accordingly. Unsurprisingly, the councils of the "open" universities have rejected these conditions in the strongest terms as a flagrant breach of university autonomy. Even the council of Stellenbosch University has indicated that it is unhappy with the conditions and wishes to take them up with the government.

SO the stage is set for a major confrontation between these universities and the state in 1988, as on a number of previous occasions. But this time with a significant difference, which will leave the open universities in a much weaker position as they prepare to take on the wrath of the state. They can no longer count on the same kind of public support from their traditional constituencies.

There can be little doubt that there has been widespread public disaffection with the open universities on precisely the sort of law and order issues on which the government has used as the focal point of its subsidy conditions.

In the southern suburbs of Cape Town and in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, the idea that firm action is necessary to restore and ensure order on the campuses is a very popular one.

Significantly one only has to read the corres-

pondence columns, and even the editorials of those same liberal papers who are themselves under pressure from the state, to know how deep and strong these popular feelings are. There has certainly been no noticeable groundswell of support for these universities from the larger communities in coping with the threat posed by the "De Klerk" conditions.

For the future of the open universities, as of the liberal press, this is a deeply disturbing development. Without a wider support base in significant sectors of the larger society, neither the open universities nor the liberal press will be able to withstand such sustained pressures from the state.

WHAT has gone wrong? In their answers to the Minister, and in public statements and advertisements, the universities have argued strongly that the record shows that there has been no drop in academic or research standards and performance, that actual disruptions of the academic programme have been minimal, that they are highly cost-effective and not wasting the taxpayers' money.

One suspects that these arguments have had little effect on popular perceptions, even in these universities' own traditional constituencies.

Instead it is the Conor Cruise O'Brien incident, the stoppage of traffic on De Waal Drive due to student demonstrations, the refusals to let Helen Suzman or Chief Buthe speak on campus, the images of students in violent confrontation with the security forces or toy-toting in protest which continue to be decisive. And these popular

feelings are then harnessed to such liberal values as the need to protect academic freedom and freedom of speech.

In certain quarters the government may even succeed in persuading good liberals that its subsidy conditions, which put an end to university autonomy, are aimed at ensuring academic freedom and freedom of speech!

No doubt the university administrations have made some mistakes in handling the O'Brien affair and similar incidents. But surely the universities should rather be judges on how they are handling the enormous social and academic experiment of accommodating student bodies which more accurately reflect the make-up of South African society. No one can expect that process to be without severe stress and conflict.

Anyone who insists on law and order as the only priority in this context should take note of the current situation at the University of the North. There we have an orderly campus literally controlled by the armed forces — at the invitation of the university administration! This certainly provides a chilling picture of what is at stake for the universities and the larger community as the 1980s draw to a close.

US aware of SA freedoms

By Zenaide Vendeiro

The United States has watched "with growing regret" the increasing curtailment of freedom of expression in South Africa and particularly at universities, the US Ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, said last night.

Speaking at a dinner to mark the 40th anniversary of the Fulbright International Exchange Programme, attended by about 100 former South African Fulbright Fellows, Mr Perkins said intolerance led to a stifling of meaningful debate.

"Universities, which should be the very seat of daring intellectual debate, may find themselves eerily silent. When lecturers are booed, when books are banned and argument is stymied, a society cannot help but become more insular and factionalised."

Mr Perkins said the situation cried out for an unhampered expression of viewpoints without which South Africa's ability to resolve its problems would be hampered.

Government hints at action against 'lawful radical organisations

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

523

11/12/87

WALVIS BAY — The security authorities are having to rethink their strategy as revolutionary forces adapt to the state of emergency.

This was clear from a briefing given to a group of parliamentary journalists by senior police officials at the weekend.

The briefing, coinciding with a visit to a special police training base at Walvis Bay, sketched the extent of the "revolutionary onslaught" and the Government's response to it.

Not all the information provided may be published.

However, Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok said the revolutionary onslaught was easy to contain at the outset because it was a physical phenomenon, involving mainly the throwing of stones and petrol bombs.

"But now the onslaught has moved into a more complex phase which is much more subtle and therefore more difficult to counter," he said.

"Our opponents have analysed the situation and seen what we could deal with, so now they are trying something more subtle."

Mr Vlok said it was quite clear the African National Congress would never be able to defeat the South African security forces with forces of its own.

Instead, it was trying to mobilise the masses and was using intimidation and fear to do so.

The Government had rolled back the revolution to the organisational stage and there were currently more than 1 000 organisations trying to incite the masses.

Security Police chief Lieutenant-General Jan van der Merwe said the revolutionary climate was increasing, even though the

'Civilians major target of ANC attacks in last two years'

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

in the first nine months of this year 173.

WALVIS BAY — The ANC had adjusted its tactics in recent years, changing its targets, the weapons it used and its training patterns, Security Police chief General Jan van der Merwe said at the weekend.

He was briefing a group of parliamentary journalists in Walvis Bay.

In the nine years to the end of 1984 there had been 265 acts of terror committed in South Africa. In the next two years there had been 366 attacks and

In the first period, the nine years to 1984, 21 percent of these attacks had been on railway lines, 17 percent on state and public buildings, 16 percent aimed at policemen, 14 percent aimed at electricity installations and 7,5 percent aimed at civilians.

In the two years to 1986, civilians became the major target with 42 percent of all attacks. Attacks on the police made up 26,5 percent. Attacks on electricity installations and Government buildings dropped to 6 percent and 5 percent respectively.

In the first nine months of this year, 40 percent of all attacks were on civilians, 36 percent on police, 8 percent on railways and 7 percent on Defence Force members. Attacks on public buildings dropped to less than 2 percent.

The ANC had also switched tactics with regard to the weapons it used.

In the first nine years under review, TNT or plastic explosives had been used in 35 percent of attacks. Limpet mines in 19 percent, improvised explosive devices in 16 percent, hand grenades in 7,5 percent and AK-47 rifles in 6,5 percent.

This pattern had changed in the two years to 1986, with grenades making up 39 percent of all attacks, limpet mines 28 percent, AK-47s and land mines each 9 percent and improvised explosive devices 7 percent.

In the first nine months of this year grenades had been used in 35 percent of attacks, limpet mines in 20 percent,

AK-47s in 14,5 percent, improvised explosive devices in 6 percent and Makarov pistols also in 6 percent.

A further change in the ANC's methods of operation had been observed in the locations of training guerrillas.

Statistics for the first nine months of this year showed that 77 of the 132 guerrillas arrested were trained locally, while three of the 32 killed were known to have been instructed in South Africa.

General van der Merwe said the advantages of training locally were manifold. People

did not have to leave the country, they were not absent from their residential areas for long periods and they were not frustrated by having to wait in distant camps before they could return, South Africa.

That identities were not known to other guerrillas and they could not be identified by rehabilitated guerrillas trained outside the country.

He said much urban terrorism could be attributed to youth gangs, which traditionally operated in the townships, but which had now taken on a political colour.

South Africa included three actually interdependent elements: strict security action, good government and constitutional negotiations.

Radical elements, however, were not interested in this approach to solve the country's problems.

The Government would not succeed in its strategy unless it curbed the activities of the radicals, he said.

security forces continued to maintain a strong grip on the security situation.

The major threat to security now came from lawful radical organisations and individuals which used loopholes in the law to whip up animosity and rejection of Government structures.

Fresh attempts were also being made to set up alternative structures and to launch new boycotts and strikes, he said.

ported yesterday.

This brought to 48 the number of Zimbabweans killed by Renamo during the past two months, with about a dozen injured and a further 50 abducted on the eastern border, the agency said.

The latest attack came only five days after five pupils were killed, seven injured and 20 others abducted from a school near Chipinge.

Meanwhile the number of people killed in last Saturday's ambush on a road convoy has risen from 42 to 63. Renamo yesterday denied they were involved, charging instead the weekend killings were the work of disgruntled former soldiers of the Mozambican army. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

3 held after court hearing

CAPT Tjies 1/12/87

By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

POLICE arrested three women outside the Cape Town Magistrate's Court after 15 detainees appeared in the Regional Court yesterday on charges of terrorism.

While a prison truck containing the 15 left the area, a police dog attacked a press photographer.

The 15, including UWC students Mr Ashley Forbes, 22, and Mr Peter Jacobs, 23, have been in detention for more than six months and will be tried in the Supreme Court on March 22, next year.

None of the 15 was asked to plead and Mr W Viljoen, for the State, handed in certificates issued by the Attorney-General denying an application for bail.

Mr Viljoen told the court they would be charged under Section 54 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr E Mohammed, counsel for 14, said because of the certificates "our hands are tied — we cannot apply for bail".

Family warned

The 15 are: Mr Forbes, of Athlone; Mr Jacobs, of Athlone; Mr Leon Scott, 30, a Bonteheuwel teacher; Ms Yasmina Pandey, 22, of Wynberg; Mr Nicklo Pedro, 20, of Mossel Bay; Mr Anwa Dramat, 19, of Bonteheuwel; Mr Nazeem Lowe, 24, of Diep River; Mr Walter Rhooode, 23, of Elsie's River; Mr Clement Baatjies, 19, of Bonteheuwel; Mr Jeremy Veary, 22, of Cravenby Estate; Mr David Fortuin, 22, of Elsie's River; Mr Ashraf Kariem, 20 of Elsie's River; Mr Wayne Malgas, 22, of Ravensmead; Mr Colin Cairncross, 22, of the UWC hostel; and Mr Colin Petersen, 23, of Grassy Park.

Before they entered the court a policeman warned friends and family that only three family members were allowed inside.

There were many police inside the court buildings. About 20 policemen lined the entrance and allowed only certain people in.

When the 15 — many chained — came up from the cells, they were greeted with waves and smiles.

After the appearance a scuffle followed outside and Ms Halimiena Scott and Ms Fagmieda Cloete, sister of Colin Petersen, were arrested. They were released after being issued with summonses.

A South newspaper photographer, Mr Gregory Flatt, said he was taking pictures when he was attacked by a police dog. He shielded himself with his camera bag. A policeman took his name and ordered him to leave the area.

Mr P M A Louw was the magistrate. Mr Viljoen is from the Attorney-General's office. Mr A Abercrombie appeared for Mr Malgas.

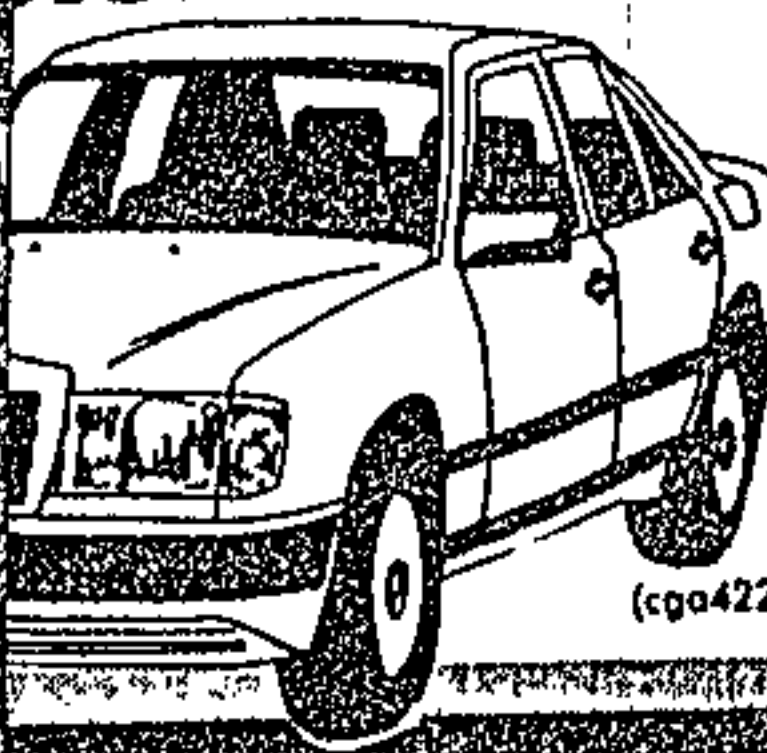
Mir

Mir

Mir

MIR MERCHANTS

DES 300 EA
ICE OF 3



insurp

TOWN 24 3 177 11 11 383

5000 takes pictures quickly

Cape Times 2/12/87 *327*
**Police officers
'lied', court is told**

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Several police officers had lied in the trial of two unrest unit policemen and two of them had conspired to perpetuate a lie in court, defence counsel claimed yesterday.

Before the Supreme Court were Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen 26, charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr C Jansen, SC, was arguing at the end of a trial-within-a-trial to decide the admissibility of certain explanations made by Const Goosen.

Mr Jansen said the investigating officer, Major G P S Goosen, and Lieutenant J C Meyer, had lied about making a telephone call to Major R F Berg about Const Goosen's allowance.

He also submitted that Capt J F van Heerden had lied when he insisted the stilted language used in his report were Const Goosen's exact words.

Mr Justice Zietsman asked why, if Major Goosen was so desperate to get a confession out of Const Goosen, he had not taken him to a magistrate when he agreed to speak. Argument will continue today.

CAF 7/15 2/12/87

World backing for stand by SA varsities

327 Education Reporter

THE reputation of universities that made a stand against the government's subsidy conditions, stood very high internationally, the vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, said yesterday.

He was speaking on his return to Cape Town from a six week tour of France and the United States, where he discussed UCT's role in South Africa with congressmen and universities.

There was "very strong" support for the five universities — UCT, University of the Witwatersrand, Rhodes, Natal and the University of the Western Cape — which had "immediately and unequivocally" rejected the government's action.

He said the subsidy issue was raised frequently by people in government and universities.

"I met no-one who did not condemn it — there is no precedent for it (the subsidy measures) anywhere, never mind in the Western world," he said.

He said there was "deep concern" that any university could find the new subsidy conditions acceptable in any way.

A

327 2/12/87

Cops slap restraint on Vaal Nactu man

By LEN MASEKO

A NATIONAL Council of Trade Unions official has received a police warning to refrain from taking part in activities that "will hinder the upliftment of the state of emergency", a Nactu spokesman said yesterday.

He is Mr Fezile Abram Dabi, a Nactu official in the Vaal Triangle, Nactu said.

The Nactu spokesman said the warning had been delivered in a written form to Dabi last week, and a translated version of the note read:

Disruptive

"I, Abram Fezile Dabi, staying in 305 Vereeniging, and working for Nactu, take note that I have been warned by Sergeant P Steenkamp that I should refrain from any disruptive action at the school or any institution or any activities or actions which will prevent the state of emergency from being lifted."

The Police Directorate said in a statement: "If the SA police deem it necessary to advise a

member of the public, verbally or in writing, that his actions or suspected actions may

violate any law or regulation, such communication is deemed by us to be a confidential matter between the police and the individual concerned".

Unionists arrested

THE president of the National Council of Trade Unions and 54 union members were detained for three hours by Lebowa police at the weekend, Nactu said.

Nactu said Mr Mndaweni and the 54 Food and Beverage Workers' Union members were detained in Namakgale, where they were scheduled to attend a Nactu meeting.

Nactu said in a statement: "On arrival at a local police station, Mr Mndaweni found Nactu organiser Mr M Phasha, who had already been detained."

A Nactu spokesman said Mr Mndaweni was questioned about the involvement of youths in the federation's activities as well as Nactu policy on the liberation struggle and sanctions.

Mr Mndaweni and the other men were released three hours later.

Permission to hold the meeting at the Northern Transvaal township was withdrawn at the 11th hour, Nactu said.

Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa police said he was not aware of the incident and would investigate the allegations.

No dancing after Mbeki rally

THERE will be no *toyi-toyi* for freed African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki when he addresses a huge rally in Port Elizabeth tomorrow.

Restrictions on the rally include a requirement that those attending the meeting must leave in cars or buses, not on foot — ruling out a *toyi-toyi*. The martial-style dance and chant has been in evidence at political meetings and funerals since 1985.

Mbeki, a listed communist, has decided not to apply for permission for his speech to be quoted, civil rights lawyer Priscilla Jana said yesterday.

Also scheduled to speak are activist Winnie Mandela and Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front.

The rally-cum-service has been organised by the South African Council of Churches and the Inter-Denominational African Ministers' Association.

At least nine ambassadors have indicated to Jana they will be at Dan Qeqe Stadium to listen to the veteran ANC politician. They include representatives of the United States, Britain, Sweden, West Germany, Austra-

By MONO BADELA

lia, Finland, the Netherlands, France and Canada.

Authorisation for the event, scheduled to begin at 12 noon, has been obtained from the chief magistrate on Port Elizabeth, according to organisers, subject to the following conditions:

- that the service start at 12 noon and terminate at 4 pm;

- that all proceedings are held strictly within the precincts of the Dan Qeqe stadium; and

- that all those who attend leave the stadium by means of motor vehicles.

Mbeki's appearance tomorrow will be the first public appearance in 27 years in South Africa by a member of the outlawed African National Congress.

The 77-year-old former ANC chairman has kept a low profile since his release from Robben Island on November 6, appearing in public only twice.

- A rally planned for the weekend in Mbeki's honour in Cape Town has been postponed to December 16.

327

W/Mbeki

27/11-3/12/87

Support for *230331* SOUTH

THE SOUTH African Students' Press Union this week pledged support for SOUTH and other newspapers which had been warned in terms of government regulations.

Harassment

At the end of its eleventh congress in Cape Town this week, Saspu condemned the press restrictions and the harassment of journalists under the State of Emergency.

Noting recent ministerial warnings to SOUTH, New Nation and other publications, Saspu resolved to inform the public of the restrictions and continue its efforts to provide news and information.

3-9/1287 South

Cape Times 3/12/87

Police conspiracy claim 'ludicrous'

281
327

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — It was ludicrous to suggest that police officers were lying and were involved in a conspiracy in the unrest unit trial, the state submitted yesterday.

Before the Supreme Court are Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of defeating the ends of justice.

Mr W Kingsley was replying to the defence argument in a trial-within-a-trial to decide the admissibility of explanations made by Const Goosen.

He submitted that the suggestion of a conspiracy was not substantiated by evidence in any way.

The same applied to the defence's attempt to draw sinister inferences from the "tactics" of the investigating officer, Major G P S Goosen.

Judgment in the trial-within-the-trial has been reserved until this afternoon.

COMMENT

Hands off the press

THE government has acted with frightening speed against the New Nation.

A few words in the Government Gazette have now placed the fate of that paper at the mercy of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha.

In spite of an "open-door" assurance to editors, the Minister last week turned down a request from New Nation for a meeting. And the next day came a cable advising that the warning would be gazetted. Now, comes the anxious wait for the Minister's next move.

Censorship

It could be pre-publication censorship. Or a three-month ban. Or some other form of censorship.

This week SOUTH may be singled out for similar treatment. To be followed by Cosatu News and Work in Progress (Wip) - the latest publications to be "threatened" by the Minister.

The attack under the Emergency Regulations is not the only onslaught against the press. In the case of SOUTH, the attack is at three levels. Under the Emergency Regulations, directed by Minister Stoffel Botha. Then, in terms of the Publications Act, led by the Publications Committee. And lastly contraventions in terms of the Police Act, investigated by the security police.

Appeals

On Friday the Publications Appeal Board heard three appeals involving SOUTH. It reserved judgment in two appeals against bannings of two editions of SOUTH, dated July 30 to August 5, and August 6 to August 12. The bans were lifted some time ago pending the outcome of the appeal.

And in the third case, where the Directorate of Publications is appealing against the refusal of the Publications Committee's decision not to ban the edition dated July 23 to 29, judgment was also reserved.

Police

The security police are investigating charges against the editor and a SOUTH reporter for allegedly printing an untrue statement about the police.

The most serious is undoubtedly the action in terms of the Emergency Regulations, a procedure set-up to deliberately by-pass the courts of law and even the cumbersome Publications Control apparatus.

It now appears to be matter of time before SOUTH is removed from the streets. But knuckle down we will not!

APARTHEID BAROMETER 327

SADF CASUALTIES IN ANGOLAN WAR

The South African Defence Force has announced the deaths of 35 of its men between September 3 and November 17 in the Angolan conflict. Of the dead 31 were South African soldiers and four South West African Territorial Force troops. Twenty-five of the 31 were conscripts and six were members of the Permanent Force. Eighteen of the 31 were soldiers with rank, eight of them officers, including one commandant and one captain. The SADF has also acknowledged that 10 members of 32 Battalion were killed in the operational area since June 1.

According to the National Party's Transvaal leader, FW de Klerk, "a considerable number" of South African troops have been wounded in Angola, but so far the SADF has acknowledged the injury of only 45 soldiers. It has stated that one airman is missing and three aircraft have been "put out of action". The SADF has acknowledged the presence of about 1 125 of men in Angola.

According to the Angolan government the SADF had lost 230 of its men by November 15, and has also lost 39 aircraft, 12 tanks and 24 vehicles. The Angolan government says 3 000 South African troops are based in Angola, and a further 30 000 to 35 000 are on the Namibian border. On November 10 Angola announced that it had the bodies of two South Africans killed recently — Melvin Reneeke, an SADF conscript, and JR Mananza, a member of 32 Battalion. Neither were mentioned in the SADF releases.

The independent British journal on African affairs, *Africa Confidential*, also estimates that 230 SADF personnel had been killed. "This figure included 32 'Buffalo' Battalion, which has been decimated," the report said.

SOUTH AFRICAN POPULATION FIGURES

The total South African population was at least 34,8-million in June this year, according to a projection on a recent estimate by the government's Central Statistical Services.

The CSS estimates that the total population of South Africa, excluding the "independent homelands" (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) was 29,025-million at the end of June this year. Its 1985 estimate of the African population of the "independent homelands" was 5 849 639.

The CSS estimate of the population of South Africa, excluding the "independent homelands", is broken down as follows: Africans — 20,132-million; whites — 4,911-million; "coloureds" — 3,069-million and Indians — 913 000.

If the 1985 "independent homeland" figure is added to this the total African population is 25,98-million and the total black population is 29,964-million. Based on these figures 86 percent of South Africa's population is black and 14 percent white.

WESTERN CAPE POPULATION GROWTH

According to the metropolitan transport planning board of the Cape Town City Council the population of the Western Cape is expected to increase by 350 000 over the next three years. By 1990 the board estimates that the following population breakdown will exist in the Western Cape: Africans — 770 890; "coloureds"; Indians — 1 186 820; whites — 656 000; total — 2 614 050.

ESTIMATED COST OF APARTHEID

The cost of apartheid to the South African economy was about R78-billion in 1985, according to an estimate by Professor Michael Savage, of the University of Cape Town. He said apartheid cost R8-billion in lost economic growth, R66-billion in lost growth opportunities and R3,9-billion in the direct costs of implementing government race policies.

"It is also estimated by leading business people that GNP per capita would be 50 percent higher if apartheid did not exist", Savage said.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ROSE SONTU, 35, Cape Youth Congress leader, was detained under the Emergency regulations on March 9 this year, and is still being held.

Sontu was born in Lady Frere and has lived in Cape Town for the last 14 years. In 1983 and 1984 he worked as a literacy organiser for the Adult Learning Project. He helped found the Cape Youth Congress in 1983 and was elected its first president, serving a two-year term. He was detained twice in 1985 and once in 1986. At the time of his current detention he was working as an organiser for *Township News*, a community newspaper.

He has a wife, Nobom, and two children, Sive and Siyanda. An application for his release is being heard in the Cape Supreme Court.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation: Cadre — Build the Underground Voice (not stated); New Era September 1987, Vol 2 No 3 (Grassroots Publications, Rylands Estate); Learning Roots Vol 3 No 8 October 1987 (Grassroots Publications, Rylands Estate); Swapo — Do Not Forget Casinga — poster (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka); Swapo — Women's Council Poster (not stated); Swapo — 20 years of armed struggle to free Namibia — poster (not stated); We will never forget Kasinga — poster (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda); Swapo Von Namibia — South West African People's Organisation — poster (Swapo Vertretung, Bonn); Namibia — Geraubte Geschichte Kalender 1988 — calendar (not stated); Namibia Today Vol 8 Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 1985 (Voice of Namibia, Luanda); T-shirt with "Rasta" sign and dagga leaf with wording "Rasta-buddy" printed on it (not stated); Walters Der Englishce Cassanova Mein Geheimes Leben (Carl Stephenson Verlag, Flensburg); What do you mean take my water wings off? — greeting card (Heroes Creative, London); I'm too precious — f...k off — keyring (not stated); The Son of the Male Muse (The Crossing Press, New York).

21/11-3/12/87

327 appeal

Miriam Makeba and the baby

The censors explain what they found offensive in banned New Nation editions

THE *New Nation*, one of the newspapers hardest hit by the Emergency and its press curbs, this week appeared before the old-style censors — the Publications Appeal Board — to argue for the lifting of bans on three of its editions.

The Committee of Publications banned the editions on the grounds that they were likely to threaten state security and stir up hostility between the races. The offending articles include a photograph of exiled singer Miriam Makeba; a cartoon depicting a white man holding a black baby by the ankle; reports on the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Cuba and a number of historical articles.

Gilbert Marcus, counsel for *New Nation*, argued that the publications committee had been unable to find concrete evidence for its "basic proposition that *New Nation* leads directly to revolution, unrest and sabotage". Instead it alleged a conspiracy between *New Nation* and Lenin — "who, apparently through his writings, created grievances and encouraged strikes". He objected to the committee's reliance on Lenin without reference to specific works.

Marcus argued for the Appeal Board to follow its list of liberal precedents which allowed for the publication of views he said were far stronger than those in the *New Nation*.

Pretoria advocate SW Burger, who appeared for the state attorney, argued that the items at issue in the newspaper were "not as innocent" as they appeared at first glance. He said the committee was not relying on any specific work of Lenin but on the "general tenets" of his work.

The hearing before Appeal Board chairman Professor JCW van Rooyen took place in the board's headquarters in central Pretoria.

The publications committee — which ordered the banning of the *New Nation's* Vol 2 numbers 7,6 and 34, published in February and

By JO-ANN BEKKER

August — operates under a cloak of secrecy. The Publications Act 42 of 1974 precludes interested parties from a right of audience before the committees and the names of members are never revealed.

Affected parties' sole course of redress is appeal to the Publications Appeal Board. Van Rooyen and his 12-member board have the final word.

However, evidence heard in the *New Nation* appeal on Monday gave some insight into the mind of the committee members. Perhaps the clearest indication was the selection of items they found offensive:

- A photograph of Miriam Makeba at Paul Simon's concert in Harare. Marcus said while the committee said she was an active supporter of the ANC there was no mention of her affiliations in the caption.

- An advert calling for the release of detained unionist Moses Mayeki-so. It was described by the committee as being more serious than the "Barclays-Ball advert" — a reference to the "Unban the ANC" advert which prompted the Munnik enquiry.

Marcus said campaigning against detention without trial was legitimate and added that the Attorney General hadn't prosecuted newspapers which carried the "Unban the ANC" advert.

- A cartoon of a white man holding a black child by the ankle. The caption read: "Please, I am terrified of what I may be forced to become." The comment beneath stated: "Exit the human being, enter the zombie who will ask no questions."

Marcus argued the illustration tried to portray the potential dehumanising force of conflict.

But Burger said the cartoon was a serious example of the newspaper's attempts to stir up hatred and hostility. What the cartoon and caption

meant, Burger said, was that whites would murder blacks.

- A regular historical section. Offending articles included a tribute to Gert Sibanda, a prominent unionist 30 years ago, an article headed "How the ghettos began", and a history of mission schools.

Burger said the articles were not simply historical but were selected to have a message for the present.

Marcus asked: "Are black people not entitled to their own history, their own heroes. Or must they regard Piet Retief and the Voortrekkers as their heroes?"

- A report accusing the government of raising the spectre of black and *rooi gevaar* to unite the divided white community before the May elections.

The committee said the concern of red menace was a real one but to accuse the government of propagating a *swart gevaar* was "a filthy lie which led to racial animosity".

In the banned August edition of *New Nation*, only one item was cited as offensive — a centre page advert entitled "Save these 32 patriots".

The committee said as the deathrow prisoners, convicted of unrest-related crimes, were regarded as patriots, the advert was justifying violence.

But Marcus said the committee had misunderstood the nature and import of the advert. It was essentially a campaign for clemency.

Marcus argued for the overturning of the bans because in the "market place of ideas" *New Nation* "is one weekly newspaper among a range of various ideas ... The case for the government is pumped over on a daily basis through the official media and a number of newspapers who are sympathetic to the state. It is against that arsenal of information that a weekly newspaper like the *New Nation* tries to put across its view."

The ruling of the board is expected next week.

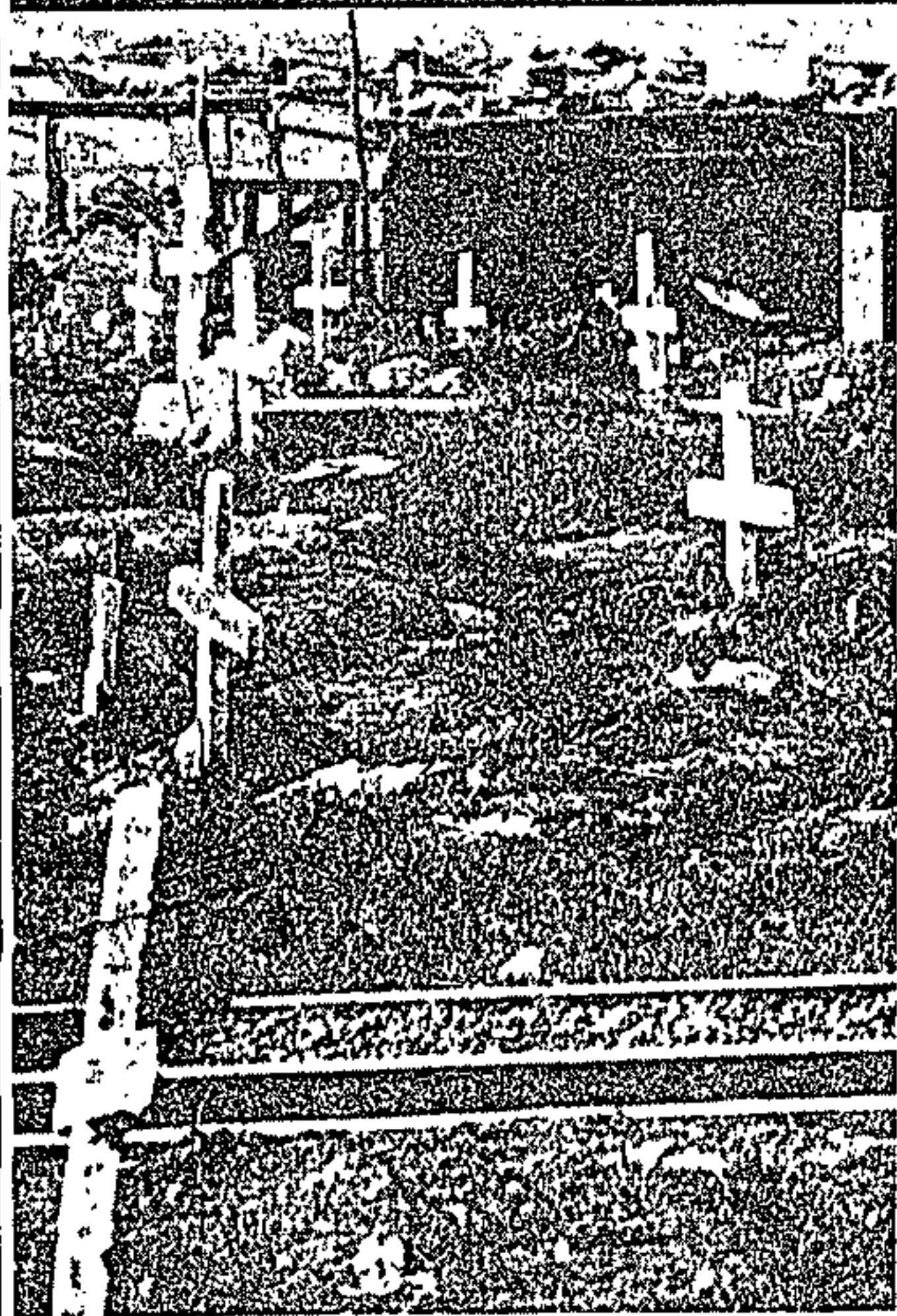
People's Christmas Against Emergency pamphlets seized

COPS RAID OFFICES



Rev. CHIKANE . . . telex.

Forced to live among the dead



WOULD you live among the dead? The housing shortage in Port Elizabeth's Zwile township has forced about 500 desperate families to seek shelter in Veeplaas Cemetery. See this heart-rending story on page 9.

POLICE have ordered the seizure of all United Democratic Front "People's Christmas Against the Emergency" pamphlets, saying the pamphlets "may have security implications".

Earlier yesterday, the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, telexed Sapa claiming police were raiding Khotso House in Johannesburg searching for the pamphlets.

Khotso House houses offices of the SACC and several activist organisations, including the UDF.

Mr Chikane's message was telexed to SAP headquarters in Pretoria. Police, in a replying telex, said:

An order

"The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand division, Maj Gen A B Conradie, after careful consideration and perusal of the pamphlet entitled 'People's Christmas Against the Emergency', and which was issued and distributed by the UDF, decided that the contents thereof may have security implications and is not conducive to ending the state of emergency.

"In terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) by Proclamation R97 of 11 June 1987, Regulation 6, Maj Gen Conradie issued an order for the seizure of all copies of the said pamphlet.

"As a result of the abovementioned order, various places on the Witwatersrand were visited by the police. We are not prepared to identify these places."

Mr Chikane's telex said a "large

To Page 2

Sof 'n Easy SALON CURL

THE BEST HAIR CARE
IN THE WORLD

5 L ONE STEP CURL LOTION	R39,95
5 L SALON CURL LOTION	R42,50
5 L CONDITIONING NEUTRALISER	R39,50
5 L AFTER PERM CONDITIONER	R12,50
5 L PRE-PERM SHAMPOO	R 7,50
5 L EXTRA DRY MOISTURISING SPRAY	R37,50
5 L MOISTURISING GEL	R37,50
500 ml CURL LOTION	R 5,00
500 ml NEUTRALISER	R 6,00
ONE DOZ. PLACENTA	R 9,99
END PAPER	

'They came to search'

← From Page 1
contingent of police" arrived at Khotso House about 9.45am.

"... by the time the commanding officer ... came to my office to announce their presence, there were policemen on almost all the floors and offices ...

"The officer in charge told me that they had come to search under

some section of the state of emergency regulations to find and confiscate pamphlets purportedly produced by the United Democratic Front on the 'People's Christmas Against the Emergency to Unlock Apartheid Jails'.

"The officer accused the council of being party to the campaign. Sapa ...

leave to Mabuto. — Sapa.

ANGUS 4/12/87
282 327
SA 'acting' on Odile case

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, said Odile Harington, a South African jailed by a Zimbabwean court for 25 years for spying on the African National Congress, was not a spy.

In a statement General de Witt said she had no spy training from the South African Police and had not received money or compensation. "What she did, she did out of her own actions (uit eie beweging)."

According to evidence, Miss Harington did not act against Zimbabwe but against the ANC, the statement noted.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had already demonstrated the support given, where necessary, to South Africans, overseas. Similar action was taken in Miss Harington's case, the general said. — Sapa.

Police raids net UDF pamphlets

(327) B/day 4/12/87
DANIEL SIMON

POLICE conducted raids on several premises after receiving orders, in terms of emergency regulations, from Witwatersrand Divisional Police Commissioner Major-General A B Conradie, to seize copies of "People's Christmas against the Emergency" pamphlets, according to a police statement yesterday.

The raids follow the UDF's proposed launching of a 16-day nationwide campaign aimed at securing the release of political prisoners and emergency detainees, the unbanning of the ANC and the lifting of the emergency.

The police statement said after consideration and perusal, it was decided the contents of the pamphlets — allegedly issued and distributed by the UDF — could have "security implications" and was not conducive to ending the state of emergency.

SA Council of Churches general-secretary Frank Chikane said about 30 policemen raided Khotso House. Police have declined to identify where the raids took place.

Stoffel Botha
CMT TMS 4/12/87
warns die Stem 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Die Stem — a far-right-wing newspaper propagating a "boerestaat" — has been issued with a government notice that the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, is considering issuing a warning in terms of the media regulations.

It is the sixth publication to be warned, and the first to the right of the National Party. The others are the New Nation, South, Work in Progress, Cosatu News and the Sowetan.

Unrest case: Evidence inadmissible

CAPE TOWN 4/12/81
Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The explanations made by Constable David Patrick Goosen while visiting scenes of alleged crimes committed by him after his arrest, were not admissible as evidence, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

Constable Goosen, 26, and Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, both of the local unrest unit, face two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The trial arises from alleged incidents in Cradock on July 26 last year.

In a trial-within-a-trial the defence argued that Const Goosen was forced to make a statement to Maj G P S Goosen after he had been taken to scenes of his alleged crimes and had been threatened with imprisonment and the loss of his service benefits.

Yesterday Mr Justice Zietsman found that it was not necessary to decide whether the explanations amounted to a confession or were simply admissions — important because of the different tests applied.

He said if the threats were in fact made they would negate the validity of both.

The onus was on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the explanations were voluntarily made.

Justice Zietsman ruled that the State had not met the onus and the explanations were inadmissible.

Mr B P Loots and Mr Jean van der Riet sat as assessors. The Attorney-General, Dr J A van S D'Oliveira, SA, assisted by Mr W Kingsley, appeared for the State. Mr C Jansen, SC, assisted by Mr N du Toit and instructed by Huisamen and Roelofse appeared for the defence.

ent. 7-15-82
**Odile no spy,
says general**

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, said yesterday that Odile Harington, a South African sentenced last week by a Zimbabwe court to 25 years in jail for spying on the African National Congress, was not a spy.

The general said she received no spy training from the police, and had not received any money or compensation.

"What she did, she did of her own volition (uit eie beweging)," the general said.

He said the behaviour of Zimbabwe in the Harington case, as well as the severe 25-year sentence, illustrated the extent of Zimbabwe's support for the ANC. — Sapa

dangerous dogs last year, he added.

CAPE TIMES 4/12/87

Police search for UDF pamphlets *327*

PRETORIA. — Police have ordered that the UDF's "People's Christmas Against the Emergency" pamphlets be seized on the grounds that they "may have security implications".

Earlier yesterday the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Frank Chikane, informed Sapa by telex that police were raiding Khotso House in Johannesburg searching for the pamphlets.

Khotso House houses offices of the SACC and several organizations, including the UDF.

Police headquarters in Pretoria told Sapa the pamphlet "may have security implications and is not conducive to ending the state of emergency".

Police said an order had been issued for seizure of all copies of the pamphlet "in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) by Proclamation R97 of 11 June 1987, Regulation 6". —Sapa

The laws BBB could run foul of. (But doesn't)

By JOHN PERLMAN

THE most recent edition of *Kommando*, mouthpiece of the rightwing *Blanke Bevrydigings Beweging* (BBB), almost certainly contravenes a number of laws, according to a leading publications lawyer.

However, the publishers have yet to fall foul of those laws, some of which have been used extensively against leftwing opposition publications, like the *New Nation*.

The publishers of *Kommando* could be in contravention of the Internal Security Act of 1982, which prohibits "causing, encouragement or fomenting of feelings of hostility between different population groups" and provides for a fine of up to R2 000 or a sentence of up to two years.

They could also, the lawyer said, be guilty of an offence under the Black Administration Act of 1927, which makes "any person who utters any words ... with intent to promote any feeling of hostility between Blacks and Europeans" guilty of an offence.

Such prosecutions under the Internal Security Act had generally been

directed at "opponents of the government" he said. But if the interview with BBB leader, Professor Johan Schabert, printed in the latest edition had been submitted to the Directorate of Publications (DPP), it would "almost certainly" have been banned. "It is not just an expression of a racist view," the lawyer said, "but the advocacy of a programme the effect of which would be to remove or eliminate black South Africans."

He said section 47(d) of the Publications Control Act, which deems publications undesirable which are "harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic" was frequently used to ban publications.

Any person can submit a publication for consideration to the DPP, who are then obliged to put it before a committee to be passed or banned.

However, most of the publications considered by the DPP have been put before them by state departments.

According to the most recent Department of Home Affairs report, 610 of 1 267 publications examined by the DPP were submitted by the police, 141 by the Directorate itself and 443 by customs officers. Public complaints accounted for 32 submissions.

None of the three editions of *Kommando* produced to date have been found undesirable by the DPP. None have been submitted for consideration by a DPP committee.

About 5 000 copies of *Kommando* are produced, and either sent to members or sold at BBB meetings. The lawyer said this could count against the publication in an appeal against a banning. Likely readership and the effect of a publication on such was always a central factor in Publications Appeal Board decisions, he said.

A BBB representative said she could see no reason why *Kommando* should be banned. "What about papers like the *New Nation* and the *Sowetan*?" she said. "They are the ones having trouble with bannings."

New Nation win against banning

THE *New Nation* and *South* newspapers scored a victory against old-style censorship this week when the Publications Appeal Board overturned bans on three editions of each newspaper.

The reasons they were overturned will be given in the judgement.

The bans were imposed by a secretive Committee of Publications. In terms of the Publications Act, interested parties have no right of audience before the committees and the names of its members are never disclosed.

By JO-ANN BEKKER

Gilbert Marcus, counsel for *New Nation* and *South* had argued that the Publications Appeal Board should abide by its long line of liberal precedents which upheld the right of newspapers to publish dissenting views — as long as they did not endanger the security of the state — and overturn the bans.

The full judgement of the Publications Appeal Board, headed by JCW van Rooyen, is expected to be released early next year.

6/10/2/87

(327)

~~243~~

w/Mail

Raids after Christmas against Emergency call

By MONO BADELA

4-1017/87 (B27) W/ail

HOURS after the United Democratic Front announced a "People's Christmas against the Emergency" campaign, police raided offices of several anti-apartheid organisations in Johannesburg looking for campaign pamphlets.

The action came after the Witwatersrand divisional commissioner of police ordered the seizure of all the yellow pamphlets, saying they "may have security implications".

The pamphlet announced a campaign from December 10 to 25 to "unlock the jails of apartheid".

Earlier yesterday South African Council of Churches' general secretary Frank Chikane telexed Sapa claiming police were raiding Khotso House in Johannesburg searching for the pamphlets.

Chikane's message was telexed by

Sapa to police headquarters in Pretoria. In a replying telex, the SA Police said: "The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand Division, Maj-Gen AB Conradie, after careful consideration and perusal of the pamphlet entitled 'People's Christmas Against the Emergency', and which was issued and distributed by the UDF, decided that the contents thereof may have security implications and is not conducive to ending the State of Emergency."

"As a result of the above-mentioned order, various places on the Witwatersrand were visited by the police. We are not prepared to identify these places."

A spokesperson for the National Education Crisis Committee told

Weekly Mail more than 10 policemen arrived at their offices with a search warrant and demanded to know the whereabouts of the NECC's national coordinator, Eric Molobi, then combed the office stating they were looking for the pamphlet.

Police then entered the offices of the Kagiso Trust Fund upstairs and said they were looking for Dan Montsitsi.

Queens Court in central Johannesburg which houses several affiliates of the Congress of South African Trade Unions was also raided by police looking for the yellow pamphlets.

It is believed that Cosatu offices at Zambezi House were raided as well by police looking for the pamphlets.

The pamphlet demands that the jails of South Africa be unlocked. It calls for an end to the State of Emergency, the release of all political prisoners and detainees, and the unbanning of the African National Congress and other outlawed organisations. It also calls for an end to rent evictions and a living wage for workers and urges families to visit those in detention.

The campaign is scheduled to begin with the ringing of church bells on December 10, International Human Rights Day. There will be a day of fasting on December 12 as a protest against against 18 months of the State of Emergency. On December 16 South Africa's heroes past and present will be remembered.

323 9M 4/12/84

Police remove UDF pamphlets in raid on SACC headquarters

By Craig Kotze and Carina le Grange

Police yesterday raided "several locations" — including the Khotso House headquarters of the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg — and confiscated pamphlets.

Police said they had been ordered to seize all copies of the United Democratic Front's "People's Christmas Against the Emergency" pamphlets in the Witwatersrand.

Offices of other activist organisations in Khotso House, such as trade unions and the Black Sash Advice Bureau, were also raided.

According to SACC general-secretary, Rev Frank Chikane, about 30 plainclothes policemen arrived before 10 am.

"The officer in charge told me that they had

come to search under some section of the state of emergency regulations and to confiscate pamphlets purportedly produced by the UDF on the 'People's Christmas Against the Emergency to Unlock Apartheid Jails'."

Police declined to name all the places they raided, but confirmed the Khotso House operation.

PAMPHLET

A Pretoria spokesman for the SA Police said the Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, Major-General Alwyn Conradie, had, "after careful consideration", ordered the pamphlets to be seized.

"He considered the contents of the pamphlet to be not conducive to the ending of the state of the emergency," the spokesman said.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

SADF DEATHS IN ANGOLA

The number of SADF and SWATF soldiers who died in the Angolan war has risen to 41. This includes the names of two South African Defence Force airmen and one soldier released by the Angolan government, but not confirmed by the SADF. Three deaths were announced by the SADF last week. They are: National serviceman Trooper Johann Meyer, who "died in action in the Cuando-Cubango Province of south-east Angola on November 25", Rifleman Marius Milton, who died "of wounds sustained in a skirmish on November 11 in the Cuando-Cubango Province" and Permanent Force member Corporal Lukas Havenge, who "died after suffering a heart attack in the operational area in south-east Angola on November 22".

Of the 34 South African deaths officially acknowledged by the SADF (the other four were SWATF troops), 27 were conscripts and seven Permanent Force members. Nineteen of the 34 held ranks ranging between corporal and commandant.

The Angolan government announced that Captain Andre Siapa's body was found near the wreckage of the Impala jet which crashed in Cunene Province. The SADF has not confirmed the deaths of national serviceman Melvin Reneke and 32 Battalion member JR Mananza, whose bodies Angola claimed it had found.

According to the Angolan News Agency, the Mozambican news agency, AIM, and the independent British journal, Africa Confidential, 230 SADF troops had been killed in Angola by November 15.

ANC GUERRILLA ATTACKS

The average number of ANC guerrilla attacks rose from 19,08 a month last year to 19,5 a month over the first 10 months of 1987, the head of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johann van der Merwe, said this week. Between January and October this year there had been 195 guerrilla attacks. The monthly average between 1976 and 1984 was 2,45.

In the nine years to the end of 1984 there had been 265 guerrilla attacks, according to Van der Merwe. In 1985 and 1986 there had been 366 attacks and in the first nine months of 1987 there had been 195.

He said 43 percent of the attacks this year had been on members of the security forces — 36 percent on the police and seven percent on SADF members.

In attacks in the first nine years under review TNT or plastic explosives had been used in 35 percent of the cases, limpet mines (19 percent), improvised explosive devices (16 percent) hand-grenades (7,5 percent) and AK-47 rifles (6,5 percent).

In the two years to 1986 grenades accounted for 39 percent of attacks, limpet mines for 28 percent, AK-47s for nine percent, land-mines for nine percent and improvised explosive devices for seven percent.

In the first nine months of this year grenades had been used in 35 percent of attacks, limpet mines for 20 percent, AK-47s for 14,5 percent, improvised explosive devices for six percent and Makarov pistols for six percent.

Van der Merwe said 77 of the 132 guerrillas arrested and three of the 32 killed were known to have been trained locally.

DETENTION DEATHS

Between 1963 and September 1985, 81 people died while being held in detention without trial, according to a report entitled "Behind Closed Doors", by SA Institute of Race Relations researcher Shireen Motale.

Twenty-three people died in detention between 1963 — when 90-day detention was introduced under the General Law Amendment Act — and 1976. Deaths in detention totalled 14 in 1976 and 16 in 1977. By 1984 the total had risen to 63. A further 18 people died in detention between June 1984 and September 1985, eight of them aged 19 or under.

Only one death was followed by criminal proceedings, and 12 of those who died in detention were held under no known legislation, the report states.

RURAL BLACK MORTALITY RATE

Mortality rates among blacks in the rural areas are worse than those of any other grouping in the country, according to statistics from the University of Cape Town's Actuarial Department. Estimated life expectancy of rural black men is estimated to be 44 at birth, compared with 57 for those living in urban areas, Associate Professor Dorrington said.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MZWONKE PHILIP JACOBS, 26, Cape Youth Congress president, was detained under the Emergency regulations on December 12 last year.

"Whitey" Jacobs was jailed for a year in 1980 after refusing to give evidence against five fellow detainees. He has been active in Cayco for the past four years, and in October last year he was elected president of the organisation. At the time of his detention he was working for the Health Care Trust.

JACOBS, the youngest of nine children, is the family's breadwinner. His mother's health has seriously deteriorated since his detention. Jacobs is also the father of a six-month-old baby, which he has never been allowed to hold. An application for his release is being heard in the Cape Supreme Court.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for possession:

Resister June/July 1987, 50th issue (COSAWR, London).

Banned for distribution and importation:

Happy Birthday OR Tambo on Your 70th Birthday — sticker (Sayco); Save the 32, Give Them Freedom For Life, Don't Let them Hang — poster (Sayco); We the Youth, We Congratulate Comrade Tambo on the Occasion of his 70th Birthday. We Wish Him Many More Years as a Leader on the Road to Freedom and the Building of a Liberated South Africa. Timetested Leader of the People of South Africa — poster (Sayco); Informationsdienst Sudliches Afrika No 6, September 1987 (Anti-Apartheid Bewegung in der BRD und Westberlin, Bonn); Report on the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia, May 5-7 1986 (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda); Swapo of Namibia, Support Swapo Work and Aim for Freedom — sticker (Swapo); Swapo of Namibia Nachrichten-Rundbrief, August and October 1986, and April and July 1987 (Swapo of Namibia Bonn); I-Namibias Befreiungsmarchen (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity); Report on the IUS Sponsored Tour of Namibia (Eric Tang); Beitrage und Materialien Zur Vorbereitung der Konferenz of October 12-14, 1984; International Tribune October 1987 No 2; Echo of Islam year 7, serial No, 52, October 1987; The Life of Jimenez.

Unbanned:

Drum (Kyle Onstott); Inset Der Verschlung (Henri Crouzat).

By VUSI GUNENE,
EDYTH BULBRING and
JO-ANN BEKKER

One chance more

THE *New Nation* weekly has become the first newspaper to receive a gazetted warning under the new emergency regulations which aim to prevent "subversive propaganda".

This means that if the government finds one more issue of the newspaper objectionable, it can suspend the *New Nation* for up to three months or appoint a government censor to vet its contents.

The warning, placed in the Government Gazette by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha last Friday, followed Botha's official warning to the newspaper on October 2, alerting it to the fact that he was considering gazetted a warning. The *New Nation* sent representations to the minister; when he asked for further representations, these too were submitted.

The reply to the latest representations was the warning in the gazette last Friday.

Botha, with the assistance of an advisory council, will now decide what further action to take against the newspaper. But it is Botha's subjective opinion which determines the action taken. Thus the only basis for a legal challenge would be on technical grounds.

The new regulations, promulgated on August 28, effectively give Botha the power to act against media that have broken no law — if in his opinion they are "fanning revolution", "promoting the esteem of an unlawful organisation" or stirring up hostility against local authorities or the security forces.

While last week's gazetted warning to *New Nation* is perhaps the toughest action yet against the paper, it is by no means the first.

The Johannesburg-based weekly, backed by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was formed in August 1985 and sold its first issues in January 1986.

Its editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been held under Emergency regulations for 11 months.

His detention has been widely condemned by international and national organisations. Legal experts challenging the regulations have so far failed in their attempts to secure his release.

Prior to his detention, the newspaper offices had been raided by security police.

Gabu Tugwana, acting editor of the paper, said the government had singled out *New Nation* because "of our democratic structures and effectiveness of our organ which is proved by the huge support the newspaper commands".

Speaking on behalf of the editorial collective of eight, which takes major decisions, Tugwana said the paper was established to "create a demo-



New Nation staff at work — acting editor Gabu Tugwana is on the far right
Picture: SANTU MOFOKENG, Atrapix

New Nation becomes the first paper to receive final 'warning' in the Government Gazette. The meaning: If the Minister objects to one more issue, he can suspend the paper or appoint a censor. Meanwhile, two other publications receive warning letters ...



Under attack ... on the left, Wip, on the right, Die Stem

cratic forum where people could have a direct say in matters affecting them ... reflecting the views and aspirations of the majority of our people who happen not to be represented in the political system of this country".

He said although these aims had been met "to a certain degree" they would take some time to achieve fully.

"This whole idea is something unheard of in this country. Big newspapers are owned by a monopoly which tends to promote the interests of the minority ruling class".

Tugwana said Sisulu's detention had affected the paper but that it was "not a one-man organisation. It is produced by a team which is still here

and keeping it going."

He said *New Nation's* survival "partly depends on the support of the democratic-loving majority of this country and the response of the country's allies who have a duty to ensure a free flow of information by exerting pressure on the government to withdraw its party political action against us."

Tugwana said the unaudited circulation over the past two years rose from 30 000 fortnightly to between 40 000 and 50 000 weekly.

Tugwana dismissed as "nonsense" allegations that the paper supported violence and promoted communism and Marxism. "We carry reports on people who are anti-apartheid and those who openly stand up against the system of apartheid. We do not care if they believe in capitalism, socialism or Marxism or whatever doctrine. We are only interested in what they say about our system — the system known to us".

The warnings have not only been aimed at publications on the left. Robert van Tonder, editor of *Die Stem*, has been given a fortnight to respond to a letter from Botha or face a gazetted warning.

Die Stem, organ of the right-wing Boerestaats Beweging — which aims

at the reinstatement of the original boer republics — was informed last week that two of its issues had been examined in terms of the regulations.

They were found to be "stirring up hatred or hostility between various population groups or sections of the public".

The newspaper has two weeks in which to respond to the accusations, or it may face a gazetted warning and a possible three-month suspension.

But this doesn't worry 64-year-old Robert van Tonder, leader of the Boerestaats Beweging and *Die Stem's* editor.

"I'm not wasting my time with the government," the retired businessman told the *Weekly Mail* in an interview on his stock farm in Randburg. "If they come with such silly objections it shows they have ulterior motives."

Representations to Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha were pointless, he said, because the government "appoints their own judges and they tell them beforehand what to decide".

And if the newspaper is banned, Van Tonder says he will simply bring it out under another name.

"If the second one gets banned I'll start another. And if they ban the third, the whole of South Africa will be laughing."

In fact, said van Tonder, the press regulations of August 28 were aimed specifically at *Die Stem*. He said an article published four months ago, in which the state president was held responsible for attacks on old couples, had so offended PW Botha that his lawyers had telephoned Van Tonder to complain.

Launched in 1979, *Die Stem* is a monthly publication with a claimed print-run of 22 500 and "a much higher readership".

The government warning cites five letters and one article from the editions of October and November as having contravened Emergency regulations.

Included in letters railing against the Dakar initiative, during which some white Afrikaners met the African National Congress, was a call for the names and addresses of the Dakar delegates to be made public.

Die Stem's correspondent asked whether the Dakarites "would prefer a Dunlop or General tyre".

By objecting to the letters, says Van Tonder, "the minister has become pro-communist, because he is standing up for the ANC."

Another letter — on "the Jewish question" — is deemed undesirable because it will cause offence to the Jewish community. But, says Van Tonder, it quotes from the New Testament, "and if you can't quote from the bible, where can you quote from?"

Meanwhile, the political journal *Work in Progress* was informed on Monday that its editions of September and October/November had been scrutinised under the latest press regulations.

Fifteen items were objected to. Three major themes emerged from the warning letter, signed by Botha. *WIP* was accused of:

- Promoting and legitimising the SA Communist Party, the African National Congress, and "alternative structures" like street and area committees.

- Legitimising violence and revolution, and causing public hostility against the security forces.

- Promoting school, rent and consumer boycotts, and encouraging civil disobedience.

WIP, which celebrated its tenth anniversary last month, has had editions banned under the Publications Act — and unbanned on appeal — on more than 20 occasions. It was banned for all future editions in 1982, but this decision was also overturned.

Glenn Moss, one of *WIP's* founders, said the publication would be making representations to the minister in the near future.

Railways strikers in court today on murder charge

By SEFAKO NYAKA

SEVENTEEN members of the South African Railways and Harbours Workers' Union are scheduled to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on 15 counts including abduction and murder.

Their court appearance is a sequel to the three-month-old strike that paralysed the South African Transport Services and led to the death of eight union members.

Scores of workers involved in major strikes this year have been detained or arrested on charges ranging from intimidation to murder.

The workers are mainly from four Cosatu-affiliated unions which were involved in protracted and costly strikes: Sarhu, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association.

Last month William Ntombela, a Cawusa shop steward who led the

Nels Dairy strike early this year to protest against the State of Emergency and detentions that followed, was sentenced to death for the murder of a Nelsrust Dairy delivery van driver in Parkhurst.

Ntombela, a migrant worker from Natal, also received 12 years for the murder of a security guard at Bliss Dairy and two eight-year sentences for the attempted murder of a worker at Nelsrust Dairy and a worker at Checkers in Halfway House.

The sentencing to death of Ntombela is the first such case since 1964, when three leading members of the SA Congress of Trade Unions were hanged after their conviction on charges of sabotage and the murder of a police informer.

Another 27 Cawusa members who participated in the OK Bazaars strike in January this year were convicted

on public violence charges.

The workers, all at the Conti Montana warehouse in Alrode near Germiston, were granted bail of R1 000 each pending an appeal.

Altogether 14 Sarhu members were convicted on offences relating to the Sats strike.

Nine of the workers were convicted on charges of public violence arising from the confrontation between police and workers at the Johannesburg's Doornfontein Station in April when five workers were shot dead.

Fifteen workers were initially brought to trial but charges against four were later withdrawn.

The nine workers were granted bail of R5 000 each pending an appeal against eight-year sentences.

Four workers have been convicted for intimidation while the remaining worker was found guilty on subversive statement charges. They have also appealed against their conviction

and sentences.

Another 13 Sarhu members are presently facing charges of assault, conspiracy, incitement and intimidation at the Germiston magistrate's court. They have been refused bail.

Four others are facing charges of malicious damage to property, and two workers are facing charges of attempted murder and intimidation respectively.

Another 19 members, including Sarhu president Justice Langa and treasurer Thami Mbanxa, are still being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

There are currently more than 34 postal workers facing various charges, including murder, sabotage, sedition, intimidation and public violence arising from the two national strikes that hit the sector this year.

Scores of mineworkers who participated in the biggest mine strike are presently in detention.

CARE TIME
5/12/87

Ban on newspaper editions reversed

PRETORIA. — Three editions each of the New Nation and South newspapers, which were banned earlier this year, were declared "not undesirable" in November by the Publications Appeal Board, a spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The New Nation, however, was warned by the board against the use of concepts such as "patriots" when referring to people who had been found guilty of deeds of terrorism.

"A warning was also given to New Nation against the use of symbolic sketches in which white and black are played off against one another," a board statement said.

The warning related to a cartoon of a white man holding a black baby up by one leg.

"Although this is not serious enough to prejudice relations, it is regarded as being in extremely bad taste."

Sapa

GRAHAMSTOWN — The senior staff officer at Craddock, Captain G. Grobbelaar, told the Supreme Court yesterday that the unrest unit's excursion into the Craddock Township was completely irregular.

He was testifying at the trial of Warrant-Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable Patrick David Goosen, 26, on two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Capt Grobbelaar said after he was informed of a possible terrorist attack on the police during a funeral in Craddock, scheduled for July 26 last year, he had asked for reinforcements.

Commander of the un-

Visit into town by riot squad irregular — captain

rest unit, Colonel D. Blignaut, had arranged for about 50 men, including a specially trained reaction squad under W/O De Villiers.

Capt Grobbelaar said the squad was only required to report for duty at 7 am on Saturday, July 26. Any entry into the township before that, was without his permission or knowledge.

When W/O De Villiers reported to him on the Saturday, he had made

no mention of it.

At about 7 am on Saturday, he had briefed all section leaders, including W/O De Villiers.

He had explained the purpose of the operation and allocated specific posts to the various units, except for W/O De Villiers' squad.

Any contact with terrorists would have resulted in a cordon being thrown around the area and W/O De Villiers' squad going in.

He had made it clear that all incidents were to be reported to him personally. Any action taken was to be disciplined and no unnecessary force to be tolerated.

They were also instructed not to leave the township during the operation without specific permission from him.

No drinking on duty was allowed — any policeman found drinking would not be placed on duty.

The trial will continue on Monday.

Mr Justice Zietsman was on the bench with Mr B. P. Loots and Mr J. van der Riet as assessors.

The Attorney General, Dr J. A. d'Oliveira, SA, assisted by Mr W. Kingsley appeared for the State. Mr C. Jansen, SC, assisted by Mr N. du Toit and instructed by Hulsamen and Roelofse appeared for the defence.

Security shake-up looms

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA faces a renewed Government security crackdown, with the first moves likely in the New Year.

Signs of the impending step-up against political dissent have started to emerge from the security establishment and Government circles.

On the security front, presently legal organisations, such as the UDF and Cosatu, can expect increased detentions of leadership figures and a tighter control of their fields of operation.

On the political front, the crackdown will mean an end to already faded prospects for Nelson Mandela's release, as the Government girds itself against an onslaught from the right wing in nationwide elections towards the end of 1988.

Already tensions are rising in the Cabinet between Ministers who regard greater security as the national priority, and those who believe lessening of tension through political accommodation is the top national priority.

Headache

The elements of the new security sweep are a shifting of focus from the external threat to internal insurrection, overseas reports that new security legislation is in the pipeline, and the experimental release of ANC veteran Govan Mbeki — an undertaking top Government officials believe is backfiring.

South Africa's security police chief, Lt-General Johan van der Merwe, said "legal radical organisations" were now the Government's major security headache. Their activities are increasing the revolutionary climate in the country.

The Government believes it now has the measure of the threat posed by the ANC op-

Clampdown on radicals is forecast

erating from outside the country, and that it can adequately deal with attempts to infiltrate and commit violent acts inside the country.

General van der Merwe named the UDF and Cosatu, and said tougher action would be taken against them.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has told six newspapers that he is considering gazetting warnings against them, which will allow him to move on to an outright banning of the publications.

They are Sowetan, New Nation, South, Work in Progress, Cosatu News and the rightwing publication, Die Stem.

The authoritative British newspaper, The Times, reported this week that "drastic" new security legislation was being prepared in Pretoria. If this is so, the legislation could come before Parliament in next year's session.

It is certain to cause a major outcry both inside and outside South Africa.



GOVAN MBEKI
Release is backfiring

Security chiefs now hold the view that internal organisations, many of whom regard themselves as the internal political or labour arms of the ANC, have adapted to

By HENRY LUDSKI
THE Govan Mbeki "roadshow" planned for Cape Town next weekend is being treated by enthusiasts of the formerly jailed ANC leader with all the hype of a political jamboree.

Already there has been an unprecedented wave of pre-publicity for the rally, which will be preceded by pop bands performing and the release of balloons painted in the colours of the African National Congress.

The rally in Cape Town is still in the balance and depends on whether police and Wynberg Chief Magistrate Mr W P Theron, who has requested further particulars from the Mbeki reception committee, grant permission for the rally to go ahead.

lated it could involve restriction of the courts' ability to overturn Government regulations — as has happened with the state of emergency — and further reduction to the right to trial by detainees and of legal access to them.

The media's right to report on security action could also be further restricted.

This would allow police to conduct sweeping action against dissidents and insurgents.

The moves will intensify conflict between Government hawks and doves.

The recent release of Mr Mbeki was seen in many quarters as a triumph for the doves. The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, made it clear he was adopting a "political" line and was looking at the release — at

As part of the pre-publicity, which has included door-to-door promotion in white areas, Cape Town and surrounding country districts have been flooded with Mbeki pamphlets.

Organisers expect about 50 000 to attend the rally, which is to be held on December 13 at an as yet undisclosed venue, more than likely a stadium.

Last week's Mbeki rally in Port Elizabeth was banned by police at the last minute after a magistrate had previously given the go-ahead.

In Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town, this weekend balloons in the colours of the African National Congress were released to promote Mbeki's Cape Town visit.

The occasion, at the local town centre, was

were dressing down by the President, and senior policemen were ordered to ban the meeting in terms of the emergency.

The plan to release Mr Mbeki was conceived by the Cabinet soon after the election in May this year, when it was realised Mr Mandela — as the No 1 international symbol of political martyrdom — had become as much trouble in jail as it was thought he could be outside.

Mr Mbeki's release was planned as a "testing of the water".

Unlikely

However, there has been a powerful rightwing backlash — and the Government is now faced with a major headache for next year's Parlia-



GOVAN MBEKI
Release is backfiring

Set the people free —UDF

By KHULU SIBIYA

THE 18-month state of emergency will be put to the test next week when the UDF intensifies its campaign for it to be set aside.

The organisation has also called for the release of all political prisoners.

From December 10 to Christmas day, people throughout the country will be called upon to observe the "People's Christmas Against Emergency" — a period described by the UDF as the most challenging since the state of emergency was declared 18 months ago.

During this period the UDF will also call upon the government to "unlock apartheid's jails" and unban all political organisations.

The organisation also demanded an end to rent evictions and called for living wages for workers.

A UDF spokesman said: "This Christmas, let the people of South Africa come together in united action in the spirit of freedom and peace. Let us go forward to victory as families, communities, fellow-workers and democrats in unity, and with courage and resolution."

The period will be marked with the ringing of church bells, a one-day fast and a cultural day.

The organisers have called on people to visit the families of those in detention and exile and to send Christmas cards to political prisoners, detainees and their families.

A special appeal for discipline and restraint was also made.

● Meanwhile, over 800 Port Elizabeth residents were expected to attend a prayer service in support of detainees next Monday.

Death Row - 5 dead 39 wait

THE number of people sentenced to death for murder resulting from politically inspired violence is 44, and of these five have already been executed — two last year and three this year, according to figures released by the Detainees Parent's Support Committee on Friday.

And Dr David Webster, a DPSC member said in his reaction, that the DPSC was "opposed to capital punishment in principle and strongly opposed to it in political and security cases."

He said the reasons were that "political offences are committed out of principle, and conscience and should not be compared to ordinary crime. In a society so divided we need reconciliation and not retribution."

Also reacting to the death penalty, Mr David Pitman, vice chairman of the Witwatersrand branch of the lawyer's for Human Rights said: "Our attitude to the death sentence is that it is a

barbaric form of punishment, which no nation that lays claim to being civilised should resort to under any circumstances. We cannot accept that it is justifiable for any human being to purposely kill a fellow human being no matter how serious his crime."

Doctor Webster added: "We believe that long term jail sentences are adequate punishment for people who commit serious crime such as rape and murder. When a society accepts that the taking of human life is justifiable, that acceptance has a brutalising effect on society as a whole."

The South African Youth Congress recently issued pamphlets stating: "Save the patriots, do not let them hang." The pamphlets urged the public to make their feelings known. The "Vaal Six" lost their appeal against the death sentences passed on them and are now among the 39 known people to be still on death row.

New Nation one step away from state crackdown

By JO-ANN BEKKER

THE *New Nation* is a hair's-breadth from being suspended for three months or subjected to pre-publication censorship.

The move comes as the newspaper's editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, prepares to mark his first anniversary behind bars on Saturday.

Minister of Home Affairs and Communications Stoffel Botha — who last weekend gazetted a warning to the newspaper under the latest Emergency regulations — has notified the weekly paper that last week's edition contained subversive propaganda.

The *New Nation* has a fortnight to make representations. If Botha does not accept these — and the newspaper points out that previous representations were rejected by the minister — he can suspend the newspaper or appoint an official to censor it.

The action has been condemned by news and anti-apartheid organisations here and abroad.

The articles Botha found objectionable include:

- A report dealing with what released African National Congress veteran Govan Mbeki might have told an open-air rally in Port Elizabeth had it not been banned.

- An article on a church appeal for clemency for the Sharpeville Six deathrow prisoners who recently lost their appeal against the death sentence.

- A religion page report on the Anglican church's stand on the World Council of Churches' "Lusaka Document" — which recognises that liberation movements are "compelled" to use force as a means of achieving political change in South Africa.

In its editorial this week, the Catholic Bishops Conference-published newspaper points out it has never been "charged with, let alone convicted of, any infringement of the media laws. The government's new powers (issued under the State of Emergency) are clearly designed to get around this inconvenient fact".

Just last week the Publications Appeal Board overturned bannings on three issues of the newspaper declared undesirable by the Publications Committee earlier this year.

327

W. M. M. M.

11-17/12/87

'Police men ordered to shoot if lives in danger'

Staff Reporter

THE only order given to policemen about to go on patrol in Athlone in the lorry which became known as the "Trojan Horse" was that they should shoot on their own initiative if their lives were endangered.

This was evidence at an inquest in Wynberg yesterday into the deaths of Mr Jonathan Claasen, Shaun Magmoet, 16, and Michael Cheslyn Miranda, 12, on October 15 1985.

Mrs S Swart, leading evidence, questioned Constable A J Smith, one of a number of railway policemen who hid in crates on the back of the seven-ton lorry while it patrolled Thornton Road in Athlone.

"What instructions did you receive from your commanding officer, Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, before going on patrol?" she asked.

Constable Smith: That we should shoot if our lives were in danger.

Mrs Swart: Is that all?

Constable Smith: Yes.

He told the court he fired six shots from his pump-action shotgun in the direction of a crowd around the lorry.

He said the firearm was loaded with buckshot. He was not ordered to fire but did so of his own initiative.

Mrs Swart: Why?

Constable Smith: Because I feared for my life.

He could not remember whether the patrol had been issued with teargas and masks.

He said the purpose of the patrol was to make arrests.

Mr J Gauntlett, appearing for the families of Magmoet and Miranda, asked him: "Didn't you or anyone ask Lieutenant Vermeulen before you went out how you could make arrests if you were trapped in a crate and all you could do was stand up and shoot?"

Constable Smith: I don't remember.

Mr Gauntlett: The innocent people in the vicinity of the lorry ... did they have a

chance to get away before the shooting?

Constable Smith: No.

Mr Gauntlett: You said people were running past but you still opened fire. Why?

Constable Smith: Because I feared for my life.

Mr Gauntlett: But the people were running past.

Constable Smith: Yes, but I didn't know where they were going and what they intended.

Mr Gauntlett: You didn't know where you were shooting.

Constable Smith: No, I didn't know where the shells were going.

● A report in The Argus yesterday stated incorrectly that Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen had given evidence at the inquest. The magistrate, Mr G Hoffman, pointed out today that Lieutenant Vermeulen had not yet been called to testify.

Cap 1701/87 8/12/87

New Nation suspension?

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, yesterday went a step nearer to suspending New Nation by suggesting it published subversive propaganda, the newspaper said in a statement last night.

The notice given by Mr Botha put him in a position to impose censorship on the publication "for a period of his choice", New Nation said.

"The minister accuses New Nation of 'fomenting feelings of hatred or hostility in members of the public towards collaborators, promoting the public image or esteem of unlawful organizations by depicting one of the leaders (symbols) of the ANC and SACP in a positive light, stirring up feelings of hatred or hostility in mem-

bers of the public towards the security forces and promoting revolution or uprisings in the Republic'."

New Nation said articles which offended the minister were:

- A story adapted from Weekly Mail on freed ANC leader Mr Govan Mbeki;
- A report on what Mr Mbeki might have said at a Port Elizabeth rally banned by police;
- A British Anti-Apartheid Movement campaign for the 70th birthday celebrations of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela;
- A church appeal for clemency for the "Sharpeville Six";
- Churches' stance on a World Council of Churches document on violence; and
- Coverage on rent raids. — Sapa

By V

Constable tells of murder at river

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN:

What Constable David Patrick Goosen had done at the Great Fish River was murder, a police witness has said.

Constable Raynard Egmont Fourie was testifying yesterday in the Supreme Court murder trial of Constable Goosen, 26, and Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36.

Charges arise out of alleged actions of a police squad sent to monitor a Cradock funeral on July 26 last year.

Constable Fourie said he overheard WO De Villiers say that one of four men arrested for interrogation, Mr Mlungisi Stuurman, had been too severely "ge-panelbeaten" and they should "take him out".

A squad member said "take out" meant "kill".

Constable Fourie showed Constable Goosen the way to the river. On the way he stopped to relieve himself. He saw Constable Goosen point his pistol. A shot went off and Mr Stuurman fell. Constable Fourie said he and Constable Goosen tossed the body into the river.

On the way back Constable Goosen jogged ahead. Constable Fourie said he turned to a Const Booyens and said "that was murder". Constable Booyens agreed.

After the investigation had started Const Goosen warned he would "take out" anyone who turned against him.

copy Times 8/12/87

Ivy League plea to govt on varsity actions

Education Reporter

THE presidents of 15 American universities — including its top eight Ivy League institutions — have called on the government to withdraw regulations requiring universities to enforce restrictions on campus activism.

In a letter to the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, dated November 20, the presidents expressed their "deep concern" at the conditions placed on university subsidies.

"These conditions can only further compromise the freedom of speech and inquiry on the campuses of South Africa," they said.

The presidents said the measures were "inconsistent with universal standards of academic freedom and autonomy".

Acceptance of the conditions would be to forfeit the respect and moral authority needed to secure their compliance.

"We urge you and the South African government not to impose these conditions," they said.

The liaison officer for the Department of National Education, Mr Deon Kotze, said yesterday that it would be "inhumanly impossible for Mr De Klerk to recollect all the correspondence he had received on the subsidy conditions".

Signatories to the letter included Harvard University's Mr Derek Bok, Yale University's Mr Benno Schmidt, Princeton University's Mr William Bowen and State University of New Jersey's Mr Edward Bloustein.

not Times 8/12/87

Ivy League plea to govt on varsity actions

Education Reporter

THE presidents of 15 American universities — including its top eight Ivy League institutions — have called on the government to withdraw regulations requiring universities to enforce restrictions on campus activism.

In a letter to the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, dated November 20, the presidents expressed their "deep concern" at the conditions placed on university subsidies.

"These conditions can only further compromise the freedom of speech and inquiry on the campuses of South Africa," they said.

The presidents said the measures were "inconsistent with universal standards of academic freedom and autonomy".

Acceptance of the conditions would be to forfeit the respect and moral authority needed to secure their compliance.

"We urge you and the South African government not to impose these conditions," they said.

The liaison officer for the Department of National Education, Mr Deon Kotze, said yesterday that it would be "inhumanly impossible for Mr De Klerk to recollect all the correspondence he had received on the subsidy conditions".

Signatories to the letter included Harvard University's Mr Derek Bok, Yale University's Mr Benno Schmidt, Princeton University's Mr William Bowen and State University of New Jersey's Mr Edward Bloustein.

3 tell of 'Trojan Horse' deaths

CAR TINKS 8/12/87
327
By YVETTE VAN BREDA

ABOUT 200 people, three of whom were killed, had no chance of getting away when police, hidden in crates on an SA Railways "ghost truck" that was stoned in Athlone in 1985, suddenly revealed themselves and opened fire.

This was evidence yesterday at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court inquest into the death of Shaun Magmoet, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Jonathan Claasens, 21, who were shot dead by police on the corner of St Simon's and Thornton roads.

Sergeant James Sayer told the court he was in the cab of the truck which has become known as the "Trojan Horse". They were patrolling the area to find and arrest stone-throwers. Several policemen were hidden in crates on the back of the truck.

At the intersection about 200 people began stoning the truck and the window of the cab was broken. He fired four rounds of AAA shot, he said.

Asked by Mr J Gauntlett, for the family of two of the deceased, whether there was any opportunity for people to get away before the shooting started, he said: "I won't say there was."

Constable A J Smit, said he was in a crate on the back of the truck. After he heard the truck being stoned and it came to a halt, he jumped up and fired, as "I feared for my life".

Warrant Officer, A W C Swart, who was also on the back of the truck, said that when the crowd started stoning the truck, he feared for his life, jumped up and started shooting.

Warrant Officer Swart fired six AAA shots and the people dispersed. He saw a man being dragged, "half crawling" into a house. He alighted from the truck and went into the house where he found Shaun Magmoet fatally wounded.

The hearing continues today.

Inquest: Shots hit people inside house

ARGUS 9/12/87 152 322

Court Reporter

SHOTS fired during the "Trojan horse" incident in Athlone wounded a woman and two small children inside a house, an inquest court at Wynberg was told.

This was evidence in the inquest into the deaths of Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Mr Jonathan Claassen, 21.

Mrs Zanab Ryklief told the court that family and friends were visiting her home in Thornton Road on the afternoon of the incident on October 15 1985.

They were watching a video and she did not hear any screaming or noise from the crowd outside in the street.

Later, the children's friend, Ismail Abrahams, wanted to go home so she unlocked the front door. Several of the children went outside to see him off.

She closed the door and had just begun folding the washing when they knocked again to come in.

Mrs Ryklief said she opened the door and heard shooting as they ran inside.

She said Shaun Magmoed was holding his head. He fell to his knees and crawled into the bedroom where he collapsed on the bed.

Mrs Ryklief told the court that she and two small children were wounded when she opened the door.

She said shotgun pellets broke her kitchen window and sprayed the opposite wall. Glasses and tea cups were smashed.

Mrs Ryklief said she did not see where the shots came from, but her nephew, Ghalieb Ryklief, was also wounded while running back into the house.

She said she locked the door and refused to open it when two policemen shouted to open up. They kicked the door open.

A policeman wanted to take Ghalieb's small brother away and Ghalieb told them to take him instead.

Earlier, riot squad policeman Sergeant F A van Niekerk said that he was with one or two other policemen in a crate on the back of a lorry patrolling the area.

Mr J J Gauntlett, appearing for the Magmoed and Miranda families, put it to him that there were houses and shops in the street and there were probably many people walking around.

Sergeant van Niekerk: Yes.

Mr Gauntlett: Why did you start shooting?

Sergeant van Niekerk: Because our lives were in danger.

Sergeant van Niekerk said he could not remember if police identified themselves first before opening fire or if passers-by were given a chance to get out of the way.

He agreed that about three-quarters of the people in the crowd of about 200 did not have stones in their hands.

The hearing continues today.

APC Times 9/12/87

Mbeki's city rally banned

AP 327

By PETER DENNEHY

THE Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron, has refused permission for the Govan Mbeki rally which was to have been held on Sunday in the Athlone Stadium.

um. The Mbeki Reception Committee which organized the rally had expected a crowd of 50 000 to attend the rally, Ms Zubeida Jaffer, one of the conveners, said last night.

According to a security police affidavit submitted to the magistrate, police expected a crowd of 100 000. Brigadier Eben Frederick Coetzee submitted that the stadium could only accommodate 20 000.

Mr E. Mohamed, an attorney, said he and members of the Reception Committee had been called to Mr Theron's offices yesterday.

Mr Theron had given him access to the police affidavits and an opportunity to draw up replying affidavits, he said.

At 4.30pm, Mr Theron had called him to tell him he had decided not to grant permission for the rally, Mr Mohamed said.

Police bullets hit crockery in witness's home

357
Cape Times 9/12/87

By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

A THORNTON Road resident told a Wynberg Inquest court yesterday that soon after teenagers left her house they rushed back in as police fired at them, breaking her crockery as bullets hit the walls and windows of the house.

Mrs Zanab Ryklief was giving evidence at the inquest of Mr Shaun Magmoed, 16, who died in her house, Mr Michael Miranda, 11, and Mr Jonathan Claasens, 21.

The three were shot dead by police during an incident at the intersection of St Simon's and Thornton Roads in Athlone on October 15 1985. The shooting, which has become known as the "Trojan Horse" incident, occurred when police hidden in crates on the back of a South African Railways truck, stood up and fired at a crowd of about 200 people after the truck was stoned.

Mrs Ryklief said Shaun Magmoed, Ghalieb, Ebrahim, Shafiek, Ismail, and Shafwaan Ryklief, Ms Latiefa Muller and Ismail Abrahams were all at her house on the day. There were also two smaller children.

Ismail Abrahams wanted to leave but she asked him to wait as there were many people outside her house and she feared that "something might happen".

After Ismail insisted on going home, she opened the door and the others left "to see him off". Soon after she heard shots hitting the windows and walls of her house. Her crockery was broken by police fire.

Mrs Ryklief said she stood behind the open door as the teenagers rushed back in. Shaun crawled into the house holding his head and went to her bedroom. She locked the front door again.

Looked dead

Soon after, police kicked the door down. One of them pulled Shaun up by the shoulder. He looked dead to me, she said.

The two smaller children in the house were also injured and she realised later that she had also been shot in her right shoulder.

Her nephew, Ghalieb Ryklief, told the court that as he left his aunt's home to "see Ismail off" he saw the orange railways truck. He ran into the house as the firing started.

Later two policemen came into the house and told him Shaun was dead. They wanted to take his brother Isamil, 12, but he told them to take him instead. He was later charged with public violence in the Regional Court, but was acquitted.

Earlier Warrant Officer, A W C Swart, who was one of several policemen on the back of the truck, said when the crowd started stoning the truck, he feared for his life, jumped up and started shooting.

He fired only at stone throwers about 15m away. "I didn't see anyone without stones," he said.

He had no doubt that he would hit the people, he said. He saw a man being dragged, "half crawling" into the house.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G Hoffman was the magistrate. Mrs S Swart led the evidence. Mr A H Veldhuizen instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order. Mr J Gauntlett instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co appeared for the Magmoed and Miranda families. The Claasens' were not represented.

MR 645 9/12/82

100

322

Magistrate's ban on Mbeki rally shocks UDF

Staff Reporter

THE chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron, declined to give reasons today for his decision to ban the Govan Mbeki rally, to have been held in Athlone on Sunday.

United Democratic Front Western Cape secretary Mr Joe Marks said the ban was "a great shock to the UDF".

Mr Theron said: "We do not usually give reasons for a decision."

He said he gave members of the Mbeki reception committee a chance to reply to police affidavits before he made his decision.

His decision was conveyed to the committee yesterday.

Mr Theron said he was not prepared to disclose the contents of the police affidavits filed in opposition to the request for permission to hold the rally as they were "not for public consumption".

However, the committee's legal representative said Brigadier Eben Coetzee of the police security branch had said in an affidavit that police would find it difficult to do their duty at the rally.

THREAT TO PEACE

Brigadier Coetzee had said police expected 100 000 people to attend the rally, but the Athlone Stadium could hold only 20 000 and that the presence of a large number of police could lead to serious threats to public peace.

The UDF's Mr Marks said the ban was "a great shock to the UDF".

"Although the Government released Mr Mbeki and promised that he would be allowed to participate in legal political activities, it now seems determined to silence him."

Stoffel poised to impose censors

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, this week went a step nearer to suspending the *New Nation* newspaper by suggesting it published subversive propaganda, the newspaper said in a statement.

The notice, suggesting that the current issue of the newspaper published what Mr Botha said was "subversive propaganda", also put Mr Botha in a position to impose censorship on the publication "for a period of his choice", the statement to Sapa said.

The notice came three days after the Publications Appeal Board

overturned a decision of the Publications Committee which had declared three editions undesirable, the statement noted.

Mr Botha also gazetted a warning to the newspaper 10 days ago.

The newspaper has 10 days to make representations on issues raised on the current edition — after which the Government may suspend the newspaper for up to three months or impose a censor, according to the statement.

"The Minister accuses the *New Nation* of

To Page 2

Stoffel poised to impose censors

← From Page 1

fomenting feelings of hatred or hostility in members of the public towards collaborators; promoting the public image or esteem of unlawful organisations by depicting one of the leaders (symbols) of the ANC and SACP in a positive light; stirring up feelings of hatred or hostility in members of the public towards the security forces and promoting revolution or uprisings in the Republic".

The *New Nation* said the articles which offended the Minister were:

- A historical story on the recently-released ANC and SACP leader, Mr Govan Mbeki which was adapted from an article in the *Weekly Mail*;
- A report dealing with what Mr Mbeki might have said at an open air rally that was permitted by a magistrate in Port Elizabeth but later banned by the Divisional Commissioner of Police;
- An account of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement's campaign plans for the 70th birthday celebrations next year of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela;
- An appeal by the church for clemency for the "Sharpeville Six";
- Activists who lost a murder appeal;
- A story about rent raids conducted by the local authority police, the SA Police and SA Defence Force "which was confirmed by the authorities and given wide publicity by a number of other (established) newspapers".

The statement quoted from the article: "As church leaders' said the article 'we cannot condone the taking of life,' a Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference statement said.

"But in the present political climate in SA", continued the SACBC statement, 'killing people' who are perceived as collaborators with apartheid is seen as political, not a criminal act.' — Sapa.

SOUTH wins appeals

10/16/12/87 327

Scufu

SOUTH's appeal against the banning of two editions has been upheld by the Publications Appeal Board.

The Appeal Board also upheld the decision of a local committee of the Publications Control Board that a third edition of SOUTH was not undesirable. The banning of three editions of New Nation was also lifted.

SOUTH applied for the banning of two editions, July 30 - August 5 and August 6 - 12, to be set aside. In the third case SOUTH responded to an appeal by the Directorate of Publications against a decision by the Publications Committee not to ban the July 23 - 29 issue.

The Appeal Board found that none of the issues in question was undesirable. Details of the judgment have not been made available.

When the two SOUTH issues were originally banned the Publications Committee claimed the issues were contributing to the creation of a revolutionary climate and were attempting to cultivate a positive image of the ANC and ANC guerillas among readers. They therefore constituted a threat to peace, order and State security.

Extraordinary powers

SOUTH editor, Mr Rashid Seria, said that through its decision the Publications Appeal Board had shown these claims to be spurious.

"While we welcome the Appeal Board's decision, it does not lessen the government's threat to the independence of this and other newspapers.

"SOUTH has already received a letter from the Minister saying he is considering issuing us with a warning notice.

"If the Appeal Board can be used as a yardstick of SOUTH's tone and content, then Botha is advised to lay off."

Seria felt the government was directing a well-orchestrated campaign aimed at censoring and ultimately silencing newspapers like SOUTH. The banning of the two editions were clearly intended to pave the way for more drastic action to follow.

A year of campus turbulence

By DENNIS CRUYWAGHEN
Education Reporter

WHEN he locks his office on December 22 to go on his annual summer vacation Professor Jakes Gerwel will bring the curtain down on a turbulent first-year as rector and vice-chancellor of the University of the Western Cape.

The first task waiting for him on his return will be to help UWC test the validity of Government disciplinary measures in the Supreme Court in February.

The conditions threaten to withdraw State subsidies if universities do not enforce stricter control on campus. He did not want to comment on the conditions, but he did convene the first university assembly at UWC in October to protest against them.

Regular conferences

That aside, Professor Gerwel will go on holiday satisfied that the stigma which used to be attached to UWC has disappeared and that the university has been accepted by the community. The facilities at the university were always available to the community and community organisations in the past but they were seldom used.

Today extra-parliamentary organisations like the United Democratic Front, trade unions and sports organisations regularly hold conferences and seminars at UWC.

"I was a student here and I know how the community rejected UWC. That alienation forced UWC to take a more critical look at itself. It pleases me that the community has accepted us," Professor Gerwel said.

Why has the community changed its attitude? "The university has been

identified as an institution which, for the people and of the people."

The university's credibility took a giant step forward when Professor Gerwel mapped out the road which he wanted it to follow at his inauguration in June.

"We see ourselves as being aligned to the democratic movement. Our social ideals which we transmit and hope to realise are those drawn by the democratic movement. We want to help transform South Africa into a united non-racial democracy."

The university employs lecturers which shares its goals, but employees who have different political views are not being hounded off campus.

"We are not a monolithic place. We are in the business of smelling out people with different political affiliations."

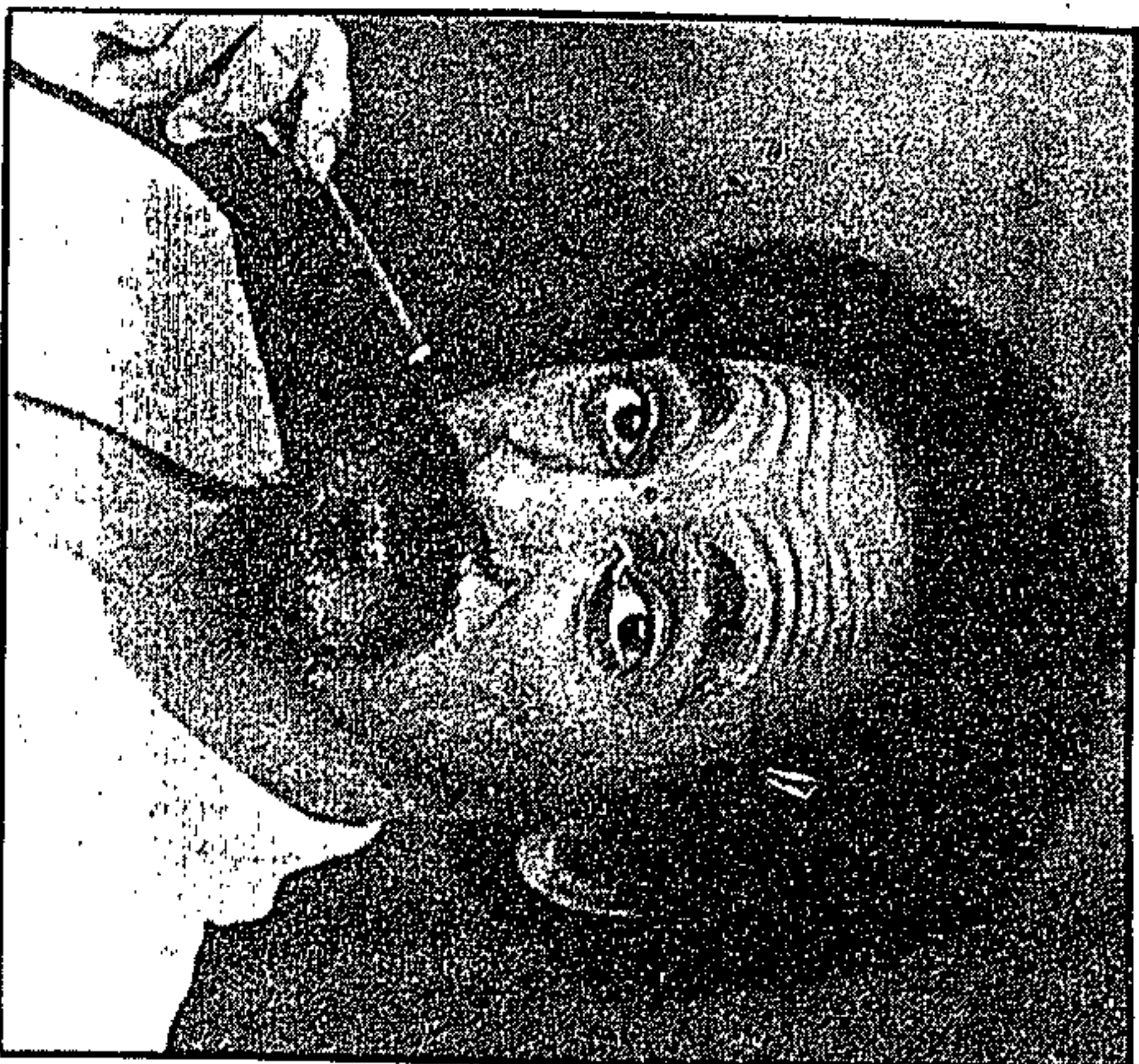
It should not be forgotten that members of the National Party had helped to build the academic infrastructure of the university, said Professor Gerwel.

His year as Dr Richard van der Ross's successor started quietly.

Boycotts

But the peaceful atmosphere on the Bellville South campus was broken in February when about 150 students protested about the shortage of accommodation on campus.

This crisis was hardly solved when dental students boycotted classes in April in protest against a senior lecturer.



Professor Jakes Gerwel

turer Professor Jeffrey Cohen.

The boycott engulfed the campus and the crisis ended in May when the executive committee of the University Council found that Professor Cohen "is not suitably placed in holding a position in the UWC faculty of dentistry and the oral and dental hospital."

Professor Cohen subsequently left UWC.

His former rector is still reluctant to discuss the matter.

"There are always unhappy matters which affect colleges and staff members. It is never a pleasant experience in the life of a university because some of them do not leave the university untouched."

Class boycotts and UWC are synonymous.

Professor Gerwel said class boycotts had helped to achieve "many of the creative things at UWC".

But boycotts should not be used excessively in an academic environment because they can be damaging in the long-term.

"A protracted boycott is demoralising to those progressive academics who come here to contribute to political and social advancement."

The university has taken a stand on the academic boycott and resolved to invite foreign academics to its campus if they showed solidarity with the institution's struggle for a non-racial democracy.

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town has had flak from all angles this year. Some people claim he has been too lenient with students, while others have accused him of wielding the stick excessively.

But Dr Saunders does not mind. After six years of guiding South Africa's oldest university he is getting used to taking the flak.

"I welcome criticism. One has to re-examine what one is doing all the time. Looking back on all the issues I think I would probably have acted the same way," he said.

Non-racial

His vision of the short-term future for UCT is crystal clear.

"I want to maintain academic excellence at UCT and to ensure that our undergraduate and post graduate teaching and research is of a high standard."

"At the same time I must ensure that UCT is accessible to students who have not traditionally made up a significant part of our student body."

He believes he is helping to forge a non-racial society and "there is no discrimination on campus".

"Our long-term future is wrapped up in the future of the country."

Some of the more controversial issues in which he was involved were the suspension of students following clashes on campus, the presence of a police spy at UCT, and clashes between students and police on campus.

Last year Irish academic Dr O'Brien was invited to

UCT, by Dr David Welsh, then head of the university's department of political studies, to lecture on siege societies.

Students disrupted his lectures. UCT appointed a three-man commission to investigate the issues.

The commission subsequently found that his visit to UCT would have been "without incident" if Dr O'Brien had behaved "purely as an academic".

In March Dr Saunders released correspondence between him and Dr O'Brien — in which he refused to dissociate him and the university from parts of the commission's report.

He lost a battle in the Supreme Court in August when Moderate Students' Movement chairman Mr Lance Terry and Mr Jonathan Rafi Peer, whom he had suspended for allegedly disobeying and instruction, won an application to be reinstated.

Dr Saunders has a dim view of police informers active at UCT.

"They have an inhibiting effect on students and staff. Often they do not understand debates properly and report proceedings inaccurately to their masters," he said.

Undesirable

He found it distressing that police spies played an active role in student politics.

"The last police spy on campus was playing a very prominent role in student organisations, and politics. This raises ethical and moral questions. It is a thoroughly undesirable situation."

Tensions ran high at UCT



Dr Stuart Saunders

in April and police invade the campus clashing with students on several occasions.

"There is evidence that police spy provoked police into entering the campus on two occasions. I took it with the Minister of Police I hope we will see the police staying away from our campus in future."

The turbulence on campus did not surprise him. "South Africa is filled with tension and these tensions are reflected on campus. These tensions will be reflected here in future. I hope they will be expressed in such a way that all sides of an argument will be heard," he said.

Policeman fired shotgun at youths

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A policeman giving evidence in the "Trojan Horse" inquest told a Wynberg magistrate yesterday he fired seven shots "directly at youths with stones" after suddenly revealing himself from a wooden crate on a truck which entered riot-torn Athlone in 1985.

Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, who was in command of a nine-man task force, read his statement during the inquest on a man and two boys — Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Jonathan Claasens, 21 — who were fatally shot by police on October 15, 1985.

He was one of seven policemen hidden in crates on the back of a seven-ton SA Railways truck in the area.

When he thought their lives were in danger, he jumped up and fired seven shots with his shotgun. "The shots were aimed directly at the youths, who were throwing stones."

The other policemen in the crates followed suit and about 150 to 200 youths immediately dispersed.

Govt must
release
Mandela
— Sigcau

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE release of Mr Govan Mbeki should soon be followed by the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Ms Stella Sigcau, said yesterday.

She also said that although the independence of Transkei was a fact, her government was prepared to consider a federal arrangement in which everyone had the equal democratic right to participate.

Ms Sigcau, who addressed a Cape Town Press Club luncheon, called for discussions and negotiations amongst all the people of Southern Africa as equals.

When everyone, including the independent states, came to the conference table as equals, the situation would be different.

"Then, there might even be a rainbow in the sky," she said.

She added there was nothing she hated more than people who thought "they have a God-given right to think for others."

neagan, deliver remarks

Cop fired directly at youths

By YVETTE VAN BREDA

A POLICEMAN fired seven shots "directly at youths with stones" after emerging from a hidden position in the side of a wooden crate on a truck which entered riot-torn Athlone in 1985, a Wynberg magistrate heard yesterday. Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, who was in command of a nine-man task force, was giving evidence at the "Trojan Horse" inquest of three youths shot by police at the intersection of Thornton and St. Simon's Roads on October 15, 1985.

The three are Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Jonathan Claasens, 21. Lieut. Vermeulen said a group of youths had thrown stones and half bricks at the "ghost truck". The front window and body work was damaged. He had jumped up and fired seven

shots with his shotgun. The shots were aimed directly at the youths who were throwing stones.

The other six policemen in the crates followed suit. Lieut. Vermeulen said a man who ran towards a house on the right was fired at and a window of the house was broken in the process.

The driver of the truck, Sergeant A M Smit, said he and Sergeant James Sayer, who were in the cab, wore dust coats to disguise themselves. As the truck approached the intersection a second time, the crowd began stoning it.

Mr. G Hoffman was the magistrate. Mrs S Swart led the evidence. Mr A H Veldhuizen instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order. Mr J Gauntlett instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co appeared for the Magmoed and Miranda families. The Claasens were not represented.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands 70c Other countries
Posvry • Post free

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

Vol. 270

PRETORIA, 11 DESEMBER 1987
DECEMBER

No. 11075

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2811

11 Desember 1987

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Christiaan Albertus Wernich, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Wes-Rand, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

C. A. WERNICH,
Afdelingskommissaris: Wes-Rand.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die gebied in die landdrostdistrik van Krugersdorp bekend as Kagiso woongebied, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 5367 van 31 Desember 1976;

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Wes-Rand;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Bongani Petrus DLAMINI;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Bongani Petrus DLAMINI, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2811

11 December 1987

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Christiaan Albertus Wernich, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the West Rand Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

C. A. WERNICH,
Divisional Commissioner: West Rand.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Bongani Petrus DLAMINI, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means in the Magisterial District of Krugersdorp the area known as Kagiso Township, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 5367 of 31 December 1976;

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the West Rand Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Bongani Petrus DLAMINI;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulation published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

New clampdown

There is increasing speculation that government is considering new measures to restrict the activities of a wide range of "extra-parliamentary" opponents.

The measures are likely to be justified by what is seen in the security establishment as a more sophisticated approach by opposition groups, and the inadequacy of existing laws to deal with activities which, while more subtle, are regarded as equally threatening to the State as violent unrest.

The speculation has been fuelled by Security Police chief Johann van der Merwe's frank acknowledgement to political journalists at a recent briefing in Walvis Bay that "legal radical" organisations, such as the UDF and its affiliates, and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), are of more concern to the police than the "illegal radical" groups such as the ANC.

He says the police believe certain organisations are aiming mainly at "promoting a revolutionary climate" and bolstering the ANC, rather than at constitutional solutions.

Linked to this threat, says Van der Merwe, are indications that the ANC is ready to implement a strategy of even more daring and dramatic acts of violence. (Within days of his briefing, the ANC, at a strategy conference in Tanzania, recommitted itself to escalating the "armed struggle.")

Van der Merwe says recent warnings to Botswana to prevent ANC insurgents using the country as a springboard to attack SA are not a ploy — "We're not playing a game."

He says there is evidence that Botswana and the ANC have had talks concerning ANC activity in the country. Further evidence, he says, comes from three ANC men arrested recently: 14 trained operatives are moving through Botswana on a mission to plant landmines on farm roads in the western Transvaal.

Van der Merwe says since the signing of the Nkomati Accord the ANC has changed its strategy and is now relying more heavily on locally trained operatives. The training,

usually in the use of firearms, hand grenades and explosives, takes place in townships or in the bush.

In the first nine months of this year, police arrested 132 "trained terrorists" and killed another 32. Of the total, 73 were trained outside the country and 80 internally, says Van der Merwe. The origin of the training of 11 is unknown. There have also been significant changes in the patterns of targets of ANC attacks and the weapons used, he says.

Until the end of 1984 the main target was railway installations, followed by State and public buildings. These two targets accounted for 38% of all attacks or attempted attacks in the nine years up to the end of 1984. The main weapons used during the period were TNT or plastic explosives, limpet mines and timed explosive devices (70% of the weapons used in all attacks).

But since 1985 the main targets have been attacks on civilians (mainly local councillors and officials) and police (72% of total attacks) and the main weapons used have been hand grenades, limpet mines and AK-47 rifles (72%).

Van der Merwe lists the advantages to the ANC of using locally trained operatives:

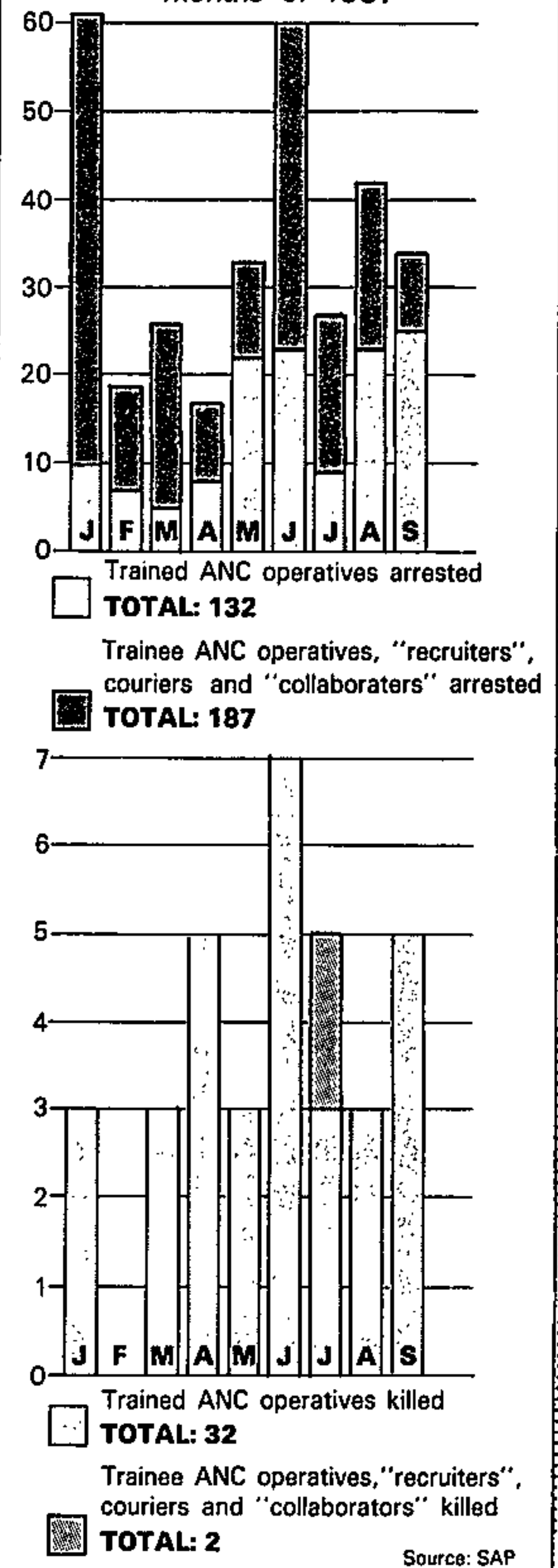
- They don't have to leave the country for training and are therefore not away from their communities for long periods;
- They don't suffer frustrations in training camps abroad while waiting to re-enter SA; and
- They are less likely to be known by other operatives, which reduces the risk of them being identified to the security forces by "rehabilitated terrorists;"

Van der Merwe says the "drastic" change in the pattern of attacks can be attributed to:

- General unrest which has hampered police action;
- Recruiting, training and deploying of locally trained operatives;
- Identification of local black officials as part of the State structure that must be destroyed; and
- Forced deployment of a large number of operatives inside the country.

The scoreboard

ANC losses in the first 9 months of 1987



and Ben Mansell, apart from Time Holdings' Hibbert, Murray Mackay and Michael Graham.

Time has made it clear that it makes long-term plans, but runs a very lean operation. With a turnover of R90m expected in the year to end-December 1987, it employs only 200 people and financial director Mackay forecasts a taxed profit of R3,5m, up 268% over 1986 and EPS, at 14, 28% higher than the prospectus forecast of 11c. Turnover of Time Housing Transvaal should treble in 1988 and that of the housing division overall is expected to double, taking the total for the group to about R200m.

With the price collapsed from a peak of R4 in March to the present R1 (issue price was 90c), this puts the company on an earnings yield of 14% and a p/e of 7,2. But with the prospect of a doubling of earnings next year and a dividend cover of 2,2, the forward dividend yield is about 13% — not a bad investment.

Pat Kenney

ORYX

Sizing the risk

Current volatile conditions on the JSE could delay the listing of Gencor's new Oryx gold mine somewhat, as the house intends waiting until conditions have settled down before committing itself to the issue price.

"We are not in a hurry to push ahead with the listing at this stage because of the state of the market," Gencor GM finance Fred Clarke tells me.

"However, we will be moving ahead with the necessary formalities and documentation, such as getting approval from St Helena's shareholders for creation of more shares, so that we can implement the listing in double quick time when we decide to go ahead," he says. Clarke declines to provide further details of the proposed listing at this stage.

At least one local stockbroking firm is waiting eagerly to put its clients into Oryx once the listing details are finalised. Mining analyst Tom Dale of Ed Hern, Rudolph believes Gencor's approach to setting up Oryx will minimise the numerous risks associated with a new gold mine development. These risks often tend to make the shares unattractive in the early stages when compared with those of mature and established gold mines.

Dale says that during the initial phase of design and establishment, the three major risks faced by a gold mine — the future gold price, production and recovery rates and proving the ore reserves — are at a peak. The start of gold production can at that stage be five years away, meaning larger margins of error in rand gold price estimates; production rates and recovery factors are uncertain because no history of management performance exists, and ore reserve tonnages are based only on potentially misleading borehole results.

Dale reckons Oryx's risk level is low for a number of reasons. The lead time to production will be shortened in phase one because use will be made of the existing Beisa shaft system, and again in phase two because of the potential to pre-develop some of the new shaft infrastructure from the Beisa shaft. Use of the Beisa shaft cuts the amount of capital expenditure needed by about R100m. Up to 65% of the capital needed for the development will be covered by the tax shields of operational mines whose results do not depend on the success of Oryx.

That means the up-front capital needed for the mine can be partially borrowed instead of being raised entirely through equity and thereby gearing up the return on equity. Dale adds that the mine's development is being phased over two stages, so if market conditions turned really sour the second phase could be postponed, limiting total exposure to the first phase estimate of about R860m instead of the total planned amount of R1,5 billion.

He also feels the payback period on the capital outlay will be shortened by high recovery grades early in the mine's life. Dale points out that the boreholes showing the highest grades on the Kalkoenkrans Reef are located in the area which will be mined first from the Beisa shaft. He estimates recovery grades in the first half of Oryx's life at 8 g/t-10 g/t, while the average over the life of the mine should be 7 g/t-7,5 g/t.

While other analysts believe Gencor should have a success in Oryx they feel it is early for investors to commit themselves.

"We don't yet know how Gencor is going to structure the Oryx deal. I would not advise investors to buy Gencor shares at this stage in the hope of making sure they get rights into Oryx," says Hilton Ashton, gold mine analyst for Mathison & Hollidge.

Brendan Ryan

PLATE GLASS

Stronger abroad

Plate Glass is enjoying increasing benefits from its geographically diversified interests. In the six months to end-September, profitability was good in the group's local business — but the extensive overseas operations, coming off a low base, did even better. Overall, turnover increased 26% to R1 billion (R835m) and taxed profit grew 34% to R41m (R31m).

With group assets now split about equally between local and overseas interests, Plate Glass is less dependent on the domestic economy than most other industrial companies. In recent years — although probably not to the same extent in 1987 — the group's foreign income has been helped by the weakness of the rand. These activities are at present showing fundamental, although gradual, improvement.

"Earnings from our foreign investments, which are bedding down after a costly series

of mergers and rationalisations, are bearing fruit," says joint executive chairman Bertie Lubner. "Over the past six months foreign sales were about 60% of total group sales, and overseas earnings have likewise increased to 55% of our total earnings." Last year the figures were 58% and 52% respectively.

In SA, the group's building, motor and furniture markets have been strong though not strong enough to require management to divert a significant proportion of production away from the export market. However, all plants are currently running at full capacity.



Plate Glass' Lubner ... numerous opportunities abroad

"We have a provision to further increase our supply to the local market as demand materialises," says Lubner, "but we are committed to maintain a base level of exports." Profit margins are higher on secure local sales.

Though some may doubt the sustainability of SA's current economic upswing, the group's focused market segments look more durable. It should benefit from any acceleration in low cost housing projects, for example. "Demand for timber and glass in low cost housing and the higher level of renovation activity were noticeable features in the first half," says Lubner. Demand for vehicle windscreens has increased in line with improvement in the motor industry. And the furniture industry remains an active market.

Present currency fluctuations, and the possibility of a world economic downturn, suggest that the foreign interests might now be more vulnerable than the local operations. "If world economies enter a more depressed phase then our worldwide business interests will not emerge unscathed," concedes Lubner.

Still, he believes the overseas interests will do well in the short term though there are plans to strengthen the offshore businesses. "Numerous opportunities are available internationally," says Lubner. Potential for raising funds overseas to create a more flexible financial platform for offshore subsidiaries is being studied. "Gearing in the overseas companies is close to the group's 75% debt ceiling, so further borrowing is unwarranted. As Lubner says, "adding more debt to the

How the Government sees Press freedom

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has told Leadership magazine that he does not like the additional media restrictions providing for the closing down of publications, but finds them "highly necessary" in order to deal with those who overstep the mark by promoting revolution.

In an interview he said that he believed that South Africa still had a free Press, although not a totally free one.

Although the vast majority of the people were still of the Third World it was remarkable that there was a very lively partial democracy and that the Press enjoyed a considerable degree of freedom.

1. Le

The problem was that South Africa's developing people did not share a tradition of representative democracy which was so vital to the growth of democracy.

As proven elsewhere in the Third World, such people were also exceedingly vulnerable to simplistic ideology, agitation, inflammatory speech and pamphleteering.

Leftist radicals wanted a total takeover of power which would destroy the difficult process which had led to real growth and

which ultimately must bring better life and freedom all round.

While finding it necessary to act against publications who promoted revolution the Government in fact believed in Press freedom.

Those who doubted that commitment need only read the opposition newspapers to see how the Government was constantly under attack.

Asked about the restrictions on journalists in the townships Mr Botha said it had been found that newspaper reporting and particularly television reporting did not simply involve reporting on events but in fact stimulated the unrest situation.

Publishers could make representation to him and, even though his decisions were not subject to appeal, a court could still review any decision if he failed to apply his mind to the matter or acted without bona fides or if he did not follow correct procedures. He could not act against a publication because of what was contained in a single issue.

Subversive statements were clearly defined in the regulations.

Mainly the so-called alternative Press had been publishing propaganda of a revolutionary nature.

Mr Botha said he was not referring to even severe criticism of the Government but to propaganda promoting the violent overthrow of the existing order, not the evolutionary replacement of government by constitutional means.

It was unfair to say that the majority of South Africans did not have the rights

to change government by constitutional means.

Various forums had been created in which black people could vote and the Government was fully committed to giving blacks a say in Government. This was a matter for negotiation. Radicals were not interested in achieving rights by peaceful means. They were only interested in the complete overthrow of the system.

Asked about the detention of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of *New Nation* who has been in detention for more than a year Mr Botha said he did not know his particulars but he was sure that very careful consideration had been given to his case. There were many countries with similar rules and regulations.

"There are forces intent on destroying the whole system here and we have to use measures which are not necessarily the ones we would prefer.

Courts

"I would rather use the courts in order to obtain action against the Press but we will flood our courts."

It could take six months to prosecute a newspaper while it continued doing the things thought not to be proper.

This was why the Government was appealing to fellow black South Africans to come forward and talk.

They would not do so if intimidation was allowed to continue.

The media had become more than observers of the scene. They had become participants.

Asked about the possibility

of interviewing ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo and publishing this in a balanced report along with the comment of President Botha, Mr Botha said this would not be acceptable as it would elevate Mr Tambo to a status he did not deserve.

The Government was legitimate in terms of the present constitution and did not want to prescribe unnecessarily what people may read, see or say.

Within the constitution the Government was, however, entitled to enforce measures deemed vital for the general welfare and security of the public, including laws and regulations relating to freedom of expression.

Some journalists and editors claimed the sole right to prescribe what people may read and what not, even if it favoured self-acknowledged revolutionaries.

If the alleged right to know rested with the readers they should have a say in what was not printed. This would mean a representative readers' body in every editorial office.

Mr Botha said that democracy could not thrive without a responsible Press but freedom had to be earned by an honest Press. Those who did not earn it must be curbed.

In present circumstances only the Government was capable of deciding on and enforcing the necessary curbs.

"We want to return to normality as soon as possible and Government would like to leave it to the Press to discipline themselves as soon as they have the organisational ability and means to do it," Mr Botha said.

AGS
11/12/87
327

MS 11/12/87

METROPOLITAN

Kentridge praises UCT for its values

Staff Reporter

UNREST on the University of Cape Town campus served to emphasise that the university was no ivory tower but a part of the society in which it was situated, Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, said today.

Receiving an honorary degree of doctor in laws at the graduation ceremony for arts, music and law students, Mr Kentridge praised UCT as the one university "which perhaps more than any other has maintained and fought for those values which entitle an academic institution to the name of university".

Mr Kentridge said the atmosphere of political tension experienced by some of the graduands was a positive part of their education.

"What some of those unfriendly to the university call incidents of unrest have served to emphasise that the university is no ivory tower, but very much a part of the society in which it is situated.

"It has also meant that you have been presented sooner rather than later with those moral and political choices which we cannot avoid."

Mr Kentridge said the political choices made by some students had not always appealed to the university authorities or the Government.

"But to make political choices and to act upon them is your right. In every state there must be authority and in every institution too. But to respect authority is not necessarily to be overawed by it, still less to be subservient to it.

Individual judgment

"There is no person, no government and no political movement which can acceptably tell you what you may read or who you may listen to. The greatest lesson which a university can teach is the value of independent, individual judgment," he said.

Referring to the threat by the Government to end university subsidies unless they complied with certain conditions, Mr Kentridge said what the Minister of Education required was the universities taking an active part in policing and enforcing the security laws of the country.

"It is difficult to imagine anything more destructive of the independence of a university.

"What cannot be in doubt is the utter moral shabbiness of the threat contained in these so-called conditions. This university and the other English-language universities have refused to accept these conditions. So has the University of the Western Cape and so, I believe, has the University of Stellenbosch.

"One wonders how any university which has any pride in that title could find such conditions acceptable. It is solely by an extreme effort of courtesy that such institutions can be referred to as universities," he said.

Restriction order on Mbeki

MRGAS
11/12/87
37
328



Mr Govan Mbeki

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
and PAT CANDIDO
Staff Reporters

FREED former African National Congress leader Mr Govan Mbeki, 77, was today served with an order restricting him to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district and prohibiting him from giving interviews to the Press.

The restrictions, in terms of section 7(1) of the emergency regulations were ordered by the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt.

The South African Press has not been permitted to quote Mr Mbeki because he is a listed person but the new curbs also prevent foreign journalists from quoting him.

The order was served on Mr Mbeki in Salsonville, Port Elizabeth, at 8am today by Lieutenant-Colonel Hermanus du Plessis of the security police.

Mr Mbeki, former national chairman of the ANC, was released from Robben Island prison on November 5 after serving 23 years of a life sentence for sabotage.

Unconditional

The Government said at the time his release was unconditional.

Mr Mbeki was preparing to travel to Cape Town tomorrow to attend a private meeting at the University of the Western Cape and to have medical tests at Groote Schuur Hospital.

The order stipulates that as long as the regulations under the Public Safety Act are in force, Mr Mbeki may not go beyond the boundaries of the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth without the consent of the Commissioner of Police.

He may not conduct interviews with any "journalist, news reporter, news commentator or news correspondent within the said magisterial district".

His attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, today condemned the restriction order, saying it had completely negated his release.

A police spokesman said General de Witt's decision was in the light of the fact that Mr Mbeki had stated he was a member of the ANC and the South African Communist Party and that he supported Marxism.

Disappointed

Mr Mbeki had said he would be led by the ANC and it was clear that his presence at meetings would be used to give the ANC a platform, the spokesman said.

Mr Mbeki was to meet representatives of more than 100 organisations in Cape Town tomorrow.

The meeting was arranged after the chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron, refused permission for him to speak at an outdoor rally at the Athlone Stadium on Sunday.

Mrs Jana said Mr Mbeki was "extremely disappointed and distressed particularly because he was expressly informed that his release was unconditional".

He had, however, "accepted the order in his stride with a totally rational and controlled state of mind".

Since his release Mr Mbeki has been in Port Elizabeth keeping a low profile. Neither he nor his wife have granted interviews.

Sources close to Mr Mbeki said he was relaxing and re-establishing contact with close friends and family.

Constable's intention on shooting disputed in court

247 327
Cape Times 11/12/87

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Constable R E Fourie disputed in the Supreme Court yesterday that Constable David Patrick Goosen had fired "involuntarily and unintentionally" when he shot Mr Mlungisi Stuurman.

This was put to him at the end of his three-day cross-examination in the trial of Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const Goosen, 26, on two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Const Fourie admitted, however, that he did not know what was going

on in the mind of Const Goosen during the one or two seconds he saw the gun in his hand before the shot.

Earlier, Const Fourie denied that WO De Villiers and Const Goosen had suffocated a black man with a plastic bag, strangled him with a fanbelt, hit him about the ears and struck him with a rifle butt as had been testified to by other witnesses.

He said that if this had happened in the moving police bus as alleged, he would have seen it.

The case has been postponed to February 1, 1988.

cap 71018 11/12/82

Mbeki for closed city meeting

377

Staff Reporter

MR GOVAN MBEKI is expected to arrive in Cape Town on Saturday for a three-day visit during which he is scheduled to attend a "closed function" at the University of the Western Cape on Saturday night, a spokesman for the Mbeki Reception Committee, Ms Zubeida Jaffer, said yesterday.

He will also undergo medical tests, it was disclosed at a press conference yesterday attended by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Mr Dullah Omar, Western Cape chairman of the UDF, Moulana Faried Essack, national co-ordinator of the Call of Islam, and other

UDF officials.

Archbishop Tutu said it was "an extraordinary coincidence that we should be marking this particular day — 10 December — which is Human Rights Day, with the erosion of the fundamental rights of association and communication.

"The banning of the Cape Town rally is the latest in a long series of provocative acts in which the government is itself behaving as a serious threat to peace and stability."

Although the convenors of the rally had offered undertakings to the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron, limiting the size of the rally and ensuring proper discipline and control, the rally had been prohibited.

"By frustrating peaceful political opposition, the government is encouraging people to abandon non-violent means of change," Archbishop Tutu said.

Archbishop Tutu said at the press conference in St George's Cathedral that he was to have met with Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in Pretoria this week to discuss the Govan Mbeki reception rally, but had been forced to cancel the meeting following Wednesday's ban.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order yesterday confirmed that Archbishop Tutu had requested that his appointment be cancelled.

Sapa-Reuter reports that right-wingers, saying they fear the government might free jailed black nationalist Nelson Mandela by Christmas, have launched a campaign to keep him in prison.

Signposts, a newsletter devoted largely to attacking SA's black liberation theologians, is mailing leaflets urging readers to write to State President P W Botha and beg him to keep Mandela in Pollsmoor.

Political Correspondent

THE release of ANC leader Mr Govan Mbeki from jail was a demonstration of the government's strength and not its weakness, according to an article in the latest edition of the National Party newspaper, *Nasionalis*.

The article dismisses "far-right" stories that "security forces have been stabbed in the back" and "Mbeki is going to take over the country as Mugabe did".

The *Nasionalis* argues that 77-year-old Mr Mbeki was released on purely humanitarian grounds. His release would create goodwill and could advance negotiations.

"The government is adequately equipped to handle any of the consequences flowing from this — if an old man of 77 years is responsible for a government collapsing, it would in any case not have remained in power, as happened in Iran."

Nasionalis said it could not be permitted that anyone be "unnecessarily" raised to the status of martyr because he died in jail.

GOVAN MBEKI'S MINDS CLIPPED

SEP 11, 1987

3

Order restricts Govan Mbeki to PE's magisterial district

From Page 1

"greatly disappointed and distressed", though he had accepted the restriction order and had taken the frustration in his stride.

Mr Mbeki had been informed that his release on November 5 was unconditional, she added.

Since his release Mr Mbeki had been followed and harassed by security police who maintained "continuous vigilance" outside hotels or homes where he stayed, Mrs Jana said.

In Pretoria, Gen De Witt said Mr Mbeki had been restricted to the PE magisterial district "because it be-

came necessary to prevent promotion of the revolutionary climate and interfere with prospects of ending the emergency situation".

"Mr Mbeki himself has stated that he is still a member of the ANC and the SA Communist Party and that he endorses Marxism," said a statement released by the SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria. "He has also encouraged the youth 'to continue with the struggle'."

"Mr Mbeki also indicated that the ANC was leading him in his conduct and it is clear that his presence at gatherings is being used to provide the ANC with a

platform.

"This state of affairs cannot be allowed under prevailing conditions and the commissioner has decided to restrict Mr Mbeki in terms of the emergency regulations.

"The commissioner has expressed his regret that Mr Mbeki, who was released because of his age and physically ill condition, allows himself to be misused by ANC and the SA Communist Party.

"The order to restrict him is necessary in the interest of the security of the public, public order and prospects of ending the emergency situation."

THE freed African National Congress leader, Mr Govan Mbeki, 77, was served today with an order restricting him to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth.

By JIMMY MATYU

The order was made under the Public Safety Act and was issued by the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Hendrick Gideon De Witt in Pretoria.

It was served on Mr Mbeki in the House of Resurrection in Salsoneville, Port Elizabeth, at 8am by Lieutenant-Colonel Hermannus Barend du Plessis, of the security police in Port Elizabeth.

The order stipulates that Mr Mbeki is prohibited for as long as the regulations under the Public Safety Act remain in force, without the previously obtained consent of the Commissioner of South African Police, from:

- Being outside the boundaries of the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth at any time.

● Taking part in any interview with any journalist, news reporter, news commentator or news correspondent within the PE magisterial district.

● Contributing, preparing, compiling or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any matter for publication in any publication as defined in the Internal Security Act.

● Assisting in any manner whatsoever in the preparation, compilation or transmission of any matter for publication in any publication as so defined, within the PE magisterial district.

Attached to the order was a confirmation document signed by Lt-Col Du Plessis saying that he had personally served the notice on Mr Mbeki after having explained to him its nature and contents.

Mr Mbeki was released from Robben Island last month after serving 23 years for ANC activities.

Earlier this week a rally due to have been addressed by Mr Mbeki in Cape Town this weekend was banned. One planned for Port Elizabeth on November 28, was also banned.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg Mr Mbeki's attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, said she was preparing an application to have the restrictions set aside. She said Mr Mbeki was

● To Page 3

APARTHEID BAROMETER

RISE IN BLACK LIVING EXPENSES

The household subsistence level of African families in the Johannesburg area has risen by 15,4 percent during the six month period to September 1987, according to a survey by the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth.

The annual household subsistence level for a six-member African family rose by 21,6 percent (to R474 a month) while the annual household subsistence level increase for a five-member "coloured" family in Johannesburg was 15 percent (R517), the survey found.

The figures for Cape Town were R460 (20,9 percent increase) for Africans, and R471 (19,6 percent increase) for "coloureds".

The Institute estimated that the national household subsistence level would reach R529 by 1990.

CLASSROOM SHORTAGE

A total of R4-billion was needed to eliminate the backlog of classrooms for African pupils, according to a survey by the South African Institute of Race Relations' Social and Economic Update for the third quarter of 1987.

The SAIRR estimates that the shortage of African classrooms (including those in the "independent homelands") is 38 641, while the shortage for "coloured" pupils is 5 400 and for Indian pupils it is 587. However, there was a surplus of 3 840 classrooms in white schools, representing nearly 154 000 empty desks.

In the past year the Department of Education and Training has built 1 796 classrooms of which 435 were at existing schools.

According to the SAIRR education expenditure on a white child is still seven times more than that spent on an African child — R2 746 was spent on the average white child while R395 was spent on the average African child outside the "independent homelands". Spending on Indian and "coloured" pupils was R1 952 and R1 330 respectively.

DROP IN WHITE MATRICULANTS

According to a forecast by Professor Philip Spies, director of Stellenbosch University's Institute for Futures Research, South Africa's total number of white pupils has reached a peak and will begin to decline after 1988.

The annual output of white matriculants will drop from the 1984 figure of 63 000 to 53 000 in the year 2000, while the number of African matriculants will increase from 40 000 to 186 000 over the same period, according to Spies' projections. The number of "coloured" matriculants will increase from 11 900 (1986) to 18 700 and Indians from 9 700 to 14 400.

EMIGRATION

South Africa's net migration loss for the first 10 months of 1987 was 3 869, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services. In the same period last year the loss was 5 852. In 1985 South Africa experienced a net migration gain of 5 883 while between 1980 and 1984 the net gain was between 18 000 and 39 000.

In October this year 617 people emigrated (1 068 in October last year) and 726 immigrated (628 last year). Of the 617 emigrants 243 were economically active of whom 105 were professionals. A total of 211 emigrated to the United Kingdom, 263 to Australia, 235 to New Zealand and 23 to the United States.

Of the 726 immigrants 323 were economically active and 103 were professionals. South Africa therefore experienced a net loss of two professionals in October.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

LIZO MATHEWS KAPA, 39, Worcester community leader, was detained under the Emergency regulations on February 21 this year.

Kapa is a member of the Worcester branch of the Western Cape Civic Association and of the Worcester Committee of Seven. At the time of his detention he was employed by the Worcester Advice Office.

Kapa is married with three children, aged 11, three and one. They have had no physical contact with their father during the 10 months of his detention. An application for Kapa's release is being heard in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

Swapo of Namibia nachrichten-rundbrief February 1987 (Swapo of Namibia, Bonn); Swapo information bulletin August 1987 (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda); The Combatant Vol 8 No 12 July 1987 (Plan Commissariat, Lubango); Southern Africa Report Vol 3 No 2 October 1987 (Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto); Separate and unequal — the dynamics of South African and Israeli rule (Palestine Human Rights Campaign, Chicago); News and Letters Vol 32 No 14 November 1987 (News and Letters, Chicago); Ons is 'n heilige (apartgestelde) volk. Red ons blanke vakhondvolk nou vir sy koninkryk (not stated); AWB Bulletin Bloedrivier; 10 Oktober 'n belewenis (CP Beys SC); Spare Rib No 182 September 1987 (Spare Rib, London); What you can do to undermine apartheid (Peoples Congress of Azania); The Safe Sex Survival Manual (Dr Michael J Bulstrode and Molly Blackburn); K...k en betaal ... dis die wet van die Transvaal — sticker (Palcon); Bespaar gas ... p...p in 'n bottel — sticker (Palcon); As jy to naby kom ... P...p ek — sticker (Palcon); Brandstoffs inspuiting — sticker (Palcon); Eet, drink and hoereer — sticker (Palcon); Stop staring at my tits — sticker (D and E Products); Gek No 46 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Jeppe, Johannesburg).

Unbanned:

Gazelle Vol 2 No 8 Oct/Nov 1987 (Viclen Promotions, Turffontein).

2
A
d
c
l
y
th
ex
pl
at
I
tio
co
the
I
the
thi
Me
mit
tak
duc
they
ope
Th
SPC
oper
derg
negl
An
gery
the fu
one a

Re

THE
Red C
benefi
prison
victed
The p
motiva
public
gory ol
delegat
week.

The IC
costs of
political
joyed by
prisons v
litical n
But fro
include p
cally-mo
fenses.

The ICR
visits per
family n

Media Workers

Sumitra Khoosal
Deon Delpont
Shirley Woodgate
S Blackburn
Z Vendelo
A Benjamin
C Moerdyk
D Withers
R Minervini
D Rink
HW Tyson
RA Gibson
DL John
Jo-Anne Collinge
Colleen Ryan
Adele Balata
Carina le Grange
Jo-Anne Richards
Paula Fray
Inga Molzen
P Devereaux
M Sboros
Sally Sealey
Mark Gleeson
Duncan Guy
Stan James
M Kgwete
G van Staden
M Loewe
J Tennant
C Stephen
T Cohen
L Cowling
RM Challenor
S Lunsche
L Mobara
R Loonat
G O'Hara
H Mabuza
Sandy Smit
Phangisile Mtshali
Rashid Seria
Manu Padayachee
David Smith
Mark Manley
Alison Campbell
David O'Sullivan
Walter Dhladhla

Michael Muller
Amina Frense
Anton Harber
Irwin Manoim
Charlotte Bauer
Laura Yeatman
Adrian Hadland
Thami Mkhwanazi
Vusi Gunene
Sefako Nyaka
John Perlman
Gaye Davis
Phaldi Solomon
Barbara Ludman
Hilary Joffe
Jo-Anne Bekker
Mono Badela
David Niddrie
Chris Vick
Libby Lloyd
Lizeka Mda
Franz Kruger
Marius Kotze
Marcel Golding
Irene Barendilla
Frank Meintjies
Carmel Rickard
Doc Bikitsha
Louis Mazibuko
Joe Sefale
Sidney Moses
Sonti Maseko
Samkelo Khumalo
Gabu Tugwana
Andrew Forrest
Raymond Mashao
Santu Mofokeng
Michael Khakhane
Vusi Pantshwa
Paul Weinberg
Steve Hilton-Barber
Dumisani Daniel
Giselle Wulfsohn
Phillip Morobi
Eric Miller
Andrew Molefe
Cedric Nunn
Omar Badsha
Thabo Hlatshwayo
Charles Mogale

Sponsored by:

The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference
The South African Council of Churches
The United Democratic Front
The Congress of SA Trade Unions
The Release Mandela Campaign
The South African Council on Sport
The Association of Democratic Journalists

DEFEND**OUR****RIGHT****TO****KNOW**

The South African state has declared war on the South African press and on press freedom.

In the next few days Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha is set to close the independent New Nation newspaper or force its journalists to submit themselves to pre-publication censorship.

The government has already acted against the New Nation – detaining editor Zwelakhe Sisulu without trial last December 12. A year later, and still not charged, Sisulu remains behind bars.

But Botha has also threatened other South African publications – the Sowetan, South and Work in Progress have all received formal warnings.

Their suspension could be only weeks away.

And once he has silenced these voices, we believe he will turn his attention to every critical media voice in our country.

Those already threatened have committed no crime. The only crime involved is the threat to close or censor them.

We, the signatories of this advert, commit ourselves to defending those publications already threatened, and call on all South Africans and on democrats throughout the world to fight South African media censorship.

And we dedicate ourselves to the achievement of the only form of society in which a free press is possible in South Africa – a free, democratic and non-racial society.

Media Organisations

Agenda Press Service
Albany News Service
Channel 702
Concorde News Agency
Congress of SA Writers (Transvaal branch)
Eastern Cape News Agency
Learn and Teach Publications
PE News Agency
Saspu National
Southern African Society of Journalists
SASJ W Cape region
SASJ Natal Midlands region
SASJ S Transvaal region
SASJ E Cape region
SASJ Northern region
SASJ Border region
SASJ Natal Coastal region
SASJ Freelance and Allied Journalists' Chapel
South Press Service
Speak Women's Service
The Other Press Service
Upbeat
The Weekly Mail
Work in Progress
SA Research Service
Elnews
Afrapix

Individuals

Sheena Duncan
Dr Van Zyl Slabbert
Dr Alex Boraime
Wayne Mitchell

Do you want to add your name to the list of freedom-loving South Africans who are concerned about the erosion of the last vestiges of press freedom in this country?

Give your name to Bongi Shibambo at the New Nation (Tel: 23-2721) or Sefako Nyaka (Page no: 453-1030 code 1332 or Tel: 337-5350).

Dr Alan Boesak
Essop Jassat
Mary Burton

Lloyd Vogelmann
Cyril Ramaphosa
James Motlatsi
Elijah Barayi

Organisations

Detainees Parents Support Committee
Transvaal Rural Action Committee
National Medical and Dental Association (Namda)
Organisation for Appropriate Social Sciences in SA
Youth Congress
Southern Transvaal Youth Congress
Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA
Transvaal Indian Congress
Black Sash

Sports Organisations

South African Council on Sport
South African Soccer Federation
Transvaal Soccer Board
Southern Transvaal Darts Association
SASF Professional League
Transvaal Council on Sport
Western Transvaal Darts Association
Transvaal Women's Hockey Board
Transvaal Cricket Board
Chelsea Football Club
Transvaal Soccer Board

W/1 Mbeki 12/12/87

NEWS

Mbeki

The thunderous silence . . .

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

GOVAN MBEKI is a rare phenomenon in South African politics. His enforced silence has become more thunderous than the most impassioned speeches of political leaders.

Five weeks have gone by since the 77-year-old former chairman of the African National Congress was released from prison.

Apart from his brief appearance at a news conference, he has not been allowed to speak in public. Two public meetings at which he was to have spoken have been banned. As a listed communist he may not be quoted.

For 23 years he has been silent.

And yet indications are that had he been allowed to appear at public meetings he would have drawn audiences ranging from 50 000 to 100 000 people.

His public appeal would have been the envy of many a politician from President P W Botha down the line. Even at the height of white election campaigns, star political performers such as President Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha rarely draw more than 5000 people at their biggest meetings — and that after considerable publicity over SABC-TV and other media.

An application for permission to hold a Govan Mbeki rally at Athlone Stadium, Cape Town, tomorrow (Sunday) was refused this week by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron.

Police had expected a crowd of 100 000 to attend the rally, according to a security police affidavit submitted to the magistrate.

The Mbeki Reception Committee, which organised the rally, had expected a crowd of 50 000 to attend. A similar crowd was expected at a rally banned by police last week in Port Elizabeth after a local magistrate had given approval.

Since his release from Robben Island on November 5 Mr Mbeki was in the public limelight for only a few days.

At Port Elizabeth, where he appeared at a news conference, he was welcomed by a singing, dancing mass of people. His subsequent arrival at Jan Smuts Airport was marked by chaotic scenes, with hundreds of chanting supporters baton-charged by police and chased by police dogs.

After that Mr Mbeki seemed to disappear from the public scene and little became known of his movements.

Yet, in spite of his enforced silence and his retreat from the public gaze, he remained in the news in South Africa and abroad. His presence in South Africa — outside prison walls — has been a subject of constant speculation and controversy.

There were reports that he had left the Government in no doubt that he was back in political business — and that his views remained as determinedly communist as they were when he was jailed for plotting the downfall of the Government 23 years ago.

There was speculation that his release might be a "trial run" for the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

In black newspapers there was general jubilation over his release and that of some of his co-prisoners. The Sowetan hailed it as evidence of "a vast sea of goodwill in this country."

The Leader proclaimed it as an act of statesmanship on the part of President Botha.

At the time of Mr Mbeki's release the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, gave an assurance that he would have freedom of movement and freedom of speech and that this would make it possible for him to take part in politics, subject to the laws of the country and the emergency regulations.

Subsequently, however, misgivings about events surrounding his release were expressed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the chief of the security police, General J V van der Merwe.

General Van der Merwe said Mr Mbeki was being manipulated by the banned ANC and that the planned Port Elizabeth rally had been banned because it would add to the "revolutionary climate".

In Cape Town this week, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and members of the Mbeki Reception Committee condemned the moves to ban public rallies for welcoming Mr Mbeki.

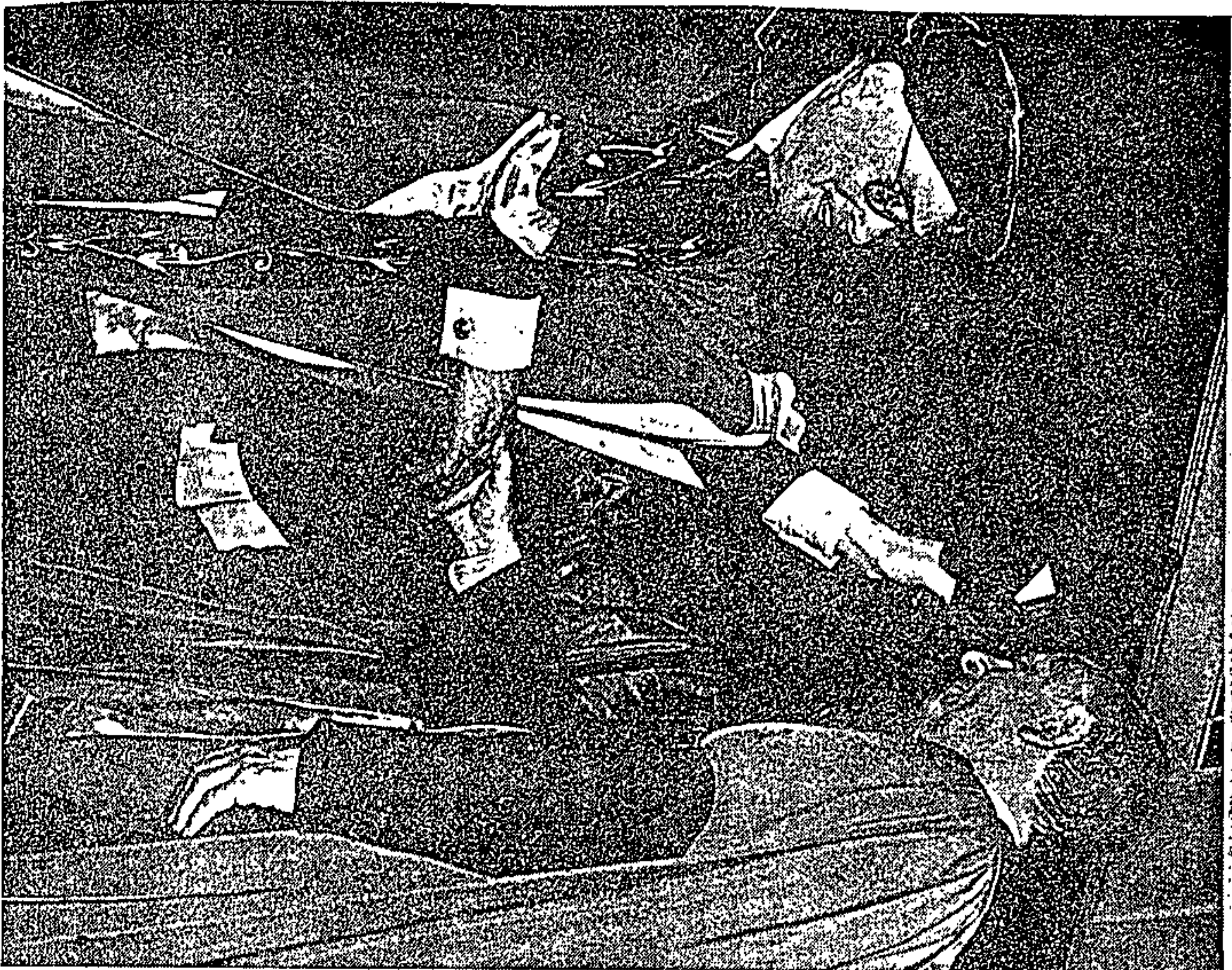
Speaking at a news conference, Archbishop Tutu said: "Our people are hurt — deeply hurt — that they are unable to welcome a leader who has made so many sacrifices for them."

Archbishop Tutu said organisers of the proposed Cape Town rally had gone to "extraordinary lengths" in attempts to meet the objections of the authorities.

He was to have flown to Pretoria for an interview with Minister Vlok on the matter, but Archbishop Tutu cancelled the appointment when it became known that the rally had been banned.

Statements expressing shock and dismay at the banning were issued at the news conference by the United Democratic Front (UDF), the National Education Crisis Committee, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and others.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has described Mr Mbeki's release as an event that could have "vast implications for South African politics."



DOCTOR OF LAWS . . . Mr Sydney Kentridge QC, receives an honorary doctorate of laws from Mr Harry Oppenheimer.



DOUBLE DOCTORATE . . . Mr Harry Oppenheimer confers a Doctor of Laws degree on Dr W E Cooper, Dr Cooper already holds a Ph D from UCT.



BA AT EIGHTY . . . The chancellor of UCT, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, confers a BA in Cultural History on 83-year-old city councillor and attorney Mr Herbert Leslie Stern.

Pictures: GLENN SHERRATT

Political choices 'a student's right'

Cape Times 12/12/87

(27)

Education Reporter

STUDENTS had the right to make political choices and act upon them, Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, said at the University of Cape Town Arts, Music and Law graduation ceremony yesterday.

An Honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred on Mr Kentridge, who was the main speaker. Mr Kentridge said that the students had spent

much of their time at UCT in an atmosphere of political tension.

"To some extent this may have seemed an interruption to your work but I hope that you do not see that as a loss. It was, I suggest a positive part of your education," he said.

What those unfriendly to the university called "incidents" of unrest, had served to emphasize that the university was "no ivory tower, but very much a part of the society in which it is situated".

It also meant that students were presented sooner rather than later with unavoidable moral and political choices.

Referring to the "De Klerk" regulations, Mr Kentridge said "what cannot be in doubt is the utter moral shabbiness of the threat contained in these so-called conditions".

He said that the academic standards and achievements of UCT and other universities "under attack" were as high as ever.

"Any university in this country which accepts the minister's conditions automatically excludes itself from that worldwide company (of Oxford Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, Paris, Padua)," he said.

At the ceremony, Dr Wilfrid Cooper SC, received a Degree of Doctor of Laws for published works on Motor Law. He already holds a PhD from UCT.

Eighty-three-year-old city councillor and attorney Mr Herbert Leslie Stern graduated with a BA in Cultural History.

Weekend Argus Reporters
and Sapa

A wave of anger and disappointment has followed Government restrictions on Mr Govan Mbeki, with accusations that they would intensify tension and frustration.

Mr Mbeki, former national chairman of the African National Congress, has been restricted to Port Elizabeth and prohibited from giving interviews to the Press. He was to have met leaders of more than 100 organisations in Cape Town tonight.

Mr Dullah Omar, president of the Democratic Lawyers Organisation and Western Cape chairman of the United Democratic Front, said today Mr Mbeki had been given permission to travel to Cape Town for routine checkups with his doctor and optician. He will arrive tomorrow evening and return to Port Elizabeth on Monday or Tuesday.

"Naive"

His visit is conditional that he does not attend gatherings of more than 10 people.

Mr Omar said the Government was naive if it believed it could release Mr Mbeki from jail and then expect him to renounce everything he stood for.

Mr Mbeki's attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, condemned the restriction order as a "culmination of the outrageous and unfounded allegations" against Mr Mbeki and said it had negated his release.

She said she was preparing an application to have the restriction set aside.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said the Government had to be condemned.

"We were under no illusion that Mr Mbeki's release signified any intention by the Government to enter into true negotiations with black leaders, but his release did, nevertheless, offer us hope.

"Now the Government stops Mr Mbeki from being seen and heard. It is choosing a path of violent confrontation by acting in this way," he said.

"Undo the good"

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, called on the Government to lift the restriction as it "would undo the good that has been achieved by the decision to release Mr Mbeki after 23 years in jail and will undoubtedly add to tension and frustration," he said.

A mass rally to protest against the restriction order is planned for the Good Hope Centre on Monday.

The ANC's external mission in Lusaka condemned the restrictions.

"The action illustrates that Govan Mbeki has merely changed his address from Robben Island to the vast prison of South Africa. The Government is not prepared to allow the chosen leaders of the people to speak, giving the lie to claims that it was prepared for dialogue or negotiations," the statement said.

● Cabinet Ministers have so far been silent. Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said he had nothing to add to yesterday's statement by the Commissioner of Police, General Hennle de Witt, outlining the restrictions.

MBEKI OUT AT ARGENT

of Argus 12/12/82

Minister orders a probe into making of SA film

PRETORIA — The full circumstances surrounding the making of a recently broadcast CBS television documentary entitled **Children of Apartheid** was being investigated.

This was "with a view to taking whatever steps I find necessary," the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday.

In a statement in Pretoria he said the film's "blatant distortion, exaggeration of negative aspects, misrepresentation of facts, bias and unfair comment" were "condemned with the contempt they deserve".

Mr Botha said the "breach of assurances and undertakings" given him by Columbia Broadcasting Systems in 1986 and early this year "will be taken into account in determining further action on my part".

The Minister said a copy of the film, produced in South Africa and televised this week in the United States, had been made avail-

able to him.

"I have informed the network's representative in South Africa that I am at a loss to understand CBS's motives and attitudes in creating and screening such tainted pictures of the present day South Africa.

"It is hard to think of a respectable reason why a national television service in a civilised country should sink to such levels of disrespect for the accepted norms and standards of professional journalism."

The CBS bureau chief, Mr Bill Mutschmann, said in a statement on the advice of his attorneys he had informed the minister that his remarks on the documentary "may well be defamatory", adding that "newspapers should exercise caution

in referring to the (Botha) statement".

The CBS representative had also been told the South African government was "appreciative of well-founded criticism and fair reportage of the South African scene.

"I am at present investigating the full circumstances surrounding the making of the film with a view to taking whatever steps I find necessary," Mr Botha said.

"At this stage it would appear fair to say that the collaboration of their chief narrator, Mr Walter Cronkite, with the producer of the film, Mr Brian Ellis, was predetermined.

"It would also appear fair to say that Mr Ellis was aware of the fact he needed a work permit to produce a film, or parts

of a film, in South Africa.

"Finally, it appears fair to say the Bureau Chief of CBS in South Africa was aware that Mr Ellis was contravening the law by operating without a work permit and contrary to well established procedures and accreditations, and was aware of the collaboration between Messrs Cronkite and Ellis."

Mr Botha said: "The breach of assurances and undertakings given to me in Cape Town at the meetings with CBS' Mr Buksbaum on March 10, 1986, and Messrs Cronkite and (Bill) Mutschmann on February 16 this year, will be taken into account in determining further action on my part." — Sapa

Outrage, despondency at Mbeki banning

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

WIDESPREAD outrage and despondency greeted the effective banning of Mr Govan Mbeki under the emergency regulations, just one month since his "unconditional" release from Robben Island.

The 77-year-old ANC leader, who was released on November 5 after 23 years in jail, had a restriction order slapped on him yesterday silencing him and confining him to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, said that by imposing "these outrageous restrictions" on Mr Mbeki the government was in effect choosing a path of violent confrontation.

Describing the restrictions as a "total sham", he said they "simply turn him into a prisoner who is his own jailer".

"His release was the most hopeful sign since the disastrous white elections in May this year that we just might have a chance of resolving the South African crisis peacefully," Archbishop Tutu said. "But now with

the stroke of a police commissioner's pen, the government smashes our hope and makes our people more and more desperate," he said.

Mr Mbeki's lawyer, Ms Priscilla Jana, told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the latest restrictions indicated that the government was "obviously embarrassed" that it could not continue its "usual stance" that Mr Mbeki and Mr Nelson Mandela do not have mass support.

She said he "is greatly disappointed and distressed, particularly because he was expressly informed that his release was unconditional."

Cosatu said imposing restrictions was like putting him "back in prison — it negates any good that may have been achieved by his release".

Issuing the order yesterday the Commissioner of Police, General Henrie de Witt, said Mr Mbeki had been restricted to Port Elizabeth without prior permission, and could not take part in any interview with a journalist or other representative of the media.

"This step became necessary to prevent promotion of the revolutionary climate," he said.

CP Correspondent

THREE KwaZulu residents, who have been in detention for 18 months, will only go on trial for terrorism in February 1988.

Tatai Gordon Nkgati, 18, Professor Hlalanathi Sibankulu, 24, and Mandla Paul Cele, 27, face charges of enticing people to join the African National Congress and undergo military

Three KwaZulu men get trial date

training with Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The men were detained under the Internal Security Act on the first day of the state of emergency - June 12, 1986. All three are residents of the KwaZulu-controlled township of Mada-

deni, outside Newcastle.

Their lawyer said the trial is set for February 15 to 26 in the Newcastle Regional Court.

The Newcastle district holds the provincial record for the longest-detained female.

Jabulisile Tryphina Mhlungu was detained in the nationwide crackdown the day before the emergency started on June 12, 1986. She has been in Newcastle prison ever since.

The 41-year-old former Dundee furniture saleslady was a member of the Sibongile township's civic association. No charges have been brought against her. - Concord News Agency.

STT 13/12/87
327

Protest and court move to overturn Mbeki ban

Sunday Times Reporters

A PROTEST rally against the banning of ANC leader Govan Mbeki and an urgent court application for the overturning of his restriction order are on the cards.

Speakers at tomorrow evening's rally at the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town, are Anglican Archbishop

Desmond Tutu, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Jay Naidoo, secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, (Cosatu) and Aubrey Mokoena, national co-ordinator of the Release Mandela Campaign.

Meanwhile, a mere 24 hours after being restricted, Mr Mbeki has been given permission to travel to Cape Town for medical examinations.

The Government this week scuttled plans for a mass Mbeki rally today at Cape Town's Athlone Stadium by slapping a restriction order on the former ANC chairman, released a month ago after 23 years in prison.

He has already been silenced by being a "listed person", and now 77-year-old Mr Mbeki is confined to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

Sickly

As the sickly Mr Mbeki was on his way to consult medical specialists, his attorney was preparing an urgent court application to have the restriction order set aside.

Mr Mbeki was muzzled shortly after agreeing that the Sunday Times could record aspects of his lifestyle after 23 years in prison.

The restriction order, signed by Police Commissioner General Hendrik de Witt, was served on Mr Mbeki by Lieutenant-Colonel Hermanus du Plessis, of the security police.

The House of Resurrection in the Port Elizabeth coloured suburb of Salsoneville is half-hidden behind vibracrete walls and faces a yard as stony as Gethsemane.

The view downhill — over a newish housing estate to the wind-blown water of a large lake squared off into salt pans — is obstructed by a wall and a highway.

This is where the tall, bespectacled former ANC chairman has been living for the past few weeks.

Invisible

When the Sunday Times called on him on Friday morning he could not even greet the reporter lest he be in breach of the restriction order.

The lace curtains guarding the lounge were drawn, and if there were watchers, they were invisible.

The Rev Mncebisi Xundu, spokesman for the Interdenominational Ministers Association of SA and the man who has sheltered Mr Mbeki since his release, said Mr Mbeki would return to Port Elizabeth on Tuesday.

Commenting on Friday's restriction order, Mr Mbeki's attorney, Miss Priscilla Jana, said it was "clearly an invasion of his freedom".

Pressure mounts for more Dutch sanctions at culture festival

17/12/82
SM

AMSTERDAM — An anti-apartheid arts festival in Amsterdam this week has underscored controversy between the Dutch public and its government over sanctions against South Africa.

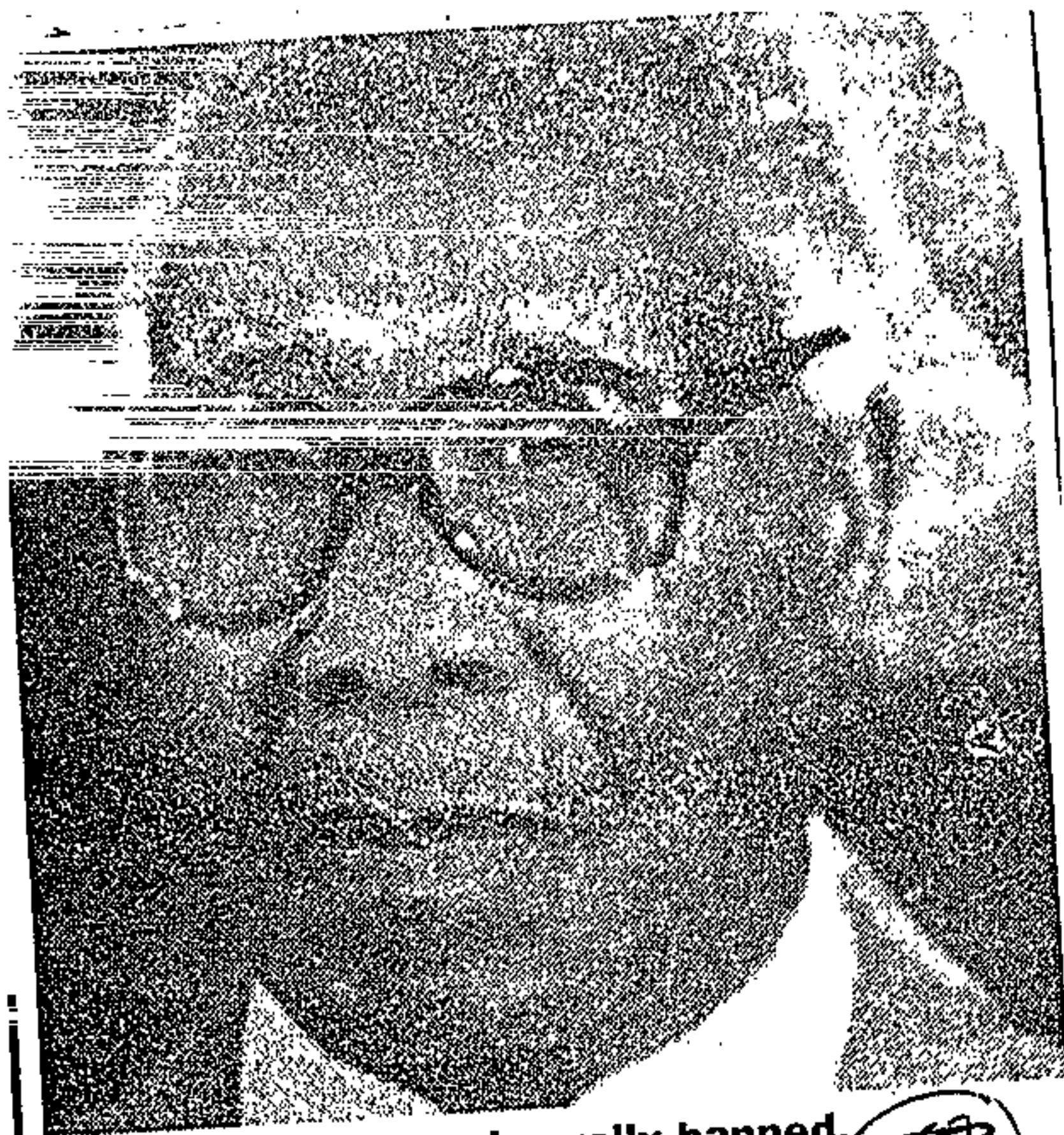
The December 9-21 festival "Culture in Another South Africa" has provided a unique opportunity for over 100 anti-apartheid exile artists and an equal number still living in South Africa to meet, show their work and discuss the future of their country.

The largely Dutch and South African audience sway to the music of "We love you Winnie Mandela," rise to their feet and dance in the aisles of a baroque Amsterdam theatre as South African jazz pianist Abdullah Ibrahim pounds away on a piano.

SHELL UNDER FIRE

But beyond the cries of "amandla," the 12-day festival, which includes workshops, speeches and performances, is also an indictment against what many Dutch feel are inadequate measures by their government to combat apartheid.

Some 60 cities and towns are lobbying to change government policy, the oil group Royal-Dutch Shell has come under frequent attack for continuing its presence in South Africa and activists have demanded the national airliner KLM stop flying there. Many Dutch seem to feel their government's policy — to go along with European Community measures against Pretoria — is insufficient.



Govan Mbeki ... Sunday rally banned.

'Shock' greets Mbeki gag

327

13/12/81 LHM

THE Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, WP Theron, has refused permission for the Govan Mbeki rally which was to have been held on Sunday in Athlone Stadium.

The Mbeki reception committee, which organised the rally, had expected a crowd of 50 000 to attend, said Zubeida Jaffer, one of the conveners.

According to a security police affidavit submitted to the magistrate, police expected a crowd of 100 000, while Brigadier

Mbeki's rally halted

Eben Coetzee submitted that the stadium could accommodate only 20 000.

Lawyer E Mohamed said he and members of the reception committee had been called to Theron's offices, where they had been given access to the police affidavits and an opportunity to

draw up replying affidavits.

Later, Theron had called him to tell him he had decided not to grant permission for the rally, said Mohamed.

Coetzee said the police would find it difficult to do their duty at the rally, and the presence of a large number of police would be required and their presence could lead to "serious threats to public peace".

He doubted the organisers' assurances that they would keep the peace. - Sapa.

THE UDF has reacted "with shock" to a Wynburg Magistrates' Court decision to ban a Govan Mbeki rally planned to be held in Athlone on Sunday.

UDF Western Cape secretary Joe Marks said the ban was "a great shock to the UDF".

"There is huge interest in our communities to hear the views of Mbeki.

"Although the government released Mbeki and promised that he would be allowed to participate in legal political activities, it now seems determined to silence him.

"The UDF demands that Mbeki be allowed to state his views," said Marks.

Meanwhile, chief magistrate PW Theron has declined to give reasons for the decision. "We do not usually give reasons for decisions."

He said he had given members of the Mbeki reception committee a chance to reply to police affidavits before he took his decision.

The ruling was conveyed to the committee on Tuesday.

He said he was not prepared to disclose the contents of the police affidavits filed in opposition to the request for permission to hold the rally. They were "not for public consumption".

He was also not prepared to confirm or deny a report that Brigadier Eben Coetzee, of the security branch, had said in an affidavit that the police would find it difficult to keep the crowd at the rally under control.

Coetzee apparently said police expected 100 000 people to attend the rally at the Athlone Stadium, but the stadium could only hold 20 000 people.

Coetzee was also reported to have said the presence of a large number of police would be required, and this presence could lead to violence.

Relly slams govt action on varsities

13/12/87 *Chers* (327)

By SELLO SERIPE

ALTHOUGH much has been reported in the media on peripheral activities at English-speaking universities this year, scant regard has been paid to the important role these universities played in the development of society.

Speaking at the Wits University graduation ceremony on Tuesday, Anglo American Corporation chairman Gavin Relly said that the irresponsible activities of a few students were confused by the authorities as ingredients of instant revolution.

Relly said the authorities would then contrast the open universities with the apparent docility of students at Afrikaans universities.

"This has resulted in the government putting itself in the dangerous position of being seen to be leading

a sectional attack on a group of universities which bravely stands for an emerging South Africanism in which narrow sectionalism has no place.

"It may be that the government's posture is intended to appease the right wing, but it can hardly be so foolish as to want to do so in a way that will ultimately undermine the freedoms of the universities," said Relly.

He added that the reality of campus life over the last 40 years "is that we have had tribal universities which, by definition, support group rights, while others subscribe to the liberal tradition that puts the protection of individual rights high on its list - which in the dawning political reality of our country means supporting South Africanism."

k-up

Government union members

Newspaper's banning will arouse anger

By KERRY CULLINAN

THE silencing of *New Nation* would cause anger and bitterness among Cosatu members.

This was the word from Cosatu's head office in the wake of the latest government action against the SA Catholic Bishop's Conference-owned newspaper.

This week, Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel

Botha warned that the latest edition of the weekly paper had published "subversive propaganda".

The warning came two weeks after an official warning was published in the Government Gazette.

The paper has 10 days in which to reply to the latest warning. If the government was not satisfied with the reply it could ban the newspaper for up to three

months or place a censor in its offices.

"The message to our members and the mass of our people is that the government refuses to hear or listen to what we are saying," said Cosatu.

"Every clampdown leads to a greater build-up of pressure, deepening the crisis in our country.

"The democratic de-

mands being made by Cosatu and other people's organisations offer a real solution, but at present there is little hope that this solution will be given a chance.

"At present, the emphasis of those in authority is to attack the democratic initiatives of the majority wherever they appear," said the statement.

According to *New*

Nation, the articles in the latest edition that offended the Minister included two on Govan Mbeki - one that had been adapted from a *Weekly Mail* article - and a story about rent raids conducted by the SAP and SADF. These had been confirmed by the authorities and extensively reported on in "more established papers".



Govan Mbeki



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 270

PRETORIA, 14 DESEMBER 1987
DECEMBER

No. 11076

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2813

14 Desember 1987

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) (c) van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, verbied ek, Ronald Norman van der Westhuizen, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby, vir die doel van die veiligheid van die publiek, die handhawing van die openbare orde en die beëindiging van die noodtoestand, die byeenkoms wat deur die Mbeki Reception Committee gereël en geadverteer is om op 14 Desember 1987 in die Goëie Hoopsentrum, Kaapstad, plaas te vind.

R. N. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

680—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2813

14 December 1987

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) (c) of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Ronald Norman van der Westhuizen, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby prohibit, for the purpose of the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order and the termination of the state of emergency, the gathering which is organised and advertised by the Mbeki Reception Committee to take place on 14 December 1987 in the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town.

R. N. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN,
Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

11076—1

Own Correspondent

GOVERNMENT has warned a seventh publication — the Weekly Mail (WM) — that it is considering issuing it a warning under the media regulations.

WM co-editor Mr Anton Harber said yesterday the newspaper had received a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Another six publications have already been warned: New Nation, South, Work in Progress, Die Stem, the Sowetan

Weekly Mail warned

and Cosatu News.

Mr Harber said Mr Botha had perused six editions of the newspaper, and found 15 articles, pictures and advertisements undesirable.

Mr Harber said WM would fight the warning with every means at its disposal.

LETTERS

Messages from around the world: Don't close the Mail

I VERY much hope you are not closed. Although I disagree with what you say, you should certainly be free to say it. Good luck. — Peregrine Worsthorne, editor, Sunday Telegraph, London

I WISH to express my support for *The Weekly Mail* and its right to publish information on current events in South Africa. — Katharine Graham, chairman of the board, Washington Post

THE government's threat to the future of *The Weekly Mail* is yet another sign that essential freedoms of expression are being extinguished in South Africa by degrees. It is possible that the South African government deludes itself that by doing this gradually, the world may notice, and care, less. We do notice and we do care. — George Brock, foreign editor, The Times, London

I SEND you all our good wishes in your present predicament. People on both sides of the South African debate in Great Britain react with dismay at the spectacle of newspaper bans and we shall be watching how you fare with anxiety in the weeks ahead. — Peter Preston, The Guardian, London

WE are saddened and dismayed at the government's latest assault on press freedom in the action it has taken against *The Weekly Mail*.

In our view, restriction of news about a nation's problems does nothing to help solve them — and, in fact, makes solutions less likely. — Dana Bullen, executive director, World Press Freedom Committee, Washington.

THE muzzling of the press means the censoring of every citizen. The warning by the home affairs minister sent to *The Weekly Mail* and other publications is a direct threat to all the readers of these news media.

Freedom House urges the home affairs minister to reconsider his action, and relieve WM, the other journals so afflicted, and all South Africans of this oppressive restriction. — Freedom House, New York

SINCE the *Rand Daily Mail* was forced to close, *The Weekly Mail* has courageously carried the torch of press freedom. It has provided valuable information and analysis of our conflict-ridden society.

It is the task of all people who truly value freedom of expression and the public's right to know to oppose the government's attack on the media in general and WM in particular. — Azhar Cachalia, for the United Democratic Front

IT is deeply saddening that *The Weekly Mail* is once again under threat from the South African government. The need has never been greater for a forthright and independent newspaper, committed to a just and equitable future South Africa — Stanley Uys, journalist, London

... and messages from South African editors

The Weekly Mail has the support of all freedom-loving people in their striving to reflect the events of the country in their own independent and professional way. — Aggrey Klaaste, deputy editor, The Sowetan

SO far from rating an official warning, *The Weekly Mail* deserves the highest praise for the invaluable, perhaps irreplaceable, service it performs in depicting in most difficult circumstances the black experience in this country — something whites need to understand infinitely better if there is any hope at all of a peaceful future. — Laurence Gandar, former editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*

THE official "warnings" issued so far to your and other publications are either very evil or very stupid. It does



WE call on all freedom-loving South Africans to fight for their right to know. We support all of you at *The Weekly Mail* in your struggle to stay alive. — Association of Democratic Journalists, Johannesburg

OUR union stands in solidarity with journalists under siege throughout the country and salutes the courage of those fighting to tell the truth. May your voice continue to be heard. — Southern African Society of Journalists, Johannesburg

THE American Society of Newspaper Editors, representing nearly 1 000 US and Canadian editors of daily newspapers, expresses profound concern and dismay over the intimidating procedures imposed by the South African government against *The Weekly Mail*. — Katherine Fanning, president, American Society of Newspaper Editors

WE were shocked by the news of the latest move by the South African government against your newspaper.

Please know that *The Weekly Mail* has, and will continue to have, our full and enthusiastic support as a responsible, reliable monitor of the situation in your country which has earned the admiration of professional journalists throughout the world. — George Theiner, director, Index on Censorship, London

THE International Federation of Journalists, representing more than 125 000 journalists throughout the world, expresses full support and solidarity with *The Weekly Mail* in its courageous stand in reporting news as fully and objectively as possible. — Mia Doornaert, president, and Aidan White, general secretary, IFJ, Brussels

THE following is an extract from a letter sent to President PW Botha: "The American Newspaper Publishers Association is concerned that your government has warned *The Weekly Mail* about articles it has published. "We urge you not to close or censor newspapers." — Jerry W Friedhelm, president, ANPA, USA

YOUR paper has meant a lot to me; I can imagine how difficult it is for a paper to provide information in a State of Emergency. I admire your objectivity and openness which is

never aggressive. And I hope to continue reading you in 1988. — Countess Marion Doenhoff, Die Zeit, Hamburg

I DEEPLY deplore any attempt to intimidate *The Weekly Mail*, a newspaper which is a most important bridge between black and white readers. — Anthony Sampson, author and journalist, London

THE Weekly Mail has become a symbol of forthright journalism. So long as it appears on the streets of South Africa, it is a link with the free world. If the government should remove it, they would be moving towards the world of conformity or silence. A new iron curtain will be seen to go up, just as the old one in Europe is going down. — The Hon David Astor, former editor of The Observer, London

YOU have our fullest support - Anti-Censorship Action Group, Jhb

I WRITE to deplore the pressures you are facing in your brave attempt to uphold the highest standards of journalism. If ever a country needed honest reporting of its own affairs, it is South Africa.

Your many friends and admirers in Britain send you their support in your hour of trial. The world is watching you. — Donald Treford, editor, The Observer, London

I SUPPORT your right to publish the truth as you see it. I pray that you remain free to do so. You will remember Milton's words: "Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties." — Andreas Whitlam-Smith, editor, The Independent, London

MAY I express my sympathy in *The Weekly Mail's* difficulties with the press laws. I hope you will be able to overcome them and to continue publication. — Max Hastings, editor, Daily Telegraph, London

THE International Press Institute, representing leading journalists, editors and publishers in the free world wishes to express great concern at the warning notice issued to *The Weekly Mail*. — Peter Galliner, director, IPI, London

THE Weekly Mail is a brave venture by dedicated newspaper people that has greatly enriched the range of news and opinion available to South Africans.

It has been unafraid and resourceful in focusing the spotlights of enquiry on many developments and events which may not otherwise have received the attention they deserve, thus serving the public interest well.

The minister of home affairs should regard WM as a valuable source of information and not a messenger of occasional bad tidings whose head must now be chopped off.

I personally find that WM's views are sometimes at variance with my own, but I shall defend its right to hold them because freedom of information is indivisible. — Tertius Myburgh, editor, Sunday

Man held in Zambia denies spy charges

Political Staff

A TRUCK driver facing three charges of spying in Zambia and who says he is a South African from Johannesburg has smuggled a letter from his prison to a London-based magazine saying the charges against him are baseless.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs says it knows nothing about him nor has it received any requests to take up his case.

"We have asked the police and other departments if they have any record of him, but we have received nothing concrete yet," a spokesman said.

The driver, Mr Isaiah Munyai Moyo, smuggled a letter to New African magazine, which published it as its prize letter of the month.

In the letter, he said he was "a South African truck driver aged 30. I have been detained in Zambia for knowing a few South African friends who are refugees here and belong to the ANC".

"The Zambian government suspects me of being a South African agent but this allegation is completely baseless."

Mr Moyo, who first appeared in court in October, is alleged to have spied on Zambian military installations between October 1982 and March last year and passed the information on to a member of the SADF, "Peter Kochermer".

CME TIMES 14/12/87 (322)



SMILING ON ARRIVAL Restricted ANC leader Mr Govan Mbeki is met at the airport by the Western Cape chairman of the United Democratic Front, Mr Dullah Omar. On the right is Mr Mbeki's attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana. Picture: GLENN SHERRATT

Mr Mbeki, who is 77 years old, looked healthy on his arrival last night, although he has come for a medical check-up at Groote Schuur Hospital, Mr Omar said.

Mr Mbeki was casually dressed in a loose-fitting beige lumber jacket, and he wore a tweed hat. He was accompanied by his attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, and two other travelling companions.

It is understood that Mr Mbeki's eyes have been giving him trouble.

He may not be quoted, and is not allowed to speak to the press.

Nonetheless, a large press contingent and a hundred or more supporters were at the airport to greet him.

Security at the airport seemed exceptionally tight.

Excitement rose and cries rang out as the crowd caught sight of Mr Mbeki, and people behind the barrier rushed hither and thither as he fetched his luggage and then accompanied Mrs Jana to the car hire counter.

Mr Mbeki had been due to address an open-air rally in Athlone Stadium yesterday, but magisterial permission for it was refused after security police said they expected 100 000 people.

The Mbeki Reception Committee then planned an alternative indoor rally, but on Friday Mr Mbeki was served with the restricting order.

He may not address any rally.

The United Democratic Front's Western Cape Region said on Friday that the Good Hope Centre event would go ahead as a "protest rally" against the restrictions.

Speakers at the rally will include Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, who is national co-ordinator of the Release Mandela Campaign and Mr Jay Naidoo, the general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The Mbeki Reception Committee said it was not surprised at Mr Mbeki's restriction, which emphasises Mr Mbeki's position in the broader community.

The UDF said that in the interests of public order and peace, "the police should stay away from our functions".

"We are quite capable of looking after the interests of our constituents in a disciplined fashion," the UDF said.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday that the restrictions on Mr Mbeki reflected the government's desire to suppress the truth.

"When the government goes to such lengths to manipulate white public opinion with the aim of keeping itself in power, then the Church must say that evil is rampant in our land," he said.

Mbeki arrives in city

By PETER DENNEHY

RELEASED African National Congress leader Mr Govan Mbeki, who was restricted to Port Elizabeth on Friday, flew into Cape Town at 0.45pm last night.

A massive rally in his honour and in protest against his restrictions is being planned from 7pm at the Good Hope Centre tonight.

Mr Mbeki has been prevented by police order from attending the rally, according to Mr Dullah Omar, Western Cape chairman of the United Democratic Front.

Mr Mbeki is not breaking his restriction order by coming to Cape Town as permission for the trip was granted on Saturday by the Commissioner of Police, General H.G. de Wilt, who issued the order on Friday restricting Mr Mbeki to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

Picture Page 4

MD 14/12/87 (327)

CBS chief appalled at government threat

JOHANNESBURG —

The president of CBS News, Mr Howard Stringer, is appalled that the South African government has threatened the network's bureau with retaliatory action.

The threat follows the release in the United States of a television documentary, Children of Apartheid, that includes interviews with Miss Rozanne Botha and Mrs Zinzi Mandela.

Mr Stringer said in a statement released in Johannesburg:

"I have been notified today that the South African government has decided to begin investigating the full circumstances surrounding the making of the film, Children of Apartheid, reported by CBS news correspondent, Mr Walter Cronkite.

"I have also been notified that the South Afri-

can government is doing so with a view to taking whatever steps... necessary.

"I find it difficult to understand how a broadcast told almost entirely in the voices of children, both black and white, could be offensive to the government of South Africa, particularly when one of the most articulate voices in the documentary is that of the daughter of the country's State President.

"I am appalled that the government of South Africa has chosen to attack the professional standards of Walter Cronkite and CBS news and to threaten our bureau there with retaliatory action.

"I only wish that the people of South Africa could view the documentary to judge for themselves," Mr Stringer said. — Sapa

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, does not like the additional media restrictions providing for the closing down of publications but finds them "highly necessary" to deal with those who overstep the mark by promoting revolution.

In an interview in *Leadership* magazine he said he believed that South Africa still had a free press, although not a totally free one.

Although the vast majority of the people were still of the Third World it was remarkable that there was a very lively partial democracy and that the press enjoyed a considerable degree of freedom.

The problem was that South Africa's developing people did not share a tradition of representative democracy which was so vital to the growth of democracy.

As proven elsewhere in the Third World, such people were also exceedingly vulnerable to simplistic ideology, agitation, inflammatory speech and pamphleteering.

Constant attack

While finding it necessary to act against publications which promoted revolution, the Government in fact believed in press freedom, Mr Botha said. Those who doubted that commitment need only read the opposition newspapers to see how the Government was constantly under attack.

Asked about the restrictions on journalists in the townships, Mr Botha said it had been found that media reporting, and particularly television reporting, did not simply involve reporting on events but in fact stimulated the unrest situation.

Publishers could make representation to him and, even though his decisions were not subject to appeal, a court could still review any decision if he failed to apply his mind to the matter or acted without bona fides or

Despite curbs, 'press' has a lot of freedom

"There are forces intent on destroying the whole system here and we have to use measures which are not necessarily the ones we would prefer."



Mr Stoffel Botha

if he did not follow correct procedures. He could not act against a publication because of what was contained in a single issue.

Subversive statements were clearly defined in the regulations.

Mainly the so-called alternative press had been publishing propaganda of a revolutionary nature.

Mr Botha said he was not referring to even severe criticism of the Government but to propaganda promoting the violent overthrow of the existing order.

It was unfair to say that the majority of South Africans did not have the rights to change government by constitutional means.

Various forums had been created in which black people could vote and the Government was fully committed to giving blacks a say in government. This was a matter for negotiation.

Asked about Mr Zwiakhe Sisulu, editor of *New Nation*, who has been in detention for more than a year, Mr Botha said he did not know his particulars but he was sure that very careful consideration had been given to his case. There were many countries with similar rules and regulations.

"There are forces intent on destroying the whole system here and we have to use measures which are not necessarily the ones we would prefer. I would rather use the courts in order to obtain action against the press, but we will flood our courts."

It could take six months to prosecute a newspaper while it continued doing the things thought not to be proper.

This was why the Government was appealing to fellow black South Africans to come forward and talk. They would not do so if intimidation was allowed to continue.

The media had become more than observers of the scene. They had be-

come participants.

Asked about the possibility of interviewing ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo and publishing this in a balanced report along with the comment of President Botha, Mr Botha said this would not be acceptable as it would elevate Mr Tambo to a status he did not deserve.

The Government was legitimate in terms of the constitution and did not want to prescribe unnecessarily what people might read, see or say.

Within the constitution the Government was, however, entitled to enforce measures deemed vital for the general welfare and security of the public, including laws and regulations relating to freedom of expression.

Some journalists and editors claimed the sole right to prescribe what people might read and what they might not, even if it favoured self-acknowledged revolutionaries.

If the alleged right to know rested with the readers they should have a say in what was not printed. This would mean a representative readers' body in every editorial office.

Mr Botha said democracy could not thrive without a responsible press, but freedom had to be earned by an honest press. Those who did not earn it must be curbed.

"We want to return to normality as soon as possible and Government would like to leave it to the press to discipline themselves as soon as they have the organisational ability and means to do it."

Mbeki meeting ban ominous

Restrictions follow 11th-hour police move at Good Hope gathering

Staff Reporters

THE 11th-hour ban on the meeting to protest against restrictions on Mr Govan Mbeki was "ominous and appalling", according to Mr Dullah Omar, Western Cape chairman of the United Democratic Front.

People were turned away at roadblocks surrounding the Good Hope Centre yesterday when the meeting, due to start at 7pm, was banned by Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, divisional commissioner of police, in terms of the Public Safety Act.

The organisers were told about 3pm that the meeting was banned.

Mr Omar said today that the clear impression was that those who controlled the security forces wanted a massive display of force in the presence of large numbers of people.

"One cannot help thinking that they were looking for a confrontation in which they could display their might."

In good time

The meeting was planned for 10 000 to 12 000 people.

After a meeting in Athlone was banned the organisers took note of the objections of the police and planned the indoor meeting accordingly. They gave the police details of this and offered to give more if required, said Mr Omar.

If the ban had been announced earlier it could have been challenged in court in good time or it could have been called off in good time, he said. If the court held in favour of the applicants, it could still have been held.

The problem with the last-minute banning was that it could cause chaos and disorder.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen later banned all meetings organised by the Mbeki Reception Committee in the Peninsula until the end of the month.

Roadblocks were set up in Tennant Street, Sir Lowry Road and behind the Good Hope Centre.

Police and soldiers were deployed outside the hall.

At the centre organisers and police told people to leave as the meeting had been banned.

About 120 people went to Community House in Salt River, headquarters of the Western Province Council of Churches, the UDF and several community organisations and trade unions, for supper.

The building was surrounded and the people were told to leave. They were then escorted in batches to Salt River station.

UDF official Mr Willie Meyer, who was also at Community House, was detained for questioning and released.

Claremont independent MP Mr Jan van Eck intends laying charges today and calling for a departmental investigation after he was allegedly "manhandled" by a police colonel outside the Good Hope Centre.

He went to Caledon Square to lay a charge after the incident but was "thrown out" of the charge office by the same policeman, a Colonel Kellerman.

"He threatened to arrest me in the charge office under emergency regulations if I

didn't leave within two minutes," said Mr van Eck.

"Now I know what the youngsters in Guguletu mean when they talk of being chased out of the charge office if they attempt to bring charges against a policeman."

Mr van Eck contacted Brigadier van der Westhuizen last night. He undertook to send a policeman to Mr van Eck today to take a full statement.

Disappointment

● The United States government has expressed deep disappointment at the restrictions imposed on Mr Mbeki, reports Neil Lurssen of The Argus Foreign Service in Washington.

● The ban on meetings organised by the Mbeki Reception Committee remains in force until December 31 and applies to all six magisterial districts in the Peninsula area — Cape Town, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Bellville, Goodwood and Kuils River.

'Evil rampant in our land', says Church

Religion Reporter

EVIL was "rampant in our land", the Cape Town Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church said in condemning the removal of the Noordhoek squatter community and restrictions on Mr Govan Mbeki.

In a statement issued after a weekend meeting, the council said it was distressed by the "alarming retrogressive developments".

The statement said: "The first is the disgraceful action of the authorities in dumping a community of Noordhoek people in Khayelitsha, destroying their homes and removing them far away from the sources of income."

The Government claimed "some years ago" that forced removals were being stopped, the council said.

"Yet now, in a region of the country where the horrendous consequences of forced removals are widely recognised, the local Nationalist MP is defend-

ing the action of men who tear people up from their homes with a large contingent of police and soldiers standing by."

The council also condemned restrictions placed on Mr Govan Mbeki.

"The Government recently threatened a newspaper under the emergency regulations on the grounds that it published a report saying the ANC condemned necklacing.

MANIPULATE

"Mr Mbeki, already a listed person, was prohibited from leaving the Port Elizabeth area and from speaking to journalists. It is our view that the threat to the newspaper and the restrictions on Mr Mbeki are part of the same pattern: they reflect the Government's desire to suppress the truth.

"When the Government goes to such lengths to manipulate white public opinion with the aim of keeping itself in power, then the Church must say that evil is rampant in our land."

11/6/85 15/12/87 327

Mbeki receptions banned in W Cape

CAPE TOWN 15/12/87 327

By CLARE HARPER and RONNIE MORRIS

ANY RECEPTIONS organized by the Mbeki Reception Committee for former Robben Island prisoner Mr Govan Mbeki were banned last night in six Western Cape magisterial districts until December 31.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier Ronald van der Westhuizen, prohibited "any gathering in any building" which was "organized or advertised" by the Mbeki Reception Committee in Simon's Town, Wynberg, the Cape, Good-

wood, Bellville and Kuils River, a police public relations directorate spokesman said.

The order, in terms of the Public Safety Act, came into effect "immediately upon announcement" last night.

Hundreds of people had arrived at the Good Hope Centre by then for the rally to protest against the restrictions placed upon Mr Mbeki — who is confined to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth. They were turned back by marshals after a Supreme Court action, seeking to contest the banning,

was aborted at the last minute.

Mr Essa Moosa, an attorney for the Mbeki Reception Committee, said an advocate had been consulted, but a court application did not go ahead because it was unfair to "keep members of the public in the dark".

The committee decided to abort the Supreme Court action at about 5pm.

A UDF spokesman said that about 40 buses had already been on their way to the centre and about 7,000 people had been expected to turn up.

Most of the buses were turned back midway, but people arrived in cars and taxis.

Police were present at the centre and at a road block on Sir Lowry's Road.

Mr Mbeki arrived in Cape Town on Sunday night for a medical examination up at Groote Schuur Hospital.

A spokesman for the hospital said yesterday Mr Mbeki's condition "does not give us cause for alarm at all".

Mr. T. van der Westhuizen 15/12/87

Police colonel pushed me, says city MP

By CLARE HARPER

THE independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, alleged he was manhandled by a police colonel at the Good Hope Centre, the venue of the banned Govan Mbeki rally, yesterday evening.

Mr Van Eck said that when he later went to lay a charge at the Caledon Square police station he was told he would be detained under the emergency regulations if he did not leave.

Mr Van Eck said he had tried to inform the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, about the incident but "he was not at home".

"That an MP can be chased out of the Caledon Square police station and threatened with detention is unreal."

"Now I know what people in the townships mean when they say they are chased out of police stations," he said.

He said he had been helping organize transport for people who had arrived unaware that the meeting had been banned.

A police colonel had told him he was "interfering" and had threatened to arrest him.

Mr Van Eck alleged he was "manhandled" and "pushed" by the police colonel.

He said he was then escorted to his car by two policemen in riot gear.

A police spokesman confirmed in Pretoria last night that Mr Van Eck had been in touch with Brigadier Van Der Westhuizen who had undertaken to see him "personally" today.

CAPL T. 107/15
15/12/87
327

UCT to court over subsidy

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Witwatersrand University Council has decided not to challenge government in court over the subsidy regulations.

A statement issued yesterday said Wits Council had "accepted its legal advice" not to institute legal proceedings at this time.

UCT still intended going to court over the issue, UCT information officer Mr Philip van der Merwe said. Senior counsel had been briefed to prepare papers as soon as possible.

And the University of Natal has lodged papers to challenge the subsidy regulations. A February date has been set for the hearing.

Times, Wednesday, December 16, 1987 7

Mbeki lawyer to challenge restriction

Staff Reporter

THE attorney of freed African National Congress leader Mr Govan Mbeki is preparing papers to challenge the restriction order slapped on Mr Mbeki five days ago.

At a press conference yesterday Ms Priscilla Jana said Mr Mbeki would challenge in court the restriction order, which confined him to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

Ms Jana said she was preparing papers which she planned to file next week.

She said that should Mr Mbeki have been allowed to address a rally in Cape Town he would have objected to the restrictions.

"If Comrade Mbeki had attended the rally and the rally had continued, he would have, in all probability, made the following speech," Ms Jana said.

Seated between the vice-president of the United Democratic Front for the Western Cape, Mr Joe Marks, and Mr Mbeki's lawyer in the Eastern Cape, Mr T Majodina, Ms Jana then read from a typed text.

The Cape Times is not publishing the words because Mr Mbeki is not allowed to speak to the press and may not be quoted.

He was granted permission on Saturday, by the Commissioner of Police, General H G de Witt, to travel to Cape Town for a routine medical check-up at Groote Schuur Hospital.

Mr Mbeki was however, not allowed to attend any rallies.

A rally, planned in Mr Mbeki's honour and in protest against his restriction, was to have taken place at the Good Hope Centre on Monday night at 7pm but was banned hours before it was due to start.

Other receptions organized by the Mbeki Reception Committee were also banned on Monday night in six Western Cape magisterial districts until December 31.

UDF spokesman Mr Dullah Omar criticized police for declaring a later gathering at Community House, Salt River, illegal, and ordering people to board buses or trains and return home.

Mr Omar said several buses and combis containing people from up country, who had been on their way to the rally, had been diverted to Community House where they were to be fed before returning home.

More news on Page 14 Finance on Page 15

Varsity puts case against subsidy curbs

CAR TRIPS 17/12/87

377

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The University of Natal has lodged papers in the Supreme Court here contesting the validity of conditions imposed on it, which if not met, could result in its government subsidy being withheld.

It was said in papers lodged this week that if the university were to attempt to enforce the conditions imposed, conflict with the student body was inevitable and could lead to disruption "far more serious than any that has as yet occurred".

"There is also a very real possibility that some members of the academic staff would on principle, refuse to work under these conditions," said Mr Graham Cox, chairman of the University Council.

He said this was the view of the University Council, senate and the principal.

The case is expected to be heard on February 9 next year.

The respondents in the case are the Minis-

ter of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly and the Minister of National Education.

In an affidavit Mr Cox said the conditions the minister sought to impose on the universities were not related to the efficiency of teaching, academic achievement, educational standards or control of finances.

"On the contrary they are directed to compelling universities concerned to take part in enforcing certain criminal laws (especially the Internal Security Act) and to use their disciplinary powers to enforce those laws.

"It is also clear, I submit, that one of the purposes of the conditions is to compel the universities to control and restrict the expression of views and other conduct, which while not illegal, the government finds politically objectionable.

"The conditions also encroach on the autonomy of the universities concerned in relation to academic, as well as disciplinary matters."

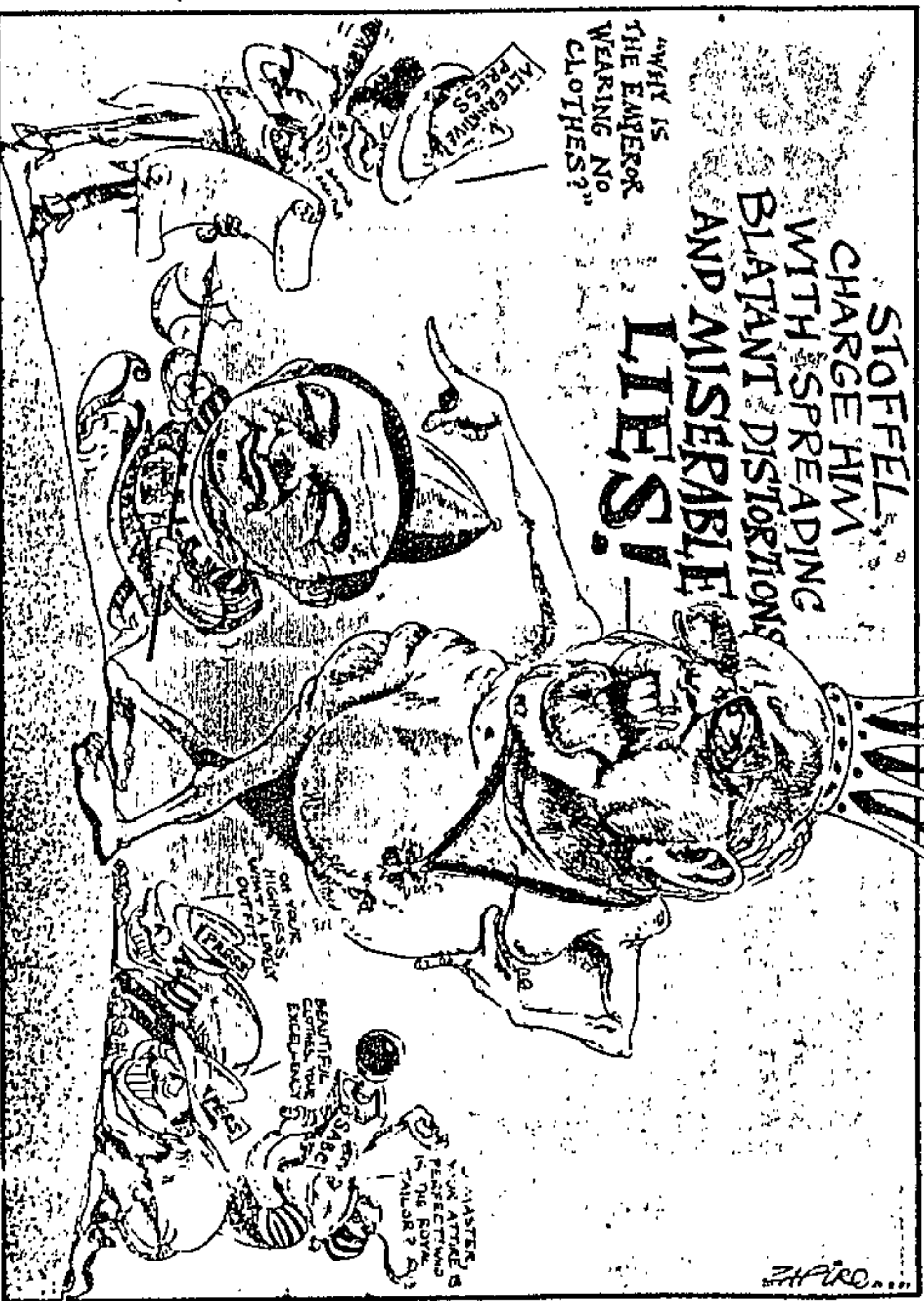
Mr T.415 (327)
December 17, 1987

Mbeki: SA 'has blown it'

LAGOS. — South Africa had "blown it" by clamping restrictions on Mr Govan Mbeki, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, said yesterday.

"If the South African government was seeking to create a political opening, they seem to have blown it," Mr Crocker said.

He said Mr Mbeki's release could have improved the dialogue between the government and its opponents and led to the release of Mr Nelson Mandela. — Sapa-Reuter



Hands off the press

By HARVEY TYSON
The Editor, The Star

THE maxim "freedom is indivisible" is as true and true as any human thought that has ever been written down. Why is it then that governments everywhere are able to ignore this self-evident and accepted fact? Why is it that most of the members of the United Nations, calling themselves democratic states, can so easily kill off democratic voices, knowing that the people — and the media — will fail to act in concert to protect their rights?

Undemocratic

Yet few people, and fewer publications, stand up to be counted when one of their number is mugged or gagged.

I give you three of the many reasons why so-called "champions of the free press" allow the authorities to kill off free speech, step by step — one victim at a time.

Firstly, too many people, and publications, are as undemocratic as the Government. They



Harvey Tyson

demand the right to free speech, but are philosophically incapable of extending that right to others. Both the left and the right condemn their opposites for being undemocratic. Each believes the other has forfeited the right to free speech, because "if the other side's ideas are allowed to be propagated, freedom will never come."

Thus, many newspapers and political publications are, at best, guilty of double-talk. At worst, they are enemies of the freedom they profess to embrace. Secondly, publications, like people, are not always unhappy at seeing their colleagues being victimised. "Well, it's wrong of

Survival

More honestly, in the opinion of other publications, the victim was guilty merely of representing the wrong political view.

Thirdly, the main reason why people everywhere profess freedom, yet fail to stand up for it, is that they believe that they have a better chance of survival by keeping quiet.

It's the Pastor Niemoller syndrome — described in his famous description of how the Nazis stole power: "I stayed silent — and when (at last) they came for me, there was no one left to protest."

We are in a crucial phase in this country's development. The Government has been allowed to equate itself with the State, and the silent acquiescence of 90 percent of the people has allowed "the State" to crush free speech with impunity.

Any publication that fails to stand up for the principle of freedom of expression — especially for its rivals — deserves the imminent fate for which we all seem destined.

Sisulu's 365 days

FROM AMEEN AKWALWAYA
CHANNESBURG — When a group of cadet trainee journalists walked into the Rand Daily Mail offices in 1975,

established journalists showed more than the usual passing interest. For in the group were the first black cadets SA Associated Newspapers had

accepted.

When the newcomers were introduced, everyone started to take an interest in the tall, good-looking, somewhat shy young man named Zwellakhe Sisulu.

Surely not the son of jailed ANC leader Walter and Alberta, who was banned at the time?

Well, yes, said the young man, quickly changing the subject. It was clear that he was not going to trade on his famous parents'

English-language newspaper groups.

But the price was high. During the strike, his colleagues marvelled at his leadership, especially during negotiations with management.

His colleagues soon tagged him one of the brightest young leaders to emerge since the Biko-Pityana-Cooper era of the SA Students' Organisation.

Hardly had the strike been called off when Sisulu, as well as

arrested, what kind of family they belonged to. The Government knows too.

Unjust gag

People of all colours and all political beliefs need to be persuaded to join in a stand on the single issue of freedom of speech — for their own sakes, whether they be white or black nationalists — government or anti-government supporters.

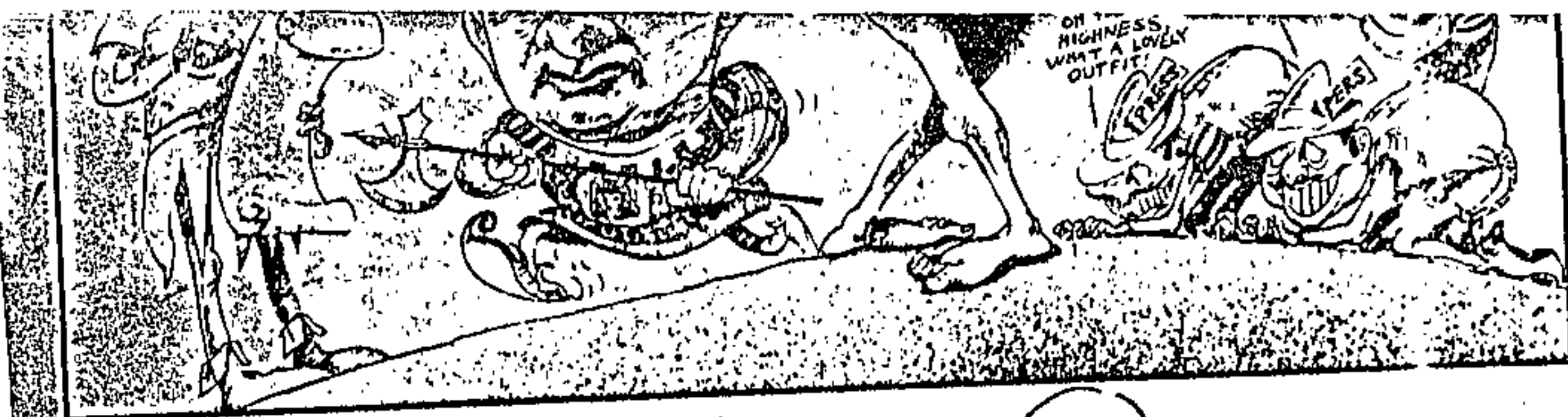
Anyone who does not protest at the unjust (literally, out of court) gag on any publication — whatever its policies — must be made aware that he or she is undemocratic in its deepest and correct sense.

Any publication that fails to stand up for the principle of freedom of expression — especially for its rivals — deserves the imminent fate for which we all seem destined.

17-23/12/87

327

327



to act in concert to protect their rights?

While much of the world and most of Africa is guilty of this self-deception, nowhere is it so easily practised as it is in our own country.

For instance, it is obvious that any threat to New Nation or SOUTH'S

I give you three of many reasons why a called "champions of free press" allow the authorities to kill off free speech, step by step - one victim at a time.

Firstly, too many people, and publications are as undemocratic as the Government. They

Sisulu's 365 days

17-23/12/87

From AMEEN AKWALWAYA
JOHANNESBURG — When a group of cadet trainee journalists walked into the Rand Daily Mail offices in 1975,

established journalists showed more than the usual passing interest. For in the group were the first black cadets SA Associated Newspapers had

accepted.

When the newcomers were introduced, everyone started to take an interest in the tall, good-looking, somewhat shy young man named Zwelakhe Sisulu.

Surely not the son of jailed ANC leader Walter and Albertina, who was banned at the time?

Well, yes, said the young man, quickly changing the subject. It was clear that he was not going to trade on his famous parents' name.

Leader

Zwelakhe, apart from being a fine journalist, soon established himself as a leader.

Shortly after he joined the staff of the Rand Daily Mail, the Union of Black Journalists was banned and its leader, Joe Thlooe, detained. The Writers' Association of South Africa was formed.

Although Zwelakhe Sisulu was a relative novice in journalism, older, more experienced colleagues had no hesitation in electing him president of Wasa. That he was the son of Walter and Albertina Sisulu did not play any role in his election. It was purely on his ability.

In late 1980, at a meeting in Langa, Wasa decided to change from a grouping exclusively for black journalists to a union for all black media workers.

Cults

Sisulu tried to persuade others to take over the leadership from him. He argued the leadership should revolve, not only to prevent the emergence of personality cults, but also in the likely event of the Government cracking down on the president, an experienced official would be ready to take over.

Delegates persuaded him to become Mwasa's first president. But it wasn't long before the axe fell.

A few weeks after Mwasa's formation, media workers at the Cape Herald went on strike over pay and working conditions. Their colleagues throughout the country, under Sisulu's leadership, joined in sympathy.

After a long and bitter strike, probably the first national one by journalists in South Africa,

Mwasa was finally recognised by the managements of the major

English-language newspaper groups.

But the price was high. During the strike, his colleagues marvelled at his leadership, especially during negotiations with management.

His colleagues soon tagged him one of the brightest young leaders to emerge since the Biko-Pityana-Cooper era of the SA Students' Organisation.

Hardly had the strike been called off when Sisulu, as well as other Mwasa executive members, were banned.

The newspaper he then worked for, Post Transvaal, was effectively banned by the Government because the paper had not published during the requisite period while the strike was in force.

As if that was not enough, Sisulu, married to Baragwanath Hospital radiographer Zodwa, and father of one-year-old Moyikwa-Zwelethu, was detained.

Charged

He was held for several months, but not charged. In 1984 he was unbanned.

Sisulu became editor of the the New Nation, sponsored by the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Last year, armed, masked men burst into his home and took him away. After widespread local and international protests, he was soon released from detention.

But on December 12 last year, he was detained again — and he is still inside without having been charged. He recently brought an application for his release, but the Rand Supreme Court dismissed it. He has now been allowed to appeal against the decision.

Last month, his daughter Zoya spent part of her fifth birthday visiting him in detention.

Zwelakhe himself will spend his 37th birthday this week in detention, and his second successive Christmas as a guest of the State. How long he will be held is anybody's guess. Why he is held is also anybody's guess.

But his colleagues believe the Government wants to break his spirit because of his obvious leadership role.

It won't succeed. As mother Albertina says, her children knew from an early age when their

father was banned and house-

arrested, what kind of family they belonged to. The Government knows too.

Press under fire

Regulation 'not valid'

EMERGENCY Regulation

7A (1), Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha's press "guillotine", is believed to be invalid and of no force or effect in law.

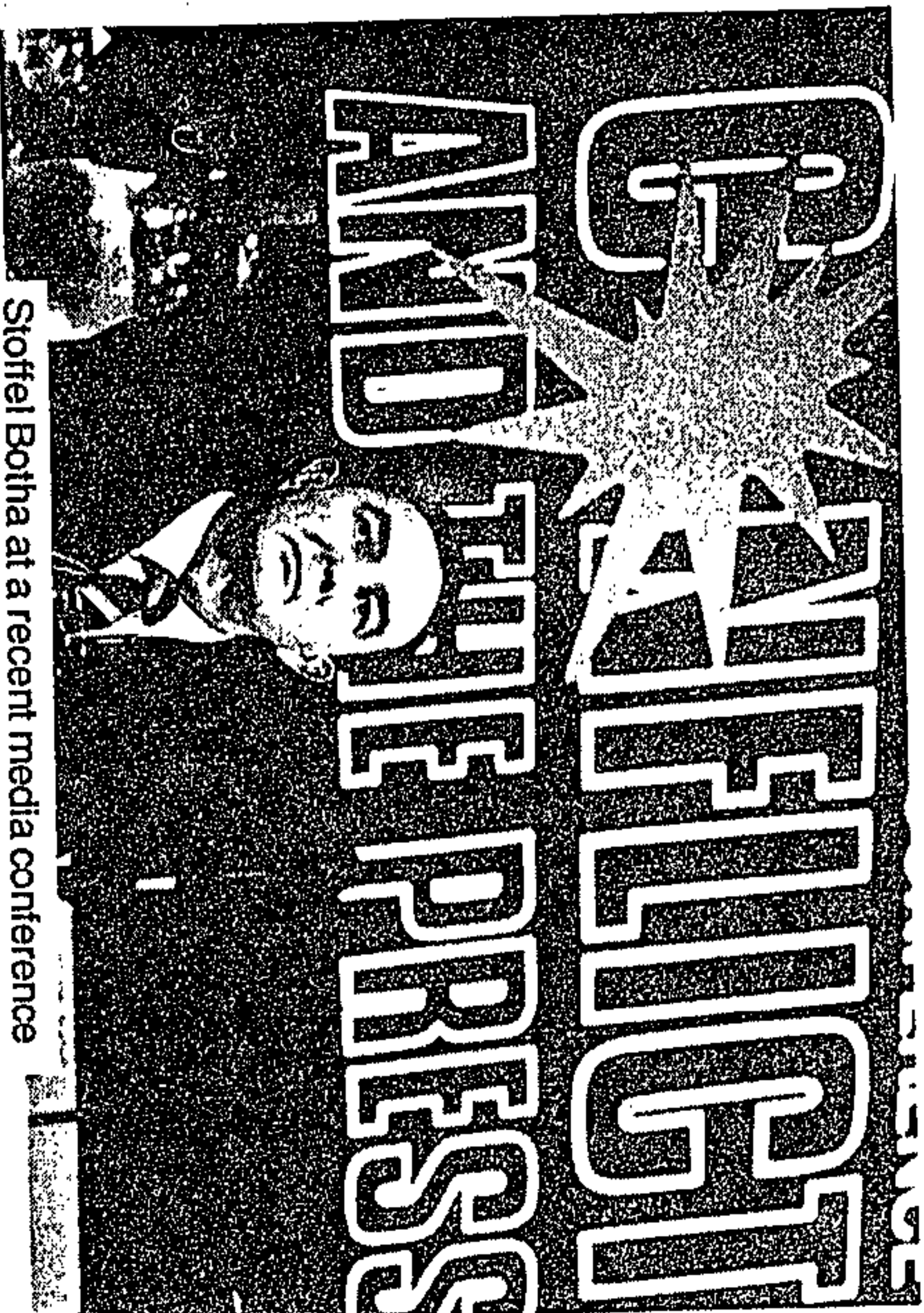
This is the view of SOUTH's legal counsel and contained in a submission to Botha after he informed the paper last month of his intention to promulgate a warning in terms of the Regulation. He has issued similar notices to Work in Progress, Cosatu News and Die Stem, a right-wing newspaper.

Censor

The Regulation allows him to suspend a publication for three months or appoint an internal censor.

Botha said in a letter he had examined three issues of SOUTH and had, in a "prima facie evaluation", found the paper published "subversive propaganda".

He claimed the particular articles tended to promote the public image or esteem of the ANC and PAC.



Stoffel Botha at a recent media conference

Some of the articles cited were headlined "Let Tambo be Heard", PAC guerrilla finally laid to rest", Maggie a blood sister" and "Gays hit at ANC".

SOUTH's counsel said, in the submission, that the Regulation was also invalid because of its inherent vagueness and uncertainty.

It said the Minister was

unable to give an objective definition of what would constitute promoting revolutionary aims.

Minister

"We submit, with respect, that if the Minister is himself unable to provide specificity as to the ambit to the Regulations, it is patently impossible for those bound by the Regulations to

know what conduct is enjoined or prohibited". SOUTH's counsel said "considerable difficulty" was encountered in interpreting the Minister's letter together with the Regulations.

"Three of the articles are objected to on the basis to on the basis they give that they give 'publicity' to various matters while a further three are objected

'positive publicity' to certain matters.

"We submit there is nothing in the Regulations which covers this concept. Indeed, this could scarcely have been the intention behind the Regulations. Government spokesmen continuously give publicity to the activities of unlawful organisations."

Botha's objection seemed to "boil down" to little more "publicity" given to the ANC and its leaders, and in one case, the PAC. SOUTH's counsel said.

Unlawful

"We respectfully submit this is not the intention of the Regulations."

Taken to its logical conclusion, it would seem that almost any reference to an unlawful organisation would contravene the Regulations.

"In the South African context this would have the effect of stifling large areas of public debate. We submit this was not the intention of the Regulations."

Nation's fate in Stoffel's hands

STAFF of the Catholic newspaper New Nation say its fate seems to have been pre-ordained by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha.

The Johannesburg-based paper, with a national circulation of about 50-600, is now only a heartbeat from being taken off the streets for three months or having pre-publication censorship imposed after being warned for the second time last week in terms of the Emergency Regulations.

Its in Botha's hands to execute or reprieve New Nation as the Regulations allow him to act against any publication if in "his opinion" it falls foul of the Emergency Regulations. If the paper, in Botha's view, published "subversive propaganda", he can take action not subject to review in court. The only legal challenge would be on technical grounds.

The paper's staff believe, however, that the execution order is already in Botha's office drawer — he is merely exhausting the procedures contained in the Regulations. This view was reinforced when a request by the New Nation to meet with Botha was bluntly rejected. He proceeded the following day to gazette the warning. After the promulgation of the first warning, staff said in a statement that "we were not surprised by the latest action in view of the Minister's recent statements to National Party supporters that the Government would deal with the Alternative Press". A spokesperson for New Nation's editorial collective, Amruti Manga, said the paper has been under attack since its establishment in January 1986. Last week a fourth issue of New Nation was declared undesirable by a committee of the Publications Control Board.

COPS STOP SHOW

327
Soweto
12/12/87

Clamp on free festival

By THEMBA MOLEFE

THOUSANDS of music lovers were turned away from a free, star-studded festival yesterday by security forces who surrounded the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto.

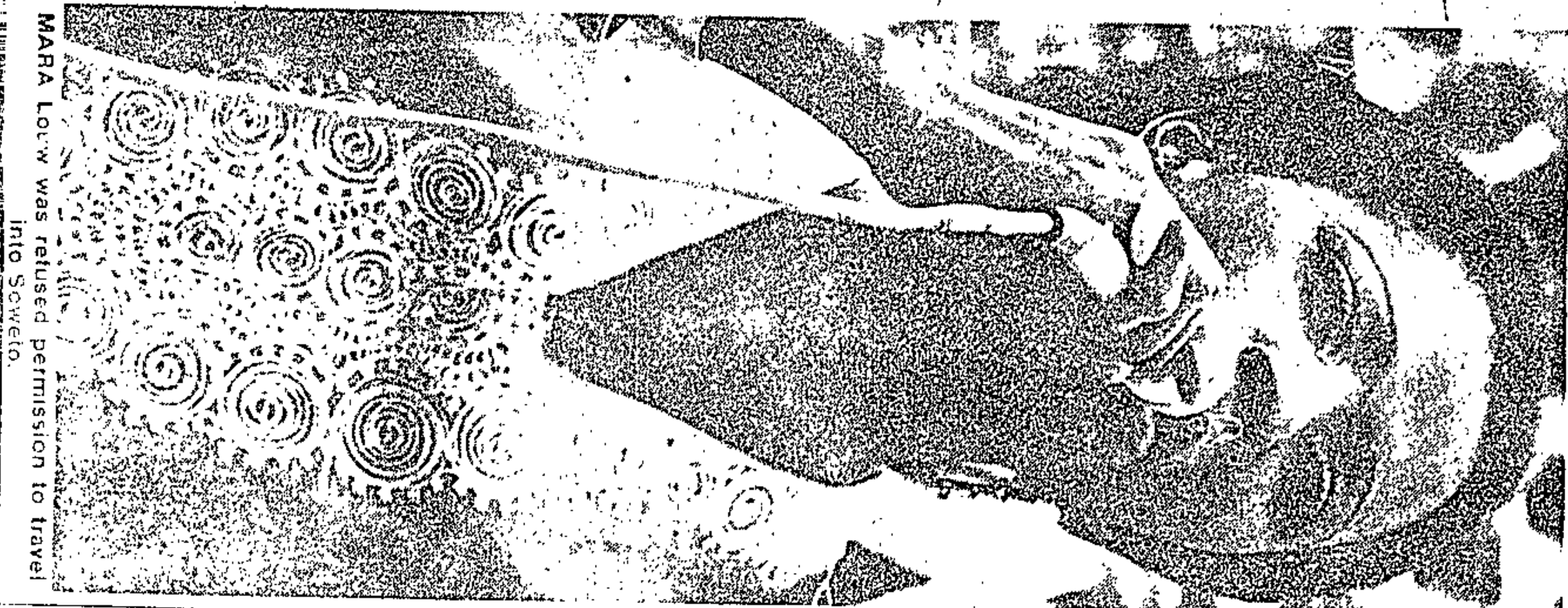
Police headquarters in Pretoria said the South African Police were not aware of the incident, as it had not been reported by the time of going to press.

Cultural

The event, organised by the Black Cultural Concern Group (BCCG) as a free cultural festival "for the people," failed to get off the ground as members of the forces surrounded the amphitheatre from as early as 8am.

Music fans were told to disperse by the officers who used loudhailers. "The festival will not take place today, please go home," they said.

Mara Louw and her husband Bill Thomson were turned back at a New Canada roadblock as they drove into Soweto for the festival



MARA LOUW was refused permission to travel into Soweto.

yesterday at noon.

Mara Louw is the president of the South African Musicians Association.

BCCG's co-ordinator, Mr Muntu Myeza, said his organisation would take legal action.

"We will take the issue up with the country's highest courts and sue whoever was responsible for this disruption."

Emergency

"There is no law, even under the state of emergency, that prevents people from holding a bona fide cultural and family occasion. BCCG will definitely not leave this outrage to go unchallenged."

Artists and groups scheduled to top the festival included Sakhlile, Brenda Fassie, Mara Louw and Kamazu.

Security forces yesterday manned roadblocks at Soweto's main entrance points.

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

VALID FROM 17/11/87 TO 23/12/87

7-11 SCORE

DISCOUNT SUPERMARKETS

TEMA VANILLA
VANILLA
CUSTARD

ULTRA MEL

Read/105/106

ULTRA MEL
VANILLA

Cape Times 18/12/87
**Response to
anti-ANC ad**

327
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The South African embassy says it has been overwhelmed by the response to its R230 000 campaign to discredit the ANC.

The embassy placed advertisements containing selected extracts of statements by the ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, external affairs director Mr Johnny Makatini and Mrs Winnie Mandela on violence.

It asked people to write in for more information on "the true nature of the ANC" and the "real situation in South Africa".

Press attache Mr Aubrey Dwyer said that between 1 300 and 1 500 people had written in so far.

Of these only nine were negative. Typical of comments attached to these were statements like "white bastards go home". He said the majority of people had simply asked for additional information, but about 50 had written letters.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

POPULATION GROWTH

Preliminary figures on the number of births in 1985 (excluding the "independent homelands") are as follows: Indian — 20 394; "coloured" — 83 694; white — 79 858. The figures were released by the Central Statistical Services and published in the 1986 Race Relations Survey.

Figures for Africans were not available, but according to a representative for the Department of National Health and Population Development, quoted by the SAIRR, there were an estimated 576 188 African births (outside the "independent homelands") in 1985.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in parliament that the four main population groups (outside the "independent homelands") increased by the following percentages between 1980 and 1985: Africans — 2,7 percent; Indians — 2,0 percent; "coloureds" — 2,1 percent and whites — 1,5 percent.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

South Africa has a housing backlog of half-a-million, including a backlog of 40 000 units in the African areas of the Western Cape, the Administrator of the Cape, Gene Louw, said recently.

Louw said that in the Western Cape only 21 961 Africans occupied "acceptable conventional housing", while 98 730 Africans were either in hostels or in "informal housing". An estimated 4 000ha of additional land in the Western Cape was needed for African housing, but only 3 000ha was "available", he said.

The cost of infrastructure for dwelling units was put at R8 000 to R9 000, representing an R860-million outlay, he said.

According to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, there was an estimated shortage of 221 572 housing units for Africans outside the "independent" and "non-independent homelands". The shortage in the six "non-independent homelands" was estimated at between 149 218 and 174 978 at the end of 1985, said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. According to figures quoted in the 1986 Race Relations Survey the housing shortage in the "independent homelands" was 106 291 at the end of last year.

GOVERNMENT PROVISION OF HOUSING

The number of houses provided by the state outside of the 10 "homelands" in 1985 was as follows: African — 9 213; "coloured" — 11 539; Indian — 2 748 and white — 3 887, according to the 1986 Race Relations Survey.

The state expenditure on housing outside of the "independent homelands" in 1986/7 was as follows: African — R113 442 332; "coloured" — R137 555 928; Indian — R46 625 912; white — R76 342 892.

UNREST DEATHS

According to a study by attorney Nicholas Haysom in the South African Journal of Human Rights, between September 1984 and June 1986 851 people died as a result of police action in "unrest events".

STATE SUBSIDIES FOR FOSTER PARENTS

The monthly state subsidy for foster parents is as follows: Africans — R79; "coloureds" — R123 and whites — R153, figures released by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society revealed.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

WILSON MZWANDILE FANTI, 63, Mgwali Residents' Association chairman, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 last year.

Fanti, who has been involved in anti-apartheid work since the early 1950s and was present at Kliptown when the Freedom Charter was adopted, was imprisoned on Robben Island for ANC activities in the 1960s. In 1981 he was detained in Transkei and was released 18 months later after being acquitted on a charge of maintaining secret contact with the ANC.

In 1981 he helped form the Mgwali Residents' Association which led the successful fight against the forced removal of the Mgwali community to Ciskei. During this period he received frequent death threats.

Fanti, a driver by profession, is married with six children.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for possession:

Serre ... Vice Compris (J Glenat BP, Grenoble Cedex).

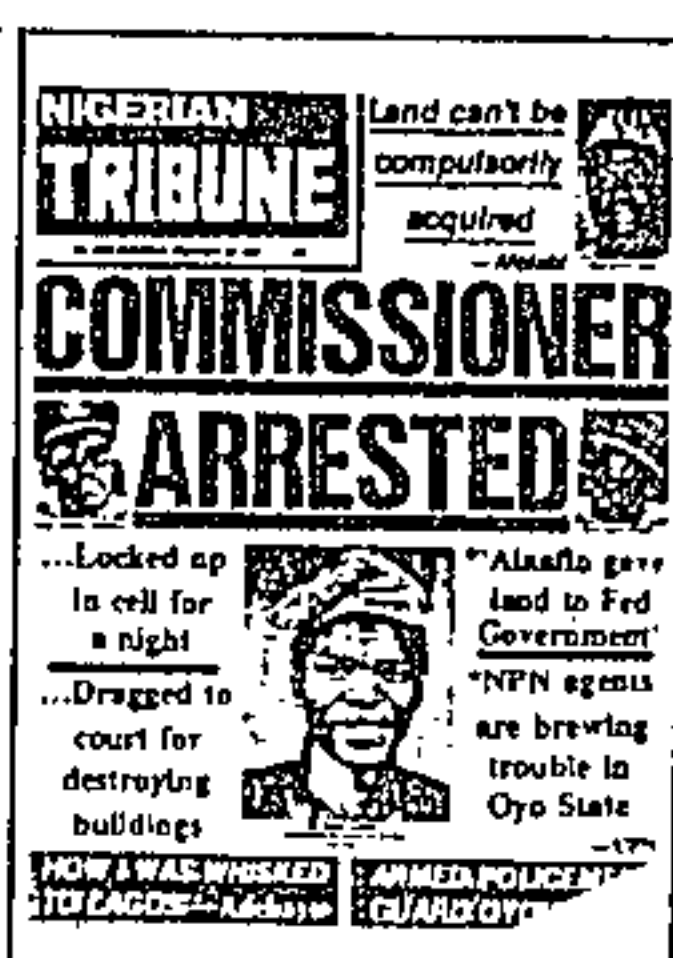
Banned for distribution and importation:

People's Christmas Against the Emergency (UDF); New Nation December 3 1987, Vol 2 No 47; Dritte Welt Information (Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung, Bonn); Swapo of Namibia Information Bulletin May 1986 (Swapo of Namibia, Bonn); My Fight Against Apartheid (Michael Dingake); Internationale Konferenz (Medico International, Frankfurt); Robben Island (Indrès Naidoo); Al-Qalam Vol 12 No 9 October 1987 (Furgan Publishers, Durban); The Democratic Journalist (not stated); Twenty Years of Armed Struggle (not stated); Blodsruvor Stod ANC (not stated); Amandla Awethu (not stated); Swapo Folkets Befrielsesorelse Oberoende Eller Doden (not stated); Fight Racism Fight Imperialism (Larkin Publications, London); Semi-nude female with windbreaker and cap (not stated); For lovers only (Brian Bagnall); Refraction Charles Roff — Nude girl (Black and Whites Gallery, London); B341 Nude girl (Art Unlimited, Amsterdam); Beau Valley Country Club Newsletter (Beau Valley Country Club, Warmbaths); 1988 Stahl Girls (Neufeld Verlag); Year of the Jellyfish (film); The Outrageous Strip Revue (film).

Conditionally banned (for distribution but with importation allowed under permit):

The Next Step — 41 November 6 1987 (Revolutionary Communist Party, London).

An African journalist on Africa's 'sunshine syndrome'



The many faces of the African press — are some forsaking autonomy in order to placate the 'sunshine' demands of government?

JOURNALISTS in Africa were failing in their role as communicators between governments and the masses and were guilty of promoting only good news or "sunshine journalism", the former editor of Zimbabwe's *Sunday Mail*, Willie Musarurwa, said this week.

Musarurwa was addressing a workshop of Africa correspondents of the Third World news agency Inter Press Service. His criticism summed up many of the points raised in discussions during the meeting of journalists from 10 African countries, ranging from Tunisia to South Africa.

Musarurwa — a former publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) who was detained for 11 years in the war for Zimbabwe's independence — was fired from the *Mail* in 1985. He said the reasons for his dismissal included writing an editorial which allegedly praised the African National Congress at the expense of the Pan Africanist Congress — although he argues it never mentioned the ANC. Other reasons advanced for his dismissal included charges that his newspaper gave publicity to white parties and Zapu and did not carry sufficient news on the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In his address on Monday, Musarurwa attacked the way newspapers in Africa practised "speech journalism" and what cynics had dubbed sunshine journalism.

He stressed he made the criticism within the context of nation building and the national interest of post-colonial countries. He also took note of the problems journalists on the continent faced regarding technological under-development — basic equipment like telexes and telephones were in limited supply and expensive — inadequate education and a high degree of illiteracy.

Musarurwa said in many African countries, including Zimbabwe, speeches dominated newspapers. "There are times when I think that if you ask a journalist in Zimbabwe to define news he will say: 'News is that which is said by a minister or political leader.'"

He said while policy statements by political leaders obviously made big news, "What I am talking about is the

palpable obsession with political speeches by our journalists to the total exclusion of real news, constituting events taking place in the country."

He said "another disturbing aspect of our reporting in Zimbabwe" was the trend that events became news only if they were associated with the president, the prime minister, or important government officials.

He gave as an example the recent death of educationist GD Mhlanga, who had been president of the African Teachers Association for over 17 years. His death was only reported when Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda visited the place of mourning. The headline to the article, Musarurwa said, was "Muzenda's teacher dies".

"This is warped journalism," said the former editor, who now describes himself as a political scientist. "It means reporters are ignorant of important people in their country until

they are told by the president or prime minister. It also shows a ridiculous obsession with government publicity."

He said this definition and practice of news was a caricature which made the profession of journalism a laughing stock both within and without Zimbabwe.

He said because journalism was still new in much of Africa, the traditions of objectivity and impartiality were still underdeveloped. There was also the desire to curry favour with those in power, particularly in government.

"It is not true to think that each time there is an absurd adulatory story in the paper, the reporter has been forced to write and publish it by a minister. In many cases the journalist writes the story of his own volition because he thinks it will please a certain minister and bring about closer relationships between the two. It is a form of status-seeking journalism."

Dealing with sunshine journalism, Musarurwa said it began as a natural reaction to Western journalists' sensational reporting of events in Africa. Foreign reporters had dwelt on coups, violence, riots, famine, tribalism and catastrophes, he said. "They were obsessed with reporting bad news, giving the impression that there was no development in Africa as the people were preoccupied with famine and killing one another."

As a result, African journalists espoused and practised "development journalism". But, he complained, African newspapers had gone to the other extreme and reflected only the good things governments were doing.

"The false impression is created that the country is perfect and there are no bad things happening ... Development journalism gets to a point when it becomes lazy journalism and a great disservice to the people and the government of the country."

"Because the newspapers are dull the people do not read them; and when they do not read the papers, they are not informed of what the government is doing and saying."

He said sunshine journalism by itself was deceptive and destructive: "There must be a realistic balance between good and bad news."

Musarurwa said in almost all African countries the government controlled what was reported and published by the newspapers. "Journalists must of necessity know what the government wants published and what the government does not want published. In other words, there is hardly any freedom of the press in African countries."

"I am not talking about absolute press freedom," he went on, "because there is nothing of the kind discoverable in any country this side of heaven. I am talking of objective and constructive press freedom which is inspired by ideals of patriotism and national interest ... An insufficiently informed populace can hardly understand and imbibed government programmes and policies and vice versa. The absence of press freedom makes it difficult, if not impossible, for government to know and understand what the masses are thinking and saying and to mobilise them for national development."

In Africa, he added, the practice was for governments, including those of Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, to own and control newspapers either directly or indirectly. In Zimbabwe, the papers were owned by the government but controlled by the Mass Media Trust. "This was the original honourable intention designed to protect editors and their reporters from direct influence and control by government."

However, he said the objective was breached around the time of his sacking by the government. "The passage of time has seen ... government ministers giving instructions directly to editors. The inevitable result has been more conformist journalism and the proliferation and intensification of sunshine journalism."

Musarurwa said, however, that he had no doubt the government, and not private individuals, should own the press, because the government was elected by the people — and thus "the concept of the democratisation of the press was realised."

But he stressed that while the government may own newspapers "on behalf of the people" it should never run or control the press. "They should be run and controlled by an independent body which is not answerable to any minister, but to parliament."

The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

"This is the only way to ensure a free, responsible and non-sycophantic press that will serve the best interests of the people, the nation and the government and avoid national newspapers eventually becoming organs of party politics."

The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

"This is the only way to ensure a free, responsible and non-sycophantic press that will serve the best interests of the people, the nation and the government and avoid national newspapers eventually becoming organs of party politics."

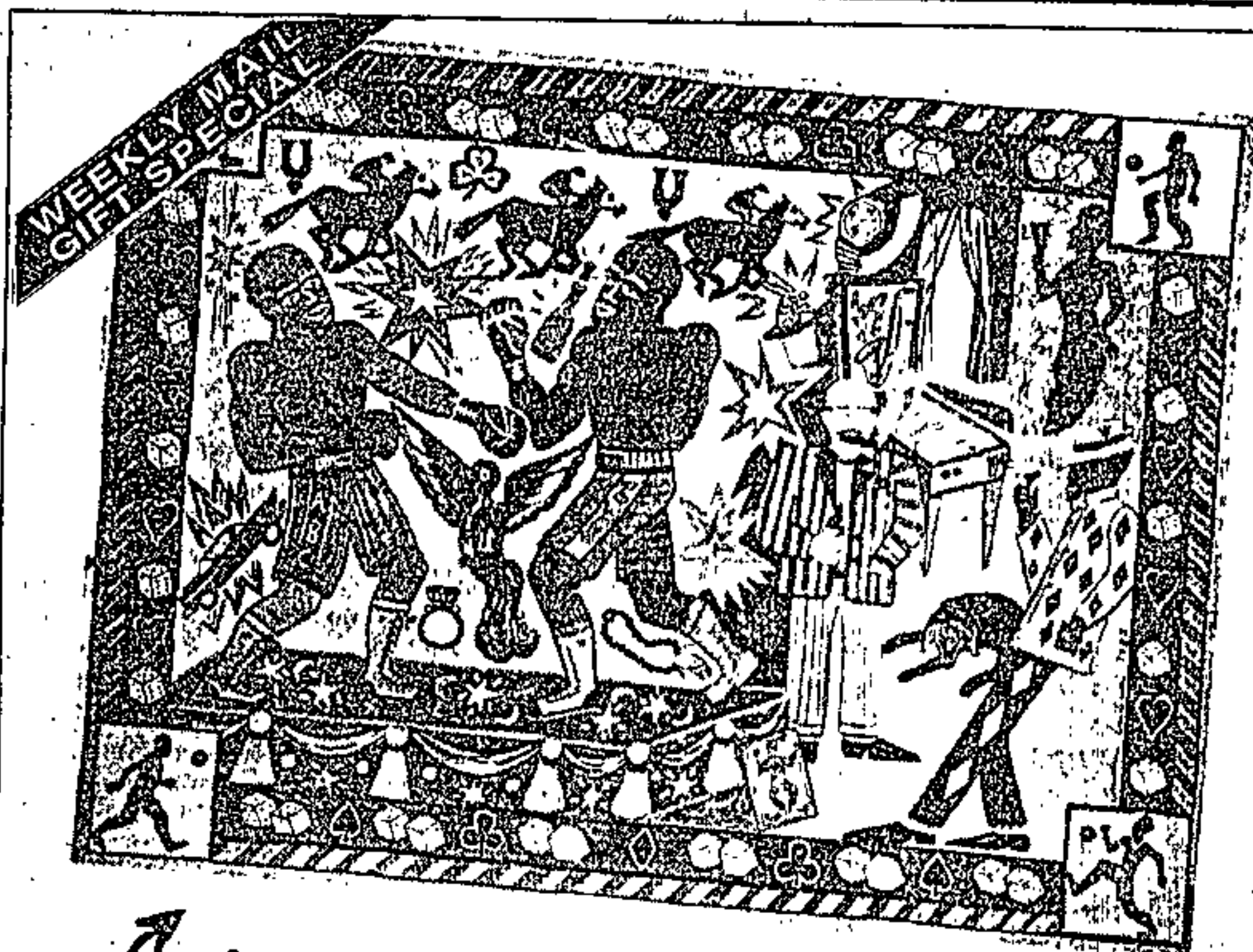
The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

The independence of editors — who could be appointed by the independent body or by the president and must be guaranteed security of tenure — and the press should be enshrined and guaranteed in the constitution, just as the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.



Also available in red, mauve, pink, gold, yellow, orange, blue, violet, cerise, lime

And free if you subscribe to the Weekly Mail

Subscribe to the Weekly Mail and we promise you the rainbow: Caroline Caroline's cheerful, multi-hued calendar.

* We're offering a free copy of Caroline's 1988 calendar to anyone who takes out a subscription between now and December 20

* Or, if you'd like to buy only the calendar, we offer readers a

twelve percent discount on the retail price.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SUBSCRIBE

* Plus a free calendar worth R12

Subscriptions	6 months	12 months
Home deliveries in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, P.E. & Grahamstown.	R32	R68
Postal deliveries in South Africa, the homelands and Namibia.	R37	R80
Airmail to Zimbabwe.	R38	R70
Airmail to Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia, and Mozambique.	R40	R72
Airmail to United Kingdom.	R100 rps	R180 rps
Airmail to USA, Europe, Australia and elsewhere overseas.	R120 rps	R225 rps

Yes, I would like a month subscription and a free calendar. I enclose R12.
I would like to buy a calendar at your discount price of R12 each (\$10 USA or £6 in Britain, SA equivalent: R20. Postage included in price).

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ CODE: _____

* Bulk orders: Buy five or more calendars and the price drops to R11 each.

Gifts for friends: If you would like to have either the subscription or calendar posted as gifts to friends, send us their names and addresses and any gift notes from you to enclose with each package.

Foreign subscribers: Bank drafts or money orders in South African Rand only please.

Free to the Weekly Mail, P.O. Box 1012, Cape Town 7724.

WEEKLY MAIL

Harare centre to beat SA blackout

By FRANZ KRÜGER

A CENTRE dedicated to overcome the news blackout from South Africa has been established in Harare.

The South African Council of Churches and its counterparts in 11 other Southern African states have established the Ecumenical Documentation and Information Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa, which last week held a symposium for journalists and church people.

A declaration said Edicesa should disseminate information

munity, and also inform people inside the South Africa of developments in Southern African.

The "progressive" media should be strengthened and defended, and the mainstream press pressurised to "improve its coverage," the declaration said.

In particular, the international media needs to get rid of its persistent image of southern Africans as victims of uncontrollable and inexplicable forces. Rather,

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette

No. 4160

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 270

PRETORIA, 21 DECEMBER 1987

No. 11074

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 2790

21 Desember 1987

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 7A (1) VAN DIE REGULASIES AFGEKONDIG BY PROKLAMASIE R. 97 VAN 1987 SOOS GEWYSIG BY PROKLAMASIE R. 123 VAN 1987

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, rig hierby 'n waarskuwing tot persone wat by die voortbrenging, samestelling of publisering van uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie *South* betrokke is dat stof wat in hierdie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, of die wyse waarop stof in hierdie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, volgens my oordeel, 'n bedreiging vir die veiligheid van die publiek of vir die handhawing van die openbare orde of 'n vertraging in die beëindiging van die noodtoestand veroorsaak.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

No. R. 2827

21 Desember 1987

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 7A (1) VAN DIE REGULASIES AFGEKONDIG BY PROKLAMASIE R. 97 VAN 1987 SOOS GEWYSIG BY PROKLAMASIE R. 123 VAN 1987

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, rig hierby 'n waarskuwing tot persone wat by die voortbrenging, samestelling of publisering van uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie *Die Stem* betrokke is dat stof wat in hierdie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, of die wyse waarop stof in hierdie betrokke publikasie gepubliseer word, volgens my oordeel, 'n bedreiging vir die veiligheid van die publiek of vir die handhawing van die openbare orde of 'n vertraging in die beëindiging van die noodtoestand veroorsaak.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. R. 2790

21 December 1987

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 7A (1) OF THE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED BY PROCLAMATION R. 97 OF 1987 AS AMENDED BY PROCLAMATION R. 123 OF 1987

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue a warning to persons concerned in the production, compilation or publication of issues of the periodical *South* that the matter published in this periodical or the way in which matter is published in this periodical, in my opinion, is causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order or is causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of Home Affairs.

No. R. 2827

21 December 1987

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 7A (1) OF THE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED BY PROCLAMATION R. 97 OF 1987 AS AMENDED BY PROCLAMATION R. 123 OF 1987

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue a warning to persons concerned in the production, compilation or publication of issues of the periodical *Die Stem* that the matter published in this periodical or the way in which matter is published in this periodical, in my opinion, is causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order or is causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of Home Affairs.

Police silent on SADF spy probe

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police are remaining tight-lipped over a spy investigation of alleged contraventions of the Defence Act by three national servicemen — apparently including an intelligence officer — who were arrested in Cape Town last week.

The South African Defence Force was helping in the investigation, Pretoria police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Eddie Everson said yesterday.

The three servicemen, all university graduates, were arrested by military police at the Wynberg military base last Monday night, only hours before their discharge at the end of their two-year training.

They were apparently still asleep when the military police swooped.

One of the detained soldiers is the son of a prominent Stellenbosch academic, while another is said to be a corporal who was a member of the Western Province Command debating team.

It is understood the arrests are related to classified information.

Their names have not been released but it is believed all three worked at the SADF at Western Province Command headquarters in the Castle, where at least one had access to highly sensitive and secret information.

Police would not comment on reports that at least one had links with the End Conscription Campaign.

However, it was said that the academic's son — described as a devout Christian and a pacifist — was recently questioned by his commanding officer about attending an ECC meeting late last year.

It is not known when the three are expected to appear in court. They are being detained at Cape Town's army detention barracks.

Picture: GLENN SHERRATT

CARE TIPS 22/12/87
**Censorship warning
for 3 publications**

PRETORIA. — Three more publications — one of them the mouthpiece of a right-wing Afrikaner organization — came a step closer to government censorship or suspension yesterday with the publication of official warnings in the Government Gazette by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The publications, South, Die Stem and Work in Progress, were recently warned by the minister of his intended action, in private letters sent to them.

As was the case with the publications Weekly Mail and New Nation, the three warned yesterday have 14 days in which to make representations to Mr Botha.

The notices warn the publications that their contents, in the minister's opinion, are "causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order, or is causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency". — Sapa

PRESTIGE

329
Sowetan
22/11/84

THREE more publications — one of them the mouthpiece of a rightwing Afrikaner organisation — came a step closer to government censorship or suspension yesterday with the publication of official warnings in the Government Gazette by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

SOWETAN Correspondent

The publications, *South, Die Stem and Work In Progress*, were recently warned by the minister of his intended action, in private letters sent to them.

As was the case with the first victim, the *New Nation*, the three have 14 days in which to make representations to Mr Botha in connection with the warnings and the grounds stated for the intended action.

Notices

The notices yesterday warn that the three publications' contents, in the Minister's opinion, are "causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order, or is causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency."

In terms of the Public Safety Act regulations, the Minister may, after the warning and consideration of representations from the publication concerned, suspend the publication for periods of up to three months.

No fun for the workers



CHILDREN have fun at Shareworld, the major entertainment centre recently opened. It is owned by a consortium of black businessmen and has proved very popular with children. But not so with its workers, who claim they are paid low wages. See story Page 2.

Sof 'n Easy SALON CURL

THE BEST HAIR CARE IN THE WORLD

5 L ONE STEP CURL LOTION	R39,95
5 L SALON CURL LOTION	R42,50
5 L CONDITIONING NEUTRALISER	R39,50
5 L AFTER PERM CONDITIONER	R12,50
5 L PRE-PERM SHAMPOO	R 7,50
5 L EXTRA DRY MOISTURISING SPRAY	R37,50
5 L MOISTURISING GEL	R37,50
500 ml CURL LOTION	R 5,00
500 ml NEUTRALISER	R 6,00
ONE DOZ. PLACENTA	R 9,99
END PAPERS	Per Box R 2,75
PERM RODS	Per Doz. R 2,75

ALL AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

- 17 EDISON ROAD, INDUSTRIAL, TEL. 474-2008
- 104 MARSHALL STREET, JOHANNESBURG, TEL. 836-0618
- SALON CURL STATION, ROSS, PORTER, TEL. 836-0618

CHC Trusts
December 23, 1987

23/12/87

387

Network watches media

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A "wide network" of government departments and officials were involved in the task of monitoring publications under the new media regulations, media relations director Dr Andries Engelbrecht said yesterday.

His directorate, set up in terms of the regulations, has been responsible so far for the gazetted notices of warning to four publications which threaten them with censorship or suspension if they

do not change their editorial line.

The four publications are New Nation, South, Work in Progress and Die Stem.

Dr Engelbrecht said his directorate was simply the final point in the sifting process, which covered the vast majority of serious publications in the country "in one way or another".

He would not disclose how many officials were engaged in the task, saying the number changed from day to day and from week to week. Officials were pulled in from different departments, depending

on the amount of "subversive" literature to be dealt with.

Dr Engelbrecht replied to criticism of the justifications stated in warnings to certain publications by referring to the regulations.

He did not reply directly to criticisms voiced by threatened publications such as New Nation and the Weekly Mail that material referred to in justification for the warnings had appeared elsewhere in the national press, had been authorized or highlighted by government itself, or that pro-government publications had carried reports on banned organiza-

tions such as the ANC without being warned.

"If you read the regulations, it will become clear to you — particularly if you read Section 7A," said Dr Engelbrecht.

Section 7A states that the minister may issue a warning if he is of the opinion, "solely on examination of any series of issues of a periodical — (a) that there is in that periodical a systematic or repeated publishing of matter, or a systematic and repeated publishing of matter in a way, which, in his opinion, has or is calculated to have (certain effects)".

Freedom the

main cry in

SA's courts

THE USUAL lurid assortment of blood and guts Supreme Court murder trials have periodically grabbed the headlines this year. But the central issue dominating these courts has been that of human freedoms.

Supreme Courts around the country have been dominated by attempts by individuals and political organisations to win back some of the rights eroded by the imposition of the emergency regulations and stifling media curbs.

Gains have been few and far between, resulting in a tightening of clamps. But to some extent the independence of the judiciary has been upheld.

In January the two major Press Groups — Argus and SAAN (now Times Media Limited) — won an order in the Rand Supreme Court invalidating an order by the Commissioner of Police on January 8 prohibiting the publication of reports about banned organisations.

New powers

The court found the Commissioner did not have the authority to grant himself the power to make such an order.

Within hours of the court granting the order, a promulgation by the State President gave the Commissioner sweeping new powers of censorship.

In March, the Johannesburg Star was granted an interim order preventing the Commissioner of Police from seizing editions of the newspaper on March 11 after it had published an amended advertisement placed by the Detainees Parent's Support Committee.

SUSAN RUSSELL

People around the country held under the emergency regulations and in terms of the Internal Security Act also challenged the legality of their detentions in Supreme Courts.

Dismally few of these succeeded. New Nation editor Zewelakhe Sisulu, National Education Crisis Committee chairman Vusimuzi Khanyile, Wits Law lecturer Raymond Suttner and UDF officials Murphy Morobe and Mohamed Valli were only a handful who failed to win their freedom.

Trade unionist Michael Rousos and Krugersdorp Residents Organisation members Lawrence Ntlokoa and Bongani Dlamini — all of whom were detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act — were all released by order of the Rand Supreme Court. This year has also seen the start

of several lengthy treason trials around the country.

During the second half of 1987 two treason trials started in adjacent courtrooms on the fourth floor of the Rand Supreme Court.

Both trials centred on the unrest in Alexandra during 1985 and 1986 when the township saw the emergence of the "people's courts" and attempts to set up alternative structures to the existing State authorities.

Bitter battle

In court 4E, trade unionist Moses Mayekiso and four co-accused have pleaded not guilty to treason, alternatively sedition and subversion.

The allegations against them arise from their alleged involvement in the formation of the Alexandra Action Committee, organs of people's power and people's courts. Next door in 4F, Ashwell Zwane and seven others are standing trial

for their alleged involvement in the holding of people's courts in Alexandra.

Both trials resume early next year.

The Rand Supreme Court also reflected the bitter battle between the National Union of Mineworkers and the major mining houses during this country's largest strike.

Management and the NUM both brought urgent applications during the strike, with allegations of sabotage and intimidation on one side and claims of victimisation of workers by mine security on the other.

Suspended

This year also saw a protracted court battle between former Wit Nigel MD Peter George and members of the mine's board in their attempts to oust him.

George finally took the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to court when Wit Nigel shares were suspended after he went ahead with the announcement of a share transaction between Wit Nigel and Springs Dagga.

He won his case against the JSE, who were then given leave to appeal against the order.

A lengthy Supreme Court squabble between Operation Hunger and finalist Anna Curtin over who should get the Rlm Gold Rush prize also dominated headlines for a while.

Curtin and the other finalists involved in the court action eventually agreed to an order dismissing their application, and the prize was awarded to Family Ties — the original winners.

By Lesley Cowling
and Bruce Anderson

This year has seen telling court decisions on human rights issues and the emergency regulations.

And, says Professor Tony Mathews of the University of Natal law faculty, the tide of more extensive court involvement has been pushed back.

He says the biggest setback to challenges was the Appellate Division judgment in the Omar case, which "called a halt to a lot of court intervention in the emergency".

The case was one of three on detainees' rights which was decided in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this year.

Detainees' rights to have access to legal representation and to be heard had drawn conflicting judgments country-wide. The Appellate Division decided the issue in the Omar case when it ruled that the emergency regulation which deprived them of such rights was lawful.

At issue was Regulation 3(1), which prohibited anyone ex-

Court challenges on emergency powers have taken knocks

cept people authorised by the Minister of Law and Order from contact with emergency detainees. But in the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) case, the Natal Supreme Court in Durban declared this restriction unlawful.

The judges said the State President had no power to make such a regulation. Access to a legal representative was a common-law right. They ordered that emergency detainees be allowed to see their attorneys.

This judgment was followed in the Transvaal by Mr Justice Leveson, in an application by the wife of detained Presbyterian minister the Rev Jean Francois Bill. The judge granted Mr Bill the right to legal representation; right to make

representations to the Minister about his detention after 14 days; the right to be given reasons for his detention.

Another Rand Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Goldstone, decided that access to legal representation included access to the courts, and ordered that the detained chairman of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa), Mr Amon Msane, be allowed to appear in court to give oral evidence in his application for release.

In July, the Appellate Division gave a judgment on three inter-related appeals on the same issues.

The court decided that the State President was empowered by the Public Safety Act to make regulations

which deprived people of these common-law rights. They were emergency measures, the judges said.

Although the scope for court applications against the emergency was narrowed by this judgment, there was still room for court challenges, Professor Mathews said. "I wouldn't want to see that given up, as the forum of the courts is important — it can be used to alter consciousness on human rights."

The Appellate Division will also decide next year on another significant Natal judgment which set aside major emergency censorship provisions after an application by the United Democratic Front and the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC).

The effect of the judgment by Mr Justice Page and Mr Justice Calgut in April was to free the press to report on security action and photograph scenes of political unrest, media lawyers said.

Restrictions on campaigning for the release of detainees and placing advertisements relating to the ANC fell away.

On appeal is a case which failed in the Natal courts. It was brought by the RMC and the *Weekly Mail*, which asked the court to set aside the State of Emergency.

The Internal Security Act took a knock this year with two significant decisions by Mr Justice Leveson in the Rand Supreme Court.

He ruled that the detention of Mr Michael Roussos, national organiser of the South African Railways and Harbours Workers' Union (Sarhu), in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, was unlawful.

The Act authorises detention for the purposes of interrogation. The interrogation has to be in relation to certain crimes committed with the intention to promote or bring about any constitutional, industrial, social or economic aim or change, or with the intention to put in fear, or demoralise the general public.

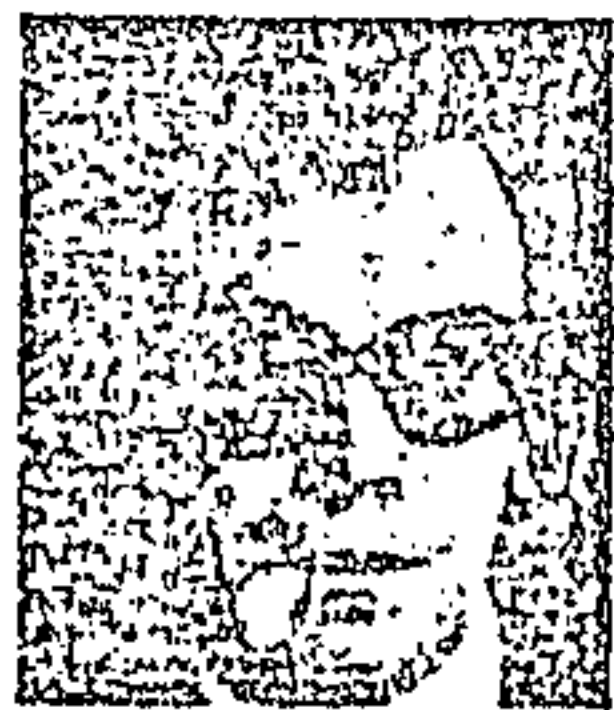
The judge said that even if Mr Roussos had been guilty of crimes, it had not been shown that he had committed these acts with those intentions.

The judge said workers went on strike for many reasons. In that instance the strike had resulted from the dismissal of a worker. The case is on appeal.

ADOLPH LANDMAN

Defining what's unfair

Fin. Mail
11/7/86



Adolph Landman, who has presided over numerous Industrial Court cases, is an associate professor of mercantile law at Unisa.

It is no secret that there is no small measure of dissatisfaction in certain sectors of the labour community concerning the concept of the unfair labour practice as it appears in the Labour Relations Act (LRA).

In simple terms, the LRA defines an unfair labour practice as any labour practice or change in labour practice (other than a strike or a lockout) which has the effect that:

- ☐ Employees are unfairly affected, or that their employment opportunities, job security, physical, economic, moral or social welfare is prejudiced;
- ☐ An employer's business is unfairly affected or disrupted;
- ☐ Labour unrest is promoted;
- ☐ The employer/employee relationship is unfairly affected; or
- ☐ Any other labour practice, or change to a labour practice, which has a similar effect to the above.

The cause of the complaint about the definition seems to be twofold: the perceived limitlessness of the concept; and the competence of the Industrial Court to determine whether a given event, or circumstance, amounts to an unfair labour practice and to provide relief where necessary.

There are no easy solutions to the problem. However, on TV some time ago, Bobby Godsell, Anglo American's industrial relations

adviser, suggested that organised labour and employer groups could themselves give content to the concept of an unfair labour practice. There is a great deal of merit in this proposal.

At present employer and employee parties have a limited ability to give expression to an unfair labour practice because it is a statutory concept. In theory, they are unable to agree in advance on what constitutes an unfair labour practice, or for that matter, what does not constitute an unfair labour practice. However, they can define certain practices as undesirable and have them proscribed, say, in an industrial council agreement.

The remedy for the breach of an industrial council agreement lies in a criminal prosecution. The same conduct which results in the breach of an industrial council agreement could give rise to an alleged unfair labour practice. In determining the matter the Industrial Court will pay attention to the provisions of the industrial council agreement, but only as a relevant — and not necessarily decisive — factor.

Although the parties are unable to agree in advance on what constitutes an unfair labour practice as a matter of law, they do have a say in the matter after the offending act has been committed. Both industrial councils and conciliation boards (in cases where one is appointed) are given the opportunity to settle disputes involving an alleged unfair labour practice and, if they fail to do so, the Industrial Court will finally determine the matter.

There can be no fundamental objection to giving the parties the right to decide upon what is an unfair labour practice before a dispute arises if they already have the com-

petence to do so after a dispute has arisen. The tentative solution which is proposed here gives such competence to the parties in advance.

The proposal would require an amendment to the LRA to give employer and employee parties a statutory competence at some level of collective bargaining to define in advance the content of an unfair labour practice. It is envisaged that the parties would make use of collective bargaining to give body to the concept. They could then define what conduct will amount to an unfair labour practice and possibly what conduct will not. In doing so, they will arrive at an acceptable definition of an unfair labour practice in so far as their particular situation and relationship is concerned. It may be left for debate as to whether non-parties should be bound by certain such agreements.

The Industrial Court should be competent, on application, to interpret the agreed definition of an unfair labour practice and to decide whether the conduct complained of constitutes an unfair labour practice. It is debatable whether the parties should be permitted to decide in advance upon the appropriate remedy. It is suggested that this should be left to the Industrial Court.

In as much as the parties to a dispute have failed, or were unable, to give content to the concept, a residual competence should be retained by the Industrial Court to adjudicate on the question whether an unfair labour practice has been committed and to provide, and, if necessary, enforce, a suitable remedy.

It is suggested that the proposal could go some way to removing the present dissatisfaction with the content and determination of alleged unfair labour practices.

Beware of dubious politics

Warning to unions

FREEDOM of the labour system lent itself to abuse by those wishing to use trade unions for political purposes, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis said yesterday.

He warned government would act against unions involved in dubious political activities.

Speaking in Pretoria at the opening of the Congress of the Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, he said it was deplorable that labour should be used in this way.

"Government has not closed its eyes to this reality and, if it appears trade unions are taking part in pure politics or are striving towards dubious political goals, suitable steps will be taken to prevent this."

Du Plessis said good labour relations on the factory floor did not



DU PLESSIS

Industrial Staff

from all trade unions and employers.

During the past few years, under the leadership of certain trade unions and individuals, intimidation of workers, stay-away actions, boycotts and unlawful strikes had been encouraged.

Du Plessis stressed high productivity went with labour peace.

He added an important mechanism for orderly labour relations was the industrial council system.

Du Plessis also said government interfered as little as possible in the process of collective bargaining.

He announced draft legislation to amend the Labour Relations Act would be published soon for comment.

Amendments were aimed primarily at raising the status of the industrial court and to extend its functions.

The National Productivity Institute said yesterday in its annual report that economic hardship and a sensitive political situation had led to opposition

24/12-14/1/88

Four publications now face clamps

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE government has stepped up its implementation of the Emergency media regulations, raising the prospect of a number of publications facing a clampdown in the new year.

Shortly after issuing a formal warning to *The Weekly Mail* last week, Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha gazetted a warning to three other publications.

This means there are now four publications that have reached the second stage of the implementation of the regulations. They are *New Nation*, *South*, *Work in Progress* and *Die Stem*.

These papers could be suspended or be forced to submit to pre-publication censorship within a matter of weeks.

Other papers that have had their first warning are *The Weekly Mail* and *The Sowetan*.

The Weekly Mail has until the end of the month to make representations to Botha to show why he should not act against the newspaper.

© See PAGE 12

COURTS

THE year has ended with an announcement, apparently routine, but in fact full of significance for anyone concerned with the protection of civil rights by the courts.

It was announced a few weeks ago that Natal's Judge President John Milne will take up an appointment in the Appellate Division (AD) from the beginning of 1988.

This means that this year Natal, scene of most of the recent court battles against state encroachments on civil liberties, will have lost two judges with a reputation for commitment to human rights: Judge President Milne and his acting deputy, Judge Ray Leon, who retired earlier in the year.

One legal observer said it was "very sad" that both were now lost to the province and added that their replacements, Judge Alan Howard and Judge Auret van Heerden, had reputations as "tough-minded judges who are not as partial to civil liberties as

This year's message to despondent

some of their colleagues".

Van Heerden's comments during an application for the release of seven detainees in August sparked fears about attempts to have parliament restrict access to courts.

Just before postponing the application, Judge Van Heerden remarked that detainee applications appeared to be "a cooked-up thing".

He went on to say he believed something should be done "by legislation to bring an end to this kind of thing".

These shifts in the Natal Supreme Court come two years into the national State of Emergency, when the courts — particularly the Appellate Division — are showing the effect of "Emergency law".

The most obvious indication of the

toll it is taking is the reduced number of applications being made to test the regulations, as the room to manoeuvre has narrowed.

Civil rights gains from the early part of the Emergency, which fought off a few of the worst excesses imposed by Emergency regulations, were overturned this year, either by re-worded regulations when the Emergency was re-imposed in June — or by the AD, where successive judgements have underscored the belief of the AD that the state has virtually unlimited power under Emergency provisions.

One set of AD judgements in particular stand out as an indicator of the "mind" of the Appellate Division.

This is the joint ruling on three applications, one of which was brought

Just a year ago, what the state decreed, the courts dismissed. But the summer of civil liberties has ended. The wording of regulations has been tightened and the Appellate Division has stressed that the state president may enjoy almost unlimited power under an Emergency. By CARMEL RICKARD

by Emergency detainee Abdullah Mohamed Omar and five other detainees held during the 1985 "regional" Emergency.

The judgements caused despondency among civil rights lawyers, who commented at the time that the message of the Omar ruling was "pack up your bags".

Briefly, the judgement dealt with two major issues: the right of Emergency detainees to be heard (the *audi*

alteram parrem rule) and their right to be visited by lawyers.

On both issues, the four judges who signed the majority decision — Judge Hoexter dissented — refused to accept the argument that the Emergency regulations or rules they were asked to consider were "unreasonable" and could not have been intended by parliament.

The attitude expressed by the four was that there is a State of Emergen-

YEAR IN REVIEW

civil rights lawyers: Pack your bags

cy which demands extraordinary powers, and the state president has a virtually unchecked discretion to issue any orders, even orders which might normally be declared void on the grounds of unreasonableness.

At several points in his judgement, Acting Chief Justice Rabie admitted that the powers of the state president under Emergency regulations were "drastic", but declared that the regulation was nevertheless not so unreasonable that the court could declare it void.

On his interpretation of one regulation, the Acting Chief Justice says, "I appreciate that this view of the matter does away completely with the *audi alteram partem* rule, and that this is not a view which one should lightly entertain. I think, however,

that this is what (the regulation) entails... there is no doubt that if this is the effect (of the regulations) as I consider it to be, it is a very harsh provision, but it nevertheless seems to me that, when regard is had to the extremely wide powers which the Act confers on the state president to make such regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for coping with the Emergency situation, it cannot be said that the regulation in issue is *ultra vires*."

The four judges acknowledged that the principle allowing a person to be heard and put their point of view "embodies a fundamental right", but they added they could not accept the argument that the state president was not empowered to make a regulation which removed that fundamental

right.

"It is an Emergency measure that was intended to apply in an Emergency situation."

They went even further in removing what had been regarded as a "fundamental right" and referred to an earlier ruling by the Natal Supreme Court in the Metal and Allied Workers case.

In terms of this ruling, the Natal bench declared legal access a basic common law right which only laws, and not subordinate legislation such as Emergency regulations, could remove.

Following this judgement, lawyers had been allowed to visit detained clients under the normal conditions operating when legal advisers visit any client being held in prison.

However, the AD judges expressed their disagreement with this Natal judgement and the effect of their remarks has been to make legal access no longer a right. It may be refused should the authorities decide to do so.

Reviewing the significant judgements of the year, security law expert and professor of law at Natal University, Tony Mathews, said the Omar ruling in effect gave the authorities *carte blanche*.

"It must be seen with the AD judgement on the Castel case earlier this year. Together they indicate the trend for the Appellate Division to halt initiatives taken by the lower courts (regional supreme courts) in defence of human rights."

In the Castel case, a Durban magistrate refused permission for an out-

door rally by the Federation of South African Trade Unions. (The case had been initiated some years earlier, before Fosatu was absorbed into the Congress of South African Trade Unions.)

The union successfully challenged his refusal to allow the rally, but the AD set aside the decision of the Natal judge, saying in effect that it did not matter about the reasons advanced by the magistrate or about his failure to give the union a hearing before deciding the matter.

Mathews commented, "The AD attitude is that once the minister has banned all outdoor meetings there is no right to hold such meetings and therefore no right to be heard."

He went on: "The civil rights involvement of the lower courts over the last few years has shown much more initiative and was more promising than before. It seemed there might be a movement which would place the courts clearly at the centre of the clash between the rights of the individual and the state."

"However, from some signs of hope two or three years ago that the AD was seriously concerned about the erosion of human rights, it has become obvious that the initiative of the lower courts in the last year has been halted by the AD."

"I can only ascribe it to the Emergency climate, which seems to have affected all institutions in South Africa, including the courts."

"There are still the occasional good judgements by the lower courts — and I don't believe civil rights lawyers should give up — but the groundswell in the security field has, essentially, been halted. As far as Emergency law is concerned, the mood of the AD seems to be to leave it all to the authorities."

Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand believed the Omar and Castel judgements, together with an AD judgement last year against the Natal UDF publicity secretary, Lechesa Tsenoli, would be seen to form "the infamous trio of the mid-1980's."

"They follow a similar controversial trio of the mid-1960's. In these cases, the AD ruled they should not interpret repressive legislation in a way which favours individual liberty, but rather simply give effect to the presumed intention of the legislature, no matter how oppressive to the individual."

"In the latest trio, the AD has ignored the heavy criticism of the earlier judgements made by academics over more than 20 years."



A condemned man's father prays, in vain, for a reprieve. Despite mounting pressure, the hangings have escalated

Picture: GIDEON MENDEL

The two policemen, Matshwenyego Makgubudi, 29, of Atteridgeville and Tshifhango Rabuli, 35, of Soshanguve near Pretoria, received sentences

as the year in South Africa's legal history when the interests of "state security" triumphed over individual rights

neers were freed by the Transvaal Supreme Court. Bongane Dlamini and Lawrence Ntlokoa of Kagiso, Kru-

that they had not been interrogated. Section 29 allows for indefinite detention, but only for the purposes of

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

An estimated 30 000 South Africans have been detained under the Emergency regulations since June 12 1986, according to the Representation Monitoring Group.

Of these, 1 185 are known to have been detained in the Western Cape — an average of 66 detentions a month. Of these, 950 are males, 162 females and 73 unknown.

These detainees came from the following areas: Cape Town (635); Worcester (114); Ashton (70); Robertson (97); Paarl (83); Vredendal (38); Atlantis (21); other (127).

Their age breakdown was as follows: 18 or under (92); 19 to 30 (229); 31 to 50 (74); over 50 (23); unknown (767).

They were detained in the following periods: June 11 1986 to June 30 1986 (768); July 1 to September 30 1986 (154); October 1 to December 31 1986 (11); January 1 to March 31 1987 (43); April 1 to June 30 1987 (42); July 1 to December 11 1987 (103); unknown (64).

The RMG estimates that the figure of 1 185 is 70 percent of the actual number of persons detained under the Emergency regulations in the Western Cape during this period.

EMIGRATION AND CONSCRIPTION SURVEY

Over half the male students at Rhodes University are contemplating emigrating after completing their studies, with military conscription being the main motivating factor, according to a recent survey.

The survey, compiled by the university's department of journalism and media studies and distributed to 1 579 male students at Rhodes, found that 53 percent were considering emigrating, with 19 percent saying they were definitely leaving and 34 percent saying they may emigrate.

Of those students eligible for conscription, 56 percent said that they were fully or partially motivated to leave by the prospect of military service (28 percent said it was the sole factor and 28 percent said it was one of their reasons).

In a section of the survey dealing with attitudes to compulsory military service in the SADF, 64,3 percent said conscription should not be compulsory, 25,3 percent said it should be compulsory and 10 percent were uncertain.

Seventy percent of the 476 male students who responded to the survey were eligible for military conscription. The survey was distributed in July 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nearly a quarter of a million jobs were lost in South Africa (excluding the four "independent homelands") in four major employment categories between July 1984 and July 1987, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

The decrease in the four work areas — mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity — amounted to a job loss of about nine percent. The sectors employed 2 590 456 workers in July 1984. Three years later this had fallen to 2 366 259, representing a job loss of 224 197.

In this period, 35 741 whites lost their jobs (7,6 percent); 23 652 "coloureds" (7,4 percent); 2 236 Indians (2,3 percent) and 162 568 Africans (9,6 percent).

Over 600 000 African workseekers entered the labour market (outside the "independent homelands") during this time.

FORCED REMOVALS

Over 3,5-million people have been uprooted since 1960 as a result of the government's forced removals policy, according to a South African Institute of Race Relations study.

The study deals with the forced removal of 70 000 people to Glenmore in Ciskei in 1979 — at a cost of R15,5-million. There are over 30 other Ciskeian resettlement sites within half a day's drive from Glenmore where conditions are no better, and in some cases worse, according to the study.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ERIC MOLOBI, 38, National Education Crisis Committee leader, was detained under the Emergency regulations on December 7.

He has been active in the anti-apartheid struggle since the early 1970s. In 1975 he was detained and spent several months in detention in which time he was allegedly tortured. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island for furthering the aims of the ANC.

On his release he helped form the Soweto Civic Association and in 1983 was elected to the UDF Transvaal executive and served as treasurer.

Molobi played a central role in the formation of the National Education Crisis Committee in 1985 and for the past two years has served on its executive. Since the State of Emergency was declared on June 12 last year he has been in "hiding" and has served as the NECC's main representative since the detention of NECC leaders Vusi Khanyile and Motsepe Tsele.

He is married with three children. This is his third period of detention.

CENSORSHIP

According to the *Weekly Mail's* calculation 587 books, publications and objects were banned for importation and distribution between the beginning of January and December 18 this year. Of these 407 were apparently banned for political reasons (69,3 percent), 134 because of indecency and 46 for other reasons or those not easily discernable.

In the previous 18 months a total of 813 books publications and objects were banned — 371 for political reasons (38,9 percent), 386 for indecency and 56 for other reasons.

The following South African or Namibian-related organisations had two or more publications banned for importation and distribution: Swapo/Plan (37); UDF and affiliates (28); Anti-Apartheid Movements (17); ANC/SACTU (14); Azapo and other National Forum organisations (8); Inqaba ya ba Sebenzi (8); Cosatu (8); Committee of South African War Resisters (5); New Nation (4); Die Stem (3); End Conscription Campaign (2); PAC (2); Swans (2); New Unity Movement (2); Apdusa (2); South (2) and Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (2).

A total of 63 publications were banned for possession — 45 (71,4 percent) for political reasons, 16 for indecency and two for other reasons.

The following groups had two or more publications banned for possession: ANC/SACTU/SACP (7); Swapo (4); SACP (3); PAC (2).

Eight publications were banned for all future editions — seven of them political publications.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:
Swapo of Namibia Information Bulletin March 1986 No 18 (Swapo of Namibia, Bonn); 1987 Year of Rededication to Liberation (not stated); International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa Sept 24-27 1987 (Namibia Project, Bremen); Namibia, the Struggle for Liberation (Alfred T. Molah); World Student News Vol 41 No 8 1987 (International Union of Students, Prague); Amandla Augustus/September 1987 nr 8/9 (Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam); The Call of Islam November 1987 (Call of Islam and MRC Gatesville); Tenderness of the Blood (Mandla Langa); Video Magazine 11/87 (MZV Moderner Zeitschriften Vertrieb GmbH and Co, KG West Germany); Secrets of a Door-to-Door Salesman (film); Best Buns on the Beach (film) and Hard Bodies (film).

Conditionally banned:
Women of the Whole World No 3 1987 (Women of the Whole World, Berlin) — subject to restricted distribution.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

An estimated 30 000 South Africans have been detained under the Emergency regulations since June 12 1986, according to the Repression Monitoring Group.

Of these, 1 185 are known to have been detained in the Western Cape — an average of 66 detentions a month. Of these, 950 are males, 162 females and 73 unknown.

These detainees came from the following areas: Cape Town (635); Worcester (114); Ashton (70); Robertson (97); Paarl (83); Vredendaal (38); Atlantis (21); other (127).

Their age breakdown was as follows: 18 or under (92); 19 to 30 (229); 31 to 50 (74); over 50 (23); unknown (767).

They were detained in the following periods: June 11 1986 to June 30 1986 (768); July 1 to September 30 1986 (154); October 1 to December 31 1986 (11); January 1 to March 31 1987 (43); April 1 to June 30 1987 (42); July 1 to December 11 1987 (103); unknown (64).

The RMG estimates that the figure of 1 185 is 70 percent of the actual number of persons detained under the Emergency regulations in the Western Cape during this period.

EMIGRATION AND CONSCRIPTION SURVEY

Over half the male students at Rhodes University are contemplating emigrating after completing their studies, with military conscription being the main motivating factor, according to a recent survey.

The survey, compiled by the university's department of journalism and media studies and distributed to 1 579 male students at Rhodes, found that 53 percent were considering emigrating, with 19 percent saying they were definitely leaving and 34 percent saying they may emigrate.

Of those students eligible for conscription, 56 percent said that they were fully or partially motivated to leave by the prospect of military service (28 percent said it was the sole factor and 28 percent said it was one of their reasons).

In a section of the survey dealing with attitudes to compulsory military service in the SADF, 64,3 percent said conscription should not be compulsory, 25,3 percent said it should be compulsory and 10 percent were uncertain.

Seventy percent of the 476 male students who responded to the survey were eligible for military conscription. The survey was distributed in July 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nearly a quarter of a million jobs were lost in South Africa (excluding the four "independent homelands") in four major employment categories between July 1984 and July 1987, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

The decrease in the four work areas — mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity — amounted to a job loss of about nine percent. The sectors employed 2 590 456 workers in July 1984. Three years later this had fallen to 2 366 259, representing a job loss of 224 197.

In this period, 35 741 whites lost their jobs (7,6 percent); 23 652 "coloureds" (7,4 percent); 2 236 Indians (2,3 percent) and 162 568 Africans (9,6 percent).

Over 600 000 African workseekers entered the labour market (outside the "independent homelands") during this time.

FORCED REMOVALS

Over 3,5-million people have been uprooted since 1960 as a result of the government's forced removals policy, according to a South African Institute of Race Relations study.

The study deals with the forced removal of 70 000 people to Glenmore in Ciskei in 1979 — at a cost of R15,5-million. There are over 30 other Ciskeian resettlement sites within half a day's drive from Glenmore where conditions are no better, and in some cases worse, according to the study.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ERIC MOLOBI, 38, National Education Crisis Committee leader, was detained under the Emergency regulations on December 7.

He has been active in the anti-apartheid struggle since the early 1970s. In 1975 he was detained and spent several months in detention in which time he was allegedly tortured. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island for furthering the aims of the ANC.

On his release he helped form the Soweto Civic Association and in 1983 was elected to the UDF Transvaal executive and served as treasurer.

Molobi played a central role in the formation of the National Education Crisis Committee in 1985 and for the past two years has served on its executive. Since the State of Emergency was declared on June 12 last year he has been in "hiding" and has served as the NECC's main representative since the detention of NECC leaders Vusi Khanyile and Molefe Tsele.

He is married with three children. This is his third period of detention.

CENSORSHIP

According to the Weekly Mail's calculation 587 books, publications and objects were banned for importation and distribution between the beginning of January and December 18 this year. Of these 407 were apparently banned for political reasons (69,3 percent), 134 because of indecency and 46 for other reasons or those not easily discernable.

In the previous 18 months a total of 813 books publications and objects were banned — 371 for political reasons (38,9 percent), 386 for indecency and 56 for other reasons.

The following South African or Namibian-related organisations had two or more publications banned for importation and distribution: Swapo/Plan (37); UDF and affiliates (28); Anti-Apartheid Movements (17); ANC/SACTU (14); Azapo and other National Forum organisations (8); Ingaba ya bu Sebenzi (8); Casatu (8); Committee of South African War Resisters (5); New Nation (4); Die Stem (3); End Conscription Campaign (2); PAC (2); Swann (2); New Unity Movement (2); Apdusa (2); South (2) and Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (2).

A total of 63 publications were banned for possession — 45 (71,4 percent) for political reasons, 15 for indecency and two for other reasons.

The following groups had two or more publications banned for possession: ANC/SACTU/SACP (7); Swapo (4); SACP (3); PAC (2).

Eight publications were banned for all future editions — seven of them political publications.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

Swapo of Namibia Information Bulletin March 1986 No 18 (Swapo of Namibia, Bonn); 1987 Year of Rededication to Liberation (not stated); International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa Sept 24-27 1987 (Namibia Project, Bremen); Namibia, the Struggle for Liberation (Alfred T Moleah); World Student News Vol 41 No 8 1987 (International Union of Students, Prague); Amandla Augustus/September 1987 or 8/9 (Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam); The Call of Islam November 1987 (Call of Islam and MRC Gatesville); Tenderness of the Blood (Mandla Langa); Video Magazine 11/87 (MZY Moderner Zeitschriften Vertrieb GmbH and Co, KG West Germany); Secrets of a Door-to-Door Salesman (film); Best Buns on the Beach (film) and Hard Bodies (film).

Conditionally banned:

Women of the Whole World No 3 1987 (Women of the Whole World, Berlin) — subject to restricted distribution.

W/ Mail 24/12/87 14/1/88

Next year's likely flashpoint: The already-bubbling varsities

THE government's latest attempt to stifle campus dissent will be formally challenged in the courts next year. Whatever the outcome, real resistance to the new threat is likely to come from students and university staff.

The country's two largest student movements, the National Union of Students and the South African National Students' Congress, commanding a membership of thousands, both emerged from their recent national congresses committed to mobilising students against the new regulations.

The University of the Western Cape has already taken a defiant stand.

When the conditions were imposed on universities on October 19, UWC students embarked on a week-long boycott. In terms of the new rules, UWC should have reported fully on the incident and the steps it was taking against offenders and to prevent a recurrence. If the relevant education minister thought the terms of the conditions had not been met, UWC's subsidy could have been cut.

As it happened, UWC did not report on the boycott — and merely informed Carter Ebrahim, minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, that it did not intend doing so.

UWC is one of three universities to have launched Supreme Court applications for the regulations to be declared null and void — on grounds that the minister acted *ultra vires* and that the regulations are so vague and loosely worded as to make their implementation impossible.

The other universities seeking redress in the courts are Cape Town and Natal. Both Rhodes and the University of the Witwatersrand have decided against such action.

UCT has already embarked on a publicity campaign intended to explain to the parents who pay its fees just why it is so strenuously rejecting the conditions.

A glossy bumper edition of its official news magazine, usually just for the consumption of staff, students and alumni, hit the bookstands this week, warning the government its new curbs would have disastrous long-term effects and promote campus "division and anarchy".

UCT's approach neatly describes the dilemma it finds itself in as a liberal institution in which black students, once assimilated into the white student body, are demanding the right to be addressed as a constituency in their own right.

For UCT must win back the support of its traditionally white, liberal support base — much of which has been alienated, if letters to the press are any measure, by what is perceived to be leftwing fascism among students and inertia on the part of UCT's administrators.

Many of them, who believe students are at university to study, rather than play at politics, have accepted,

Three universities are taking the state to court to have the new university curbs thrown out. But the real battlegrounds will be on campus. GAYE

DAVIS reports



Jakes Gerwel

even welcomed the new regulations, but at face value, seeing in them a responsible government stepping in to maintain a *status quo* threatened by an increased black student intake.

It is a problem UCT shares with the other liberal campuses of Wits, Natal and Rhodes, a problem which has divided students and academics as well, and one which both Nusas and Sansco are determined to address, within the framework of a working alliance.

Steve Kromberg, now entering his second term as Nusas president, believes the support is there.

"With Sansco, Nusas has challenged university administrations to conduct a campaign of public meetings, to write letters to parents projecting their mission, explaining why they stand for what they do and explaining the political tensions that exist and why they exist."

While university administrations have appealed for a united response to the conditions, Kromberg feels they should be allowed to set the pace, believing their initial "diplomacy" in dealing with the minister's threats was "naive".

"They thought there was a chance the government wouldn't go ahead with them if we all kept quiet about the issue. It damaged our ability to

inform students about the conditions and their threat.

"We're saying simply rejecting the regulations is not enough. We have to commit our universities to serving communities in more positive ways."

Kromberg is heartened by Nusas' growth over the past year: two successful referenda were fought and won on often acrimonious turf at the Pietermaritzburg campus of the University of Natal and at Rhodes University; a ban on a Nusas branch at Stellenbosch University was revoked after students protested and new groups have been set up on other traditionally conservative...

Nevertheless: "We realise we're in for a difficult year — we're expecting attacks to intensify."

So is UWC's rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel. His university's court application will be heard the same day, February 9, in the same court, by the same bench as that filed by UCT. But unlike UCT, UWC can be confident of the general support of the community it serves in its battle against the regulations.

In contrast to the other universities threatened, UWC has clearly and unequivocally stated where it stands — on the side of those forces pushing for a non-racial, democratic future.

However, the fact that UWC has willingly and openly allowed its facilities to be used by community-based organisations for rallies, conferences, workshops and meetings has also made it a prime target of the state.

"Whatever the outcome of the case," says Gerwel, "it's not the end of the fundamental conflict between the government and the forces for change."

"It's going to be a tough year with these measures looming. There's no indication that protest and resistance on campuses is going to subside."

Labour Party politicians' claims that "the community" turned its back on UWC after boycott-ridden 1985, which resulted in student numbers plummeting, have been turned inside-out by this year's spate of applications, which could take UWC's student numbers beyond the 10 000 mark in 1988. Ironically, 1988 will see UWC awarded a smaller state subsidy because of the earlier fall in student numbers.

The old subsidy formula relied on objective criteria: the number of students and their success rate determined the amount of state funding a university received two years later.

The new regulations, however, make a university's subsidy entirely dependent on the subjective opinion of a National Party minister.

"There is a small consolation," says Gerwel. "The state does these things because it's in a deep crisis — although not about to collapse — and these repressive measures are a reflection of the depth and extent of that crisis."

US tax bill to cut more investment

CME Times 28/12/87 (337) 1280 122

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The recently passed anti-South African double-tax bill will not only affect United States companies which have already disinvested, it could well impede the expansion of US-owned subsidiaries in South Africa, says a partner in a large accounting firm, Mr Larry Kritzinger.

Many US corporations who have disinvested will still be receiving royalty payments from their ex-subsidiaries in South Africa.

From January next year, when the provision becomes effective, any royalties remitted from South Africa will be subject not

only to a 15% South African withholding tax, but the balance will attract a further 34% tax in the US.

Currently, only a 34% tax is paid on royalties because credit is granted for the withholding tax paid in SA. The elimination of this credit means tax on royalties will increase by 29%.

Mr Kritzinger says another implication of the measure is that profits from SA subsidiaries could be taxed as they arise, and not, as is currently the case, when they are remitted to the US.

At present, in order to circumvent laws which prohibit new investment in SA, US companies allow their branches in SA to retain profits to fund expansion. Currently this has no negative tax consequences.

But when the new law becomes effective, a US parent will have to pay tax on profits earned by its subsidiary, regardless of whether those profits have been remitted.

As a result, the funding future expansion could become an expensive exercise.

However, says Mr Kritzinger, it may be possible for the SA government to lessen this expense if it allowed the retained funds to be used to buy financial rand.

Mr Kritzinger says the interest on loans made by US companies to their SA branches will also attract a larger tax liability once the provision becomes effective.

After the 10% non residents tax which such interest attracts in SA, the balance will be subject to a further US tax of 34%.

Emergency may create false sense of security — church

MODDERPOORT — There was a danger that the continuing state of emergency would "lull many South Africans into a false sense of security", the Church of the Province of Southern Africa said in a statement yesterday.

The statement was issued after the CPSA's Synod of Bishops, which comprises Anglican bishops from South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, SWA/Namibia and Swaziland, recently met here.

The CPSA urged all South Africans "to bear constantly in mind that their assessments of the state of the nation have to be viewed against the background of the most severe censorship the country has ever experienced."

"No accurate assessment of the state of the nation is possible while the state of emergency remains in force and we call again for it to be lifted. As our Lord reminded us, it is only the truth which will set us free."

"We deplore, in particular, the detention of children as being contrary to Jesus' special care and love of children, and call for their immediate release."

"Nothing the government has said to justify their detention has per-

suaded us that detaining children is anything other than an indication of an inability to do more than punish for no purpose."

On the recent natural disasters in the southern African region, the CPSA Synod of Bishops expressed its "love and sympathy" to those affected and its condolences to those who had "lost loved ones in the disasters".

"We take this opportunity to express appreciation for the financial assistance which the CPSA has received from overseas partners for flood relief."

The bishops said they were "deeply distressed" at the massacres — "sometimes of hundreds of people" — which had taken place in Mozambique and at the continuing harassment of civilians by the so-called Renamo, "which is allegedly supported by the South African Government".

"We note that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs

vigorously denies supporting Renamo, but that the Minister of Defence has raised the possibility of renewing aid to that organisation."

"What appears strange is that when black political movements fighting for independence in Zimbabwe and Mozambique took civilian hostages they were condemned as terrorists by the South African Government and its supporters."

"Now, when organisations currently or formerly supported by South Africa — such as Unita or Renamo — do the same thing, the government and its supporters are curiously silent."

"Our Lord Jesus insisted that as Christians we should do to others as we want them to do to us. We call upon the South African Government to live out that policy both inside and outside South Africa."

Referring to Angola and SWA/Namibia, the synod said it wished to register its "strong disapproval of

South Africa's constant incursions into Angola and to condemn the arrogance of the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, in entering Angolan territory to address South African troops."

"We call on the South African Government to co-operate with the United Nations' Secretary General in implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 435, which calls for a ceasefire and free elections supervised and controlled by the UN."

"We firmly believe that implementation of the plan will restore peace to Namibia."

"It will also enable people to exercise their God-given right to take part in decisions affecting their lives by allowing them to express, through democratic means, their wishes for the future."

The CPSA synod said it had welcomed the release of Mr Govan Mbeki and had sent greetings to him.

"We hope that the government will now see its way clear to releasing all other political prisoners. However, we believe that if the government is releasing

prisoners simply to try to get black political leaders other than those of the ANC and PAC to take part in negotiations, it is a short-sighted policy, however welcome it may be as a humanitarian gesture."

"A negotiated future for South Africa needs the widest possible participation, including the liberation movements in exile, no matter how much the South African government may fear their popularity."

The Synod viewed the violence in Pietermaritzburg with "horror and sadness".

"We pray that the violence will end and that a resolution to the conflicts will be found. We thank God for and give our support to all involved in attempting to bring healing to the area."

"We find it disturbing that a number of those involved on different sides in the violence have implied in public statements that they will call for an end to the use of force only once peace talks have resolved the conflict."

"We also believe that the cry for 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth' is unchristian." — Sapa

White strategy '88

Sowetan
28/12/87

327

STOFFEL Botha, South Africa's Home Affairs Minister, spent Christmas deciding whether to close down four local newspapers and expel an American television journalist. A heavy burden. His actions against the Press — he is unlikely to decide to do nothing — will set the stage for a 1988 filled with the pageantry of numerous celebrations commemorating milestones in white South African history and it will be tough going for those who would point to the stepped up repression taking place in the wings.

1988 is a year of anniversaries which are important to the Afrikaner nationalist, and President Botha, (72) on January 12, has let it be known that he plans to preside over them all as an active head of state despite his age.

IT is going to be a tough year for anti-apartheid activists as Afrikaner Nationalists prepare to celebrate milestones in white South African history, writes JOHN MATISONN of the London Observer.

tensions between those who wish to boycott and those who participate in bodies which have limited power.

The commemorations during the year, starting in February, present themselves to Botha as both danger and opportunity. Danger, because each date commemorates triumph over resistance to white domination, commemorations which the far right is ready to use to claim Botha has strayed from the one true path of Afrikaner domination.

The Great Trek festivities, potentially the most emotive of all, already have been all but hijacked by a rightwing coalition called the

bears.

If these events are well attended, they will prepare the ground for rightwing advances at the municipal polls in October. They could be popular.

In 1938 the same thing was done, and is generally considered to have been the unifying foundation on which the

Even in a state of emergency, if it persists, some political space is likely to be available during an election.

But Botha plans to do his best early in the year to demonstrate the fruitlessness of opposition to his writ. First in line for the Botha lesson is *New Nation*, the



PW BOTHA . . . fending off the right by fighting the left.

National Party built the organisation that defeated the less segregationist Jan Smuts on May 26, 1948. Botha is betting that he can control Afrikaner nationalist symbols better than his opponents. Part of Botha's defence against assault from the white right will be built on his attack on the black left. Therein, as head of the Government, lies his political opportunity.

Regulations curtailing the universities are already in force. Several small removals of blacks from areas designated white are planned for January. They are unlikely to be the last. And the United Democratic Front, the largest above-ground anti-apartheid movement, weakened by 18 months of state of emergency harassment, is bracing itself for more.

After a year of festivities and repression, the October municipal elections promise to be traumatic. In black politics, UDF affiliates will be forced to take some action to either participate or boycott.

Catholic newspaper whose editor, Zvelakhe Sisulu, has spent his second successive Christmas in prison near Johannesburg.

New Nation is the first of four anti-apartheid, one pro-apartheid — publications that Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha (no relation) has targeted. A member of the Johannesburg bureau of CBS, the US TV network, also endured a nail-biting yule. The Home Affairs Minister has said he plans to act in retaliation for its documentary "Children of Apartheid" which included back-to-back interviews with the 27-year-old daughters of Nelson Mandela and PW Botha.

While CBS faces a possible expulsion, *New Nation* is at greater risk. As the first of five publications targeted by Botha because of what he sees as "a pattern of articles which create a revolutionary climate" he has taken them through the stages he laid out earlier this year, in which he warns that he may take action.

He is not at the final stage, where he has complete discretion, as the Minister, to suspend the publication for three months or to instal a censor in its office.

Most people in the industry believe he will choose the latter.

It probably will have the same effect as closure, but for the Government, it is thought it will be a propaganda benefit. A censor is likely to blue pencil many articles, leaving the editors to decide whether they can publish anything with integrity. If they close because they feel they cannot, the Government will be able to say that their closing down was in their own hands, just as Botha said, after offering Mandela freedom if he accepted certain conditions, that "Mandela holds the key to his own prison door."

Pressure from Britain and the United States continues for the release of Mandela from Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town. Hopes were high after the release of his colleague Govan Mbeki. Then came the restrictions on Mbeki's movements, leaving little hope that Mandela would soon follow. This week's US Congressional decision to tax US companies in South Africa twice on their South African earnings, in South Africa and the US will increase Botha's determination not to be seen to give in now.

But Botha still has the political problem of where to go with black South Africa, because black activism just won't die.

After the October elections and the crackdown of 1988, Botha will still face the need for a political initiative. He will think again about releasing Mandela. But, if his track record is anything to go by, he will not negotiate with those who want an end to apartheid commemorations and Great Trek pageantry.

FOCUS

Next year marks Botha's tenth as head of government, 40 years of National Party rule and 500 years since the first Portuguese explorer, Bartholomew Dias, landed at the Cape.

In October, there will be the first ever national municipal elections, in which whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds will vote, separately, for town councillors at the same time. In the white elections, the right would make important new inroads into National Party strongholds.

In the other elections, there could be enhanced

Afrikaner Volkswag. Its executive director, Anna Boshoff, daughter of the late Prime Minister and architect of apartheid, Hendrik Verwoerd, is one of the organisers.

The festivities culminate with a simulation of the Great Trek of 1838 into the unknown African hinterland to avoid British rule and abolition of slavery. Boshoff says that Afrikaners in traditional dress will drive ox wagons over the now well-paved Transvaal roads to Pretoria, for a rally commemorating the sacrifices of her fore-



Lest we forget

THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention: G. Zvelakhe, Sisulu