TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1991

APRIL - JULY
Prohibition won't be renewed.

No gatherings at Will.

Johannesburg — The weekend saw a semanas.

Vieis musicians. The police closed
the weekend, a decision that was made possible by the lack of
Prevention, or processes of prevention.

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In conclusion, it's necessary to
Ban on gatherings falls away

But this did not mean that gatherings, and especially political gatherings, could now be held at will, warned the Minister.

He said the decision not to issue a further prohibition was made possible by the fact that organisers of gatherings and processions usually co-operated with authorities to ensure that they were peaceful and orderly.

The necessary permission to hold gatherings in public places or premises had to be obtained in terms of the relevant by-laws from the local authority concerned.

For processions in public streets or places, permission should be obtained from the magistrate of the district and the local authority.

"This interaction remains necessary to ensure that the rights of other individuals and the interests of, for instance, traders, are protected and that traffic arrangements are observed," said the Minister.

Mr Coetsee appealed to organisers to take care that gatherings or processions were held in such a way that there were no public disturbances or riots, damage to property or obstruction of traffic.
Township nightspots feel the pinch of the curfew

THE imposition of township curfews was harming the liquor and entertainment industries, shebeen and nightclub owners said at the weekend.

Blue Fountain Nightclub owner Geoffrey Moloi said the curfew imposed on Soweto and other Rand townships by Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok on March 11 had harmed his business.

"There is a marked drop in patronage despite our efforts to reassure the people that the curfew is not aimed at innocent people who want to unwind and enjoy a couple of drinks," Moloi said.

A Soweto shebeen king, who wished to remain anonymous, said while he appreciated the need for the curfew to quell the violence in the township, his operation was "greatly affected".

"My busiest period is from 8pm, and now a substantial number of my customers have deserted me because they cannot enjoy their drinks until late."

Another shebeen owner said trade had dropped by about 50%.

Meanwhile, Civic Association of Southern Transvaal (Cas) general secretary Sam Ntuli said the curfew restrictions were "useless".

"Our people are being killed and maimed despite the restrictions. Some gangs have found ways of getting around the restrictions by taking to the streets after 4am. We should ask, what are police doing to protect lives and property?"

Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Melleit said curfews could not be imposed after 4am as many went to work then.

The imposition of curfews on strife-torn townships has been slated.

The ANC said their imposition had never and would never solve problems.
MK's Hani says he won't run away from SA
General misled Harms "unintentionally" 41/4/91
(144-327-860)

Johannesburg. — Forensics chief Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling had not deliberately misled the Harms Commission or the court that heard his defamation claim against Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail, his counsel, Mr Fanie Cilliers, told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The court was hearing an application for leave to appeal against Mr Justice Kriegler's dismissal of the claim for articles quoting former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee.

The judge dismissed the claim after accepting that Mr Coetzee had collected poison from General Neethling's home. He found the general had misled the commission in saying Mr Coetzee could have gleaned details on his home from a videotape. Mr Cilliers said General Neethling had intended this as opinion, not fact.
FREE MEN ... Mr Rogerio Chamusso, Mr Mzwandile Dikana, Mr Martin Sehlapelo, Mr Mpumelelo Gaba and Mr Andries Maponya outside Cowley House in Salt River yesterday, after their release from Robben Island.

5 more ANC men released from Robben Island

Staff Reporter

FIVE more ANC members were released from Robben Island yesterday, including a Mozambican who has served eight years of a 26-year term.

Mr Rogerio Chamusso, 40, who originally came to South Africa from Mozambique as a migrant labourer, was arrested in 1981 and charged with terrorism. He was jailed in 1983.

Others released were Mr Martin Sehlapelo, 35, Mr Mzwandile Dikana, 32, Mr Mpumelelo Gaba, 34, and Mr Andries Maponya, 30.

A small group of people gathered in Table Bay harbour to welcome the five, including ANC Western Cape publicity secretary Mr Trevor Manuel, regional ANC treasurer Mr Bulelani Ngcuka and Mrs Mary Burton of the Black Sash.

A press conference was held later yesterday at Cowley House in Salt River, at which the men were introduced to the gathering and welcomed by Mr Ngcuka.

Mr Gaba read out a statement on behalf of the men, saying they were "naturally excited at being released at last", and strengthened by the "high hopes of imminent release" of fellow Robben Island prisoners.

ELATED ... An excited well-wisher hugs Mr Mpumelelo Gaba, who spent nine years on Robben Island.
Neethling’s appeal affects media focus on corruption

THE South African Police forensic chief, Lothar Neethling, desperate to restore his name and credibility, wants the Appellate Division to take another look at the judgment dismissing his “hit squad” libel suit against Vrye Weekblad and The Weekly Mail.

But the appeal has wider implications than Neethling’s honour, or the survival of the papers which faced a claim of R1.5-million and legal costs of a similar order.

Media lawyers have stressed the legal significance of the judgment by Mr Justice Krieger. Calling it more than just a vindication of the papers’ decision to publish, they believe it should be seen as a “charter” for investigative journalism, particularly reporting on government and business corruption. This in turn means not only the media but also the public, which has an interest in clean administration and honest commercial dealings, should watch the outcome of any appeal.

The decision by Mr Justice Krieger in the Neethling case went further than the previous high water mark judgment on the media and libel.

In that earlier case, Zillie v Johnson, the judge for the first time acknowledged a new kind of defence available to someone charged with defamation, and that was whether the matter published was in the public interest. Previously an editor faced with a defamation case could plead that the material was true and that its publication was justified because of public benefit.

But in the Johnson case the judge held that under certain strictly defined circumstances, publication of defamatory matter could be justified solely on the grounds of public interest. For example if a minister said something about someone which was not true, the fact that it was said by a minister of state made the comment reportable in the public interest, even if the content was, strictly speaking, defamatory.

In the Neethling case, lawyers for the Vrye Weekblad argued that the publication of defamatory comments about the police forensic chief was justified on the grounds of truth; the paper had information which it believed indicated the otherwise defamatory material was true. Additionally, as a kind of legal safety net, they argued publication was justified on the grounds of public benefit.

The Weekly Mail’s defence was to argue purely for public interest — as the paper reproduced the Vrye Weekblad allegations without having all the information available to the Vrye Weekblad. The Weekly Mail could not justify publishing on the grounds of truth.

Crucial for the media in the Krieger decision, the judge found the Vrye Weekblad was justified in publishing on the grounds of truth and public benefit. He also ruled The Weekly Mail was justified purely on the grounds of public interest, saying the information of former police captain Dirk Coetsee was so important that it had to be published and that the question of the truth of the material was therefore not the issue.

This “opened up” the principle established in the Johnson case — following the Krieger judgment the media may publish “in the public interest” not only when ministerial statements are quoted, but when the material contains important information about alleged corruption.

One media lawyer commented, “The impact of the closely reasoned judgment of Mr Justice Krieger is to open the door for newspapers to get involved in investigative journalism about corruption.”

He said the judgment was “starting to change the face of journalism in South Africa”; editors were now in a position to give much greater scope to their journalists, knowing they would have to face the wider test of justification on public interest.

During argument on whether leave to appeal should be granted, Neethling’s counsel attacked the judgment on several grounds, including the weight put on Coetsee’s evidence.

Crucially for the development of media law, counsel questioned whether a decision on the basis purely of public policy should be allowed and has challenged the validity not only of the Krieger judgment on this point, but also the Johnson decision.

He said new defences to defamation (like pure public interest) could not be framed, and that the only good defences were those based on the traditional categories of defence for defamation — truth for public benefit, privilege and fair comment.

Granting leave to appeal would mean that Neethling will not have to pay the legal costs of the two papers until the AD has given its ruling.

But the Krieger judgment does not lose its teeth in the meantime. Pending the AD decision, Mr Justice Krieger’s findings are law in the Transvaal and of persuasive influence elsewhere.

At the time of writing Mr Justice Krieger had not yet given his decision on whether to grant leave to appeal.

**End of Article**
Police are after the Mall again.

POLICE this week informed The Weekly Mail that they had invoked the Police Act in relation to a number of incidents at the Mall. The Act, which prohibits the publication of "any untrue matter in relation to any action by the force in dealing with a disturbance", has been invoked as a result of the incident in which a newspaper vendor was arrested for setting up a stall in the same area.

The vendor, who was selling The Weekly Mail, was arrested by police on March 15th, after failing to comply with a 'Security Order' issued by the Police. The order, which prohibits the sale of newspapers within 500 feet of the Mall, was brought in as a result of recent disturbances at the Mall.

The vendor, who has been a regular street vendor for the past three years, said he had been forced to leave his stall and was being blacklisted by the Mall management. He said he had no choice but to sell his newspapers from a stand on the other side of the Mall.

A spokesman for The Weekly Mail said the newspaper was open to co-operation in relation to the incident, and that they had no intention of contesting the Police Act. However, they added that they would continue to support the vendor and his right to sell newspapers in the area.

The Police Department has also announced that they will continue to monitor the situation at the Mall and will take action if necessary to maintain public order.

The incident has sparked a debate among local residents and businesses about the impact of the Police Act on freedom of expression and the right to sell newspapers in the area. Many have expressed concern that the act could be used to stifle free speech and prevent the public from accessing news and information.
ANC to march countrywide

By Monica Oosterbroek

Thousands of ANC supporters are expected to take part in a nationwide march on prisons tomorrow to demand the release of all political prisoners and indemnity for Ronnie Kasrils before April 20, the date set in the Pretoria Minute.

People in the PWV area will march to Pretoria, Central prison, Diepkloof prison, Leeukloof prison in the Vaal Triangle, Krugersdorp prison and Modder B prison, near Springs.

The marchers plan to hand a memorandum to prison officers demanding the release of all political prisoners.

In other parts of the country, people will march to Nelspruit prison, the Maritzburg prison, CR Swart in Natal and Fort Glamorgan in the eastern Cape. The ANC will hold a picket in Cape Town.

An ANC spokesman said the southern Free State had refused permission for seven marches and authorities in the northern Free State allegedly demanded R10,000 to allow people to march to Kroonstad prison.

An ANC, SACP and Cosatu statement said 1,700 political prisoners were still in jail, of whom 85 were on Death Row.

ANC spokesman Barbara Hogan said tomorrow's campaign was a peaceful way of pressuring the Government to meet its promises.
Marching to Pretoria

By CP Reporters and Sapa

UMKHONTO weSizwe chief of staff Chris Hani walked into the Pretoria Central Prison yesterday to demand the unconditional release of all his comrades before the end of this month.

More than 5,000 ANC supporters waited patiently outside the prison while Hani and Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, delivered a memorandum demanding, among other things, the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the dismissal of the cabinet ministers responsible for the security forces.

The march on Pretoria Central—which started on Church Square and brought traffic in the capital to a standstill—was one of five by ANC supporters to prisons in the PWV area to urge the government to address the remaining obstacles that have to be removed before negotiations can start.

After the march a short ceremony was held at the Mamelodi cemetery to unveil the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu, an MK soldier executed in 1979.

Hani told the crowds that the march had delivered a powerful message to the FW de Klerk “regime” which he hoped De Klerk would heed.

Hani praised both the crowds and the police for showing disciplined behaviour.

“We have achieved an important victory by the discipline we have displayed which shows that De Klerk has no reason to keep our cadres behind bars. I would also like to thank the police for their behaviour and hope that they will maintain it,” he said.

More than 3,500 ANC members also marched from Soweto’s Lesedi Clinic to the Johannesburg Prison Administration. Addressing the crowd before the 14km march began, prominent ANC leader and former life-prisoner Andrew Mlangeni warned the government that unless political prisoners were released by April 30, the ANC would consider suspending talks.

“We are saying to the government that unless these demands are met, the ANC will reconsider further participation in the peace talks,” he said.

Police monitored the protest, but kept a low profile.

The march to the prison—popularly known as “Sun City”—where 20 ANC members are held, also commemorated the 1979 execution of MK soldier Solomon Mahlangu.

The march follows a day after the ANC handed De Klerk an ultimatum to meet certain demands, including the dismissal of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan by May 9, or face a breakdown in the peace talks.

UMKhonto weSizwe commander Ebrahim Ebrahim told the jubilant crowd that the government did not yield to their demands. The ANC would unleash its force to halt it.

On the East Rand, about 1,000 protesters marched on the Moderbee Prison where ANC officials Cyril Jantjes and Amos Matondo handed a memorandum to the prison’s commanding officer, Brigadier Dawie Stubbart, who promised to forward it to the Ministry of Justice.

After singing and toyi-toyiing for two hours, the protesters went to Daveyton’s Sinaba stadium where a memorial service was held for Solomon Mahlangu and the 18 people who were shot dead in the township on March 34.

The petition also demanded the unconditional return of all exiles; the scrapping of all security laws; the dismissal of all responsible for crimes committed by his squad—ousting the carrying of weapons—traditional or otherwise—at public places or at rallies; the dismantling of all counter-insurgency units such as the Ashanti, 32 B.A.S.A. detachment, the CCB, Kouga and the Z-squad and the immediate suspension of policemen responsible for last year’s Shokwane massacre and the Meshane massacre.
Emergency can ‘end the violence’

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THE continuing violence could be stopped if the state of emergency was re-imposed, a Government source said at the weekend.

The African National Congress has dismissed the suggestion as “nonsense” and “mere twaddle”.

According to the Government source, a state of emergency would have the desired effect on the ground, but would be politically unacceptable.

However, a good start would be the surrender of AK-47 rifles, the source said.

“One AK-47 rifle is worth 1 000 traditional weapons,” he added, referring directly to an ANC demand in Friday’s ultimatum which, among other things, called for legislation to outlaw the carrying of “traditional weapons” at public gatherings and processions.

The ANC’s letter to State President FW de Klerk

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Dismiss Malan - ANC

From Page 1

The organisation said it would withdraw from negotiations if certain conditions were not met by May 9.

De Klerk responded by saying that the allegation was unfair.

He said the ANC sought political gains by creating more obstacles to negotiations while the Government was removing the last vestiges of apartheid.

In the ultimatum, the ANC also demanded:

* The dismissal of Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok;

* That all officers in the South African Defence Force and the South African Police who bore direct responsibility for the setting up and management of the Civil Co-operation Bureau be dismissed;
HOUSES OF ASSAULT

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THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE MINISTRY

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Emergency 'is not the cure'

By MOKGADI PELA

The State of Emergency should not be reimposed, callers to the Soweto Radio Metro Talkback show said yesterday.

They were responding to questions by the radio station's DJ Tim Modise on whether the State of Emergency should be brought back in the light of violence, which has claimed more than 600 black lives since January this year.

Saxon from Jabulani said blacks did not need the State of Emergency. He said the Government had the power to stop the violence.

"The Government did not bother," he said. "It was blacks who were killing one another," he said.

By the time we go to elections, we would be finished. The Government should put at least 10 soldiers at every station in the townships.

He added that the peace rallies being called by the Inkatha Freedom Party should rather be named "death rallies".

He said the IFP leadership should address their members at grassroots level.

Siphwe from Soweto said if the State of Emergency were to be reimposed there would be an alliance between the IFP and the police against the community.

He suggested IFP members should be disarmed.

Mnti from Mofolo said bringing back the emergency would impose a news blackout, which would result in a one-sided account of events.

He said black people did not need the State of Emergency.
Scaly package sent to London ANC

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A sinister package containing a snake and a lizard was received through the post by the ANC's London office yesterday.

It was the latest in a series of bizarre pranks perpetrated against the organisation here in recent months.

In other incidents, forged letters giving repatriation details were sent to the homes of 400 ANC members, and several members received invitations to attend a joint AWB-National Front fundraising braai on Hampstead Heath next month.

Posted in South Africa, these too, are apparently a hoax.

Mr Mendi Msimang, the ANC's chief representative in Britain, said yesterday he feared an informer within the organisation might have leaked the list of exiles' home addresses.

Commenting on the forged ANC letters, he said they were designed to sow confusion, adding: "I think this is a message which says: 'We know where you are and we can get to you at any time.'"

He said the AWB/National Front letters, with joint letterheads, each also included AWB application forms, handbooks and stickers.

Yesterday, Mr Msimang said, a package posted in Guildford, south of London, arrived at the ANC office, containing a dead snake and a lizard which was "still shaking".

The police were informed and took the package away for further investigation.
Government crashdown to 4am curfew imposes 9pm

CHRIS HAIN

AFFORDABLE HOMES

FILE: Peace seemed to have returned to the
African nations yesterday as the President
addressed the nation. The peace talks
appear to have been mediated in the
African Union.

President Thabo Mbeki addressed the
nation yesterday, saying the peace talks
appear to have been mediated in the
African Union.

THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY DECIDED TO IMPose A CRACKDOWN ON THE EAST RAND

The Government yesterday decided to impose a crackdown on the East Rand, with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Advocate Vukile

MMKANE

Exaggerated

By Ismail Lagafrigen and

Nkowane Mhlongo

Members of the SADF using over the crowd at a peace rally at Mandala and

Additional

Nkowane Mhlongo
after the warring factions in the area agreed on Tuesday night to end the conflict.

Some of the residents who earlier fled the trouble-torn area were streaming back to the camps late yesterday.

The Holomisa and Mandela camps have been the scene of fierce battles since Sunday. At least 15 people have been killed.

The declaration brings to five the number of unrest areas in the Transvaal. Soweto and Alexandra were declared unrest areas last month.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order said yesterday the declaration was an attempt to defuse the volatile situation and to restore peace.

The emergency regulations have been used by police since the scrapping of the State of Emergency last year to smother outbreaks of violence, mainly in Reef townships.

This is not the first time Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus have been declared unrest areas.

The African National Congress yesterday held a rally at Mandela camp which was addressed by Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani.

Hundreds of residents attending the rally expressed joy by clapping their hands, ululating and shouting "Viva" when they were told that the two camps had reached a peace accord.

The agreement to end the violence was reached by committees representing the two camps.

It was facilitated by the local ANC branch and the Katlehong Civic Association.

Hani told a media briefing that the ANC was worried about the escalating violence which threatened the negotiation process.

He said it was because of violence that they had sent an ultimatum to the Government.

Committees from the two camps had agreed that a commission be set up to continue monitoring the peace process.
Three Reef townships declared unrest areas

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Three Reef townships — Vosloorus, Tokoza and Kathlehong — have been declared unrest areas in terms of an extraordinary Government Gazette published yesterday.

The emergency measures, effective from today, impose a 9 pm to 4 am curfew in those areas and give security forces sweeping powers to combat the violence there.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok issued the proclamation in terms of the Public Safety Act.

"Unrest area" measures have been used regularly by police since the scrapping of the national state of emergency last year last year to smother outbreaks of killing in mainly Reef townships.

Vosloo, in the Alberton magisterial district and in the south of Boksburg, Tokoza near Brakpan and Kathlehong near Germiston have all been unrest areas before.

Security forces used the "unrest areas" declarations last year to suppress violence in Operation Iron Fist.

President de Klerk's government has shown a preference for the "unrest areas" declaration because, officials say, it allows a more pinpoint approach and greater flexibility than a blanket emergency.

Mr. Vlok has in the past lifted the curfews as soon as the violence subsided.

There were no reports of violence on the East Rand yesterday.

In faction fighting over the weekend and on Monday, a total of 15 people was killed in the Kathlehong area, according to police.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani visited the area yesterday.

Monica Oosterbroek reports that Mr. Hani, addressing about 500 squatters from the two camps, said whites were to blame for the recent outbreak of violence in Reef townships.

The Government has shown a preference for the "unrest areas" declaration because, officials say, it allows a more pinpoint approach and greater flexibility than a blanket emergency.

Mr. Vlok has in the past lifted the curfews as soon as the violence subsided.

He said the Government, the police and the army were spreading dissent.

The policy of apartheid was the reason squatters were living in poverty, he said. This was a reason for the violence. Mr. Hani urged residents to join the ANC, which would ensure comfortable living conditions for all.

There was also a call from residents in both camps for police to take down the 3 km of razor wire, surrounding Mandela Village camp, which was put up on Tuesday.
Orphan to top SA police general

Lothar Neethling's rise from Nazi

DIANE 13/4/91

Correspondent

BY PAT DEVEREUX

Orphan to top SA police general

Lothar Neethling’s rise from Nazi
Reprive for ‘Wit Wolf’, McBride

CONVICTED killers Robert McBride and Barend Strydom have had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee last night announced the panel of Review of Certain Death Sentences, established in November last year before changes in the Criminal Procedures Act, had decided to commute the sentences of 17 people.

Mr Coetsee said the panel had concluded the 17 would probably not have been sentenced to death if the new criteria had applied when they were sentenced.

The commuted sentences range from 20 years to life.

ANC guerilla McBride, 23, was sentenced on three counts of murder following the car bomb blast outside a Durban beachfront restaurant, Magoos Bar, in which 69 people were injured.

Strydom, 25, a self-proclaimed Wit Wolf member and former policeman, was sentenced to death eight times in 1988, after he killed eight black pedestrians in Pretoria’s Strydom Square and for the attempted murder of 16 people in Pretoria and at a squatter camp at De Doorns.

Strydom’s wife, Paula, said last night: “Obviously I’m delighted, particularly as it paves the way for his release. It’s great.”

Mrs McBride, who is a spokeswoman for Lawyers for Human Rights, said one other member of the ANC’s armed wing, Unkhoento we Sizwe, was among the 17.

Mme Daphne and Mrs Nie Strydom, parents of the “Wit Wolf”, said from their holiday home in Cape Town last night that they were grateful for the reprieve.

“Mr Strydom had gone through an extremely difficult time for a long time,” and Mr Strydom informed.

However, she said, the family still demanded his release from prison as they considered him a political prisoner.

Of the prisoners, 13 were convicted and sentenced to death forneck-lacing and killing councilors, municipal police and police informers. Nine are from the eastern Cape and three from Ondeshoor.


Those who had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment will have to spend the rest of their lives in prison unless certain exceptional circumstances applied, Mr Coetsee’s statement said.

Only five of the 17 — M Lucas, Malinda, Majola, Madike and Meyers — had not requested political indemnity, but President F W de Klerk had decided not to give any further special reduction in sentences from that ruled by the nine-member panel.

The reasons for Meyers (life) and Mposulu (25 years) being convicted could not be established.

Mr Coetsee said those who felt they had a case for indemnity should follow the procedures and mechanisms established for this purpose and De Klerk would then review their cases again.

— Political staff and Sapa
Forbes trial: Three freed

Staff Reporter

THREE men convicted in the eight-month Ashley Forbes terrorism trial in 1988 were among 41 Robben Island political prisoners released yesterday.

Mr Anwa Dramat, Mr Clement Baadjes and Mr Peter Jacobs were met by a flag-waving crowd of about 100 in the harbour.

Mr Dramat was sentenced to 12 years for his role in political violence, Mr Baadjes received 10 years for his part in attacks on a bus shelter and a policeman's home and Mr Jacobs, a political commissar, was jailed for 14 years for terrorism.

ISLAND Releases . . . Among the 41 Robben Island prisoners released yesterday were three Capetonians convicted in the controversial Ashley Forbes terrorism trial in 1988. Here the prisoners disembark in the harbour, above.

OLD FRIENDS . . . One of the Forbes trial trio, Mr Anwa Dramat (left), who received a 12-year sentence, gets a warm hug from a friend after his release.

WELCOME . . . Another Ashley Forbes trialist, political commissar Mr Peter Jacobs, who received 14 years for terrorism, was welcomed by ANC regional publicity chief Mr Trevor Manuel.

Pictures: BENNY GOOD
No more pangas, axes and knives

Political Correspondent

The police have placed a ban on the carrying of pangas, axes and bush-knives at political marches and meetings, but will continue to allow "traditional weapons" — including spears, sticks and knobkerries.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced this in Cape Town yesterday. He said: "This should be seen as firm evidence of the Government's commitment towards ending the violence."

The ANC last night welcomed the announcement. Spokesman Saki Macozoma said it would be evaluated by the ANC's national executive committee after May 9 in terms of its recent ultimatum to the Government threatening to call off talks if steps were not taken to end violence.

Mr Vlok also strongly rejected ANC charges of police "bias, brutality, inaction or wrongful actions", as well as claims that police ignored warnings of violence.

He released a thick dossier of correspondence between the police and ANC officials and lawyers about 19 cases where the ANC had made such accusations.

Mr Vlok said the documents proved these accusations were groundless.

He expressed concern about the ongoing violence, but pointed out that there had been a significant drop this year.

In January there had been 545 unrest jottings compared to 876 in January last year. In February there were 525, compared to 1371 last February and in March 676 as opposed to 2186 last March.
Reporters hand notes to SAP

Staff Reporter (227)

Police yesterday served search warrants on two reporters of the Sunday Star, ordering them to hand over documented information relating to a report on, and interviews with, South African Defence Force undercover agent Nico Basson.

Journalists Charles Leonard and Ivor Powell had handed over notebooks, documents and a tape "under protest", said Sunday Star deputy editor Dave Hazelhurst.

The warrants related to an article written by Mr Leonard, based on a Supreme Court action Mr Basson brought against Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, and subsequent interviews with Mr Basson carried out by Mr Leonard and Mr Powell.

The article was published on March 25.

"Both journalists handed over their notebooks under protest in answer to the search warrant," Mr Hazelhurst said.

"They both felt no principle of protecting a source, as Mr Basson had gone public in both the Supreme Court and in subsequent interviews."
ANC calls police raid on house uncivilised

By Paula Fray

A police raid on the home of Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (CAST) vice-president Kgabi Kgosani Mosunkutu on Monday 28 during which his 14-year-old son was allegedly held at gunpoint—has been condemned by the ANC's PWV regional office branch.

The ANC branch media officer, Rethile Mamoepa, said the raid and the alleged violence of the police against a group of people in Klipspruit at the weekend underline the ANC's belief that "civilians methods of dealing with the general public by the police have to be introduced if negotiations were to continue.

The ANC's outrage was echoed by CAST general secretary Sam Ntuli, who said his organisation was disturbed that Mr Mosunkutu continued to be harassed. It gave its full support to the ANC to take up the matter at the highest level.

Yesterday, Mr Mosunkutu said his son Mbutelo and their helper Matshepiso Kolo were at home when about 16 armed men, who did not identify themselves, entered the house and began ransacking it.

Mbutelo was asked whether his parents were members of the ANC, and a gun was pointed at a photograph of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

"They went through the house with a fine comb. I found the house really upset when I came home," said Mr Mosunkutu, who is also president of the Post and Telecommunications Workers Association.

The men left without taking anything.

Police liaison officer for Soweto Lieutenant Govideemy Mariemuthoo confirmed that a group of armed policemen had searched the house.

Lieutenant Mariemuthoo said police were at the scene on the suspicion that weapons were being hidden in the Pimville house. They had identified themselves, he added.

"At no stage did they hold people up," he said, although he confirmed that the policemen were armed.

Mr Mosunkutu and his wife, Nonguza, who is chairman of the Pimville branch of the ANC Women's League, have experienced several incidents of harassment in the past few weeks.
DURBAN. — Freed Dr Vijay Ramlakan, 33, one of the 41 political prisoners released from Robben Island yesterday, is all set to continue working for the African National Congress. Dr Ramlakan was released after serving four of his 12 years prison term for terrorism.

Speaking from Cowley House in Cape Town, Dr Ramlakan said he was being debriefed by the ANC.

"I have spoken to Mr Chris Hani, Umkhonto We Sizwe Chief of Staff and am being briefed by the health services section of the ANC. I am waiting for a directive from the ANC before making any definite plans," he said.
ANC 'dismayed' over political trials

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC expressed dismay yesterday over continuing political trials, while people were being freed under terms reached with the government in exploratory talks over the removals of obstacles to constitutional negotiations.

However, it welcomed the release on Tuesday of 41 "political prisoners" and urged Pretoria to speed up the process.

ANC information chief Dr. Palle Jordan told reporters at Jan Smuts Airport on arrival from Harare: "We welcome the release of any political prisoner but we still insist the process is still too slow and needs to be speeded up."

He added that it was alarming that "political trials" were still in progress, while other political prisoners were being freed.

The ANC has threatened to break off talks with the government if demands for the release of prisoners and the return of exiles by April 30 has not been met.

Dr. Jordan was returning with senior officials of the PAC after their two-day alliance talks in the Zimbabwean capital.

Meanwhile, the PAC and the ANC would begin consultations with other organisations, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, in a bid to persuade them to join the coalition.
McBride's dad with 15 seeking indemnity

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's committee of judges that is to consider indemnities for political prisoners is examining the claims to freedom of 15 people — most of them Umkhonto we Sizwe members.

A source close to the committee said the cases of Derek McBride, father of reprieved ANC bomber Robert McBride, as well as MK member Gordon Webster, were being examined.

Derek McBride is serving 12 years on Robben Island for trying to spring Webster from a Maritzburg hospital. His son is among 17 death row prisoners reprieved this week.

The committee comprises Appeal Court judge Mr Justice Steyn and former members of the bench Mr Justice Leon and Mr Justice Solomon.

Another two cases are being examined. They were of Acton Diadjia and Mandla Maseko, the co-accused of recently-released Umkhonto member Ebrahim Ebrahim. They were convicted in 1969 for terrorism and treason respectively arising from landmine blasts in the Eastern Transvaal in 1966.

The committee — set up earlier this year to consider "difficult" cases and make recommendations to President F W de Klerk — has not yet announced the outcome of any of the cases forwarded to it.
The partial ban on weapons may have made matters worse, argues Shawn Johnson

OPINION

Politics Prevails over Peace

The partial ban on weapons may have made matters worse, argues Shawn Johnson.
NO FAREWELL TO ARMS

IS VLOK THE RIGHT MAN TO HANDLE SUCH A SENSITIVE PORTFOLIO?

Down here in the real world, we are all wondering what can really be done about the violence. It’s not putting it too strongly to say that resumption of economic growth depends greatly on the actions of the police and security forces — which is why Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, whose head the ANC wants, is very much the man of the moment.

For the time being he is certainly the most important man in the Cabinet, entrusted as he is with averting the kind of chaos Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis believe we could face within a few short years unless growth creates the necessary jobs and security.

But do Vlok and the police have the political will, on the one hand, and, the logistical capability on the other to do the job — and if so why are the killings continuing?

In other words, is he neglecting his duty and ought he to be fired? The ANC says Vlok doesn’t take the situation seriously enough — it argues he could end the violence if he used all the powers at his disposal and says its ultimatum earlier this month was aimed primarily at showing government how strongly it feels on the issue.

Clearly it’s not that simple. A rational view of the ultimatum — with its set of conditions, deadline and penalties — is also a tacit plea for help. It is an admission that the violence has developed its own momentum, is out of the hands of the ANC and Inkatha and requires unprecedented police action to be ended. At the same time scapagos are being sought by all parties.

There are of course many reasons for the violence. Much of it can be traced back to decades of apartheid neglect that deprived blacks proper education and opportunities, and condemned millions to degrading lives in township ghettos where crime and violence flourished. For its part, the ANC, through its encouragement of insurrection and a campaign to make the townships ungovernable, must also share responsibility.

But all players are culpable to some degree; the police, the ANC, Inkatha, the PAC, Azapo and other groups have all at some stage been accused of — or been involved — in violence.

The trouble is that while rapid economic growth will break the cycle of poverty which nourishes violence, it won’t happen until the violence is stopped.

Is Vlok doing enough? He insists that he and the SA Police are doing all they can to end the violence: “It is shocking to me that people are being killed. One death is one too many.” Yet the situation appears to be getting worse — and this raises the question of why Vlok is failing despite all the resources at his disposal and the vast array of security laws that the SAP has enforced with such vigour in the past.

Vlok argues that the nature of the violence has changed in the past 18 months: no longer is the State the primary target. The conflict is now mainly between rival political organisations and individuals which makes it difficult to predict and combat. The minister argues that it would have been impossible for any government to prevent or deal with violence on the scale seen in SA over the past five years. “Most of the killings take place at night, and it is impossible to place a guard outside every door.”

Yet he appeared to manage fairly well before President FW de Klerk’s reforms changed the rules of the game. He used methods that certainly curbed unrest and reduced the number of deaths.

So: are the police being held back to play a game of chicken with the opposition as a means to restrict organisations that were inciting and mobilising in the townships? These actions calmed the situation. In 1987 there were fewer than 5 000 unrest-related incidents. In 1988 the figure started climbing and reached nearly 8 000. The following year it was nearly 9 000. Then we unban the organisations and individuals were free to mobilise and organise and that’s when violence started again. In 1990 there were more than 17 000 unrest incidents.

Does this mean that only the repositioning of a State of Emergency can halt the conflict? Vlok doesn’t believe so. “I have the option to ask the president to declare a State of Emergency and ban organisations again — but under the present circumstances it’s unthinkable.”

He also feels the current situation does not warrant a new emergency — despite the level of violence.

Nevertheless, he regards the conflict as extremely grave and is taking the ANC’s ultimatum seriously though he believes it unfair to blame the police and government for the violence. He says he is prepared to resign if — based on facts — he is shown to stand in the way of a peaceful future.

Dealing with the violence is extremely difficult, he says. The situation is often chaotic — and even when arrests are made, witnesses are often unwilling to testify in court because of fear of further violence.

Vlok also rejects ANC claims that police use unnecessary force in quelling riots or dispersing gatherings. The use of live ammunition is a last resort, he says, and it’s not correct that water cannon and teargas are no longer being used in crowd control.

The violence is almost always unpredictable: most killings occur at night and it’s almost impossible for the police to prevent them. Flooding an area with police and troops is an effective temporary method of curbing violence, but there are not enough men to cover all areas and the conflict often flares again when they are withdrawn. Even the declaration of unrest areas and imposing of curfews has only a limited effect.

Nevertheless, Vlok is confident that the SAP will be able to stop the killing and does not feel restricted by political considerations. He will take whatever actions he deems necessary regardless of the political consequences.

“It is top priority to have law and order as soon as possible and as permanently as possible. We can have more policemen — and government has already spent millions more on the SAP — but it won’t help us if we can’t get people to stop killing each other. This is why we favour negotiations.”

The ANC’s ultimatum puzzles him. “It
"Odd couple" eludes shadow of the gallows

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Political Staff

The long wait in the shadow of the gallows on Death Row is over for two young men whose crimes outraged opposite poles of society, but whose lives show remarkable parallels.

Barend Strydom and Robert McBride are among the 17 people whose death sentences were commuted by Minister of Justice Mr Robie Coetzee this week.

Strydom is white and McBride is coloured; both were 23 when they went to Pretoria Central Prison to await execution.

"Wit Wol" Strydom gunned down 21 black people in Church Square, Pretoria, on November 15 1988. Eight of his victims died. A week previously he went on a "practice run", killing an 18-year-old woman and wounding her friend at a squatter camp near De Deur.

Strydom told the Pretoria Supreme Court during his trial he believed blacks were animals, not people.

Sentencing Barend Hendrik Strydom to death eight times on May 25 1989, Mr Justice Harms said: "You must be removed from society forever."

Robert McBride was sent to Death Row on April 13 1997 for planting a car bomb outside Magoos's Bar in Durban in 1986. Three women died and 49 people were injured.

McBride told the Maritzburg Supreme Court he despised whites because he was the butt of insults when he "tried for white" and joined a white rugby club.

Strydom was taught the doctrine of white supremacy by his father, Mr Nic Strydom, formerly regional AWB leader at Heidelberg in the Transvaal.

He saw himself in a war situation in which blacks were the "enemy". He had been taught there would be no room for blacks in a Boerestaat.

He decided to take things into his own hands. He claimed it was either himself or the "enemy".

McBride said his father was anti-white and had told him never to trust a white man.

McBride came to believe that there was a sickness in the country. He wanted to destroy this sickness and become a radical.

He had explosives training in Botswana and became a member of the ANC's special operations division.

-- Violent protest --

He was so enraged by the declaration of the state of emergency that he decided to make a form of violent protest, he told the court.

Now Strydom and McBride have renounced violence, according to their wives.

Both men were married on Death Row.

McBride wed Miss Paula Leyden, a British businesswoman's daughter, in Pretoria Central Prison in May 1989, making history by becoming the first Death Row prisoner to do so.

McBride and his wife, a former schoolteacher, were allowed a 48-hour "honeymoon". It was the first time they had been in physical contact for two years.

Student teacher Miss Karin Rautenbach had known Hendri, as Strydom is known as an inner circle of friends and family, before the Pretoria shootings.

"We saw each other at AWB and Boerestaat Party meetings. So I wrote to him in jail and he invited me to visit him. We've loved each other since then."

Now in a bizarre twist, determination to stop the executions of Strydom and McBride, has brought Strydom's parents and Paula McBride closer together.

Mrs Daphne Strydom said the family initially experienced antagonism from prisoners on Death Row.

But Mrs McBride, who works on Lawyers for Human Rights' death penalty desk, helped.

"I will help the LHR, with any campaign against the death penalty. It does not matter what race or colour a person is, I will fight the death penalty."
De Klerk challenged on SA jails

LONDON. — President F W de Klerk was yesterday challenged to open South Africa's prisons to inspection by the international community, to substantiate his denial of a report claiming over 1 300 political prisoners are still incarcerated.

At a press conference to mark the release of the report — just seven days before the April 30 deadline set by the ANC for the release of political prisoners — Mr De Klerk was also accused of deliberately withholding details concerning the release of political prisoners.

Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, director of the International Defence and Aid Fund (Idaf), was asked to comment on an earlier claim by Mr De Klerk which disputed the figures produced by Idaf and the South African Human Rights Commission. Mr De Klerk said the figures would be proven wrong by the end of the month.

Mr Kleinschmidt said the two organisations which drew up the list had "irrefutable evidence" that 1 300 political prisoners were still being held.

He said the list was compiled by monitoring organisations and lawyers who dealt with the families of political prisoners.

But, he added: "The pretends they don't exist, the only answer is that the prisons need to be opened so that the international community can see what is going on there. The onus is on him."

Earlier, Idaf researcher Ms Lucia Otto admitted there might be inaccuracies in the report. But, she said, it was the government which should apologise, because it "continues to mask, continues to obstruct every attempt to show who is in prison and who is a political prisoner".

"Even with those people released under the (Pretoria) agreement, the government has not issued their names or given the kind of detail (required)."
Amnesty
Row over number to be freed

Political Staff

A serious dispute about the number of political prisoners due for release, in terms of the ANC's April 30 deadline, has flared.

The Human Rights Commission said yesterday that 146 political prisoners remained in jail and called for the "throwing open of the prison gates".

But the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said "slightly more than 500 applications by prisoners for release" had been received.

By the end of last week, 439 of these had been approved.

He said a significant number of the applications were "clearly from criminal elements who were chance-takers".

The HRC's Mr Max Coleman said it would not be possible to meet the deadline if the cumbersome process established to release the prisoners was adhered to.

Mr Coetsee said a committee comprising the Department of Correctional Services, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Political Prisoners Release Programme was working through a list which had been accepted by the ANC.

Any claim of there being thousands of political prisoners was devoid of any truth, he said.
IPI deplores Laurence sentence

The International Press Institute (IPI) has deplored the jail sentence recently imposed on The Star’s journalist Patrick Laurence for refusing to divulge his source.

Laurence, a political writer, was subpoenaed under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to disclose his source for a story on the disappearance of key State witness Gabriel Mkgwe in the "Winnie Mandela trial".

Laurence refused to divulge his source, and was sentenced to 10 days’ imprisonment. He successfully applied for bail and was released pending the outcome of his appeal.

The IPI said it was watching with concern “the growing intimidation of South African journalists by political organisations”.

The institute urged Pretoria and extra-parliamentary organisations to “act against this intimidation”.

Journalists are vital to democracy.

Nelson Mandela, in a major speech, has committed the ANC to a free press.
Top legal men ‘audit’ seekers of indemnity

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

THE government is engaged in a case-by-case "audit" with prominent human rights lawyers in a bid to reconcile differences with the African National Congress over the number of political prisoners to be released.

Consultations are taking place as the government accelerates the freeing of prisoners and indemnity for exiles before the April 30 — Tuesday — deadline agreed to eight months ago.

Indications are that this procedure will run beyond the deadline.

Four nominated

Four people nominated by the ANC — Mr Arthur Chaskelton SC, Mr Thebile Skweyiya SC, Mr Dullah Omar and Dr Max Coleman — have been appointed by the Department of Justice to advise three judges considering indemnities. Their names were gazetted last night.

The judges are Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr Justice R N Leon and Mr Justice R S Solomon.

Also advising the judicial panels will be Mr A C le Roux SC, Mr J S Rossouw and Mrs Jenny Friedman.

A further 124 political prisoners, 44 of them on Robben Island, are to be released, according to an announcement by Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzee.

The government maintains that it is fulfilling all its obligations for the release of political prisoners and that it has, in fact, gone further than the Pretoria Minute requires.

Mr Coetzee maintains that, broadly speaking, there are about 400 political prisoners with 80 on Robben Island.

Claims that there could be 1200 who should be released or indemnified are now being investigated. The minister has denied that there is such a number.

He maintains about 160 ordinary criminals "took a chance" for applying for indemnity.

There were others who had been involved in acts resulting in death or serious injury who could not qualify for indemnity.

In terms of the Pretoria Minute, April 30 is the deadline for the release of prisoners but Mr Coetzee indicated today that this was more a target date and that the process would continue beyond that date.

In terms of an earlier statement by Mr Coetzee, a further category of people who could be given indemnity had now been defined.

He emphasised today that this applied to people who were in jail as well as others who had committed offences with a political motive before October 8 1990.

Arms, ammunition

This meant that people who, with a political motive, had committed high treason, offences in terms of the Internal Security Act such as the holding of illegal gatherings, offences such as the unlawful possession of arms, ammunition or explosives, trespassing, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence would get indemnity.

This would have the result that the majority of the applications for indemnity could be finalised, excluding applications relating to acts resulting in deaths or serious injuries.

Applications in the case of such serious cases were being considered individually.
Hunger strike

JULIENBURG.—Authorities have denied ANC reports that 26 of its members are on a hunger strike at the Leeukop Prison near here. ANC region media officer Mr. Bonnie Mamoepa earlier said the prisoners had begun a fast on Sunday.

But in its reply to the allegations, a spokesman for the Department of Correctional Services said no hunger strike was in progress. — Sapa
Political Staff

MORE political prisoners are to be set free in the next 48 hours as the ANC's April 30 deadline for the release of all political prisoners draws near.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, is expected to announce the names of 60 who will be released. Mr Coetsee said yesterday that another 100 and 200 would qualify for release under a new indemnity category and all but 148 indemnity applications would be finalised in the next 4 to 48 hours.

A further 1500 indemnity applications are to be finalised this week in co-operation with the ANC.

He said the International Red Cross had accepted an invitation to visit all prisons to make sure no political prisoners had "slipped by".

A general amnesty of six months to "a couple of thousand" prisoners would come into effect on May 1 for those serving sentences for specified offences.

Following the six-month amnesty announced at the end of last year, many prisoners, who did not qualify for release in terms of the Pretoria Minute and supporting agreements, will receive a 12-month remission of sentence.

The amnesty excludes people serving sentences for rape, murder, indecent assault, abduction, drugs, robbery, culpable homicide, housebreaking and theft.

The release of 658 political prisoners has already been announced.

Mr Coetsee told a press conference that the new category covered those who were convicted of offences with a political motive provided no one was killed or injured.

In total, 919 prisoners may have been freed before April 30. A further 141, who were included on the Human Rights Commission list of political prisoners, were "clearly criminals" but they included 13 of the people who had been released from death row the week before last.

A further 200 applications for release had been received recently, bringing the total to 1250, but they included some people who would not qualify for release.

The release of between 100 and 200 prisoners, who qualified because of the new indemnity category, "will leave us with approximately 250 or less who will be dealt with on an individual basis".

However, not all of these had applied for release. If they did they would be handled with the same reconciliation and fairness.

Mr Coetsee said the government had received 5775 applications for indemnitions, and 5658 had already been finalised. Applications for indemnitions will still be out.

"Only about 125 applications, probably all within the new indemnity category, will be handled in the courts, but 125 of the applications will still be out."

He said 3656 political prisoners would still be detained.

Together with the new group, 1250 applications for release were still to be finalised.

This would bring the total applications for release to 5800, of which 1250 would be handled in the courts.

Mr Coetsee said the only potential problem was that the government was still to receive applications for the new indemnity category.

He said he was expecting at least 2000 applications, but this would not affect the operation of the ANC, because applications would not be handled in the courts.

Mr Coetsee said other applications, such as those for parole, would not be affected.
PRESIDENT F. W. de Klerk has refused to free Robert McBride and Barend Strydom, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

However, Mr. Coetsee indicated that the President had left the door open for further review. Both men, who last week had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment, have applied for release in terms of last year's Pretoria Minute on the grounds that they were political prisoners.
ANC BOMBER TO GO FREE

CONVICTED ANC bomber James Mange is to be released tomorrow.

Mange stood trial in 1979 in Maritzburg and was sentenced to death, but this was later commuted to 20 years.

Also among the 56 prisoners to be freed from Robben/Inland tomorrow are seven members of the PAC and two members of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM).

It is significant that PAC and BCM members are being freed. In the past they have refused to apply for release and it is unlikely that they will now.

Mr. Vincent Dibo and Mr. Morgan Makubalo, both of whom were convicted in the Oscar Mpehla trial, are among those to be released.

The full list of prisoners to be released is:

The seven PAC members are: Andrew Coit, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years; Simon Dlamini, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Mzimela, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years; Khoza, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years; Cebekhulu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years; Malema, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years; and Mbeki, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years.

The two BCM members are: Msomi, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years; and Thabo Mxakwe, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 10 years.

The 11 ANC members with the longest sentences are: Vuyisile Sika, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Zonkele Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Juma Mngomezulu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Thulani Mbele, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Thembu Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Themba Semenyana, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Thembu Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Sipho Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Mzimela Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; Cebekhulu Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years; and Mbeki Mchunu, convicted in 1986 and sentenced to 15 years.
Ciskei group locked up over permit

Political Reporter

KIMBERLEY — The Ciskei delegation to the ANC Women’s League conference here was kept behind locked gates at the Modderfontein police station for three hours yesterday.

And the driver of the delegation’s minibus was arrested and charged for not being in possession of a long-distance permit to transport people. Police confirmed the driver had been charged on a traffic offence.

Delegation member Busisiwe Dlanga said the traffic officer who stopped the minibus had been very aggressive and had ordered one of the women to take off her ANC cap because “that is not allowed here”.

The traffic officer said he would not arrest us again but he might inform his colleagues in Cradock to arrest us when we go back home on Sunday,” she added.

She said the delegation had borrowed the taxi to attend the conference.
ANC boss Mange freed

By CHRIS BATEMAN

AMONG the 36 political prisoners to be released from Robben Island today is Jamie Daniel Mange, an ANC political commissar who planned an unsuccessful attack on the Whittlesea police station and magistrate's court complex in 1978.

Mr Mange is only the second man to be sentenced to death in South Africa for high treason, the first being nazi-trained Ossewabrandwag member Rokey Leibrandt, for blowing up power pylons and a post office during World War II.

Mr Mange's trial made history and attracted worldwide attention.

With 11 others he was convicted of high treason by Mr Justice Hefer in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, on November 15, 1979, in a trial marked by a running confrontation between the accused and the judge.

All the accused were given a year or more extra jail sentence for contempt of court.

Leaving the country after the Soweto riots in 1976, the 12 men were among the first wave of insurgents to return and take up arms against other South Africans.

Armed with sub-machine guns and hand grenades, the group crossed into South Africa near the Swazi border in October 1978 and made their way to Soweto.

Mr Mange, the leader of the group, was subsequently arrested after being stopped by a traffic policeman in Warmbaths while driving towards Whittlesea. He was disguised as a priest and told the officer he was on his way to a funeral, the court heard.

Lawyers for the 12 said yesterday that the other 11 men, sentenced to jail terms of between 13 and 18 years, were released between 1989 and last year.

When Mr Justice Hefer asked Mr Mange, whom he had earlier described as “a thoroughly repulsive and objectionable character”, if he had anything to say in mitigation of sentence, he replied: “Yours is not to ask but to do.”

Many of the 36 released this morning fell into the new indemnity category of offences committed before October 8 last year which did not result in death or injury to people, their lawyers said. Twelve of them signed their indemnity forms only last Tuesday, they added.
THE Publications Appeal Board has unbanned *The Killing of the Imam*, by PAC national spokesman Barney Desai.

The book - which probes the death in detention of Imam Abdullah Haroon 22 years ago - was written in the late 70s, together with fellow PAC member Cardiff Marrey.

The prominent Muslim leader died in detention in 1969. Police said he fell to his death down a stairwell at a Cape Town police station after being held for 133 days under Section Six of the now defunct Terrorism Act.

A post-mortem examination revealed massive bruising - some of it more than a week old - a broken rib and a blood clot at the base of the spine.

The inquest found "a substantial part" of the injuries leading to his death were caused by an "accidental" fall.

The magistrate was unable to determine how the other injuries occurred.

The Imam's widow was paid R5 000 by the Minister of Police five years later, without police admitting guilt.

Desai said it was disgraceful that the book had been banned.

"I understood that they wanted to keep things quiet."

The book was banned when it was first published in 1978.
Plan to wipe out ANC men

The ANC yesterday released details of what it called an elaborate plan to cripple the organisation between April 30 and May 9—the deadline it has set for the government to deal with the internecine violence or face a suspension of constitutional negotiations.

Part of this strategy, according to a statement read by the organisation's secretary-general Alfred Nzo, was the assassination of key regional and branch officials.

"Information gathered indicates there are massive plans to attack communities and assassinate prominent ANC members, especially in the PWV region. The offensive is planned for the period leading up to May 9. Among others, this is aimed at scuttling the January 29 ANC/IFP peace accord and undermining the ANC's open letter to the government," Nzo told a media conference at the Mandela home in Soweto.

By late afternoon yesterday police announced that immediate arrangements have been made for a senior police officer to contact the ANC about the alleged plan.

Captain Craig Kotze, speaking on behalf of Law and Order Minister.

From Page

Adrian Vlok, urged the ANC to provide police with all relevant information at their disposal so they could investigate and, if necessary, take preventive steps.

Nzo earlier said his organisation, after lengthy investigations, had discovered that Inkatha Youth Brigade operatives had been specifically deployed in Reef townships since the ANC's public ultimatum to the government.

"This occurs after completion of military training in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal. These bases are manned and the training done by members of Krooet, 101 Battalion and other arms of the SADF.

"The hostels are divided into units, with trained IFP Youth Brigade members allocated to the various hostels to keep control and lead attacks. Both in the PWV area and Natal, a campaign of eliminating ANC members has been set in motion," Nzo alleged.

He also said the ANC was aware of a massive delivery of weapons to various places in the Witwatersrand.

To prevent the carnage before May 9, the ANC had alerted the government about the planned attacks and was in the process of briefing its structures. It had also contacted the IFP.

Political comment and analysis by
K. Simba, headliner and sub-editor.
K. Komua, chief editor, 2 Heron Street, Johannesburg.
Political prisoners expected to go on hunger strike

Political Staff and Sapu

JOHANNESBURG.—Hunger strikes are likely to be launched in all prisons where African National Congress-aligned political prisoners remain incarcerated after the expiry of the April 30 deadline for releases, according to lawyers and prison visitors.

As plans for protest inside and outside prison walls firm up, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, speaking at the National Union of Mineworkers congress at the weekend, accused the government of trying to narrow its definition of a political prisoner, leaving thousands of activists still behind bars.

Sources said political prisoners still behind bars just days before the deadline were resolute that they would take action to highlight the failure of the government to adhere to the timetable set out in the Pretoria Minute.

BEGIN ON THURSDAY

At Johannesburg’s Diepkloof Prison, it was learnt from reliable sources, the hunger strike is due to begin on Thursday. About a dozen male political prisoners are understood to be at Diepkloof, but the figure could be fewer by Thursday.

Returning from Ireland at the weekend, President de Klerk confidently asserted that the amnesty and indemnity programme would be completed on schedule.

The Boerestaat Party announced yesterday that “Wit Wolf” Barend Strydom and other imprisoned “Boer freedom fighters” would probably embark on an organised hunger strike from Monday until all their comrades had been released from prison.

Among the imprisoned rightwingers who could be expected to take part would be Strydom, whose eight death sentences were recently commuted to life imprisonment, and awaiting-trial prisoners Leonard Veenendaal and Henk Bredenhann. The latter two are members of the Orde Boerevolk and have already been on two previous hunger strikes.

All three men are now in Pretoria Central Prison.
Crucial week for FW

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk faces one of the toughest weeks of his political career when his budget vote begins in Parliament today.

The President faces three major, interrelated challenges.

In the next few days he will be expected to find ways to:

- Defuse the looming showdown between government and an increasingly militant ANC over its threat to abandon all talks and embark instead on a nationwide programme of mass protest action.

- Rescue the floundering peace process by getting all parties to co-operate in a joint effort to curb spiralling violence and intimidation.

- Consolidate his latest efforts to roll back South Africa’s international isolation and persuade overseas investors that it would be safe and profitable for them to return to South Africa.

Complicating Mr De Klerk’s task is the increasingly militant stand being taken by the ANC as the April 30 deadline on the release of political prisoners and its May 9 seven-point ultimatum to the government on ending violence loom large.

The ANC leadership — including its secretary-general Mr Alfred Xuma — upped the ante at the weekend by claiming that organised forces within the state were waging a war against the organisation which included plans to assassinate prominent ANC members and mobilise anti-ANC vigilantes.

The allegations were dismissed by a Ministry of Defence spokesman but the Ministry of Law and Order said a senior police officer would contact the ANC about its latest claims.

The government last week moved to extend the definition of political prisoners and amnesty for those involved in politically related offences and Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee indicated that the vast majority of political prisoners would be free by April 30.

However, ANC legal adviser Mr Mathew Phosa said at the weekend that the organisation was “deeply dissatisfied” with the way the government had handled the political prisoner issue and said that thousands of prisoners would be going on hunger strike, while there would be a linked programme of mass action from the outside.

Mr De Klerk will also be expected to find ways of getting the ANC to reconsider its announcement at the weekend that it would be boycotting his proposed all-party summit on May 24-25 on ways of ending violence and intimidation.

The dilemma facing the ANC is that if it agrees to attend the summit, its threat to break off talks with the government on May 9 would become a dead letter.

Mr Nelson Mandela told diplomats earlier this month that the ANC’s seven-point list of demands to the government — including the firing of two cabinet ministers — was not an ultimatum but a cry for help from the people.

However, the ANC deputy president appeared to harden his stance again at the weekend, saying that the May 9 deadline remained very firm.

“Unless the government addresses our demands before May 9 there will be no discussions on an all-party conference or a future constitution,” he said.

When he addresses Parliament during his budget vote this week, Mr De Klerk could go some way to appeasing the ANC by giving details on how the government plans to ease up on security legislation — such as the Internal Security Act — which the extra-parliamentary parties have repeatedly complained hampers free political activity.

However, diplomats have indicated that if the ANC boycotts Mr De Klerk’s proposed peace summit the organisation could lose support from foreign governments, even those that have most consistently backed the ANC over the years.

Mr De Klerk will be under pressure this week to find new ways to get all parties back on board in the search for peace and a negotiated settlement.

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A TOTAL of 39 political prisoners were released at the weekend.

The government freed 36 PAC, Azapo and ANC prisoners from Robben Island and three ANC prisoners from Pretoria Central.

The latter are Broeder- stroom treason trialists Mr Damiaan de Lange and Mr Iain Hugh Robertson. They were freed along with ANC bomber Ms Marion Sparg.

It is understood that the third Broederstrom trialist, Ms Susan Westcott, who married Mr De Lange in prison, will also be released. She entered the country on a British passport and the government is apparently aiming to deport her.

At Cape Town harbour a crowd welcomed the prisoners.

Meanwhile, with the deadline for the release of political prisoners only hours away, the government and the ANC are locked in disagreement over the fate of 4,000 jailed for unrest-related offences.

They are also at odds over the fate of 50 prisoners sentenced for necklace murders, and a further 150 jailed members of the ANC’s armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The category of 4,000 unrest-related prisoners was disclosed by a government official at a recent meeting of an audit committee made up of Justice Department, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) and Human Rights Commission (HRC) representatives.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said at the weekend that the ANC regarded tomorrow’s deadline as a cut-off date and that it would review the situation once the date had expired.

Meanwhile, several prisoners have been informed that their cases will be reviewed by an indemnity committee early next week.

The committee has been enlarged by the inclusion of four ANC nominees: Lawyers Mr Arthur Chakalosa, Mr TL Skweyiya and Mr A M Omos and human-rights activist Mr Max Coleman.

Three other lawyers have also been appointed to the committee. They are Mr A C le Roux, Mr J S Roussow and Mr J Friedman. — Sapa
Ashley Forbes to be freed

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

ASHLEY Forbes, the Umkhonto we Sizwe commander described as a “dedicated terrorist” by a Cape Town judge, is to be freed from Robben Island, where he is serving a 15-year sentence.

He told his wife, Ms Yasmina Pandy, one of 14 people charged with him, in a letter yesterday that island authorities had told him on Saturday “he was going home this week”.

Ms Pandy, who was acquitted, visited her husband on Saturday.

“He said in the letter he was told 30 minutes after the visit that he was going home. He did not know whether it would be today or tomorrow. I think he will probably be freed tomorrow.”

HUNGER STRIKE

Her husband told her on Saturday that Robben Islanders had resolved that those not released by tomorrow — when the ANC’s deadline for the freeing of political prisoners and return of exiles expires — would go on a hunger strike.

Forbes, a former University of the Western Cape student, was jailed for 15 years and a further 10 years, suspended for five years, by Mr Justice Williamson in the Cape Town Supreme court in December 1988 after a marathon trial lasting almost eight months.

ANC Youth to picket assembly

Political Staff

THE ANC Youth League is to picket parliament at lunchtime tomorrow in a bid to force the government to meet the movement’s April 30 deadline for the release of political prisoners, return of exiles, scrapping of security laws and the stopping of all political trials.

The picket is part of a nationwide campaign to highlight the deadline and would include the “occupation of the symbolic State institutions and embassies”, the league said in a statement.

Many political prisoners have been freed in the last 48 hours during which a number of exiles had returned home, the league said.

“This release and return of some has hidden the fact that many more remain imprisoned and in exile.”

Epidemic kills 750

DHAKA. — The death toll in a diarrhoea disease epidemic sweeping Bangladesh has
POLICE raided the home of the Natal Witness deputy editor at the weekend and confiscated a taped interview with a policeman claiming to have taken part in the murder of a prominent ANC member.

The policeman, Mr Sipho Madlala, last week walked into the Maritzburg offices of the newspaper wanting to talk about the February 25 murder of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo.

He said he and four others shot at Maphumulo outside his home in an operation masterminded by members of the security police and military intelligence.

Maphumulo died on the way to hospital.

Madlala last week told deputy editor Mr Martin Williams that he had been attached to the intelligence unit of the military police for 10 years and that he had decided to defect because of the Maphumulo incident.

It was this tape recording that the police took on Saturday night.

Police have not yet confirmed the incident.

"The police had a warrant though," a Maritzburg source told Sowetan.

Replying to the allegations by Madlala last week, Commissioner of Police General Johan Van der Merwe announced that a special investigation team was being appointed.
The focus down towards the commission of Taoiseach’s previous government on the subject of the Northern Ireland question in 1998 was that the government adopted a policy of non-intervention and non-recognition of the democratic institutions of unionism. The government’s position on this issue is that the Northern Ireland question is a matter for the people of Northern Ireland to decide in a democratic manner, consistent with the principles of the Good Friday Agreement. The government is committed to supporting efforts to achieve a peaceful and stable future for Northern Ireland, based on the principles of consent and self-determination, and to working towards a lasting peace settlement that respects the rights and aspirations of all people in Northern Ireland.

The government’s approach to the issue of the Irishback was that the government is committed to working towards a lasting peace settlement in Northern Ireland that respects the rights and aspirations of all people in Northern Ireland, and to supporting efforts to achieve a peaceful and stable future for Northern Ireland. The government is committed to promoting reconciliation and constructive engagement, and to working towards a lasting peace settlement that respects the rights and aspirations of all people in Northern Ireland.

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Permit reprieve for Susan Westcott

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — African National Congress guerrilla Ms Susan Westcott has been granted a temporary South African residence permit valid for six months after her release from Pretoria Central Prison.

The permit was granted after a Department of Home Affairs meeting yesterday.

According to her legal representative, Mr Norman Manoim, Ms Westcott will probably try to secure permanent residence in this time.

Although she is married to Mr Damian de Lange, also released at the weekend, this does not automatically entitle her to South African citizenship, said Mr Manoim. She and Mr De Lange were convicted of terrorism.

Ms Westcott's release followed a battle by her family and Mr De Lange to have a deportation order against her revoked.

Ms Westcott, who came to South Africa on a British passport, still may be deported after her permit expires.

A spokesman for Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw said: Ms Westcott could apply for permanent residence and citizenship.
Ashley Forbes to be freed today

By BARRY STREEK

TWO Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders from Cape Town, Mr Liso Bright Ngqungwana and Mr Ashley Forbes, are to be released today, and another MK member, Ms Susan Westcott, was freed yesterday.

President F W de Klerk is to inform Parliament "fully" on the releases this afternoon.

These were among the latest developments as the ANC's deadline — today, April 30 — for the release of political prisoners approached.

Mr Ngqungwana, the alleged head of MK operations in the Western Cape at the time of his arrest, was serving a life sentence. He is due for release this afternoon, together with 15 other Robben Island prisoners.

Mr Forbes, who was serving a 15-year sentence, is among 10 prisoners to be released from the island this morning.

No deportation

Ms Westcott, a British citizen who married her fellow Broederstroom accused, Mr Damian de Lange, while in jail, was to have been deported, but she will no longer be ordered out of the country.

According to lawyers acting for the Robben Island prisoners, about 42 political prisoners will still be in jail after today's releases, unless more names are added to the lists.

Mr De Klerk said in Parliament yesterday that in the spirit of the Pretoria Minute and the DF Malan Summit, "a great deal of good progress has been made concerning the release of prisoners and the granting of indemnity".
ANC youth plan protest marches

The ANC Youth League has announced a national programme of "mass action" today, including marches on Parliament in Cape Town and the Union Buildings in Pretoria, in support of the Pretoria Minute.

The programme includes sit-ins, pickets and demonstrations at major Government institutions and the embassies of Britain, Germany, Japan, Hungary and the United States.

Youth League chairman Peter Mokaba said if the Government had not met the April 30 deadline for the release of all political prisoners, the league would recommend the ANC leadership suspend negotiations "with immediate effect".

Staff Reporter.
US firm on release of prisoners

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — So long as the American government believed a single prisoner of conscience was still in jail, the position of the Bush Administration would be that the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) had not been complied with.

This was stated by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Hank Cohen, at a hearing of the House of Representatives Sub-committee on Africa on Tuesday.

Mr. Cohen was answering questions put to him by congressmen on the administration's position on sanctions against South Africa.

He said he had told the South African government that once all political prisoners had been released if he saw someone being detained for more than two weeks under security legislation South Africa would again trigger the provisions of the CAAA, which imposed sanctions until certain criteria had been met.
364 political prisoners on hunger strike

Johannesburg. — Up to 364 political prisoners countrywide have begun a hunger strike.

Mr. Willie Hofmeyr, the Cape Town lawyer responsible for co-ordinating the prisoners' indemnity applications, said that about 20 of the 40 prisoners on Robben Island had refused to eat until they were released.

The men, who said they would only drink water, were African National Congress and Black Consciousness Movement members. Nine Pan African Congress member prisoners decided not to join the protest, Mr. Hofmeyr said.

Deadline expired

He could not confirm the exact number of hunger-striking prisoners, as several were exempted for old age and medical reasons.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) said yesterday the prisoners had decided to act a day after the expiry of the April 30 African National Congress deadline for the release of all political prisoners and the return of all exiles as agreed with the government.

In statements sent to LHR, some prisoners said they had embarked on hunger strikes because of the government's failure to meet the April 30 deadline.

Mr. Hofmeyr said the Robben Island prisoners had handed a memorandum to authorities yesterday, asking for their immediate release.

Mr. Hofmeyr said the prisoners were concerned about a statement by Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee yesterday, saying most of them could not be released now because their cases had been referred to the Indemnity Committee.

"Only 11 of more than 25 cases have been referred to the committee," Mr. Hofmeyr said.

LHR accused the government of being devious and dishonest in its handling of political prisoners.

Responding to President De Klerk's accusation that the ANC was "dragging its feet," LHR said it had clearly informed Mr. Coetzee that government officials had been responsible for most of the problems with applications and releases.

LHR said in a statement that some prisoners had filed applications for release more than six months ago and to date their applications had not received attention.

There were also prisoners whose cases fell within the latest unconditional category who remained in prison.

LHR said the government's insistence that those political prisoners sentenced to death should first have their sentences commuted before their applications for release could be processed, was not stipulated in the Pretoria Minute or agreed to by the joint ANC/Government Working Group.

"We are faced with a government that utilizes the April 30 deadline, which describes 364 applicants as criminals and which attempts to confuse the public and the media through distorted figures," LHR said.

A spokesman for the Department of Correctional Services, Colonel L. Immelman, said it was departmental policy not to comment on hunger strikes. He said prisoners had been warned of the adverse effects of their protest, and would be treated in accordance with internationally recognized guidelines.

Meanwhile, one prisoner, Botswana citizen Mr. Clement Bontjou, who was charged with transporting ANC guerrillas last year, was released from Robben Island yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of Correctional Services, Colonel L. Immelman, said it was departmental policy not to comment on hunger strikes. He said prisoners had been warned of the adverse effects of their protest, and would be treated in accordance with internationally recognized guidelines.

More than 2,000 exiles remaining were expected to be flown to South Africa on chartered flights by the end of the month.

Three rightwing prisoners granted amnesty, released

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Three rightwing prisoners have been granted unconditional amnesty and released from the Pretoria Central Prison.

Those released on Tuesday were the deputy leader of the Orde Boervolk, Henk Bredenham, 36, of Heidelberg, Arthur Archer, 29, of Southdale and Craig Barker, 21, of Ridgeway.

They had been arrested in September last year.

Mr. Bredenham was arrested with Groenewald Boervolk leader Mr. Piet "Skiet" Rudolph in September last year in connection with three explosions and stealing large quantities of arms and ammunition from the South African Air Force in Pretoria.

Mr. Bredenham's six charges of terrorism were withdrawn in the Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Barker were arrested in connection with several explosions in Johannesburg.

Speaking from his home last night, Mr. Bredenham said he was delighted to be home with his wife, Conie.

"Apart from going back to work in the family business, I intend to continue fighting for the political ideals," he said.

His first task was to look into the release of fellow rightwingers, Leondard Mares, 22, of Vosloorus, and Garnet van der Spuy, 30, of Johannesburg, who are still in jail.

"I believe the government recognizes we want to negotiate with the Boer freedom-fighters, so I have reason for us to continue an armed struggle. But, if necessary, we will defend ourselves, our families and our land.

"We want to take part in peace talks with the government and put our future plans to F.W. de Klerk," he said.

However, he emphasised he would not consider negotiations with the ANC as he "owed them nothing."
Correspondent:

The ANC and its supporters are calling for a massive police deployment to prevent the so-called 'protests' that are being organized by the opposition. TheANC has been accused of using the police to suppress opposition movements and to maintain control over the country.

On the other hand, the opposition is calling for peaceful demonstrations to express their views. They are concerned about the safety of their supporters and the potential for violence.

The ANC government's response has been to increase police presence in the areas where protests are expected. This has led to tensions between the police and opposition supporters.

The situation is tense and volatile, and there is a risk of violence if the protests turn violent.

In summary:

- The ANC is calling for a massive police deployment.
- The opposition is calling for peaceful demonstrations.
- The police are increasing their presence in areas expected to see protests.
- There is a risk of violence if the protests turn violent.
'SA is trying to free citizens held abroad'

THE government was continuously taking steps to procure the release of South Africans in detention in foreign countries, including those allegedly held at an ANC camp in Uganda, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has said.

He was asked in Parliament by Mr Mahomed Cissim, Nominated Solidarity, whether the government had entered into negotiations with the ANC regarding the release of prisoners being held in foreign countries.

Mr Cissim also asked whether, during the course of these negotiations, the government had requested the ANC to assist in bringing about the release of prisoners in detention camps such as Mbarara in Uganda.

Dr Viljoen replied: "The government and government agencies are continuously taking steps to procure the release of South Africans finding themselves in detention in foreign countries.

"In the process contact is often made with a variety of organisations and foreign governments. The success of such efforts is almost always dependent on confidentiality. The particulars asked, therefore cannot be provided."

"From this cannot be deduced that contact was at any time made, or not made, with any particular organisation in this regard."
POLITICAL PRISONERS IN PROTEST

The estimated 10 million of damage that would be caused if the arbitration court in South Africa signifies the value of the prisoners exposed in their own country. The government is constantly pressurized into making decisions that are often not in line with the interests of the prisoners. The situation is exacerbated by the lack of support from the international community, which has failed to take decisive action to address the plight of the prisoners.
Release all, say freed Islanders

THE release of ANC political prisoners from Robben Island on Tuesday did not indicate a change of heart on the part of the government, according to a statement issued by the prisoners.

"We demand the unconditional release of all political prisoners," the statement said. "The government did not appear to be serious about clearing the obstacles to "genuine" negotiations. They demanded that conditions conducive to negotiations be created.

"Our release therefore amounts to nothing if our people are not yet free."

Among those released on Tuesday was Ashley Forbes, an Umkhonto we Sizwe commander sentenced in December 1988 to 15 years imprisonment. Another long-term prisoner released on Tuesday was Joseph Malusi Ngama who was sentenced to 25 years in August 1987.

Tuesday was the deadline set by the ANC for the release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles.

ANC Western Cape regional executive member Mr. Bulelani Ngcuka said on Tuesday that there were about 30 political prisoners still being held on the Island. "It was difficult to say how many political prisoners were still being detained in the rest of the country."

Among those released were: Simon Mabangolo, Ashley Forbes; Mziwoxolo Ntuli; Samuel Masondo; Thomas Amos Muphupelisile; Garth; Nkosinathi Nkosi; Thulani Maseko; Nathaniel Motau; and several others.

The prisoners were handed over to Mr. Ngcuka on the Robben Island jetty in the company of UMNO members and Cabinet ministers.

Thembekile Patrick Mbeki, Khaya Sweswes, and Thabo Molefe Tshabalala. — Sapa
Detention without trial stays

Big changes in security law promised

CAPE TOWN — The notorious Internal Security Act is to be softened and "drastically amended" but its detention without trial provision stays, President F W de Klerk announced yesterday.

The banning of people, preventative detention, and the consolidated list of names will all be scrapped from the Act.

De Klerk said that, in addition, provisions for detaining people for interrogation (Section 29) and declaring organisations illegal "will be amended drastically".

Justice and Correctional Services Minister Kobie Coetsee would submit legislation and provide details of the amendments "in the course of the next few days", De Klerk said.

He told the impression of the right of any party to state its case democratically in an orderly manner was not acceptable to government.

"That phase is irrevocably a thing of the past."

In terms of its undertaking in the Pretoria Minute to revise security legislation and "bring it in line with the dynamic situation developing in SA", government had decided to scrap provisions of the Internal Security Act which provide for:

- Banning or preventative detention of persons;
- The maintenance of a consolidated list of names, including those of office-bearers and, officers, members or active supporters of banned organisations and those convicted in terms of the legislation;
- The banning of publications;
- Restrictions on the registration of newspapers;
- The disqualification from membership of parliament and certain legal professions;
- Restrictions on the publication of the statements and writings of certain people; and
- The "misdemeanour" of furthering the aims of communism.

The ANC has argued that the Act makes it impossible for the organisation to carry out normal activities and mobilise its support base.

In calling for the maintenance of sanctions, it has claimed that while the legislation is on the statute book free political expression is not possible.

European parliamentarians have increasingly spoken of the Act as an inhibiting factor to lifting the pressure on SA. The Scandinavian and Nordic countries in particular have cited it as a reason for withholding outright support for De Klerk's reforms.

In recent US congressional hearings, ar-

Security

arguments have been raised against the lifting of sanctions, especially the Gramm Amendment allowing SA access to IMF loans, because of the existence of the Act.

Diplomats in Cape Town yesterday said De Klerk's announcement was an important step in further removing obstacles to negotiations, but cautioned that it remained to be seen what the "drastic amendments" to the rest of the Internal Security Act represented.

The preventative detention section has not been used to any great extent in SA, with security police relying far more on Section 29 to keep certain people out of circulation and also for interrogation.

After the declaration of the state of emergency in 1986 the Public Safety Act was used to detain people.

From Page 1
THE government had received 37 applications for release from people on death row, the Department of Correctional Services disclosed last night.

It also said the ANC had been given free access to all prisoners to enable it to persuade those who qualified to apply for release.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) had also placed notices about releases in every prison.
ICRC to visit SA prisoners

1 000 more ‘political’ prisoners indemnified

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 1 000 prisoners — whom the Human Rights Commission (HRC) classifies as political — are due for release in terms of the effective 12-month remission of sentence announced by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The HRC said yesterday the prisoners had not yet been identified but were mostly being held on unrest-related offences. Meanwhile, Sapa reports the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will visit SA prisons this month to ensure that every prisoner possibly qualifying for indemnity would use the opportunity.

MK commanders fly in to SA

JOHANNESBURG. — The biggest group yet of ANC military commanders flew into Jan Smuts Airport yesterday from Angola, and said they were ready to assist in whatever way the ANC deemed necessary to help end continuing violence.

"If the violence continues against our people it is necessary for us as Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders to use our experience to defend them," said MK commander Mr Alfred Nkosi, 23, who led a group of 192 returnees.

"If violence cannot be solved in any other way, violence can also be applied to stop violence," he stressed, however, that he believed it was more important for all South Africans to meet, and "to solve the problem of violence peacefully".

ANC head of repatriation, Mr Jackie Selebi, said yesterday the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) wanted a general amnesty for all exiles before it became involved in the repatriation process. He also said uncertainty over who controlled police action against returnees was delaying the repatriation process.

Red nose award
SA security laws to change
Will Island jail close?

Staff Reporters

ROBBEN ISLAND is to be closed down as a jail for political prisoners — and there now appears to be a chance that the entire prison will be closed.

The Commissioner of Correctional Services, Lieutenant-General W H Willemsse, said yesterday the remaining 40 political prisoners on the island — who are on a hunger strike — were to be transferred to Pollsmoor prison "in due course".

He said it would obviously be uneconomical to run a prison with a capacity for 600 for only 40 inmates. However, because of

"long-standing chronic serious overpopulation" in the maximum security section at Pollsmoor, the Robben Island prison would still be used.

He said the service planned to run the prison with the help of a conservationist and other interested parties.

He said prison would be used in the medium-term and that the situation would change.

Mr Nic Malherbe, chairman of the Future of Robben Island Committee, said yesterday that as political prisoners came off the island they were replaced by common criminals.

There was no chance of establishing a casino on the island even when all the prisoners had left it and the homelands had been re-incorporated into South Africa.

Meanwhile the remaining 40 political prisoners on the island yesterday refused to leave unless they were freed, their lawyer, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, said yesterday. Thirty-one of the 40 are on a hunger strike, he said. "They should have been released by now and they see no reason why they should be moved to another prison at this stage."

1 000 more 'political' prisoners indemnified — Page 2
FW LIFTS THE GAGS

An end to three decades of bannings

Weekly Mail Reporter

BANNING and gagging orders, South African symbols of the past three decades, are to go in a review of the Internal Security Act announced by President FW de Klerk on Thursday.

He announced the changes to the Act in parliament two days after the expiry of the deadline for the Pretoria Minute, which bound the government to revise the law that has imprisoned, banned and gagged people for expressing their political views.

The announcement is another small boost for freedom of the press since it scraps provisions for the banning of publications and restrictions on the registration of newspapers.

However, the Publications Act still provides for the banning of "undesirable" matter.

Also to be scrapped are provisions for preventive detention. However, this will not mean the end of the era of detention without trial, as Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for detention for interrogation purposes, is not due to be axed; although De Klerk said it would be drastically amended.

De Klerk said amendments would also be made to provisions in respect of declaring organisations illegal. It was in terms of these sections that the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and South African Communist Party were banned for decades.

Furthering the aims of communism — one of the longest-standing repressive measures introduced by the National Party government — is also to go, without ceremony.
1 000 more 'political' prisoners indemnified

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 1 000 prisoners — whom the Human Rights Commission (HRC) classifies as political — are due for release in terms of the effective 12-month remission of sentence announced by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The HRC said yesterday the prisoners had not yet been identified but were mostly being held on unrest-related offences.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will visit SA prisons this month to ensure that every prisoner possibly qualifying for indemnity would use the opportunity.
DETENTION without trial, the restriction and prohibition of persons or publications, as well as the ban on the furthering of communism are among several regulations that would be removed from the statute books.

In line with agreements reached between the ANC in the Pretoria Minute on August 6 last year and in a move which clears the decks substantially in preparation for negotiations, President FW de Klerk yesterday also said the Internal Security Act would be liberalised drastically.

"The suppression of the right of any party to state its case democratically in an orderly manner is not acceptable to the Government.

"That phase is irrevocably a thing of the past," De Klerk said.

By ISMAIL LAGARDEIN
Political Correspondent

He said the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, would submit the necessary legislation within days.

Restriction

The clauses and stipulations that will be removed from the Internal Security Act are those which provide for:

* The restriction or preventive detention of people;
* The maintenance of a "consolidated list" of names of banned people;
* Prohibition on publications;
* Restrictions on the registration of newspapers;
* Disqualifications for membership of Parliament or for access to certain legal professions;
* Restrictions on the writings of certain people; and
* The offence of furthering communism.

"In addition, the provisions in respect of declaring organisations illegal and detaining persons for questioning will be amended drastically," De Klerk said.

He said steps would be taken to bolster existing legislation aimed at intimidation.

De Klerk also announced broad plans to combat the ongoing violence in black residential areas.

The SAP, supported by the SADF, would continue to deal "impartially but firmly" with the violence. Special actions would be launched from time to time.

Violence

The police force would be strengthened in manpower and equipment and communities would be included in the fight against violence "with a view to which a conference is to be held on May 24 and 25", De Klerk said.

A standing commission on violence is to be established under the chairmanship of a judge or a senior jurist to investigate complaints of violence and to advise the Government.

Employment programmes would be launched. The control of dangerous weapons would be intensified and a special fund to aid victims of violence was being established.

De Klerk also said hostels would be upgraded and converted "according to needs".

He warned, however, that violence could be combatted successfully only with the cooperation and participation of communities and their leaders.
'Hitman' goes to ground

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Self-confessed "assassin" Sipho Alfred Madlala has gone to ground after dramatic claims that he was a military intelligence agent number 810 of the SADF and a member of a hit squad that assassinated Chief Mhlabumuzi Maphumulo in Maritzburg two months ago.

Meanwhile police have launched a full-scale investigation into Mr Madlala's allegations, which implicate the Maritzburg police and the SADF's military intelligence in the murder of the Chief Maphumulo, president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa.

The investigation team probing Mr Madlala's allegations is headed by Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen who is in Natal. But he has not managed to make contact with Mr Madlala.

A warrant officer implicated in the murder plot by Mr Madlala was initially on the investigating team. This was confirmed by both a journalist and Warrant Officer Johan Marais at Maritzburg.

But Mr L.J Roberts of the Attorney General's office said: "The policeman in question had now been removed from the investigating team — this happened soon after the Natal Witness had interviewed Mr Madlala."

The official said he was not prepared to name the policeman in question.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze, said police had still not made contact with Mr Madlala despite an appeal to the ANC to produce him as rapidly as possible.

He said the police believed Mr Madlala was with the ANC as a report released by the organization indicated this.

He added police had undertaken that Mr Madlala would be questioned in the presence of an ANC lawyer.
Wedding bells for Ex-Death Row man

The news that a former death row inmate will marry his long-time girlfriend is causing a stir among the prison community.

The inmate, who spent a total of 15 years on death row, has been in prison for over two decades. His case has been the subject of much controversy and debate, with many questioning the fairness of his conviction.

Despite the challenges, the couple has managed to maintain a strong relationship, and they are looking forward to their wedding in the near future.

The prison authorities have stated that the inmate will continue to serve his sentence during the wedding, but have allowed for special arrangements to be made to allow the ceremony to take place.

The inmate's family and friends are thrilled with the news and are planning to attend the wedding, which is expected to be a joyous occasion for all involved.

Stay tuned for more updates on this inspiring story.
how chief was shot dead

Alleged assassin tells  
weekend news
Island prisoners: ‘We were not late’

THE remaining 28 ANC prisoners on Robben Island, who are on hunger strike in protest against their detention, have challenged a government statement that their applications for release were late.

They said in a statement, released yesterday by their lawyer, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, that 22 had submitted applications in January and the remaining six were submitted on April 19.

Requests for further information on the first 22 applications had been supplied by March 19 and they found it disturbing that the other six applications had taken more than nine days to reach Pretoria.

They also said that while the Commissioner of Correctional Services, Lieutenant-General W H Willems, had stated that 22 applications had been turned down, "we find it extremely worrying that only 11 of those concerned have been informed about this decision".

The ANC said yesterday that it fully supported a nationwide hunger strike by more than 160 political prisoners who are trying to pressure the government into releasing them.

The ANC said the government had not kept its word on the release of the political prisoners and "to try to place the responsibility for the failure on the ANC is disingenuous at the least".

However, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Danie Schutte, said yesterday during the debate on the State President's vote that the government had honoured the fact that April 30 was a target date and not a deadline between it and the ANC.

Political Staff, Own Correspondent
Exiles helped by the hatch, match and dispatch man

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Afrikaner civil servants in the heart of conservative Pretoria are giving a helping hand to the former "terrorists" and "communists" they once opposed so vigorously.

Various government departments have embarked on projects to help the return and settlement of exiles.

The paths of former foes are converging as government officials help expatriates to start a new life and find accommodation, jobs and educational opportunities for their children.

Co-ordinating state activities is an affable career official, Mr Mike Bester — the sort of man who gives true meaning to the words "civil" and "servant".

Tucked away in a corner office, in the a drab building, this career government official has been given one of the most sensitive tasks in the run-up to negotiations about a future democratic South Africa — that of supervising the return of an estimated 35 000 exiles.

And he is earning praise from those "on the other side" who deal with him.

Says ANC executive member responsible for repatriation Mr Jackie Selebi: "We have encountered a number of snags and stalling but none from Mr Bester and the Department of Home Affairs."

High praise indeed for a bureaucracy whose cradle-to-grave control over the lives of all South Africans has earned it the nickname the Department for Hatch- ing, Matching and Dispatching.

From his office Mr Bester coordinates the actions of 19 government departments involved in the repatriation process.

Coherent strategy

"Each one is responsible for particular projects but we have to ensure that we follow a coherent strategy."

Much of his time is spent in meeting representatives of political and social organisations.

"People often mistakenly believe that it is only ANC supporters who want to return," he says. "But there are also large numbers aligned to the PAC, Azapo, and the Black Consciousness Movement as well as numerous non-affiliated South Africans who wish to come back. We have to treat them all equally."

Mr Bester says a big problem is determining how many exiles there are.

"We have to rely on guestimates. They vary between 20 000 and 40 000."

"We have to take into account that not all of them want to return. Some have settled permanently abroad, married foreigners, accepted stable jobs."

Even the ANC itself has difficulty in determining the numbers involved. Mr Selebi says the immediate concern is to provide for the return of headquarters and administrative personnel from Zambia and Tanzania — estimated at between 10 000 and 12 000.

The large numbers of students, their families and support staff at ANC training facilities will not be brought back till later and it is doubtful if the bulk of between 15 000 to 20 000 members of Umkhonto we Sizwe will return before the negotiating process has reached an "irreversible stage."

Mr Bester says the department has given "the strictest instructions to officials at all entry points to act with great circumspection. If the ANC wants me to send staff to Lusaka to help with the process, I would be glad to do so."

But repatriation is only a small part of the problem. "How do you accommodate them and re-integrate them into society?"

Tens of thousands of others have been waiting for housing for years. Exiles need jobs and training and health care and pensions, but so do most others.
Anti-apartheid group sent R500m into SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — With the transfer to South Africa of the activities of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (Idaf) following its unbanning last year, details of how it secretly moved an estimated R500 million into the country have been disclosed.

Idaf, which provided legal defence funding for thousands of anti-apartheid activists, also provided the bulk of defence costs for ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and his fellow Rivonia trialists in 1963.

Last year, when Mr Mandela was released after 27 years in prison, Idaf helped him out with a contribution of R2 200.

The money was granted under Idaf's second scheme, which assisted dependants of detainees as well as released detainees and political prisoners. All political prisoners, famous or unknown, were given R100 for each year's incarceration.

Details of the complex mechanisms whereby this huge capital injection was made, were disclosed in an article by Mr Dennis Herbststein in yesterday's Observer.

The extent of Idaf's involvement in the funding of defence lawyers and attorneys is astonishing.

According to Mr Herbstein, "Idaf was probably the South African legal profession's most reliable employer, with more than 150 attorneys and 80 advocates on its books".

However, said Mr Herbstein, "few realised where the money was coming from".

"In 1990 alone," he noted, "lawyers received R28.25 million in fees." He said it was "hard to believe that from the mid-1980s, South Africa (the government) was unaware of the enormous transfer of funds. (Idaf's) Phyllis Altman believes they did know it was Idaf, but couldn't fathom how.

A cynic might suggest that a hard-pressed minister of finance swallowed twice and turned a blind eye to a huge inflow of foreign currency".

Mr Herbstein concluded that in the absence of any real state aid, "without Idaf's (aid) the mass of men and women in political trials over the last three decades would have entered the dock naked".

For instance, he said, in 1990, Idaf transferred R330m for political defences, compared with the government's R17m in legal aid for all criminal trials.

In 1980, he said, Idaf-funded legal work affected 20 000 South Africans. This year, it was put at 20 000.

In 1985, at the start of the "unrest", Idaf funded a staggering 16 551 legal matters. These covered State of Emergency detentions, public violence cases, stays of execution, criminal appeals, inquests, appeals against Group Areas and Land Act evictions, restraining orders against police harassment and commissions of inquiry.

Apart from Mr Nelson Mandela's trial, Idaf also financed the team appearing for the family at Mr Steve Biko's inquest, and is currently funding Mrs Winnie Mandela's defence, which Mr Herbstein describes as "a source of deep controversy".

Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, current Idaf director, is quoted as estimating that R500m had been sent into South Africa over the years largely from Scandinavia and the United Nations.

Canon Collins helped mastermind funding

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Canon John Collins of St Paul's Cathedral, who helped mastermind the complex conduit whereby millions of rand were sent to assist in the defence of political trialists in South Africa, died on January 1, 1983.

Although he never achieved the cherished appointment of dean, his achievements for the International Defence and Aid Fund of Southern Africa (Idaf) more than compensated for that, according to a report published in yesterday's Observer.

According to Mr Herbstein, Canon Collins initiated the project in 1956, when 156 people appeared in the country's first major treason trial. He raised R1.25 million for their defence. All were acquitted.
Security amendments due to be tabled today

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Detention without trial for interrogation, which at present can go on indefinitely by administrative decree, is to be limited to initial periods of no more than 14 days, and further periods only with the permission of a Supreme Court judge.

Justice Minister Koos Coetsee said last night in a statement that this and other amendments to the Internal Security Act — announced by President de Klerk last week — would be tabled in Parliament today.

He also announced that:
- The banning of political organisations is to be limited to those “which want to reach or advance political aims by means of violence”.
- Mr Coetsee said these banning orders could be overturned by the Supreme Court and organisations would have 90 days to apply for this.
- The Intimidation Act of 1982 is to be tightened up to overcome shortcomings concerning “more subtle” forms of intimidation and to increase penalties.
- Preventive detention without trial (section 29) would be re-
ONE of Robben Island's 28 political prisoners on a hunger strike was admitted to hospital on the sixth day of the strike yesterday.

According to ANC lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyr, families visiting the island had reported that Chris Mofokeng had collapsed and had been hospitalised.

Mandla Shabangu, 31, was also refusing to take water and he was in a weak state.

The island prisoners and more than 300 prisoners countrywide embarked on the strike last week.

Meanwhile lawyers reported yesterday that the conditions of three other hunger strikers in other parts of the country had deteriorated markedly yesterday. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent
Govt will investigate curbs on press freedom

Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act and Section 27-B of the Police Act would be investigated, taking into account the principles of press freedom which were accepted and had to be maintained, Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers, told Parliament yesterday.

Replying to debate on the law and order budget vote, he said an investigation would be conducted objectively in the hope that it would place police links with the media on a healthier footing. — Sapa.

Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act empowers police to demand that a person disclose information before a magistrate if they suspect it has a bearing on an offence. It has been invoked against journalists in attempts to compel them to reveal confidential sources.

Media lawyer Peter Reynolds says that Section 205 has not been used to facilitate the successful investigation of serious crime, but rather to pressure journalists into disclosing sources.

Section 27-B of the Police Act makes it an offence to publish "untruths" about the police in relation to their performance as police, with the onus resting on the publisher to prove that he had reasonable grounds for believing that what he published was the truth.
Govt seeks to keep banning powers

GOVERNMENT has proposed that the Minister of Justice retain wide-ranging powers to ban political organisations.

Although the detention-without-trial provision for interrogation has been reduced to 14 days and may only be extended by a Supreme Court judge, detainees will still have no right of access to their families, doctors and lawyers.

Lawyers, however, be allowed to consult detainees in connection with applications before judges relating to their continued detention or release.

Tough provisions against intimidation with fines of R40,000 and/or 10 years imprisonment, and an extended definition of intimidation have also been proposed.

According to the Internal Security and Intimidation Bill, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, does scrap many controversial clauses which restricted political activities.

Internal Security Act provisions for banning of publications, restriction of newspaper registration, the consolidated list of people who could not be quoted, the banning of statements and writings of certain people, the banning of individuals, preventive detention, disqualification of people from parliament or from practising as lawyers, and promoting communism, are to be scrapped.

DP leader and order spokesman Tian van der Merwe said: "Fortunately, the Bill does represent some very significant improvements on the existing Internal Security Act, but there are a number of areas where further improvements are necessary."

The DP did not believe it was necessary for the minister to have the power to ban organisations. It also objected to the Bill's detention provisions. It said the normal procedures should be applied, as followed with suspects in criminal cases.

The DP says the 14-day initial period is still too long, it is unacceptable that the Supreme Court should have no authority to rule initial detentions invalid; family members should be told where detainees are being held and detainees should as soon as possible have access to their own doctors, own legal representatives and family. 

A memorandum attached to the Bill said in the present law the Minister's subjective opinion was conclusive and a legal challenge to his decision was not possible after a resolution was passed. The new Bill would enable the Supreme Court to determine for itself whether there was, objectively speaking, reason to believe the jurisdictional grounds to outlaw the organisation existed.

A clause also gives office bearers of the organisation the right to ask the Minister to give reasons for his banning. Police with the rank of lieutenant-colonel or above will be able to order the detention of people if they have reason to believe they had committed or intended to commit sabotage or were withholding information about such an offence.

They could be detained for more than 14 days only if this was authorised by a Supreme Court judge after he had received written representations from the police and the detainee's lawyer.
Island prisoner in hospital after collapse

By BARRY STREEK

A ROBBEN ISLAND political prisoner, Chris Mofokeng, 24, has been transferred to a mainland hospital after collapsing on Monday, his lawyer, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, said last night.

Yesterday marked the sixth day of Mofokeng's hunger strike. He is serving a 31-year sentence.

Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike in protest against their continued imprisonment after the ANC's April 30 deadline for the release of political prisoners, said in a statement yesterday that a sizeable number of their comrades were beginning to show signs of "political weariness".

Mofokeng's position continued to deteriorate drastically: "He cannot wake up or stand on his feet without assistance, and he complains of pains all over his body."

Rapid weight loss

They also said another prisoner, Moza Nkota, was losing weight at the rate of four kilograms a day.

Mr Hofmeyr also said visitors reported that Maudia Shabangu, 31, was "in a very weak state... apparently he has decided not to take water as it has caused him nausea".

Shabangu, of Johannesburg, was convicted of treason in 1981 and sentenced to death for his participation in a group of ANC guerrillas responsible for the blowing up of Sasol II and other attacks.

His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1983. However, his co-accused, Bobby Tshotso, who was convicted of the same offences, was released before the April 30 deadline, Mr Hofmeyr said.
Internal security:
New bill tabled

Political Staff

The Internal Security and Intimidation Amendment Bill — which will replace the Internal Security Act — and two others designed to usher in the government's "new South Africa" were tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Further Abolition of Racially Based Measures Bill and the Universities Amendment Bill are both aimed at scrapping elements of apartheid legislation.

In terms of the new internal security bill, the controversial Section 29 of the Internal Security Act will be amended to provide for a period of detention of not more than 14 days. After that, police will have to go to the Supreme Court for a judge's decision on how much longer a detainee can be held. The judge's decision will be final.

Provision is also made for a detainee to be examined by a district surgeon as soon as possible after his arrest and for a relative to be informed of his detention. However, there is no provision for visits by family, lawyers or personal doctors.

Under the existing legislation a detainee can be held for six months before a police officer is required to give reasons to a board of review for continued detention.

The bill will also amend Section Four which gave the Minister of Justice the power to declare any organisation illegal if he was satisfied it was engaged in activities which endangered state security, the maintenance of law and order or promoted communism.

The Further Abolition of Racially Based Measures Bill is designed to abolish legislation which makes a distinction between races.

The Universities Amendment Bill will scrap the controversial "quota" system which prescribed how many people of various races could attend specific universities.
Stringent new unrest measures announced

Stringent new unrest measures, including a ban on all open-air meetings for 14 days and intensified security force operations, will go into effect in nine violence-wracked Witwatersrand townships from today.

Announcing the security package — known as “Operation Stabilise” — last night, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said it would be the first of “various planned measures” to combat township violence.

The townships affected by the announcement — Soweto, Alexandra, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Dobsonville, Tembisa, Tokozela, Kalerhep and Vosloorus — have all already been proclaimed “unrest areas” in terms of the Public Safety Act.

However, anticipated stricter controls on Zulu “traditional” weapons were not among the measures announced by Minister Vlok.

The package includes the deployment of more SAP and SADF reinforcements, road blocks, “cordon and search” operations, stricter enforcement of the 9 pm to 4 am curfew and a 14-day ban on open air meetings.

This last measure excludes “bona fide church and sports gatherings as well as funerals”.

Permission to hold other open air gatherings can be granted by the Regional Commissioners of Police.

Mr Vlok also appealed to all leaders to urge their followers to refrain from violence “and to take firm steps to ensure this message reaches all their supporters”.

Reacting to the announcement, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the ANC had taken note of the new measures and would react “in due course”.

Welcoming the measures, Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member Senzo Mvyela said: “We believe the price South Africans … are paying is so high that every responsible leader and every responsible political organisation needs to do everything in their power to end the bloodshed.”
SA 'agents' ask ANC for help

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — Five convicted South African agents have appealed to the ANC to help secure their release from prison in Zimbabwe in terms of the release of political prisoners under way in South Africa.

In a statement, they asked the ANC to give the matter immediate attention "as an act of good faith" during the process of reconciliation.

They said their alleged offences, which are the subject of appeal, were of a purely political nature in that they were allegedly undertaken against the ANC.

The men are Kevin Wood, Michael Smith and Phillip Conway, all sentenced to death for the murder of a thief in a car-bomb explosion in 1988; Barry Bawden, serving 40 years for the bombing of ANC properties, and Denis Bean, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for an attempt to spring the agents from jail in 1993. They hold Zimbabwean or British citizenship.
ANC women seize Island ferry for sit-in

By BRONVIN DAVIES

FOURTEEN ANC Women’s League members last night seized a Robben Island prison ferry and chained themselves to its mast and safety railings. Thirty policemen using boltcutters took more than 30 minutes to cut the women down from the Susan Kruger, which had been draped with ANC flags. The women were arrested on a charge of trespassing, a local police spokesman said.

The protesters were demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners on hunger strike, focusing mainly on three women — Theresa Ramashamola, Phyllis Phanta and Evelyn de Bruin.

About 7.45pm the women climbed through a hole cut in the barbed wire fence of the highly restricted Table Bay compound on Quay Five and chained themselves to the boat, intending to stay there until the prisoners were released.

As the women were dragged off the ferry by police, Ms Cheryl Carolus, who was tied to the mast shouted: “This is the new South Africa, this is the peace they talk, look how they assault our mothers”.

In the melee, Ms Magdaline Fullard shouted that she had been hit by a policeman who would not give her his name.

Those involved in the protest were: Ms Mildred Mathasi, Ms Beatrice Hofmeyr, Ms Rashidaa Abdullah, Ms Mildred Lesie, Ms Caroline Mathasi, Ms Jannie Tsane, Ms Nomade Macheta, Ms Nancy Badusa, Ms Nokwetu Tothi, Ms Wimphrezi Nhalo, Ms Bertie Zulile, Ms Rhode Joemat, Ms Fullard and Ms Carolus.

BOARDING PARTY ... Members of the ANC’s Women’s League on board a Robben Island ferry last night. Picture: BENNY GOOL
Police raid squatter camp for weapons

HUNDREDS of armed policemen yesterday launched a lightning raid on the Mandela Park squatter settlement in Daveyton, Benoni, in search of illegal weapons.

The dawn operation came barely hours after Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vilok announced in Cape Town that more policemen and troops would be deployed in violence-scarred Reef townships.

Named "Operation Stabilise", Vilok said on Wednesday night it was the first of many measures aimed at restoring law and order.

Releasing details of the raid, Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said the police entered Daveyton about 6.30am and sealed off the camp.

Arrests

"Hundreds of police are taking part in the operation and it will continue for some time today. Unfortunately, we will only have details of arrests and the confiscation of weapons when the police return later in the day. But we emphasise that it is a full-blown operation."

"We would also like to make it clear that the police expect the ANC to complain about the search just as Inkatha complains whenever we search their places," said Opperman. - Sapa.
Six hunger strikers to be released.

DEPART PROTEST

A woman signals her distress during yesterday's illegal march around the city, which ended in about 300 arrests outside Parliament.

BY ARTHUR STEEK

Defiant protest.

"22 yr course said..."

April 22, with the 1993 Year Recessional Commencement Convocation and Banquet. In a gesture turned to the gathering, they were to participate in the event, which included the announcement of the first series of the University of Illinois. The event was held in the presence of the executive and the government.

The student, the government, the government, the government, the government.

The student, the government, the government, the government, the government.

The student, the government, the government, the government, the government.
CAPE TOWN—ANC demonstrators campaigning outside Parliament for the release of imprisoned hunger strikers were arrested and taken away in police vans yesterday.

The lunch-time protesters were packed into several large police vans and driven away amid shouts of "Viva".

In Nelspruit about 2,000 placard-bearing ANC supporters marched yesterday to demand the dismissal of Ministers Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan as well as an end to violence.

Looking on quietly, right-wing protesters carrying whips guarded street corners.

The march went off without incident.

About 20 members of the Alexandra branch of the ANC Youth League staged a lunchtime protest in Sandton yesterday. The protesters, carrying posters calling for the return of exiles, the disarming of vigilante groups and the release of political prisoners, stood on either side of Louis Botha Avenue.

Thirty-two ANC Women's League members who staged a sit-in at the Nelspruit police station on Wednesday, yesterday appeared briefly in the Nelspruit Magistrate's Court.

They were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to June 10.

Fifteen ANC Women's League members who allegedly seized a Robben Island ferry and chained themselves to the vessel in Cape Town's harbour on Thursday night, appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of trespassing. They were warned to appear in again on June 10. — Sapa.
300 held as scuffles end city protest

SCUFFLES broke out and at least one person was struck repeatedly on the head with a baton when police arrested about 300 ANC demonstrators in Parliament Street yesterday after an illegal city march and "sit-in".

The march was part of the ANC's eight-day campaign to free remaining political prisoners on hunger strike and to "speed up" the repatriation of exiles.

Among those arrested were seven former Robben Island prisoners released between January and last month, ANCSACP leader Ms Cheryl Carolus and education activist Mr Graeme Bloch of the University of the Western Cape.

City council spokesman Mr Ted Doman said the ANC had applied for police permission an hour before the protest. Permission was denied.

No magisterial permission was obtained for the march.

In other centres throughout the country the ANC also staged sit-ins at government buildings and prayer meetings, including a sit-in at Pretoria Magistrate's Court by 40 ANC Women's League members, among whom were its deputy president Mrs Albertina Sisulu. — Staff Reporter and Sapa

15 women in court

FIFTEEN ANC Women's League members who chained themselves to a Robben Island ferry in Cape Town harbour on Thursday night appeared briefly in Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The women, who were demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, appeared on charges of trespassing and were warned to appear again on June 10.

- Associated Press journalist Ms Sahm Venter appeared in court yesterday on charges of assaulting a police officer and interfering with police duties during the incident.

The case was postponed to May 26 and her bail of R100,000 extended.

- Fourteen ANC Women's League members yesterday appeared in a Pretoria court for an illegal gathering. — Sapa
Govt likely to heed ‘ban’ spears plea

The Government appears likely to meet the ANC’s demand for a ban within seven days on the carrying of “traditional” spears at political meetings.

This will ensure that the ANC continues constitutional talks with the Government — and will represent a substantial victory for the ANC’s controversial tactic of presenting the Government with an ultimatum of seven demands for action against the township violence.

Together with other concessions made by the Government, it will enable the ANC to argue that the Government has at last moved seriously to rein in the Inkatha impi — even though some demands, such as the sacking of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Viljoen and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, have not been met.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela is believed to have put the new deadline to Mr de Klerk when they met in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Another intense round of shuttle diplomacy will probably take place over the next few days as the

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

Government tries to persuade Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to accept the ban on spears, and then finalises the deal with the ANC.

The Government’s agreement at this week’s talks to impose an immediate ban on the carrying in public of a long list of dangerous weapons — excluding spears — in the Reef unrest areas, helped to temporarily avert the ANC’s threat to call off negotiations on May 9.

Agreed

It is understood that the ANC also accepted Mr de Klerk’s promises to upgrade and convert township hostels and his assurances that police would act impartially in township violence.

There are suggestions that the Government also agreed that police should not use live ammunition against township demonstrators — in response to a specific demand in the ANC’s ultimatum.

But despite these concessions, Mr Mandela in

● TO PAGE 2.

Spears

● FROM PAGE 1.

effect extended the deadline, threatening to pull out of talks unless the Government took action on the carrying of spears on political occasions within seven days, sources say. He believes the ANC has no objection to “cultural” weapons such as spears and sticks being carried on truly cultural occasions such as Shaka Day.

● Sapa reports that Zulu chiefs, in a strong statement issued by Inkatha yesterday in reaction to the proposed ban on cultural weapons, vowed they would never compromise on the issue. The statement came after a meeting of Zulu chiefs and “leading dignitaries” in Ulundi.
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- Fourteen ANC Women’s League members yesterday appeared in a Pretoria court for an illegal gathering. — Sapa
A GOVERNMENT Gazette was published yesterday banning the carrying of a long list of dangerous weapons in the unrest areas of the Reef.

The ban was discussed at Wednesday’s meeting between President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

The list of weapons excludes spears and “ceremonial” axes, two weapons which are considered “cultural” and which the Government still tolerates.

The ANC believes that these two should be declared dangerous and forbidden — and this is likely to be the subject of urgent discussion between them and the Government.

A fine of R20 000 or a prison term of up to 10 years will be the penalty for breaking the ban.

Among the weapons declared dangerous are tools such as garden forks, spades and sickles and objects such as tubes or tyres, bricks and stones.

However, strict conditions have been laid down for genuine workers to be exempt from carrying these “weapons”.

Written proof by the employer must be furnished. A member of security forces may request the person to show this proof of genuine employment and may arrest and detain for up to 12 hours anyone who fails to provide it.

The full list of dangerous weapons includes:

- firearm, including machine gun;
- panga; dagger; sword; knife — excluding pocket knife; axe — excluding ceremonial axe; stick shod with iron; metal rod; metal pipe; club; petrol bomb; stone; brick; crossbow; bow and arrow; pick; pick handle; garden fork; pitchfork; spade; sickle; scythe; hoe; gaff; hammer; spanner; screwdriver; chain and tube or tyre.

The ban will only apply in the proclaimed unrest areas — Tokoz, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Tembisa, Alexandra and Dobsonville.
ANC man "abducted"

PIETERSBURG — The ANC's northern Transvaal vice-chairman, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, was abducted and assaulted by unknown men on Wednesday night near a Pietersburg hotel, the organisation said yesterday.

Two men apparently confronted him and jumped into his vehicle as he was about to enter a hotel.

Dr Motsoaledi has been admitted to hospital. — Sapa
DOCTOR HARASSED: PROBE

JOHANNESBURG. — The police are to investigate allegations that five heavily armed policemen harassed a Johannesburg doctor in the early hours of yesterday morning after he refused to give them confidential patient data.

Police spokesman Major Dave Bruce said the matter had been referred to the District Commissioner of Randburg, who would begin an immediate investigation to see if there was a basis for the allegation.

The information requested was from patient records and concerned people involved in a shooting incident in Alexandra on Thursday night. — Sapa
Death inspires video on spirit of Webster

THE death of human rights academic Dr David Webster two years ago made such an impact on a 31-year-old Johannesburg journalist that he embarked on making a film about Webster and funded it out of his own pocket.

Video director and editor Mike Aldridge, whose low-budget video documentary titled "Webster Spirit" said he met David in the course of his journalistic work and was very impressed by him.

LOSS

"I felt along with a lot of other people at the time of his death a very profound feeling of loss," said Aldridge.

The original idea was to make a movie for the Weekly Mail short film competition. Webster's death was the most sigh-

ificant event at the time."

He said the video, which is his first, took about a year to make with the help of many people who donated time and energy "because it was a film about David Webster."

"Filming equipment was supplied by the Inter-church Media Project and 702 Radio allowed us to film from their helicopter in the process," said Aldridge.

The video includes footage of places and people the human rights activist knew. It documents both Webster's death and a dramatic period in a changing South Africa.

Mr Aldridge said the informative video was best suited to political organisations and li-

braries.
Police kill suspect, companion

By Glen Elsas
West Rand Bureau

A terror suspect who escaped from custody in Johannesburg last year and his companion were shot and killed by Soweto policemen at a house in Phiri, Soweto, yesterday morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Haldyn of the Soweto police said the dead man, whose name has not yet been released as his next of kin have to be told of his death, was wanted on five charges of terrorism in Soweto.

The Soweto police received information that the man was at a house in Phiri and they went to arrest him at 4 am.

When they entered the house and shone a torch at the suspect he grabbed a hand grenade. The police shot the man and he died before the grenade could be activated.

Suddenly a second person stormed at the police in the dark and this person was also shot and killed. The lights were switched on and the police saw it was a woman.

Two hand grenades and an unlicensed pistol were found at the house.

The incident is being investigated.
in raid by police

Couple shot dead

A MAN wanted on

$OWETAN Monday May 23 1994
Unrest areas ban on spears is gazetted

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The ban on carrying spears or assegais in unrest areas was announced by President de Klerk last night after the Cabinet's weekly meeting.

A ban in public in the unrest areas of the Reef — except at "traditional cultural gatherings" — was gazetted by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Mr de Klerk expressed the hope that the ban might persuade parties which are boycotting his peace summit to reconsider. Even if these groups did not take part, the Government would try to ensure maximum participation in follow-up actions after the conference.

There was no immediate reaction from the ANC, but it is likely it will say the ban does not go far enough.

The new regulations allow spears to be carried for traditional cultural gatherings if the organiser of the event has given written notice to the district commissioner of police at least 48 hours before the event.
Police hunting alleged ex-terrorist

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of alleged former ANC terrorist Ronald Bezuidenhout after he told the Vrye Weekblad last week that he was an ex-member of a police terrorist unit at Vlakplaas.

Police have denied that Mr Bezuidenhout was ever a member of the police force.

They said he was arrested in 1989 after he had received military training from the ANC in Angola and East Germany.

They alleged that he had then supplied them with information. Last week, Mr Bezuidenhout apparently undertook to make himself available for further questioning, but has since disappeared.

Anyone knowing Mr Bezuidenhout's whereabouts is asked to phone Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen (012) 320-1531. — Staff Reporter.
Task force inquiry may lead to charges being laid

New probe into CCB crimes

During the Harms inquiry, Eberhard Bertelsmann SC and Martin Letzlich, representing the David Livingstone Trust and other parties, strongly recommended that a number of CCB members stand trial.

The advocates listed six CCB-connected operatives whom they said should be prosecuted for attempted murder or conspiracy to murder, arising out of actions against Mr. Omar. Johannesburg journalist Gavin Evans, the Urban Foundation's Roland White and Durban attorney E. Mkhabela.

The operatives are General Webb, Colonel Verster, head of region 6 (internal operations) Staal Burger, and his agents, Elang van Zyl, Calls Botha and Ferdi Barnard.

The advocates argued that charges of sabotage, terrorism or malicious damage to property should be brought against Mr. Burger, Mr. van Zyl, Mr. Botha and Hapak Harden in connection with the bombing of the Ahlone centre.

General Webb and Colonel Verster, the advocates argued, may have aided and abetted those allegedly involved in the bombing and could face charges of malicious damage to property.

Similar charges of sabotage, intimidation, malicious damage to property and/or attempted murder and attempted sabotage, attempted malicious damage to property and/or conspiracy to commit sabotage, murder, or malicious damage to property could be laid against Mr. Burger, Mr. Botha, Mr. van Zyl and Mr. Barnard.

The advocates expressed hope that General Webb and Colonel Verster would face prison sentences on a Cape furniture factory, the burning of ammunition and an attack on a bus taking students to Delmas.
AZAPO is investigating ways to get back R2,5m seized by government following the banning of 17 black consciousness organisations in 1977.

AZAPO publicity secretary Strini Moodley confirmed last week that members of the organisation's legal staff were investigating the seizure of AZAPO's assets, done in terms of the Internal Security Act.

However, Azapo had not yet decided whether to sue for the money back, Moodley said.

The most prominent organisation banned at the time was the Black People's Convention, which had cash and assets of about R1,5m, including a maternity home, a health clinic, and mobile clinics.

The SA Students' Organisation (Saso) also had a clinic, Moodley said.

He estimated Saso had assets of about R1m in today's money terms.

At the time, a regional court magistrate was appointed liquidator of the assets of all the banned organisations.

In terms of the Act the Minister of Police was empowered to designate to which charitable or scientific organisations the funds would be paid after debts had been settled.

The Press then estimated the assets of all the banned organisations, including the Christian Institute, to be R1m.

It was also reported at the time that the Health Department would take over the BCP maternity home near King William's Town.

ANC-aligned organisations, including the UDF, which were restricted in 1986 were able to maintain their bank accounts, a UDF source said.
Hundreds to march tomorrow

AFRICAN National Congress leaders will lead mass marches in Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria tomorrow to demand an interim government, the ANC Youth League said yesterday.

Mr Alfred Nzo, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mr Joe Slovo and Mr Chris Hani will lead the marches to the Union Buildings in Pretoria, the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein and Parliament in Cape Town.

Leading musicians, artists, sportsmen and women, church and homeland leaders and thousands of supporters would also participate, although no permission for the marches had been sought.

"We will inform the Government that we will be holding the marches. The Government will have to accept that we have a right to mass action," the ANCYL's Parks Mankahlana said.
Scrap restrictive media laws, urges Soal
Call for the repeal of media restraints

Political Staff

A CALL for the revision and repeal of key legislation which placed restraints on media reporting was made by the Democratic Party's Mr Peter Soal (Johannesburg North) during the Home Affairs vote.

Referring to a comprehensive study commissioned by the Media Council to analyse legislation which placed restraints on reporting, Mr Soal said it had been assumed that South Africa would have a Bill of Rights in the near future.

One of the provisions of the Bill would be a guarantee of free speech and a free Press, which would include the free flow of information.

"It is important that these aspects be included in the Bill of Rights as those freedoms need to be enshrined and protected," he said.

However, Mr Soal said Mr Jan Steyn, the new chairman of the South African Media Council, had noted that a free Press was not a guarantee of freedom in our society "but without that freedom, authoritarianism is inevitable".

He hoped the Minister of Home Affairs would say what progress had been made in regard to legislation surrounding Press freedom.

Mr Soal referred to the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Act No 98, which was approved by Parliament but never promulgated.

"This legislation was often used as a threat against the Press when the previous State President and previous Minister of Home Affairs felt it appropriate to rattle their sabers," Mr Soal said.

If this legislation had been implemented, it would have stripped the Media Council of its independence and effective integrity and made it a tool of government.

"The legislation affecting restraints on media reporting has been a festering sore for far too long."

-The Students' Press Union (Saspu) has handed a petition with 10 000 signatures challenging the State monopoly on broadcasting to Professor Christo Viljoen, head of the government task force on broadcasting, writes Staff Reporter Linda Galloway.

The students call for public debate on the future of broadcasting and the "freeing" of the airwaves to allow campus radio stations and other "small, various and diverse" voices to be heard.

Saspu general-secretary Ms Carolane Greene said despite widespread criticism of the task force's unrepresentative composition and "clandestine operation", little had been done to ensure meaningful public debate around a "crucial constitutional issue".

"We cannot allow the task group to make recommendations to the minority government, which will then be passed as legislation," she said.
SA medical profession 'damaged' by Biko affair

By VIVIEN HORLER
Medical Reporter

THE editor of the South African Medical Journal has spoken out about the controversial role of the medical profession in the death of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko in 1977.

Dr Nic Lee wrote in an editorial this week: "Neither the Medical Association of SA, nor the Medical Journal emerged with any great credit from the episode.

"Although the memory of the events surrounding Steve Biko's death in detention may have become blurred with time, the damage they did to the credibility and reputation of the medical profession in South Africa — both nationally and internationally — is still not far from the surface of consciousness for many people."

"The controversy in the medical profession resulted in a flurry of resignations from the Medical Association and a split between Masa and the newly formed National Medical and Dental Association (Namda).

Masa members regarded Namda as a radical political group and Namda saw Masa as reactionary and conservative.

Letters sent to the Medical Journal were not published.

"Wrote" Dr Lee: "Worst of all from the point of view of the Medical Journal was an unsigned editorial which argued that the SA Medical and Dental Council should not be criticised for its handling of the affair because it had been helpful when Masa had negotiated a new medical scheme tariff structure with the Minister of Health.

"A more unfortunate comparison would have been hard to make."
A CONTROVERSIAL biography of KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been "banned" at the Durban and Maritzburg campuses of the University of Natal.

The university's administrative heads this week ordered that all copies of the book, *Gaitha Buthelezi: Chief With a Double Agenda*, be removed from their libraries' shelves.

At the end of April Buthelezi's lawyer sent letters to nine South African universities, warning they would be sued for damages if they did not remove the "defamatory" book.

The book, not distributed in South Africa, was written in exile by senior ANC member Jabulani Noblemann Nkumalo, otherwise known as Mzala. He died mysteriously in London in March.

Academics have reacted to the decision with shock.
Postman's letter of death leaves its ugly scars

He was an ANC chaplain and not part of the movement's military machinery, but that did not keep the postman from delivering a letter-bomb to his front door.

Opening that letter in Harare on April 28 last year triggered an explosion in which Anglican priest Father Michael Lapsley lost his hands and an eye.

The blast occurred days before the ANC and the Government had their historic meeting at Groote Schuur. This week the New Zealand-born minister, who was indemnified from prosecution last month, spoke openly about losing his hands.

He arrived in South Africa in 1973. Three years later he was appointed national chaplain for South African university students.

He was expelled from South Africa in the same year.

"They never gave me any reasons, but I was speaking out on behalf of students who were being detained, tortured and killed. I was informing white South Africa about this."

Pacifist
At that time he was a pacifist and his message to black students was not to take up arms. He discouraged white students from resisting the call-up.

"Perhaps this is the reason I was expelled."

He left for Lesotho in September 1976.

"I joined the ANC in Lesotho. The illegitimate government had denied me South African citizenship. In joining the ANC, I was taking out citizenship and fighting for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa."

"I'd been a pacifist until 1976. The turning point for me came when scores of high school pupils were killed in Soweto in that year. It brought me to the painful decision that armed struggle was morally legitimate, justified and necessary."

Struggle
"In doing this I was also joining mainstream Christianity which accepted armed struggle as a last resort in the face of tyranny."

This decision was to turn him into a target. He escaped the Lesotho massacre which left 42 dead in 1982 because he was out of the mountain kingdom at the time.

He left for Zimbabwe in 1983. Three years ago the Zimbabweans informed him that they had information which indicated that he was on a South African "hit list."

He was given a 24-hour police guard which watched him for nearly three hours.

Then came February 2 1990 and the unbanning of several organisations including the ANC, PAC, UDF and South African Communist Party.

He said the frontline states and the exiled community naively believed that the days of South African attacks were over.

"I was bombed a few days before the meeting at Groote Schuur."

Because of the size of the letter, a manilla envelope, there was no reason to be suspicious.

"Inside were two magazines, one in English and one in Afrikaans, wrapped in plastic."

He put the Afrikaans magazine one side and opened the other one.

Explosive
"The act of opening the magazine detonated the explosive device. The explosion blew out the ceiling in three rooms and a hole in the floor. The fact that I had opened the magazine on a coffee table probably saved my life."

"I lost both hands and an eye. Both ear drums burst. I was bleeding all over and was very extensively scarred. One arm was also broken."

"One of the very extraordinary things in terms of faith is that I thought God was with me. Being bombed was part of my crucifixion. My childhood faith and my commitment to God and the struggle enabled me to survive."

He spent a month in a military hospital in Harare before being flown to Australia where he was treated for three months in one hospital before being transferred to a rehabilitation centre.

Australian doctors predicted that he would recover in 18 months, but he astounded them by taking only seven.

He returned to Zimbabwe last December but was unable to visit South Africa.

"I needed full indemnity for this visit."

Revenge is not on his mind.

"The bombing has deepened my commitment to adjust and to form a compassionate society. I have no interest in revenge because I know my conscience won't permit me to live a full and meaningful life. I will return to continue the struggle, not to wage a vendetta."

He believes that the Civil Cooperation Bureau was behind the bombing.

"I'm not bitter because I would have been more of a victim if I had been bitter. I believe I'm freer than they are. Those who supported apartheid in the past and those who continue to do so will not be free as human beings until they have repented."

Repent
One way of repenting would be to cooperate in setting up an international commission of inquiry into the activities of death squads inside and outside South Africa, he said.

"I'm excited at being back, but disappointed that after 15 years I have not returned to a free country."

FATHER MICHAEL LAPSLEY: Lost his hands and an eye in a letter-bomb blast.
Raids on ANC homes denied

The South African Defence Force and the police have denied any knowledge of raids allegedly carried out by SADF members at ANC homes in Soweto, earlier this week.

According to an Emdeni resident Siphe Dhlomo, members of the SADF arrived in the area early on Monday, and started barging their way into houses of ANC members.

“They apparently knock and then just enter. They don’t say anything, they just start searching and turning the houses upside down,” he said.

Pinville resident Ben Molapo said a series of gunshots roused residents of Pinville Zone 2, Soweto from their beds at about 10 o’clock on Monday night.

He claimed SADF and police members in Hippos, police vans, minibuses and private cars were “shooting wildly.”

Soweto Police Liaison officer Lieutenant Govindsamy Mairanathoo said the only incident in the area happened when police exchanged fire with four suspects who had robbed a taxi driver. Two men were arrested after the shootout as they attempted to run away, another two escaped, he said.

SADF spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan said he had no knowledge of the alleged raids in Emdeni.

Soweto police liaison officer Colonel Tienie Hargryn stressed that SADF members in Soweto were there to support the police.

Policemen — and not soldiers — were responsible for activities such as the searching of homes. Colonel Hargryn denied that any such raid had taken place in Emdeni.
PRETORIA. — The organisers of June 16 marches and rallies at the weekend must ensure that all the events are legal, and will be held responsible for the behaviour of participants, says Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe.

"The SA Police will take the necessary precautions and will be ready to act in the case of any disorderly conduct," he said in a statement yesterday.

It was the duty of every participant "to ensure that the march or gathering in which he takes part is, in fact, legal".

"Organisers must note they will be held responsible for the actions of people whom they mobilise and that they cannot shirk this responsibility," the general said.

"Therefore it is absolutely vital that there be strict control over, and even selection of, people taking part." He hoped the marches would be peaceful. — Sapa
Arms haul
at hostel

Police seized 17 firearms, including three AK-47 assault rifles, in a raid on a hostel in Sebokeng, near Johannesburg, yesterday.

Eight men and a woman were arrested during the operation, police revealed in an unrest report.

Three AK-47 rifles; three .38 revolvers; four 9mm pistols; one 7.62mm pistol; two .22 revolvers; two Makarov pistols; one .22 rifle; and a shotgun, were confiscated in the raid.

The report said a large quantity of ammunition, matching the firearms, two mine detonators, and a fuse, were also seized.

Sapa
Marches mark 1976 killings

SOUTH Africa’s major cities and towns on Saturday witnessed a wave of protest marches, organised jointly by the ANC, the South African Communist Party and Cosatu.

The marches were held a day before the 15th anniversary of the June 16 1976 student rebellions in which hundreds of people died in clashes with police.

Earlier this week, the ANC and its allies announced that 48 marches would be held nationwide on Saturday to demand peace, freedom and jobs.

The ANC-led alliance demanded:
* An end to “state-sponsored violence”;
* The release of remaining political prisoners;
* General amnesty for exiles;
* A binding code of conduct for all security forces and political parties;
* The setting up of a Constituent Assembly and an interim government;
* An end to “state support for vigilantes”;
* A moratorium on retrenchments; and
* An end to privatisation and rationalisation.

Thousands of protesters converged on city and town centres and then proceeded to police stations or Government offices to present petitions containing their demands.

The petitions were addressed to State President FW de Klerk.

Leaders of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu led the marches.

Permission for a number of marches was turned down in towns under the control of the Conservative Party.

Despite reports of a heavy police presence at the marches, there were no immediate reports of clashes between police and protesters.

At John Vorster Square, SACP general secretary Mr Joe Slovo told a crowd: “The struggle for peace is not the struggle for peace of the graveyard, but peace for all the people of this country.”

A petition was then presented to police.

Protesters, singing anti-Government songs, dispersed peacefully.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, led several thousand protesters in a march through central Pretoria. She handed in a petition at the local Manpower offices.

The petition included a demand for the resignation of Education and Training Department Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe.

Mrs Mandela told the crowd: “The Government has gained the strength of destabilising the ANC and blamed the organisation for having lost control of the country . . . It is the Government that has lost control of the country, not our leaders, who have never had control of the country before.” - Sapa.
Nine arrested in hostel raid

PRETORIA: — Police arrested two men at Khayelitsha and confiscated a 6.35 Astra pistol and a 7.65 Browning pistol at the weekend.

According to the latest police unrest report, eight men and a woman were arrested and firearms seized, including AK47 assault rifles, in a raid on a hostel in Sebokeng, near Johannesburg.

This was on the eve of demonstrations to mark the police killing of hundreds of students in anti-apartheid protests 15 years ago.

They confiscated three AK47 rifles, three .38 revolvers, four 9mm pistols, one 7.62 pistol, two .22 revolvers, two Makarov pistols, one .22 rifle, one shotgun and a large quantity of ammunition.

Two detonators and a fuse were also seized.

A marshal was seriously injured yesterday when he was struck by a stone, which was thrown by people taking part in a march at Galeshewe, Kimberley.

At Kutlwano in the Northern Cape, a policeman’s house was gutted.

At Munsieville, Krugersdorp, a group of blacks set a private vehicle alight. — Sapa
LEADING LIGHTS... Prominent trade unionists and SACP members were in the front line of Saturday's ANC march through Cape Town demanding "Jobs, peace and freedom now". The marchers in the front row included Mr Jay Naidoo of Cosatu, Mr John Ernstzen, Western Cape leader of the SA Municipal Workers' Union, SACP leader Ms Cheryl Carolus and unionist Mr Alan Roberts.

40 000 attend rally to mark Soweto Day

JOHANNESBURG. — Almost 40 000 ANC, Cosatu and SA Communist Party supporters converged on the FNB stadium near Soweto yesterday for the climax of two days of countrywide demonstrations marking the 15th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

The ANC, the PAC, Inkatha and other organisations staged rallies and prayer services in Soweto and other centres yesterday.

Despite the demonstrations, police reported no unrest-related deaths by late yesterday.

Speaking at the Soweto rally, Mr Nelson Mandela hailed the youth of the country for their contribution to the struggle against apartheid and called the June 16 Soweto revolt a landmark in the campaign for black political rights.

"Today we commemorate one more turning point in the history of our struggle of liberation, a day when the youth took their future in their own hands.

SOWETO RALLY... Mr Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie at the ANC rally at FNB Stadium in Soweto.
DP praises return to rule of law

All provisions of the Internal Security Act which could possibly inhibit free and normal peaceful political activities were repealed by the Internal Security and Intimidation Amendment Bill, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

Democratic Party reaction during the second-reading debate on the Bill was that Parliament was finally embracing the tenets of the rule of law and of individual freedom.

In the words of DP justice spokesman Dave Dalling, "the principle of habeas corpus has at last been restored to South African law".

The maximum period of detention without trial has been reduced to 10 days, unless a judge extends it and, for the first time, a detainee may challenge his detention in court.

Llwelynn Landers (LP Durban Suburbs) read out a list of 73 names of people who had died in detention under the security laws.

He said: "We would have liked to believe that the sacrifices of these men and one woman would have led at least to the repeal of section 29 (which provides for detention without trial) this session."

He added that, according to the Human Rights Commission, about 78 000 detainees had languished in South Africa’s prisons over the past 30 years.

Mr Coetsee said the Bill was merely the beginning of the process of reviewing security legislation.

"Another look will be taken at the rest of the Internal Security Act, as well as other security-related legislation, with an eye on further adjustments.

"I believe that everyone looks forward to the day when circumstances will change to such an extent that it will no longer be necessary to apply security laws," he said.

- Detainees’ right of redress restored — Page 7
In accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, the Minister of Education and Training is responsible for the administration of all educational matters within the province. The Minister is required to ensure that education is available to all students, regardless of their background or circumstances. This includes providing access to educational resources, setting curriculum standards, and monitoring the performance of schools and students. The Minister also has the authority to appoint school boards and to oversee the financial affairs of schools. In addition, the Minister is responsible for ensuring that the educational system is inclusive and equitable for all students, and for promoting the values of education and learning throughout the province.
Arehit squads still burning for MK elections?

Dr. Steve James was one of the few leaders who had left the hospital for treatment after the attacks. He was admitted to the hospital for observation, and was later discharged to continue with his treatment at home. The doctors advised him to rest for a few days and to avoid strenuous activities.

In addition, there have been two arrests in connection with the attack. However, the suspects have not been identified yet. The investigation is ongoing, and the police are appealing for any information that may assist in identifying the suspects.

The situation remains tense, and security is increased in the affected areas. The community is urged to remain vigilant and report any suspicious activities to the authorities.
MK Jack's killing was part of campaign.
Officer’s act spoilt the day

June 16 has come and gone and we are all grateful that no serious incidents of violence were reported on this historic day. Virtually all major political parties – ANC, Inkatha and PAC commemorated the day in different ways.

The ANC in particular staged marches and held rallies in all major centres of the country. From what we saw on TV, marches were characterised by discipline, with senior leaders of the ANC playing a leading role in all of them.

The police also put up an excellent show when they displayed commendable tolerance and friendliness as they received many petitions.

This is one of the rare occasions when we are able to praise our political organisations, their leaders and the police for exemplary conduct. Under normal democratic circumstances all peaceful marches and demonstrations need to be just that – peaceful; and police need to act with greater circumspection while not abdicating their responsibility to maintain order.

The fact that we are prompted to praise what is supposed to be normal public behaviour in democratic societies is testimony to the extent of the polarisation that is present.

One incident shown on TV did, however, dampen my joy. This pertained to a march in Bloemfontein where the leader of the ANC march arrived at what appeared to be a police station, instinctively stretched his right hand in anticipation of a handshake with the police officer who was supposed to receive the petition.

To my great surprise and disgust, the officer simply stood there, passively, with his arms folded, and flatly refused to shake hands. Grim-faced, he snatched the petition, turned and walked away.

As I watched this, I could not help but ponder about the mammoth task authorities face in promoting tolerance even among senior members of the police force.

I also regretted the fact that this officer, obviously a reasonably senior member of the force, was, through his foolish and unprofessional conduct, undoing all the commendable work authorities have embarked upon in attempting to make the police more acceptable to their communities.

If I were General van der Merwe, the Commissioner of Police, the least I would demand of this officer is an explanation of his unfriendly and anti-social conduct.

One does not expect that police should love or fraternise with marchers and demonstrators, but a correct and professional disposition does go a long way towards restoring reasonable relations between the sides.

This particular officer was indeed a hopeless ambassador in that regard, and one wonders why he was even assigned the responsibility of receiving the petition in the first place.

Credit must go to the young leader of the march who, though he was visibly shaken by this snub, maintained his cool. He was not even able to read the petition before handing it over as is apparently the usual practice in such circumstances.

In spite of this unfortunate incident, one hopes that this was the beginning of the era of genuine peaceful protest in our country.
ANC hits at fake smear pamphlets

SMEAR pamphlets calling for a stay-away in Natal townships on Thursday - the day ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela visits the area - have caused the organisation and Inkatha concern.

The fake pamphlets, titled "ANC/Cosatu join hands to welcome the hero", call for a stayaway to coincide with a mass rally to be addressed by Mandela in Kwazizdele in northern Natal on that day.

The pamphlets claim that the chairman of the Natal Chamber of Industries, Zululand and North Coast Division, Mr Mike Dunn, had agreed that workers could stay away from work.

The ANC yesterday denounced the pamphlets distributed in Richards Bay, Empangeni, Munzini and Kwambonambi.

"The ANC denounces this leaflet as a crude forgery. We utterly repudiate it as a provocation staged by mischievous elements pursuing their own purposes," the organisation said.

The pamphlets also called for the dismantling of KwaZulu and claimed that there would be free food and transport on that day.

"Gatsha will be reduced into a political dwarf after the 27th. Inkatha will be finished," the pamphlets read.

IFP spokesman Mr Suzanne Yos yesterday called on Mandela and the ANC to instruct their members not to use any form of coercion or intimidation on workers "should they not wish to stay away".

By ISAAC MOLEDI
ANC guards ‘Pro’ Jack’s family

BEREAVED: The family of ‘Pro’ Jack was this week still mystified about the killing. They are (from left), his sister Buvuisha, with her child Aluta, his mother Mrs Violet Jack holding his four-
year-old daughter Sihle. His nephew Andile, (back) was injured and was witness to the shooting

The ANC has implemented strict security measures to safeguard the family of murdered ANC activist
Mziwonke “Pro” Jack.
Jack, 33, was shot dead last week by four men wearing balaclavas and overcoats about 200 metres from his
home on the border of Nyanga and Crossroads. A witness to the shoot-
ing, Jack’s 16-year-old nephew Andile, said the men called his uncle’s
name before shots rang out.
According to police, an R4 rifle was
used in the attack. About 15 bullet
shells were found in the area and 11
“entry points” were found on Jack’s
body. Police have offered a R5 000
reward for information in connection
with the shooting, but no arrests have
been made. In 1988 shots were fired
at Jack’s home but no one was injured.
In 1989 shots were fired at his car.
A funeral service for the slain activ-
ist will take place on Saturday morn-
ing at the Nyanga rugby stadium.
According to the ANC, the assassi-
nation is the latest in a spate of kill-
ings of mid-level Umkhonto we Sizwe
(MK) cadres around the country.
Jackie Matjili, the MK secretary in
Thokoza, was shot dead on May 1.
MK cadres Tumi Padi and Nokuzola
Nealo were shot dead in the middle
of May. Mhleli Mgwayi was stabbed
to death in East London. Phanuel
Molawdzi, a SACP branch secretary
and ANC youth organiser, was shot
dead earlier this month in Soweto.
Also unsolved is the assassination in
February this year of ANC branch
secretary and human rights lawyer
Bhekisile Mlangeni, who was killed by a
bomb planted in a cassette player.
Activist sues Minister after police raid

By Zola Ntutu
From Port Elizabeth

A PORT ELIZABETH ANC activist is suing the Minister of Law and Order for damages allegedly caused during a police raid on her house.

Ms Nonvula Mazantsi, political officer for the ANC’s Soweto branch, also claims that she was forced at gunpoint to sign a letter, without being allowed to read it, when the police allegedly broke into her house.

According to her affidavit, Mazantsi, her husband Maxim and their two daughters were sleeping when police kicked the door open and pointed guns at her husband.

**Damages**

Mazantsi's lawyer, Mr Allan Rubin, said he had written a letter to the Minister of Law and Order informing him of the incident and of damages resulting from the unlawful conduct of the policemen concerned.

KwaZakhele’s station commander, Lieutenant M Lloyd, said a charge had been laid and an attempted robbery docket opened.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Captain Peter van Straaten, said he had no knowledge of the incident and refused to comment further.
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The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Captain Peter van Straaten, said he had no knowledge of the incident and refused to comment further.
‘Verwoerdian’ raid on home condemned

By Brendan Templeton

A Yeoville resident has accused the Department of Home Affairs of conducting what she described as a “Verwoerdian-style” pre-dawn raid on her home last week in search of illegal immigrants.

Arrested

The homeowner, who does not wish to be identified, said officials climbed over a garden wall at 4.45 am and arrested a domestic worker, Setty Ndlovu (nee Khumalo) and her husband, Coleman, last Thursday. (1)

The department has admitted that the raid took place but said that its officials had entered by the gate and not over the wall.

“Not wishing to disturb the householders, (the officials) proceeded directly to the living quarters of the couple concerned,” a department statement said.

The couple were taken to Diepkloof Prison where they were being held “pending further investigation.”

It is claimed that the officials forced Mrs Ndlovu to take off her nightclothes and dress while they stood in the same room. The department denied this.

“I would personally regard that as a form of rape,” the homeowner said.

She produced Mrs Ndlovu’s South African passport which clearly states she was born in South Africa. But, according to the department, “from statements and documents it was clear that (the couple) are in South Africa illegally and they were taken into custody in terms of migration legislation.”

The homeowner said the Ndlovus were married one day before their arrest.

“They wouldn’t come to our house and grab us and treat us the way they treat blacks. It’s disgusting the way they treat them,” she said.

Expensive

“I can’t understand how a South African citizen could be put in prison for being an illegal immigrant.”

She expressed concern that the Ndlovus did not have a sound knowledge of the law and would not know what their rights were without expensive legal representation.
Wendy Wendland comments on the re-emergence of the section 205 subpoena and its effects on press

This ‘port of first call’ should be last resort for freedom

RECENT times have seen the return of the dreaded section 205 subpoena, issued in terms of section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1977.

Proposed, the subpoena is for the purpose of obtaining from a witness, under oath before a magistrate, information relating to a crime which may have been committed.

There is perhaps nothing particularly unacceptable in this, but rather in the manner in which the subpoena is used — almost always against journalists. A refusal to disclose the required information invites a jail sentence of up to five years, with no option of a fine.

In dissenting the section 205 subpoena, not seen since we embarked on a “new South Africa” in February last year, the Star has, once more, attempted to force journalists to disclose confidential information. 

The re-appearance of the section 205 subpoena is, to say the least, unwelcome.

It would seem that the State turns to the forced disclosure of confidential information by journalists, not as a last resort as should be the case, but as a port of first call.

Surely the State should look to the police for the information that it needs, and not be permitted to tap freely into confidential information held by journalists.

The forced disclosure of a journalist’s confidential sources carries with it a number of pernicious dangers, as well as costs to the journalist. 

First, a journalist who has once disclosed, without consent, the name of a confidential source has breached the journalist’s code of ethics and will never be trusted again, and may never write again as a working journalist — in other words, his or her credibility is gone.

The forced disclosure of sources will therefore destroy the journalist’s livelihood.

Second, journalists play a valuable role in society by uncovering and publicising wrongs and malpractices in whatever sector of society or government these may occur, and however unpopular such disclosures may be.

Such information is often confidential, and its disclosure to journalists is conditional upon it being treated and respected as such.

Forced disclosure, in violation of undertakings of confidentiality, will have a chilling effect on the chances of sources passing information to journalists, and many serious wrongs and malpractices would remain undetected.

Thirdly, and most importantly, the forced disclosure of sources strikes at the heart of freedom of speech and democratic order.

Freedom of expression enables contending ideas to compete and society is the better informed for it.

Freedom of expression includes not only the right to impart information, but also the right to receive it.

It follows that if the right of the press to receive information is obstructed, so must its right to impart information be obstructed.

The forced disclosure of sources stifles the ability of the press to receive information and so interferes with its right to inform society on matters of public interest. Society is the worse for it.

Freedom of expression demands both the right to impart information and the right to receive information. This is recognised in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 19 of the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Actually, for newspapers, the right to impart information goes even further — it is a duty.

Section 205 has, since its enactment, been used almost exclusively against journalists. In South Africa, a number of journalists, such as the recent example of The Star’s special writer Patrick Laurence, have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to disclose the names of their sources. 

Journals in other countries — including Britain and the United States — have suffered a similar fate.

However, a handful of countries do offer their journalists a measure of protection.

In Austria, for example, the Press Law of 1982 provides that journalists have the right to refuse to give evidence, as witnesses, in court and to answer questions relating to the identity of the authors or sources of their information.

Swedish law provides similar protection, but, uniquely, instead of granting journalists the right not to reveal their sources, imposes upon them a duty not to disclose anything they know about the authors or the sources of their information.

In the United States, the chief Supreme Court decision on the subject, the 1972 ruling in Branzburg v Hayes, stated that, notwithstanding First Amendment rights to freedom of expression, journalists do not have a fundamental right to avoid testifying as witnesses in criminal trials to protect their sources.

The Supreme Court, however, went on to invite the individual states to legislate on the subject.

A number of states, such as California and New York, have enacted so-called “shield laws” giving journalists varying degrees of protection if they refuse to reveal the identity of a source.
Left stifling press freedom = book

By Brendan Templeton

Widespread grassroots censorship of journalists through left-wing intimidation is a "chilling" but unreported phenomenon in South Africa, according to the Institute of Race Relations.

The institute last night launched a book, "Mau-Mauing the Media: New Censorship for the New South Africa", which claims the Left has taken over from the Government in stifling press freedom.

The book contains transcripts of talks and discussions at an SAIRR seminar last year attended by senior black journalists and other people working in the media.

"They indicated that in recent years this 'alternative' censorship has been fierce enough to block the publication of much that happened in the country's black townships," the SAIRR said in a statement.

According to senior assistant editor of the Sowetan, Thami Maswai: "We have a situation in which journalists are far less exposed to arrest, detention and incarceration by the Government than they used to be, but are being threatened and manhandled by political activists in the townships, in the towns and everywhere, and are being told to toe the line or else."

He added that many journalists had fought to retain their independence and credibility, but not all had succeeded in the face of intimidation.

Accounts of intimidation by the Left include:
- A reporter threatened with necklacing by activists who accused him of belonging to a rival organisation.
- A petrol bomb thrown at the home of a fellow-journalist employed by the paper.
- The circulation of the Inkatha-owned newspaper, Ilanga, dropped by about 33,000 after shopkeepers who sold it were attacked, and people who were caught reading it were forced to eat it and sometimes threatened with death.
- A news editor who could not come to work one day because local youngsters called him to a meeting. "Here were 13-year-olds, who could hardly spell their names, questioning a journalist on the policy of his newspaper."

Warning
- Reporters receiving abusive calls at night.
- A reporter who had to evacuate his wife and children from his house after receiving a warning that he was about to be attacked.
- A threatened boycott of a newspaper after prominent activists accused it of "sowing division".

According to the book, journalists were supported when jailed by the State but blacklist-ed when they criticised the Left. Senior political reporter at The Star, Kaizer Nyatsamba, said censorship from the Left was worse because it was never reported.

A senior labour and political journalist, Connie Molusi, attributed the current political intolerance "to the period popularly known as the mass insurrection era spanning 1984 and 1986 when a culture of 'people's war' was born, with compulsory attendance at street committees and punishment for disobedience."

White liberals came under attack at the SAIRR conference to launch the book. Black journalists accused them of being reluctant to criticise liberation movements for fear of having their credentials questioned.

The English press was slated for being "sycophantic" towards the ANC for the past seven years.

Funding organisations also came under fire. They were accused of handing over vast sums of money to student organisations which did not have the discipline or skills to use it properly.

Mr Maswai said: "You have some of these youngsters driving around in cars, with loads and loads of money in their pockets."

"There are countries that are particularly guilty of this... but I believe they have done a great disservice to the struggle in this country: they have created a monster which has now become uncontrollable."
ANC CONFERENCE

‘Spies to return once
Govt, UNHCR agree’

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

DURBAN — About 120 released South African spies in ANC settlements would be returned once an agreement had been reached between the Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ANC's deputy head of international relations, Stanley Mabizela, told The Star yesterday.

Mr Mabizela said the agents had been transferred from ANC camps in Uganda and Angola to settlements at Mazimbu and Dakawa in Tanzania.

Money had been donated for repatriation, and the ANC was prepared to foot the bill for the return of the spies.

“The only thing holding up their return are the complications between the Government and the UNHCR,” he said.

The decision to release the agents had been taken by the ANC's national leadership in March in view of the ANC-Government agreement on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

Mr Mabizela denied that ANC dissidents had been jailed and tortured but said “third-degree measures” — including torture — had been used to extract information from the agents.

“In terms of military discipline, these agents should have been lined up against a wall and shot, but president Oliver Tambo would not allow this because they were victims of apartheid.

“Many of them have been rehabilitated, including one who is currently completing his fifth year of medical studies under the auspices of the ANC,” he said.
Anger over US church group's Inkatha appeal

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A Florida-based religious group is soliciting money from prominent Americans for what appears to be a campaign to support Inkatha against the ANC, and to support the Church Alliance of South Africa (Casa) against the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

The group, International Relief for South Africa (Irsa), has angered some Americans who have received a recent newsletter which appeals for funds on the basis of wild and misleading claims, and which accuses the ANC of burning churches and terrorising Christians who disagree with the SACC.

According to the newsletter, from the president of Irsa, Dr Martin Badenhorst, the ANC is mainly responsible for the violence in South Africa. "What is really behind the ANC's campaign," he says, "is a demand for the Government to be turned over to it without elections and without a new constitution that would offer protection to minority groups in the country."

He portrays the violence as an ideological conflict between Inkatha and the ANC. "Inkatha stands for a multiparty democracy, the preservation of Christian values and norms (Chief Buthelezi is a born-again Christian who speaks openly of his faith on national TV)."

Marxist

"The ANC believes in a Marxist philosophy: a one-party state for the future, a Marxist economy — nationalisation of banks, corporations and the mines, equal distribution of wealth (rewarding people regardless of productivity). It is pro-abortion on request. It refuses to make any commitment on its stand on freedom of religion. The ANC is completely under the control of the South African Communist Party and this accounts for its policies."

Dr Badenhorst claims that the SACC represents 6.9 million people out of a population of 35 million, and that Casa represents more than 10 million South Africans.
Inquest: Nofomela taken on tour around Vlakplaaas

By MARTIN NTSEOLEGEO

THE GATES of Vlakplaaas, the dreaded Security Police hideout, were thrown open to outsiders for one day this week.

This happened after former inmate Butane Almond Nofomela told a Pretoria inquest magistrate that he and four other Askaris kidnapped Japie Maponya in Krugersdorp, tortured him and later one of them shot him dead.

After Nofomela’s evidence, presiding magistrate KD Kruger ordered an inspection at Vlakplaaas.

During the visit Nofomela pointed out a spot about five kilometres from the main building as the place where Maponya was beaten up and later shot dead.

Three Askaris, who, according to Nofomela, were present when Maponya was killed, are giving evidence behind closed doors in the Pretoria inquest court.

Their defence counsel, Adv. P Kemp SC, pointed out that a former client of his had given evidence in an open court before the Harris Commission had later been murdered.

Kruger granted the application for the three policemen to testify in camera.

Maponya was allegedly kidnapped by Askaris in September 1985 in Krugersdorp.

Maponya was allegedly interrogated about the whereabouts of his elder brother, ANC member Odilile Maponya.

Nofomela told the court he was in the group that brutally assaulted Maponya until his condition became serious.

He said that after the assault Col De Kock asked him whether Maponya would recognise him. When he answered that he would, De Kock shot Maponya in the head.

Nofomela’s evidence was denied by Warrant Officers Willem Albertus Nortje, who testified that during the time of Maponya’s death, he and other policemen implicated by Nofomela were in Josini, in Northern Natal.

Maponya’s former live-in lover, Maureen Zondi, said Maponya had told her some policemen wanted him to “go with them”.

She said that after her boyfriend’s disappearance, she informed his family and also unsuccessfully inquired about his whereabouts from the police and his employers.

Zondi said she knew her boyfriend’s elder brother, Odirile, was a member of the ANC.
Balaclava boys a mystery to police

By CARMEIL RICKARD: Durban

FORMAL evidence has emerged of police units, disguised in balaclavas, carrying out mysterious "operations" in areas where they are strangers even to the local South African Police.

The admission of such activities came to light during evidence in a Natal trial, raising the eyebrows of the judge who reviewed the case.

But it is only one of several current police practices which have recently come under judicial scrutiny.

Judges have asked why police appear to believe they no longer need warrants to search premises; why trials are delayed because of problems getting police to court; why police hold up trials because of "competing jurisdiction" between the KwaZulu Police and the SAP; and why police continue to act illegally by setting "traps" — encouraging suspects to commit crimes and then arresting them.

The balaclava case involved a bottle-store owner asleep in his Mpumalanga house when armed men "who did not speak Zulu properly" and who wore balaclavas and camouflage entered the premises.

Commenting on the fact that neither the balaclava-clad police nor the "official" police at the scene had a search warrant, the judge said there was nothing in the case to suggest that the officer involved could not have obtained a warrant.

"The reason I stress this is that it appears, certainly in Natal, that police regard (the) provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act as having been abrogated by disuse. It is time that they became aware this is not so," Holder said. He could not recollect when he last heard mention of a search warrant having been obtained before a search of premises was conducted.

"I was not aware that if the police continued to ignore the law, public policy could well demand that the courts rule as inadmissible any evidence obtained in such a search.

On the evidence that about 10 people wearing black balaclavas came into the house carrying firearms, the judge said they appeared to have entered the premises illegally.

SAP Constable Holder, who gave evidence in the trial — and who was himself not wearing uniform during the raid — said the people wearing balaclavas and camouflage formed part of the "South African Police Task Force" and that they were in the district only for a week "for a particular task. They disappeared after this incident before I even got their names," Holder said.

The judge commented that he would be horrified to think that members of secret or unusual SAP bodies came into any part of Natal to carry out operations without their presence being known to the normal police authorities in the area.

In reply to Weekly Mail questions on the judge's comments, the police public relations department in Pretoria said South African law made provision for searches to be made without a warrant.
GABORONE — The Botswana Appeal Court has doubled the sentence of a South African hit-squad member, Lennox Magubane, who had appealed against his conviction and seven-year sentence for attempted murder.

Magubane, a self-confessed hired assassin and Askari (turned ANC member), was sent to Botswana two years ago to eliminate four ANC members. He was to receive a reward of about R25 000 for each victim.

He received arms and ammunition. He succeeded in wounding one man but was arrested on his second visit to Botswana.

Appeal Court president Mr Justice Amisah said: "The original sentence induced a great sense of shock when that offence, but for luck, would have been plain, cold, calculated murder without a single extenuating circumstance."

Askari's sentence doubled

Star Africa Service
THE Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students yesterday called on the Government to withdraw charges of illegal gathering against 36 pupils who were arrested outside the DET offices two months ago.

The pupils, all from Mamelodi, were arrested on May 29 when they tried to stage a sit-in inside the DET offices in Pretoria to highlight their grievances, which included the shortage of textbooks. They were released with a warning the same day after being charged for gathering at the DET offices illegally.

The 36 were expected to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday, according to Mr Victor Motau, publicity secretary of the Mamelodi branch of Cosas.

Motau yesterday appealed to "the Government" to withdraw the charges against the 36 and said their actions were only to highlight their frustration following the DET's alleged reluctance to heed their demands.

In another statement released yesterday, Motau also called on students to enrol for winter schools during the holidays. "We appeal to our colleagues to stop being idle and continue with their studies during the holidays. We have lost a number of school days already and we cannot afford to lose more," said Motau.
Police arrest ANC activists in night raid

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Several Kagiso civic and ANC leaders were arrested by police early today.

Mrs Nomvula Mokonyane, whose husband Mr Serge Mokonyane, was among those arrested, said five houses were raided soon after midnight. She alleged police assaulted the men during the raid.

Mr Uharu Moiloa, Kagiso ANC branch chairman, and Mr George Mahlangu, a cousin of Mrs Mokonyane were also arrested.

Mrs Mokonyane said: “We do not know where our people are. We have no access to them.”

A West Rand police spokesman confirmed that three men had been arrested, two for possession of Makarov pistols and one for possession of a homemade firearm.

The men are expected to appear in the Krugersdorp Magistrate’s Court today.
ANC, SAP probe Welverdiend police

THE police investigation into the activities of the unrest unit at Welverdiend police station swung into action in Carletonville's Khutsong township this week.

The Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIIR) and the local ANC branch helped to locate witnesses. While representatives of the IBIIR were generally positive about progress, they said there were signs of interference by policemen outside the investigation team.

"We are happy with the way the police investigating team is going about its work. But there are indications that the investigation may be being undermined by other sections of the South African Police," an IBIIR spokesman said.

A member of IBIIR's board of management said their field workers were apparently under surveillance in the first week.

Major DJ C Stear, who heads the investigation team, acknowledged: "There was a small disturbance. But it has been sorted out to the satisfaction of all parties." He confirmed a co-operative working relationship had been established.

The investigation of Welverdiend police station is a result of persistent allegations linking them to deaths in Khutsong and in custody. Witnesses have implicated police in as many as 17 deaths since early 1990. In five cases potential witnesses to alleged police atrocities have met violent deaths.

The IBIIR spokesman said that the board and the ANC also regarded it "as our responsibility to safeguard witnesses".
Was 'Dr Crook' a police spy?

Zwane and the South African Railway and Harbour Workers Union (SARWU) trial of 18 people, Ngcobo was allegedly introduced by police to relatives of the accused as a kind businessman who could help them financially.

He turned out to be a spy, recalls Martha Nhlapo, who is employed at Sandton Clinic.

Security Branch
Nhlapo's fiancé was one of the trialists at the time.

She told City Press that Ngcobo was always seen in the company of a Captain Pretorious, head of the Sandton Security Branch. "Immediately my fiancé was released on bail, I saw Ngcobo keeping watch around my flat.

"The next morning, around 6:30 am, while on my way to work, I saw him standing motionless next to our flat at the High Point building," Nhlapo added.

Later in the afternoon Ngcobo phoned the flat and offered the couple another fancy telephone receiver for no reason, she said.

"I turned down the offer because I already suspected him of being an undercover agent."

Three weeks later, the "businessman" phoned Nhlapo and warned her they were being followed and watched by police, she said.

"He told me that my fiancé's activities were a contravention of the country's security laws and he might get killed if he continued," she said.

Sunglasses
Ngcobo always wore a navy blue suit and dark sunglasses during 1988-89. He also secretly carried a two-way radio.

He was well known for the detailed questions he asked about activists.

One activist, who declined to be named, remembered Ngcobo's face when he saw him in City Press.

"He was staying in one of the dingy flats in Hillbrow," the activist recalled.

He added that Ngcobo promised him a well-paid job if he could assist him to trace Glen Nneasi, an activist who resided at High Point at the time.

'Dr' Ngcobo... seen with security cops.
Wife-assaulting charge dropped

The State withdrew a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm against former police sergeant Ronald Bezuidenhout, alias "Agent Tokarev" from the police anti-terrorist unit at Vlakplaas, in the Springs Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Bezuidenhout had previously appeared on a charge of allegedly assaulting his wife, Marilyn Bezuidenhout. In an article published in Vrye Weekblad in May, Mr Bezuidenhout alleged he was an undercover agent for the SAP and had been trained by the ANC in Angola and East Germany. Yesterday's charge was withdrawn before Magistrate J Brits. The public prosecutor declined to give reasons for the withdrawal but it is believed that Mrs Bezuidenhout did not want to press charges.
Maponya, son of an informer, court told

Pretoria Correspondent

The father of Japie Maponya, missing since September 1985 and allegedly murdered by security policemen, was considered an informer by the Krugersdorp security police.

Major J.P. Kleynhans, formerly attached to the Krugersdorp security police and now working with the SAP's Crime Information Service, yesterday told an inquest in the Pretoria District Court into Mr. Maponya's disappearance and alleged murder that Mr. Maponya's father had repeatedly been an informant for the Krugersdorp security police since 1977.

Major Kleynhans said Mr. Maponya had also been regarded as an informant even though he had helped the police on only one occasion, receiving R15 for "travel costs" after showing the police where he thought his brother, Oderile Maponya, was. Oderile Maponya was an ANC terrorist who later blew himself up at the Sterland cinema complex while trying to plant a mini-bomb.

On another point, Colonel Piet Retief, Chief of the SAP's Ballistics Unit told the court he had been unable to confirm whether the South African Police possessed or used silencers. He said the standard weapon of the SAP was a Model 22 9 mm Beretta pistol. Silencers could be attached to this pistol, but it was not standard and the weapon had to be modified.

This evidence was led with reference to Butana Almond Nofemela, who alleged in a statement in 1989 that Captain Eugene de Kock had shot Mr. Maponya with a service pistol which had a silencer attached.

Nofemela yesterday asked the court to be excused from further proceedings after explaining that he had been attending the inquest as an interested party.

Magistrate K.D. Kruger excused Nofemela and thanked him for the part he had played in the proceedings.
When the hands of 'freedom' muzzle the press
SA pays R5,8-m to lobbyists

By HUGH ROBERTSON
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — According to Justice Department records, the South African Government has paid about $2 million (R5,8 million) in the past year to a small group of lobbyists whose principal task has been to persuade the White House and Congress to abandon sanctions.

The records, which must be filed at regular intervals in terms of the Foreign Agents Act, show that South African Government money also went to the election campaign funds of US politicians who were thought to be sympathetic to the Government and its policies.

Detailed
Eleven companies were registered as "agents" working on behalf of the South African Government, and some were paid almost $600 000 (about R1,4 million) for their work. Detailed accounts show that expensive dinners and luncheons were paid for in some of Washington's most luxurious restaurants.

The best known South African lobbyist is John Sears, whose brilliant running of former President Ronald Reagan's election campaign won him much admiration — and influence — in Washington.

Mr Sears, whose fee is $360 000 (about R1 million) plus expenses, also reports in his Justice Department declaration that he hosted expensive luncheons in pursuit of his South African brief.

But the big earner who did much hard legwork on sanctions was the discreet firm of Riley and Fox, which was paid nearly $300 000 for the year to lobby big business and Congress on sanctions.

The firm also arranged a wide variety of meetings between visiting South African politicians, businessmen and officials and movers on Capitol Hill.

According to congressional aides, however, the bulk of the work to get sanctions lifted was done by the SA embassy.

Praise
Its staff was described as dedicated and tireless; and was said to have been working "18-hour days, seven days a week," for several months on sanctions.

There was special praise, too, for the ambassador, Harry Schwarz, who has dazzled Capitol Hill with an energetic campaign aimed at making contact with a whole range of congressmen and congressional advisers who had been abandoned as lost causes by previous ambassadors.

But, in contrast with the huge expenditure to help get sanctions lifted and generally facilitate the South African Government's cause in Washington, is the perpetrator of most of Pretoria's problems here — the small upstairs office of the ANC on a noisy street in the heart of the city's most crime-ridden neighbourhood. The four-member staff has no assistance from lobbyists, operates on a shoestring budget, and takes guests to lunch at a corner eatery.

In fairness, it must be said that almost all foreign governments employ lobbyists of some sort or another in Washington. Lobbyists have, indeed, become a necessary evil.
ANC cadres key targets of assassins

By BEATHUR BAKER

THE African National Congress is under fire from all sides; the target of violence allegedly linked to Inkatha, the right wing and the police. According to the organisation, at least 20 activists have been killed in the past six months.

Hillview High School in Pretoria, intended for use by 700 children of exiled Umkhonto weSizwe cadres, was destroyed in a bomb blast on Sunday — shortly before its opening.

Previously a white school, it was forced to close because of a lack of pupils.

Right-wing extremists who openly declared they would resist the move to house blacks in the school have been blamed by the ANC for the explosion. All have denied responsibility.

This is but the latest in a trail of planned assaults on ANC members.

Various methods of killing form identifiable patterns. Sophisticated explosive devices have been used.

Victims are gunned down by strategically placed marksmen or lured into an ambush. These bear the hallmarks of the officially disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Attacks in which a gunwielding group opens random fire are characteristic of killings near and around hostels. Another method is that of the balaclava-clad gunmen who fire from close range and move off, leaving intended victims and people accompanying them riddled with bullets.

In attacks at the homes of "comrades", not only cadres are attacked — their families have also being targeted by killers.

Ernest Sotu, Vanderbijlpark ANC/ Congress of South African Trade Unions office bearer, who lives in the area of the kwaMadala hostel near Vanderbijlpark, was attending the ANC's Durban conference when assassins gunned down his wife and two children.

In the same manner 18 people were gunned down in Natal in one night while going home — six of them from the same family, all of them ANC supporters.

ANC members live in fear of who will be next. Investigations into these mysterious murders remain "ongoing".

Meanwhile, the ANC has demanded that the government disband its death squads.
The silent war over words

The American psychoanalyst, Paul Goodman, once observed that censorship is a sign that speech is serious: "Where there is none, it is pretty certain that the official spokesmen have all the loudspeakers."

This puts South African journalists in a bind. With a multitude of parties fighting for ideological turf, to be a loudspeaker for one party puts one at risk of being censored or censured by another. To be a loudspeaker for none is not to earn respect for independence but to be treated with suspicion and hostility by all.

The Institute of Race Relations' publication, *Mau Mauing the Media*, has been widely reported on in recent weeks, and is in on one aspect of this silent war: censorship from the left.

Five black journalists tell grim stories of what it is like to report against the grain in the townships. Three other opponents of the commentators — including singer Dawn Lindeberg, the managing director of *Hlanga*, Arthur Konikramer, and poet Lionel Abrahams — testify.

We hear of threats of blackmail and assassination, of organized campaigns to stop shops from stocking Inkatha's *Hlanga* newspaper, of daily intimidation and pressures on black journalists to conform.

Soweto business editor Thami Mzwai relates: "We have now reached a point where a journalist is told, 'You are either for us or against us.' It is sheer blackmail. . . . Here is the new threat: not only do I have to defy the government, I also have to present the facts in such a way that I am seen to be pushing a particular organization."

The institute's director, John Kane-Berman, describes why he organized the conference: "We wanted to expose people, our membership, to the kind of information that is not getting into the press."

The alternative center for the South African Institute of Race Relations recently highlighted censorship from the left. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reminds us that everyone is guilty of Maumauing press freedom.

The testimony of the black journalists. Connie Molusi says: "I think for as long as political organizations continue to fight for political hegemony, to see themselves as sole representatives of black people, the violence is not going to end."

This activist community has set itself up as "the people" and sought to interpret the grievances and the aspirations of the entire black community. They have displayed an extraordinary oversensitivity to the written word, putting journalists into the Maumaw's two categories: for them or against them.

Part of the struggle has been to project a false image of the black community and to often enforce this image with threats and intimidation if necessary.

In effect these activists have often stood in the way of the journalist and the access to the broader community. A journalist, say from a foreign paper, goes into a township and meets instant spokespeople: a youth leader, a church worker, the local ANC leadership. They purport to interpret for the outsider what the community at large feels, yet they are merely projecting a particular mainstream political line. The reporter misses the great diversity of opinion, of feeling, of mood in that community.

Do ordinary black people — those that the activists are supposed to champion — realize that they are the losers, both in the toned-down accounts of events that reach them in their newspapers and in the curious form of stereotyping that takes place? Or has the leadership of the ANC or Inkatha, with their frequent press-bashing, managed to prevent the development of a greater tolerance towards the press?

These are crucial questions. The battle for press freedom, just like the struggle for pluralism, will inevitably be won or lost in the townships, where the pressures to conform — and thus the dangers to freedom of speech — are so much more intense than in the white suburbs.
Two terse sentences that betray a political scandal ...

NASSA VERGADERING : INKATHA : KINGSPARK, DURBAN : 1990-03-25

1. Hierby aangeheg kwitansie vir die bedrag van R150,000-00.

A two-line memo from Natal security police headquarters, confirming payment of R150,000 to Inkatha for organizing a rally

THE South African Police have paid large amounts of money to help Inkatha oppose the African National Congress.
The Weekly Mail has also obtained copies of internal security police documents showing extensive discussions between Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and a senior Durban security policeman about ways of preventing the ANC from eroding Inkatha's support in Natal.

A total of R250,000 was paid into an Inkatha bank account by the security police for the purpose of organizing rallies and other anti-ANC activities shortly after the release from prison of ANC president Nelson Mandela.

The money was paid for by the SAP, at King’s Park, Durban on March 25, 1990, to the police for an upsurge in civic violence that has since been known as the Marikana War.

A top-secret security police memorandum, written by Buthelezi, was very emotional and expressed extreme gratitude for the support of the financial assistance provided.

The documents reveal that Buthelezi was concerned about declining membership figures in Natal at the time of Mandela’s release from prison and had serious misgivings about the support of some Inkatha’s key leaders, including Inkatha chairperson Frank Malabane and former secretary general Oscar Dilo-

The Weekly Mail has in its possession, First National Bank deposit slips, and internal security police memos, marked "Top Security Police Information", which confirm the police payments to Inkatha as well as future in-person meetings between Buthelezi, some of his cabinet ministers, and Major Louis Botha, senior officer in the Durban regional security police, to discuss how to deal with the ANC.

In a 10-page memorandum to the chief of security police in Pretoria, dated February 13 1990 (number 57/00/3/4/90), Botha asks for R120,000 because it was of "tactical importance" that arrangements were made for a massive turnout at an Inkatha rally to "show everyone that he (Buthelezi) has a strong base.

It is recommended that a chairman grant of at least R100,000 be made available for this purpose.

Botha went to his superior, "It should also be accepted that Inkatha does not have the financial means to arrange such a gathering on its own. The consequences of this rally failing will have far-reaching implications for Buthelezi and the ANC." Further letters and receipts show that this payment was made in bank cash into an account in the name of Inkathalike (Kgosi is the organization’s Senior name) at First National Bank in Durban on March 15.

Remarkable documents tell of police payments to Inkatha

Police paid Inkatha to block ANC

By EDDIE KOCH and ANTON HAMBURG

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It is recommended that a chairman grant of at least R100,000 be made available for this purpose.

Botha went to his superior, "It should also be accepted that Inkatha does not have the financial means to arrange such a gathering on its own. The consequences of this rally failing will have far-reaching implications for Buthelezi and the ANC."

Further letters and receipts show that this payment was made in bank cash into an account in the name of Inkathalike (Kgosi is the organization’s Senior name) at First National Bank in Durban on March 15.

10 days before the rally. The account number was 231426-8800000153.

The security branch of the police has since been disbanded but it is widely believed that its offices are still deployed for covert political operations.

The Weekly Mail also has confirmation of a payment of R100,000 to Inkatha to organize another rally on November 5 1990. The rally was in fact held on November 19 and was addressed by King Goodwill Zwelith-

This document, a letter from Bri-
gadier JA Steyn, deputy regional chief of the security police in Natal, to the commanding officer of the security police in Pretoria, says that Buthelezi and his justice minister, Jeffrey Mienwa, asked that their "thanks and great appreciation be passed on to those responsible for putting on the shows.

Chief Minister Buthelezi was very emotional when a copy of the receipt was given to him. He could not say thank you enough and said that he had not expected it.

The Weekly Mail, in conjunction with The Guardian of London, has run extensive checks on the documents. It has confirmed the Inkatha bank account numbers, the identities, addresses and telephone numbers of all those named in them, and the links of the Durban police.

There is no conclusive evidence that Buthelezi or members of Inkatha knew that the money deposited into their account came directly from the security police.

Botha is well known to Durban as a security policeman with close links to Inkatha and at the time of the document was also seen in Buthelezi’s company.

In the words of one source, "wherever Buthelezi was, Botha was."
Mangosuthu Buthelezi

back on
the shelf
19/7-25/7/91
Weekly Mail Reporter

The controversial biography of Inkatha's president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi is back on the University of Natal library shelves, but the row over whether the book is defamatory still continues.

The biography, 'Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief with a Double Agenda' by Mrala, was originally taken out of the library after letters from Buthelezi's attorney saying the book was defamatory and that legal action would be taken if it was not removed.

After withdrawing it from the shelves, university officials took legal advice and announced at the weekend that the book was now being returned to the library.

Buthelezi's attorney, Jenny Friedman, said this week that she had not yet heard directly from the university about the move, and that as a matter of courtesy she would hold direct comment until receiving official confirmation.

However, she added if it was correct that the university had returned it to the shelves, she wanted to reiterate that it was defamatory and that in making it available the university was "committing a civil wrong".

In its statement announcing the book was being returned to the library shelves, the university said its position was that it had always been a matter of "public policy" that books, even if critical of public figures, should be available in a university library for "critical study by the scholarly community."

"The university has now obtained counsel's opinion which reassures it that this view is correct in law."

It is understood that a letter is being sent to Friedman on behalf of the university confirming that the book has been restored to the shelves, and explaining the basis of this decision.

The university's initial move withdrawing the book from circulation was greeted with strong criticism by officials of anti-censorship groups.

They said Buthelezi was imposing censorship through the threat of legal action, a charge strongly denied by Friedman.

Buthelezi was entitled to pay for defamatory material about himself from being circulated...
The memo in full

From PAGE

18.4 Die laatste vergadering in Kings Park op 1987-11-05 (die blouwone Steek se betjie 294 met verwysing S22/S2/16N oor S7/282/0
4V gedateer 1989-11-28) was 'n reën van proses en gesien in die lig van die besluitende maatsa
vergaderings wat daar die ANC beplan word,
het dit uiters belangrik geword dat daar wou
beplaas en uitgevoer word.
18.5 Dit word voorgevel dat 'n klandestiene
skepsel van ministerie R120,000.00 ge
maak word vir hierdie doel.
18.6 Geen belofte van enige finansiële steun
gemaak nie. Dit moet ook aanvaar word
dat INKATHA nie die finansiële beitjie om so
'n projek op die houtjie saam te pak nie. Die
nagevolle van 'n mislukking van so 'n ver-
gadering sal verkiesende implikasies inhoud
vir BUTHELEZI en die RSA.
STREEKHOOF: VEILIGHEIDSTAK:
NATAL LB:6664/6397
In full: The ten page memo from Major Botha

The full Afrikaans text of the memo from Major Louis Botha of the Durban security police to the head of the security police in Pretoria, concerning a major ANC rally in March last year.
"Chief Buthelezi was very emotional. He could not say thank you enough."

—From the memo signed by Major Botha

It is believed that he was for some time involved with Buthelezi's personal security.

The question of police support for Inkatha was raised in parliament earlier this year by the Democratic Party's Kobus Jordaan. He asked whether any section of the intelligence service or the SAP had given financial or organisational support to groups such as Inkatha.

President FW de Klerk and Law and Order Minister Adriam Vlok refused to answer as this would "defeat the legal protection of security information".

Botha's 10-page memorandum motivating the payment to Inkatha gives a rare insight into how the security police see Inkatha as the only organisation capable of countering the influence of the ANC. He refers to discussions with Buthelezi over a two-to-three-week period and previous security police reports on "Conflict within Inkatha following peace talks" and "Strategic perspectives: Chief Minister Buthelezi and Inkatha: Implications for current negotiations policies".

Botha argues that the police should support Inkatha because Buthelezi, under pressure from some of his ministers because of falling support, would otherwise be forced to join forces with the ANC.

"During our discussion it became very clear that the actions and political manoeuvres of the ANC were a matter of concern to the chief minister, especially if one considers the shrinking Inkatha membership figures," Botha said.

He added that Buthelezi had hoped that he would win support for arranging the return of the country of Pan Africanist Congress veteran Prince Velekhaya Shange (described only as "Prince Shange") and ANC veteran Dr Wilson Chocoo.

"It is also clear that he is very suspicious of overtures from the ANC which according to him would make it easy for the ANC hierarchy to destroy him if he and Inkatha joined the ANC..."

"He is also worried about the possible role of his supporters and cabinet members, namely Dr O Dioono (sic), minister of education, Dr F Mdala, minister of health, Chief Gamede, minister of police; Mr T Sithole, minister of home affairs," Botha said, also referring to another memo on "Internal conflict in Inkatha as a result of peace talks".

Dioono, then also Inkatha secretary general, resigned from the organisation and the kwazulu cabinet two months later.

Botha added: "If he (Buthelezi) seeks reconciliation with the ANC, there is the possibility he will be accepted and then removed from the scene... If he stands on the political sidelines, then he won't be able to take part in the game later on, which will also lead to political humiliation.

"It is the fear of this division (of the police) that, bearing the above in mind, the minister will seriously consider throwing his lot with the ANC with far-reaching implications for Natal and the ANC. With the release of Nelson Mandela, this becomes a serious possibility," Botha reported.

Botha went on to say that Buthelezi was worried that, with the release of Mandela, the ANC would be seen as commanding the support of most blacks, and many whites, Indians and coloureds, and that this would be used overseas to put pressure on Pretoria during the negotiation period.

As a counter, he says, Buthelezi planned a mass rally at King's Park on March 25 1990 where he would speak against armed struggle and sanctions.

Botha recommended that police help pay for the rally.

The rally was a failure. It poured with rain on the day and only about 10,000 people attended, though Inkatha contested these figures. Clashes between bushloads of Inkatha supporters and residents of Pietermaritzburg townships broke out before and after the rally.

The next few days saw some of the bloodiest conflict in the area, including a planned invasion of Edendale by Inkatha-sponsoring "impis".

These revelations are supported by recent disclosures that there is a sophisticated plan by the government to use Inkatha as a conservative counterweight to the ANC during negotiations.

Earlier this year Sipho Madala, a self-confessed security police agent, told reporters in Natal that he had been recruited by officers in the security police and military intelligence to assassinate pro-ANC Zulu chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo.

Other evidence is now emerging about clandestine support from military intelligence and the police for Inkatha so that the Zulu movement can be used to undermine the ANC.
Van Tonder assassination claim dismissed

An allegation by right-wing Boerestaat Party (BSP) leader Robert van Tonder that security police are planning to assassinate him with a car bomb has been dismissed as "ridiculous" by the Law and Order Ministry.

Captain Craig Kotze, Ministry spokesman, said that like all allegations of this kind, the police would investigate this one, "even though it sounds ridiculous."

The claim was made in a letter to Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok yesterday.

Mr van Tonder said the Boer Intelligence Service — a branch of the Boerewerstandsbeweging — had told him that the plan to assassinate him was hatched in the office of a senior security policeman.

"The information was obtained from the inner circles of the security police and for obvious reasons the name of the informant cannot be made available."

Mr van Tonder said in the letter that the BSP had previously requested the Government to fire officers "who had tortured Boer prisoners, but you condoned their actions and refused our request."

He said the Boers "are waiting to see if action will finally be taken against the thugs in your service". — Sapa.
By SBU NGADDA

YET another detective has made startling revelations about a covert SADF, Inkatha and KwaZulu police alliance which he claimed trained and armed the notorious anti-ANC "Amashinorya" gang.

The gang unleashed a reign of terror in Natal in which at least 40 people died.

In a detailed affidavit, 21-year-old Bheki Mvubu confessed to having taken part since 1987 in killing 30 people and burning down a number of ANC homes in Kwa-Mashu.

Saying he was drawn by fighting and causing death and destruction, Mvubu named several members of Amashinorya who were involved in covert operations. They included police, SADF members and Inkatha officials. The SADF has strenuously denied the allegations and the KwaZulu Police (ZPF) declined to comment.

Mvubu said the Amashinorya gang were originally common criminals until they were "taken over" by SADF member Dumisane Zondi, who told the gang he was based at Empangeni in Zululand.

Zondi had instructed the gang in warfare methods and building homemade guns. These were to be used against ANC-supporting comrades.

He said Zondi had also supplied the gang with an SADF R1 automatic rifle which was used in the battles.

Zondi was shot and killed in mid-1989 while trying to escape from the SA police after allegedly being caught raping a woman.

He said that the gang was then taken to join Inkatha, "so that we would be seen as a political organisation and not as a group of criminals.

It was after the gang became a part of the IFP that the group had become increasingly militarised.

Assam and guns were procured directly from the KwaZulu police and Lindelani warden IFP area leader...
Police probe new claims

The New Nation this week that the SADF was responsible for the violence which swept the country for the past two years. The SADF has not denied Ndimene was once their member but said his allegations were outright lies.

The Weekly Mail report said at least R250,000 was paid into an Inkatha bank account by the security police for the purpose of organising rallies shortly after the release of Mandela from prison.

The government admitted it funded two IFP rallies in November 1989. But in March last year, but denied the action was party political.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said the money was drawn from funds earmarked for the combating of sanctions against South Africa.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi emphatically rejected the allegations. He said he had no knowledge that the money was from the security police.

Buthelezi said he would never accept money from the government to undermine the ANC.

Constitutional Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said at Inkatha's annual general conference in Ulundi yesterday that the payments were insignificant and were for the limited purpose of organising two mass rallies and to support the fight against sanctions.
Terror-gang probe a priority
Buthelezi hits at 'offensive' story

CHIEF BUTHELEZI'S response came soon afterwards. He denied just about everything. He denied knowledge of payments through the police to Inkatha for rallies. He denied ever having accepted money to undermine the ANC. (3.7)

He described the Sunday Times article as "offensive" and he accused the ANC of having accepted government money to attend the Groote Schuur peace conference and having taken money from Russia-Cuba and the Middle East. (3.7)

He particularly denied Brigadier Steyn's claim that he had been grateful for money received for a rally.

Lastly, came the ANC response, delivered by Mr Mandela on his departure overseas. The revelations, he said, confirmed ANC charges that the government had been funding anti-ANC activities and that there was direct responsibility for "the murder, sometimes of entire African families, in both the PWV and Natal." [564, 217]

He again called for the sacking of Mr Vlok and General Malan.

At the press conference, meanwhile, he warned that the revelations had set the government and the ANC on a collision course. If President de Klerk could not control the security forces, said Mr Mandela, there was no point in the ANC having further discussions with the government.
ADRIANA VLOK...confirmation

Gerrit Viljoen and Chief Buthelezi confer at yesterday's Inkatha rally

THE DAY-TH BUBBLE BUR

By BRIAN POTTINGER, MIKE ROBERTSON and EDITH BULBRING

Payments boost Inkatha's image

Theierrez was caused by a report in Johannesburg's Weekly Mail that the ANC paid R120,000 into an Inkatha bank account in Durban to help pay, among other things, for two weekend rallies. The Inkatha trade union, Uwusu, also received unspecified payments.

The Mail published in full a 10-page memorandum from Natal homeland police commissioner Maj-Gen Louis Botha to the deputy regional chief of the security police, Brigadier JA Steyn, in which Botha recommended a SADF-supported plan to boost Inkatha's image, help it engage in talks with government, and prevent one of its rallies and counter ANC erosion of Inkatha support.

Botha reported on confidential discussions with Inkatha leaders in which the Inkatha chief expressed concern about KwaZulu domination of the ANC, spoke of his political establishment with the ANC in case he was overthrown, and his fears of losing popular support and even his suspicions of some of his cabinet ministers, such as Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, Dr. Frank Mntambo, Chief Gemele and Mr. S Sishele.

Botha reported on crumpling support for Inkatha in Natal and warned there was a danger the ANC might grab the upper hand in the province. He observed that Chief Buthelezi intended holding a series of political gatherings in Natal to broaden its political base.

A huge rally was to be held at King's Park in Durban on March 25 with the theme, "Let's fight back, against violence, anti-sanctions and proscriptions.

Botha's recommendation: "This region feels it is urgent we make a financial contribution to the rally. It is of cardinal importance that enough people are at King's Park to support the Chief Minister and show everybody he does indeed have a strong base."

The consequence of a meeting which does not succeed is self-evident. The question must be asked whether we can afford not to support such a rally.

Maj-Gen Botha recommended a clandestine payment of R120,000 be made to help cover the costs of the rally.

The rally went ahead as planned, but reports of the meeting indicate that 80 people turned out. That night, as Inkatha supporters returned home, fighting broke out in Eshowe township near Empangeni. Shots were fired, stones thrown and by early evening there was virtually civil war.

Six days later, according to conservative estimates, 50 people were dead, 100 wounded and 600 people homeless in the Empangeni area in fighting between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

The Weekly Mail also produced evidence that the payment was made and records that another R100,000 was paid for a rally on November 23, 1986.

A memorandum from Brigadier Steyn to his superiors in Pretoria reports that Chief Buthelezi and his justice minister, the Reverend Jefrey Mthethwa, asked that their thanks and appreciation be conveyed to those responsible for passing on the money.

"Chief Buthelezi was very emotional when a copy of the receipt was given to him. He could not say thank you enough and said he had not expected it," the brigadier reported.

FW flies back to face the truth

As President De Klerk made his way to the Union Buildings on Friday morning he was fully aware of the devastating implications of the Weekly Mail report - no less of all the

But Mr Jordaan had not finished. On Wednesday this week he publicly announced he would not accept a US government invitation to America because of the claims by US Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen a few days earlier that the US could find no evidence of SA government bodies supporting black-on-black violence.

Of the political impact of the Weekly Mail story, there could be no doubt.

The ANC would be immeasurably strengthened in its claims that the De Klerk administration was attempting to sabotage it through proxies.

Inkatha's reputation was in tatters. Not to mention the likely response of the US government, which had just lifted sanctions against the US government, who claimed the SA government was involved in destabilising the ANC.

Vlok confirms secret funding

Mr Vlok remained in Cape Town on Friday. He was in constant telephone and fax contact with his senior generals and the president.

The telephone line between Union Buildings and Umlazi, where Chief Botha was preparing for his par-

But Vlok's week ended in the most spectacular fashion.

Mr Botha's weekly Sunday Times column, which was published on Easter Sunday, inadvertently gave away the ANC's financial hand in the event which was later described as the "Maritzburg Massacre."
**IE THE IBBLE BURST**

By BRIAN POTTINGER, MIKE ROBERTSON and EDITH BULBING

**21 ** **1991**

But Mr Jordaan had not finished. On Wednesday this week he publicly announced he would not accept a US government invitation to America because of the claims by US Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen a few days earlier that the US could find no evidence of SA government bodies supporting black-on-black violence.

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Vlok confirms secret fundings

MR VLOK remained in Cape Town on Friday. He was in constant telephone and fax contact with his senior generals and the president.

The telephone link between Union Buildings and Umlazi, where Chief Buthelezi was preparing for his party's annual conference starting that day, must surely have hummed.

There was considerable confusion as the Weekly Mail article hit the streets — compounded by a report in New Nation, an ANC-sympathetic newspaper, quoting a Mozambican who claimed he was part of the SAPD’s 350 Recce Unit and had been involved in the slaughter of civilians on trains in the Johannesburg area as part of a special forces campaign of destabilisation.

His claims were promptly denied by the military.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Voa, meanwhile, said Chief Buthelezi had no knowledge of SA police payments to Inkatha and dismissed the article as a "strategic ploy" to coincide with Inkatha's annual congress.

The ANC, incredibly at first reluctant to comment. It was concerned, said one spokesman confidentially, that it would be seen to be sabotaging the Inkatha conference and that it would hammer the crucial church peace talks scheduled for next week, at which it was hoped to bind Inkatha to a mutual code of peaceful conduct.

But there was anger in ANC ranks.

Mr Nelson Mandela had just given a remarkably conciliatory interview in which he said he believed negotiations were back on track. At his birthday party on Wednesday night, he had again told well-wishers nothing would stop negotiations.

The ANC was late on Friday afternoon before the parties were in a position to respond formally to what amounted to the biggest scandal faced by the De Klerk administration.

Mr Vlok's statement came out a few minutes before 6pm. He confirmed the story, but insisted the money had come from a special fund set up to combat sanctions.

The support for the rallies, then, had been support for an anti-sanctions campaign and not for a political purpose as such.

Mr De Klerk's statement arrived almost simultaneously. He contested himself by observing there had been a fundamental change in the handling of secret funds. He said he had only ordered a task force inquiry into covert operations of the various state departments. As a result of that, he said, no unusual covert actions had taken place.

"Some actions being continued in the broad national interest are now subject to cabinet control and, as was envisaged, are being carefully and firmly managed," he said.

It was only later that the source of the money for the Inkatha rally was discovered.

Mr Vlok had asked his colleague, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, for the money from a secret anti-sanctions budget in the Foreign Affairs Special Account, part of the State Services Account. This anti-sanctions budget had been widely used, it appeared, to fund campaigns all over the world.

**Pik says he authorised Inkatha**

From Page 1

Constitutional Minister Gerrit Viljoen, opening the Inkatha annual conference at Umlazi yesterday, said the money donated to Inkatha had been "inconspicuous" when seen against the background of the vast sums donated to the ANC by the Weekly Mail.

"Your guess is as good as mine," he told a reporter.

Mr Cresswell's report from the Inkatha annual conference at Umlazi that shock and disbelieved was the reaction of many of the 240 delegates.

ANC President, Nelson Mandela said on Friday he could not ensure that the security forces confined themselves to the maintenance of law and order, there was no point in the ANC having further discussions with the government.
Buthelezi offers to quit as leader

Cabinet meets as funds row imperils talks

ALLEGATIONS that government donated R8m to Inkatha will dominate an extraordinary three-day Cabinet meeting starting today.

An extended Cabinet, including deputy ministers and provincial administrators, will meet at an undisclosed venue today and tomorrow.

On Wednesday, Cabinet ministers will hold a regular meeting to try to formulate a strategy on the latest scandal, the first to be exposed under the leadership of President F W de Klerk.

A spokesman for De Klerk’s office said yesterday he was sure the disclosures that government had funded Inkatha would form part of the discussions, but there was no agenda.

It was disclosed on Friday that government had given Inkatha R2.5m for two political rallies in the belief that these constituted anti-sanctions activities.

The allocations were made from the R30m secret services budget on the mistaken belief that security policemen and with “Foreign Affairs” approval.

ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Saturday government’s admission had threatened the peace process, Sapo-Reuter reports. Speaking in Madrid at the start of a six-nation tour he said: “In light of this evidence there can be a complete breakdown in relations between the ANC and the government which might put an end altogether to the peace process.”

And ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the organisation would not enter a multiparty conference or any constitutional negotiations until government resolved issues such as violence and its support for Inkatha.

LINDEN BIRNS reports.

BILLY Paddock and Patrick Bulger

However, Niehaus said five working groups set up last month and comprising ANC, Inkatha, government, church and business representatives, would continue drawing up a code of conduct for security forces, political parties and proposals for monitoring groups.

Umhlanga DP MP Kobus Jordaan said yesterday he was certain Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok knew about a further R8m given to the Inkatha-affiliated United Workers’ Union of SA (Uwusa), which was formed in 1986 to oppose Cosatu. He had evidence that government had been funding Uwusa since 1986 and the total amount disclosed to him was R3m.

He said he had spoken to DP leader Zach de Beer and former Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo after the Vlok meeting and they had convinced him to continue his questioning. This eventually lead to a denial from De Klerk that government was funding any political party or organisation in a partisan fashion.

Vlok refused to comment yesterday, beyond saying he had ordered an investigation into the R8m. He said the funding of Inkatha had happened prior to the investigation De Klerk had ordered in March last year and would not happen again.

De Klerk also refused to comment on the possible setback to negotiations that the revelations presented.

De Klerk was apparently in a rage on Friday when news of the funding was published and tried to contact Mandela.

The funding issue threw Inkatha’s 16th conference into turmoil at the weekend.

To Page 2
Pressure mounts on De Klerk

Calls for full disclosure of slush funds

Political and investor attention yesterday focused on the Cabinet's three-day meeting and how President F W de Klerk would deal with the biggest crisis of his presidency.

Yesterday pressure was mounting for a full disclosure of the vast secret slush funds; a judicial inquiry into the scandal; the resignations of Ministers involved in giving funds to Inkatha; and the reconvening of Parliament for an emergency session.

By late last night there was still no indication from the Cabinet meeting whether any ministerial heads would roll because of the Inkatha funding row.

On Sunday, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Volks said he was considering resigning and would discuss his position with De Klerk. He said if he was an obstacle to the negotiation process he would resign.

Some foreign diplomats said words were no longer good enough and it was time for De Klerk to act.

He now had the opportunity to break from the NP part of the PW Botha era of securitism and the policy of total onslaught, one said. Another believed De Klerk had to act speedily and effectively to restore his personal credibility.

A third diplomat said the "hasty reaction" by the Bush administration in lifting sanctions was now causing the administration "a certain amount of embarrassment and strengthened the hands of the pro-sanctions lobby in Congress".

After an emergency meeting of its

National Working Committee yesterday the ANC called for the dismissal of Volks and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

In a statement released after the meeting, the organisation said disclosure of state sponsorship of Inkatha posed a grave threat to the peace process.

Another NWC meeting has been called for not later than July 31 to discuss the full implications and the government's response to ANC demands.

"The revelations are a clear indication of the De Klerk government has been pursuing a twin-track strategy of fighting as committed to peace while waging war against the democratic movement, especially the ANC."

The statement said that shocking revelations about the SADF using "foreign mercenaries to massacre SA citizens" were inextricably linked to the special multimillion rand slush fund set up by government to finance Inkatha to bolster its sagging support.

"The NWC rejects with contempt the hollow double talk offered by Minister Adriaan Volks and his colleagues to explain away this abuse of public funds for blatantly partisan political purposes."

We are equally alarmed by the cavalier manner in which Chief Minister Buthelezi shrugs off his responsibility concerning receipt of government funds channelled through the Security Police to a movement he leads."

The NWC said the exposé underscored the need for an interim government and said it would not be fobbed off with another version of the Harm's Commission.

Revelations of government's covert funding of Inkatha coincided with renewed claims of security force partiality and dirty tricks to destabilise the ANC.

The pro-ANC newspaper New Nation claimed it had evidence of a special security force unit, Recce 5, that used people from Mozambique to carry out attacks on the Reef including many train massacres.

The SADF has denied these claims but the Inkatha scandal has now cast a shadow over all official statements, including government denials that it favours Inkatha over the ANC.

Police will meet New Nation editor

Zwelake Sinaku today to discuss the evidence.

Following the report the DP, CP, ANC and certain church leaders also called for the resignation of Gen Malan.

De Klerk's spokesman Casper Venter said there had been no indication whether there would be a government statement on the crisis.

Diplomats said the scandal raised questions about political dirty tricks, raised fears of a state cover-up and prompted the question: "What did De Klerk know and when did he know it?"

They said if he did not know of the clandestine operations, then his control over his government must be doubtful.
State aided reign of terror

against us, claims Gaunt.
Editor Sisulu seeks urgent probe

By Montshiwa Moroka and Sapa

Copies of two newspapers were given to the police by New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu yesterday as evidence of alleged SADF involvement in civilian murders in townships and on suburban trains.

And Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, who was appointed to investigate the allegations carried in the New Nation on Friday, told The Star he was satisfied with the information at his disposal.

Mr Sisulu said police were handed copies of the New Nation and the Sunday Star.

He told them he believed that on the basis of the reports contained in the newspapers, the police should be able to start investigations immediately.

General van der Westhuizen and other police officers held talks with Mr Sisulu and deputy editor Gahu Tugwana.

The newspaper sources its information on SADF complicity to a claimed former Special Forces unit member, Sergeant Felix Issias Ndumene, who had since been handed over to Soldiers of Peace, Mr Sisulu said.

Former Sergeant Ndumene had said in the video-recorded interview that much of the township violence and the Reef train massacres of the past year had been planned and carried out by SADF Special Forces units.

Mr Sisulu yesterday offered the SABC the video tape for screening.

Editor-in-chief of television news production JL Pretorius said the cassette would be collected today.

Later in the day, the police officers met Nico Basson, a former SADF officer and project leader of Soldiers of Peace.

Last month the New Nation published allegations by Mr Basson of the existence of secret camps in which youths were trained and at which arms were stored for use in township violence.

According to the Soldiers of Peace statement, Mr Basson told General van der Westhuizen it was difficult to co-operate with the police or SADF in any investigation implicating security forces.

According to the statement, General van der Westhuizen and his team expressed their intention of bringing any criminal offences into the open.

Mr Basson accepted this and agreed to co-operate by supplying all evidence to the investigating team as soon as it became available.

He also agreed that police could interview Mr Ndumene, and that sensitive information be supplied to the police a day or two before it was published in the media.
Protest march, mass stayaway planned

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

A march on August 7, followed by a stayaway on August 19, has been planned by Cosatu, the ANC and SAPC in Pretoria to protest against the latest police-funding scandal, among other issues.

The actions, announced by Cosatu's northern Transvaal region, will affect only Pretoria.

Cosatu's northern Transvaal general-secretary Donnie Khumalo said yesterday the march would start in Brown Street, Pretoria, at 1 pm and petitions would be handed to the following concerns:

- Pretoria Central police station in protest against the secret funding of Inkatha and its trade union wing, Uwusa.
- The United States Embassy in protest against the lifting of sanctions and the implicit recognition of Bophuthatswana.
- The Department of Manpower in protest against the "transfer of monies to Bophuthatswana for Unemployment Ins-
- urance Fund payment to unemployed workers who never receive such benefits".

- SADF offices in protest against the alleged killings of workers on trains.

The stayaway on August 19 was in protest against the Bophuthatswana government reneging on an agreement with Cosatu to allow its affiliates to operate in the territory, Mr Khumalo said.

Cosatu also demanded the release of all political prisoners held in Bophuthatswana.
Fuss over 'contradictions' irrelevant, says Pik

By Shaun Johnson
Political Editor

Foreign Minister Pik Botha has dismissed as "irrelevant" claims that he contradicted himself by first denying that the Government funded Inkatha, and subsequently confirming that he had personally authorised a grant of R250 000.

Mr Botha was responding to the storm surrounding his statement on June 13 that it was "totally and utterly untrue" that the Government gave financial support to Inkatha, and his admission at the weekend that he had personally cleared funds from the Government's secret "anti-sanctions" fund.

In a statement late yesterday, Mr Botha said the "inferences" were "irrelevant" because:

"We made no contribution to a political party. Inkatha at the time was a cultural organisation. Even if Inkatha could be considered a political party at that stage — November 1989 — the payment was not, repeat not, made to Inkatha to further its political objectives. It was done exclusively to defray costs of equipment and certain items at rallies which would have had an anti-sanctions theme. "To imply that this amounted to favourite treatment of one party in its opposition to other parties displays a lack of perspective. At that stage Nelson Mandela was still in detention and in March 1990 he had been released only a few weeks earlier."

"Chief Buthelezi was one of the foremost campaigners for the release of Mr Mandela and others. There was no rivalry, no violence between the members of the two organisations. "Financial support has been given for various activities and initiatives of individuals and organisations representing a wide spectrum of political opinion who opposed sanctions. Indeed, the vast majority of them strongly opposed the National Party's policies. "These individuals and organisations were not bought or persuaded to oppose sanctions. They did so on account of their own convictions. It was my department's duty and responsibility to make sure that leaders and decision-makers abroad were aware of the strong opposition to sanctions."

"The Auditor-General confirmed yesterday that the payments were regular in terms of the applicable legislation."

- Will the real Pik please stand up? — Page 17
Police raid was harassment, residents claim

By Beverley Garson

THORNHILL residents have laid charges of assault and harassment against the Queenstown police after a police raid on Merino Walk farm on the Ciskei border last week.

Police have confirmed that they raided the homes of Thornhill residents occupying Merino Walk, a farm owned by the SA Development Trust, in search of arms and stolen goods. Police said nothing was found in the raid, which took place last Wednesday.

A spokesperson for the community, Mr Godfrey Ngqendelele, said the community had laid charges of harassment and four youths brought charges of assault against the Queenstown police. He said police had referred the youths to the district surgeon for medical certificates.

The police district commandant, Colonel Trevor Hayes, said he was not aware of any charges or complaints brought against the police following the raid.

"Residents of Merino Walk farm feel the raid is part of a campaign to get them off the farm", Ngqendelele said.
WASHINGTON — An SA consultancy hired by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to assess the needs of the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party has warned foreign donors not to meddle in the organisation’s power struggle.

Zille Shandler Associates, in a private report prepared for USAID in May, cautioned that “it could be highly controversial inside SA if funds allocated by the US Congress were utilised to build the support base of any party in the contest for political power.”

The firm was brought in to study how the ANC and IFP might most effectively use proceeds of the $10m Transition to Democracy Project created by Congress last year to encourage negotiations in SA.

USAID and the US embassy asked the consultants to recommend ways in which the ANC and IFP might spend the funds, with an upper limit of R12.5m for the ANC and R11.5m for the IFP. The firm was not asked to study either party’s needs in terms of their current finances.

On the basis of interviews with party officials and independent analysts, it found that both the ANC and IFP were sorely lacking in skilled personnel and organisational ability.

The ANC, in particular, was “limited by severe human resource constraints which undermine the organisation’s capacity to engage in the negotiation process” while the IFP had at least gained some experience through the Natal Indaba.

The report argued that the US should focus most of its funding to the ANC on helping the organisation establish its negotiation task force, which should receive R7.5m.

The consultants recommended a maximum IFP grant of R9.25m to move the national headquarters from Ulundi to Durban and to help establish 30 regional branches, which were necessary to help the party reach out from its Natal base.

The package has been frozen since December by congressional Republicans opposed to funding the ANC.

On the basis of the report, USAID and the State Department recently offered a compromise under which the ANC and IFP would receive “in kind” contributions worth $4.5m and $3.5m respectively with the remainder going to the SA Council of Churches and the US National Endowment for Democracy.

By law, agreement must be reached by September 30, or the funds will cease to be available.

State bugged our office — Ida sa

PRETORIA — Ida sa yesterday blamed agents of the state for planting two bugging devices in its Hatfield, Pretoria office.

The organisation’s Pretoria director Ivor Jenkins said two bugging devices were found in light fittings in the main conference room used by a number of anti-apartheid organisations, including the Black Sash and the ANC.

Jenkins said it was believed they had been there for more than a year.

He said no complaint had yet been lodged with police. An SAP spokesman said police had no knowledge of the bugs but said any complaint would be investigated.

Jenkins said the bugs constituted interference in the free political process and brought government’s commitment to open political discussion into question.

He questioned why such clandestine activities were necessary when South Africans had been told “the security establishment had all but folded and we can all now look forward together to the new SA.”

“It was this kind of double agenda which caused so many South Africans to doubt the integrity of the NP,” he said.
No assurances, no documents — editor

BILLY PADDOCK

High-ranking SAP members met Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber on Tuesday in an attempt to get copies of the documents the newspaper used for its reports on government's funding of Inkatha.

However, Harber did not hand these over as the policemen refused to give him assurances that they would not restrict, harass, bring interdicts or subpoena the paper or its journalists.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze confirmed that he, Lt-Gen Louwije Erasmus, the Crime Investigation Services CO, a legal adviser and a Crime Intelligence Service (formerly the security police) member met Harber and the paper's legal adviser at the Law and Order Ministry offices in Pretoria.

He said the purpose of the meeting was to obtain access to documents held by the Weekly Mail "in good time so that we could give proper and informed comment" on stories the paper would publish tomorrow.

"They said they were investigating a case of theft and breach of the Protection of Information Act. But we argued the documents and this case did not fall into this category," he said.

It was reported yesterday that police believed an SAP member based in Durban had stolen the documents and had then disappeared.
Idasa discovers 'bugging' devices in Pretoria office

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Two electronic eavesdropping devices have been found in the Pretoria offices of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

Ivor Jenkins, Idasa's Pretoria regional director, said the discovery of the bugs last week, "along with other evidence", indicated that agents of the State had spied on the organisation.

Mr Jenkins said members of the security police had come into Idasa's offices one night, and affidavits had been drawn up outlining the incident.

"We found the bugs on top of the fluorescent lights in the office... There may be more, because we haven't checked all the lights."

The discovery constituted interference in the free political process "and puts the De Klerk Government's commitment to open political discussion under question", Mr Jenkins said.

"Why is it necessary to continue spying at a time when the Government wants everyone to believe the security establishment had all but folded?"

"If we are to pursue the course of democracy together, we are going to need concrete examples of the good faith of the State and explanations for this kind of behaviour."

Mr Jenkins added that Idasa was planning legal action against the State...
BANNED AND UMBANNED
TWO films, Dead End City and Genuine Ries, have been banned by the Directorate of Publications.

It is no longer an offence to import, distribute or possess the following publications: The Legacy of Che Guevara — A Documentary Study (Donald C Hodges); IUEF: Annual Report 1976-79 (IUEF); United Nations Centre Against Apartheid — Notes and Documents, February 1982 (UN Department of Political and Security Council Affairs); Revolutionary Torch Vol 6, September/October 1981 (Swarup External Mission); IUEF News No 3, November 1979 (IUEF); Reality Vol 12 No 1, January 1980 (Reality); Revolutionary Torch, August 1982 (Swarup External Mission); Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, November 1982 (PAC); Annual Report of Activities and Developments, October 1981 (Anti-Apartheid Movement); Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, November 1982 (PAC); International Solidarity with Political Prisoners in South Africa (PAC); Time for Sanctions Against Apartheid in South Africa is Now (UN Centre Against Apartheid); UN Centre Against Apartheid Notes and Documents, April 1980 and September 17 1982 (UN Department of Political and Security Affairs); The Black-Sash National Conference 1979 — Police Behaviour and Political Trials; Lenin en de Russische Revolutie (Donald W Mack); Namibia (Projects Committee, UCT); Bona Fide Vol 4 No 2 (Law Students' Council, UCT); Amnesty International News Release No 15/82 (International Secretariat); Namibia Today Vol 3 No 2, 1979 (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity); Crusade for Liberation (Julius Nyerere), "Left Wing" Childishness and the Petty-Bourgeois Mentality (Lenin); Imperialism and the Revolution (Engels); The Iranian Situation Posses the Question: Bourgeois Democracy or Socialist Democracy? (APDUSA); Facing the Facts (Clay Publishing); Reach Out (Tyndale House Foundation); Information 12/82 (Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic); First World Vol 1 No 2, March/April 1977 (First World Foundation); Workers World Vol 8 No 10, 1979 (World View Publishers Inc); The Soweto Students Trial, May 1979 (British Council of Churches); Albanian Telegraphic Agency News Bulletin, April 1979 — May 1979 (Albanian Telegraphic Agency); Afrika 1978 (Jorgen E Petersen); Report of the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid Vol 1 and 2, 1977 (United Nations): World Marxist Review Vol 25 No 10, October 1982 (SC Easton): Intercontinental Press Vol 17 No 47, December 1979 (Intercontinental Press): Peace Courier Vol 13, October 1982 (World Peace Council); Maybye No 10, 1982 (ANC); Sechaba, December 1982 (ANC); ICDA Bulletin No 21, October 1982 (International Committee Against Apartheid); Jana Shakti No 7, April — May 1979; New Perspectives Vol 9, 1979 (Information Centre of the World Peace Council); Spotlight on Southern Africa Issue, April 1979 (Spotlight sub-committee); Jana Shakti, January 1982; Anti-Apartheid News, November 1982 (Anti-Apartheid Movement); World Marxist Review Vol 25 No 10, October 1982 (SC Easton); Kontakt No 4, 1982 (Free German Youth DDR); Intercontinental Press Vol 17 No 47, December 1979 (Intercontinental Press); Peace Courier Vol 13, October 1982 (World Peace Council); Foreign Affairs Bulletin Vol 22 No 29/30 1982; Vol 22 No 31, November 1982 (GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Maybye No 10, 1982 (ANC); Sechaba, December 1979 (ANC); ICDA Bulletin No 21, October 1982 (International Committee Against Apartheid) and Jana Shakti No 7, April — May 1979.
An alternative to deception


If I am being even more self-congratulatory than usual, it is because, like everyone else in the independent media, I'm basking in the reflected glory of last week's magnificent journalistic performances by The Weekly Mail and New Nation.

We can't help but celebrate as we observe the irony. These newspapers were born out of the 1985 ashes of the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express — which had won South African journalism its proudest moment by exposing the Info scandal.

The editors of all three Johannesburg-based English "alternatives" had worked as political writers for the Rand Daily Mail. When we launched our papers, the Nats under PW Botha were pursuing their conspiracy of deception with greater vigour by trying to shut them down.

Lacking in financial and journalistic resources, each of these papers not only survived — most of them with much thanks to the Canadians, Swedes, American foundations and churches, among others — but have lived to uncover several major political scandals.

Last week's unmasking of government-Inkatha links and alleged SADF dirty tricks followed Vrye Weekblad's initial expose of death squads.

Those who'd set out to smite the messenger found that the message was greater than their arrogant might accumulated through fair means and foul, what The Sunday Times' Ren Owen calls "gangsterism". But they've not learned that the medium is the message.

The Nats started their conspiracy of deception after coming to power in 1948 to destroy publications critical of them, and then use monopoly radio — and later television — to further their aims.

They introduced laws to destroy anti-apartheid publications in the 1950s and curb the increasingly outspoken Rand Daily Mail under Laurence Gendar. When The World under Percy Qoboza spoke out, the Nats found it unthinkable that black people could show such ingratitude. They banned the paper.

But the Mail and the Express soldiered on. When their owners killed them, the way was opened for PV and Staffed Botha to carry on with the conspiracy of deception. They didn't bargain for the rise of the "alternatives".

And in a situation fraught with irony last Sunday night, two independent editors, The Weekly Mail's Anton Harber and Vrye Weekblad's Max du Preez, used the Nats' most effective propaganda medium, SABC-TV, to inflect further damage on the NP cause.

Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi showed he is a sheered and intelligent politician. But for him to have used his colour to question the motives of his interrogators was a cheap shot. Journalists know that their colleagues Max du Preez, Shuan Johnson and Len Maseko are committed to justice for black people.

If Buthelezi was unaware of Inkatha's being funded by the government, did he not realise that he was perhaps being manipulated by his white Nat friends — because he is black? Indeed, the Nats admit they wanted to show the world black people oppose sanctions.

What emerged from the TV debates is that in strict legal terms, the Nats may have been entitled to fund Inkatha, but their actions are morally corrupt.

Both State President FW de Klerk and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok side-stepped the question of Inkatha funding when the Democratic Party first raised it in parliament. They didn't actually lie, but their actions were clearly aimed at not telling the truth.

It was the same De Klerk whose sincerity many of us viewed with apartheid — including Nelson Mandela — came to accept grudgingly. But we will not trust him again until he comes genuinely clean on the dirty tricks of his party.

Even as he held out an olive branch to Mandela last year, his forces were planning to counter the ANC leader and his movement by funding an Inkatha rally. If De Klerk knew about it, it was an act of political betrayal, of using Mandela to get the world to trust the state president when he said he believed in democracy.

If De Klerk didn't know what his forces were up to, then he must sack everyone involved in the dirty tricks. De Klerk and his party too must resign and call fresh elections — but on the basis of universal, non-racial adult suffrage.

That won't happen. The NP has become so power-drunk over 45 years of oppressive rule that it believes its actions to protect itself are in fact for the good of the country.

NEXT WEEK: Steven Friedman's Worm's Eye
Police, Plotted with Student Funds

behind the secret funds scandal

the weekly mail, 41

wednesday 40

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Inkatha funding was not to destroy ANC, but to blunt sanctions weapon. — explicit declarative
R100-m ‘to make election fair’

The Government secretly paid "well over R100 million" to parties opposing Swapo in the 1989 UN-supervised independence elections, Foreign Minister Pik Botha revealed yesterday.

He said the Namibian election would not have been fair if opposition parties had not been allowed to compete with Swapo, which had received millions.

Mr Botha made this disclosure at a news conference recorded for the SABC in Johannesburg.

He said various Government departments had allocated funds to the secret operation, but he could not divulge specific details because he had not expected to have to address the issue at the press conference.

However, he thought about seven anti-Swapo parties had received South African State money.

"In a quiet way, in a secret way, we assisted them..." He said each of the departments involved in the funding had been allocated "a certain task".

The party allocated to the Department of Foreign Affairs had fared badly, Mr Botha said with a smile.

The financial aid should be interpreted in the context of the Government's contribution towards Namibian independence and the "war" against Swapo before independence.

"We didn't like Swapo. We were against Swapo. We were at war at times with Swapo, and they with us," Mr Botha said. However, the Government had accepted Swapo's election victory and had congratulated the party on coming to power.

In Windhoek, the Namibian Minister of Information, Hidipo Hamutenya, said the disclosure confirmed what Swapo had suspected all along.

"Our complaints (about South African support to Swapo's opposition) were always contemptuously dismissed.

"Now things are unfolding..." Mr Hamutenya said.

Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), one of the parties in Namibia to receive South African money, reacted dismissively, saying "people are all suffering guilty consciences in South Africa".

"We welcome the fact that this has come out."

Mr Mudge described the funding as "water under the bridge".

"We never had a problem receiving their money. What's wrong with it?"

South Africa, he added, was not the only country to fund the DTA.

"But where did Swapo get its money? And there was lots of it."

Mr Botha said after the press conference that between R5 million and R6 million of South African taxpayers' money had been spent on Namibia's elaborate independence celebrations on March 21 last year.

- Political Reporter, Star Africa Service, Pretoria Correspondent.
"Cabinet approved payments

R100m given to Swapo's rivals

AS GOVERNMENT remained determined to brazen out the Inkatha scandal, Foreign Minister Pik Botha disclosed yesterday that "well over R100m" was channelled to Swapo opponents in last year's Namibian elections from state secret funds.

During a news conference for SABC TV's Agenda programme Botha said he would not apologise for government funding of Inkatha and its affiliate the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa).

"If I must do it again I will do it again," he said.

He also said President F W de Klerk was looking into the legislation on secret funds and a major overhaul of the policy and management of these funds could be expected.

Botha said De Klerk had not been aware of the Inkatha funding at the time and in terms of existing legislation he was not required to be aware of it. While government's image had suffered "a dent", De Klerk's credibility and integrity were intact, even internationally.

The funding of Inkatha had occurred nearly two years ago and it was mainly the media that was buying for blood, Botha said. Government and the NP were ready to start negotiations in good faith.

Government had never said it was not in "collusion" with Inkatha. It had been, but it had never been in collusion with Inkatha in the violence, he insisted.

He said he had been in contact with ANC president Nelson Mandela on Tuesday while Mandela was in Barcelona, to discuss the prisoner releases in Botswana and they had talked about the Inkatha affair.

"Mr Mandela said he did not want to discuss it over the phone and would deal with the issue when he returned to SA," Botha admitted.

Botha admitted to interfering in the election process and funding opposition parties in the Namibian independence elections but denied that government wanted to subvert the process.

"Yes, the SA government did provide funds to a number of political parties in the Namibian election campaign. We did not supply even one quarter, one tenth, of what Swapo had available for its election campaign," he said.

Foreign Affairs was not in charge of the funding, Botha said. While he did not have exact figures, about seven parties were funded and the total was well over R100m.

He said he played a prominent role in this and Swapo was aware of it. "We did not agree. We were against Swapo, my friend. We were at war with them at times," Botha said.

Various parties were allocated certain tasks in this whole process.

"In a quiet way we assisted them not only with posters. A lot of money went into education on democracy," he said.

It had been a Cabinet decision and he had been part of the Cabinet discussion that approved the exercise.

Government had nothing to apologise for over the Inkatha scandal and it would not. Everything that could be done to com-

Swapo was not satisfied with government's handling of the situation, he said.

Referring to the Inkatha scandal, he said it was unfair that government was being attacked two years after the funding had occurred. Government should not be judged in July 1993 as if it took the decision yesterday.

Some people seemed to forget how cold the winter was and the need to survive now the summer was approaching, he said.

His responsibility was to circumvent sanctions, to minimise damage and revert to a further sanctions which had a very negative impact on the country. He congratulated ambassador to France Marc Roper for his role in this and also paid tribute to Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Herderen for his management of the secret funds.

Botha said he would do what he did again because he was against sanctions. He would offer money from the secret funds to

Swapo parties, among the ANC which wanted to hold anti-sanctions rallies.

His conscience had never been bothered by the covert funding of the organisation and he had not once considered resigning over the issue.

He insisted that the current scandal could not be compared with the information scandal of the mid-Seventies because all the funds were properly authorised and had been checked by Auditor-General Peter Wronsky.

He said his department had dug back on the amount of funds kept in secret accounts. The reason for the total amount in secret funds increasing over the last five years was due to other departments that continued to hold funds in secret accounts when the need for this was no longer evident. They were also escalating these in line with inflation, he said.
Further disclosures from Weekly Mail

LAW and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok was wrong to contend that "each and every cent" of taxpayers' money had been accounted for, the Johannesburg-based Weekly Mail will disclose today. (261)

Secret police documents in the newspaper's possession showed Vlok had been so worried about the money given to the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa), that he had asked for an internal inquiry, editor Anton Harper said last night.

"This inquiry found that Uwusa had not even kept any books, had no financial records and was unable to account for any of the funds given to them," he said.

Other disclosures in the Weekly Mail will show that:

□ Five Inkatha men knew of the police funding for Inkatha and Uwusa;
□ Uwusa was a joint project launched by the police and Inkatha;
□ The security police plotted with the conservative student organisation, the National Students' Federation (NSF), to form a right-wing umbrella body to counter the mass democratic movement (MDM) early last year.

□ Meanwhile, Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said government's clandestine payment of public money to Uwusa amounted to almost R15m over four years and was not irregular.

In a statement in Pretoria Wronsley said "no irregularities were found" in the transfer of R154m from Uwusa to the financial years 1990/1 and 1991/2.

The first approval for the funding of Uwusa from the SAP's special account was sought by the Commissioner of Police on September 1 1987 and approved by Vlok on September 18 1987, Wronsley said.

He said similar approvals were subsequently made.

He said the money was transferred to the SAP's special account from the secret services account on Finance Minister Bar- end du Plessis' approval. — Sapa.
INKATHA RALLIES

EVEN CURIOUSER

Speeches at the two Inkatha rallies funded by the police, supposedly to promote an anti-sanctions message, referred only once to sanctions. The Law & Order Ministry refuses to reveal documents itemising expenditure on the rallies.

This follows Sunday night's SABC TV's Agenda when Minister Adriaan Vlok said the SAP had ensured that "senior Inkatha officials accounted for every cent" of taxpayers' money.

But Law & Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze refused an FM request to see the documents or names of senior Inkatha personnel who had submitted the receipts. Kotze said the documents were protected under the Official Secrets Act. Lawyers stated that police documents are not covered by the Act. Kotze still refuses access.

Only five weeks ago Foreign Minister Pik Botha, whose Foreign Affairs Special Account channelled money to Inkatha, said that giving financial support to a chosen political side in SA increases the climate of violence. His comments came after his Australian counterpart, Gareth Evans, donated R4m to the ANC and other organisations.

"I warned him that this kind of action increases the climate of violence," Botha told a press conference. "It is not going to Inkatha. It is not going to the Pan Africanist Congress or any other party. This creates a feeling of being pushed aside. It creates emotions that create violence."

Scrutiny of the 12-page speech delivered by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on November 19 1989 — evidently the first rally funded by the SAP — shows not a single reference to sanctions, nor any related activity. Instead the king spoke at length about the need for Zulu unity and criticised Prince Mswayizini Zulu who was elected on to the ANC's National Executive Committee this month and Chief Maphumulo (assassinated near Maritzburg earlier this year).

GREED AND RACISM

The king also delivered an attack against the "white politics of greed and racism" the ANC and "Indian activists (who) use Indian money to subvert the morals of black children and turn them into young, killing demons."

At the second Inkatha rally, on March 25 1990, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi referred only once to sanctions in his eight-page speech.

At the end of page four he asks: "Do you not send me to the outside world and to the SA negotiating table to reject sanctions, which rob you of your jobs because your factories are closed down or have to cut back on outputs?"

Most of the speech is an attack against the ANC, its policies and certain individuals. Botha devoted a page to Patrick "Terros" Lekota (former ANC southern Natal regional chairman and now an NEC member) for "talking about my political annihilation in a Washington newspaper."

During the height of the "war" in the Maritzburg area, Vlok and Buthelezi flew over the area in a helicopter. The role of the police and Inkatha was criticised by the Democratic Party then and again this week.

The revelations of the past week may throw a new light on other incidents. On April 28 this year 28 people died in a massacre in the Meadowlands township, under full view of a strong police and media contingent. The ANC had warned government three days before that Inkatha was planning an attack on residents after a funeral. Police made no attempt to stop the attack.

Meanwhile, the ANC has denied government and media reports that the movement has also received funding from government. Spokesman Carl Niehaus says this is an attempt to divert attention from the real issues: "Government has never given us money for rallies or similar activities. They invited the ANC down for the Groote Schuur conference and paid for us as their guests; this is normal procedure and was entirely open."

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus says the ANC "wants an independent judicial inquiry into government's R380m secret account."

After an emergency meeting on Monday, the ANC's "cabinet," the National Working Committee, insisted on the resignations of Vlok and Defence Minister, Magnus Malan. The ANC also demanded guarantees to "all public-spirited civil servants and other State employees who come forward to tell the truth about covert operations, that they will be immune from prosecution and receive protection," and added that "all police officers and SADF personnel identified by past commissions as culpable for perpetrating violence be put on trial."

The committee criticises the "hasty lifting of sanctions" and says that "those who accepted the bona fides of the De Klerk government as an agency for political change should seriously reconsider their position."

It adds: "The conduct of government demonstrates that the covert operations, State murder squads, secret funds to corrupt and buy support, and other dirty tricks that became infamous in the days of (PM John) Vorster and (President P W) Botha remain features of government's arsenal to this day."

The ANC will convene its NEC on Wednesday to discuss the row and government's response.

Charlene Smith
Spy for us or you

PE man takes
the lid off

Askari

recruitment

SECURITY police in Port Elizabeth
say they still have trouble
finding MK soldiers
in exile and Umkhonto.
MK personnel in the
region were questioned
by the police.

A Lieutenant Colonel
Lotz who was visiting
the region was asked
by the police to
identify MK soldiers
confiscated.

"ALieutenant Lotz also showed
photographs of MK border
violators to the police,
Lotz was later asked if he
saw any of them. He said
he could not identify any
of them.

Montwana said his
friends in the MK were
also interested in
identifying MK soldiers.

"If you are interested in
identifying MK soldiers,
I will be happy to help you," he
said.

Street Justice

An alleged armed robber
was shot dead by the police
while trying to escape a
bank.

Gomomo new Cosatu boss

John Gomomo, the new
Cosatu boss, addressed
members of the union.

"I have been
appointed as the new
Cosatu boss," he said.

Shilton, the former
Cosatu leader, was
replaced by Gomomo.

"I have been
appointed as the new
Cosatu boss," he said.

"I have been
appointed as the new
Cosatu boss," he said.

TAKING OVER ... Cosatu's new
strongman, John Gomomo

"I have been
appointed as the new
Cosatu boss," he said.

"I have been
appointed as the new
Cosatu boss," he said.

"I have been
appointed as the new
Cosatu boss," he said.

"I have been
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A MASSIVE LAUNCH AND THEN UWUSA FADED AWAY

THE SUNDAY MORNING ASSESSMENT
By Ryan Cresswell

The crowd roared: "No".

The new union's first president was former schoolteacher and compound manager Mr P. Ndlova. Its first general secretary was Mr Simon Conco, outspoken former KwaZulu Legislative Assembly chief whip and former president of the National African Chamber of Commerce.

Another president, Mr Jabulani Dlamini, was expelled from the union at a special meeting in Umzali in 1989. At the same meeting a decision to expel general secretary Dunisani Dladla was reversed.

Mr Dladla is still the general secretary and the current president is Mr AS Mthembu.

Officials of UWUSA are known for their three-piece suits and smart cars. Shortly after the May Day launch, UWUSA claimed 82 000 members, began to extol the virtues of a free-market economy and claimed Cosatu had been hijacked by leaders with socialist ideologies.

Cosatu counteracted with claims that the new union had been formed to divide the "workers' struggle" and support big business.

Clashes broke out between supporters of the two organisations within weeks of the rally. Several people were killed at Madadeni in northern Natal and a number of Cosatu members went into hiding.

Later in 1986, members of UWUSA obtained a temporary court interdict in Durban preventing members of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union from interfering with them. UWUSA's Newcastle office was later fire-bombed.

In 1987 the National Union of Mineworkers alleged that at least 12 of its members were killed in fights with UWUSA trade unionists on the East Rand.

An interim interdict ordering members of UWUSA at the Coronation Mine in Vryheid not to assault, threaten or intimidate members of the NUM was obtained and later extended.

In September 1988 the 370-member Natal Municipal Transport Employees' Association joined UWUSA as its first affiliate.

The union established its headquarters in Empangeni in northern Natal and set up offices in many other centres in South Africa.

However, UWUSA kept an unusually low profile for a trade union until Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok
Police raided houses of Pan Africanist Congress members in Kagiso on Friday, the organisation has alleged.

It said homes raided included that of PAC national executive council member Mike Matsobane.

PAC general-secretary Benny Alexander said yesterday that Mr Matsobane's home was raided by about 20 armed police at about 2 am on Friday. He added that Mr Matsobane's home had been attacked twice last year with hand grenades, "but so far no body has been arrested".

About 10 other houses of PAC members in Kagiso were allegedly raided on Friday.

Telephone lines to other PAC members had been cut, Mr Alexander said. He urged police to stop harassing PAC leaders.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Crig Kotze said he knew nothing about the raids.
Massacre account awaited

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Police are still waiting for former SADF member Sergeant Felix Ndimene to give his account of how soldiers were used to murder train commuters – as a police investigation into alleged SADF involvement hangs on his testimony.

Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, coordinating a police investigation into the allegations, said yesterday there was no other evidence pointing to SADF collusion in the train massacres which have left 60 dead since September.

"Mr Ndimene was supposed to have come forward today, but Soldiers for Peace is keeping him away from us. As far as his newspaper statements are concerned, they appear to involve his overhearing conversations."
Black Sash in placard protest

Members of the Transvaal region of the Black Sash today braved the early morning chill and occasional abuse from passing motorists to protest against what the organisation described as the "irresponsible, corrupt and untrustworthy behaviour of the Government." (3-27)

Pickets gathered at several places along Jan Smuts Avenue, wielding placards which included "Apartheid caused sanctions" and "Info, CCB, Inkathagate ... What Next?"

A spokeswoman said: "We are not convinced that everything is out in the open." — Staff Reporter.
TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1991

AUG. - DEC.
Two held over killing of Cape ANC activist

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police have arrested two men — both members of the Western Cape Black Taxis Association — in connection with the assassination of ANC activist and Khayelitsha community leader Michael Mapongwana.

A man was arrested on Friday in Bellville, according to western Cape CID chief Brigadier George Potgieter. A second man was arrested yesterday in New Crossroads.

Mr Mapongwana (40), chairman of the Western Cape Civic Association, was shot dead on July 8 after gunmen opened fire on the taxi in which he was travelling.

His murder closely followed that of ANC activist Mziwonke "Pro" Jack on June 19.

Brigadier Potgieter said the first suspect was being questioned on Mr Mapongwana’s killing but had not been charged.

He said police were investigating whether three attacks on policemen in Nyanga were linked to Mr Jack’s slaying.

Cartridges found at the scene of Mr Jack’s death matched those found at the scene of the attacks on the policemen.
Two arrested for death of ANC man

POLICE have arrested two men on suspicion of being involved in the assassination of prominent ANC activist and Khayelitsha community leader Michael Mapongwana.

Both men are members of the Western Cape Black Taxi Association.

A 39-year-old man was arrested on July 26 in Modderdam Road, Bellville, Brigadier George Potgieter, head of CID in the Western Cape, said at a press conference yesterday.

As a result of the breakthrough, a second man, aged 31, was arrested early yesterday in a house in New Crossroads. He was hiding in a cupboard.

Mapongwana (40), chairman of the Western Cape Civic Association, was shot dead in Lansdowne Road, Philippi, at midday on July 8.

Gunmen opened fire on the red Valiant taxi in which he was travelling opposite the landmark Johannesburg Trading Store near Brown’s Farm squatter camp.

He was dragged from the car by three assailants and shot in the back and the head at close range.

His assassination closely followed the killing of ANC activist Mr Mziwonke “Pro” Jack in Lansdowne Road on June 19. Rewards of R20 000 were offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers and a special investigation team.

Potgieter said although the suspects were not linked to the killing of Jack, more arrests were expected.

The second, suspect would appear in a Cape Town court tomorrow on three charges of murder.

Brigadier Potgieter said the first suspect was being questioned on Mapongwana’s killing but had not yet been charged.

More than 2 000 people attended Mapongwana’s funeral at the Khayelitsha football stadium on July 20.

Mourners included ANC deputy president Mr Walter Sisulu, Dr Allan Boesak and his wife Elza, SACP secretary-general Mr Joe Slovo, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Cape Town Mayor Mr Gordon Oliver.
Police arrest 60 protesters

A major victory for miners

The Mineworkers score a major victory in their battle against the employers. The strike lasted for two months, and the miners won.

In South Africa, the Mineworkers Union (NUM) has won a significant victory in their ongoing conflict with the employers. The strike, which lasted for two months, has left the affected mines in chaos.

Correspondent:
We back press freedom,
reject intimidation – ANC

The ANC yesterday re-affirmed its commitment to media freedom during a seven-hour meeting with black editors, senior journalists, and television and radio producers.

In a joint statement after the meeting, the two parties said the talks had dealt with, among other things, the intimidation of black journalists by political activists.

"The ANC stressed that, in keeping with its policy of tolerance of differences of opinion, it condemned intimidation of journalists and/or members of the community.

"Both sides were satisfied with the outcome of the meeting and have agreed to meet more often to discuss matters of mutual concern."

The statement said the meeting was the first that several black editors had planned with major political organisations in the country.

Among participants at yesterday’s meeting was ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu.

Future talks are envisaged with the PAC, Azapo and Inkatha. — Sapa.
Fears over missing union man

CONCERN is mounting over the whereabouts of trade unionist and political activist Mr Lawrence Mufamadi, who disappeared during Cosatu's national congress last week.

Mufamadi (34) was last seen at the Downtown Holiday Inn in Johannesburg on July 24 where he was staying with a delegation of the National Union of Mineworkers for the duration of the congress.

His brother, former assistant general secretary of Cosatu Mr Sydney Mufamadi, said he had searched in vain for him at hospitals, police stations and mortuaries.

Sydney is now a member of the ANC's national working committee and in the interim leadership of the SA Communist Party.

He said a housekeeper at the hotel told him yesterday that Lawrence's bags were still in his room when the delegation checked out on Sunday. One bag contained his clothes and the other had Cosatu congress documents.

"Some of Lawrence's comrades said they saw him at the hotel the night he disappeared."

"We are quite apprehensive because he went missing while attending a Cosatu congress and we can only hope that he is not going to be an additional person to the list of activists who have disappeared without trace," said Sydney Mufamadi.

He said any information could be relayed to his cousin Mr Masala Tshikalange at (011) 988-7565 at all hours or his sister-in-law Mrs Nomza Mufamadi at (011) 826-2031 during office hours.

The missing man is employed as a security guard at Anglo American headquater; is also a member of the Meadowlands Civic Association and the ANC.
The WM’s slush fund expose:
The story behind the story

I began with a phone call. “Go to your fax machine. I’m sending you some documents.”

The call came from the office of The Guardian in London. The minute Weekly Mail reporters saw the documents, it was clear they were sensational and, if authentic, would cause a major political outcry.

The Weekly Mail had for some weeks had a team of reporters working on the “Third Force” story. This newspaper, and a number of others, had published bits and pieces of evidence of a security force hand in hand. The information, however, suggested that there was an organised force behind Renamo-style attacks on trains and even of an illicit relationship between the security forces and Inkatha.

The information, however, was circumstantial and fragmented. There was not enough to nail anyone. None of it crossed the borders of “deniability”.

Until the brief telephone conversation on Wednesday afternoon.

Immediately we discussed with our Guardian colleagues how to verify the papers and put together a team of reporters to do the legwork.

Neither The Weekly Mail nor The Guardian knew enough about the source to rely solely on his word, so over the next 24 hours reporters in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town pursued every detail of the allegations in the documents.

They ascertained that the policemen mentioned were where the documents said they should be. A reporter who phoned one of the numbers, was greeted with, “Hello, security branch.” When it was pointed out that the security branch was supposed to have been dismantled months ago, the police said: “Ag, I’m always forgetting. I mean CCI.” Never mind, it was the right policeman in the right place.

To check the bank accounts, reporters had to deposit money. Inkatha got R50 from The Weekly Mail — the only way we could get the bank to check the existence and name of the account.

The reporters confirmed that meetings had happened when the documents said they were supposed to, that Major Louis Botha was in close contact with Inkatha at the relevant time and that the telex numbers in the papers were actually police numbers.

Every detail was checked, and, remarkably, every single one backed up the story. By Thursday morning, it was clear that the documents were genuine. We agreed with The Guardian that both papers would run the story simultaneously on their front pages the following day.

There was one major problem. Normal practice would have been to put the information to both the police and Inkatha for comment. Both organisations, however, have a history of trying to prevent The Weekly Mail from publishing sensitive information about them. The police closed the paper down for one month in 1988 and have twice seized all copies from the streets. They have imposed restrictions orders, detentions and seizures to try and stop this kind of reporting.

In 1986 Inkatha flew an entire team of cabinet ministers, attorneys and advocates from Durban to try and get an interdict to stop The Weekly Mail from publishing a Cosatu report that made grave allegations against them (ironically, accusations now made much more credible by last week’s revelations). We had made the mistake of asking Inkatha for comment — and they had abused our goodwill to try and stop our paper from hitting the streets.

That couldn’t be allowed to happen this time. There was an overwhelming public interest in getting the information into print.

A compromise was found. The Guardian would put the story to the police and Inkatha for comment and pass their statements on to The Weekly Mail.

In the end, neither the police nor Inkatha responded in time for publication, though both were given the opportunity.

Fears about the police reaction were borne out after the SABC-TV’s Agenda programme on Thursday night, ripped off about our story from an interview on Radio 702; decided to rejig their programme to allow a debate on the issue between Weekly Mail, the police and Inkatha.

Police spokesman Captain Craig Koze took one look at an early copy of the paper and asked to use a telephone in the studio. Within five minutes, the producer came through and told us her decision to run on our story had been overridden.

Koze, it turned out, had phoned Vlok who phoned the SABC’s Chriso Kritzinger. Kritzinger made a snap decision to drop the programme on the basis that the police had not been given fair warning.

By that time both the police and Inkatha were in a tizz. They clearly wanted to know what evidence Weekly Mail had before they started confirming or denying, because policemen worked through the night checking our story.

The next day was a tense one. Without pressure from the rest of the media, would the government try to brush the story aside? We waited to see whether other press would pick up the story. The Star on Friday treated the story as a minor issue, lending on “Mom forgives killer child’s only Radio 702 and the foreign media seemed to take it seriously.

We waited all day for a response from the government. At 5pm reporters were told Koze was in the state president’s office and a statement was imminent. When it came, we cheered: the government admitted it all, only because of the risks for giving money to Inkatha.

Besides the public encounter with Law and Order Minister Vlok on Sunday night’s Agenda, there was a second, less public meeting last week. Koze, two senior policemen and a lawyer met The Weekly Mail to ask to see its documentation.

In return, the newspaper asked for guarantees that neither the newspaper nor its staff would be harassed or persecuted in any way and that the police provide further information on the matters raised in the documents.

Police declined. So did The Weekly Mail. This, however, did not stop Koze saying on Friday, after we had published our second round of allegations, that we had broken an “agreement”.

There was no such agreement — only an undertaking on our behalf that we would follow the normal journalistic practice of putting everything relevant to Koze for comment. We had done this on Thursday, keeping a running supply of documents, articles and other material on the fax to Koze and Inkatha most of the day. In the end, neither responded to the details of the story.

Another wait ensued. This time we had called Vlok a liar and we knew that he either had to sue or he was in serious trouble.

There was no response on Friday and for most of Saturday. Eventually, in the afternoon, he issued a statement — simply a denial that he had lied. When Vlok went on television that night, it was clear that the SABC had not recovered from his previous appearance. This time there was no debate — just simple questions from a tame SABC reporter.

Now The Weekly Mail has to deal with all the other fallout — a flood of letters, telegrams and phone calls, some abusive, some complimentary, but enough to tip-off to keep a team of journalists following up the story.
Webster’s ex-wife wins rates rebate

BY FERIAL HAFJEE

THE Johannesburg City Council has given a one percent rates rebate to Glenda Webster, former wife of murdered human-rights activist David Webster. This is the percentage of their rates, she says, that they paid towards the council’s spy ring, which has been implicated in his murder.

The rebate comes after a year-long campaign to have her rates reduced.

“One night last year, after the Hiemstra Commission disclosed that the city council had spied on David, I decided, ‘bloody hell! I can’t just sit here and make out a cheque for rates on this property as if nothing had happened to its owner’, ” she said. “I was not certain that there was no link between the spying and the death of David.”

She decided to stop paying rates, and a friend later persuaded her to make her objections public. She wrote a letter to a newspaper and enclosed her rates payment, saying it should be “given to someone who needs it”.

Councillor Ian Davidson wrote to her, assuring her that the council’s security department had been disbanded.

Still not entirely satisfied, she decided to pay her rates but deduct her “contribution” to the spy ring.

She explained her action in a letter to the council: “It would be nice if we could vote with our money. Why should we pay for those actions which are incorrect?”

“I don’t mind paying for the art gallery, the libraries, the parks and all the other things that contribute to the well-being of all the people of Johannesburg. The security department falls outside this area and I believe that to support it would be to support that which is evil.”

She calculated the contribution she and David had made to the spy ring as R4,17 — the proportion of her rates that would have gone to the security department. Her calculation was based on the revelation during the Hiemstra Commission that the council had spent R1,8-million on the spy operations — one percent of its budget.

In another letter, Davidson noted that her problem was “a very sensitive one”, but said her objection was “in general not acceptable from a principle point of view”. He said he had “urged the treasury department to come to some accommodation in this regard”.

The city council credited Webster’s July assessment with the amount of R4,71 — though it refused to acknowledge the amount as a “refund”, calling it an “interest reversal”.

Despite this small victory, Glenda Webster is not satisfied. “Mystery still surrounds David’s death. The Hiemstra Commission swept all the dirt under the carpet and President PW de Klerk is doing the same thing now,” she says.
Censors battle to clear ban backlog

CAPE TOWN. — In the first seven months of this year South Africa’s censors have reviewed some 1,000 publications previously banned in the heyday of apartheid.

Virtually all of these bannings have been lifted, thanks to the relatively liberal political climate that has developed under President de Klerk’s government. In 1990 only 260 publications, of which about 250 were unbanned, were reviewed by publications committees, the bodies that decide whether works are “acceptable” or not.

But Jacobson’s Index of Undesirable Publications, South Africa’s “Bible” of banned books, lists an estimated 35,000 publications as having been ruled undesirable for one reason or another since the mid-1950’s.

This means that even at a rate of 2,000 reviews a year, it would take the committees well over a decade to work right through the list.

However, according to Director of Publications Dr Braam Coetzee, the task of untangling a legacy of four decades of political censorship is not one that can be rushed.

He said in an interview in his Cape Town office this week that the alternative that some people suggested — a blanket unbanning — was not possible under the law at present. Nor was it necessarily desirable.

“The Publications Act prescribes a fixed procedure for reviews,” he said.

“Unbannings could not be done at the stroke of a pen unless a decree was passed by parliament, and this would be counter-productive because publications were found undesirable on account of their contents. So one has to look at each and every one to make sure their contents are no longer undesirable.”

Initially after the speech on February 3 last year in which President de Klerk announced the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, the process of review had been very slow, he said.

“We issued a press statement saying that if anyone knew of a work they felt should be unbanned, they should submit it for consideration. But hardly anybody responded.”

Now the Directorate itself had taken the initiative in submitting material to the publications committees.

“We go through the lists looking for publications that stand a good chance of being unbanned.

“Quite a large number of these publications were originally found to be undesirable because of the basic fact that they promoted or served the interests of banned organisations such as the ANC.

“Naturally, the moment the organisations were unbanned, we could take a new look at them. The bulk of the reviews fall into this category.

“We follow an approach similar to the new, political approach in this country — much more openness, frankness, negotiation and discussion.

“This had the result that classic works — on communism and socialism — such as the writings of Lenin and Mao Tse Tung — were no longer regarded as undesirable.

“Dr Coetzee also said that of the 35,000 items listed in Jacobson, many had been deemed undesirable on grounds of obscenity or being harmful to public morals. Of the remainder, only about 2,000 publications were important enough to merit review on political grounds.

“Other material is dated, for example the ANC publication Sechaba which was a monthly publication. Most issues of Sechaba would still be on the banned list, but 95 percent of them would no longer be relevant.

“They are dated, so why bother with them? We don’t want to burden the whole process of review by looking at these publications.” — Sapa.
Concern as unionist vanishes without trace

THE disappearance of trade unionist and political activist Lawrence Mufamadi in Johannesburg a week ago is causing grave concern among anti-apartheid organisations.

The 34-year-old Meadowlands father of two, an African National Congress member and a National Union of Mineworkers delegate at last week's Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) national congress, went missing on July 27.

His sister-in-law, Nomusa Mufamadi, said he failed to return to the Johannesburg hotel at which he was staying for the duration of the congress, after accompanying a friend to a taxi rank.

"We're apprehensive about this as many activists have gone missing without trace," she said.

Reacting to the disappearance, human rights commissioner Max Coleman said: "This is one in the long list of disappearances of anti-apartheid activists. We hope it is not going to be another one of those unsolved mysteries."

A Cosatu spokesman said the trade union federation was investigating the disappearance and appealed to the public for information.

A spokesman for Anglo American Corporation, where Mr Mufamadi has worked as a security guard at the company's Johannesburg headquarters for the past nine years, said there was concern over the disappearance, and the company's security management team had been helping in the search.

Anyone with information should contact Dan Fick, the divisional security manager at: (011) 638-5185.
Outrage at police probe into newspaper

ANTICENSORSHIP groups protest arrest

END OF CENSORED

The police should not be allowed to probe into the private lives of people.
Sydney Mufamadi’s brother Lawrence has gone missing.

FEARS over missing unionist

By SEKOLA SELLO

FEARS are growing among trade unionists and ANC members that the notorious Askaris may be on the loose following the disappearance of Lawrence Mufamadi at the end of Cosatu’s national congress last week.

Political activists and his family fear that Mufamadi, 34, who disappeared in Central Johannesburg last week, may have been kidnapped by anti-ANC elements.

Mufamadi disappeared after accompanying a friend, Amon Ngolele, to a taxi rank.

Both were in the NUM delegation attending Cosatu’s national congress.

Mufamadi’s brother Sydney said: “I have no doubt that Askaris are always hanging around ANC headquarters. It is also conceivable they are responsible for the kidnapping of my brother.”

Lawrence Mufamadi, a father of two from Meadowlands in Soweto, is employed as a security guard at Anglo American headquarters. He is also a member of the Meadowlands Civic Association.

The family, which has already searched for Lawrence in hospitals, police stations and mortuaries, has appealed to anyone with information to contact Masula Tshikalange at (011) 988-7565, or Nomusa Mufamadi at (011) 836-2031 during working hours.
Demo over subpoena

HISTORY was made on Thursday when more than 70 Durban and Pietermaritzburg journalists took to the streets and staged placard demonstrations in protest against Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Under the act, journalists can be required to reveal confidential sources of information. Placards at the protest read: "Section 205 gags depress", "Society needs a free press" and "Stop gagging the press".

The protests followed the serving of a Section 205 subpoena on a Daily News political reporter, Nicola Cunningham-Brown.

She appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court on Thursday to answer questions concerning her sources in an article about alleged AWB operations in the troubled Richmond area in the Natal Midlands.

The case was postponed.

In the article, which appeared in the Daily News of July 26, Cunningham-Brown reported that AWB training camps had been set up near Richmond.

At the camps, operatives are trained in the use of firearms and explosives. They allegedly practised their skills in raids on Ndaleleni, Magota and N'kobeni townships in which at least two people had died, the report said.

The article said the AWB attackers wore camouflaged uniforms in an attempt to mislead township residents into thinking they were SAP members.

Meanwhile, the Durban Supreme Court dismissed with costs a R20 000 defamation claim by advocate Gideon Sheltima against the Sunday Tribune last week.

Sheltima was defence counsel for the KwaZulu Deputy Minister of the Interior, Samuel Jamiile, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in June this year.

The claim arose from a report headed "Judge slams handing over of privileged statements".
Editor: intimidation of media must stop

By Shirley Woodgate

South African political leaders’ commitment to free speech remained open to question until they took steps to end intimidation of reporters, the Editor-in-Chief of The Star, Richard Steyn, said yesterday.

Delivering the keynote address at the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Mr Steyn highlighted instances of media intimidation, blaming all the major black political organisations “and some white parties”.

He said: “The leaders know of these incidents, yet do nothing.

“Liberation movement leaders sound off in public about their support for freedom of association and free media, but their supporters often make a mockery of their declarations in practice.”

Saying there was scant understanding, even at the highest levels, of the role of a critical and inquiring press, he said pressure, both subtle and unsubtle, continued to be exerted on journalists to take sides in the political struggle.

“This intolerance of the irritating intrusions and occasional excesses of newspapers in a free society suggests that the fight for freedom of expression did not end on February 2 last year, but will have to fought for again in the future.”

Focusing on problems within the profession, Mr Steyn called for the scrapping of divisions of the apartheid society which still existed in South African journalism.

● A protection, not a panacea — Page 12
A protection, not a panacea

The media have a critical role to play in a changing South Africa, says Richard Sten

[Image]
MR NICO Basson, a former SADF member who exposed alleged misconduct involving the army, has been subpoenaed to produce Mr Felix Ndine, who allegedly operated under military orders.

The subpoena - under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act - requires Basson to provide a Johannesburg magistrate with "material or relevant information as to alleged crimes of murder and attempted murder alleged to have been committed by Ndine or others whom the latter said were responsible for the recent train massacres".

Ndine "confessed" two weeks ago to having been part of a "special forces unit" under the South African Defence Force that received military training at Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce) in Phalaborwa.

He had received specific instructions to continue "the war" against the ANC and PAC even after both organisations had been unbanned.

In his "confession" Ndine sketched sordid details of SADF operations in Namibia, interventions in Angola and harassment of Mass Democratic Movement members in Johannesburg.

Basson, a major in the Citizen Force, is part of a group of military people who call themselves Soldiers for Peace.

Basson made startling allegations earlier this year about security force collusion with Inkatha in the township violence.

At the time police said that charges under the Protection of Information Act were being investigated against him.

He said in June that the SADF strategy included funding and providing weapons for Inkatha.

This formed part of a comprehensive "dirty tricks" strategy to ensure De Klerk's National Party retained power.
Nico Basson, a former SADF major who has been subpoenaed to produce Felix Ndimene, the man who alleged that an SADF unit was behind train attacks on the Reef, says he would rather go to jail than disclose Mr. Ndimene’s whereabouts.

Mr. Basson yesterday said he would take the stand in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court and declare he was not prepared to honour the subpoena — under section 265 of the Criminal Procedure Act — to produce Mr. Ndimene and provide the court with information about crimes alleged to have been committed by Mr. Ndimene and others.

The subpoena, Mr. Basson said, was in violation of guarantees made by President de Klerk, who had promised that people such as Mr. Ndimene would be granted indemnity if they applied.

“What the police are doing is intimidating people such as Felix myself and those who would like to come forward and reveal what they know about secret operations of the army and the police,” he said.

“We are however prepared to follow other channels, such as the Commission on Intimidation, as soon as it is set up. The only proviso would be that political organisations have to be happy with the commission,” Mr. Basson added.

The ANC has criticised the subpoena and called on the state to withdraw it.

Mr. Ndimene “confessed” two weeks ago to having been part of a “special forces unit” that received military training at Five Reconnaissance Regiment in Phalaborwa.

It is said that he had received specific instructions to continue “the war” against the ANC and the PAC after both organisations had been unmanned.

In his confession, Mr. Ndimene made claims regarding SADF operations in Namibia, interventions in Angola and harassment of Mass Democratic Movement members.

The SADF strongly denied the allegations.

Earlier this year, Mr. Basson made startling allegations about security police collusion with the Inkatha Freedom Party in township violence.
Restrains lifted on conflict areas

As political violence begins to subside on the Reef, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has lifted special unrest restrictions imposed earlier on major conflict areas on the West and East Rand.

In a special Government Gazette published yesterday, Mr Vlok withdrew notices which had declared the townships of Bekkersdal, Kagiso, Munsieville, the Swanepoel squatter settlement and Tembisa as "unrest areas" under the Public Safety Act, 1981.

The withdrawal of notices applied immediately, he said. His spokesman, Brigadier Leon Meintjes, said the decision had been taken because of a drop in political unrest.

Several other townships in the PWV area, including Greater Soweto, would however still remain unrest areas.
Four works by Mao Tse Tung, including "Guerrilla Warfare," which he co-wrote with Che Guevara, are among 59 publications unbanned by the Directorate of Publications last Friday.

Other prominent African politicians are: "Destructive Engagement — Southern Africa at War," by former Tanzanian president Julius K Nyerere; "Subgrade Esperance," by former Angolan president, the late Dr Agostinho Neto; and "Frelimo Militant," by Zimbabwean clergyman Rev Ndabindlingo Sithole.

The Mozambican newspaper, "Noticias Independencia de Mocambique," of June 25, 1975, is also to be unbanned, along with "Black Women in South Africa and the Case of Winnie Mandela," by Community Access Graphics Alliance in the USA.

During the past week, 40 publications or objects (45 on re-submission) were found not undesirable and 28 films were submitted, of which 14 were approved conditionally and nine unconditionally.
DAVID BERESFORD talks to former hit-squad commander Dirk Coetzee about the mystery of the "Third Force"

A man who should know talks about 'dirty tricks'

FROM a succession of safe houses in London and London, self-confessed killer Captain Dirk Coetzee has been impatiently watching the fateful funding scandal unfold, occasionally firing off impromptu letters to President FW de Klerk, begging to be allowed home to help as an informant or investigator.

The Iskakha scandal comes as little surprise to the captain who says it "falls into place, like a puzzle," with the hits squad and the broader question of a "third force" working to detail the peace process in South Africa.

He insists that the third force is a loose alliance between the dirty tricks departments of the military and the police, involving personnel and equipment from South Africa's frontline wars, notably in Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Namibia.

He says the strategy, based on that used by the security forces against Swazis, is one of undermining the African National Congress and boosting its political opponents in order to cheat at least of overall political control of the country.

Coetzee offers a wealth of detail about key personalities in the security establishment and their movements, as well as his personal experience in the force. He points out, for example, that Koovet, the notorious police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia, was started by a brigadier "Tong" Hans Dreger who had been a regional security branch commander in the Isakatha heartland of Naal.

Dreger had worked with Koovet and none of Zaluc from Naal, whom he later supplemented with Ovambos tribesmen recruited from Namibia itself.

The entire operation, Coetzee says, fell directly under the authority of security headquarters in Pretoria. One of the senior officers in Koovet, a Lieutenant Eugene de Kok, was later to become Coetzee's successor as commander of the security branch farm, Vlakplas, near Pretoria, which was used as a base by police assassination squads.

"When they disbanded Koovet in the late 1970s they left behind all the equipment," Coetzee said. "De Kok went to Namibia with some of his men from Vlakplas and came back with truck-loads of Russian arms and equipment from Koovet-captured arms caches: unregistered weapons, landmines, mines, grenade launchers, AK-47s, and bullets by the million. They also brought the core of Koovet and its infrastructure to a less violent area near Rustenburg (in the Western Transvaal)."

It is these men, using those arms, who the captain believes are responsible for much of the township violence, including the random massacres that have been occurring in the townships and areas bordering on the ANC and the government. The military, he suggests, is also using in a similar role soldiers trained to fight with Renamo in the Mozambique civil war.

"They had 170 Renamo guys as a stage," he says. "Now that President de Klerk has given his call that South Africa will not attack Zimbabwe anymore, we are putting arms into Mozambique. What do they do with all those trained Renamo guys? What does Vlakplas do with all those renegades? Ovambos? What do they do with all those arms caches?"

Coetzee emphasises that to understand the third force and the role of the security branch in South Africa, you have to appreciate what he describes as "the security culture": this finds expression, for example, in the dominance of former security branchmen in the police force as a whole.

The present police commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, he points out, was previously head of the security branch, as were most of his predecessors and most of the heads of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Brigadier Jack Buchner, commissioner of police in Chief Mangwati Buthelezi's homestead in kwazulu, is another security branch veteran, according to Coetzee. He remembers the brigadier as liaison officer between Ian Smith's security force and the South African police during the Rhodesian war.

After Rhodesia's independence Buchner joined Coetzee in "Section C" of security headquarters in Pretoria, the unit responsible for conducting the war against the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress "terrorism."

There, the captain says, Buchner played a key liaison role with military intelligence in planning South African raids on neighbouring states. How high would a security force conspiracy to control the political direction of the country reach into the De Klerk administration? Coetzee implies that the Iskakha payments would have been approved at cabinet level, almost certainly by de Klerk himself.

He says the security branch runs a "security fund" to pay agents and finance covert operations, but such expenditure would amount to at least 500 000 a month. Single payments of up to R150 000, such as those made to Iskakha, would have required the approval of the head of the security branch, Bartie Smit.

"This would not authorise a thing like that without the personal permission of the Commissioner of Police, General Van der Merwe, the captain says. "And I can promise you that in the present political circumstances, Van der Merwe would not have the guts to have authorised it on his own; he has only one guy to go to, and that is the minister."

As for the township violence, Coetzee is less certain about cabinet responsibility, although he is convinced that the strategy would have been agreed at the top.

"They did not initiate the ANC without deciding that they would be able to steer the course: the outcome of the eventual elections, as in Namibia," he says. "They would not necessarily be party to the "dirty work" on the ground — they would not say, "OK, we'll slaughter people on the streets with AK-47s" — but they were procurers of the generals where carrying out the strategy was concerned."

The security clique, the security culture, controls not only the South African Police Force, they also control the South African cabinet," he says. "The ministers have to depend on their generals. What does Herman Kritz (the new Minister of Law and Order with responsibility for police) know? He has never been in a charge office in his life, except perhaps to lay a complaint. He has to rely on this clique, this rotten clique." — The Guardian
Cop link with assassins

By SBU MBGADI

A SENIOR Natal Midlands policeman has accused Mooi River police of direct involvement in the assassination of a local ANC leader and the violence that has torn the local Bruntville township apart.

W/O Nomusa Majola of Mooi River Police Station this week claimed that a few days before Derrick Majola’s death in April, she was interrogated by Mooi River police, who told her he was going to die.

The Natal Witness yesterday reported that it had acquired taped telephone conversations with the Mooi River Police Station, plus an affidavit and legal documents indicating police involvement in the upsurge of violence in the area.

Bruntville Civic Association secretary Ewald Malinga told Natal Witness that a former senior police officer at Mooi River police station warned him that Majola’s death was imminent.

Malinga said the conflict in Bruntville began over alleged misappropriation of funds and police collusion with Inkatha supporters, who are predominantly hostel dwellers.

He said 15 people died and 18 houses were burnt down within 24 hours following an Inkatha meeting in the township in November last year.

Shortly afterwards, police met an ANC delegation to discuss the violence.

A second delegation headed by deputy law and Order minister Johan Scheepers visited the area in June.

A letter to Scheepers by ANC lawyers outlined several allegations against a local policeman and requested that he be “suspended pending the outcome of the inquiries into the matters in which he is involved”.

Natal police spokesman Maj Coert Marais said that “as a result of intensive investigations”, three people were arrested in connection with Majola’s assassination. He said the investigation had not revealed any police involvement.

Political comments and news by E Sibola, headlines and sub-editing by S Janse, both of 2 Herbst Street, Johannesburg.
Editor to give evidence

CITY PRESS' Editor Khulu Sibiya has been
subpoenaed to give evidence in the inquest
into the death of slain human
rights leader Chief
Mhlabaunzima Maphumulo, who was gunned
down in front of his home
on February 25.

Sibiya was told he
might be called to give
evidence at the inquest in
Pietermaritzburg starting
on Thursday. City
Press Natale bureau reporter S'bu Mngadi was
also subpoenaed.

City Press published a
story quoting a self-con-
fessed agent of the mili-
tary police as confessing
to the murder and implic-
ing the security
forces.
Revolt on way says AWB

AFRIKANER Weerstandsbevordering leader Eugene Terre'Blanche yesterday said the Government was "heading for big trouble" by "misusing" the police for political purposes as it had on Friday night at Ventersdorp.

At a Press conference in Pretoria, Terre'Blanche said the AWB was preparing a revolution.

Reactions to ANC president Nelson Mandela's call for stricter Government action against the far right movement, Terre'Blanche said if the ANC wanted to take the country by force, "we'll meet him and level him with the gravel."
Allegations that Inkatha trained a paramilitary force for "hit squad" duty against the ANC and its allies were last night rejected by KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a statement, he said the 150 young Zulu men referred to by President de Klerk on July 30 were selected by the KwaZulu police force for training in VIP protection and in the protection of KwaZulu government buildings and property.

He said he thought the 150 young men were to be trained by a private security company. However, the SADF last week admitted to training the men at Caprivi in Namibia.

The IFP leader also rejected reports that a training base located at Mkuzo in Zululand was used for housing or planning hit-squad strikes.

The Mkuzo base was used to house the 150 young men because the police barracks in Ulundi were full, he said.

Reports of shooting at the base could have resulted from game poaching by the men, Chief Buthelezi added.

He said a dramatic intensification of the ANC's revolutionary activity in 1985, and the fact that Inkatha had received information that the ANC was planning to assassinate him, had led to the decision to train the bodyguards.
Alex is declared an unrest area

ALEXANDRA, where at least 24 people have died in the past few days, has been re-declared an unrest area and has had a 4pm-6am curfew imposed with immediate effect. Wilson Zvane

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in a statement yesterday reinforcements were being deployed and he appealed to law-abiding residents to cooperate with police.

Alexandra was deproclaimed an unrest area less than two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, at a media briefing in the township yesterday, an ANC official claimed the violence started after an Inkatha member threatened to attack non-Inkatha supporters.

ANC Alexandra branch official Paul Mashatile said his organisation held the police and Inkatha responsible for the violence which left at least 28 dead and more than 70 injured since Friday.

Police spokesman Capt Henriette Bester said 24 people had been killed and 52 injured.

Mashatile said last week's revenge cleaning by Inkatha supporters sparked the violence.

"After the clean-up campaign a criminal warlord from Denver Hostel (Johannesburg) threatened to send armed units to Alexandra to attack those who were opposed to Inkatha," Mashatile said.

Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) official Mzwanele Mayekiso said a "low-intensity war" was being waged by Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers.

□ To Page 2

Alexandra

Although the township was quiet in the day, bands of people attacked residents near the hostels at night said Mayekiso.

Inkatha West Rand official Humphrey Ndlovu dismissed as "false lies" the allegation that an Inkatha member had threatened to attack non-Inkatha residents.

Ndlovu said the violence was sparked by the killing of two Inkatha members by ANC supporters. "Inkatha members, though committed to the party's policy of non-violence, will not hesitate to defend themselves when attacked," he said.

He also denied the allegation that his organisation colluded with white gunmen.

□ From Page 1

Mashatile said a group of white men wearing balaclavas attacked the East Bank squatter settlement where they killed 11 people.

Bester said nobody had come forward to make a statement on the alleged involvement of white gunmen in the violence.

ANC Youth League Alexandra branch official Keith Madonsela said statements had not been made to the police because the "people have no confidence in them (the police)."

However, witnesses would make statements to the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression in due course.
By Chris Gutzuha

Nofoima has aged, says former prisoner

Nofoima has aged, says former prisoner.
Soweto policeman arrested

A SOWETO policeman was arrested yesterday in connection with the killing of a man during a search.

Constable LS Moeaia of the uniformed branch at Kiplown police station will appear in court "within days" on a charge of murder, said Soweto police liaison officer Colonel Jac de Vries.

De Vries said the incident took place after Moeaia and two other policemen had stopped and searched five men in Thiedwele, Soweto at 11am on August 10. (23)

De Vries said that, after the men had been searched, a shot was fired killing Mr Nlanhla Peter Kagwasha (35) of Phiri, Soweto. (23)

The incident was not reported by the policemen concerned, De Vries said.

De Vries said Moeaia had been suspended from all duties and was being held in detention. - Sapa.
Widow sues Vlok for R2-m

A SOWETO widow whose husband and son were shot dead by two policemen at Jabulani Police Station in December last year is suing the Minister of Law and Order for R2.3 million. Mrs Letta Ngidi is claiming R1 007 015 for loss of support and funeral expenses and an additional R1 338 808 for their four minor children.

By SONTI MASEKO

Mr Piet Nkosiyabantu Ngidi, who was a businessman owning a butchery and fast food outlets in Soweto, was fatally shot inside Jabulani Police Station together with his son, John Ngidi (19) and the son’s friend, Makhosonke Maduna.

Shooting

The police version of the shooting given then was that the three were found inside the Jabulani car pound with stolen property after they had entered the pound by opening a hole in the fence. A case of theft was being investigated against them and another investigation into the shootings had been launched by a special unit in Klipspruit.

However, the family said that Mr Ngidi had been requested by the police to report at the police station. Post-mortem reports said Mr Ngidi had died from multiple gunshot wounds and his son and Maduna from gunshot wounds to the head and body.

No inquest has been held to determine the cause of the deaths.

Mrs Ngidi claimed in papers that on December 16 last year her husband and son were shot unlawfully and wantonly by policemen unknown to her.
Peter Gastrow looks at the problem of private armies

Diversity must make way for a unified police force

BANNING private armies by law or curbing them through one-sided executive action looks like an attractive option. The consequences of such steps are, however, likely to exacerbate the deep divisions within the country, drive armed groups underground and start a new cycle of repression and violence.

An approach with more lasting consequences for peace and stability would be a negotiated agreement to dissolve all private armies, militias, defence committees and homeland police forces, and to incorporate their members into a broad South African police force which is subject to all-party civilian supervision.

Such an approach will be laborious and very difficult, but it is the only effective way of defusing the growing threat to peace by the multitude of private militias in the country.

In Lebanon the existence and growth of private militias was a major cause of the long civil war which wreaked such destruction. It took 16 years of conflict to exhaust private militias before they agreed to hand over weapons and disband at the beginning of this year. A fragile attempt at nation-building has now started again.

South Africa, which has arguably deeper divisions and a greater potential for conflict than Lebanon, ought therefore to urgently address the phenomenon of private armies and partial police forces operating in the country.

Seven legal police forces operate in South Africa if the six self-governing states are taken into account. Almost a dozen private armies, commandos and defence organisations are attached to political groups across the spectrum. This is a recipe for conflict. Existing private armies trigger off the creation of opposing groupings by other political organisations. They then provide justification to each other for their very existence.

If the ANC establishes defence committees, why should the CP, Inkatha or the AWB not do the same? The CP has recently called for its own "home guard" to "quell fires before the police become involved". The KwaZulu police have frequently acted with a clear bias towards Inkatha and arms are being issued to headmen.

Umkhonto we Sizwe carries on recruitment and training and is busy establishing defence committees. Right-wing groups have their commandos and the PAC carries on an armed struggle through APLA (Azanian People's Liberation Army).

Most of these forces act outside the law, they are accountable only to their political heads, and are not subject to the same scrutiny and public accountability as the SAP. They are therefore more likely to take the law into their own hands.

These forces constitute a major obstacle towards greater unity in South Africa. Nation-building and private police forces, defence committees and armies are a contradiction in terms. Not only do private militias accentuate differences, they are dependent on them and have an interest in maintaining them.

What should be done? It is certainly not sufficient to insist that private armies disband to enable the SAP, as at present constituted, to be the sole law enforcement agency.

While it is a legal force, the SAP has a history of partial action against the ANC, PAC and other opponents of apartheid. It is still mainly white interest oriented and crimes of violence in black areas do not receive the same priority as they do in white areas.

The SAP is at present accountable to a minority government and large sections of the population do not regard it as their police force. One large South African police force is required — but it needs a different constitution and greater all-party civilian control during the period of transition. This cannot be achieved by decree. It has to be the outcome of negotiations.

It is therefore imperative that the forthcoming all-party conference addresses this issue. The objective should be an agreement between all parties:

- That all private militias, armies and homeland police be dissolved.
- That their members be incorporated into a broad national South African police force which is subject to an agreed code of conduct and to greater all-party supervision at all levels.
- That under the supervision of the new integrated SAP, more people from local communities be drawn into a policing role in their areas.

If the AWB or other groups with para-military forces refuse to take part in negotiations aimed at finding peaceful solutions, then they would exclude themselves from arrangements which the majority of our population support. In that case they will have placed themselves outside the law and firm action against them is then more likely to be effective.

The decision by the ANC to suspend the armed struggle was a major step in the peace process. All parties now need to make compromises to create only one unified police force.

Peter Gastrow, MP, is the Democratic Party spokesman on Law and Order.
Vlok declares Alex unrest area again

By Abel Mushu and Peter Fabricius

Strife-torn Alexandra has once again been declared an unrest area. A 9pm to 4am curfew was imposed last night and police reinforcements have been sent in.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced last night he had decided to declare the township an unrest area under the Public Safety Act because of the renewed violence which has left at least 28 people dead and more than 70 injured in the past two weeks.

The declaration would take effect immediately and had been gazetted yesterday.

"I earnestly appeal to law-abiding citizens to work together with the police so that the senseless violence can soon be ended," he said.

Police spokesman Captain Henriette Bester said the township was quiet yesterday afternoon. She confirmed that police and defence force reinforcements had been moved in.

ANC-aligned organisations in Alexandra yesterday blamed the Inkatha Freedom Party and the SA Police for orchestrating the new round of violence.

At a media briefing held under the auspices of the Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO), the organisations accused the IFP — which was not invited to attend — of resorting to coercive methods to bolster its image following the Inkatha-gate scandal.

The resurgence of violence in Alexandra, according to a joint statement from the organisations, occurred after the clean-up campaign by the IFP two weeks ago, which was preceded by the lifting of the declaration of the township as an unrest area.

According to the statement, the police were seen offloading a group of people wearing IFP T-shirts and red headbands at a squatter settlement near the Alexandra hostel.

ACO executive member Mzwakhe Mphakana said witnesses had told the ACO that a group of balaclava-clad white men, driving in a Casspir and a minibus without registration, plates, had attacked squatters at the TB settlement near East Bank on Sunday night.

Eleven people died that night, Mr Mayekiso said.

According to the police, at least 24 people have been killed and more than 53 injured during the past four days.

The SAP yesterday rejected allegations by the ACO that policemen had colluded with the IFP in attacking Alexandra residents.

At no stage did the police assist any IFP member in any attack, Lieutenant Bester said.

She also rejected allegations that the police had escorted or IFP members.

Captain Bester said the police had taken note of the allegation that white people wearing balaclavas were carrying out attacks in Alexandra, and had appealed to anyone with information and proof to come forward and assist the police in their investigations.

IFP spokesman were not available for comment yesterday.
Durban police are investigating allegations of assaults on ANC members, three of whom have laid charges against the police.

Thinzi Diudla, ANC branch chairman for Congo, an ANC-dominated village in the Durban township of Imanda, has again laid assault charges against police. This follows an incident in which a group of about 30 people watched him being beaten up outside his home, allegedly by members of the SA Police, KwaZulu Police and SA Defence Force on July 28 (Current Affairs August 2). Diudla and another ANC official, Samuel Lembali, had laid charges earlier after claiming in a statement that they were assaulted on the night of July 18.

Diudla was released from police custody on bail of R600 this week, after being charged with stealing a firearm. He is also looking at pursuing a civil case against the police. He was arrested after the alleged assault on July 28.

According to Democratic Party regional director Roy Ainslie, the police charge is in connection with an SADF rifle that went missing around the time of the assault. Ainslie says the DP's unrest monitoring group has received complaints about more than 15 alleged police assaults on ANC members in the area over the past month. He believes there is an attempt to destabilise the ANC-controlled township.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze told the FM last week that such behaviour by members of the force would be unacceptable and if these allegations are proved action will be taken.

Meanwhile, Natal police have arrested colleague Captain Brian Mitchell in connection with the murder of 11 people, including children, at a funeral vigil near New Hanover, Natal, in 1988. Mitchell appeared in court in Maritzburg late last week, but was not asked to plead. He is being held in custody, with another court appearance set down for August 16.

His arrest follows the earlier appearance of two special constables, David Khambule and Dumisani Ndwalane, in the New Hanover magistrate's court, who said they had been ordered by Mitchell to kill people in a hut who were "terrorists." Both constables have pleaded not guilty to 11 charges of murder and their case has been postponed to August 16, pending a decision by the Natal attorney-general.
Cosatu Witbank march goes on
THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) in Witbank has decided to go ahead with a protest march on Saturday, even though the town council has refused permission.

Cosatu spokesman Mr Malekhe Masumpa said workers would go ahead with the march, irrespective of whether permission was granted.

The town clerk, Mr JH Pretorius, said the council had refused permission for the march because there was little time allowed for consultations and the planning of alternative routes for the march.

Protect

Pretorius expressed optimism that future problems about protest marches would be sorted out at the newly created forum representing community organisations, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the local chamber of commerce and the Town Council.

The marchers will present demands on high electricity tariffs and the formation of one town council with a single tax base for Witbank. - Sapa
BANNING REVIEWS

SOUTH AFRICA'S censors have reviewed some 1,000 publications; previously banned as politically undesirable. "Virtually all these bannings have been lifted. Jacobsen's Index of Undesirable Publications lists an estimated 35,000 publications as having been ruled undesirable, since the mid-1950s."

"Director of Publications Dr. Braam Coetzee said that most of these had been deemed undesirable on grounds of obscenity or being harmful to public morals."
Top spies returned by ANC

THABO LESILO
and ESTHER WAUGH

THIRTY-TWO of the "most notorious" alleged South African Government spies, hired assassins, agents provocateurs and secret agents released from ANC prisons would arrive in the country today, the organisation said yesterday.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the prisoners were from "various places of detention".

They had all been released in terms of an ANC decision taken in February to release agents sent to infiltrate the movement by May 31.

"None of them were arrested because they had differences with the ANC."

Some of those released since the undertaking was made had so far rejoined the ANC or taken up scholarships overseas.

Ms Marcus said the delay in sending the latest group home had been due to a lack of resources.
Repression is still rife, said Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission at the commission's annual general meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Coleman said the HRC's national report identified several elements which it claimed had replaced formal violations of human rights. Vigilantes continued to be the dominant destabilising influence in black residential areas.
BAN ON WEAPONS

THE draft peace accord reached this week prohibits the carrying of dangerous weapons at any political or cultural gatherings.

However, it is understood that Inkatha is balking at this proposal and it could be subject to revision prior to the convening of a peace summit on September 14.

The draft accord stipulates that the bearing or use of any dangerous weapons shall be prohibited at any political, cultural or other gathering.

Bona fide cultural events in areas not affected by violence are exempt from this prohibition.

The accord stipulates that any gathering addressed by a representative of a political organisation shall be deemed not to be a bona fide cultural event.

Organisations convening bona fide cultural events will have to inform Regional Dispute Resolution Committees or the National Peace Committees of their intention to stage such an event.
Exile vows to challenge ANC

ONE of the 32 alleged State agents who were held in detention by the ANC yesterday vowed to challenge the organisation to produce evidence proving he was a State agent.

Jose Ribeiro-de Souza (29) who, with 17 others, was kept in the care of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Johannesburg, said although he had been recruited by the South African security forces when he was in prison, he had never worked for them.

Ribeiro-de Souza and 31 others, described by the ANC as "among the most notorious", arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday and were taken to the temporary care of the ICRC.

The ANC had provided them with air tickets and passports.

The former University of Western Cape student, who joined the ANC in 1981 and received military training inside the country, left South Africa in 1983 to further his studies at the University of Columbia in the United States.

On his return in 1985 he was stationed at ANC headquarters in Lusaka until he was sent to South Africa on a mission in April 1986. Two months later he was arrested in Pretoria.

"While I was in detention, South African security forces offered to release me if I worked for them. They told me I would face a minimum of 20 years for being an Umkhonto we Sizwe member and having operated as an MK cadre."

"I agreed to work for them and was released in August of the same year," he said.

He said he soon fled from South Africa and rejoined the ANC in Lusaka, where he informed Chris Hani, then MK commissioner, about his experience in the country. He said Mr Hani assured him he could use a double agent.
THE return of 32 South African Government spies after their release by the African National Congress has put the spotlight on the fate of at least six other SA agents still held in a Zimbabwean prison.

Among them are SADF operatives alleged to have been involved in an attempt to assassinate former ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo in September 1987.

The ANC's announcement on Friday that it had released all people held or imprisoned by the organisation raised questions about the fate of the prisoners in Zimbabwe.

Officials in Pretoria, Harare and the ANC were tightlipped on Saturday about this thorny issue.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Pretoria said no information was available and suggested the ANC and the International Red Cross may throw more light on the matter.

Sources say there are indications there may be more releases before the end of this year.

A negotiated release of the prisoners in Zimbabwe is believed to be possible - especially in the light of the release in November last year of convicted South African spy Odile Harington.

Harington (30) was jailed in Harare on November 27, 1987 for spying on the ANC.

She was freed and flown home last November following years of effort - orthodox and unorthodox - by South African officials to win her release.

Five alleged agents for South Africa, who appeared in a court in Zimbabwe, were named as Kevin Woods, Barry and Guy Bawden, Michael Smith and Philip Conwy. All five were arrested following a bomb explosion in January 1988 outside an African National Congress house in Bulawayo in which a man was killed.

Woods, Smith and Conwy are under sentence of death.

A sixth man, Rory Macquaire, was found guilty of failing to report the presence of South African commandos and of aiding their operations inside Zimbabwe.

Another agent, Denis Beahan, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in an aborted 1988 attempt to spring the agents from jail.
Ignore bogus calls - civic

THE Vaal Civic Association and Cosatu’s western Transvaal region yesterday distanced themselves from pamphlets calling for a weeklong stayaway in the Vaal Triangle.

Thousands of pamphlets have mysteriously appeared in the Sharpeville, Boipatong, Bophelong, Evaton and Sebokeng townships calling for the stayaway to begin today.

However, VCA spokesman Paul Sithole categorically denied his organisation’s involvement in such protest action.

“We strongly distance ourselves from such action. We have no knowledge whatsoever of such action. It is clear this is the work of agent provocateurs,” said Sithole.

Cosatu also rejected the call.

“We are perturbed by this turn of sinister slandering,” said the union.

“We call on all the people of the Vaal to ignore this dirty piece of deceit. We will make investigations into this anonymous pamphlet,” said the regional secretary, Ben Nthlapo.

The ANC’s Sebokeng branch also condemned the pamphlet and a spokesman said yesterday members were not aware of any planned stayaway action. - Sapa.
ANC tortured me, says man who denies spying for Govt
Return all our assets - Azapo

Political Staff

LAWYERS for Azapo are considering bringing an action against the Government for the return of nearly R1 million worth of assets seized when anti-apartheid bodies were banned and during police raids.

Mr Strini Moodley, Azapo’s publicity secretary, said: “We are investigating a claim against the State for the confiscation of all our resources. There is a possibility that we can recover these from the Government.

“We want to get all our property back because it is ours,” Moodley said.

Besides seeking the return of their own property, Azapo’s lawyers are considering whether or not the organisation can bring a court action to 1979 what had happened to the assets of organisations banned on October 19 1977.

The Minister of Justice said the balances remaining for the unlawful organisations were: Association for the Education and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa, R2 083,77; Black Community Programmes Ltd R13 442,34; Black Parents Association R55 056,32; Black Peoples Convention R15 931,38; Black Women’s Federation R7 600,40; National Youth Organisation R27,87; South African Student’s Movement R125,63; South African Student’s Organisation R14 102,79; Union of Black Journalists R1 656,75; and Zimile Trust Fund R64 627,88.

STRINI MOODLEY

seek the return of assets the State seized from the Black Peoples Convention, the South African Student Organisation, the Black Community Project “and all the other organisations that were banned in 1977 that belonged to the Black Consciousness Movement”.

Moodley put the value of the seized assets at R1 million, comprising vehicles, clinics, fittings, furniture and documents.

Azapo did not know what the State did with the confiscated property.

Under the 1950 Suppression of Communism Act, the State appointed a liquidator to liquidate banned organisations. Any balances remaining after its debts had been paid were distributed to charitable or scientific organisations designated by the Minister of Justice.

Banned

The 1982 Internal Security Act made provision for any balance remaining to be paid into the State Revenue Account.

Mrs Helen Suzman, then the Progressive Party MP for Houghton, asked in Parliament in February
ANC talks to tortured agents

On 30 June 1981, the detention of ANC agents and the banning of the ANC were announced. The agents were tortured and forced to sign confessions. The ANC leaders were then arrested and charged with treason. The ANC leaders were tried and convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

After the meeting, the ANC announced that it would continue its armed struggle. The ANC also announced that it would continue its negotiations with the South African government.

The ANC leaders were eventually released from prison and returned to South Africa. The ANC continued its armed struggle and eventually became the ruling party of South Africa.

The ANC's message to the world was clear: the ANC would continue its struggle for freedom and democracy until the liberation of South Africa.
Breaking the silence

Alleged ANC spies ignore pact and talk

IN 1985 Patrick Hlongwane voluntarily left South Africa to “go and clarify” his ANC position. He had been wrongly branded a South African Government spy and was in hiding in the organization’s base camp in Tanzania. His return was not without consequences.

Similarly, Mpho Motjoujodi, who was a security agent in the ANC in Tanzania, has been under surveillance by a security agent from South Africa.

The two men were among 22 ANC prisoners who arrived in the country via Kampala from Tanzania last Saturday.

One newspaper headline read: “ANC bureaucrats were betrayed.”

Twenty of them refused to go into the care of the ANC in South Africa. They were taken to the International Red Cross Society’s office in Johannesburg. Hlongwane and Motjoujodi were among this group.

Escape

Three days after their arrival, a meeting between the ANC’s Winnie Mandela and future ANC leader Chris Hani was arranged. They agreed that the ANC in South Africa should not co-operate with the ANC in Tanzania.

A week later, the group decided to break the agreement.

Hlongwane said: “The ANC has kept its side of the bargain.”

On Monday night, he and four others were arrested by ANC security agents.

They present a Mzansi novel in their book and reveal the story of a young South African who took his own life after being accused of being a spy.

By THEOBALD XILO

“We now know that before buying an order in the ANC office, you must know the name of the security agent. We would not have suffered.”

“We were betrayed, but we will not be imprisoned.”

Hlongwane said he was in South Africa with a group of ANC prisoners and later went to the ANC in South Africa. He was arrested and charged with treason after the ANC in South Africa was arrested and charged with treason. He was convicted and the others were convicted.

That’s when the problems began. He was accused of working with the ANC. He was then arrested and charged with treason.

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OB backs claim by 2 hunger striker of SADF, NIS link

CLAIMS by two of the three Orde Boerevolk hunger strikers in Pretoria that they were State agents when they exploded a bomb in Durban have been backed up by the OB.

In an exclusive interview with Saturday Star, OB chief of staff Leonard Veenendal said the three men were assisted in their actions by a security police in whose name he provided.

Hunger-strikers Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz were respectively members of the National Intelligence Service and Military Intelligence, he said.

"This was constantly kept as confidential information and the OB never intended using this information to discredit the Government.

"But the seriousness of the guys’ conditions and their wish to make this public (made it necessary). You can describe it as a dying man’s wish," Mr. Veenendal said.

Mr. Martin is on his 49th day without food and Mr. Maritz his 41st. Both are registered by the Department of Home Affairs as visually impaired and suffer from heart disease.

"It’s going to make a hell of a splash if this goes to trial, and I wonder if the Government doesn’t just want them to die," he said.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze rejected any security police involvement in the bombing. He said the policeman had never worked for the security branch — he was a constable "not a warrant officer, as was reported" and had acted as a probationary detective.

Captain Kotze confirmed that charges were being investigated against the constable in connection with the Natal blast. SADF and National Intelligence Service spokesman denied the two hunger strikers had ever worked for them.

Mr. Veenendal said Mr. Maritz, Mr. Martin, and Dr. van Schalkwyk, the policeman and another man, whom he named, made up a five-man OB cell led by Mr. Maritz.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Maritz were highly skilled computer operators, running their own computer consultancy firm, he said. Their skills came in very useful when gathering information, he added. Mr. Schalkwyk, the would-be ANC operative, he said, even had a photostat of a security police file on him.

"I then told him to double check his facts, to do deeper investigation, and that the first step was to put the Durban security police on to these doing," he said.

The police failed to act against the firm, the cell decided to take matters into their own hands and sent a booby-trapped computer to Durban via a transport company, Fastlane Freight.

The parcel was opened by the man they had targeted for death, technician James Cruse (23), who was killed in the blast.

Captain Kotze denied reports which appeared in Vrye Weekblad yesterday claiming the police constable had been granted immunity as a state witness.

"That is up to the courts to decide," he said.

He also denied that the man had been trained as an explosives expert, as was reported in the newspaper.

Asked whether the OB had been a cell connected to undercover activities on behalf of the State, Mr. Veenendal said: "That is absolutely not true."

Mr. Maritz said Military Intelligence used right-wing agents on a regular basis for the execution of operations. He told Vrye Weekblad that this made it easier for the authorities to “distance themselves if they are caught."

A highly placed OB source said the information had been leaked at an unfortunate time and may work against the hunger strikers’ prospects for indemnity.

The hunger strikers’ lawyer, Wim Cornelius, denied reports in Vrye Weekblad that he had "desperately tried to contact State President de Klerk in connection with his clients."

Mr. Cornelius said he had been invited by Mr. de Klerk to consult with him on their conditions, but had declined because it would have compromised his position in a sub judice case, he said.

He also denied a report in the right-wing newspaper Die Patriot that he had documentary evidence which proved Mr. Maritz and Mr. Martin had been State agents. "I deny any knowledge of any documentation and I reiterate that the subject is sub judice," he said.

Mr. Veenendal said attempts to meet with Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee had met with no success. He warned that violent retribution could follow the deaths of any of the hunger strikers.

The Orde Boerevolk has suspended military action but will not be able to guarantee our members’ behaviour, OB cells are still very much intact and armed, just like Umkhonto we Sizwe," he said.
Peace boost as Inkatha accepts ban on weapons

By EDYTH BULBRING

A LAST-MINUTE breakthrough on the question of dangerous weapons at political rallies has removed a major stumbling block in the way of national peace talks.

The Inkatha Freedom Party agreed at a meeting of the national peace initiative on Wednesday to accept proposals for the control of dangerous weapons at rallies.

The issue has been one of the most sensitive handled by the multi-party peace initiative.

Participants said yesterday Inkatha's agreement to the ban would have been unthinkable a week ago.

An earlier draft accord — published in the Sunday Times last week — had down detailed conditions for the carrying of weapons.

However, the draft accord accepted at the weekend endorses the principle of control over carrying dangerous weapons, but leaves the details for further negotiation.

The accord proposes a code of conduct for security forces and political parties and a network of monitoring and liaison bodies to ensure compliance.

Major changes to the existing draft include: the ANC, NF and Inkatha will not necessarily be represented on all the peace structures and the arbitrator of the National Peace Committee will not have binding powers over the signatories.

The accord will be put before a national peace conference scheduled for September 14.
'Spies' say
ANC must
apologise

By CHARLES MOGALE

FIVE years ago, Mpho Motjuoadi left South Africa to study for a university degree and to train as an ANC guerrilla.

Last Sunday night he flew back into the country without the degree—or any military training. He came back a bitter, angry man, after spending five years in ANC jails accused of being a South African government agent.

"I am ready to die, if anybody wants to kill me, but I am not going to sit back and keep quiet about how the ANC took away five years of my life, accusing me of something I have not done," Motjuoadi said this week.

When City Press spoke to him, the effects of five years of captivity were glaringly obvious. He was nervous; spoke in a barely audible whisper and when he tried to smile, occasionally, he could only grimace.

His story starts in August 1985 when he enrolled at the University of Lesotho for a BA degree.

He was stopped at the Maseru bridge border post by SAP security men who interrogated him for hours and asked him to spy for them.

"I had to agree, because I was being threatened. But in my heart I knew I would never work as an agent against my own people."

"I was only 21 and could not have been expected to tell those interrogators to 'go jump,'" Motjuoadi said.

He returned home for Christmas and because he feared security branch reprisals if he did not keep his promise to spy, he arranged to leave the country "for good."

In January he went back to Lesotho where he joined the ANC officially and flew out to Luwakali.

"I told them the whole story." But nobody believed him.

What followed was a...
Writer sticks to crash report

CP Correspondent

A DURBAN journalist who faces a fine of R10 000 or five years in jail for publishing an "untrue" story about police action at a bus crash in Inanda, Natal, insists her report was accurate.

Christine Scott says she is considering legal action against the police because they told the South African Press Association (Sapa) that she had invented the quotes in her story.

Last year, the police tried unsuccessfully to get the Natal Witness to apologise for running her report on the crash, in which 29 people died.

In her article, Scott claimed the dying bus driver told residents of the nearby Shembe Church complex that the attackers were SAPS special constables.

"Other members of the Shembe church said they heard large numbers of women and men from Mahayazafe - said to be an Inkatha territory - cheering and taunting: 'Umlotha' (you are ashes) after the bus and a minibus were shot at and crashed just before dawn," the report said.
Spy’s cover was blown in a curious comedy of errors

The man who — quite unconsciously — set in motion the train of events which led to the aborting of Williamson’s spy career was ANC NEC member Mac Maharaj. 

The Swedish diplomat misconstrued what Mbei told him, and wrote to his foreign service superiors saying bluntly that the ANC did not trust Williamson. This, the ANC says, was a misrepresentation of Mbei’s words (although, from its point of view, a fortunate one).

The Swedish officials in Stockholm promptly showed the letter to Erikson, Williamson’s superior and friend. Erikson, whose loyalty towards his employee could not be faulted, passed it on to Williamson. Erikson’s act prompted two developments. Firstly, Williamson embar- rassed certain ANC acquaintances by confronting them and demanding an explanation of how they could think of him this way, in the light of all the funding assistance and covert intelligence he had given them. 

The point was that, if Williamson’s true allegiances were made public, the IUEF would not survive, which would put Erikson out of a job. But Erikson, Williamson confirmed, refused to co-operate.

There are also suggestions — whose details are unclear — that Coetzee then attempted to blackmail Erikson into co-operating. But Erikson again refused.

Williamson and his handler then had no choice but to pull out of Europe. As Erikson went public, and that was the end of Williamson’s undercover career.

But more importantly, according to the ANC, Williamson notified Coetzee, who immediately flew to Europe to try and salvage the situation.

Coetzee’s first stop was a meeting with Erikson. Prior to that, it seems, Erikson was still uncertain about the accusations against Williamson. Coetzee’s arrival confirmed them.

Coetzee apparently tried to convince Erikson to co-operate. Coetzee argued that he (Erikson), a Swedish social democrat, was an anti-communist as was the SA government, and he should therefore allow Williamson to continue his spying activities on what he believed the communist-dominated ANC.

According to Williamson, when Coetzee approached Erikson, his intention was not to convince him to allow Williamson to remain in IUEF service, but to get him to withdraw quietly.

Williamson confirms that Coetzee did try to convince Erikson, but there was a certain commonality of anti-communist interest — if not between the IUEF and the SA government, then at least between the IUEF and certain (unnamed) Western intelligence agencies which had invested a lot of money in the Cold War struggle.

Williamson and Coetzee had to withdraw quietly.

In Geneva, Williamson had adopted the same open approach to his “temporary” career in the SAP as he had at Wits. He could hardly have done otherwise.

According to the ANC, Williamson quickly moved to befriend personal- ity himself. He described his approach through his sociable manner and also by supplying intelligence, including information about some double-dealing on the part of IUEF.

The IUEF had promised the ANC it would no longer channel funds to the rival black consciousness movement and other such groups. However, it continued funding some of them, and Williamson passed this information on to the ANC.

He eventually applied for membership of the ANC — a step which put the organisation in an extremely embarrassing position. This was because the official ANC attitude towards Williamson was as ambiva- lent as that of his Nasas colleagues.

The difference was that since the ANC ran covert military and political operations, the stakes were a lot higher. At the same time, there was no evidence that Williamson was actually a spy, and there can be no more terrible thing in such circumstances, than to treat an ally as a traitor.

...So, the story goes, while the ANC did not ever formally grant Williamson membership, it also failed to express any regret or “instruct” him by allowing him to become aware of the suspensions.

ANC investigations into William- son, including inquiries among his acquaintances in SA, were fruitless.

The Swedish diplomatic sanctions which Williamson had told him, and wrote to his foreign service superiors saying bluntly that the ANC did not trust Williamson. This, the ANC says, was a misrepresentation of Mbei’s words (although, from its point of view, a fortunate one).
CRAIG Williamson tipped off his superiors in SA about a planned meeting between black consciousness leader Steve Biko and ANC president Oliver Tambo 15 years ago. It was this tip-off, the ANC believes, which led to Biko's detention and subsequent death.

In about August 1976, an ANC source recalls, after years of failed attempts, the ANC managed to convince Biko — then head of the Black People's Convention (BPC) — that a meeting with president Oliver Tambo was appropriate.

Plans were made for Biko to fly secretly by private plane from King William's Town to Gaborone where Tambo was due as a guest at a trade fair. It was thought advisable for the meeting to occur during one of Tambo's routine trips. A special journey by Tambo to a neighbouring country, the ANC feared, would attract the attention of SA security.

But Biko was prevented from making the trip. On the day he was to fly to Botswana the security police placed blanket, open, surveillance on him, making it impossible for him to reach the airport undetected.

The reason the police were so well-informed of Biko's plans was that, because the IUEF was the BPC's main funder, Biko and the ANC had conducted their planning for the meeting through Williamson at the IUEF. The operation, the ANC believes, gave police the impression Biko was an ANC operative.

Concluded the ANC source: "We had our people in the BPC. But Biko was never one of them. The police — because of the incident in 1976 — had the wrong impression. So when they detained him (a year later) they tortured him to death for information he never had."

Williamson's version of the Biko story is a little different. He and the SA government knew it was the ANC's desire to bring the black consciousness organisations into an alliance. "We were worried about the ANC and the black consciousness movement getting together."

It was important to government to prevent this, hence the massive police operation to prevent the Biko/Tambo meeting in August 1976.

Williamson acknowledges he played a part in it. However, he denies the planning for the meeting, conducted through him, led him or the security police to suspect Biko was an ANC operative.

"We knew he was not ANC. I don't know what they (the security police who detained Biko) wanted from him. But the fact that he died in detention does not mean they were trying to get him to admit to ANC membership," Williamson concludes.
SAP suspends five unrest unit officers

JONATHAN REES

THE SAP has suspended a further five policemen following investigations into alleged torture, murder and other irregularities at the Welverdiend unrest unit near Carletonville in the western Transvaal.

Ten policemen, all of them constables, have so far been suspended. Chief investigating officer Col Dirk Stear said yesterday no-one had yet been charged and the investigation was still under way.

The Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIIR) said yesterday the five policemen suspended on Friday had been among those identified by complainants at an identity parade last week.

A second identity parade is scheduled for next week.

The Welverdiend unit — based in a building dubbed the "House of Horrors" near Carletonville's Khutsong township — has been disbanded.

The IBIIR said the unit had been connected to at least 17 violent deaths in Khutsong between January last year and May 1991.

The IBIIR said Shadrack Momo, who died in May this year, was last seen alive in police custody at Khutsong Police Station. Witnesses said he was shot dead within an hour after police removed him from the police station.

William Makajae also died in police custody in May. The IBIIR said on the eve of his death he told his girlfriend that four policemen, whom he was named, planned to kill him. A policeman also told her that Makajae would not be seen again.

Makajae was later killed by police while allegedly trying to escape, the IBIIR said.

Scores of Khutsong youths have allegedly received "shock treatment" at Welverdiend and a number of youths have died in what police have described as "unrest action."

An IBIIR spokesman said the police investigation, launched last month, had been aided by a new peace prevailing in Khutsong.

She said rival gangs believed police had allegedly been fuelling gang warfare and had decided to co-operate and work for peace in the township.

She said the investigation had, however, been hampered by victims who had used false names and by poor or non-existent police records at Welverdiend.

The spokesman commended Stear for his objective role as head of the investigation team and said it seemed he was committed to solving the numerous allegations of torture and murder against the unit.

Plight of right-wingers draws fire from ANC

THE ANC was deeply concerned about the possible deaths of Orde Boerewolk hunger strikers Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz, it said yesterday.

Since it was within the power of government to resolve the whole issue of political prisoners, their deaths would be tragic and totally unnecessary, the ANC said.

Government should long ago have had discussions with them.

"The government's behaviour is even more disturbing because Martin and Maritz were apparently members of the NIS and Military Intelligence," the ANC said.

To allow persons who had actually operated for government to deteriorate to the point they were judged to die showed "the most appalling cynicism."

In Pretoria, AWS president-general Piet Rudolph welcomed the concern expressed by the ANC.

Rudolph said President FW de Klerk was "taking politically foolish decisions" by not releasing Martin, Maritz and Lood van Schalkwyk. "It is, however, heartening to note that the ANC views them as political prisoners," he said.

Orde Boerewolk leader Nic Strydom said the men were in a critical condition when he visited them at Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital on Sunday. — Sapa.

Doctor

A BRAKPAN doctor told Supreme Court yesterday a Mattheus Kruger, informed of a round of golf that a mutated positive for AIDS.

Dr Christiaan van Heerden evidence in a R50 000 damages brought against Kruger by a correspondence Barry McGearry. McGearry claimed Kruger, father/patient confidentiality of his condition. Kruger is oppos. McGearry, who told the co
Four youths from the township of Khutsong have alleged that torture continued at the western Transvaal police station of Welverdiend after the launch of an official inquiry into activities there, a spokesman for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression confirmed yesterday.

The IBIIIR spokesman said the youths had made formal complaints to the police at Carletonville last week.

They provided the police with sworn statements alleging that they were subjected to electric shock torture at Welverdiend after their arrest on July 23 — just days before authorities closed the station and suspended five policemen.

On Friday the police division of public relations in Pretoria announced the suspension of a further five policemen.

The latest suspensions followed a massive identity parade on Wednesday, during which approximately 60 witnesses from Khutsong came forward to identify those policemen they believed had been responsible for irregular activities, including murder, assault and torture.

The identity parade was organised after weeks of information-gathering by a police investigation team from Klerksdorp. The IBIIIR and the local ANC branch assisted by identifying potential witnesses.

Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen of the SAP's Pretoria liaison office was unable to comment on the charges of continued torture during July.
Man claims SAP recruited him to spy on ANC official

JONATHAN REES

THE ANC yesterday presented to the media a man who said he had been recruited by police to spy on its PWV regional secretary-general Barbara Hogan for R20 a week.

Morris Mondau said he was recruited on Monday last week by a policeman who identified himself as "Van Wyk.

Hogan told journalists Mondau had earlier identified Lt Chris Wil- ken — one of three policemen in the PWV area appointed in terms of the Pretoria Minute to liaise with the ANC on violence — as being Van Wyk.

Hogan said Mondau had concealed a two-way radio with a lapel microphone, apparently for him to communicate with police.

Mondau, who said he was unemployed and previously worked as a teacher in Gazankulu, said he was given a photograph of Hogan and shown where she lived.

Police denied his claims and said the issue was whether the ANC had held him against his will. A police spokesman said the SAP did not interfere with legitimate political activity.

Mondau said he had been treated well and was not kept against his will.

Hogan said the ANC was considering bringing charges, but the organisation's national executive committee would first discuss the matter.

Atteridgeville to get a new administrator

WILSON ZWANE

FORMER Pretoria City Council director of manpower Martiens Nel will become Atteridgeville's administrator on Monday.

Nel succeeds Ernie Jacobson whose tenure as administrator of the Pretoria township ended last month.

Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) spokesman Gert De Jager said Nel — who was appointed to his new position by Transvaal administrator Daniel Hough about two weeks ago — had appropriate experience.

Nel was briefed yesterday about the rent and services crisis in Atteridgeville by officials from the TPA, Pretoria City Council, Atteridgeville Town Council and the Pretoria Regional Services Council.
Police probe claims over spying on ANC
ANC gives details on 2 ‘police spies’

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

ANC officials have furnished ANC president Nelson Mandela with details of alleged police spies watching senior members of the organisation, and have requested Mr Mandela to take up the matter with President de Klerk.

ANC legal expert Penuel Maduna told The Star yesterday that this “dangerous situation” had become untenable and should be brought to the highest Government attention.

ANC officials yesterday gave details of two alleged spies—one who had been caught by ANC security personnel, the other who had approached the ANC and said he had been told to follow ANC national executive committee members.

Mr Maduna said ANC officials had held a meeting with John Vorster Square police officials, one of them a Colonel van Wyk, after a man had been caught at the ANC’s Johannesburg regional office.

When apprehended, the man had a two-way radio in his possession.

Handler

The man, former Gazankulu schoolteacher Morris Mdawe, said part of his brief from his handler, a Mr van Wyk, had been to monitor the activities of PWV regional secretary Barbara Hogan. He said he had been paid R250.

Mr Maduna said details were still being collected on the second man, who had approached the ANC yesterday.

Mr Maduna said Colonel van Wyk had denied any knowledge of Mr Mdawe and had said the two-way radio was not a police radio.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman said the police would investigate the incident.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the whole matter was being investigated.

“We deny categorically that the SA Police was spying on the ANC as an organisation. The SAP does not interfere in any way with legitimate political activity. It should be borne in mind, however, that individual ANC members who might be involved in criminal activities of any kind are not above the law,” he said.
Police butcher put his foot in it
ER family disputes police claim of man's cell death

AN East Rand man has died in police custody less than four weeks after two others died under mysterious circumstances at a Vaal Triangle prison.

The man died at Springs Police Station on Saturday night. Police could yesterday not reveal his identity and the circumstances that led to his death.

They said warders found the dead man on the night of August 24 during a visit to the cells. He was picked up by the police in a "drunken state at a taxi rank and taken into custody to sober up".

His death follows four weeks after two Sebokeng men, Mr Columbus Maqoma (37) and Mr Peter Masilo (40), had died in separate incidents at different police stations on July 23.

Maqoma and Masilo were reported to have died within hours of each other.

Maqoma had allegedly collapsed after complaining about pains in his chest and short breath. He was taken to hospital where he was certified dead on arrival.

However, his family disputed the police version of the circumstances leading to his death.

Masilo was reported to have collapsed and died inside the charge office at Sharpville Police Station.

Police claimed he had assaulted a policeman in the charge office. He was forcefully restrained and later collapsed.

He was arrested after police had been called to investigate a disturbance in the township, the police said.

His family, however, said he was picked up by the Vaal Murder and Robbery Squad in a predawn raid on his home.
Clean-up or cover-up?

Widespread suspicions of a police cover-up surround this week's demand by the attorney general of Natal that a top police general be withdrawn from a probe into the Trust Foods massacre. The general has denied being deployed to whitewash police involvement in political crimes, but many questions remain, reports GAYE DAVIS.

An extraordinary row between one of the country's top police officers and the attorney general of Natal has raised new doubts about police impartiality in investigating political killings.

The furor erupted this week with reports that Lieutenant General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, controversial chief of countrywide investigations into political crimes, had been pulled off the probe into a grisly Natal massacre amid a backdrop of suspicion that evidence may have been tampered with.

The controversy centers on the trial of six policemen, including two senior white officers, charged with 11 counts of murder arising out of a massacre at Trust Foods' Pinetown, near New Hanover, in 1988.

Natal Attorney General Mike Imber's demand for Van der Westhuizen to be withdrawn from the case, apparently based on a belief that the general was attempting a cover-up, led to a top-level meeting of police generals.

Among those present were Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe, Imber, CID chief Lieutenant General Bantu Shikuse and Van der Westhuizen himself.

In an interview with The Weekly Mail, the general denied that he was a "fixer" being deployed to whitewash police involvement in political crimes. But in Natal there is widespread suspicion that Imber wanted the general out of the case because he believed evidence of police involvement in the massacre was being covered up.

The AG has denied reports that Van der Westhuizen was about to be arrested because of complaints from his office about the general's behavior. But Imber did not dispute that he had demanded that Van der Westhuizen be withdrawn or that he had evidence of a police cover-up.

"I am not prepared to comment in detail on these allegations, as such comments may prove prejudicial to the on-going investigation," Imber said in a statement.

"I wish to state emphatically, however, that there is no such whatever in the allegation that Lt.-Gen. Ronnie van der Westhuizen is about to be arrested, or indeed that any grounds for his arrest exist."

But serious questions still surround the role played by the general in the investigations into the Trust Foods massacre and other political killings.

- Why did Imber want Van der Westhuizen withdrawn from the case? Statements from the police and the AG's office have failed to clarify this question.

- In the controversial General, whose career has seen him at the helm of a number of politically sensitive investigations, being deployed as a police trouble-shooter entrusted with playing down police involvement?

- When he was chief investigating officer in the Harman inquiry into political killings, lawyer said in court papers that he had failed to provide "evidence of any significance adverse to the SAP" - yet the lawyers said they were able to obtain such information without much effort.

During the marathon KTC trial, Van der Westhuizen — who was CID chief in the Western Cape when wildcat vigilantes razed shacks in the Old Crossroads and KTC squatting camps — testified that he'd seen no need to investigate allegations of police complicity in the attacks because no formal complaints had been laid.

Yet as the video footage was broadcast by the BBC, which showed white men fighting on the side of the white police, Imber said in his statement.

This week Van der Westhuizen told The Weekly Mail he had to be leaving on a holiday to the United States to see the "true facts" before the country's attorneys-general.

To suggest that, having ordered the arrest of the accused in the Trust Foods trial, he would now set about tampering with evidence was "false", he said.

"Only a bloody fool would think that," he declared, referring to the AG, who had labelled him a "fixer", deployed to camouflage possible police involvement in the crimes under investigation.

"I am proud to be a policeman. If a policeman does wrong, he must go. I don't want bad cops in the force."

Van der Westhuizen said he was considering legal action against the newspapers which published reports that his arrest was imminent.

Six women and two children were among those gunned down at Trust Foods during a funeral vigil in December 1988. At a subsequent inquiry, it was found that circumstantial evidence linked two special policemen to the killings.

Finally brought to court at the beginning of this month, the men admitted being the gunmen and said other special constables were involved.

But they claimed the orders for the attack had come from senior, white officers who had afterwards sold them to "disappear". They had then joined Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha police force.

This week, four special constables already arrested were joined in the dock by former New Hanover police station commander Captain Brian Mitchell and riot squad member Captian JP van der Hoever — the most senior police officers ever charged with a political crime. The two men pleaded not guilty. All six have been suspended pending the outcome of their trial.

Expected to get properly underway in the Natal Supreme Court in October, it is hoped the trial will shed light on the true circumstances of the Trust Foods massacre.

But the ramifications of the trial extend far beyond the courtroom and hold potentially explosive implications for a police force battling to maintain a semblance of credibility amid a welter of allegations that it is unable to investigate itself.

According to Democratic Party MP for Greytown Pierre Cronje, members of the Trust Foods community sent frantic appeals for help to police authorities and then State President PW Botha, emphasizing the violence in their area. Yet nothing was done — and all those who did offer charges were ignored.

"The whole pack of cards is going to come down with this case," said Cronje. "Mitchell is certainly trying to save his neck without selling all, if there was police complicity in those killings then it is going to come out soon."

These developments came in the same week that former police agent, Sipho Madikela, was subpoenaed to testify in the inquest into the death of Chief Mhlubumusa Maphumulo. He has already confessed to killing the Comrades leader and claims he did this on orders from the security police.
Spy lets cat out of the bag

By MONWABISI NOMADOLA

SELF-CONFESSIONED police informer Morris Mdawe came close to tears as he faced the media with a walkie-talkie in his right hand this week.

He was caught red-handed while spying on a senior ANC member, the organisation said.

Mdawe, who said he was not assaulted by the ANC, later told City Press during a short exclusive interview before his release that he "regretted" his actions and apologised to the ANC.

Senior ANC officials were under constant surveillance by alleged police spies, the organisation said on Wednesday after Mdawe was unmasked at ANC offices in Essenby House, Jeppe Street.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze emphatically denied police were spying on the legal political activities of a legitimate organisation.

Kotze said police were considering the matter as "serious" and were investigating. However, he added police were obliged to investigate "illegal" activities.

Mdawe, originally from Gazankulu, told an ANC-organised press conference that he was assigned by a Van Wyk to spy on the movements of the ANC's PWV secretary-general, Barbara Hogan, who lives in Yeoville. Van Wyk paid him R250, he said.

A crackling two-way-radio hidden under a jersey in a lift to the 10th Floor led to Mdawe being held briefly by ANC personnel, Hogan told reporters.

She was aware at the time that her movements were being monitored.

Mdawe, a former schoolteacher who came to Johannesburg looking for a job, said he was recruited by Van Wyk on Monday last week while drinking in the Monte Carlo hotel where he lived - and instructed to monitor Hogan's activities.

He was given Hogan's picture, but on failing to identify her, was secretly taken to her house by his handler.

Hogan said she had told Yeoville police people were watching her house.

Mdawe detailed her all her movements the previous day to prove that he was following her.

The ANC's legal advisor, Penuel Maduna, said ANC President Nelson Mandela had been briefed and would take up the matter with President FW de Klerk.

Earlier Hogan said she was followed by another man carrying a gun while on her way to the ANC's Shell House head office.

When she noticed him he signalled for a white Opel Monza (registration NVK 637 T) with two men inside and he was picked up and driven off, she said.

Maduna added that a Toyota Corolla (registration PRK 135 T) had kept him under surveillance.
MARITZBURG — Self-confessed Military Intelligence (MI) agent Sipho Madlala yesterday told the inquest into the death of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo in Maritzburg that he had not killed anyone before his involvement in hit squads in 1988.

Chief Maphumulo was shot dead at his home on February 25.

Mr Madlala said he had resigned from MI in 1988 after being ordered to assassinate a UDF activist.

He said he was instructed by a Warrant-Officer Wolfgang Warber of the security police to kill UDF recruitment officer Thami Mseleku.

Mr Madlala said he had watched Mr Mseleku for a few months in 1986, waiting for him to be alone so that he could carry out the order. But the chance never came and the activist was detained.

After Mr Mseleku's release, Mr Madlala returned to Durban where he told his MI boss, a Sergeant Grobbiar, that he wanted to resign, but he said the sergeant would not allow this.

But he did resign in 1987 and was later that year approached by two security policemen, a Sergeant du Plessis and Keith Brown, who said they wanted him to spy on the chairman of the SA Railway and Har-
ANC to press FW for reprieve

We were state agents, trio tells Mandela

ANC president Nelson Mandela is expected to urge President F W de Klerk today to grant indemnity to three right-wing hunger strikers who yesterday told him state intelligence units had instructed them to commit acts of terror.

After meeting the prisoners briefly in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital, Mandela said he had told them the ANC would do everything in its power to have them indemnified.

He said the three had told him they had important information implicating themselves and others in Military Intelligence (MI) and the National Intelligence Service (NIS) operations.

MI and the NIS had apparently instructed them to commit "some of their heinous crimes", Mandela said. Orde Boerevolk chief of staff Leonard Veenendaal confirmed yesterday that Henry Martin had been a member of MI and that Adrian Maritz had worked for the NIS.

Mandela said the ANC was greatly concerned about their plight.

Orde Boerevolk members Martin, 49, Maritz, 43, and Lood van Schalkwyk, 53, are awaiting trial on charges of murder and attempted murder and have vowed to starve to death if not indemnified.

Mandela said the hunger strikers had recognised him and been excited by his visit. Their lawyer Wim Cornelius said that "after struggling to wake Martin from a stupor, the prisoner had held Mandela's hand throughout their conversation, clasped his jacket to pull him closer and told him he was a gentleman."

Cornelius described the visit as the most humanitarian gesture he had seen.

Mandela said state involvement in right-wing acts had to be exposed, adding that the hunger strikers had "very valuable information".

The Justice Department said last night the men would not have to be identified for them to give evidence before the proposed Commission on Public Violence. They could ask to give evidence to the commission if their information was not connected with their court case. Such evidence could not be used against them.

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Nats plan strategy to keep reins

THE Government has developed a "New Total Strategy" to hold on to power while ensuring the re-integration of South Africa into the international community, the Human Rights Commission claimed yesterday.

The document was released to the media at a briefing in Johannesburg by HRC commissioner Dr Max Coleman.

The HRC claimed the Government was using a twin-track programme of community repression and negotiations. This approach was developed out of the ashes of the "Total Onslaught" philosophy of the 1980s.

According to the report, the "new approach" was evidenced in the statistics of violence, monitored by the HRC from July 1990 to June 1991.

**Vigilantes**

The HRC, which claims to be an independent body but has close links with the ANC and Cosatu, said the statistics showed there was collusion between the security forces and so-called vigilantes in the destabilisation of township communities.

A total of 3180 people were killed in the 12-month period. Of these, 238 deaths were the result of security force action, while 2 640 were vigilante related.

A further 30 deaths were the result of "hit squad" action, 24 deaths were at the hands of the rightwing, while 258 were of an uncertain nature.

The HRC noted that security force deaths had showed a steady decline on a month-on-month basis during the 12 months monitored, but arrests had shown a steady increase.

The security forces were also alleged by the HRC to have not acted in violent situations when they should have, and to have assisted attackers in some cases. - Sapa
HRC claims govt has new total strategy

GOVERNMENT had developed a "new total strategy" to hold onto power while ensuring that SA was reintegrated into the international community, the Human Rights Commission claimed yesterday.

The commission launched a special report on community repression which alleges that township violence is like a tap which can be turned on or off at will.

Commissioner Max Coleman said in Johannesburg the violence enveloping townships had taken on the character of an orchestrated onslaught which the commission believed was a new total strategy which had replaced the repression enforced under the state of emergency.

The commission identified the four main sources of repression as the security forces, vigilantes, hit-squads and the right-wing.

The report claimed there was compelling evidence that the state had embarked on a deliberate strategy of orchestrated destabilisation, with the ultimate objective of defeating a weakened and divided liberation movement at the polls by an alliance of moderate forces.

The report, which examines the period from July 1990 to June 1991, attributed 3,186 deaths and 6,856 injuries to the four groups.

Vigilante action was allegedly responsible for 2,649 deaths, security force action for 2,283 deaths, hit-squads for 30 and right-wing acts for 24.

The causes of a further 248 deaths were listed as uncertain.

The commission noted that deaths which could be attributed to the security forces had shown a steady decline during the 12 months, but arrests had shown a steady increase.
Returned exile claims harassment

By Stan Hlophe

A returned exile claims he and his family are being harassed by the police and that his Benoni home has been placed under 24-hour surveillance by secret agents.

Eric Mphahlele Makhubela, a father of five, returned to South Africa with his family in January after being in exile for 12 years.

Mr Makhubela (59) left the country on an exit permit in 1978 because of police harassment. He was granted political asylum in Mozambique, where he lived until 1985, and then left for Zimbabwe.

Yesterday, he showed The Star copies of an affidavit he made to the police saying that on April 18, April 23 and June 5 he was driving along Mitchell Street in Pretoria and was followed by a police van — registration number BPR457B — which overtook him.

"I was ordered to stop and get out of the vehicle, then forced into the back of the police van, which was driven a short distance, and later taken back to my vehicle."

"I was shoved and pushed and called a communist and other unprintable names. I can definitely identify the policemen involved at any given identity parade," he stated.

Mr Makhubela said that after making an affidavit he was told that it would take at least three months to complete investigations.

He added that the police actions were not in line with the indemnity granted by the Government to returnees.

"I never committed any criminal offence nor was I brought to any court of law, yet I am being followed like a criminal.

"I fear for the future if police can still act in a surreptitious way like this instead of working towards reconciliation."

"I need a clear explanation from the police why are they putting me under surveillance. I think I am 'clean' and that has been proved by being granted a passport," Mr Makhubela said.

Major Willie Vlotman, of the police directorate in Pretoria, urged Mr Makhubela to contact him to sort out the matter "once and for all".

THE ETHIOPIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
Who killed Thami Zulu?

A highly regarded MK commander was detained by the ANC after his Natal guerrilla operation was smashed by security police. He spent 17 months in detention, although most of his comrades considered him innocent. He was weak and very ill on his release, and dies five days later. A coroner discovers that he has been poisoned. Who killed him, and why?

PHILIP VAN NIEKERK follows the mysterious last days in the life of commander Thami Zulu

Who killed Thami Zulu?

WHO killed Thami Zulu? This is a question that will haunt the African National Congress for years to come. Zulu, a veteran Umkhonto we Sizwe commander, died mysteriously in Lubanzi in December 1989, five days after being released after 17 months in ANC detention where he was held on suspicion of spying for Pretoria.

The coroner found his death was due to intentional violence, according to a laboratory analysis of samples which showed no trace of alcohol or drugs in his body. The cause of death remains a mystery that has left the ANC in a state of shock and confusion.

Thami Zulu was a key figure in the struggle against apartheid, known for his leadership and strategic thinking. His death came as a shock to many in the movement and led to widespread speculation about his role in the ANC and its relationship with Pretoria.

Zulu was born in 1945 in the Natal province of South Africa. He joined the ANC at a young age and became involved in the struggle against apartheid. He was a key figure in the Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) movement, and was known for his bravery and dedication to the cause.

Zulu was arrested in 1982 after being caught in a military operation near Durban. He spent 17 months in detention, during which time he was subjected to torture and interrogation. He was released in 1989, but his release was accompanied by widespread speculation about his role in the ANC and its relationship with Pretoria.

The circumstances of his detention were never properly explained. Some speculated that he was held in Pretoria, while others believed he was taken to South Africa. His detention was prolonged, with no explanation provided by the ANC or Pretoria.

Zulu's death was announced on 29 December 1989, just five days after his release from detention. The ANC released a statement saying that Zulu had died of natural causes, but many were skeptical. The coroner's report concluded that Zulu had been killed by intentional violence.

The circumstances of Zulu's death remain shrouded in mystery. Some believe that he was killed by the South African government, while others speculate that the ANC was involved.

The death of Thami Zulu was a significant blow to the ANC and its struggle against apartheid. It sent shockwaves through the movement and left many questioning the role of the government and the ANC in the struggle.

The circumstances of Zulu's death continue to be a source of speculation and debate. The ANC has refused to release any further information, leaving many to wonder what really happened to Thami Zulu.
ANC and CP back hunger strikers’ claims

By GAVIN EVANS

THE African National Congress and the Conservative Party are adding their weight to claims by the three right-wing hunger strikers that they were agents of South Africa’s security forces.

Orde Boerewolk members Henry Martin, Adrian Maritz and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk have claimed indemnity on the basis that at the time of their alleged crimes they were agents of military intelligence and the National Intelligence Service.

ANC president Nelson Mandela visited the trio at H F Verwoerd Hospital last Friday in order to hear evidence of their links to the state. Afterwards he reiterated the ANC’s call for their indemnity, saying he believed the three had “valuable information about national intelligence and security forces in acts of terrorism.”

On Tuesday the CP said in a statement it had “irrefutably established” that a member of the security forces had been involved in the political activities of the three men.

CP justice and correctional services spokesman Chris de Jager said the person was not being charged, but would be used as a state witness in the trio’s trial. He said the CP was not sure whether the security force member had acted in his official capacity.

A friend of Martin’s this week told The Weekly Mail that the right wingers had connections with South Africa’s security forces since the early 1970s. “Henry was involved in army dog training for the Portuguese in Angola, but left before the MPLA came to power there.

“He was later a senior security adviser for King Mabuza in Swaziland. Soon after coming to South Africa he was involved with a security company and had no problems getting a National Key Points security clearance,” he said.

Fellow right wingers Horst Klenz, who is wanted in Namibia for his part in a political murder, said last month that he was an “unwitting agent” of the South African Defence Force’s Civil Co-operation Bureau, which used him for its purposes in Namibia.

Martin, Maritz and Van Schalkwyk have claimed the government is refusing to concede to their demands because it would rather they died than that they revealed their state links.

However, there appears to be little motive for this claim. If the government wished to avoid damaging disclosures, the easiest route to take would be to indemnify the trio.

Furthermore, there now appears to be an agreement the three will end their hunger strike and give evidence of their claims to a judicial commission of inquiry.
Police 'take note' as SADF hitman names his bosses

By RYAN CRESSWELL

A SELF-CONFESSIONED hitman and informer, giving evidence at an inquest, this week named several members of the security police and SADF as his commanders.

Sipho Madlala, 28, claims he was a member of a SADF hit-squad with security police connections who killed several people and carried out a number of attacks in Natal.

Mr Madlala, who disappeared after giving a dramatic newspaper interview in April, was escorted by ANC officials and police into the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Thursday and Friday. He was wearing a bulletproof vest under his shirt.

Giving evidence into the death of Chief Mhlabinzima Maphumulo, who was shot earlier this year outside his Maritzburg home, Mr Madlala told the court that he and other men in the SADF had operated from the military police offices in Stanger Street in Durban for more than four years.

Those he named in evidence were a Staff Sergeant Grobbelaar of the military police, and security police warrant officers Wolfgang Warber and Peter Scott.

Police spokesman Major Hubert Marais said the police were "taking note" of the inquest. A spokesman for the SADF said: "We are aware of this inquest."

Mr Madlala said he was paid R3,800 extra by the army for taking part in a number of attacks.

He said he started working as an informer for the military police as a teenager in 1977, but was later employed full time and received training in the use of R4 rifles, 38 revolvers, 9mm pistols and hand grenades.

In April, Mr Madlala confessed in a tape-recorded interview with the Natal Witness that he and four others shot Chief Maphumulo during an operation planned by Maritzburg police security branch officers and members of the military police from Natal Command.

He told the Witness: "I was an NSCP and I had two assassins, that he and a Mr Van Rooyen, a Mr Sabiaaba, a Mr Gumede, and a man whose name I did not know were shown photographs of Chief Maphumulo and told to 'get rid of him because he was a danger to the government and a bad influence on the general public'."
Shooting leads to arrests in Seshego

By MATHATHA TSEDE

PIETERSBURG police said yesterday they have arrested four Seshego youths and recovered a pistol and commercial explosives.

Police spokesman for the Far Northern Transvaal Captain Cas Jones said the arrests followed a shooting at Westenburg township near the town on Saturday night.

Two of the arrested youths are members of the Azanian Youth Organisation and the Azanian Students Movement. They are Mr Jappie Kwadi and Mr John Chepape.

A large police contingent surrounded Chepape’s home on Sunday morning, watched by a crowd, and dug up weapons in the yard, eye-witnesses said.

Jones said investigations are continuing.
CP Correspondent
AN inaudible tape recording and unclear transcriptions of Sipho Madlala's confession led to the adjournment of the Maritzburg Supreme Court inquest into the death of chief Mhlubunzima Maphumulo.

Judge MS Page adjourned the inquest tomorrow to allow counsel for both parties to sort out the problem.

Counsel for Madlala, Colleen Thomas, told the judge that, after listening to a recorded interview between Madlala and Natal Witness reporter Lakela Kaunda, she found that the transcriptions were not correctly translated from Zulu to English and the tape was itself not clearly audible.

Madlala earlier told the inquest the confession he made to newspapers about his involvement in the actual shooting of Maphumulo were part of a plot to infiltrate the ANC.

Maphumulo was gunned down on February 25 this year at his

Madlala tapes not audible

Havelock Road home in Maritzburg.

Counsel for the SAP, Kobus Booyens, this week continued to produce documentary proof that Madlala was a security police informer and not a Military Intelligence agent.

Madlala has, however, dismissed this and accused police of forging certain documents and his handwriting.

He said W/O Wolfgang Weber of the security police and a Sgt Grobler of MI were good at forging.

Booyens also put it to Madlala that some of the dates on which he claimed to have conducted certain missions conflicted with police records.

One such incident was an attack on a University of Zululand lecturer's home, which Madlala said happened in 1988.

Booyens said that according to records, the incident occurred in April last year. Madlala said this was a second attack and he just heard about it. He maintained he was present during the first attack in 1988.

Booyens also said Nato Mkhize, whom Madlala claimed to have shot in 1987, had denied having sustained any gunshot wounds. He said he only had scratches from an attack by Inkatha vigilantes.

Madlala answered: "Is it not correct that this was drawn up by the SAP? Whatever they may do I still stand by one thing — that I know who killed chief Mhlubunzima Maphumulo."
SAP find 7 AK-47s in hostel raid

Staff Reporter

Police uncovered seven AK-47 rifles and 104 rounds of ammunition while searching a hostel in Vosloorus on the East Rand on Saturday.

Police spokesman Major Dave Bruce said the AK-47s were fully loaded in a bag "as if they were going to be transported and used". A .32 pistol was also found in the vicinity.

Major Bruce said initial police reports indicated that six people had been killed in political violence on the Witwatersrand since Friday.

The mutilated body of an unidentified man was found in Phola Park on the East Rand yesterday.

In Daveyton outside Benoni on Saturday, five men were injured when a hand grenade exploded on the roof of a private home; a man was shot and stabbed to death; one person was killed and another injured when they were fired on by a group of people.

An Inkatha Freedom Party supporter was killed and three injured outside the Selby Hostel, Johannesburg, on Saturday.

Also on Saturday, a man was killed and another injured when they were fired on from a hostel in Alexandra. Earlier, police found the burnt body of a zan.
AN ANC member has claimed that he was living in hiding after being assaulted by police who tried to recruit him as an agent. Mr Tommy Nhlapo of Meadowlands, Soweto has filed two complaints with the ANC. He alleged that police wanted him to help identify other returned exiles and offered to pay him for information about the returnees' activities. The ANC's information and legal departments have supported Nhlapo's claims. Organisation spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said reports from regions countrywide were being received from members alleging that they were being picked up or kidnapped and offered money to identify other returning exiles and what they were doing. "It is a widespread thing and it is reaching a point where people abroad are not willing to come back after receiving such reports," she said.

Spokesman for Soweto police Captain Joseph Ngobeni said Nhlapo's allegations were being viewed seriously. "I would urge him to come forward and make a sworn statement. He can make a statement to his lawyer but we need it to investigate his allegations thoroughly," Ngobeni said.

Nhlapo went into exile in August 1984 and came back into the country in April this year. He said he was picked up at dawn on August 19 by seven policemen, four whites and three blacks in private clothes. He said he was taken into a minibus and a rubber tube was repeatedly pulled over his face to suffocate him. At one stage he lost consciousness, he said.
ANC's Gwala 'topped police hit list'

WARITZBURG - The inquest into the death of Chief Mhlaba Zuma Maphumulo was told yesterday of the existence of an alleged police "hit list" of people to be killed, topped by ANC Midlands leader and national executive committee member Harry Gwala. This was the evidence of key witness Sipho Madlala, who has claimed that security and military police were responsible for the assassination of the chief on February 25.

Madlala said the two-page "hit list" was in the possession of policeman Pete Scott at Halfway House, Waritzburg.

Scott, who was implicated by Madlala during his testimony, was initially involved in the investigation into the death of Chief Maphumulo.

Under cross-examination by Kobus Booyens SC for the police, Madlala said Gwala’s name was first on the list, followed by trade unionist Alfred Ndlouv. There were "many" names, he said.

Madlala said he subsequently read in a newspaper that one person whose name was recorded was killed at Mooi River with his family.

Madlala said the list bore the heading "Hit List" and alleged he had seen similar lists on other occasions at police headquarters in Stanger Street, Durban.

He claimed a member of the Durban Murder and Robbery Unit, a Capt Engelbrecht, was a CCB member and that his position with the Murder and Robbery Unit was a "cover". He came to know this from his superior in the military, a Sgt Grobler, he said. Madlala claimed he had been involved in "raids" with CCB members in Lamontville, Umbilo and Richmond.

The hearing continues.
CP man's appeal fails

This appeal by the national secretary of the Conservative Party against his 14-day prison sentence has failed in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Andries Beyers refused to disclose the identity of his source for a report claiming State intelligence kidnapped a witness in the "Winnie Mandela trial".

Mr Justice van Dijkhorst yesterday said the reasons offered by Beyers for not revealing his source were insufficient.

Beyers was appealing against the finding of a Pretoria magistrate, who sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment for not disclosing the source for the report "State abducts witness" which appeared in the February 15 issue of the CP mouthpiece Die Patriot.

Although Beyers testified and disclosed all the information he said he had, he refused to give any information which could lead to the identification of the source.

Mr Justice Roos was also on the Bench.

Van Dijkhorst said Beyers' first reason for not disclosing his source because he had given his source his word, was insufficient.

So too was the second that, as it was the duty of the official Opposition to make known allegations of alleged malpractices by the Government, their sources would dry up should they disclose their identities.

He said it was strange that, although Beyers could have made the information known in private before a magistrate, he chose to testify in open court. - Sowetan Correspondent.
Witness tells inquest about secret explosives training

MARIZBURG — Inquest witness Sipho Madlala, who claims to have been a member of a secret military police hit squad, alleged yesterday that his unit had received clandestine training in the use of an explosive chemical at La Mercy beach.

Giving evidence at the inquest into the death of Table Mountain chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo before MR Justice Page and two assessors, Madlala said he and his colleagues had trained secretly in the use of R4 rifles, as well as 9mm and .38 firearms at a place in Hammersdale.

It was suggested to him by advocate Christo van Schalkwyk, for the SADF, that the shooting range he referred to at Hammersdale was that of the Umkomas Commando which was unsuitable or dangerous for the use of high-velocity firearms such as the R4.

Madlala replied that his superior in the SADF, a Sgt Grobler, should be questioned about that.

Madlala said he could not recall what types of firearms he had used in training.

He said in his opinion his unit did not use the official military training areas because Grobler did not want others to be aware of the unit.

He told the court that he and other members of his unit, the four he alleges were involved in the assassination of Maphumulo, were trained in the use of an explosive chemical known as M75 at a plantation at La Mercy beach at night.

He testified previously that he had used the M75 chemical during a hit squad attack on the home of a Zululand University lecturer at EsiKhaweni near Empangeni in 1989.

Madlala protested yesterday when he was questioned about the rank insignia and uniform worn by members of the military police, saying he was not a member of the uniform branch although he was based at the military police offices in Stanger Street, Durban.

Van Schalkwyk said there would be evidence that Grobler was not a member of the SADF prior to 1984, and suggested to Madlala that he was mistaken in his version that he worked with Grobler in 1983.

Madlala denied this and alleged it was part of a scheme by the SADF to discredit him.
Boerestaat leader supports Beyers

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

Boerestaat Party (BP) leader Robert van Tonder yesterday pledged support for CP chief secretary Andries Beyers, whom the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday ordered jailed for 14 days.

The Supreme Court, following an appeal by Mr Beyers in March, ordered Mr Beyers to serve 14 days in jail for refusing to identify a source who claimed National Intelligence had kidnapped a key witness in the Winnie Mandela kidnap and assault trial.

The claim was made in a story headlined “State abducts witness” on the front page of the CP’s mouthpiece, Die Patriot, on February 15.

Mr Beyers agreed to testify and disclose all the information he said he had, but refused to give any information which could lead to the identification of the source.

Mr Justice van Dijkhorst and Mr Justice Roos dismissed Mr Beyers’ appeal against his conviction and sentence, saying his reason for refusing to identify his source was not sufficient.

The CP chief secretary, who was released on bail of R500 pending appeal, had said he could not identify the source because he had given his word not to do so and feared identification could harm sources of information.

Upset

Ordering Mr Beyers to report to prison within a week to begin his sentence, Mr Justice van Dijkhorst said that to merely claim a crime had been committed without allowing police to follow up the information was unacceptable and not in the interest of the public.

When The Star asked to talk to Mr Beyers at the CP office in Pretoria yesterday, it was told he was not in and would be away “for the next three weeks”.

BP leader Mr van Tonder warned that if the Government went ahead and jailed Mr Beyers it would cause an uproar.

He said it seemed that the Government was scared of having things said about the National Intelligence Service, and therefore wanted to silence Mr Beyers.

“We fully back Mr Beyers and call on the Government to back off,” he said.

The leader of the Orde Boerevolk, Nic Strydom, said he hoped in future the laws of the country would be changed to protect sources, especially if the information they had given was for publication. If this did not happen, Mr Strydom said, “then people will not be likely to come forward with information”.

CP MP for Overvaal Koos van der Merwe said the party would issue a statement on the Supreme Court’s decision.
I was a killer, claims Madlala

MR SIPHO Madlala told the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Monday he had undertaken a number of drug and theft raids for the SADF and had killed on orders from his superiors.

He said he participated in the murder of Chief Mhlubuzi Maphumulo at his Havelock Road home on January 25 this year.

Under cross-examination by State advocate Christo van Schalkwyk during the inquiry into the chief's death, Madlala also said he had received death threats from his superiors after resigning as a "hit squad" member.

He continued to assert that he had been a paid assassin, employed by the South African Defence Force in the late 1980s.

Madlala said he had been employed by private companies, including CNA, Lodge Security and Panorama Shoes, while working "under cover" for the defence force.

He was unable to give dates for his employment periods. - Sapa
Key figures in probe arrested

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Carletonville police yesterday arrested a local ANC leader and a human rights activist who have been central in locating witnesses for the official investigation into the activities of the police unrest unit at Welverdiend.

Sally Sealey of the Johannesburg-based Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBHIR) and the ANC's Dan Ndebele appeared briefly in court late yesterday and were granted bail of R500 each. They will be charged with intimidating a police officer, a western Transvaal police spokesman said. Ms Sealey will also face charges of criminal injury and frustrate an investigation, he said.

"We are extremely concerned by the arrests. Ms Sealey has been assisting police with an important investigation and we trust this is not an attempt to frustrate the investigation," a spokesman for the IBHIR said.

As a result of the Welverdiend inquiry 11 policemen have been suspended and the police station closed down. The inquiry was instituted in July in response to allegations that police were involved in the violent deaths of at least 17 youths from the township of Khutsong during 1989/90.

Some Khutsong residents who have given evidence to the commission have been arrested and charged with various offences since providing testimony. And 20-year-old Enos Mhlongo has filed a formal complaint with the police, alleging that one of the suspended policemen shot him outside a shebeen late last month.
Natal is chosen for tourist boom project

Witnesses charged

helping to end apartheid
Police 'funded anti-Cosatu bureau'

SECURITY police sponsored a covert labour relations consultancy "aimed at influencing labour relations to the detriment of Cosatu and the ANC", the latest issue of the Financial Mail says.

The report, written by Labour Relations Management Services director Martin Pieters, names Raino Mchunu as the kingpin of an operation under the cover of the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services.

The bureau was set up in March 1989 and was "similar to those which gave financial underpinning to Inkatha rallies and Uwusa". The FM says it has documents showing that Durban-based security policeman Maj Derek Botha, who supplied R1.5m to Inkatha's trade union arm Uwusa, was involved in setting it up.

Information was collected on Cosatu, Nactu and the ANC-SACP alliance. In particular, farmers and housewives were priorities in a counter campaign, because farm and domestic workers were seen as "targets for radical organizations".

"Securiri" police provided payments of up to R30 000 a month for the bureau's activities.

The FM says that shortly after the bureau was formed, Slabbert wrote to Botha suggesting a private company be formed to act as a "reference source" or database for the Liaison Bureau.

The company, Liaison Human Resources Management Services, had among its directors Slabbert, Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar and an Absa banking group executive Petrus Claassen.

The SAP did not respond to a request for comment on the report yesterday.
RELEASED VIDEOS: Erip's Naseegh Jaffer with some of the returned videos

Latest releases from SAP

TAKE a movie or two (one of them banned), a couple of "subversive" documentaries, an Anthony Quinn classic, a pop video of Tracy Chapman, Anita Baker and Sting at the Wembley Stadium Mandela concert, and a feature on the 1980s battle by Lavender Hill residents for washing lines.

What do these have in common? Nothing, it would seem, except that they all spent three years in security police custody while waiting for the new South Africa to come around.

The 150 videos which were seized by police three years ago were unexpectedly returned to the Education Research and Information Project (Erip) at the University of the Western Cape.

"We have gone through some of the cassettes and at this stage it doesn't look like any of the videos have been tampered with," said Erip's Ms Joy Welfl. The cassettes were seized during an early morning raid on UWC at the height of countrywide protests against the 1988 October municipal elections.

That was not the first time Erip videos have been targeted by the police. The security police, in a previous incident, raided Erip's offices and confiscated between 50 and 100 videos. All these were erased before they were returned, said Welfl.
Prof becomes head censor

PRETORIA. — Orange Free State University law professor D. W. Mor- kel has been appointed chairman of the Publica-
tion Appeal Board for a period of five years, starting on November 1.

Home Affairs Minister Mr. Gene Louw announced the appoint-
ment to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Louis Pienaar's resignation to
join the cabinet — on Wednesday.

Prof. Morkel, a four-year cultural councilor at the South African
Embassy in Rome, he also chairs the implementa-
tion committee of the Smith Claims Court in Bloemfontein.

— Sapa
Kriel confirms secret funding

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday admitted police covertly funded a labour relations bureau headed by a prominent Rand Afrikaans University academic.

Kriel said the former Security Branch began its involvement in 1989 and ended it in July 1991 "with the exception of still to be finalised individual contractual obligations".

The Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services cc, headed by Prof Kobus Slabbert, was exposed in the latest issue of the Financial Mail.

Kriel said details of the activities of the bureau had been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Special Security Projects announced by President F W de Klerk after disclosures of secret government funding of Inkatha earlier this year.

"The former Security Branch attempted through the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services cc to counter labour unrest and promote sound labour relations," he said.

"It must be borne in mind that during 1989 widespread labour unrest occurred which led to disruption and substantial economic losses. Intimidation was rife and relations between workers and employers steadily deteriorated.

"The SA Police are of the opinion that the activities of the bureau made a valuable contribution towards improving relations between employers and workers."

Meanwhile, associates of Prof Slabbert moved yesterday to dissociate themselves from him.

Labour relations consultant Anton Bruwer, a director of one of Slabbert's companies - Liaison Human Resources Management Services - yesterday resigned.

"I resigned as director of the company immediately upon becoming aware of the allegations and formally distance myself from the company and its alleged connections."

A former director, Absa group banking executive Potrus Claassen, said he was not aware Slabbert was running a company on behalf of the security police.

"I feel used. I did not have the slightest idea there was a police connection," Claassen said.

The report in the Financial Mail said Slabbert set up his labour consultancy with the help of the Security Police to "depoliticise" labour relations. He was in regular contact with Maj Derrick Botha and received up to R50 000 a month to sponsor the bureau's activities.

Slabbert was not available for comment yesterday and police would not respond to requests for comment.

The FM reported that the bureau was "similar to those which gave financial underpinning to Inkatha rallies and Umzambe".
Police admit slash protest

Dirty tricks revelation angers ANC, Cosatu
Mr Kriel said "this involvement" with Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services CC had started in 1989 and had been terminated in July this year, "with the exception of still-to-be-finalised individual, contractual obligations".

The Financial Mail (FM) this week revealed that security policeman Major Derrick Botha, who had handled the R1.5 million slush fund payment to Inkatha's trade union, Umusa, was the connection between the Security Branch and Liaison Bureau, headed by Rand Afrikaans University labour relations academic Professor Kobus Slabbert.

The FM said the firm had been set up and funded by the security police to influence labour relations in the detriment of the ANC and its affiliated trade union federation, Cosatu.

**Interference**

The ANC and Cosatu yesterday responded angrily to Mr Kriel's acknowledgement, condemning the State's undercover interference in labour relations and politics and expressing doubts about President de Klerk's assurance that all secret funding projects had been halted.

In a statement, Mr Kriel said "at no stage whatsoever" were the activities of Liaison Bureau in a close corporation involved in training employers. In reasonable labour relations, aimed at disrupting the normal activities of unions.

The aim was to promote healthy interaction between employees and employers at a time when widespread labour unrest had led to work disruptions and substantial economic losses.

The "valuable contribution" of the firm towards improving labour relations had been borne out by "the great interest shown by employers in the advice offered by the bureau".

Mr Kriel said details of the project had been submitted to the Advice Committee on Special Secret Projects appointed by Mr de Klerk last month.

He added that the Security Branch had not been involved in the activities of.
Right to publish defended

By Susan Smuts

The Star yesterday defended its right to publish investigative defamatory allegations, but was ordered not to publish evidence led in an application for an urgent interdict against it.

Trucking and cartage contractor Riaan Coetzee brought the interdict in the Rand Supreme Court to stop Star Line publishing defamatory allegations against him. The Star's lawyer, Denis Kuny, SC, said the media had the right to publish defamatory comments.

The media had the right to risk paying damages if it could not justify any defamatory comments it made, he argued.

"The press has a particular function in a democratic society to serve the public interest. Freedom of expression is recognised and enforced by our law as an integral part of democratic government."

Restraining

Mr Justice S J Mynhardt granted an order restraining The Star from publishing any allegations made about Mr Coetzee which might emerge during the court proceedings. The Star may publish judgment.

Applying for an order to restrain other newspapers publishing details, Mr Coetzee's lawyer, Bruce Berman, SC, said: "By reporting the proceedings, newspapers can protect the defamatory. No newspaper should be able to publish the arguments."

Newspapers were obliged to report court proceedings fairly, but even if this were done it would effectively spread the defamation, Mr Berman said. The prejudice to the newspapers would "be limited" as it would either fall away or be upheld when judgment was given, he said.

Remedied

Mr Kuny said courts should be slow to grant final interdicts restraining publication of an article which was in the public interest. The media was entitled to make the truth known and to make fair comment on it. If it unjustly defamed someone, that could be remedied by further court action, he argued.

When a court had to decide whether a story could be published, it should steer as close to the preservation of liberty as possible. This was because freedom of speech was a "hard-won and precious asset, yet easily lost."

The freedom of the press was essential to free speech, since it was only by reaching a large number of people that such freedoms could be utilised for society's benefit, he argued.

The interdict was brought against Argus Newspapers Limited, Allied Publishing Company Limited and Star Line reporter June Beatriz.

The hearing continues today.
Packing for prison... Mantie Beyers helps her husband pack his suitcase before he goes to jail.

Picture: Mark Wolhuter

CP seeks parole as Beyers enters jail

Proud

The Government must explain why it gave the Beyers parole.

The Beyers were sentenced to 15 years in jail for the murder of a police officer in Pretoria. Mr Beyers, who was an ANC member and a leader of the African National Congress (ANC), was convicted of murder and sentenced to 15 years in jail.

In a bid to save him from jail, the South African government has sought to commute Mr Beyers' sentence to a lesser term. The government has cited his good behaviour in jail and his contribution to the ANC as reasons for the recommendation.

The move has been met with mixed reactions from the public and political leaders. Some have praised the government for its efforts to reduce crime and support the opposition party. Others have criticized the government for its leniency towards a man who has been convicted of murder.

The sentence was commuted to 10 years in prison. Mr Beyers was released from prison on parole on September 27, 1991.
SLUSH FUNDS

DANGEROUS LIASONS

How a Security Police operation acquired academic respectability

The covert use of government slush funds by some security policemen to achieve political ends has not stopped — despite government assurances to the contrary.

The FM has documents which indicate that Major FPR (Derrick) Botha, the security policeman who supplied R1.5m in secret funds for Inkatha’s union, Uwusa, is involved with a prominent Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) academic in a project aimed at influencing labour relations to the detriment of Cosatu and the ANC.

The project is similar to those which gave financial underpinning to Inkatha rallies and Uwusa. According to a letter to the Security Police controller of the operation, its object was to “promote peace on the labour front and economic growth by means of depoliticising actions.”

It used apparently neutral figures to intervene in the labour arena.

At the head of the project is Prof Kobus Slabbert, a senior labour relations academic at RAU. Since 1989 he has been the kingpin of an operation behind the cover of the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services CC. Within Liaison Bureau, Major Botha is the main connection to the security forces. (The Uwusa project was known as Projek Omega: Operasie Alpha, and Botha was its controller.)

All Liaison Bureau personnel signed an oath of secrecy on a prescribed SAP form prohibiting them — in terms of the Protection of Information Act (1982) — from divulging documents or information related to the project.

The document pledges in part that the Act “is not only applicable during my term of office, but also after my services with the SA Police have been terminated.” But the personnel were not members of the SAP and, in the opinion of some of the FM’s legal advisers, the secrecy oath is not necessarily binding on them.

According to files lodged with the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria, Liaison Bureau (Pty) Ltd (KK 89/095662/23) was formed on March 9, 1989 to act as “labour advisers and consultants.” The members of the close corporation were Slabbert; a Richard Tannor (ID no 511005 555 7088) of Holland Place, 323 Jacob Mare Street, Pretoria; and Leon Lotter (ID no 470306 5040 003) of 1 Kiepersol Gardens, Farmers Field, Lynnwood, Pretoria.

At one stage Marius Botha, a brother of Major Botha, held 20% of the shares in Liaison Bureau. A close associate of Slabbert, Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar of the firm Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart, joined Liaison Bureau later as a member. Marius Botha, Tannor, Lotter and Pienaar have since resigned.

Another close associate of Slabbert is Prof Johann Coetzee, a senior lecturer in business management at Potchefstroom University, who is also on the board of Liaison Bureau.

Several well-known businessmen, academics and TV personality Rads Landman were used to lend credibility to these activities. Landman, of M-Net’s Carte Blanche programme, wrote a foreword to a book on domestic servants and labour relations written by Slabbert, Pienaar and Coetzee and published by Liaison Bureau.

After Liaison Bureau was formed Slabbert, in a personal memorandum to Major Botha dated October 23, 1989, requested that a private company be formed which could be used by Liaison Bureau as what was termed a verwysingsbron — literally translated, a reference source, but also in Slabbert’s words “‘n op- kooitse maatskappy” (umbrella company) through which “Liaison Bureau could expand its influence . . . without forfeiting its credibility.”

This company — called Liaison Human Resources Management Services — operates as a business and employs various people from the private sector.

Its directors are Slabbert; Pienaar; Coetzee; Koos van Niekerk (a well-known publisher of legal and academic books); former Volkskas labour expert Petrus Claassen, now a group executive with the new banking group Absa; Anton Brouwer, a labour consultant; and Prof Naas Raubenheimer of RAU’s management psychology department. Eskom official Gert Dreyer has since resigned from the board, but was a director at the inception.

Slabbert and Pienaar were involved in an earlier project devised to “negotiate and implement an insurance package in favour of Uwusa.” Both were members of a close corporation, Union Ninety Nine Brokers, registered on April 25, 1988. A former Lifegro employee, Retief Leonard, was the third member of the CC. The registered address of Union Ninety Nine Brokers was given as PO Box 639, Vanderbijlpark — the initial postal address for Liaison Bureau.

In September 1988 Union Ninety Nine’s name was changed to Industria Brokers — which later used the name of Industria Consulting Enterprises, a name registered in 1987. Pienaar and Slabbert were also members of Industria Consulting Enterprises. Others were Tjaart van der Walt of Pretoria University’s Sociology department; Theo Vorster of Potchefstroom’s Political Science Department; an André Fourie of Helderkruin; and Jacobus Stephanus Gericke of Potchefstroom.

In May 1989 Leonard threatened Industria Consulting with legal action, alleging that he had been promised sole rights in negotiating an insurance package for Uwusa on behalf of Industria Consulting. On June 19, 1989 Slabbert sent a letter from Leonard and a memo to Major Botha in Pretoria. Earlier, on June 13, Slabbert had sent to Botha a summons against Industria for outstanding rent, as well as petrol statements from himself and Pienaar. A copy of this letter was given to another security policeman, Piet Badenhorst, who had been seconded by Botha to Liaison Bureau’s offices in Curatlo Building in Auckland Park.

Prior to this, however, according to the minutes of a February 3 meeting attended by Slabbert, Pienaar and Major Botha, it was decided that Pienaar would draw up employment contracts between members of the close corporation and the “investors” (legeggars). This is a code phrase for the Security Police.

Among the documents in the FM’s possession are copies of unsigned draft agreements between Slabbert, Pienaar and senior Security Police officers. One is an (unsigned) pro forma agreement between “Prof J A Slabbert (on the one hand) and Mr J D Pretorius (ID no 571226 5005 00 4) and Mr A Oosthuizen (ID no 460520 5036 00 3).” This stipulates that Slabbert would have 51% of the shares in yet another company, Liaison
Leading Articles

Hulpbronbestuursdienste (Edms) Beperk.
The agreement further states that "the par-
ties confirm that 10% of the said 51% share-
holding to be ceded to ... Mr Pretorius and Mr
Oosthuizen."
The FM understands Oosthuizen is a serv-
ing member of the Security Police, while
Pretorius has retired from the SAP.
In another agreement, signed only by
Pienaar on April 21 1989, the SAP is de-
scribed as "the employer" (represented by
Brig Erasmus); Pienaar is described as
"the employee." The agreement states that
the SAP has decided to employ Pienaar and
that his role would be to co-ordinate all legal
aspects and assist clients in labour negotia-
tions, telephone inquiries, and Industrial
Court litigation.
A similar agreement between the SAP
(represented by Erasmus) and Slabbert was
drawn up at about the same time. In this case Slab-
bett was expected to fulfill duties relating
to the "creation of a data base, influencing employers, depo-
litisation of trade unions, recruiting
and generating of funds and the creation
and maintenance of an infra-
stucture."
The FM interprets "infra-
structure" to refer to Liaison Bureau
activities.
The agreements provide that
Slabbert and Pienaar would admit
publicly only that they were em-
ployed respectively by RAU and
attorneys Du Plessis Pienaar &
Swart. The projects would be eval-
uated before or on January 31 1990
and could be renewed for a further year.
According to a rental agreement between
Liaison Bureau and Volkskas Properties the lease by Liaison Bureau of the offices in the
Curacao building expires only in March 1992.
As part of the organisational structure of
the envisaged project it was proposed that a
number of close corporations be registered.
These included: DPS (Pienaar and his part-
ers in Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart); Lia-
ison, in which "two partners will represent
the investors"; a publishing concern and an
envisioned CP to provide services and advice
to trade unions.
At the February 3 1989 meeting Major
Botha was asked to finalise a lease with
Volkskas for three years. Botha also gave
permission for furniture to be purchased and
promised that he would collect and pass on
information relating to agriculture. (In various progress reports Slabbert discusses
potential labour problems in agriculture; and
after his appointment to Liaison (Pty), Kooa
van Niekerk’s main task was to address agricul-
tural organisations and farmers on these
problems.)
Pienaar undertook to register the close
corporations. The minutes state that "Derr-
ick Botha was already busy sorting out co-
 opted (gekoopteerde) trade unions. There-
after a strategic plan for the total trade union
spectrum will be worked out and finalised in
co-operation with Dr Slabbert."
From minutes of other meetings it is clear
that Botha was responsible for all decisions
on policy and financial matters. On April 14
he gave Liaison Bureau permission for
several thousand brochures, letterheads,
business cards and complimentary pam-
phlets to be printed. He gave the go-ahead for
a student to be appointed at R6 per hour
to establish a data base.
On February 22 yet another meeting dealt
with the formation of the CCs — and at this
meeting Brig Erasmus and Oosthuizen were
present with Botha, Pienaar and Slabbert.
Botha confirmed to the meeting that an
advance of R50 000 a month would be paid
into Liaison Bureau’s bank account. The
amount would be replenished — also on a
monthly basis.
Slabbert explained his role as co-ordinator
to this meeting and said only he would liaise
with the “investors” — and vice versa. "No
decisions, actions or agreements which in-
clude Liaison Bureau may take place without
Dr Slabbert’s permission," the minutes state.
A cheque account (no 2840 191 799) was
opened for Liaison Bureau at Volkskas
Auckland Park — with Slabbert and Pien-
aar empowered to sign cheques. The minutes
further state that the employment contracts
between Slabbert, Pienaar and the “inves-
tors” were ready to be signed.
Slabbert and Major Botha frequently cor-
responded on matters relating to Liaison
Bureau. On June 6 1989 Slabbert reported to
Botha that the CC’s database included daily
incidents on the labour front and profiles of
trade unions and "radical organisations."
"Research for the creation of databases re-
garding Cosatu, Nactu, ANC/SACP alli-
ance and Sactu have already been completed
..." he reported.
Farm workers and domestic servants had
become prime targets in the radical on-
slaught, he wrote. Therefore it was decided
to consider a counteroffensive aimed at far-
mers and housewives a matter of high prior-
ty. Slabbert also told Botha that Prof Coet-
zee had undertaken to make his list of clients
available to Liaison.

In his progress report for August and Sep-
tember 1989, Slabbert stated that the political
actions (verpolitiseringaaktes) by rad-
cial organisations like Cosatu and Nactu
were aimed at "discrediting the State ... ‘sabotage’ of the negotiations process ... and
destabiliation and erosion of the SA econ-
omy."
He said he had established close co-
operation with RAU’s Prof Raubenheimer,
and “this alliance (verbintenis) will be of
great value in future for Liaison’s depolitici-
ising role in the PWV area.”
On November 10 1989 Slabbert wrote a
letter to Botha under the heading “Sekuri-
iteit Liaison” (“Liaison security”) in which
he dealt with various problems — among
them the presence of Badenhorst at the Liai-
son offices.
He wrote: “I have to put it on record that
Mr Badenhorst’s continuous input is invaluable for the success of our whole operation. As has been pro-
posed we should, however, put to-
together (saamstel) a watertight alibi for his presence.” Such alibis should also be established for Liai-
sion sources who contributed infor-
mation on trade unions.
A month later, Botha replied in a
handwritten letter on government-
issued stationery, agreeing in prin-
ciple with Slabbert’s proposals.
Botha said that Badenhorst’s
motor vehicle would be replaced —
“He will be almost full-time at Liai-
son and must be introduced as a
researcher/student.”
Botha also referred to two re-
searchers, Gerhard Marais and
André de Villiers (a former RAU SRC
chairman), who are still employed by Liai-
son (Pty) Ltd: “All inquiries should be han-
dled via Mr Badenhorst if a situation should arise
where their knowledge of campus poli-
tics is necessary.”
In a progress report, dealing with the
period between October 1989 and year-end,
Slabbert said that initiatives taken under the
leadership of newly elected President F W de
Klerk had resulted in “certain perceptions
and expectations among the SA popu-
lation which could have a determining influence on
the SA labour terrain.” Because of this it
was decided to shift the emphasis of the
Liaison project in certain ways. For example,
.it was decided to establish a course for post-
graduates at RAU who wanted to specialise
in labour relations.
In 1990, Slabbert took stock of De Klerk’s
unbanning of the ANC and release of politi-
cal prisoners in his first progress report. The
RAU course in “Radical labour politics”
had been developed and successfully imple-
mented at the university.
He added: “Various strategic information
sessions regarding the impact of the chang-
ing political climate on the SA labour terrain
have also been launched via the PWV and
various outside experts had been used in the
Liaison project, saving the ‘investors’ an
astronomical amount monthly.

Eddie Botha
Papo’s death 'not suicide'

By HUBERT MATLOU

POLICE were quick this week to accept suicide as the cause of death of a township activist — despite evidence that he had been murdered.

African National Congress Youth League and South African Communist Party activist Papo John Manyakalle (21) was found in his home's outside toilet with a bullet wound in the left ear last Friday morning. He was last seen alive on his way back from a friend's place on the evening of September 19 after watching the television series, Miami Vice.

He was found the following morning by his family, squatting on the toilet floor, motionless and cold. Alongside him lay a pistol, placed next to his radio.

Earlier that week, at least two other ANCYL and SACP activists spotted vehicles with strangers monitoring and pointing out their homes.

According to Manyakalle's father, Isaac, a police van and a private car were parked next to his house until very late on the evening of September 19. When the family finally went to sleep, the two vehicles were still parked there.

When the body was discovered, Diepkloof police station detectives were summoned to the scene. Upon their arrival they immediately suggested it was suicide. When Isaac Manyakalle objected to this, an argument ensued with a white policeman who asked how he knew it wasn't suicide.

However, the nature of the wound does not suggest that Manyakalle might have killed himself.

First, the wound is in the left ear but Manyakalle was right-handed.

Second, if he had really used the left hand to pull the trigger, he would not have been able to replace the gun on his right side, neatly next to the radio.

Third, there was not a drop of blood either on the walls or on the floor. Fourth, the seated position in which the deceased was found indicate it was not the spot where he was killed.

Finally, the family would have heard the sound of the shot being fired.

"There is no way my son could have killed himself," said Manyakalle. "He was supposed to continue his studies next year, after spending almost a year at home due to lack of finance. And I have recently secured financial assistance from my insurance."
APARTHEID BAROMETER

VIGILANTE ACTION

UNKNOWN assassins improperly killed 22 government opponents between September last year and June this year, according to a Human Rights Commission report entitled The New Total Strategy — 12 Months of Community Repression, July 1990 to June 1991. The report says that 31 of the 32 killed were African National Congress members, but Pan Africanist Congress members and trade unionists featured prominently. The report says South African security forces were responsible for 236 deaths between July 1990 and June this year — an average of 20 deaths a month.

Since the Goldstone Commission in March 1990, 2,640 people have died as a result of "vigilante action"; which it says represents 83 percent of all politically related deaths during that period. In the latest HRC weekly report, 17 deaths and 16 injuries are attributed to new "vigilante actions." Eleven people were killed and 14 were injured in the PWV area while in Natal six deaths and two injuries were recorded.

REPRESSION

THE HRC's weekly report notes that nine townships on the Roelf are still declared unrest areas with a 9pm to 5am curfew in force. They are: Thokoza, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Tembisa, Soweto, Dobsonville, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Alexandra.

DEATH ROW

THE weekly report also says there are presently 355 people awaiting execution, 17 of whom the HRC considers to be political prisoners.
Judge upholds right for The Star to publish

The Star’s right to publish investigations into the allegations that Mr. Coetzer is the South-Africa’s most prominent businessman could not be made final, it has been ruled by the High Court. In a previous judgment, the court had held that the newspaper’s decision to publish the allegations was premature. However, in this case, the court upheld the newspaper’s right to publish the allegations, finding that the public interest was served by the publication.

The judgment was delivered by Judge Susan Smith, who wrote in her ruling that the publication of the allegations was in the public interest. She noted that the allegations had been widely circulated and that the public had a right to know the truth.

The decision was welcomed by the newspaper, which had been facing a legal challenge to its right to publish the allegations.

The newspaper had been forced to suspend publication of the allegations pending the outcome of the legal challenge. However, the court ruled that the suspension was unnecessary, and that the newspaper had a right to publish the allegations.

In her ruling, Judge Smith noted that the allegations were of such a serious nature that they warranted publication.

The newspaper had been accused of publishing the allegations without proper investigation, and of not providing enough evidence to support the allegations.

The court ruled that the newspaper had taken reasonable steps to verify the allegations, and that the public had a right to know the truth.

Judge Smith’s ruling means that the newspaper can now continue to publish the allegations, and that the public can continue to make up their own minds about the allegations.

The newspaper has been critical of the government’s handling of the allegations, and has accused the government of trying to suppress the truth.

The government has defended its handling of the allegations, and has accused the newspaper of being motivated by political reasons.
Cops set up my gang says leader

By SOPHIE TEMA

A TUMAHOLE gangster, Diphashe Ntoaseng, this week told the ANC that policemen offered him and gang leader Noksie Sekete money and guns.

The cops also asked them to kill ANC activists and civic association officials.

Ntoaseng said the offer was made when he and Sekete were in the cells at Parys Police Station. Among the activists listed by the police were ANC executive member Ace Magashule, Tumahole Civic Association chairman Adam Mopisi and TCA secretary Vuyo Dabi.

Ntoaseng said a policeman he knew as “Koos”, told him and Sekete to form a gangster group to harass comrades in the township.

He said Koos, cited Kroonstad’s “Three Million” gang as an example of what was wanted. Noksie was released and formed, the “Four Boys, Bad Boys” gang of which he is the leader.

He said Koos promised he would each receive R500 and be given firearms.

“Koos promised that all our needs would be catered for if we did exactly what we were told.

“We agreed because we wanted to get out of jail and did not want to be tortured,” he said.

Col Huysek, a liaison officer in Pretoria, told City Press he had received complaints from Tumahole about alleged police atrocities and would visit the area tomorrow to investigate.

Although Sekete denied the claims made by Ntoaseng, he confirmed that Koos had approached him as he was regarded as the “boss” while he was in prison.

He confessed his involvement in several robberies and attempted murders.

At a recent residents’ meeting in the township it was claimed that Sekete had been seen driving around the township in police vehicles.

Claims were also made that several people had been attacked and robbed in the township by his gang.

Also being investigated is a case in which local resident Benedict Nakaedi, charged with assaulting a member of the gang who attacked him in a street in Tumahole, has been refused bail. Yet Tsieti Mokgethi, a member of the gang facing a charge of murder, was allowed bail and released.
Mdlalala: ‘no talk of hit list’

CP Correspondent

LAKALE Kaunda, the Natal Witness reporter who was first to interview self-confessed military intelligence agent Sipho Mdlalala, this week denied Mdlalala told her about a security police hit list.

Kaunda said the only name of a person supposed to be killed, and mentioned by Mdlalala, was that of trade unionist Alfred Ndlovu.

Kaunda was giving evidence at the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court inquest into the death of former head of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) Chief Mlibabunzima Maphumulo, who was gunned down on February 25.

Mdlalala — who confessed to being part of a plot to murder Maphumulo — told the court he had seen a two-page hit list at the Halfway House police station in the possession of Det WO Piet Scott.

He said he told Kaunda about this but had asked her not to publish it.

Mdlalala said Ndlovu’s name was second on the list behind that of local ANC leader Harry Gwala.

Kaunda also pointed out that some parts of the transcription of their recorded interview were incorrect and the tape itself was inaudible.

Mdlalala had earlier refused to answer questions related to contents of the tape as he believed it had been edited. He also said he had made the interview as part of a security branch plot to infiltrate the ANC.

City Press reporter S’Bu Mngadi told the court about his meetings with Mdlalala. The inquest was adjourned to October 21. Meanwhile, the house of an interpreter at the inquest, Themba Qwelane, was set alight last week. It could not be established if the attack was connected with the inquest.
Biko asked me to lead revolt, says Buthelezi

INKATHA president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday the late Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko had asked him to lead the masses into revolution.

Buthelezi said he refused, thus preventing the downfall of the South African Government.

"Had I formed constituencies, then taken them and marched with them to assist revolutionaries, no South African government could have remained intact," he said in Bloemfontein.

Buthelezi attacked his audience whether they realised the historical importance of his alleged refusal to lead the black masses towards revolution.

He claimed he was approached by Biko shortly before the Black Consciousness leader died in police detention in 1977.

"Biko sent a message to me saying if I rose up to lead them, he and all other black leaders would follow me. At that time there would easily have been a place for me in the ANC leadership."

"I was under enormous pressure to respond and abandon what I was doing in favour of what the Black Consciousness and ANC leaders were doing."

Buthelezi said he had opted instead for "being right and refusing to join the politics of confrontation and violence."

"I said no," Inkatha said no. The KwaZulu government said no."

Millions of Zulu people said no."

"More than 10,000 people have been killed in political fighting in the past seven years."

Mlidiana, organiser of the meetings, said that Umzimbano was charged with development in the Nkandla area, near Eshowe in northern Natal.

The chiefs, he said, had addressed the gatherings as part of an effort to unite migrant workers from the Nkandla area. - Sapa.

5,000 in protest

ABOUT 5,000 African National Congress members marched on the Pretoria police station at the weekend to present a memorandum demanding the release of former Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Jacob Mphuthi Raphalo and 12 other demands.

The document called for improved working conditions, state-subsidised public transport, removal of South African Defence Force units from townships and villages plus access to the SABC.

The hour-long march was led by ANC veteran John Phala and started at Cosatu's local offices in the town. Marchers sang freedom songs.

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Zambia out to lure SA tourists

ZAMBIA intends to open an official tourist office in Johannesburg to promote tourism among South Africans.

Managing director of the Zambia National Tourism Board Mr Jack Shisholeka said South Africa had tourist potential to be tapped.

"We should exploit this market potential with aggressive promotions. Many South Africans would like to come to Zambia but they know very little about what we have in this country."

"Visas"

South Africa had an ideal potential market for Zambia which needed "to be tapped for tourists especially now that the Zambian Government had relaxed visa requirements."

Shisholeka could not say when the office would open. "It will be very soon. We want to boost tourism among South Africans." - South African Press Association.
By Louise Burgers

The death of Civic Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST) general-secretary Sam Ntuli, who died in a hail of gunfire yesterday, has been blamed on vigilantes or hit squads.

Police said Mr Ntuli (31) was driving down Rhumalo Street in Tokozza at about 11 am when the occupants of a car travelling in the opposite direction fired about 12 shots at his car, killing him instantly.

A police spokesman said the motive for the killing was unknown, and no details were available on the number of assailants or the registration number of the car.

Mr Ntuli's death comes on the eve of important talks between CAST and the business sector over threatened bond repayment boycotts.

CAST president Moses Mayekiso said Mr Ntuli was assassinated by "forces acting against democracy".

"Sam was instrumental in fighting for the rights of the worker and had been involved in negotiations with the Government on living conditions," he said.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa called for an urgent and thorough investigation into the murder.

"The ANC condemns in strongest terms possible the brutal and tragic assassination of Sam Ntuli. South Africa is poorer because of this cruel loss of a courageous son of our soil," he said.

Mr Mayekiso said CAST had called for the post-mortem on Mr Ntuli to be carried out by a private pathologist.
Court upholds right to publish claims

By Susan Smuts

The Star’s right to publish investigative defamatory allegations was upheld by a Rand Supreme Court judge on Friday.

Mr Justice S.J. Mynhardt gave judgment in a case in which Riaan Coetzee sought an urgent interdict to prevent The Star from publishing allegations about his trucking and cartage business practice.

Public interest

Denis Kuny, SC, argued that The Star’s allegations that Mr Coetzee’s business methods were dishonest and fraudulent were true and it was in the public interest to publish them.

Mr Coetzee’s lawyer, Bruce Berman, argued that the allegations were defamatory.

The judge said that although there was a dispute over facts, the court accepted that The Star had provided a defence for most of its allegations, and that the interdict could not be made final. (A temporary interdict was granted on September 4.)

Although a defence had not been provided for the rest of the allegations, it did not follow that the article should be stopped, he said.

A similar article had been published in some editions of The Star which went to country areas, the judge noted. This militated against a final interdict being granted.

Mr Justice Mynhardt added: “There is a sharp difference of facts in the affidavits relied on by the applicants and those by the respondents. I cannot exclude the possibility that Mr Coetzee and his witnesses will be believed.”
State is blamed for killing

By SONTI MASEKO

THE ANC yesterday blamed "hands of elements linked to the State" for the assassination of Civics Association of Southern Transvaal general secretary Sam Ntuli, who was gunned down in Pretoria on Sunday.

ANC head of Information Dr Pallo Jordan said from the style of Ntuli's killing it was evident it was carried out by professional hitmen.

"There are forces determined to sabotage the Peace Accord."

The ANC is the latest to back accusations by Cast that a "hit squad" linked to the Government is responsible for Ntuli's murder.
Thokoza arrests are a smokescreen, says Cast

POLICE yesterday arrested and questioned 14 people — some of whom the ANC said were its members — in connection with the September 8 massacre of 23 people in the East Rand township of Thokoza.

One person is still being held and will be charged with murder, police spokesman Capt Henriette Bester said. The others were released.

The ANC Youth League’s Thokoza branch said in a statement it was indignant at the arrest of 11 of its members.

Bester said the people referred to in the Youth League statement were the same people police had arrested.

The Youth League condemned the arrests, coming as soon as they did after the slaying of Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) general secretary Sam Ntuli at the weekend.

“We find it strange that when we are expecting the SAP, SADF and the whole security system to be following the lead on the death of Comrade Sam members of this organisation are arrested.”

THEO RAWANA reports that Cast yesterday alleged that the arrests were an attempt to divert attention away from Ntuli’s killers. Ntuli was gunned down in Thokoza on Sunday.

Cast spokesman Mohammed Danger told a press conference the 14 people arrested in Thokoza were civic association and ANC members who had worked closely with Ntuli.

“Indications are that the people who did this are linked to government, and arresting people who worked closely with Ntuli is an attempt to draw attention away from the culprits,” Danger said.

Ntuli was engaged in talks with Inkatha Freedom Party members in Thokoza and he had already written a draft accord which was designed to bring peace to the troubled area, Danger added.

Cast said in a statement the killers should be brought to trial, and the murder and harassment of civic leaders should be stopped.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze last night rejected Cast allegations that yesterday’s arrests, or the release of information about the arrests, was an attempt to divert attention away from the Ntuli murder.

“I can only say that the investigations and arrests are proof of our commitment to solving each and every crime and to the national peace accord,” he said.

Reacting to the allegations that Ntuli’s killers were linked to government, Kotze said that if Cast had any information on who murdered Ntuli it should pass it to the police for investigation.

By Charles Schulz

Peanuts

* INTRODUCTION TO CAREER DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND PERSONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE JOB ALTERNATIVES

* I DON’T THINK SO

* NEVER SIGN UP FOR A CLASS WHOSE TITLE IS LONGER THAN THE COURSE
RAU probes academic's security police operation

PATRICK BULGER

RAND Afrikaans University (RAU) has begun investigating a senior academic whose labour relations consultancy has been exposed as a security police operation.

The investigation into RAU human psychology professor Kobus Slabbert follows an admission by Law and Order Minister Hercules Kriel that Slabbert's Bureau for Labour Relations Services was funded by the security police from 1989 until July 31 this year.

RAU principal Cas Cronje said through a spokesman yesterday that Slabbert would be investigated. He would provide no other details. Slabbert was not available for comment yesterday and has yet to make any statement on the issue.

Kriel said last week the former security branch funded Slabbert's bureau in the interests of promoting labour peace. He said the funding had now stopped although "still-to-be honoured contractual obligations" needed to be fulfilled. He praised the bureau's work.

Meanwhile the Advisory Committee appointed by President F W de Klerk to examine all aspects of secretly funded state projects was expected to complete its work by mid-November, the commission's chairman Prof Ellisene Kahn said yesterday.

Kahn said he was precluded by the Protection of Information Act from providing details. He said, however, that draft legislation aimed at tightening financial control of secret projects was well advanced.

He said the committee would disband on completing its task.
Seven ANC supporters assassinated, claims HRC

DURBAN — Seven ANC supporters were shot dead in Folweni, near Durban, on Sunday in what appeared to be systematic and targeted attacks, according to the Human Rights Commission.

The HRC yesterday condemned the alleged killing of seven people in three related incidents. All the victims were shot in the back of the head, according to the HRC statement.

The HRC further expressed concern that the attacks had not received much media attention.

In the first attack on Sunday, the Rev Bhekeni Mntambo, his son and an employee were shot dead at their home in Mphumasheni, Folweni.

The statement added that three others — a Mr Ngwenya, a Mr. Mzikhali and Sibaya Mhlongo — were killed in similar fashion that evening.

Nhlanhla Makhanya, (14) was shot dead in front of his mother the same evening, the statement alleged.

"All the people killed were ANC supporters and were shot at close range in the back of their heads. People living in the area alleged that the perpetrators were wearing camouflage uniforms at the time of the incidents."

"This leads the HRC to believe that these attacks were well-planned, deliberate executions."

Four other ANC supporters were killed in Mgwaveni, north of Durban, during the same period, the statement added.

The HRC said it was concerned with the escalation of the number of politically motivated attacks reported over the past few weeks. — Sapa.
Refugees urged to call Red Cross

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Nearly 500 beds have been offered to Zairean refugees by South Africans.

But the South African Red Cross Society said yesterday that few of the 491 beds offered were necessary because most of the refugees still in the country were staying with relatives or friends.

Some had only stopped overnight, then flown home to France or Belgium.

The Red Cross is still dealing with about 59 requests by worried friends or relatives trying to trace people in South Africa. Some have been found in Europe.

Red Cross spokesman Neil MacAuley said: "It would assist us if people who have come in from Zaire would contact our operations room and give us contact numbers and addresses.

"We will not release this information to anyone without first obtaining permission from the person concerned. But we need it for co-ordination of our records and information coming in from different sources."

The telephone number is (011) 872-3938.

A number of refugees have inquired from embassy and other sources about the safety of returning to Zaire.
THE investigation into the killing of Wits University academic David Webster has been moved from the jurisdiction of Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau to the Cape attorney-general's office.

Deputy Cape Attorney-General Hendrik Kleen said yesterday the investigation had reached a "delicate" stage. He would not say whether the investigation was linked to a broader inquiry into the SADF's now-defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB). However, it is understood that evidence unearthed in connection with the bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town, and the nailing of a fecetus to the door of Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu's home had shifted the focus of the investigation to the Cape.

A prominent left-wing academic, Webster was shot outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home in May 1989.

Police originally arrested a number of CCB members in connection with the killing. They were detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, but later said they had been employed by the CCB and were involved in covert operations.
SAP, labour unit ‘still in contact’

THE kingpin behind a security police-funded labour relations group maintained contact with his controller after the date Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel said his department had ended the contact, the Financial Mail reports today.

According to the article, Rand Afrikaans University academic and kingpin behind the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services, Prof Kobus Slabbert, sent the bureau’s latest “concept newsletter” to security policeman Maj Derick Botha on September 4.

Kriel said last week the cut-off date for his department’s involvement in the secret project was July 31 — “with the exception of still-to-be finalised individual contracts”.

The article alleges that all the bureau’s staff were paid by the SAP’s security branch, mainly in cash. Slabbert was allegedly paid R5 000 a month tax free, the article says.

The bureau was apparently launched with a R50 000 payment, supplemented at monthly intervals authorised by Botha. Botha was named earlier this year as having supplied R1,5m in secret funds to

LINDEN BIRNS

Inkatha’s union, Uwusa. According to the FM — which claims to have a copy of Slabbert’s letter to Botha — Botha had replied to Slabbert, complimenting him on his “good exposition” of matters on the theme of affirmative action.

In another document written in August this year, Slabbert outlined the bureau’s goals for the next year, saying he was devising a business strategy for the secret project, and new letterheads. He said he was planning a “think tank” with fellow RAU professor Nasa Rauhenheimer and Ahea executive Petrus Claassen.

The FM reported Claassen was paid R40 000 by the bureau while Rauhenheimer was paid R20 000. At a meeting in September last year it was agreed that Claassen should be paid R21 000 for a “spoornet contract”, the FM reported.

The article claims that at least R200 000 of the slush funds came from Lowalde Enterprises — an organisation with a Pretoria bank account — and that according to a deposit slip, an P P R Botha (Botha’s initials) paid more than R53 000 to the bureau on April 10 this year.

Settlement ‘will not cost UCT extra’

PARENTS of students will not have to fork out extra money to cover the 17% across-the-board wage increase which ended a week-long strike by UCT general workers.

Vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders said yesterday the university would not have to find any more money than it had budgeted to

TANIA LEVY

cover its original wage offer in July. All that had happened was that the offer had been re-packaged so that it was more acceptable to the Transport and General Workers’ Union. The total cost would be the same.

In July UCT offered a 13.5% wage increase and 100% contribution to workers’ medical aid subscriptions.

This week’s 17% across-the-board increase was made possible by diverting a part of employees’ pensionable earnings into non-pensionable allowances.

Workers will also have to contribute a portion of their medical aid rates.

Flitestar to pay travel agents more

LINDEN BIRNS

TRAVEL agents selling tickets on SA’s newest airline Flitestar will get 1% more commission than they receive for selling seats on SAA domestic flights.

Flitestar will enter the market with fares identical to SAA’s current domestic tariffs.

However, travel agents will receive 8% commission on Flitestar tickets, compared with the 7% they get for SAA tickets.

In a statement yesterday Flitestar MD Jan Blake announced off-peak incentive discount fares ranging from 15% on business class tickets, 20% weekend discounts, 30% senior citizens discounts, a 25% youth fare for people between 12 and 21 years old and 20% spouse discounts.

He described the new commission structure as a breakthrough, as travel agents had asked for a revision of the structure “for years.”

SAA spokesman Leon Els said the airline “took note” of Flitestar’s revised commission structure. He could not say whether SAA would match or better it.

Flitestar’s first service will be between Johannesburg and Cape Town. Services from Johannesburg to Durban and Port Elizabeth will begin on October 30 and a service between Cape Town and Durban in mid-January 1992.
Blacks ‘distrust secret-funds body’

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The all-white membership of the recently appointed State President's advisory committee on secret funding would not engender the necessary trust from black South Africans, church leaders told President de Klerk yesterday.

Addressing the media after a lengthy meeting with Mr de Klerk in Pretoria's Union Buildings, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the committee ought to have been consisted of people approved by the churches, trade unions and political organisations in order to build confidence among people on the ground.

"Mr de Klerk was hurt that people would question his integrity and he wanted us to know that he meant what he said (in halting covert operations), but it is not enough just to be told that things have changed," said Archbishop Tutu.

The level of trust among people had eroded considerably in the wake of the Inkatha funding scandal, he added.

Archbishop Tutu said people were "still being assassinated and disappearing" and that no one would fail to suspect Government involvement in covert operations unless there was confidence in those handling the matter.

SA Council of Churches secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane added that his organisation would have doubts in calling for the end of sanctions when investments may be going into covert funds.

However, the SACC was "prepared to do anything within reason to assist in the formation of the new South Africa".

Archbishop Tutu announced that church leaders would be meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel in the near future to discuss the entire question of violence.

The meeting with President de Klerk had been open-hearted and friendly, he added.
Slain Ntuli’s burial on Monday

A MEMORIAL service for assassinated civic leader Sam Ntuli takes place in Tokoza on Sunday followed by the funeral on Monday, the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal said yesterday.

Cast said the service would be held at the Tokoza auditorium and there would be speakers from the SAPC, ANC and Cosat.

The memorial service would start at 2pm and the funeral, at Tokoza Stadium the next day, at 9am.

Cast vice-president Kgabisi Mosunkutu said at a press conference yesterday that police wanted to treat Ntuli’s assassination as “a murder-and-terrorism case”.

Speakers at the conference said the aim of the police was to draw attention away from “white police squads”.

They claimed that the police, in their investigations, were taking the line that Ntuli’s murder was not politically motivated.

The speakers also objected to the police offer of a R20,000 reward for information that could lead to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Much larger rewards had been offered in the past when the victim had been white, they charged. - Sapa.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Hit squad killing?

TWO days before he was slain, Mr Sam Nuli, general secretary of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal, publicly applauded the role of self-defence units (SDUs) deployed in the Vaal Triangle.

He said they were playing a major role in the defence of communities.

Last Sunday, two days later, a car pulled up alongside Nuli while he was driving in his home area, Thokozzi. According to the police, 12 shots were fired at him from an AK-47 rifle. He died instantly.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela accused "state-imported hit squads from Namibia" for Nuli's death.
New censor's plans for SA

JOHANNESBURG. — Naughty titles may soon be coming to a video shop near you after the appointment of a chief censor from the Free State who firmly believes in freedom of speech.

Free State University law faculty dean Professor Dan Morkel, who becomes chairman of the Publications Appeal Board on November 1, said yesterday that he believed "certain material that was previously unavailable might find its way on to shelves in the new South Africa."

"There was a tendency to be too strict in the past," Professor Morkel said. "I will work from the premise that freedom of speech is a basic human right, and will be intent on upholding this."

But he warned that South Africans would continue to be protected from the hard-core "video-nasty" industry.

"Liberalism might have its merits, but one must not go overboard," he said.

Professor Morkel said censorship was a reflection of what was acceptable to society and in a changing society new limits would become applicable.

He said he endorsed the British system whereby films and books passed by the censors as "restricted" could be sold only in "adult" shops.

The British system is widely considered to be middle-of-the-road. Soft-core pornography and action films are permitted, but hard-core pornography and graphically violent films, freely available in most of Europe, are banned.
Cast probes Ntuli murder

THE Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) yesterday criticised police investigations into the assassination of its general secretary Sam Ntuli, and said it had begun its own probe into the murder.

Police said, however, that their investigation was hampered by a lack of cooperation from residents of Thokoza, where Ntuli was gunned down on Sunday.

Investigating officer Lt. Rudi van Olst said witnesses were reluctant to come forward with information, and conflicting reports had been received.

Police had no hard facts to work on, but were taking statements and continuing with the investigation.

In another development, the Thokoza ANC Youth League said yesterday that Ntuli had been warned on Saturday that elements of the East Rand community wanted him dead.

Local Youth League chairman Mbonengeni Radebe said the warning had come from residents "with links to other structures" in the township. He added that the car used by the killers had been seen in Thokoza before.

The killing was part of an organised attempt to destroy progressive organizations, Radebe said.

Cast vice-chairman Khebani Mavukutu said the organisation was following various leads in its investigation and would later compare notes with the police.

He said the community would not withhold information from police and had pledged to assist their investigations.

Cast president Moses Mayekiso said police should stop making excuses and get on with their investigation.

Cast, meanwhile, has called on communities to maximise their personal security.

Government, the organisation said, should publicly disband its counter-insurgency units and death squads.

A memorial service will be held for Ntuli in the Thokoza auditorium on Sunday.
Secret project 'terminated'

LAW and Order Minister Herman Kriel is sticking to his earlier statement that a security police-funded labour relations project to undermine Cosatu had been terminated.

But "there are contractual obligations with regard to this particular terminated project", Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He was responding to a report in the Financial Mail, which said the kingpin behind the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations, Rand Afrikaans University academic Prof Kobus Slabbert, had sent the bureau's latest "concept letter" to his handler, security police Maj Derick Botha on September 4.

Kriel said last week the cut-off date for his department's involvement in the secret project was July 31.

"with the exception of still-to-be finalised individual contracts".

Kotze said it was not in the least surprising that contact between the bureau and the SAP would continue due to these contractual obligations.

"Such contact in no way negates Minister Kriel's earlier statement and he again gives assurance that such projects have been terminated."

He said this project had been submitted to the Ellison Kahn Commission, set up by President F W de Klerk to investigate funding of secret state projects, before the Financial Mail exposed the funding.

After the Intshaba and Uwusa funding scandal, De Klerk told a televised news conference that all funding of a party political nature had been stopped and would not continue. He also gave a list of projects that fell within this category and had been terminated.

However, he did not mention the Liaison Bureau project, its termination or it being submitted to the Kahn Commission despite the security police, according to the FM, having paid more than R374 000 into the bureau's bank account between March 30 and September 28 1989. This figure did not include the R5 000 a month tax-free wage paid to Slabbert or numerous other payments, the FM said.

RAU principal Prof Cas Crouse yesterday refused to comment on the issue and said the university's investigation into Slabbert's activities was still in progress.
How Free Will Says Media Be?

Governments prefer the power to mobilize their critics, says Mr Justice Pierre Olivar.
Nutt 'killed by hit squads'

The National Union of Metal-workers of South Africa said this week it was convinced the killing of civic leader and former Numsa organiser Sam Nutt was the work of the government's special forces.

Nutt had been a full-time organiser at Numsa until early this year when he left the union to become general secretary of the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal. Nutt was shot dead at the weekend by unknown gunmen.

Nutsa also alleges that two other union organisers, Richard Nutt and Mongezi Majumbi, are being followed regularly by unidentified men.
MRS WINNIE Mandela and Mr Popo Molefe, an executive member of the African National Congress, will be among the speakers at a memorial service for slain civic activist Mr Sam Ntuli in Johannesburg today.

Ntuli, general secretary of the Civic Association of Southern Transvaal, was gunned down in Tokoza on Sunday.

Church

The service will be held at the Johannesburg Central Methodist Church at noon.

Representatives of other liberation movements would also attend the service, the organisers said. *Sapa*
Mxenge case abandoned

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY: Durban

JUSTICE will not be done in the Griffiths Mxenge murder. The Natal attorney general has ruled there will be no prosecutions in connection with the death of the Umlazi lawyer.

Attorney General Mike Imber informed attorney Bheki Shezi and partners late last week of his decision not to prosecute but did not furnish an explanation. Shezi expressed his dismay, adding he was considering instituting a private prosecution. The brutal Mxenge murder shocked the nation more than a decade ago when his slain body was found at the Umlazi Cycle Stadium.

His death remained a mystery until two years ago, when a death row prisoner, former Security Branch member Butana Nofemela, exposed the branch's involvement.

Meanwhile, a civil suit case, in which Mxenge's family is claiming damages from the minister of law and order in the Durban Supreme Court, has been adjourned to April 15, 1992, while former Security Branch member Dirk Coetsee applies to the government for indemnity from prosecution.

Coetsee will be one of the key witnesses in the suit if the application is granted. He also contested his involvement in Mxenge's killing before he fled the country.

The Mxenge family has also subpoenaed Nofemela to give evidence in the civil suit.
ATTACKS ON PEOPLE LINKED TO MAHPANEL.COM CONTINUE

The site was the target of a significant number of attacks in the past year. The attackers were primarily associated with the MAHPANEL.COM domain. The attacks included Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, which were carried out using a large number of infected systems. The attackers also used malware to gain access to the target's servers. The site was also targeted by ransomware attacks, which resulted in the loss of important data. The attackers were able to gain access to the site's database and exfiltrate sensitive information. The site was also targeted by phishing attacks, which were used to trick users into disclosing their credentials. The attackers were also able to gain access to the site's network infrastructure, which resulted in the loss of important data.
Number of death squad hits rises to 33 in three months

By GAVIN EVANS and GAYE DAVIS

THIRTY-THREE people have been killed by death squads in the past three months, compared with 28 for the previous year.

This is according to figures released by the Human Rights Commission, which notes that Sunday's assassination of the Thokoza civic and African National Congress leader, Sam Ntuli, was the 61st since June 1990.

In most of these cases, there have been no arrests and the victims have been members of the African National Congress or Pan Africanist Congress, unionists and civic activists.

Attacks in recent months include:

- September 22: In three separate incidents Reverend Bhekemi Mantsho and six other ANC members or supporters were shot in the back of the head at close range in Folwane, Natal. Residents say the assassins were wearing camouflage uniforms.
- Earlier that week ANC Mbhayi vice-chairman Joseph Twala was shot dead at his girlfriend's house. According to the woman, the men said they were policemen. He was shot when he opened the door.
- August 14: The wife and three children of prominent ANC activist Solomon Teluki were killed in Khayelitsha, Cape Town.
- July 8: Khayelitsha civic leader Michael Mapongwana was gunned down in Cape Town. Two men, both members of the Western Cape Black Taxi Association, have been arrested.
- July 4: The wife, daughter and granddaughter of the Boipatong ANC education officer, Reverend Ernest Soma, were killed in an AK-47 attack on his home while he was at the ANC national conference in Durban.
- June 19: Cape Town ANC and Idasa leader Mzwonke "Pro" Jac was gunned down at his home.
- Last month, a state witness in the murder trial arising from the death of former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative and gangster Edward "Peaches" Gordon was shot.

Igama Adiamo was to testify on November 9 in the trial of the three men accused of Gordon's murder.
Numea is calling for a fair investigation into Sam Niihi's death and will place the case before the Standing Commission on Violence.
‘My husband often feared for his life,’

AS murdered civic leader Sam Ntuli’s widow grieved for her slain husband this weekend, she waited for the birth of their second child.

Leah Ntuli, 27, is nine months’ pregnant. She was staying with her parents in Tskane on the East Rand in preparation for the birth when she received news of her husband’s assassination last Sunday.

Mr Ntuli, general secretary of the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal and chairman of the Tshokotz Civic Association, was gunned down in a hail of AK-47 bullets, not far from the scene of the recent Tshokotz massacre.

"SHRAPNEL"

The last time Mrs Ntuli saw her 31-year-old husband was the Thursday before when he visited her in Tskane. Already the proud parents of a lively three-year-old son, Jabu, the couple, who were married four years ago, were counting the days to the birth of their second baby.

Instead, this week a shattered Mrs Ntuli mourned with her husband’s family at her father-in-law’s home in Mazibuko Street in Tshokotz.

One front room of the tiny house had walls pockmarked with shrapnel and a shattered television set in one corner — evidence of a previous attempt on Mr Ntuli’s life in February this year.

Five people, including Mr Ntuli’s nine-year-old niece Shabu, were injured in the February attack when a group of unknown men hurled two hand-grenades at the house.

Mr Ntuli was out at the time.

In March he had a second narrow escape when a group of hostel dwellers went searching for him. When they could not find him, they dragged out two women in Mohazake hostel, killing one and critically injuring the other.

"My husband often used to worry that his life was in danger," said Mrs Ntuli.

"He did not mention his fear to me because he did not want to frighten me, but I used to overhear him talking to his friends." Because his wife was away, Mr Ntuli spent Friday and Saturday sleeping at his family’s home.

On Saturday, Cast president Mr Moses Maseko met Mrs Ntuli and other officials to prepare for talks with financial institutions.

"He was a warm and diligent man who worked 24 hours a day," said Mr Maseko.

"His death is a blow to the trade union, civic and political movements.""The same day, Mr Ntuli met local Inkatha officials to set a date to talk about implementing the peace accord in Tshokotz.

"He hoped that peace could be restored," said Mr Mhlongi Nkosi, of the Tshokotz ANC Youth League, who saw him afterwards.

On Sunday morning Mr Ntuli was washing in the bedroom when four strangers, who said they were from Katlehong, arrived at the house looking for beers.

In Mourning: Leah Ntuli with son Jabu. Picture: Joe SEFALE

His father, Mr James Ntuli, gave the men two beers. "As I sat down, they suddenly stood up and went outside leaving the unfinished beer on the table," he said. "They pointed at him and then disappeared in a blue Cressida.

"I was worried and called the neighbours but we did not have time to take down the car’s registration number."

Twenty minutes later, about 11.30am, 28-year-old Mr Ntuli learnt that his eldest son was dead. Witnesses said they saw the assassins in a blue Cressida open fire on Mr Ntuli with AK-47 rifles.

A police spokesman said 12 shots were fired from a blue Ascona. The police have offered a R30 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the assassins.

TARGET

Mr Ntuli’s younger brother, 25-year-old Mr Pudjie Ntuli, said he had always feared for Sam’s life. "He told me he was afraid to move around. It seemed to me only a matter of time before he would be killed."

Mr Maseko said Mr Ntuli’s “tireless anti-apartheid work” had made him an obvious target. "He was hated by the security police, by local councillors and by Inkatha," he said.

He predicted large stayaways on the East Rand on Monday, the day scheduled for the funeral. "People are touched and angered about his death," he said. "..."
R500 bail for IBIIR ANC pair

By DAN DHLAMINI

A CARLETONVILLE branch leader of the ANC and a member of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIIR) were this week both released on R500 bail.

The ANC's Dan Ndzeke and IBIIR's Sally Sealy, who have both been working closely with a police team probing alleged police atrocities which led to the suspension of 11 Welverdiend policemen, have been charged with intimidating a police officer.

The State alleges that the two intimidated Constable Ephraim "Fente" Rampete on September 24 at the Carletonville Magistrate's Court.

They have both pleaded not guilty and will again appear on October 29 for trial in the Regional Court. If convicted, the two face a fine of up to R20,000 or 10 years' imprisonment.

One of their bail conditions is that they should not come within 500 metres of the court building and the Carletonville police station, except on their day of trial.

For the past three months Ndzeke and Sealy have been working with a police team led by Major General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, which investigated allegations of atrocities committed by members of the Welverdiend-based riot police.
Speakers defiant at memorial event

"We have to take over from what comrade Ntuli did before his death." He said: "Comrade Ntuli was a leader who was prepared to forgo his life.

"Like all people fighting for the liberation of blacks, comrade Ntuli was aware that his life was at stake. He however put his life on the line by continuing to fight for justice for all. He fought for peace but was killed by the apartheid regime.

"We want to assure the Government that blacks will not be deterred by its actions of killing or harassing people who are opposed to it." Duma also appealed for unity and "the support of all people to make the formation of a Patriotic Front a success.

"The days leading to a meeting where the ANC, Azapo, the PAC and other relevant organisations will plan the formation of a Patriotic Front are crucial.

"We are aware that certain elements are not happy about this," he added.

Police were out in full force but kept a low profile.

Ntuli will be buried today.

The funeral service will start at 10am at the Thokoza Stadium and the cortego will proceed to the graveyard at 2pm for the burial.

He is survived by his parents, three brothers, three sisters, his expectant wife Leah and son Jabu.

The funeral today of civic leader Mr Sam Ntuli is a reminder that assassins are prowling our land and hoping to sabotage our liberation efforts.

What are the lessons to be learnt from this and other similar killings?

Telephone Radio Metro DJ Tim Modise between 5pm and 6pm today and share your opinion with the nation on the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show.

The hotline number is 714-8063. Listen to the programme on medium wave 576kHz.
SA prepares to embrace the low lights of Western civilisation

PORNOGRAPHY was one of the many delights of Western civilisation denied South Africans during the apartheid era. Cities here were spared the pinkish top shelves with their vivid magazine covers, the saliva-bathed sections of video stores with their ridiculous cassette titles, the “porno ghettos” that so many European and American towns now boast, lined with dildo shops, private booths and the like.

But now things are changing. The new chief censor, Prof Dan Morkel of Free State University, predicted last week that censorship laws would be loosened to an extent so that the individual would have more choice over what he or she wanted to buy, hire or see.

Morkel would not give details, although he emphasised that he would not advocate going to extremes. But his comments and the newfound belief of most SA politicians and intellectuals in the freedom of expression — behind which most pornographers in the West can take shelter — suggest that we will soon be able to buy at least some of the explicit publications so far denied to us.

Morkel said that he intended to recognise the right of free speech, and would do nothing to restrict it. He qualified his comments by adding that we should not “throw out the baby with the bathwater”.

Most Western countries curtail freedom of speech when it interferes with other rights — through anti-obscenity laws and laws forbidding the incitement of racial violence, for example.

Wits law lecturer Joe Campanella says it is significant that Morkel talked about the freedom of speech. “Past appointees to the Publications Appeal Board have not even mentioned it,” he says.

Pornography is a wide-ranging term, covering everything from suggestive calendars and mainstream films like 9½ Weeks to snuff movies where genuine rapes and murders are filmed.

Campanella is researching the advisability of having anti-pornography laws enshrined in a bill of rights as part of anti-sexism legislation.

He says the most realistic approach for prospective framers of a constitution for SA would be to allow soft- and even hard-core pornography (the sexual act is obscured or simulated in the first case, but performed explicitly in the second) but to ban any pornography that involves children or violence. This is similar to US anti-obscenity laws.

If implemented, such laws could come as a shock to many South Africans. Almost every video, from soft-core stripteases to the cream of the hard-core industry, featuring ludicrous camera angles and erect members, would become available in SA.

Campanella says the mainstream film industry in SA is already virtually exempt from the current obscenity laws, and cinemas are allowed to show shots that would be banned in small independent girlie magazines like Stag and Bunny Girl.

The implications of this are clear: the unbanning of pornography would have little effect on most people, because the filmgoing public in SA already sees what its counterparts in other Western countries do. But the independent specialist pornography industry would flourish.

The legalisation of pornography inevitably sows the seeds for the forming of sections of cities where sex shops are rife and the underworld emerges. Sex emporiums are not always located in red-light districts — in Paris and Washington DC you can watch Come Play With Me IV in a private video booth a stone’s throw from Notre Dame or the White House.

But inevitably the two become entwined, as the experience of many middle-sized towns in Europe and America indicates. The most famous examples, in Amsterdam’s sprawling red-light district, Hamburg’s Reeperbahn and New York’s 42nd Street (now being reformed), combine brothels, sex cinemas, video booths, gadget shops, drug dealers and seedy (but undeniably popular) bars.

In London and other British cities, where hard-core pornography is illegal, these districts are denied the financial stimulation and whirl of legality that the sex cinemas and booths bring. Soka, the world’s most famous “dirty” district, is clean and boring compared with what is found in major cities across the northern seas.

Both Morkel and Campanella agree that the freedom to publish beyond the limits of what is currently permissible in SA is vital for a liberal democracy, notwithstanding the tastelessness of the publications and productions that may emerge.

And those calling for the continued banning of all types of pornography would do well to look at the three main ideologies that accord with their views — Soviet communism, Calvinist apartheid and Islamic fundamentalism.
Emotional farewell for Ntuli

By Peter Davids

More than 1 000 people gathered at the Tokoza auditorium yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to slain general secretary of the Civic Association of the Transvaal (CAST) Sam Ntuli. He died after being shot in Tokoza last Sunday.

Security for the memorial service was tight. Four armoured police vehicles were placed at the entrance to the auditorium, and police also videotaped mourners.

Cars entering the adjacent parking area were searched by marshals and mourners entering the auditorium were frisked.

Among the speakers at the emotion-charged service was Gerry Cooney, DP councillor for Randburg, who praised Mr Ntuli's devotion to his community.

Azapo spokesman Lungelo Mbalane paid tribute to Mr Ntuli as a "man who was prepared to lay down his most valuable asset — his life — for his people".

Speakers from CAST, Cosatu and the National Union of Mine Workers also addressed the crowded auditorium which was awash with chanting mourners in yellow T-shirts proclaiming "Sam Ntuli — Struggled for Peace, Murdered by Apartheid".

Mr Ntuli's funeral takes place today at 10 am at the Terror Lekota Stadium, Tokoza.

"When an invitation reads, "Dress formal" I am sure whether it means I must wear evening or a lounge suit is acceptable."
MORE people have been assassinated since President F.W. de Klerk unbaned the African National Congress, released Mr Nelson Mandela and ushered in “the New South Africa” last year than during the previous 10 years.

Between 1989 and 1990, about 40 activists were killed by hit squads inside South Africa.

According to the Human Rights Commission last week, more than 60 have been assassinated in the last 18 months.

At the funeral yesterday of the most recent victim - Mr Sam Ntuli - in this bloodiest of all townships, Mandela and other black leaders pointed the finger yet again at sinister elements within the security forces bent on blocking black rule.

Yet again, if they can be troubled, De Klerk or one of his ministers will come back and say yes, OK, but bring us the proof.

What the ANC might usefully do is ask Israel Mabote, a local youth leader, to tell them what happened to him last week, who did it and where. They would hear this:

"Between 3am and 4am on Monday 12 cops in camouflage uniforms - some black, some white - came to my home and arrested me. I could see that five of them wore Inkatha Freedom Party T-shirts under their uniforms. They took me to a farm about 10km away and interrogated me.

"They accused me of killing Sam Ntuli. They accused me of killing Inkatha people at the massacre in Tokozla on September 8. They said I had an AK-47 and explosives.

"They said I was a member of MK. But they had no proof because it was all untrue and so they said that, if I did not admit to all this, I would be made to feel pain.

"They took me to an old mine about half an hour's drive away. They stood around me and repeated their questions.

"When I denied everything again they tied my hand behind my back, tripped me and tied my legs. They got a rubber tube and wrapped it tightly around my face so I could not breathe."
Police beat me, claims ex-Robben Islander

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

After surviving a total of 16 years' jail on Robben Island and several years in police detention, PAC member Dievalie (John) Ganya was left hard of hearing after a policeman allegedly beat him up in his own home last month.

Mr Ganya (56) was sentenced to 11 years on Robben Island in the 1979 Bethal treason trial for furthering the aims of the PAC. He was released in March last year.

He also spent five years on Robben Island during the 1980s.

Mr Ganya, a pensioner, claimed to have been severely beaten in detention before the Bethal trial. "I had had internal injuries and have been on medication ever since," he said.

His recent troubles began when policemen arrived at his Chiawelo, Soweto, home on September 22. They were looking for his nephew, Sipho, who is about 11 years old.

"When I asked them what they wanted him for, one of them said Sipho had killed someone. Then he said he was only joking, but they wanted to talk to him about a gun," said Mr Ganya.

Sipho had gone to the shops, so Mr Ganya told the police he would take him to the police station the following day.

"We went to Protea police station the next day and they asked Sipho about the gun."

Sipho told the police he had found two bullets on his way to school and some of his friends, who had a gun, asked him for them. After refusing several times, Sipho eventually handed the bullets over. The friends left, but when they fired their gun, the police arrived.

Although the friends told the police that Sipho was not involved, he was still somehow connected to the weapon.

"But once we talked to the police, everything was sorted out," Mr Ganya said.

He asked the police for a letter confirming he had taken Sipho to the station.

The next night Mr Ganya heard "a terrible noise, like fighting outside. Then the police ran into my house like dogs chasing a rabbit."

"One of them started to insult me. He was shouting at me and telling me he was looking for my nephew. I tried to talk to him. I showed him the letter from Protea police station, but he carried on shouting at me."

"There was another policeman there who listened to me. I explained that I had taken Sipho to the police station and the police had talked to him.

"But the other one kept shouting at me. Then he hit me. He hit me three times on the side of my head and kicked my legs."

Then Mr Ganya asked for a pen and wrote down the policemen's names and vehicle registration. The police left.

Mr Ganya was examined by a doctor after the assault and was found to have a perforated eardrum and a cut on his shin. He laid a charge against the policeman who allegedly assaulted him.

Soweto police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgren confirmed that the charge had been laid at the Moroka police station and said it was being probed. Once the police investigation was over, he said, the matter would be handed over to the Attorney-General.
Cops forced gran to dance naked - claim

A 65-YEAR-OLD Soweto pensioner yesterday described how she was made to "dance naked" in her house while young policemen watched excitedly.

Mrs Stephina Molelekwa of Meadowlands claimed a number of policemen, most of them white, and aged between 18 and 20, raided her home in the early hours of the morning after breaking her door.

Scared "to death," she jumped off her bed naked, thinking it was thugs who had broken into her house. "I was surprised to be confronted by white people dressed in SAP uniform. They seemed to enjoy themselves watching me. They laughed and passed mocking comments among themselves. They also said a number of derogatory words in Afrikaans," she said.

She said they ransacked the house, turning everything upside down. "Apart from the fact that I was angry, I felt humiliated. It was embarrassing for children in their teens to see my naked body," Molelekwa said.

Her 70-year-old husband David was also woken up. He too did not have time to put on his clothes, and was ridiculed by the policemen, she said.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Hargreaves confirmed Molelekwa had laid a complaint. Police were investigating, he said.

Molelekwa said she still did not know the motive for the raid.

By JOE MDHLILA
Soldiers tortured us, claim six men

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY: Durban

Six north-eastern Zululand residents have formally accused members of the South African Defence Force of torturing and brutally assaulting them over an eight-day period last month.

The victims allege in affidavits, now in the possession of the Legal Resources Centre, that soldiers placed plastic bags over their heads, beat and kicked them and gave them electric shocks, including to their genitals.

They say the soldiers demanded guns but produced no search warrant.

The charges are so serious that the South African Police in kwaNgekwana and the military police in Jozini have launched an investigation into the allegations, says End Conscription Campaign worker Hayden Osborn.

Durban SAP liaison officer Captain Hamilton Ngidi confirmed that police were investigating eight cases of common assault and three cases of “very serious” assault.

LRC attorney Howard Vamney says the SAP is investigating criminal charges, but the LRC is considering bringing a civil suit against the SADF.

At an identification parade last Thursday, at the kwamgwana police station, two victims and a witness identified four soldiers from the 121 Battalion base at Nduvu. One victim, Tusha Manzini, alleges that one of his attackers is an SADF captain.

In his statement Manzini says he and other victims had asked soldiers at the Nduvu camp why they had been victimised. He was surprised to see that the soldier in charge was “one of the white soldiers who had been involved in the assault and was called captain”.

The “captain” refused to take part in the identification parade, according to Osborn.

Another victim, Zondiwe Mthembu, also describes one of his attackers as “a white soldier with three yellow markings on each of his shoulders”.

Mthembu says he recognised the vehicle that drove up to his house on September 14 as a Buffel. He alleges that five soldiers were involved in torturing him. They began by “placing a black plastic rubbish bag over my face and then wrapped a piece of rubber tube around my head, making it impossible for me to breathe”.

Mthembu then describes how the soldier with the “three yellow markings on his shoulders put wires on to my hands, tying them around my fingers. I saw him turning a handle on a machine that looked like a telephone”.

Electric shocks, he alleges, were applied six times to his hands and three times to his toes. He says he lost consciousness during eight times during the eight hours he was allegedly tortured.

A third victim, Elliot Mthembu, also claims he was given shock treatment seven or eight times. “At one stage I woke up and the wires were attached to my penis.”

During his brief moments of consciousness he alleges he heard laughing. “I do not remember who it was or when it was but I remember thinking who could be laughing at this?”

Manzini claims “the soldiers repeatedly struck me on my body with four-pound hammers, used the plastic bag treatment and squeezed my testicles”.

According to Osborn, “the most seriously assaulted victim is wandering around in a confused state suffering from brain damage or serious amnesia. No statement has ever been recorded from this victim.”

Members of the ECC are worried that the “military police have been assigned half the SAP’s caseload in the matter”. They argue that the military police should assist in such a case but not have outright jurisdiction.

“Since the victims are civilians, they should see justice running its course in a civilian court and not behind closed doors, as court martial is heard,” says Hayden.

Staff Sergeant Taylor, of the Military Police in Jozini, declined to comment on whether his unit was investigating the matter. Commandant Marais, of the SADF in Jozini, also declined to comment. The office of the Natal Commandant was closed yesterday.
Another labour organisation has been infiltrated by the security police. At the same time that security police Major Derick Botha, with the co-operation of Rand Afrikaans University professor Kobus Slabbert, controlled the Auckland Park-based Liaison Bureau with slush funds, Botha's colleagues set up a Cape Town operation (Leaders Sep- tember 27).

A memorandum, marked "top secret" and dated September 11 1989 (the FM has a copy), deals with the launch of a Cape Town labour organisation, Management Services Coordination Employers (Manco). The memorandum was sent by the Western Cape branch of the security police to their Pretoria headquarters.

According to the document, "an employers' forum" was formed on August 30 of that year after Cape Town security policemen had various discussions with company directors and managers in the area. It further states that "a five-member committee, under the chairmanship of the Cape Employers' Association's former chairman Frank Lighton, was elected by 35 representatives."

During the meeting, Lighton, according to the memo, informed those present that the forum did not replace existing employer's organisations. Its aim was to inform mem- bers on labour law, union strategies, actions during labour unrest and legal aspects, including industrial court decisions, and to assist smaller firms.

A Captain Brink of the western Cape Security Police commented to his superiors that it was clear from the meeting that more firms were interested in joining the forum. "Members of this office (the Security Police) — without getting involved personally — will maintain the necessary contact with committee members and will receive a re- port-back of the most important decisions," wrote Brink.

He added: "In order to dodge undesirable elements, as well as newspapers, the matter is regarded as confidential at this stage."

Various handwritten notes are visible on the document. One written comment on the document states that the forum will improve the security police influence in the western Cape. At the bottom of the page the name "Maj Botha" is handwritten.

In a follow-up memo, dated September 19 1989, also stamped "top secret", with the certifying signature of one J J du Preez, a meeting of the elected committee on September 6 1989 is discussed. The memo states that 15 new members joined the forum at a meeting held on September 13 and that possible stayaway actions were discussed as well as the possible consumer boycott expected later that month.

Again Captain Brink reported to his supe- riors in Pretoria. He said that contact be- tween the Cape security police and various companies had increased.

The name "Maj Botha" again appeared at the bottom of the document. As was earlier reported, Major Derick Botha, the controller of Liaison Bureau, had also been involved with the R1,5m funding of the Inkatha union, Uwusa.

The FM called Major Botha to inquire whether he and the Botha mentioned on the security police memo were the same person. "I am not interested in talking to you," he said before slamming the receiver down. The FM has also not received any response from an earlier request to interview Law & Order Minister Hermus Kriel about his depart- ment's involvement in labour organisations.

Manco's Frank Lighton, however, ex- pressed his "astonishment" when told by the FM of the two memoranda. Describing himself as an honorary administrator, Lighton said that he had never before heard of Botha. He knows a Captain Brink, said Lighton, but he could not recall that Brink had been present at the inaugural meeting of Manco. "We have never been involved with the security police," he said, "I cannot speak about secret documents."

Meanwhile, the Commission for Admin- istration, which has been investigating and negotiating labour legislation for civil ser- vants, has cancelled a contract with Liaison Bureau and terminated the services of Van- derbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar, a former member of the close corporation. (See Not guilty).

Pienaar, a partner of law firm Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart, had been a member of a committee representing the commission

Said commission chairman Dane du Toit: "We did not know about Mr Pienaar and Liaison Bureau's involvement with the se- curity police," he said. "If we had known, we would not have contracted him."

Pienaar told the FM on Monday that the first contact with the security police had been made by Kobus Slabbert and that he (Pienaar) initially had no knowledge of it. Thereafter, he attended a meeting with the Security Police at Slabbert's request to advise them on legal matters. Liaison Bureau CC was formed afterwards, said Pienaar. He was involved only to conduct legal work for Liaison Bureau and the company which was later formed. It must be stressed, however, that the company Liaison Human Resources had never been involved with the State and that it only aimed at assisting clients.

"The partners of Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart were at all times informed about the company's clients, but from the nature of the sensitivity of the close corporation's (Liaison Bureau) client (the security police), were not fully informed as far as that client was concerned."

Pienaar added that he had been informed about the cancellation of the contract be- tween Liaison Bureau and the Commission for Administration, but was awaiting in- structions from his client (Liaison Bur- eau).
Mxenge kin to prosecute

By LULAMA LUTI

WHILE the Natal Attorney-General has decided to close his book on the killing in 1981 of Durban civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, the case is far from over.

Following this week's ruling by A-G IC Imber not to prosecute anybody in connection with the killing, the family of the slain United Democratic Front activist has instructed its lawyer, Bheka Shezi, to institute proceedings for a private prosecution.

Shezi said: "I have written to the A-G for a certificate stating formally that he has declined to prosecute and as soon as I have received it we'll continue with the case." A former ANC member and Robben Island prisoner, Mxenge was found with 45 stab wounds and a slit throat near Umlazi stadium on November 19, 1981.

Four years later, in August 1985, his wife Victoria, also a civil rights lawyer, was shot and axed to death by unknown men in the driveway of her Umlazi home.

No arrests have been made in connection with the killings.

Shezi told City Press: "Following his refusal on February 1988 to hold a formal inquest into the death of Victoria, magistrate FM Vorster referred the case to him (Imber) for his decision and until now there has not been any response." 1

However, Shezi believes the Mxenge family has a strong case and still has a chance of seeing justice done, especially in the light of admissions by Death Row prisoner Almond Nofomela and former CCB leader Dirk Coetzee.

"In a civil court action brought by the Mxenge children for loss of support, against the Minister of Law and Order, we had subpoenaed Dirk Coetzee to testify. "And in an affidavit he made in London, Coetzee said he was prepared to come to South Africa and testify in the case provided he was granted indemnity against prosecution," he said.

The case has been postponed to April 15 next year and Coetzee's for the killing of Mxenge to escape investigation and prosecution.
There is no third force

Captain Kotze.
Among the incidents the investigation team will look at, will be the attack this week on train commuters in Wadewille, Germiston, in which passengers overpowered two members of a gang of gunmen who shot dead three people and wounded 12 others.

The alleged gunmen were severely beaten by train passengers and then taken to the Natalgruit Hospital at Kurland. Newspaper reports in Johannesburg quoted hospital staff as saying the wounded gunmen had claimed they were paid to carry out the attack by "the Boers".

Shortly after their admission to the hospital, they were taken away under police escort to another hospital, with police saying they had removed the men to protect their lives.

Democratic Party spokesman on Law and Order Tony Leon issued a statement warning the police that they should ensure that the alleged attackers were brought to trial.

He said that should the two men disappear or escape there would be "irresistible evidence" of collusion between the police and the "third force".

Captain Kotze said: "The State would obviously want to be the first to know if such a force existed. And all the intelligence infrastructure of the country — which is highly-regarded worldwide — has looked into this and found there is absolutely no evidence that there is such a force operating in a co-ordinated way with a specific aim in mind."
ANC youth leader killed in Soweto

A DIEPKLOOF executive member of the ANC Youth League was shot dead by police in Soweto yesterday.

He was Vuyani Mabaza (21) of Zone 6, Diepkloof. According to Mr Floyd Mashele, secretary of the branch, Mabaza was confronted and shot by police for "no apparent reason" while on his way home about 8am.

However, Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn denied the allegations and said Mabaza was killed after he shot at police.

Halgryn said three Flying Squad policemen were patrolling in Zone 6, Diepkloof, when they saw a man with something wrapped in newspaper.

"When the police stopped, the man ran away. They followed him on foot for about a kilometre and then he stopped and fired at least 10 rounds at them: They returned fire," he said.

Suicide

"Mabaza was hit in the chest and killed. Police found a Russian-made machine pistol and 35 rounds of ammunition in his possession," Halgryn said.

Mashele said Mabaza's death had angered the community.

He said Mabaza is the second member of the ANC branch in Diepkloof to die in the past two weeks.

Papo Manyakalle, the interim chairman of the Diepkloof ANC branch, was found dead in the toilet of his home with a firearm beside him. Police said he committed suicide.

Mashele said a witness to the incident had told him Mabaza had started running after he was confronted and threatened by police.

Police chased him for about 500m and then shot him twice.

"We have information that he was shot by a black policeman who was in the company of two colleagues," Halgryn said.

"Tests will be carried out and the post-mortem will show that he fired shots," Halgryn said.
The beat still on
Police took part in killings - claim

Police liaison officer Captain Peter van Deventer said he was aware that the car had been in Tokoza.

He said police vehicles not normally issued with registration plates would display a temporary SAP number plate.

In an affidavit sworn in his hospital bed, the wounded man said he ran into Skosana Section to escape the shooting.

"As I was running I noticed a white four-door vehicle in which two black men were seated, one of whom was driving, the other sitting directly behind the driver," his affidavit says.

"The vehicle was moving and both men were shooting at the crowd with automatic weapons. I saw no number plates on the vehicle."

He said he hid in a ditch with another man but when he heard gunfire coming closer he tried to run away.

"As I stood up, I saw a man carrying an automatic weapon jumping over a nearby fence and running towards me. While in the ditch, I had seen the white vehicle drive past a few metres away from where I was.

"I was able to see the two occupants clearly. The man who jumped over the fence and ran towards me I clearly recognised as having been the passenger sitting behind the driver in the white vehicle.

"As I saw the man running towards me I turned and fled. I was shot in the buttocks and fell face down to the ground.

"I tried to pull myself up but was unable to do so and fell on to my back."

He said he passed out and when he awoke he was being helped to a vehicle.
THE violence engulfing SA was a direct result of apartheid and the continued existence of a minority government, and would persist until an interim government was in place, ANC legal and constitutional member Pumla Maduna said yesterday.

Speaking at the Witwatersrand branch of Lawyers for Human Rights, he said theＣＢ could have been disbanded according to President F W de Klerk, “but there is ample proof that the CCB, or the CCB as something else, is still active”.

This kind of violence worried the ANC and it believed De Klerk could do nothing about it.

No one in government could explain to the ANC the inaction of the police in townships, especially during the night when most of the residents were at home.

There was a crisis of policing when the police did not do their work.

No one had been able to explain the inaction of the police at Swanieville, when squatters were attacked.

“The police can only say to us: ‘We found it quite appropriate to escort these people, with their spears dripping blood of the people they had murdered, back into the hostel’.”

“No one can explain to us why the police are failing to capture the people that murder in the townships and on the trains, yet ordinary unarmed civilians can capture at least two.”

It was crucial that at the multiparty talks the parties should decide who governed the country in the interim and how, “because we are not going to get out of the crisis we are in if we pin our hopes on the De Klerk government”.

The ANC was not being irresponsible in calling upon government to accede to an interim government.

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The Real Thing

Circulation figures of a publication can be a mystery to advertisers

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Police deny killing activist

THE police yesterday strongly objected to suggestions by the ANC that SAP members were implicated in the death of an organization leader in the Eastern Transvaal.

About two weeks ago, the ANC charged that a member of its Eastern Transvaal branch, Mr Joe Nkuna, was gunned down by people who "acknowledged they were members of the South African Police".

But in a statement yesterday, the police rejected the allegation.

"The SAP is investigating the attack on Nkuna. To date, however, there is not one shred of evidence to implicate the SA Police or even suggest that a member could have been involved," said the police statement.

The police said the ANC assumption was based on an alleged telephone call to a local ANC office by a member of the force to inquire whether Nkuna was shot.

This call was a matter of routine following an attempt by vehicle thieves to shoot Nkuna, police said.

"A phone call was made to the ANC offices to establish whether there was any truth in the rumour. This was a routine call and cannot, in any stretch of the imagination, be regarded as sinister or indicative of the police's intention to harm Nkuna," the statement pointed out. - Sapa

Cop is charged over killing

A POLICEMAN goes on trial next week following the killing of a young activist last year during the home-coming of former ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo to Alexandra.

Maitou Alex Thabethe is charged with culpable homicide in connection with the death of Moshack Kunene.

The trial is scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in the Randburg Regional Court.

Kunene (21), who was a pupil at Alexandra High School and a member of the South African Youth Congress, was shot outside Alexandra Stadium where a mass meeting was held to welcome Nzo. - Sowetan Correspondent.
Govt cracks down on firearms, set out in draft Bill

Amendment sought to the Arms and Ammunition Act would make it illegal to possess and manufacture firearms without a license.

A police spokesperson said: "The draft Bill will be tabled in Parliament and if passed, will provide for a strict framework to prevent the illegal possession of firearms."

The proposal is part of a broader effort to curb gun violence and ensure public safety.

Meanwhile, the government has also announced plans to increase resources for law enforcement and support community-led initiatives to address the root causes of gun-related incidents.
Interdicts remain a powerful weapon for individuals to suppress a report in advance, says Gilbert Marcus

SA media must still publish much at its peril

A MID the plethora of government-enacted laws which inhibit or restrict altogether what may be published in South Africa, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that the common law of defamation also holds great perils for the media. All major democracies recognise that individual reputation is a prized asset which can be gravely impaired by an unwarranted defamatory attack. Where individual reputation is concerned, the press publishes at its peril. When it comes to ordinary individuals who do not hold positions of prominence in public life, most agree that this is as it should be. After all, the press is a powerful medium with the capacity to ruin a person's reputation.

But newspapers of quality are not generally in the business of deliberately setting out to ruin reputations. The press has a much more vital role in a democratic society — it is to keep the public informed on matters which affect their daily lives and to serve as a watchdog of corruption and lawlessness. The role of the press in exposing the existence of the CCB hit-squads and the spy network in the Johannesburg City Council are two of the more illustrious examples of the vital role the press can play.

Exposure of corruption in high places is not the only function of the press. On a less elevated plane, the tribulations of ordinary people at the hands of unscrupulous employers or unconscionable exploitation in the commercial sphere are also matters upon which the public have a right to be informed.

Recently there have been a number of attempts to gag the press in advance of publication. The object is to prevent publication altogether of matter which is considered to be defamatory. The examples are varied.

Vito Palazzolo sought to silence the press from exposing his past criminal activities; Louis Shin, managing director of SAGE Limited, successfully prevented the Financial Mail from revealing confidential information relating to the boardroom dispute between SAGE and Allied; and Rian van Coetze briefly prevented The Star from exposing the manner in which he allegedly conducted his business operations.

In all cases, the ultimate purpose of which was to stop the press from doing what it considered to be its public duty. In all cases, the potential victims claimed that publication of the matter in question would ruin their individual reputations or cause irreparable harm to their businesses. They claimed that these catastrophic consequences could only be prevented by an interdict.

These examples present dilemmas for the law. Should the claims of press freedom take precedence over the right of an individual to prevent in advance attacks upon his or her reputation? The answer is probably that neither the individual nor the press have unqualified rights.

But in deciding where to draw the line, the claims of the press in exposing illegality, corruption or high-handed conduct of those in positions of influence and power, deserve priority. The cases of Mr. Palazzolo and Mr. Coetzee are illustrative. Had they succeeded in gagging the press in advance of publication, the public would have felt justifiably aggrieved at not being informed of their activities.

The stories might simply never have seen the light of day.

The South African law of interdicts in cases of defamation is considered by some critics to be out of step with developments elsewhere. In America, where freedom of expression probably enjoys the greatest protection, the spectre of any prior restraint on the press is generally regarded as anathema. There, the Supreme Court has ruled that "debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide open".

Public officials (a term which includes bureaucrats, politicians and judges) cannot even recover damages for defamation unless they are able to prove that the statement was made with actual malice, that is with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard for whether it was false or not.

In England, it is much more difficult to obtain an injunction against the press than it is in South Africa. There the press need only undertake to prove that the defamatory matter which it intends to publish is substantially true and in the public interest.

In South Africa, by contrast, in order to defeat an interdict, the press is required to "set up a de-
Policemen admit to attack

MARITZBURG — Four former SAP special policemen, facing 19 charges of murder and attempted murder committed at Trust Feed near New Hanover in 1988, admitted in the Supreme Court yesterday that they took part in an attack on a house in the area but said they were acting on the orders of their superior and co-accused — former station commander at New Hanover Capt Brian Mitchell.

The policemen — Kehla Ngubane, 21, Thabo Sithosana, 29, Dumisani Ndwalane, 27, and David Khambule, 26, — as well as Mitchell, 34, Capt Jacobus van den Heever, 36, and Sgt Neville Rose, 35, pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Wilson and two assessors to the charges.

Ndwalane and Khambule alleged that in the early hours of December 3, 1988, Mitchell pointed out the house which was to be attacked and stated it was occupied by "terrorists".

In his statement, Khambule said Mitchell instructed him and the other special policemen to surround the house. "Shortly thereafter shots were fired at the house," he said. After the attack they were ordered to return to their posts.

In his statement Mitchell denied having been present at the scene of the attack and that he planned or directed it.

Van den Heever, who at the time was in charge of a squad of special policemen at Hammarsdale, denied that he was aware at any stage that the four special policemen were to be sent to Trust Feed to carry out any unlawful attack or that he had made arrangements to obtain or send special policemen to the area to carry out an unlawful attack.

Van den Heever said as officer in charge of special policemen at Hammarsdale he fell under the command of the late Maj Dean Terblanche who was head of the Riot Unit in Maritzburg.

Van den Heever said he took part in a police operation in the Trust Feed area during December 2, 1988. The following day Terblanche informed him that a group of Inkatha members had been killed in a house at Trust Feed and he had accompanied his superior to the scene.

The hearing continues today.
Calling for the right to speak

A PRESS seminar will be held at Vista University in Soweto on Saturday as part of the Sowetan's "nation building" programme.

Sowetan Editor Mr Aggrey Knaate says politicians, trade unionists and newsmen will speak on freedom of speech in a changing South Africa.

The date - October 19 - marks the day three publications and several organisations were banned by the Government in 1977.

Unions

The event will be held at the university's conference centre starting at 11am.

SAUJ, Nactu, the United Workers' Union and Mwasa will represent trade unions.

The ANC, PAC, Azapo and Inkatha will put their viewpoints across while delegates from Vrye Weekblad City Press, South, Indicantor, The Star and Weekly Mail will also participate.
Witness tells of massacre 'mistake'

VIDENCE yesterday in the Trust Feed massacre trial detailed how an alleged conspiracy between certain South African Police and Inkatha members to attack a United Democratic Front family unexpectedly ended in 11 Inkatha members being slain.

This was chief state witness Jerome Gebela's testimony in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, where seven police officers face 11 murder charges and eight attempted murder charges relating to an attack on December 3 1988 on a house in Trust Feed near New Hanover.

Gebela, Trust Feed Inkatha chairman in 1988, also claims that he accompanied SAP Captain Brian Mitchell to Inkatha headquarters a few days before the massacre. Inkatha Elandskop leader David Nombela was allegedly present during the visit to the headquarters.

According to Gebela, the late head of the Pietermaritzburg Riot Unit, Captain Deon Terreblanche, was also present that day. Gebela related that two days after the massacre he and his vice-chairman Johan Nxumalo visited Mitchell (who is accused of planning, directing and executing the attack) and allegedly asked him why Inkatha people were killed when Mitchell said he would 'assist us'. Mitchell's answer was: 'A mistake occurred, so you shouldn't talk about what happened. If you do, I will kill you.'

Gebela had visited Mitchell because days before the massacre Mitchell had told him it was useless to arrest those implicated in violence "- They should be killed".

The state also alleges that Mitchell and Terreblanche conspired with one or more Inkatha members to stage the attack. Gebela traced the events leading to the meeting at Inkatha headquarters.

Shortly before the Trust Feed attack there was friction between the landowners association
From press ban to media charter

TOMORROW is the anniversary of “Black Wednesday”, October 1977, when the National Party government went on an alt-day rampage, banning black consciousness organisations and Soweto Nums, and lodging up a whole lot of people. (See 3) Unfotunately, October 1979 in Freedom day”. That's been the theme of police mili- kers. Benny Kruger, also known as a Christian publica- tions, Pro Veritate, The World and Weekend World, and the Union of Black Journalists. He booked up two of The World's senior men, editor Perky O’Brien and Ayre Kana.

Now, in part of their campaign for media freedom, black editors of newspapers, magazines and radio and television stations have been holding a series of meetings with the media political organisations. Happily, so far the African National Congress, Azanian People's Organisation and Pan Africanist Congress have endorsed media freedom and condemned the intimidation of journalists.

But there is an interesting side issue to the incident. Nearly 20 years after the launch of this UBU, black journalists are finally being promoted to senior positions on white-owned media.

Their progress is not overly fast enough, but certainly a belated start has been made. That's the status is reflected in other ways.

When we met a week ago, we recalled the days of the UBU when, dressed in worn clothes, we'd hold our meetings in a tiny room, with a rickety table and broken chairs, in Or- umo's modest DOC C Centre.

When the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), hosted by the African Studies Centre, was launched in succession to the UBU, it's first annual meeting was at the equally modest President Hotel in Johannesburg.

Some of the members subsequently lost their lives or were forced into exile, but for the intervening years, having survived bombings, detentions and threats, most of The President Hotel's men have come a long way from the DOC C.

Wearing neatly pressed jackets, pin-striped suits and ties in the best getting-down-to-business tradition, they now hold meetings in plush hotels.

Though they are still concerned about threats they face daily from all quarters, they can look back with pride on their creation, the fairly loyal body of the NTA, and the time of organisations which fight for democracy they have championed.

Last week, when the Soviet newspaper's “cabinet building” banquet was broadcast “live” on TVS, much-detailed and non-panicked journalists such as Khulusi, Joe Thiba and Thami Mazwane were feted.

The same called to mind a conversation I had with a senior white colleague during the darkest days of former State President PW Botha's State of Emer- gency and threats from extra-parliamentary activists.

Told him how depressing, difficult and demoralizing it was becoming for black journalists to continue operating honestly.

"Don't worry," he said, "but all these AJ which cow- late activists that have that say. Just hang in there, in politics, the cross will always rise to the top in the end."

He has been proved right as are journalists, committed to liberation from apartheid, to contribute to the vital debate on democracy and dem- ocratic structures. They have to look ahead, and as with every sector of our society, have to rise to the challenges of giving substance to the theory of media freedom to watch most major political organisations now subscribe.

But no country subscribes to absolute media freedom. When South Africa begins to develop into a democratic society, it will have to work out its own parameters in terms of freedom of speech and expression.

One way of doing that would be through an ex- panded Bill of Rights — by including a “media charter.”

Such a charter, after all, is what a workers' charter, edu- cators want a teachers' charter and the ANC's Afrikaans education has proposed something similar for religious groups.

The media charter should not only spell out the rights of journalists and the print and electronic media, but also the public's accessibility to media. It's a challenge worth taking up to give meaning to "freedom of expression" in a real democracy.

- Amos Akinwande is editor of The Indicator

NEXT WEEK: Steven Friedman's Worms Eye
World attention on Trust Feed massacre trial

DURBAN — The trial of seven policemen, including two SAP captains, in the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week in connection with the Trust Feed massacre has drawn world attention, as it is expected to make revelations on the role of the police in the Natal violence.

Captain Brian Victor Mitchell (34), Captain Jacobus Pieter van den Heever (36), Sergeant Neville Alexander Rose (35) and special policemen Kehla Ngubane (21), Thabo Sikhosana (39), Dumisani Ndwalane (27) and David Khambule (26) have pleaded not guilty to 11 murder and eight attempted murder charges.

The policemen are alleged to have shot dead Muelani Ntuli, Dudu Shangase, Zethu Shangase, Nkonyeni Shangase, Muzi Shangase, Filda Ntuli, Fikile Zondi, Maritz Xaba, Sara Nyoka, Alfred Zitha and Sisedwe Sithole on Dec 3 1988.

The State has alleged in its indictment that Captain Mitchell was involved in the planning of the attack, and that he led the attack at the request of an Inkatha leader in the area, Jerome Gabela.

It is alleged that the then head of the Maritzburg Riot Unit, Captain Deon Terblanche, knew of the planned attack and gave permission for police to assist Mr Gabela to kill opposition members.

This week, the four special police claimed in statements that they took part in the attack under the command of Captain Mitchell, then station commander at New Hanover. All four said they felt obliged to carry out his instructions.

Two of them said Captain Mitchell had pointed out the house to them, and said it was occupied by terrorists. But Captain Mitchell has denied planning or directing the attack and has denied being present at the scene.

This week, during the evidence-in-chief of key witness Trust Feed Inkatha leader Mr Gabela, it emerged that the victims of the massacre were in fact Inkatha supporters.

Mr Gabela told the court that Captain Mitchell had offered to help when violence broke out between landowners and tenants in Trust Feed. He said that two days before the massacre, Captain Mitchell arrived at his house with six policemen, two of whom were staying at Mr Gabela’s home.

Mr Gabela said that two days after the massacre, he went to see Captain Mitchell at the New Hanover police station. He asked him why Inkatha supporters had been killed. “He responded by saying an accident had occurred there. He said I should never talk about what happened because ‘if you do, I will kill you and police will arrest you'.”

On the day before the Trust Feed killings, a police vehicle drove through the area. Through a loud-hailer, the community was told to stay indoors that evening, as police would be “working” there. Mr Gabela said. In the early hours of December 3, he was woken by the sound of gunshots. He later heard people had been shot.

The hearing continues on Monday.
Poem shows activist’s death fears

By THEMBA KHUMALO

SENSING his life was in danger, ANC Diepkloof youth leader Vuyani “Mpina” Mabaxa penned a poem, Just In Case I Die, in which he wrote “I know I cannot survive forever, I know many of my fellow combatants will survive forever. Do not ask me why I know.” The poem ended with farewell messages for Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo.

The killing of Mabaxa last Sunday by police angered hundreds of local students who took to the streets and left behind a trail of destruction as they sought to avenge the death of their comrade. Mabaxa was buried at Avalon Cemetery yesterday in one of the biggest political funerals Diepkloof has ever seen. He was an executive member of the local ANC youth league, a SACP and national organiser of the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union.

Police claims

The rampage, which started on Monday, came a day after students from five local schools heard about Mabaxa’s death. Delivery vans were burnt and police and council houses attacked.

In one incident the home of Jacob Mathala, a Diepkloof councillor and police station supervisor, was set ablaze and his daughter, Ema, who was sleeping inside, was rushed to hospital suffering serious burns.

In another incident police surrounded Eon Luminous High School and arrested 50 pupils after they allegedly burnt a truck. The pupils appeared in court the next day charged with public violence.

At a press conference Floyd Mashele, a senior ANC official, accused the police of deliberately killing Mabaxa. He dismissed as a lie the police claim that the deceased had shot at them with a Russian-made pistol during a chase near his home.

Mashele said: “We have witnesses who saw the police chasing comrade Mabaxa and according to them at no stage did Mabaxa fire at them. We have no doubt that the pistol found next to his body was planted by the police to justify their cowardly action.”

Mashele was among the first ANC leaders to arrive at the scene, minutes after the shooting.

He promised the ANC would launch its own investigation.

At the press conference Mashele noted that Mabaxa’s killing happened barely three weeks after the burial of Papo Manyakale, an activist who died under mysterious circumstances at his Diepkloof home.
Evidence

The evidence against the ANC is overwhelming. The ANC has been involved in violent activities, including bombings and attacks on government buildings. The ANC has also been implicated in the death of many of its own members, and there is evidence that the ANC has been responsible for the deaths of many of its own members.

Fingers point, but who's to blame for the Killings?

Still in the dark

21 Oct 91

SOWATAN Monday October 21 1991
Law ‘must safeguard free Press’

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

FREEDOM of speech should be entrenched in the constitution of a democratic South Africa to safeguard a free Press, according to panelists at a Sowetan seminar at the weekend.

Panelists drawn from political parties, liberation movements, unions and newspapers expressed their commitment to a free Press and suggested ways to achieve it.

Mr. Sven Lunsche, president of the South African Union of Journalists, said: “A greater understanding of Press freedom will undoubtedly be achieved if freedom of speech is entrenched in a constitution under a bill of rights.”

Panelists also said there was a need to review the Media Council to make it more representative of and open to all sectors of the public.

How to break the monopoly of the media by the “Big Four” - Argus, Times Media Limited, Perskor and Nationale Pers - was also debated at length by both panelists and the audience.

Mr. Barney Desai of the PAC suggested that a limit on the number of newspapers owned by a single company was necessary.

He also called for Government subsidies for small newspapers.

But subsidies were rejected by some newspaper people who felt South Africa could not afford them.

Mr. Strini Moodley, spokesman for the Azapo and a journalist, wanted to know whether, by upholding freedom of speech, South Africans were going to allow the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging “to preach its racist policies openly”.

See pictures on page 10
Help for alienated youth

The church-sponsored Joint Enrichment Project is to launch a programme aimed at addressing problems of the “alienated or marginalised” black youth.

Project director Sheila Siulu said yesterday there was no doubt about the urgency, complexity and magnitude of the problems faced by “marginalised” youth.

“Marginalised youth form the focus of the major structural problems caused by apartheid and under-development... permanent unemployment, a collapsing education system, deteriorating family life, violence and political uncertainty,” Siulu said.

She said Joint Enrichment Project was working on a project to reintegrate “marginalised” youth into mainstream social life. The programme would be launched early next year after consultations with “relevant bodies and regions to facilitate a youth forum in which existing youth structures can work together towards addressing the... problems of marginalised youth”.

“It will include national research into youth issues, a skills training project and programmes towards education and social reconstruction,” Siulu said.

The project is a venture of the SA Council of Churches and the SA Catholic Bishops’ Conference.

By Charles Schulz

Ex-policeman’s story challenged

Maritzburg — Testimony by a former policeman was challenged in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday during evidence in the inquest into the killing of Chief Mkhubuza Maphumulo.

Details about witness Lucky Matambo’s career in the police force as well as his version of attacks on Maphumulo’s house and car were disputed when he was cross-examined by the lawyer acting for the SA Police.

Matambo, 22, denied he was ever a KwaZulu Police member. He said he was trained in the Cape for three months and then returned to Maritzburg where he joined the Security Branch as a special constable.

He said he was eventually told by a Lt Pieterse that he was a permanent member of the SAP.

In his earlier evidence, Matambo claimed he was part of a police hit squad which attacked what they thought was Maphumulo’s car in the Table Mountain area between April and July 1990.

He also said he shot one of the occupants three times.

Yesterday counsel for the police, Kobus Booyens, said there was in fact an attack on Maphumulo’s car on June 10 in which two people died.

Booyens said information in an affidavit from the driver. Dede Cyprian Hope, who survived the attack, differed from details given by Matambo.

Asked to comment on this, Matambo said this was a different affidavit and that the details were accurate.

SAPA.
bubbles in soweto

The Terrible Race That

War Cry: Dependent on Cables Are Spawning for a Fight After the Police Killing of a Young Activist By DREW FOREST
ACROSS THE STATE, THE SITUATION IS GETTING WORSE. ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO REPRESS THE ACTIVISTS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL, THEY ARE BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF REPRESSION, MANY PEOPLE ARE BEING FORCED TO FLEE THEIR HOMES. THIS IS A MAJOR CRISIS FOR THE COMMUNITY, AND THE SITUATION IS BECOMING URGENT.

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MARITZBURG — A police warrant officer implicated as a hit-squad operative was yesterday correctly pointed out by his accuser during an identity parade in the Supreme Court.

Inquest witness Constable Lucky Mntambo pointed out a W/O Warber as one of the people he claimed had taken part in police hit-squad activities. He was testifying during the inquest of assassinated Tabie Mountain, Natal, chief Mhabunzima Maphumulo.

Earlier, however, he mistakenly pointed out a man whom he said was Captain Pieterse, a policeman whom he also implicated as a hit-squad member.

Four men took part in the formal identity parade and Constable Mntambo correctly identified the first two as men from the Criminal Investigation Department at Alexandra Road police station.

He correctly named the third man as W/O Warber. He said he did not know the fourth man.

He again claimed he had been assaulted by District Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Chris Jonker, and police liaison officer Pieter Kitching when he had gone to report that policemen were involved.

Constable Mntambo also claimed he was assaulted by an SAP general when he was detained.

Documents purporting to show that Constable Mntambo was in a Cape Town police training college during September 1989 were produced by counsel for the police, Kobus Booyens, SC.

Constable Mntambo said the dates on the test papers had been written by someone else; he was at college in 1988.

Mr Booyens then put it to Constable Mntambo that the July 1989 attack on Chief Maphumulo — in which Constable Mntambo said he and other police officers had taken part — had never happened.

Constable Mntambo argued that it had.

The inquest continues on Monday. — Sapa.
ANC and South Africa Communist Party members picketed outside John Vorster Square at the weekend on the 20th anniversary of Ahmed Timol's death in detention.

The picketers handed over a letter addressed to State President FW de Klerk and Minister of Law and Order Mr Hermus Kriel asking them to reopen inquiries into all deaths in detention since 1963.

ANC National Executive Committee members Mr Alfred Nzo, Mr Aziz Pahad and Mr Steve Tshwete also laid wreaths at the entrance to the police station.

Addressing about 100 picketers on Saturday, NEC member Mr Ronnie Kasrils said it was not possible for the police in this country to "cleanse their hands of the cancer of torture and death".

"Timol, a 30-year-old Roodepoort schoolteacher, died in a fall from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square four days after his arrest. "Unless the causes of these deaths are fully investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice, this country is not going to successfully deal with the ongoing violence," the letter to the State President stated.

The latest victims were Mr Solly Mogashoa of the SADTU and Bop hunger-striker Mr Babusang Montana on October 14.
ANC leader shot dead in car theft

DEPUTY chairman of the ANC's Soweto branch Mr. Basil Zuma was shot dead at the weekend by three gunmen apparently following his car in Pimville.

Zuma (30) of Orlando East was also secretary of both the Orlando East branches of the ANC and the civic association.

Zuma's fiancée Ms Tonko Tibe and friend Mr. Thuto Matjila had gone to Pimville to pick up friends with whom they were supposed to go to the movies.

A witness said Zuma had just parked his car outside a Pimville house when a car pulled up alongside. Three men in the car demanded keys to Zuma's Toyota Conquest, but he refused to hand them over.

The men fired shots at Zuma, hitting him in the chest.

Zuma's fiancée fled to a nearby house while the gunmen hurled the injured ANC official onto the ground before speeding away in his vehicle.

Mr. Andrew Peterson and wife Pauline said they had all planned to go to a movie on the night of the incident.

An Orlando East ANC official, Mr. Rubi Mathang, said Zuma was among the marchers who picketed the Protea police station on Saturday to protest against death in dedication. The incident has been reported to the police.

ANC PWV media officer Mr. Ronnie Mamocpa said his organisation was conducting its own investigation as it could not discount the possibility of political assassination.

"Of late, activists, particularly those from the ANC, have been targets of assassinations and harassment," he said.
Chilling account of death squad saga

In the heart of the whore...
No text is provided.
Conduct of warders queried by judge

DURBAN — The judge presiding over the inquest into the shooting to death of Chief Mhlubuzima Maphumulo, Mr Justice Page, said yesterday he was not satisfied with explanations given by Westville prison officials for allowing police access to inquest witness Const Lucky Mntambo while he was being held in protective custody.

The judge said he had referred the matter to the attorney-general for his decision and also instructed the docket be sent to the director-general of correctional services to take whatever disciplinary steps he might deem fit.

Mr Justice Page said after considering written statements he was not satisfied that the conduct of the prison officials concerned in admitting police to Mntambo while he was in protective custody was merely the result of "negligence or stupidity". It was arguable that they at least foresaw the possibility that their conduct could amount to contempt of court, he said.

The judge ordered an investigation after being told on October 23 by Mntambo's advocate that his client was approached in prison by members of the SAP who attempted to obtain a statement from him and that a scuffle had broken out.

Mntambo was granted protective custody on September 27 after claiming he feared for his life because he had implicated police in alleged "hit squad" activities. He has recently been released from protective custody at his own request.

Under cross-examination by Kobus Booyens SC for the police yesterday, Mntambo insisted his arm was broken in September when he dived into a ditch in Hesketh Drive while Bieing from SAP members who allegedly fired shots at him.

Booyens said according to medical records at Edendale Hospital Mntambo did not sustain any fracture.

Mntambo also disputed allegations yesterday that he had never been attached to the SAP security branch but had joined the SAP on two occasions.

It was suggested he was discharged once as a result of frequent absences from work, and was again discharged in December last year as a result of allegations that he was involved in a "variety of crimes".

Booyens also quoted passages from affidavits of various security policemen implicated by Mntambo, denying involvement in attacks detailed by him.

The hearing continues today.

Bid for dismissal in Allied trial

ALLIED Bank, one of its senior managers and an Austrian businessman yesterday applied for a dismissal of charges relating to an allegedly fraudulent R5.5m finrand transaction.

The bank as a corporate entity, a senior manager, Ulrich Leitich, 48, and businessman Rainer Meringer, 48, have pleaded not guilty in the Rand Supreme Court to one count of fraud and an alternative charge of contravening exchange control regulations.

They have applied for a discharge on both counts on the grounds that the state, which has closed its case, has not proved the charges against them.

It is alleged that Meringer obtained Reserve Bank permission for a R5.5m finrand investment in his companies, Ciskei Air Transport Investment Corporation and Ciskei Aircraft Industries, by misrepresenting that the investment was to be made by an Austrian company, Agroprojekt.

The state alleges there was in fact no foreign investor and that Allied provided the $1.67m for the purchase of finrands in contravention of exchange control regulations.

Applying for an acquittal, counsel for Leitich submitted that the state had failed to prove there was no foreign investor or that Allied itself was the de facto investor.

Allied never intended to be the investor, the court was told. It was also argued that the state had not proved any fraudulent misconduct or non-disclosure on Leitich's part and that he too should be acquitted on both counts.

The state will continue argument today in opposition to the application.

Mr Justice Zulman said Meringer conducted his own defence, he would allow the businessman an opportunity to make submissions on points with particular reference to himself raised by the state.
MARITZBURG — A former SAP special constable, who was among six sent to jail for “guard duty” in December 1988, has told the trial of Mitchell, Capt Jacobus van den Heever, Sgt Neville Rose, and ex-SAP police commanders Kehia Nthu, Thabo Sibhovana, Damisani Ndlalane and David Khumbale.

Selby Shaktima Mkhize, who said it was occupied by terrorists during a funeral vigil, said after the deaths of Van den Heever and Rose, the others had taken him and the bodies to their homes.

Martin, Maritz lose bail

PRETORIA — Former right-wing hunger strikers Henry Martin and Adriaan Maritz yesterday provisionally estreated their bail in the Pretoria Supreme Court after failing to meet their bail conditions.

Warrants for their arrest were issued on Friday when they failed to report to police in terms of their bail conditions.

Mr Acting Justice W J Humans granted an application by the State that their bail of R5 000 each be provisionally estreated, but refused an application to estreat Looi van Schaikwyk’s bail as the third former hunger striker was unfit to appear in court.

The trial of the three men on charges of murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property was postponed to January 27. — Sapa.
Police captain is lying, witness tells court

A WITNESS claimed yesterday that police were trying to cover up their alleged hit squad activities by supplying documents and statements purporting to disprove his evidence.

Mr Lucky Matambo was being cross-examined in the Maritzburg Supreme Court at the inquest into the death of Chief Mhabunzima Maphumulo, who was shot dead in the city on February 25.

When counsel for the South African Police, Mr Kobus Booyens, SC, produced an affidavit from Captain Daniel Meyer of Riot Unit 5, in which Matambo's allegations of a police hit squad attack on Maphumulo's home in 1989 are refuted, Matambo said this was simply a vain attempt to cover up police hit squad activities.

Meyer also outlined Matambo's career with the SAP and said Matambo was not employed by them at the time he claimed he had attacked Maphumulo's house in Table Mountain, Maritzburg.

"The captain is lying," Matambo responded.

"This is an attempt to cover up the hit squads."

The hearing continues today. - Sapa.
Schools face huge increase in pupils

PRETORIA — The mounting problem of funding education to cater for an explosion in pupil numbers between now and the year 2000 was stressed by Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais yesterday.

He told the Cape Education Council in Cape Town that pupil numbers were rising at the unprecedented rate of 300,000 a year and that by the century's end there would be an additional 4-million pupils.

This would impose impossible additional demands on education financing. The situation was further aggravated by SA's current low economic growth rate and extremely weak productivity.

Marais said it had to be realized a new education system could not be established overnight, given this background. Government would be unable to spend much more than the present 20% of budget already allocated to education.

"The fact is that the more than 10-million pupils and students cannot be funded on the same basis as they are funded by my department," he said.

Marais said a National Education Department survey on the realities of education found per capita state expenditure for school and college education in the Department of Education and Culture was R3.572 in 1989. However it was only R2.77 in the Department of Education and Training.

It was also found the teacher-pupil ratio in white schools was 1:17.6. The ratio in the Department of Education and Training, however, was 1:36.3.

"It is unthinkable that such inequalities should continue indefinitely," he said.

Financial realities would force government to consider raising parent and community contributions and the channeling of more pupils to technical and career education. Also the curtailment of compulsory education to the projected level of Std 5 and the real increase in pupil density would have to be closely looked at.

On open schools Marais said by the year's end about 78 schools would have voted for one of the additional models and would have the right to determine their own admission policy. While about 80% of the country's total population indicated they were followers of one or other religion, and this formed a communal basis for a new system, provision would have to be made for the great diversity of people and cultures in SA. There was no place for discrimination on grounds of race or colour.
The Conservative Party claims to have exposed a second Government spy in its ranks.

CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said another member of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) had admitted to the CP that he worked for the NIS with orders to spy on the party and other rightist organisations. The person was recruited to the NIS while occupying various posts for the CP in a rural constituency.

Dr Hartzenberg did not identify the alleged spy, but said if President de Klerk asked he would reveal the name to him.

Mr de Klerk had not issued a statement in response to these allegations at the time of going to press.

Dr Hartzenberg said the CP had also been warned that the NIS was tapping all phone calls of prominent CP officials, even at their homes. He said the party was also warned there was tapping apparatus in every CP head office country-wide and that all meetings were monitored.

A NIS spokesman said the intelligence organisation did not spy on political parties.
Nearly 60 ANC, IFP activists assassinated

Almost 60 ANC and IFP activists and leaders have been assassinated by unknown gunmen this year.

An estimated 25 IFP leaders — branch chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretaries or organisers where branches had not yet been formed — had been assassinated since the signing of the ANC/IFP peace accord on January 19.

The IFP blamed the ANC for most of the killings while the ANC suggested that a Government-related "third force" was responsible.

Mr Hodgson said seven IFP leaders had died in 17 assassination attempts in Natal in August only, while three leaders had been murdered since the signing of the National Peace Accord on September 14.

He said there was no doubt that the ANC had been involved in most of these killings, either in attacks co-ordinated by ANC leaders or in attacks by ANC-supporting vigilantes.

"Unknown" gunmen, which could involve a "third force" had been responsible for some assassinations.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation totally rejected allegations that ANC leaders orchestrated attacks on political opponents.

"The majority of our members are committed to our undertaking to conduct our politics peacefully and allow others to do the same. We have repeatedly said that we condemn any elements which do not adhere to that policy and we expect the state to take action against anyone who undermines peace."

The IFP had stopped recruiting members in "areas where the ANC is dominant."

APRIL 1990 TEST

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS
Right-wing fugitive asked ANC for aid

JUST before he jumped bail this week, right-wing murder accused Adrian Maritz tried to persuade the African National Congress to spirit him out of the country in exchange for information he claimed could bring down the government.

In an interview shortly before he and fellow accused Henry Martin disappeared, Maritz told The Weekly Mail he had access to information which would make the Inkatha scandal "look like a non-event" — and that he was hoping to sell the ANC on the idea that they arrange safe passage for him in exchange.

The ANC, however, refused to take the bait. There were meetings with Maritz, but he insisted on first being flown out of the country before handing over any information, an ANC source said this week.

Aiding Maritz and Martin's escape was "out of the question" for the organisation. Instead, the ANC tried unsuccessfully to persuade President FW de Klerk to grant the men amnesty, so they could release the information they claimed to have — especially concerning their claims that they were National Intelligence Service operatives acting under orders.

Whether Maritz's attempt to do a deal with the ANC was a desperate last pitch or whether he is genuinely in possession of potentially explosive information is unclear.

In the tiny flat he occupied with his wife Karen and step-daughter Toni (13), Maritz showed The Weekly Mail a variety of documents, including what he claimed were telefaxed "shopping lists" for illegal arms deals he was involved in and a contract purporting to cover the sale of a number of Northrop F-5E fighter planes to the Republic of Taiwan.

He claimed he could solve the political murders of Anton Lubowski, David Webster and Fabian Ribeiro.

He claimed he could provide hard evidence surrounding the provision of arms and ammunition for Inkatha groups in the Transvaal. Specifically, he said he could supply documentary proof of the handover about two months ago of three truckloads of AK47s, pistols and ammunition to "an Inkatha group" at a warehouse in Selby Road, Booyens, and of the delivery in October 1988 of 10 000 R4s to Inkatha. He claimed he could supply the names and ranks of security force officers involved in the transaction.

Maritz also claimed the South African government was still providing Mozambique's rebel group, Renamo, with logistical and military support: that arms were flown via Swaziland to an island off Mozambique, from where they were ferried to the mainland by high-powered speedboat. He said he could provide the registration number of the aircraft involved.

Maritz did make a statement to police while in custody, which he claims is false.

He believed their trial — to have started on Monday, but now postponed to January 27 — would have been conducted in camera, and that its outcome was a fait accompli. "We have already been sentenced," he said.

Maritz and Martin last reported to police in terms of their bail conditions last Tuesday and Wednesday and were next heard of when Maritz's wife Karen, who holds a British passport, telephoned a Sunday newspaper claiming the men were safe in the United Kingdom.

Police are now searching country-wide for the two fugitives, indicating they might not have left the country.

Perhaps they have found the help they sought: Maritz boasted about the right-wing's penetration of the country's security forces, saying: "Trying to root the right-wing out of the SAP and the SADF is like trying to take salt out of stew."

Pleading his Pretoria flat would be raided by security police, Maritz said he had deposited his most sensitive documents with Pretoria advocate Freddie Klein — the man appointed to defend him pro bono in his murder trial.

He claimed Klein's office had subsequently been broken into and his case files tampered with, but that the documents had not been discovered. This week Klein would neither confirm nor deny the incident.

Maritz told how his computer, confiscated by security police when he was first arrested in November last year, was allegedly deliberately damaged while in the hands of the police.

Both Maritz and Martin are skilled computer-systems analysts. The company they ran as partners installed computer networks for a range of companies, government agencies and anti-apartheid organisations.

He maintained that he was recruited by NTS in 1985 and was initially involved in information gathering — using his knowledge of computers — as well as arms deals, in which he claimed to later specialise.

Towards the end of 1989, he was given "a firm brief involving Maputo — not guns, but computers". (It is known that he installed computers at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University.)

"I had to get into systems, find out what their computers knew about ours, spread disinformation and get names and addresses," he said. He carried out this task from Swaziland.

At the end of 1990 his brief changed — he was now to take part in a campaign to destabilise "black groups". This involved drawing up pamphlets geared to foment friction between the ANC and Inkatha which were then distributed by police in Reef townships.

Maritz claimed that Martin acted as an NIS mole at the Durban computer company, PC Plus, where Nick Craer was killed by a parcel bomb on October 20 last year.

Initially, Martin and Maritz thought their arrest, along with co-accused Lood van Schalkwyk — whom Maritz referred to deprecatingly as "just a mule" — was just "a token, to draw the fire at first. Then when we didn't get indemnity we realized we were going to be buried because we knew too much".

He showed a sworn statement he made at the Akasia police station saying he feared he would be forced to make a false confession and that if so he would use a false signature to distinguish it. An example of the false signature he planned to use appears on the affidavit, alongside his usual signature.
ANC PWV regional chairman Mostima "Tokyo" Sexwale yesterday described his "miraculous" escape from gunmen who attempted to assassinate him on the Heidelberg road on Sunday.

Mr Sexwale, an Umkhonto we Sizwe commander, told a Johannesburg press conference that his car overturned and rolled a number of times when he tried to avoid being shot.

He said he was driving on the Heidelberg road to an ANC PWV regional negotiations meeting when a white car with three occupants — one coloured and two whites — followed him and then pulled alongside.

One of the men produced "a double barrel gun" and aimed it at him, he said.

Mr Sexwale said he swerved to the right when he realised he was about to be shot. There was a car on his right, so he swerved back to the left, and the car overturned.

The matter was reported to police at John Vorster Square, and a docket had been referred to Boksburg police.
Police film young bystander being whipped to join illegal protest march

West Rand Bureau 3.27

Police yesterday filmed a man whipping a bystander in an apparent effort to get him to join an illegal march in Spooktown, near Bekkersdal, in Westonaria.

About 200 protesters marched through the Spooktown squatter camp.

A shirtless man, believed to be one of the organisers, whipped a young man who stood and watched.

Several young children formed part of the protesting group, under the leadership of the ANC's Patrick Modingwe.

Mr Modingwe asked the crowd to disperse after police told him the march was illegal. The ANC official complained of police harassment.

Anyone who was intimidated by the protesters during this march is asked to contact Warrant Officer Wessie van der Westhuizen at (011) 762-5592.

A crowd of people marched on a new shopping mall in Kagiso yesterday because the shops had electricity while many houses in the area did not.
ANC’s ‘Tokyo’ tells of brush with death

Political Staff
ANC PWV regional chairman Mosima "Tokyo" Sexwale has described his "miraculous" escape from gunmen who attempted to assassinate him on the Heidelberg road on Sunday.

Sexwale, a commander of the ANC’s Umkhonto weSizwe who was released from prison last year, told a Johannesburg Press conference on Monday his car overturned and rolled a number of times when he tried to avoid being shot at by would-be assassins.

Negotiations
He said he was driving on the Heidelberg road to an ANC PWV regional negotiations meeting on Sunday afternoon when a white car with three occupants - one coloured and two whites - followed him and then pulled alongside his car.

One of the men produced a double-barrel gun and aimed it at him, he said.

Sexwale, who said he had "a miraculous escape" and sustained minor injuries, told the Press conference he attempted to apply brakes and swerved to the right when he realised he was being shot at. There was a car on his right and so he swerved to the left again, and overturned.

He said the car he was driving was "a complete wreck".

The three men in the white car, whose registration number he could not take down, drove away.

Sexwale said he reported the matter to police at John Vorster Square.

ANC PWV regional spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said Sexwale’s attempted assassination could not be separated from the recent assassination of activist Sam Ntuli and similar assassination attempts on ANC members Barbara Hlophe, Gill Marcus and Nat Serapele.

Mamoepa said the ANC condemned "the callous and dastardly attempt".
Blacks will have a say in spending DET budget

By MIKE ROBERTSON and CHARLENE SMITH

The government has committed to ensuring that black South Africans have a say in the spending of the department's next budget.

Mr. de Beer, the Education and Training Minister, said that this budgetary guideline would be finalised at the end of the month.

The government planned to take what he termed a "delivery package"—dealing with issues such as the number of schools to be built and teachers to be employed—on all educational bodies for their input.

"This is the first time that we are trying to establish a delivery process and I think the more inputs we can get from our education boards, the different management structures, and others who have a vested interest in education, the better," Mr. de Beer said.

The move is in keeping with pledges made by President FW de Klerk and Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen to allow people not represented in Parliament an opportunity to have a say in legislative and administrative actions of the State.

Mr. de Beer said he would like to submit the "delivery package" to an education working group, on which all interested parties were represented.

The aim of the education working group would be to define crucial issues which needed to be addressed to overcome shortcomings in the present dispensation.

Mr. de Beer said he hoped an education accord would come out of the process of consulting interested parties. The DET would, for instance, bind itself to the negotiated delivery package but in return would be looking for commitments from parents, teachers and pupils.

"When we realise that we are in partnership then we have come a long way," Mr. de Beer said increasing community involvement in the running of schools was a priority.

A first important step towards building broader participation in education will take place this week. Businessmen, government officials and the Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee meet to discuss the formation of a joint committee to seek practical ways to eliminate obstacles hampering black education.

Logjam

Their suggestions are expected to be fed into Mr. de Beer's hoped-for educational working group.

This week a steering committee of businessmen and educationists got together to discuss strategies to beat the textbook logjam and to find ways of transforming technical education—presently on a downward trend—in Soweto.

Reluctant

Given the skilled workforce shortage, the private sector has decided to become involved in seeking ways to transform and improve technical training colleges, as ensure facilities are not in danger of closing.

Business and the SECC are reluctant to discuss proposals before meeting with Dr. Bernhard Louw, director-general of the DET on Wednesday.

Seven major companies—Southern Life, Barlow Rand, Glass SA, the Urban Foundation, Malbock, Ove Arup and the JCI—are involved in the sub-committee working on alternatives with the Government and the SECC.

In the broader private sector initiative, 16 major companies are involved.

One of the initiatives that could be put forward to the Government, and one that is now under discussion at a local level with regard to George Todd and Molapo colleges, is that the community as-
Police slammed for anti-strike pamphlets

ANC SPOKESPERSON Mr Willie Hofmeyer condemned the South African Police for dropping anti-stayaway pamphlets in Langa on Sunday night.

According to Hofmeyer, ANC members in Langa saw a police helicopter dropping pamphlets during the night.

The pamphlet issued by the Regional Commissioner of Police bears the SADF and SAP logos and was printed at the Western Province Command.

It intimates the VAT Action Committee which organised the stayaway threatened individual’s right to a normal life “in order to serve their own selfish purpose”.

“It is strange that such pamphlets are never produced by the police when our communities are really threatened by violent attacks by taxi drivers or vigilantes,” said Hofmeyer. “When the ANC and other organisations call for peaceful and non-violent mass action we are accused of being irresponsible and selfish. It is time that the SAP and SADF became neutral forces in our country instead of continually trying to bolster the support of the government.”

The SAP and SADF were unavailable for comment.
Ex-ANC hijacker back in SA

Staff Reporter

Richard Bradley Stacey, who was sentenced to 14 years’ jail by a Tanzanian court for attempting to hijack a plane carrying ANC members, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon.

At the time of the attempted hijacking Mr Stacey was among ANC combatants being transferred from Angola to Tanzania as part of the ceasefire agreement in 1989 to end all third-party involvement in the Angolan civil war.

Mr Stacey and another man, armed with explosives, attempted to take control of the aircraft but were overpowered by Soviet guards aboard the Aeroflot flight.

The ANC later claimed Mr Stacey (29) was a South African spy and there were reports that the men intended to divert the aircraft to Johannesburg.

He denied the claims, saying his action had been due to widespread disillusionment among ANC cadres, “especially with the ill-advised adventure against UNITA which cost about 80 South African lives”.

He had served 2½ years of his sentence and was released on humanitarian grounds.

Mr Stacey, from Durban, fled South Africa on March 21 1986 after taking part in an arson attack that damaged a number of offices at the University of Natal.

Good to be back ... Richard Stacey (29) was welcomed home by his aunt yesterday.

Picture: Joao Silva
GAME rangers used to track Webster

GAME rangers employed by an intelligence unit which does covert work for the kwaZulu government spied on David Webster a few months before the human rights academic was gunned down at his Johannesburg home more than two years ago.

A highly trained team of spies employed by kwaZulu's Department of Nature Conservation monitored Webster's activities while he was doing research in the Kosi Bay area of northern kwaZulu prior to his murder. This information comes directly from highly placed sources within the kwaZulu Bureau for Natural Resources (KBNR).

The surveillance team included an officer trained by the South African Defense Force's elite Reconnaissance Commandos and men who received military and intelligence training in the Rhodesian special forces.

There is no evidence that kwaZulu officials were involved in Webster's assassination. The KBNR sources say Webster's activities were secretly monitored by the intelligence unit as it was feared the academic would stoke up local opposition to removals that took place in the region.

The game guards who spied on Webster reported directly to Nick Steele, director of the KBNR, who close ties with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of the Zulu homeland.

Western Cape attorney general Neil Rossouw, who is leading an inquiry into the suspected involvement of South African army officers in the assassination of Webster, is in possession of the report.

The AG's team, which is planning to prosecute members of the army's disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau for various attacks on anti-apartheid activists in the Western Cape, has extended its probe to include Webster's death and has a number of new leads about the murder.

Officials from the AG's office are remaining tight-lipped about their inquiry but it is known they do not suspect the kwaZulu spies had any direct links to Webster's killers. They will, however, probe the reports about the spies' activities to establish if they can provide any clues as to why the academic was murdered.

Asked to comment on the information, Steele said: "It is not bureau policy to comment publicly on conservation, security or staff matters for obvious reasons."

He said the work of his department was "solely directed towards safeguarding the natural resources of the region, including conserving protected and endangered animals and plant species."

He added: "It is also engaged at all times in ensuring the safety of local communities who harvest natural resources, tourists who visit its areas, and its staff whose job it is to administer conservation in the region."

According to the sources, KBNR runs a covert intelligence gathering unit, known as "special services", whose task it is to monitor the flow of illicit ivory, rhino horn and weapons from Mozambique across the frontier with northern Natal.

This elite unit also monitors the activities of local organisations opposed to removals and the erection of game fences.

Head of the unit is a man called Rusty Bye, a former policeman with 25 years of experience in Rhodesia's British South Africa Police.

Pat Devy, also known as "Captain Devil", fought in the Rhodesian special forces and now heads a unit in the KBNR's intelligence unit which provides paramilitary training to game guards for the kwaZulu government at a centre called Babanango.

Des Archer, a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, is another member of the special service run by kwaZulu's conservation authorities.

The Tembe Elephant Park on the border of kwaZulu and Mozambique falls under the command of Ed...
POLICE in Pietersburg have been arresting black people for failing to produce identity documents despite the repeal of the influx control laws.

And the local station commander, Captain J Kruger, said it was legal in terms of the law but said he had ordered that the practice be stopped.

The latest incident happened last Wednesday when, according to one of the victims, more than 50 black people were arrested and kept in the police station for more than three hours.

A clerk at Pietersburg Hospital, Mr Hosea Mawasha (22), said he was approached by police while walking from work on Wednesday. They searched him and demanded to see his identity document.

"When I told them I did not have my ID with me they put me in a police van where I found many other people who had been arrested for the same so-called offence," he said.

He said they were taken to the police station where they were charged.

"We were about to be sent to the cells when I asked one of the policemen whether it was still legal to arrest people for not carrying identity documents.

"They then called the station commander, who told us we were being 'warned for the last time' and that we would be locked up if we were found without identity documents again," Mawasha said.

Kruger said about 20 people were arrested on Wednesday and not 50 as claimed. He said the arrests were legal in terms of the Act on Identification which he said applied to all races.

He said none of the arrested people had been locked up and that it would "never happen again for as long as I am station commander here. There is no place for this kind of thing in the new South Africa,' he added.

An attorney approached for comment said the arrests were surprising as the repeal of the influx control laws decriminalised failure to carry an identity document.

Locals have said police usually raided parks and other centres in town where blacks congregated and demanded identity documents. They arrested those without them.

While Kruger said whites were also sometimes arrested under the same law, our sources said this was only done to black people.
Restrictions in Alex lifted

LAW and Order Minister Hermus Kriel yesterday lifted unrest area restrictions on the magisterial district of Randburg, which includes Alexandra township, after police said violence in the area had declined significantly.

The announcement of the withdrawal was carried by a special Government Gazette yesterday.

A police spokesman said restrictions still remained in force in eight other townships on the Reef — Soweto, Dobsonville, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Kaibelebong, Vosloorus, Thembisa and Thokoza. 13/11/7.
More die in quiet war on activists

BY STAN MUNOZ

Ball may be forlorned

Have you ever been in a room where nobody was talking but everyone was listening? That's the scene in Washington, D.C., these days, as the nation's capital becomes a silent battlefield in the war on activists. The atmosphere is tense, the stakes are high, and there's a palpable sense of foreboding.

In recent weeks, there have been several high-profile cases of activists being targeted and arrested. These incidents have sparked outrage among the activist community and raised concerns about the government's growing crackdown on dissent.

The first case involved a group of protesters who were arrested during a demonstration outside the White House. The protesters were calling for the release of a political prisoner who was facing charges of sedition. The arrests were met with widespread criticism, with many activists accusing the government of using excessive force.

The second case involved a much larger group of protesters who were arrested during a march in support of immigrant rights. The protesters were demanding an end to the Trump administration's policies of separating families at the border. The arrests caused a major disruption in the march and led to further protests across the country.

Both cases highlight the increasing use of law enforcement to stifle activism. Activists and their supporters are being targeted in a way that hasn't been seen in decades. The government is using a combination of surveillance, arrests, and harassment to silence those who speak out against its policies.

The situation is especially concerning given the current political climate. With the election of President Trump, many activists fear that the government will become even more aggressive in its efforts to silence dissent. The silence in Washington is deafening, but the fight for justice and equality is far from over.

The activists are not giving up. They are continuing to organize and mobilize, despite the challenges. They are determined to stand up for their beliefs and to bring about change. The silence is not a sign of defeat, but rather a testament to the power of the human spirit.

In the face of adversity, these activists remain committed to their cause. They know that the斗争 is far from over, but they are confident that with their strength and determination, they will prevail. The silence may be forlorned, but the fight is far from lost.
Numsa head ‘a security police spy’

The Numsa statement said: “It is with deep regret, to both Cosatu and Numsa, that Numsa has been compelled to take this step. While we cannot condone Mr Xulu’s behaviour, we do not seek revenge against him for the damage his betrayal has caused our organisation.”

Numsa’s central committee resolved at the weekend to suspend Mr Xulu as union president and as a Numsa member.

“A public announcement to this effect was delayed in order to give an opportunity for Numsa members to be informed through normal union channels.

“We are angered by the State’s manipulation of people of integrity in the furtherance of its own dirty agenda.”

Captain Burger van Rooyen, of the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, would not confirm or deny Mr Xulu’s alleged links to the security branch. He said it was not police policy to disclose the identity of informants.

In the radio interview, Mr Xulu said: “I’m surprised because I understood they (Numsa) were going to set up a commission of inquiry into my inventory, my financial background and my financial ability at the moment to establish if I have got any outside income.

“I was told that I could not be given access to see whatever statement the organisation has got.”

Mr Xulu, a senior shop steward at a Durban manufacturing company, was in a closed meeting with union members yesterday. — Sepa.
Demos near Parliament to be banned next year

Demonstrations Amendment Bill - supported by all parties in Parliament - will replace controversial legislation which created a storm of protest when it was introduced in 1973.

The 18-year-old law, being scrapped next year, forces political organisations to seek magisterial approval for any demonstration or march in a large area of the city centre, which includes the politically symbolic Grand Parade and the Cape Town City Hall.

The newly defined area is restricted to the immediate precincts of Parliament, Tuynhuys and the President's Council.

While there will be a total ban on demonstrations in this smaller area, no magisterial permission will be required for marches or protests elsewhere in the city centre.

The Bill has been welcomed as a move to bring South Africa into line with internationally accepted measures to protect national legislatures.

The memorandum to the Bill says the change follows various protests and gatherings during the 1991 session of Parliament which "posed the threat of the integrity and sovereignty of Parliament being impaired".

It says: "The proposed smaller defined area only covers the immediate vicinity of Parliament, as contrasted with the presently defined area, which includes a considerable portion of Cape Town's central business district.

"If the defined area is reduced in size, more effective policing will be possible and the potential for confrontation between the South African Police and the public will be diminished."

Exempted from the prohibition in the smaller restricted area will be "any bona fide divine service, any funeral ceremony or funeral procession, any official function or procession, or any gathering of persons to view any official or funeral ceremony."

This would cover religious events at the Groote Kerk, St George's Cathedral and St Mary's Cathedral, which all fall within the restricted area.

The Great Synagogue and the Methodist Metropolitan Church - which fall within the present restricted area - will not be affected by the new law.

Sowetan Correspondent.
Numsa suspends president for spying

THE National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) said yesterday it had suspended its president, Maxwell Xulu, after overwhelming evidence that he had provided information to the security police.

In a statement with Cosatu, the union said Numsa's central committee resolved "with deep regret" last weekend to suspend Xulu as president and Numsa member after overwhelming evidence that he had for some years provided information to the security police.

Soja reports Xulu last night denied supplying information to police and said he was surprised and "highly disturbed" by his suspension. He had refused to resign, saying he required evidence to back the allegations.

Police yesterday declined to comment on the reports.

(Ms D. Brey)
Top union chief named as police spy

The president of the National Union of Metalworkers has been suspended following allegations that he spied for the police for seven years.

Maxwell Xulu, suspended from his post as Numsa president at the weekend, also served two terms as the national treasurer of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. This means that he had access to the innermost councils of Cosatu and to highly sensitive information on the federation's finances.

Numsa general secretary Moses Mayekiso told The Weekly Mail yesterday that investigations into the Xulu affair were continuing "as other Numsa or Cosatu people may be involved".

The blowing of Xulu's cover, which may have been the work of African National Congress intelligence operatives, brings to an end the highest-level police infiltration of the labour movement yet uncovered.

Xulu had been suspended as Numsa president "after overwhelming evidence that he had for some years been providing information to the security police", said a joint Cosatu/Numsa statement yesterday.

The statement strongly condemned the use of police informers on "legal, public organisations" and called on the government to halt the practice and come clean on other undercover agents. It also urged spies within the union movement to give themselves up either to their union or Cosatu.

South Africa's largest trade union has been rocked by 'overwhelming evidence' that its most senior office-bearer is a long-serving police spy.

By DREW FORREST

Xulu, a shop steward at Smiths Industries in Durban, played a central role in the rise of the 270 000-member Numsa. The president of Numsa's predecessor, Mawu, he was a long-standing member of the giant metal union's central committee and national executive committee. He was also founder treasurer of Cosatu, remaining in the post until 1989.

The London-based African news journal, Southscan, reports union sources saying Xulu had been a member of the police force for at least seven years. It adds that the Numsa central committee suspended him after hearing evidence which included the name of Xulu's police handler - a Warrant Officer Brown in the A2 section of the security police.

Southscan speculates the issue may have come to a head after Xulu's nomination as a Cosatu representative to regional peace accord structures in Natal. It is understood Xulu has demanded a hearing before a tribunal to which evidence against him would be presented.

Doubts about Xulu's bona fides have been voiced in the past within Cosatu, and may have been influential in convincing him not to stand for a third term as the federation's treasurer. Yet despite the suspicions, he was elected Numsa president at the union's congress this year.

Mayekiso said evidence of Xulu's security force links was presented to the union about a month ago, but only the central committee had the power to act on it. He declined to identify the source of the information.

Xulu would remain suspended until the next Numsa congress or a special congress called by members addressed the issue. Until then, "Mercedes Benz"-shop steward Mthuthuzeli Tom would serve as acting president.

Approached on the Xulu allegations, Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said the department would not identify "people supplying us with information. "Like any police force in the world, we will investigate criminal or illegal actions," he said. "We will not say on legitimate trade union activities."
Chief Magistrate may lose power to permit demos

By NORMAN WEST, Political Reporter

The government plans to strip the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town of the power to give permission for gatherings and demonstrations near Parliament — and all such actions could become illegal next year.

It would appear that the government is taking precautions to prevent a repetition of last session's confrontation between police and protesters close to Parliament by introducing proposed legislation to be put before Parliament early next year.

The "Gatherings and Demonstrations Amendment Bill" also seeks to strip the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town of the power to give permission for a gathering or demonstration within the new, considerably smaller, defined area which the legislation will cover.

The proposed Bill, introduced by Law and Order Minister Mr Hermus Kriel, will amend the existing Gatherings and Demonstrations Act, 1973.

Several protest actions and gatherings took place in the vicinity of Parliament during the 1991 Parliamentary session. The government felt these actions and gatherings "posed the threat of the integrity and sovereignty of Parliament being impaired" according to a memorandum attached to the Bill.

The proposed smaller defined area only covers the immediate vicinity of Parliament, as contrasted with the presently defined area which includes a considerable portion of Cape Town's business district.

The government feels that if the area is reduced in size, more effective policing will be possible and confrontation between the police and the public decreased.
Fugitive pair ready to tell all to ANC in London

HIDING IN BRITAIN: Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz emerge to pose outside South Africa House in London

FUGITIVE right-wingers Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz have surfaced in Britain — prepared to tell the ANC of alleged security force involvement in the violence convulsing South Africa.

Using stolen passports, they fled to Britain last month after jumping bail on the charge of their kidnap and murder of blacks.

They denied placing another bomb in a complot which killed a white ANC supporter in Durban, but they did claim security men were involved.

Both men, who had worked in South Africa's Defence Civil Co-operation Bureau, which the Harris Commission of Inquiry found had been involved in the murder and attempted murder of several anti-apartheid activists, told Liberian Journal editor Andrew Hogg, who travelled with them, that they had been contacted by ANC leaders.

They said they were connected to the resistance movement as recently as last year.

- Three trucksloads of CAR-17 rifles were handed over by the security forces to Inkatha two months ago in Johannesburg suburb.
- Ten thousand Riffles were handed over to Inkatha by an SADF major in January.
- The pre-independence attacks on Nato offices in Namibia were carried out on the orders of the South African government.
- Martin claimed he started working for the security forces as a journalist and later became a member of the SADF.
services in 1984, through his friendship with a Commandant Lourens "Andy" Anderson, who he later discovered worked for military intelligence.

"He asked me if I would like some serious work. It turned out to be arms trading and involved setting up channels and moving arms via South Africa and Israel. A lot originated in the US. A lot from South Africa, and I suspected a lot were stolen," Maritz said.

"In 1987 I was told to lay off arms deals. Then, in February 1989, a man phoned and said he wanted to discuss a computer deal. When I met him, he introduced himself as Mr Sting. I recognized him as someone from military intelligence. It was nothing about computers. He asked me to work for the CCB, saying it was a government group trying, as he put it, to "save the country."

Martin claimed he was recruited after a company he ran from Swaziland received a contract to install computers for Mozambique's Frelimo government. His work came to the attention of the National Intelligence Service, which asked him to provide information about government officials, which he agreed to do for a monthly fee of R2 000.

His activities, however, apparently conflicted with military intelligence, which eventually forced him to pull out of Mozambique. Then, early last year, he was contacted by "Mr Sting", who asked him to join a "destabilization process". Martin agreed.

He had joined the CCB.

He and Maritz, his former business partner, were put to work writing, printing and distributing leaflets intended to incite violence. One called for the killing of Winnie Mandela because she was "sleeping with white cops" while another said "blacks could cure AIDS by having sexual intercourse with Indian women."

Maritz was also instructed to join a number of far-right groups to recruit new members, including the white supremacist Church of the Creator, and the World Apartheid Movement. Later on, the men claim, an order came through from Mr Sting: "Bomb the taxi rank."

The "men" claim they joined the Orde Boerenvolk only as a ruse to try to obtain political indemnity while in prison.

Maritz produced a number of "shopping lists" and telegrams which seemed to confirm his involvement in the arms trade, but, as both men pointed out, the CCB rarely put its orders on paper.

ANC's London office said yesterday he had received a call on Friday morning from a man who did not give his name, but suggested he would be prepared to exchange information of interest to the ANC for the organisation's protection.

The man had been advised to contact the ANC's chief representative in London, but he had not yet done so.

WEATHER

TRANSVAAL: Partly cloudy and warm. Isolated thundershowers are expected in the east in the early morning becoming scattered in the extreme east and north. Isolated thundershowers will spread to eastern and southern Transvaal later in the day.

OPS: Fine and warm but partly cloudy in the north-east with isolated thundershowers.

NATAL: Partly cloudy and cool over the interior with isolated thundershowers spreading southwards. It will be hazy along the coast but will become cooler with light rain.

Cape: It will be partly cloudy and
Hani warns of clampdown on reds

SOUTH AFRICAN communists were warned by Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani yesterday to "prepare for the worst" — including a possible state of emergency, detentions and the "hounding of activists" in the run-up to a democratic SA.

And he urged all those involved in the struggle for liberation to "use our weapons" to push for the start of the multi-party conference.

One weapon could include "mass action" if the conference was stalled.

The recent stay-away was proof of the power which could be commanded by the alliance and trade unions.

Mr Hani was speaking at the opening of an SACP Western Cape Branch regional conference in Cape Town.

Accusing the NP of delaying the proposed multi-party conference, Mr Hani said: "We have shaken the regime with our cohesion."

The "ruling class", he said, must not be allowed to set the pace of reform.

Mr Hani, who is also a member of the ANC's national executive committee, launched a scathing attack on Inzatha, which he said had only two or three percent support.

He also reiterated the SACP's commitment to the SACP/ANC alliance.
ANC asks UK to probe escapers

OUT OF HIDING ... Henry Martin (left) and Adrian Maritz outside South Africa House in London last week.

"third force terrorism". The pair say they can prove that they planted two bombs at a black taxi rank in Pretoria last year on the orders of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau, and that the security services have continued to supply automatic weapons to Inkatha and to MKN terrorists in Mozambique.

Mr Maritz, 44, who is South African and Mr Martin, 30, a Briton, say they jumped bail last month because they had been made scapegoats to cover up the alleged security service operations and claimed that their lives were in danger. They say they fled to Britain using stolen passports, contacted the ANC shortly after their arrival to offer full co-operation — and are now hiding out at a safe house in a city in England's Midlands awaiting developments.

So far they have made only telephone contact with the ANC but it is understood that they have been extensively interrogated by British Special Branch officers.

The pair spent a year in prison, charged with murdering an ANC official by planting a bomb in a computer in Durban, and with the attempted murder and wounding 15 black people by planting two bombs at a taxi rank in Pretoria in August last year, before being granted bail after going on hunger strike.

Mr Maritz, whose wife Karen and 13-year-old daughter are with him, is asking the ANC to support him in an application for political asylum and immunity from deportation. As a Briton, Mr Martin is immune from deportation.

To page 3
Right-wingers have yet to give security info to ANC

LINDEN BIRNS

"They know where to find us. It's up to them to contact us," she said.

According to a report in yesterday's London Sunday Times, the two fugitives claimed to have proof that SA was supplying arms to Renamo last year, despite the 1984 Nkomati Accord under which SA promised to cut arms supplies to the movement.

They also claimed to have proof that security forces had given Inkatha three truckloads of AK-47s and 10,000 R4 assault rifles.

"While we cannot comment on these specific allegations, the current nature of violence indicates that this type of activity must be going on," said Marcus.

She said the ANC had been aware of allegations that weapons were being handed over to Inkatha sup-
Court reserves judgment in Nofemela plea

BLOEMFONTEIN — Judgment was reserved yesterday by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein in an application by Butana Almon Nofemela, the former security policeman who on the eve of his execution revealed details of a police hit squad at Vlakplaas.

The application is for the case in which he was convicted and sentenced to death for a murder — unrelated to his police work — to be referred back to the trial court to enable evidence to be led in mitigation.

Nofemela and Johnny Abraham Mohane were convicted by Mr Acting Justice W J Human in the Supreme Court on September 18 1987 of the murder of Johannes Hendrik Lourens in the Brits district on September 11 1986.

Both were sentenced to death and lost appeals to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on May 22 1989. Mohane succeeded in a petition to the State President for clemency and his death sentence was commuted.

Nofemela persisted in his denials that he had killed Mr Lourens. He later said he had done this because he had been told by former police colleagues that he would be found not guilty if he denied involvement.

He decided to reveal the activities of the Vlakplaas unit after he had been told by colleagues that he would have to “take the pain”.

It was only when he gave evidence before the Harms Commission that he admitted that he had killed Mr Lourens.

Nofemela’s case again came before the Appeal Court yesterday, after it had been found by the Review Panel, constituted in terms of section 19 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1990, that the trial court would probably have imposed the death sentence even if section 277 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977, as amended by section 4 of the 1990 Act, had been in operation at the time sentence was passed.

D.A Kuny, SC, with De Wet Marais, for Nofemela, submitted that the case exposed a fundamental weakness and unsatisfactory feature of the Review Panel procedures. There was nothing at all on the record of the trial to enable the trial court or the Appeal Court to deal with the question of extenuation, they claimed.

Mr Kuny submitted that, since the case was to be reconsidered, Nofemela should be given the opportunity to apply his mind to the new considerations of mitigation rather than extenuation.

It was argued that the further evidence would give insight into Nofemela’s personality and the fact that he had become conditioned to the use of violence. It could not have been given at the time of his trial in view of his total denial of involvement in Mr Lourens’s murder.

E C J Wait, for the State, opposed the application. She said the evidence would probably not be accepted as true in that there were serious problems with Nofemela’s credibility.

Miss Wait submitted that even if the further evidence were accepted as true, it could not reasonably lead to another sentence. On the contrary, the acceptance that Nofemela was involved in about nine other murders and abductions laid a stronger base that the death sentence was the only proper sentence.

Miss Wait further submitted that it was improbable that Nofemela could be rehabilitated.

The application was heard by Mr Justice Reifer, Mr Justice Niebauer and Mr Justice Preiss. — Sapa.
Police seek 2 over cache

Soweto police are looking for two men they believe can help them with their investigation after the discovery of an arms cache in the township last week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgryn, liaison officer for the Soweto police, said the arms cache was found at a house on November 10 and consisted of, among other things, 10 mini-limpet mines, 30 rounds of ammunition, an AK-47 rifle, 19 VZD 3m detonators, 108 mechanical detonators and 20 MUV2 detonators.

One of the men the police want to speak to is Mkopane Moses Clifford Motikoe, who was last seen in Bekkersdal. He is thin and tall and his identity number is 660968-342-1081.

Another is Sizo Alexandra Mkhabela, who is 1.59m tall and sturdy built. His identity number is 640612-333-2963.

Anyone who has seen the men is asked to contact Sergeant P. Morrow on (011) 969-0160 at all hours. — West Rand Bureau.
Activist attacked again

AFRICAN National Congress activist Nomvula Mokonyane (28) has escaped a fourth attempt on her life - this time by knife-wielding assailants who have promised to strike anytime.

Mokonyane, of the ANC PWV region leadership, said yesterday two youths confronted her as she was going home on Friday, trailed her to the taxi rank and grabbed her on arrival in Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

She said the driver of the taxi foiled the bid and the assailants calmly walked away, hurling threats to kill her anytime. Six other passengers were in the taxi at the time.

Mokonyane said her assailants were members of the ANC Youth League known to her.

The ANC Committee on Violence has taken up the matter and Essop Pahad, a high-ranking SA Communist Party official, said he had approached the authorities in a bid to highlight Mokonyane’s case.

Explosive device

The incident was one of a series of attempts on Mokonyane’s life. In previous attacks, an explosive device blew up in her home and the attackers fired shots at her. - Sapa.
Secret base
in taxi war
uncovered

By Mbuyiselo Mtsheketshe

A SECRET base between Khayelitsha and Mitchells Plain houses members of one of the feuding taxi associations that allegedly collaborate with the security forces.

The discovery of the base from where attacks are planned follows claims from residents that police are involved in the taxi conflict.

SOUTH established that entry into the base can only be achieved through secret signs and signals.

A gravel road lined by bushes leads to the main base and if drivers do not give the required signals to guards along the road there is every likelihood that the driver will be shot.

A group of former members of the taxi association occupying the base, which is known as Kwaiti, were allegedly assaulted at their homes last week and forced to go to the base.

One of the group, who asked to remain anonymous, spoke of conditions at the base.

Assaulted

“When we were assaulted on Friday we were told that anyone who revealed any information about the base will be shot.

“The base is situated near Khayelitsha cemetery with a group of armed men surrounding the area day and night. When we reached the base we were separated into two groups.”

“We were told that our job was to destroy the ANC and the opposing taxi association.

“About 9pm a group of whites who I believe could be security force members wearing private clothes with no name tags visited the area.

“They were carrying some food for us to eat. We held a meeting that night where we discussed the strategies to attack the hostel dwellers who were believed to be ANC members at Ntshengane near the taxi rank.”

Immediately after the meeting we were taken to the hostels but we parked the taxis and took a walk to the area.

“The mission was started as planned but we were disturbed by patrolling SADF members.”

“We exchanged shots with the SADF and the police who were patrolling when they tried to chase us away from the area.

“They released us late on Sunday and warned us not to talk to anyone about the base.”

Further investigation revealed that 10 youths from Crossroads were trained at the base last month.

Recruitment

During their recruitment they were told they would be trained to kill, according to a source.

“The youths were told that their job was to assassinate Mr Jeffery Nongwe and to destroy the ANC in Crossroads. The youths were paid a salary of R800 a month,” the informant said.

Two months ago a man known as Ntshengane was allegedly kidnapped and taken to the base where he was assaulted.

He was said to be an ANC member. He told them that he knew nothing about the ANC and its operations as he was a migrant worker from Ciskei. He was released the following day, another source said.

Mr Gladstone Numo, a member of the Taxi Crisis Coordinating Committee said the involvement of the SADF in the area would be a short-term solution. He said perceptions that the SADF could help quell the violence are wrong.

“In some instances the police came to houses and carried out searches. Immediately after they left the house, people from one of the taxi associations came to attack.

“It seems the police are disarming us in order to create targets for this taxi association,” he claimed.

Responding to the claims police liaison officer Captain Hendrik Opperman said all the allegations about police involvement in the taxi violence would be referred to the Special Investigating Unit for investigation as a matter of urgency.

He called on all the people with evidence about police involvement to contact his office so that such individuals can be brought to book.
Historians see red over destruction of ‘PW tapes’

By Peter Davies

Historians have condemned the destruction of the tapes recording former State President P.W. Botha’s historic first meeting with Nelson Mandela.

Professor Peter Delius of Wits University’s history department said he was shocked to hear the State was destroying material which should be in the archives.

“The tapes are part of the historical record, and an important one at that. I’m sure any historian of any perspective would be astonished at this destruction.”

Mr. Botha first met Mr. Mandela, who was still in prison, in July 1989. Recently, Mr. Botha asked for the tapes to help him write his memoirs, but was told the National Intelligence Service had destroyed them.

Vernon Woods, a sports and political chronicler for over 50 years, said he was “strongly against the destruction of any evidence”.

“The destruction of those tapes was a shocking thing.”

Dr. Louis Grulldingh, professor of history at Rand Afrikaans University, is livid that such a significant slice of South African history was destroyed.

“I’m very upset... we also need to take note of contemporary history. It makes you wonder what will happen to information in the archives of the South African Police — which have been under lock and key since 1910. Perhaps these files will also be destroyed before a new government comes to power.”

“If we had previously had access to such documentation, a whole new picture of this country’s history may have emerged.”
Police raids yield arsenal

POLICE have seized 5 714 illegal firearms over the past 10 months.

The SAP public relations division said yesterday 1 207 AK-47 rifles were among the arsenal.

In many cases illegal arms had been recovered by police acting on information received from members of the public.

Police said information about the seizures had been released in response to criticism that the SAP was trying to curb possession of firearms by law-abiding citizens, but doing nothing about illegal arms smuggled into the country.

They said these criticisms had been made since the publication of the draft Bill on the Arms and Ammunition Act, published in the Government Gazette about six weeks ago.

The SAP acknowledged, however, that there was still a large number of illegal firearms in circulation throughout the country. - Sapa.
Cast activists on 'death list'

By SOPHIE YEMA

The names of several civic activists are said to be on death lists circulating in the townships.

Names of executive members of civic associations and other political organisations are believed to have been compiled by hit-squads living in some local hostels.

The Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (Cast) said this this week that death threats have been received by several of its members.

Cast alleged its president Moses Mayekiso, deputy president Kagisi Mosunkutu, and head of the housing department, Mahomed Dangor, received a number of telephone death threats soon after civic leader Sam Ntsi was assassinated.

CAST Education Officer Nomvula Mokonyane last week escaped an assassination attempt at a Kagiso taxi rank – the fourth so far.

Three armed men had threatened to kill her ‘at any time’.

Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg this week, Mokonyane said the men, who were known to her, trailed and confronted her at the rank, grabbing her clothes.

But the bid was foiled when a taxi-driver intervened.

She said her assailants hurled threats and named other civic association members who they vowed to ‘get even’ with.

Later that day five suspicious-looking men in a car were seen stalking around her Mokonyane home. One of the characters was seen peering through binoculars and taking photographs.

In a statement Cast further claimed the Tembisa home of East Rand Civic Association chairperson Ali Tleane was the target of an attack on Monday last week by members of the SADF.

Tleane escaped uninjured but the house was severely damaged.

Other civic members who are alleged to have received death threats are Ike Genu, Ben Ndamane and Thiba Moiloa.

CAST deputy president Kagisi Mosunkutu said the incidents had been reported to the ANC’s Committee on Violence.

This was after they were reported to the police who had not responded positively.

Cast slammed the police for doing nothing to investigate the incidents.

The association claimed that hostels in Tekoza, Vosloorus and Dobsonville had been turned into bases for hit-squads.

Cast called for:
- The State to stop using criminals for murdering township residents.
- Colonel Tienie Halgren, Jack de Vries, Eugene Opperman and Frans Malherbe to resign.
- Black policemen and the community to monitor violence in the townships.
PW appeals to SA's new Ombudsman

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Two new developments have ensured that the PW Botha/Nelson Mandela tapes row will continue raging this week.

Former president Botha revealed that he had asked newly appointed Ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt to investigate the National Intelligence Service's destruction of the tape recording of his meeting with the then-jailed Mr Mandela in July 1989.

Mr Botha said he had sent Mr Justice van der Walt the partial minutes that NIS director-general Dr Niel Barnard took of the Mandela meeting and also the transcript of the stormy interview Mr Botha had had with Dr Barnard a few weeks ago about the destruction of the tapes.

Director of Archives J H Snyman - who last week said he was investigating the legality of the NIS's action in destroying archival material - appears to have dropped the inquiry.

The transcript of the tape recording of his meeting with Dr Barnard reveals a furious Mr Botha tearing into the intelligence chief and accusing him of "stabbing me in the back".

Mr Botha also tells Dr Barnard that his minutes of the Mandela meeting do not sufficiently stress the strong stand Mr Botha took against violence and the case of the Afrikaner.

He gets Dr Barnard to admit that he insisted that Mr Mandela should renounce violence.
Blast death probe closes

No further investigations into the death of Godfrey Mlangeni would be made, the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Attorney-General's office said yesterday.

Mr. Mlangeni, a candidate attorney, died at his home on February 15 when an explosive device built into the earphones of a cassette player was activated as he switched it on.

The player was originally posted to former police captain Dirk Coetsee, who gave evidence on hit squads to the Harms Commission.

The Attorney-General's office said despite an intensive probe, no evidence could be found to identify those responsible. - Sapa.
Missing ANC youth found in police morgue

By PAUL STOBBER

ON September 20, Floors Titus, a 21-year-old member of the African National Congress Youth League in Bronville, disappeared. Six weeks later a friend found his body in the police morgue in Kroonstad, 50km from his home.

Despite Titus’ identity document being on the body, the police had made no attempt to contact the family.

Chairman of the ANC branch in Bronville, Lionel Dukels, inspected the body. He said: “Titus looked as if he had been tortured with a baton. He was beaten so badly that one of his eyes was hanging out. He had a gunshot wound in the right temple.” The state pathologist said the cause of death was a gunshot to the temple.

At the time of Titus’ disappearance, members of the ANC reported that a number of houses in the area had been firebombed. In one case, the house of the civic chairman, David Thys, was allegedly bombed by an Inkatha member, Simon Monareng.

Monareng was caught by the police in a car allegedly rented by a Bronville councillor, Phillip van Wyk.

According to Dukels, “the car contained an arsenal which included a rocket launcher”. Monareng was charged with “damage to property” and released on R200 bail.

Dukels said there were no direct links between the attacks and Titus’ death.

In the latest attack on ANC activists on the Witwatersrand, the chairman of the Benoni branch of the ANC, Diza Putini, and his family, were wounded during an attempt on his life last Wednesday night.

Two men allegedly knocked on the front door of Putini’s house in Watville and then sprayed the house with bullets through a window.

Putini’s wife and son have been admitted to the Boksburg Benoni Hospital in “a fairly serious condition”, according to the branch deputy chairman.
**GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 2913 29 November 1991

**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

Die Appèbraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), besliss dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel. Die Raad het verder bepaal dat die verbod op besit kragtens artikel 9 (3) van die Wet van kracht bly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insnywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/07/31</td>
<td>Protocols of The Learned Elders of Zion</td>
<td>Victor E. Marsden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**GOUVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS**

No. 2913 29 November 1991

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, and has set aside the decision by the Committee referred to in section 4 of the Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2). The Board further ruled that the prohibition on possession imposed under section 9 (3) of the Act remains in force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 47 (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) + (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) + (e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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No. 2914 29 November 1991

**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

**VOORWAARDES**

' n Komitee van Publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 van die Wet besliss dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig aan 'n voorwaarde dat die publikasie slegs in boekwinkels en uitleenbiblioteke en deur groothandel-boekverspreiders versprei mag word:

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

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As 'n Nuusblad by die Postkantoor geregistreer
Registered as a Newspaper
No. 2915  29 November 1991

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VOORWAARDES

'n Komitee van Publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeing van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig aan 'n voorwaarde dat die publikasie nie vir doeleindes van verspreiding in die openbaar uitgestal mag word nie:

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

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No. 2916  29 November 1991

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VOORWAARDES

'n Komitee van Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeing van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig aan 'n voorwaarde dat die publikasie nie wetens verkoop, verhuur of deur uitleenbiblioteke geleent mag word aan persone onder 18 jaar nie:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/09/398</td>
<td>The Fan Club</td>
<td>Irving Wallace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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No. 2917  29 November 1991

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VOORWAARDES

'n Komitee van Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeing van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig aan 'n voorwaarde dat die publikasie nie in boekwinkels en uitleenbiblioteke en deur groothandel-boekwinkels verspreid mag word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/09/461</td>
<td>Time of Desecration</td>
<td>Alberto Moravia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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No. 2918  29 November 1991

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

ONGEWESTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeing van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/189</td>
<td><em>It News/Nua</em> — Quarterly Newsletter of the Computer Society of South Africa November 1991</td>
<td>It News, Steenberg</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/191</td>
<td><em>The Gunsmith</em> No 104 — Buckley’s Trail</td>
<td>J. R. Roberts</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/192</td>
<td><em>Beau Brummell — World’s Greatest 3 Hour Nude Extravaganza</em> ( Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/193</td>
<td><em>Beau Brummell’s Exciting Nude World</em> (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 2919**

**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONG EWENS IS

‘n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beels dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/227</td>
<td><em>The Developing Countries from the Standpoint of Marxist Political Economy</em></td>
<td>Yuri Popen</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 5785, G/K/G.N. 2222, ged.d.d. 1977-10-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inskrywing No.</td>
<td>Publikaasie of voorwerp</td>
<td>Skrywer van voorbringer</td>
<td>Inskrywing gestrik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/162</td>
<td>Statement of the National Executive</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/No stated</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8052, GK/G.N. 412, ged/idd 1982-02-26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 29 NOVEMBER 1991

No. 13649 5

Inskrywing No.  Entry No.

Publicisie van voorwerp  
Publication or object

Inskrywing geskrap  
Entry deleted

National Union of Ghanaian Students (Europe)

SK./G.G. 8000, GK./G.N. 149, 
ged./dd 1982-01-22.

Henry Freedman and Robert Molteno

SK./G.G. 8010, GK./G.N. 199, 
ged./dd 1982-01-29.

Young Church of Social Change

SK./G.G. 5695, GK./G.N. 1504, 
ged./dd 1977-09-06.

World Council of Churches, Geneva

SK./G.G. 5709, GK./G.N. 1589, 
ged./dd 1977-08-12.

George Breitman

SK./G.G. 5778, GK./G.N. 2171, 
ged./dd 1977-10-21.

Boycot Outspan Aktie Komitee Zuid- 
Afrika en Werk groep, Kaapstad

SK./G.G. 5767, GK./G.N. 2110, 
ged./dd 1977-10-14.

LSM Information Centre, USA

SK./G.G. 5761, GK./G.N. 2058, 
ged./dd 1977-10-07.

SSD University of Cape Town, 
Rondebosch

SK./G.G. 5772, GK./G.N. 2116, 
ged./dd 1977-10-12; SK./G.G. 
5799, GK./G.N. 2350, ged./dd  
1977-11-11.

Anti-Apartheid Movement, London

SK./G.G. 5778, GK./G.N. 2171, 
ged./dd 1977-10-21.

Pro Veritate (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein

SK./G.G. 5789, GK./G.N. 2237, 

Onesmus Akuene and Hidipo Hamu- 
tunya

SK./G.G. 5778, GK./G.N. 2171, 
ged./dd 1977-10-21.

Robin Blackburn

SK./G.G. 5752, GK./G.N. 2016, 
ged./dd 1977-09-30.

Sana, Geneva

SK./G.G. 5745, GK./G.N. 1952, 
ged./dd 1977-09-23.

International University Exchange 
Fund, Switzerland

SK./G.G. 5745, GK./G.N. 1952, 
ged./dd 1977-09-23.

Printer Cornhill, Dorchester

SK./G.G. 5745, GK./G.N. 1952, 
ged./dd 1977-09-23.

B L Leshoal

SK./G.G. 5739, GK./G.N. 1983, 
ged./dd 1977-09-16.

Socialist Worker Africa Group, 
London

SK./G.G. 5739, GK./G.N. 1903, 
ged./dd 1977-09-16.

No. 2920 29 November 1991

PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE
TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERBOD OP 
BESIT

'in Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publi- 
kasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die 
Wet op hersiening beslis dat die besit van onderge- 
noemde publikasies nie langer binne die bedoeling van 
artikel 9 (3) van die Wet verbied is nie. Die onderge-
noemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies 
word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No.  Entry No.

Publicisie van voorwerp  
Publication or object

Inskrywing geskrap  
Entry deleted

Soviet Military Review, Moscow

SK./G.G. 5842, GK./G.N. 2661, 
ged./dd 1982-12-30.

Information Centre of the World 
Peace Council, Finland

SK./G.G. 5803, GK./G.N. 2383, 
ged./dd 1977-11-18.

Africa in Struggle, London

SK./G.G. 5603, GK./G.N. 2383, 
ged./dd 1977-11-18.

International University Exchange 
Fund

SK./G.G. 5842, GK./G.N. 2661, 
ged./dd 1977-12-30.

Catholic Commission for Justice and 
Peace in Rhodesia, Rhodesia

SK./G.G. 5842, GK./G.N. 2661, 
ged./dd 1977-12-30.

29 November 1991

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
SETTING ASIDE OF PROHIBITION ON 
POSSESSION

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publica-
tions Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 15 
(2) of the Act on review that the possession of the 
undermentioned publications are no longer prohibited 
within the meaning of section 9 (3) of the Act. The 
undermentioned entries in respect of the publications 
are hereby deleted:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing gedruk</th>
<th>Entry No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/224</td>
<td>The New Terrorists</td>
<td>International University Exchange Fund</td>
<td>SK.G.G. 5842, GK.G.N. 2661, ged.d.d. 1977-12-30</td>
<td>P91/10/224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/226</td>
<td>Leninism: Science and Art of Revolutionary Creativity</td>
<td>Yu Andropov</td>
<td>SK.G.G. 5842, GK.G.N. 2661, ged.d.d. 1977-12-30</td>
<td>P91/10/226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing g Eskraped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/201</td>
<td>Z—Vol 2, No 5</td>
<td>SSD University of Cape Town, Rondabosch</td>
<td>SK.G.G.  5842, G.K.G.N. 2661, ged./dd 1977-12-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/202</td>
<td>Vorster, Callaghan and How They are Stealing the Wealth of Namibia</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, London</td>
<td>SK.G.G.  5842, G.K.G.N. 2661, ged./dd 1977-12-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXEMPTION FROM SECTION 9 (1)

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has in terms of section 11 (2) of the Act decided that the mentioned section of the publications is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2), while every other issue is still undesirable in terms of section 9 (1) of the Act.

With regard to this particular issue the Directorate of Publications hereby grants exemption from section 9 (1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing g Eskraped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/146</td>
<td>Amadinda July—December 1961</td>
<td>New Zealand Anti-Apartheid Movement, Wellington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/147</td>
<td>Vow—Voice of Women—Special Conference Issue 1961</td>
<td>ANC (SA) Women’s Section,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/165</td>
<td>Freies Leben No 156</td>
<td>Rudolf Hofmann-Verlag, Frankfurt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/177</td>
<td>International Mobilisation Vol 2 No 4 Dec 1981</td>
<td>World Peace Council Co-operation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Helsinki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/201</td>
<td>Z—Vol 2, No 5</td>
<td>SSD University of Cape Town, Rondabosch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AFGEKEURDE ROLPRENTE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het krachtens artikel 21 (1) van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprente ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inrigting No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger Submitter</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/119</td>
<td>Educating Julie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direktorat van Publikasies/Directorate of Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/120</td>
<td>Naked City</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direktorat van Publikasies/Directorate of Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/76</td>
<td>Playboy Magazine Video 35th Anniversary Playmate Fawna Maclaren</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direktorat van Publikasies/Directorate of Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/12/18</td>
<td>Skinny Dipping</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direktorat van Publikasies/Directorate of Publications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REJECTED FILMS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 21 (1) of the Act that the abovementioned films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:

INHOUD

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

Bladlys Koerant No. No.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sake, Departement van</th>
<th>13649</th>
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<tr>
<td>2913</td>
<td>Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasies of voorwerp</td>
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<tr>
<td>2915</td>
<td>do.: do.: do.</td>
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<td>2921</td>
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<td>2922</td>
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CONTENTS

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

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<td>2922</td>
<td>do.: Algeheerde rolprente</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13649</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What rights do we want in the ‘New’ South Africa?

Exposing the myth of free speech in a free market

In the old days, if you had something to say, you sat up your soap-box in the village square and said it. And if you wanted to hear what someone else had to say, then you positioned yourself beneath the soapbox and listened. Simple.

But the days of soap-box oratory are long gone: now that we live in a web of electronic communication, with satellites and frequencies and multi-million rand printing presses defining what we know and how we know it, the basic imperative, that “everyone has the right to freedom of speech” has become as quaint and as archaic as Speakers’ Corner: a well-meant, but quite ineffective symbol.

In South Africa, there seems to be consensus that freedom of speech should be constitutionally entrenched; that constraints on publishing — like the Publications Act — and on reporting (the Police Act) should be scrapped.

With the history of censorship in our country, this is exciting news: a freedom of speech clause in a Bill of Rights would make censorship unconstitutional, and people would be allowed to say what they like, as long as their free speech didn’t in any way encroach on the freedom or well-being of others.

“But,” asks Michael Markowitz of the Film and Allied Workers’ Organisation, “what good is it if we guarantee people the right to speak but don’t give them access to the technology that will allow them to be heard?”

Even if a state gives everyone the right to speak, it can still make sure that only a few get heard by giving some airspace or broadcasting licences and turning down others.

And even though advocates of an unrestrained free market hold free speech as one of their most cherished values, the principles of a free market make sure that only a few get heard — the few who can afford broadcasting technology or printing presses.

In the two draft Bills of Rights circulating South Africa at present — that of the African National Congress and that of the government-appointed Law Commission, freedom of speech is covered.

The ANC says “there shall be freedom of thought, speech, expression and opinion, including a free press which shall respect the right to reply”, and the Law Commission says “everyone has the right to freedom of speech and to other forms of expression and to obtain and disseminate information”.

A third draft Bill of Rights, that proposed by the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba, says: “Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of expression, which includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas.”

With the phrases “freedom to obtain and disseminate information” and “freedom to seek, receive and impart information” the Law Commission and the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba do allude to rights of access. But Markowitz feels that if freedom of speech is to be more than a noble ideal, then the language in the constitution should be more specific, as it is in the American and European Conventions on Human Rights.

The language Fawo has proposed, based on these conventions, is the following: “The right of expression shall not be restricted by indirect methods or means such as the abuse of government or private controls over newsprint, radio, TV broadcasting and frequencies, or by any other means.”

Such a clause would render the SABC unconstitutional. The newspaper monopoly could also be found to be unconstitutional; as could a printing company or a paper supplier that has a monopoly.

If a radio broadcaster was denied a licence or if a political party was denied fair airtime, they could take the matter to a constitutional court.

Perhaps the language of the Law Commission covers this. But, given the fact that the media is controlled almost exclusively by the government and a couple of corporations and, given the fact that the recently-published Task Group on Broadcasting gives the SABC and M-Net the right to broadcast into a new dispensation for at least seven years without having to reapply for a license, there is a strong argument for explicit constitutional checks to be written in to a Bill of Rights.

When a new constitution is negotiated, the parties sitting round the table could all belligerently nod in agreement about freedom of speech and then move on to more thorny issues.

Or they could acknowledge that there cannot even be free and fair elections until there is guaranteed equal access.
ANC's plan for the press

By EDITH BULBRING
Political Reporter

AN ANC media charter, which the organisation hopes will form part of a future constitution and bill of rights, is being considered by the ANC's national executive committee.

According to the draft charter, everyone would have the right to freely publish, broadcast and disseminate information and opinion. People would also have the right of free access to information and opinion.

All legislation and institutions restricting the free flow of information or imposing censorship over the media would be forbidden.

But the citizen's right to privacy and any other freedoms entrenched in the bill of rights would not be violated on account of the free.
W Tvl civic leader ‘abducted by police’

By Jo-Ann Collinge

Ipeleleng Civic Association chairman Jerry Maine has not been seen since he was abducted from his home in the Schweizer-Reneke township early on Saturday morning by men purported to be policemen, says ANC western Transvaal spokesman Ike Moroe.

According to an ANC press release, the missing man’s mother, Sophie Maine, was awakened by a loud ‘bang at about 1 am and found a car parked outside her house. She saw a figure who resembled her son being carried to the car.

“She shouted at the people in the car and asked them to identify themselves,” the statement read. Two men replied: “We are police.”

After they drove off, Mrs Maine went to her son’s room situated behind the house. The door had been broken down and he was gone. She then summoned neighbours to help search for the car but it had disappeared without trace. The matter was later reported to the police.

Asked to comment on the fact that the kidnappers had purported to be police and on progress in the Maine investigation, the western Transvaal police liaison office had not responded at the time of going to press.

Mr Maine (26) was one of several Ipeleleng activists who recently received a letter containing death threats.

ANC branch chairman Boyce Mpempe was among the recipients of the threatening letter. On Christmas Day last year he was abducted from his home, driven off in a minibus and threatened with death by his kidnappers. He escaped by jumping from the moving vehicle.

Three policemen have been charged with the abduction and assault of Mr Mpempe and the case is due to be heard later this week.

The ANC’s Mr Moroe said the organisation was inclined to believe that the police have a direct hand in (the disappearance of Mr Maine) or are grossly disinterested in solving it.
Amnesty members arrive to probe SA political killings

JOE SLOVO
Spy-catcher takes over the hot seat

By GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town

"I HAVE a proud track record and can boast that through my initiatives various cadres of the ANC, PAC and the Wit Kommando were brought to trial, found guilty and sentenced to lengthy terms in jail ..."

These are the words of Major-General Johannes Hendrik Gloy (53), the man who has taken over the helm of police investigations into politically related crime following the retirement of Lieutenant-General Ronijs van der Westhuizen.

In 1983, working closely with the National Intelligence Service (NIS), Gloy personally arrested Dieter Gerhardt, the commanding officer of the South African Navy's Simonstown dockyard who was later convicted of spying for the Russian military.

It was not his first success at spy-capturing. Three years earlier, in what he describes as "the cherry on the cake" during his career as an investigating officer with the security branch, he arrested a suspected East German spy known as Eric Svenson. Within 48 hours, Svenson had admitted he was in fact a KGB officer, Major Alexei Mikhailowit Kozlov.

Gloy is also proud of the fact that he was "congratulated by the New York Times" in 1981 for his part in the re-capture of convicted United States super-spy Christopher Boyce, who had escaped from prison.

According to his "personal sketch", Gloy has enjoyed every moment of his career. Born and educated in Springs, he joined the SAP in 1955, working at various stations, mostly on the Reef, before being commissioned in 1965 and transferred to "The Grey" security branch in Johannesburg.

After border duty at Katima Mulilo, Eastern Caprivi, during 1967 he was second in command of a unit of the South African Security Branch in what was then Rhodesia, "actively involved in the combating and eradication of terrorists and terrorism" — a period he describes as "an outstanding chapter in my career."

Gloy said he "enjoyed my career as a uniformed member on the beat, a detective tracing a hardened criminal and as a professional security branch operative fighting terrorists and the perpetrators of subversive crime."
Quick death of the Walkman-bomb case
**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 3022  
6 Desember 1991  
PUBLIKASIE VAN VOORWERP

Die Appêraad oor Publikasies het kragsens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), beslis dat die ondergengoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is tersyde gestel. Die ondergengoemde inskrywing word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS**

No. 3022  
6 Desember 1991  
PUBLICATION OR OBJECT

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a Committee referred to in section 4 of the Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/286</td>
<td><em>Drawing The Line: Lesbian Sexual Politics on the Wall</em></td>
<td>Press Gang Publishers, Vancouver</td>
<td>Section 47 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/100</td>
<td><em>Penthouse August 1986</em></td>
<td>Penthouse International Ltd, New York</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/191</td>
<td><em>Australian Penthouse Variations No 26</em></td>
<td>Viva International Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/192</td>
<td><em>Australian Hot Talk No 23</em></td>
<td>Forum International Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/193</td>
<td><em>Australian Penthouse Variations No 20</em></td>
<td>Viva International Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS**

No. 3023  
6 Desember 1991  
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

**PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/286</td>
<td><em>Drawing The Line: Lesbian Sexual Politics on the Wall</em></td>
<td>Press Gang Publishers, Vancouver</td>
<td>Section 47 (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/11/100</td>
<td><em>Penthouse August 1986</em></td>
<td>Penthouse International Ltd, New York</td>
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<td>Viva International Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/192</td>
<td><em>Australian Hot Talk No 23</em></td>
<td>Forum International Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/10/193</td>
<td><em>Australian Penthouse Variations No 20</em></td>
<td>Viva International Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

**TERSYDDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het krags tens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insykwening No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Publikasie of object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Insykwening geskrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

**SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATIONS ARE UNDESIRABLE**

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 15 (2) of the Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act. These undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/299</td>
<td>50 Years of World Revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8138, SK/G.K.N. 1731, ged/did 1978-09-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/295</td>
<td>We Pay Tribute to the Martyrs of the Struggle</td>
<td></td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8183, SK/G.K.N. 791, ged/did 1982-04-16</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table contains entries from various publications and organizations, including the South African Anti-Apartheid Movement (SAAAM), the International Committee against Apartheid Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, London, the South African Archive for Research and Education (SAAARE), and the Southern Africa Liberation Centre, Sydney. The entries cover a range of topics, from historical events to literary works, and are dated from 1978 to 1982.
### No. 13661

**STAATSKOERANT, 6 DESEMBER 1991**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/302</td>
<td><em>South Africa: Politics, Power and the People</em></td>
<td>SSD, University of Cape Town</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8101, G/K/G.N. 534, ged/dt 1982-03-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/304</td>
<td><em>Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania “A Message of Solidarity with the Angolan Government, the Masses and the Namibian Refugees</em></td>
<td>Nie vermeld/not stated</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8101, G/K/G.N. 534, ged/dt 1982-03-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/306</td>
<td><em>Challenge</em> Vol 2, No 1</td>
<td>The Black Students Society University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8101, G/K/G.N. 534, ged/dt 1982-03-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/308</td>
<td><em>Facts and Reports</em> Vol 11, No 1, Dec 81, Vol 11, No 2, Dec 81, Vol 12, No 7, Jan 82</td>
<td>The Holland Committee on Southern Africa (Angola Committee), Amsterdam</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8126, G/K/G.N. 661, ged/dt 1982-03-26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### No. 3025

**6 Desember 1991**

**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERBOD OP BESIT**

'In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die besit van ondergenoemde publikasies nie langer binne die bevoeling van artikel 9 (3) van die Wet verbied is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/236</td>
<td><em>Road to Liberation</em></td>
<td>LSM Information Center, Oakland USA</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 5842, G/K/G.N. 2661, ged/dt 1977-12-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/237</td>
<td><em>Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws</em> No 84</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Beweging, Nederland</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 5842, G/K/G.N. 2661, ged/dt 1977-12-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/238</td>
<td><em>Policy and Programme of the PAC of Azania</em></td>
<td>Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (SA), Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 5842, G/K/G.N. 2661, ged/dt 1977-12-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/239</td>
<td><em>Katutura October 1977</em></td>
<td>Katutura, Joubert Park</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 5842, G/K/G.N. 2661, ged/dt 1977-12-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**6 December 1991**

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

**SETTING ASIDE OF PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION**

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 15 (2) of the Act on review that the possession of the undermentioned publications is no longer prohibited within the meaning of section 9 (3) of the Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insnyweing No. Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer se voortbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Insnyweing gskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11299</td>
<td>50 Years of World Revolution</td>
<td>Ernest Mandel</td>
<td>SK.G.G. 6194, G.K.G.N. 2166, ged.d.d. 1979-10-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11295</td>
<td>We Pay Tribute to the Martyrs of the Struggle</td>
<td>Azapo (Western Cape)</td>
<td>SK.G.G. 8270, G.K.G.N. 1229, ged.d.d. 1982-06-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 3026 6 December 1991

PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

VRYSTELLING VAN ARTIKEL 9 (1)

’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van die Wet beslis dat die publikasies nie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet nie, terwyl elke ander uitgawe van hierdie publikasies kragtens artikel 9 (1) van die Wet ongewens verklaar is.

Die Direktoar van Publikasies verale gevolglik vrystelling van bepaleings van artikel 9 (1) ten opsigte van hierdie besondere uitgaes van die publikasies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No. Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/246</td>
<td>International Anti-Apartheid Year 21 March 1978-20 March 1979</td>
<td>Niew vermeld/Not stated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/250</td>
<td>Tempo No 405, 9 de Julio de 1978/2 de Julio de 1978, No 404</td>
<td>Portugal, Lisboa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/260</td>
<td>Informationsdienst Südisch Afrika Nr 1 / 2, Februar 1982</td>
<td>Informationssstelle Südisch Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/268</td>
<td>Mayibuye No 1 1982</td>
<td>African National Congress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 DECEMBER 1991  No. 13661

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry No.</td>
<td>Publication or object</td>
<td>Author or producer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/292</td>
<td><em>Azania News</em> Vol 18 No 1 January 1982</td>
<td>The Department of Publicity and Information Pan African Congress of Azania, Tanzania.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3027  6 Desember 1991**

**AFGEKEURDE ROLPRENTE**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 21 (1) van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprente ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger Submitter</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/100</td>
<td><em>Best Chest in the U.S.</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/115</td>
<td><em>Blondes Brunettes and Redheads</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/117</td>
<td><em>Private Collection</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/118</td>
<td><em>Boys Night Out</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/119</td>
<td><em>Centrefold Confidential</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/120</td>
<td><em>Centrefold Screen Test</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/121</td>
<td><em>Centrefold Screen Test 2</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/122</td>
<td><em>Foxy Wet T-Shirt Girls</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/123</td>
<td><em>The Girls of Hollywood</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/124</td>
<td><em>Special Delivery</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/125</td>
<td><em>Starlets Exposed 2</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/11/126</td>
<td><em>Starlets Screen Test</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3027  6 December 1991**

**REJECTED FILMS**

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 21 (1) of the Act that the undermentioned films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger Submitter</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/100</td>
<td><em>Armageddon</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/115</td>
<td><em>Blondes Brunettes and Redheads</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/117</td>
<td><em>Private Collection</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/118</td>
<td><em>Boys Night Out</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/119</td>
<td><em>Centrefold Confidential</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/120</td>
<td><em>Centrefold Screen Test</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
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<td>P91/11/121</td>
<td><em>Centrefold Screen Test 2</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/122</td>
<td><em>Foxy Wet T-Shirt Girls</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/123</td>
<td><em>The Girls of Hollywood</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/124</td>
<td><em>Special Delivery</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/125</td>
<td><em>Starlets Exposed 2</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/126</td>
<td><em>Starlets Screen Test</em></td>
<td>Daru Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3031  6 Desember 1991**

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry No.</td>
<td>Publication or object</td>
<td>Author or producer</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/71</td>
<td><em>Scope</em> Vol 26, No 23, December 13, 1991</td>
<td>Scope, Mobeni.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3031  6 December 1991**

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION**

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 11 (2) of the Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry No.</td>
<td>Publication or object</td>
<td>Author or producer</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/71</td>
<td><em>Scope</em> Vol 26, No 23, December 13, 1991</td>
<td>Scope, Mobeni.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INHOUD</td>
<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS</strong></td>
<td><strong>GOVERNMENT NOTICES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binnelandse Sake, Departement van</td>
<td>Home Affairs, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goewermentskennisgewings</td>
<td>Government Notices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3022</td>
<td>Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasie</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>do.:</td>
<td>of voorwerp</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3023</td>
<td>Publikasies of voorwerp: Verbood op</td>
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<tr>
<td>do.:</td>
<td>besit van ongewenste publikasies of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3024</td>
<td>voorwerpe</td>
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<td>do.: do.:</td>
<td>Tersydstelling van verklaaring</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3025</td>
<td>dat publikasies ongewenst is</td>
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<tr>
<td>do.: do.:</td>
<td>Formele versoering</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3026</td>
<td>do.: do.:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.: do.:</td>
<td>Vrystelling van artikel 9 (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3027</td>
<td>Afgekeurde reispas</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3031</td>
<td>Wet op publikasies (42/1974): Publikasies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of voorwerp: Ongewenste publikasie: Lys F91/41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Move on Elna Boesak documentary hailed

The South African Union of Journalists (SAUJ) yesterday welcomed the SABC's decision to rescreen the uncensored version of the controversial documentary on academic medicine produced by Elna Boesak.

Mrs Boesak was found guilty on Wednesday by a two-man SABC disciplinary panel of breaking the staff code after she complained to the press that the documentary had been edited in such a way as to protect Minister of Health Dr Rina Venter. Of the original 25-minute version, only five minutes were eventually shown.

Mrs Boesak has received a final written warning from the panel. She has given notice of appeal.

The SAUJ said, however, it was a pity that the SABC had not at the same time seen fit to screen the programme as a way of resolving the dispute between themselves and Mrs Boesak "without having to resort to heavy-handed discipline." The union hailed the decision to rescreen as a vindication of Mrs Boesak's stand and as a victory for the free flow of information.

Among the facts around the "Elna Boesak affair" was that an edited five-minute version was finally shown and that Dr Venter was given almost unlimited time to respond to it, he said.

"Considering that Dr Venter is under attack from the Medical Association of South Africa, which is demanding her resignation, it is appropriate that the public be given the opportunity to view the entire documentary."

* Ditch amendments to Act — Page 6
MASEK KILFERS... Those hooded would-be assassins... received their orders from police.

abducted... The man is alive.

Death threats and attacks on
SOMETHING HERE!

CITY PRESS, December 7, 1991
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER
No. R. 3040 8 December 1991

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREAS TO BE UNREST AREAS

1. Under Section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, H. Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend—

(a) the declaration whereby the areas mentioned in the Schedule to Government Notice No. R. 2242 of 9 September 1991, were by such Government Notice declared to be unrest areas, for a period of three months; and

(b) the declaration whereby the areas mentioned in the Schedule to Government Notice No. R. 529 of 11 March 1991, were by such Government Notice declared to be unrest areas, and which declaration was extended on 10 June 1991 by Government Notice No. R. 1371 and on 9 September 1991 by Government Notice No. R. 2241, for a further period of three months.


H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

44—A 13680—1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INHOUD</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT NOTICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet en Orde, Ministerie van</td>
<td>Law and Order, Ministry of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goeewermentskennisgewing</td>
<td>Government Notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 13680</td>
<td>1 13680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By ELIAS MALULEKE

A FUROR has erupted over the police protection enjoyed by an alleged National Intelligence Service and Central Intelligence Agency spy, 29-year-old Joachim Jose Ribeiro de Sousa.

It is claimed that de Sousa, a resident of Eersterus in Pretoria, has been placed in safe custody. He allegedly infiltrated the then banned ANC and spied for the CIA and NIS before he was unmasked and held in ANC detention cells.

It is also believed de Sousa has links with alleged police hit squads after a list with names of prominent people and a huge quantity of bullets were found in his car this week. The names include that of Winnie Mandela and local Eersterus residents with ANC links.

De Sousa was placed in police care this week following a brief appearance in court on a charge of murdering Eersterus socialite and Pretoria City Football Club co-director, Warren Hartze, 27.

De Sousa is alleged to have pumped nine bullets into Hartze during a macabre dance function at the Eersterus Civic Centre last Saturday morning. Hartze was a popular businessman and younger brother of former soccer star Bernard "Dancing shoes" Hartze.

The outcry comes after a Pretoria magistrate this week ruled that de Sousa be held at the Pretoria Moot Police Station until his next court appearance later this month.

Members of the Hartze family want to know why de Sousa was placed in a police station for an ordinary murder charge and not treated like other officers who are remanded to Pretoria Central Prison.

This incident, according to a report in Vyre Weekend, took place barely three weeks after de Sousa allegedly shot his wife in the head. She suffered brain damage. De Sousa also allegedly shot at his daughter, but missed.

He was charged with attempted murder and released on R300 bail.

It is alleged that, on the evening that Hartze was murdered, de Sousa arrived at the civic centre in the company of his brother Matthew, friend Trevor Swarts, and an unknown man.

Witnesses say while Hartze and his friend, Sebastian Holworthy, confronted De Sousa, the latter drew a 9mm pistol and shot at Hartze. After he had shot Hartze once, he straddled him and kept on shooting until the magazine was empty.

De Sousa hit headlines in August when he returned to South Africa with 31 other alleged South African Government agents who were in ANC detention cells in exile.

He claimed he had been tortured by senior ANC officials while in detention for five years.

He also denied ANC claims that he was a spy, saying he had been beaten and tortured into making false confessions about his alleged spying.

It has been established that on the night of the alleged murder of Hartze, de Sousa was using a car belonging to a former white policeman from Sunnyside. The policeman resigned in 1988 and is now a reservist.

Hartze family members claim they obtained further evidence of de Sousa's police links after they apprehended Swart on Tuesday.

Warren's brother Abdul claims Swart said de Sousa was involved with the police and enjoying police protection.

Abdul said Swart was taken to the Silverton Police Station where Swart phoned de Sousa.

It is alleged de Sousa gave Swart instructions to drive his car to the detective branch office.

"I went to the detective branch offices and de Sousa arrived with three plainclothes cops and I was ordered out of the offices," Abdul said.

He said de Sousa and the cops were talking freely and he was not handcuffed.

Hartze's grief-stricken mother, Patricia, said her son's murder was senseless and shocking.

His death is the third shooting incident to claim the life of her sons.

Her husband, Richie, also died in a mysterious "drowning" incident.

Police spokesman Major A Vogel said police could not comment on the allegations as the matter was sub judice.

"We must wait until the matter has been handled by the court before we can comment on de Sousa's alleged spy activities," he said.
Hate speech to ban?

Karen Williams reports:

opposed to the suppression of free expression.

With the deterioration of radio broadcasting,

SOUTHERN CANADIAN SOCIETY.

Karen Williams reports:

KAREN WILLIAMS REPORTS:

or not to ban?
Call for rally ban rejected

WILSON ZWANE

A CALL by The Sowetan newspaper for a ban on political rallies has been rejected by a number of organisations. The newspaper argued this week that rallies should not be tolerated in what was an emergency situation because of the loss of life associated with them.

The call was made after 17 people were killed and at least 13 injured after an Inkatha rally in Soweto on Sunday. (PA) [14] [15]

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the call for a ban on political rallies until township violence had been contained, would militate against free political expression.

She said people attending rallies should be disarmed. Inkatha central committee member Musa Myeni said attacks on Inkatha supporters made the carrying of traditional weapons more necessary than ever.

Azapo described the call as naife.

Lawyers for Human Rights national director Brian Currie said imposing a ban on rallies would be addressing a symptom and not the causes of violence.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 3116 13 Desembe 1991

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 3116 13 December 1991

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P91/42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasies of voorwerpe</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/311</td>
<td>The Safer Sex Photobook</td>
<td>Wieland Speck and Harry Cane</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/316</td>
<td>Supergrl' 92 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Colman's Engines (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/317</td>
<td>1992 Calendar—Explicit Sexy Adults Only</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/318</td>
<td>Spectacular Nude Studies (Foto's/Photos)</td>
<td>Shot Publishing (Pty) Ltd, Jeppeseton</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/319</td>
<td>Slade—Days of '76</td>
<td>Link Pennington</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/69</td>
<td>Sex Positions Candidly Illustrated (6 x 9 + 11 =)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/73</td>
<td>Bachelor Boy No 8</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/74</td>
<td>Nude Foilies de Paris No 23</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/75</td>
<td>Candyfloss Girls Set No 3</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/76</td>
<td>Stag's Doe Collection No 15</td>
<td>Nie vermeld/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS**

An Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 15 (2) of the Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Publikasie of object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Ingrywing g Eskrap</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/233</td>
<td><em>Russia in Revolution</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SK/G/G 6229, GK/G/N. 2380, ged/d.d. 1979-12-01</td>
<td>SK/G/G 6229, GK/G/N. 2380, ged/d.d. 1979-12-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/02</td>
<td><em>Korean Youth and Students No 4</em> (137), 1975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SK/G/G 6185, GK/G/N. 904, ged/d.d. 1982-04-30</td>
<td>SK/G/G 6185, GK/G/N. 904, ged/d.d. 1982-04-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inskrywing No. Entry No.</td>
<td>Publikasie van voorwerp Publication or object</td>
<td>Skrywer van voorbringer Author or producer</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/23</td>
<td>&quot;Nie Vryheid op 'n Skinnbord nie&quot;—John Henrie Fergus 1940-81 'n geskiedenis</td>
<td>Nie vertel/Not stated</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8205, GK/G/N. 1001, ged/d.d. 1982-05-14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/29</td>
<td>International Workers Days—1st May</td>
<td>Nie vertel/Not stated</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8205, GK/G/N. 1001, ged/d.d. 1982-05-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/30</td>
<td>Südafrika: Schwarzer Widerstand—Weisse Herrschaft</td>
<td>Bäbel en Wolfgang von Wartenberg</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8216, GK/G/N. 2294, ged/d.d. 1978-11-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/31</td>
<td>A Wreath for the Springboks</td>
<td>Jason Calder</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8235, GK/G/N. 2436, ged/d.d. 1978-11-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/34</td>
<td>Azania: I Temba Letu Vol 2, No 3 ...........</td>
<td>I Temba Group, Mainz</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8216, GK/G/N. 2294, ged/d.d. 1978-11-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/35</td>
<td>Huan-Ying: Workers' China</td>
<td>Janet Goldwasser and Stuart Dowty</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8235, GK/G/N. 2436, ged/d.d. 1978-12-08</td>
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<td>P91/12/36</td>
<td>Courier de la Paix Vol 9, October 1978</td>
<td>World Peace Council, Helsinki</td>
<td>SK/G/G. 8229, GK/G/N. 2380, ged/d.d. 1978-12-01</td>
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<td>P91/12/38</td>
<td>Crossroads 976</td>
<td>Cathsoc University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
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<td>&quot;We will not Move&quot; — The Struggle for Crossroads</td>
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<td>Crossroads in Crisis: Refugees in Their Own Land</td>
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<td>Gregory Zinoviev</td>
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<td>World Peace Council, Helsinki</td>
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<td>Mayibuye Vol 1, No 6, 31st August 1978</td>
<td>African National Congress Information &amp; Publicity Department Headquarter, Lusaka</td>
<td>SK.G.G. 6241, GK.G.N. 2516, ged.id 1978-12-15</td>
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<td>WFDY, Budapest</td>
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**No. 3119**

**13 Desembe 1991**

**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VOORWAARDE OP PUBLIKASIE

"n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die voorwaarde op die ondergenoemde publikasie opgehef word. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskryf:

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<th>Inskrywing No. Entry No.</th>
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<td>P91/11/261...</td>
<td>Rich and Poor in New Zealand</td>
<td>David Bedggood</td>
<td>SK.G.G. 11732, GK.G.N. 460, ged.id 1989-03-10</td>
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PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
VRYSTELLING VAN ARTIKEL 9 (1)

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publi-
kasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van
die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie
gewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van
die Wet nie, terwyl elke ander uitgawe van hierdie pub-
ikasies kragtens artikel 9 (1) van die Wet ongewens
verklaar is.

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies verleen gevolglik
vrystelling van bepaling van artikel 9 (1) ten opsigte
der hierdie besondere uitgawes van die publikasies.

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<td>P91/1/1339</td>
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<td>Vol XXXI, No 716</td>
<td>Jugoslovenska Svarnost, Jugoslavie.</td>
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<td>P91/1/1341</td>
<td>Tempo</td>
<td>No 490, 2 de Marco de 1980</td>
<td>Tempografica Republica Popular de Mocambique.</td>
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AFGEKEURDE ROLPRENTE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publi-
kasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 21 (1) van
die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprente onge-
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<td>R91/1/1270</td>
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<td>Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd/Ed#</td>
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REJECTED FILMS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publica-
tions Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided, the mentioned
films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of
the Act:
Closing times PRIOR TO PUBLIC HOLIDAYS for

LEGAL NOTICES

GOVERNMENT NOTICES 1991

The closing time is 15:00 sharp on the following days:

- 21 March, Thursday, for the issue of Thursday 28 March
- 27 March, Wednesday, for the issue of Friday 5 April
- 25 April, Thursday, for the issue of Friday 3 May
- 2 May, Thursday, for the issue of Friday 10 May
- 23 May, Thursday, for the issue of Thursday 30 May
- 3 October, Thursday, for the issue of Friday 11 October
- 12 December, Thursday, for the issue of Friday 20 December
- 17 December, Tuesday, for the issue of Friday 27 December
- 19 December, Thursday, for the issue of Friday 3 January

Late notices will be published in the subsequent issue. If, under special circumstances, a late notice is being accepted, a double tariff will be charged.

The copy for a SEPARATE Government Gazette must be handed in not later than three calendar weeks before date of publication.
### INHOUD

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**Rallies planned as MK turns 30**

The ANC has organised 13 rallies countrywide and one in Uganda to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) on Monday.

Details of the celebrations were announced by MK's top leadership — including chief of staff Chris Hani, Ronnie Kasrils, Tokyo Sexwale and Rashid Patel — at a press conference at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a statement, MK said it would be the first time in its history that people could take part in the public rallies and peaceful manifestations of their army.

The anniversary would focus attention on the State's continued military aggression against people by highlighting the ongoing violence and "crimes committed by the notorious death squads", as well as the ANC army's role in the negotiation process and the strengthening of "self-protection units".

Mr Hani declined to give details of MK's soldier numbers or the number of self-defence units which had been set up with MK assistance.

MK said it continued to recruit, train and develop cadres for a future nonracial army. It would not disarm or disband its force before achieving its goal of a nonracial, democratic, united and non-racist South Africa.

Inviting all democrats to join in the celebrations, MK noted it was neither a private army or the army of a political party, but a people's army of national liberation.

The main rally will be held at Orlando Stadium in Soweto on Monday, addressed by ANC president Nelson Mandela, MK commander Joe Mophateng and ANC national chairman Oliver Tambo.

Additional policemen and troops are being moved to Soweto to watch over the rally.

The district commissioner of police for the Soweto region, Major-General Kobus Malan, yesterday asked for the co-operation of all participants in the rally to avoid violence.

"The SA Police has, with big additional costs, acquired reinforcements from outside Soweto, as well as from the SA Army, to do everything in the security force's capabilities so that violence will be avoided," General Malan said.

He added that the security forces did not want to "put a damper or restrictions" on the rally, but requested the organisers and participants to behave within the parameters of South Africa's laws, "and not create a situation for conflict and violence".

On the same day, Winnie Mandela and Mr Kasrils will speak in Port Elizabeth and Chris Hani in the western Cape. The venues of other rallies on Monday include Durban, Welkom, Nelspruit, Middelburg (Tvl), Turffontein University in the northern Transvaal, Thabazimbi, Pretoria and Kimberley.

Tomorrow Mr Hani and Mrs Mandela will address a rally at Umthata in Transkei and on Sunday MK soldiers who have died in the struggle against apartheid will be commemorated at a rally in Kagitso.
Front newspaper for South Africa in Botswana closes

GABORONE - A Botswana-based newspaper which was exposed recently as a front for the South African Government was closed at the weekend and all its equipment spirited out of the country in three huge trucks.

Newslink Africa, together with its printing area, Magnum Press, was closed on Saturday morning. Its expensive printing presses and furniture were transported to South Africa in huge trucks.

But the trucks were stopped at the Tlokweng border post by Botswana immigration officials at the instruction of the commissioner of labour. They were only allowed to leave after all employees had been paid.

Newslink was exposed recently by a former SADF officer, Major Nico Basson, as an ambitious project by South African military intelligence to influence Southern African countries.

All the editorial decisions were taken in Pretoria by the SA Troop Information Unit, of the SADF.

Basson said: "Newslink is a front paper for the South African Government with the aim of destabilising Botswana."

Newsl ink, a weekly, used to sell at 50 thebe (about 37c), but after its South African connection was exposed, it was given away free of charge. - Sowetan Africa News Service.
Weapon

Scope at the center of the scene, the police and the public were engaged in a tense standoff. The police were equipped with advanced tactical gear and were positioned at strategic points to ensure the safety of the area. The public, however, were divided in their opinions, with some supporting the police actions and others protesting against them.

The situation escalated as the police attempted to negotiate a peaceful resolution. The standoff continued for several hours, with both sides holding their ground.

Finally, a compromise was reached, and the situation was de-escalated. The police withdrew, and the area was secured.

This event highlighted the importance of community involvement in police matters and the need for open communication between law enforcement and the public.

By Sylvia Williams

(21)
SA closes paper in Gaborone

GABORONE - A Botswana-based newspaper which was recently exposed as a front for the South African Government was closed at the weekend and all its equipment transported to South Africa in three huge trucks.

Newslink Africa, together with its printing arm, Magnum Press, was closed on Saturday morning. But the trucks were stopped at the Tokweng border post by Botswana immigration officials and only permitted to pass after all employees had been paid.

Newslink was recently exposed as a project by South African military intelligence to influence Southern African countries. -- Star Africa Service.
### GOEWERMENTSKennisgewings

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

**No. 3182**

**20 Desember 1991**

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

**VOORWAARDES**

'n Komitee van Publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig aan die voorwaardes—

1. dat die publikasie nie wetens verkoop, verhuur of deur uitleenbiblioteke geleent mag word aan persone onder die ouderdom van 18 jaar nie;

2. dat die publikasie slegs in boekwinkels en uitleenbiblioteke en deur groothandel-boekverspreiders versprei mag word.

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<td>Sex in the afternoon</td>
<td>June Flaum Singer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3183**

**20 Desember 1991**

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

**VOORWAARDES**

'n Komitee van Publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig aan 'n voorwaarde dat die publikasie nie vir doeleindes van verspreiding in die openbaar uitgestal mag word nie:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/312</td>
<td>Armoney</td>
<td>Fabio Santagiuiana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOVERNMENT NOTICES

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**No. 3182**

**20 December 1991**

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

**CONDITIONS**

A Committee of Publications referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has in accordance with section 11 of the Act decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, subject to the conditions—

1. that the publication may not knowingly be sold, hired or lent out by lending libraries to persons under the age of 18 years;

2. that the publication may only be distributed in bookshops and lending libraries and by wholesale book distributors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3183**

**20 December 1991**

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

**CONDITIONS**

A Committee of Publications referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has in accordance with section 11 of the Act decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, subject to a condition that the publication may not be displayed in public for purposes of distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3184</td>
<td>20 December 1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE</td>
<td>VOORWAARDES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'n Komitee van Publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragsens artikel 11 van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewenst nie onderhewig aan die voorwaardes—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat die publikasie nie wetens verkoop, verhuur of deur uitleenbiblioteke geleent mag word aan persone onder die ouderdom van 18 jaar nie;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat die publikasie nie vir doeleindes van verspreiding in die openbaar uitgestal mag word nie;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat die publikasie slegs in boekwinkels en uitleenbiblioteke en deur groothandel-boekverspreiders versprei mag word.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/313</td>
<td>En Avant</td>
<td>Stephan Lupino.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3185</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE</td>
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<tr>
<td>dat die publikasie slegs in 'n geseënd plastiekomhuisel vir die doeleindes van verspreiding uitgestal en versprei mag word.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/11/314</td>
<td>Know Your Number</td>
<td>Richard Selby.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3186</th>
<th>20 December 1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE</td>
<td>VOORWAARDES</td>
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<tr>
<td>'n Komitee van Publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragsens artikel 11 van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewenst nie onderhewig aan die voorwaardes—</td>
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<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/70</td>
<td>Miroslav Slob</td>
<td>Miroslav Hombeck &amp; Ludvik Baran.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3184</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miroslav Hombeck &amp; Ludvik Baran.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS**

'N Komitee beoef in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby goskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insyrywing No. Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Instyrywing goskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/64</td>
<td>The Material and Technological Foundation for the Construction of Socialism in the GDR</td>
<td>Panorama DDR, Berlin</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8226, GK/G.N. 1423, ged/dt 1982-07-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/90</td>
<td>The Benevolent Sun Vol 1 Mt Piekdu Tenel</td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8231, GK/G.N. 1127, ged/dt 1982-06-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/94</td>
<td>Through the Cross Vol 1, No 4, September 1978</td>
<td>Through the Cross University of Natal, Durban</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8235, GK/G.N. 2236, ged/dt 1978-11-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/97</td>
<td>Frontline on Health No 3</td>
<td>Health Care Trust, Mowbray</td>
<td>SK/G.G. 8276, GK/G.N. 1295, ged/dt 1982-06-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| P91/12/112               | Report on Namibia (This is a simplified version) | The South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Pretoria | SK/G.G. 8518, GK/G.N. 107, ged/dt 1983-01-21
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No. Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### VRYSTELLING VAN ARTIKEL 9 (1)

‘n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van die Wet besid dat die publikasies nie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet nie, terwyl elke ander uitgawe van hierdie publikasies kragtens artikel 9 (1) van die Wet ongewens verklaar is.

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies verleen gevolglik vrystelling van bepalings van artikel 9 (1) ten opsigte van hierdie besondere uitgawe van die publikasie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/95.................</td>
<td>Amanda Zonde, Jaarag No 4, April 1982</td>
<td>Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/96.................</td>
<td>Mayibuye No 4, April 1982</td>
<td>African National Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/100.................</td>
<td>Dawn Vol 6, No 8 &amp; 9, August/Sept 1982</td>
<td>Umkhonto we Sizwe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/101.................</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker No 182 (Vol 4, No 30), November 26, 1982</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/105.................</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker No 181 (Vol 4, No 29), November 19, 1982</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/106.................</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker No 180 (Vol 4, No 28), November 12, 1982</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/110.................</td>
<td>The Combatant Vol 4, No 1, August 1982</td>
<td>People's Liberation Army of Namibia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/121.................</td>
<td>Inqaba ya Bazebenzi, No 6, November 1982</td>
<td>Inqaba ya Bazebenzi, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/123.................</td>
<td>Romanian News Fifth Year, No 51 (246), December 15, 1982</td>
<td>Romanian News, Bucharest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/125.................</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker No 184 (Vol 4, No 32), December 10, 1982</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/126.................</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker No 185 (Vol 4, No 33), December 17, 1982</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/127.................</td>
<td>Flashes from the Trade Unions No 47 December 16, 1982</td>
<td>The World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/129.................</td>
<td>Lumee No 51, December 17, 1982</td>
<td>Lumee, Bucharest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/130.................</td>
<td>Kontakt No 6, December 1982</td>
<td>Free German Youth DDR, Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/141.................</td>
<td>Workers' Unity Issue No 33, November 1982</td>
<td>South Africa Congress of Trade Unions, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/157.................</td>
<td>Resister Bulletin No 19 April–May 1982</td>
<td>COSAWR (UK), London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/159.................</td>
<td>VOW — Voice of Women 1st Quarter 1982</td>
<td>ANC (SA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/162.................</td>
<td>Mayibuye No 3, December 1982</td>
<td>African National Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inskrywing No.</td>
<td>Publikasie van voorwerp</td>
<td>Publikasie of voorwerp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/83</td>
<td>Beyond the Skin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/87</td>
<td>Namibia Youth Jan/Feb 1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/94</td>
<td>Through the Cross Vol 1, No 4, Sept. 1978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/95</td>
<td>Amandla Zesde Jaarang No 4, April 1982</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/101</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker No 182 (Vol 4, No 30) November 26, 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/102</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/103</td>
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<tr>
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<td>P91/12/105</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/106</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/108</td>
<td>International Committee against Apartheid, London</td>
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<td>P91/12/109</td>
<td>People's Liberation Army of Namibia...</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/110</td>
<td>The International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/111</td>
<td>South Africa's Impending Socialist Revolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/116</td>
<td>The Soviet Union: Proposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/120</td>
<td>South Africa's Impending Socialist Revolution</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/121</td>
<td>Inqaba ya Basebenzi No 8, November 1982</td>
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<tr>
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<td>South Africa's Impending Socialist Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inquiry No.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>------------</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/137</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>De Bazuin — Jaargang 65, No. 6, 5 Februari 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/139</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>United Nations Centre Against Apartheid 16/61 April 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>P91/12/140</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Dome No 1, March 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/142</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>TLC SAC Reports Nov/Dec 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/143</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>ANC Weekly News Briefing Vol 7, No 1, January 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/145</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs Bulletin Vol 22, No 34, 6 December 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/146</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Peace Courier Vol 13, November 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/147</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Southern Africa Vol XVI, No 5, December 1982</td>
</tr>
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<td>P91/12/157</td>
<td>............</td>
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<td>............</td>
<td>Unity in Action No 1, 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/164</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>“Apartheid—You Shall be Crushed”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/12/166</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Kim ii Sung: The Youth should be Dependable Heirs to the Revoloutional Cause of Juche</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 3190 | 20 Desember 1991 | AFGKEURDE ROLPRENTE

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 21 (1) van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprente ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inquiry No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Voorleger Submitter</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R91/12/59</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Deadly Avenger, The</td>
<td>Star-Kinekino Video (Edms.) Bpk. (Pty) Ltd</td>
<td>(a) (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/12/96</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Eternal First</td>
<td>Sandon Associates</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91/12/61</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Onafhanklike Vrouw, De (The Indecent Woman) (Video Verkoppeling/Distribution)</td>
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No. 3190 | 20 December 1991 | REJECTED FILMS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 21 (1) of the Act that the undermentioned films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:
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13687 — 1
AN ALLEGED conspiracy by two policemen to abduct and murder a civic association leader has been referred to the Transvaal attorney-general by the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence and Intimidation.

Earlier this month, the New Nation newspaper furnished sworn statements to the commission implicating two members of the SAP at Schweizer-Reneke.

In a statement yesterday, inquiry chairman Mr. Justice Goldstone said the commission received tape recordings made by an informant of the New Nation which were alleged to contain conversations with the two policemen.

The commission examined the police and the New Nation informant. — Sapa.
NOMSA man in spy wrangle

BY THEMBA KHUMALO

NATIONAL Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) general secretary Moses Mayekiso is caught up in a wrangle with the government over alleged spying on his trade union by the police.

In a letter to President FW de Klerk this week Mayekiso alleged that the President was ignoring his requests that a senior police officer in the security branch either be suspended or have disciplinary action taken against him for spying on Numsa.

The officer, according to Mayekiso, was also linked to the continued funding of the IFP after De Klerk had publicly stated this year that there would not be any more of such funding.

The State President's office referred Mayekiso's letter to the Ministry of Law and Order for investigation.

Spokesman for the Law and Order Minister, Capt Craig Kotze, told City Press Mayekiso's letter was replied to by the Minister on November 26. A second reply was faxed to Numsa's offices this week after Mayekiso complained he did not receive the first letter.

Kotze said: "If Mayekiso has problems with the administration of this office he shouldn't blame the police for not receiving our letters."

Moses Mayekiso then said he had received the reply but was not satisfied with its contents.

He said: "We obviously want the State President to handle the matter himself. We feel he is sidestepping the issue by referring it to the Minister of Law and Order. How can he refer our letter to the very department we are blaming for spying? It's totally unfair."

The request that the police officer involved in the spying on Numsa be suspended comes a month after the union suspended its president, Maxwell Xulu, whom they accused of supplying sensitive union information to the police.

Xulu has vehemently denied the allegations.

He has blamed his suspension on a "network" opposed to his presidency and intent on dominating Numsa.

His suspension remains effective until Numsa's annual congress in July.
Nactu official's house is raided

THE home of the general secretary of the Nactu, Mr Cunningham Ngctukana, was allegedly raided by police who said they were looking for arms.

Ngctukana, who was not home at the time, said the men identified themselves as police.

More than 10 white men travelling in several cars entered the house last week and woke up everybody about 1am and took his cousin, Mr Sandisile Dukashe, to the Mountain Side Garage where they allegedly assaulted him.

Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngoboni said: "In every instance where there is doubt as to the identity of people professing to be police, the family should immediately report the matter to the nearest police station."
Govt. and Inkhatha make progress over weapons issue

Tim Cohen
BID TO RECRUIT CITY CADRE FUELS SUSPICIONS ABOUT GOVT AGENTS

MK men ‘bought to spy on ANC’

By KURT SWART

The ANC has accused government agencies of trying to recruit trained members of its military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), to spy on it and to give other men military training in the Western Cape.

The accusation follows the alleged attempt by three white men to recruit MK member Mr Benjamin Mhlakaza in a Cape Town hotel last Thursday to spy on the ANC.

Mr Mhlakaza reported the incident to members of the ANC’s Western Cape regional executive who confronted one of the alleged recruiters at the hotel the next day.

Police and the Crime Intelligence Service said this week they had no knowledge of the alleged incident, but that the allegations of military training were being taken seriously.

“We appeal to the ANC to provide us with information so that the matter can be investigated,” a police spokesman said.

“We don’t understand why the ANC did not use the agreed channels to report this to us.”

Mr Mhlakaza, who returned from exile in April, said he had met three white men for a job interview at the Capetownian Hotel last Thursday.

Like many returned exiles, Mr Mhlakaza is unemployed and in financial straits.

He said he had been under the impression that he was to be offered “ordinary” employment.

The three men, who introduced themselves as Chris Williams, Johnny and Anderson, had detailed knowledge of Mr Mhlakaza, including his MK allies and the MK camps in which he had been trained.

“They said they were members of the government. I was scared. I took them to be policemen. They knew so much about me,” he said.

“They asked me whether there were MK camps in Tanzania. They wanted the

names of MK members in the Western Cape. I told them I didn’t know any.

They said they were prepared to give me R1,500 cash immediately. I was scared and accepted.

The interview was from 10am to 4pm. They were very friendly at first, but became more and more threatening.

“Near the end they asked me if I would be willing to train men in military techniques. I told them I wasn’t physically fit enough.

“They then said they would give me an easier job and asked me to spy on the ANC, the SA Communist Party and MK, who they said were responsible for the violence. They said we had to stop the bloodshed in the township.

“They gave me the name ‘Augustus’ and said I would have a controller. When they gave me the money I signed my pseudonym in a small, hard-cover book.

“I am loyal to the ANC and I contacted MK when I got back to the townships. According to the ANC, Mr Mhlakaza reported the incident to MK leaders Mr Mxolisi Petane and Mr Lizo Bright Nqungwana, who told the ANC regional executive.

Members of the MK staff said they were aware of similar attempts at recruitment. The training, they believed, was linked to the spate of random night attacks, during the tax war, on township residents by armed, balalaika-clad men.

The day after the interview, Mr Mhlakaza returned to the hotel with ANC Western Cape assistant secretary, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and ANC regional executive member, Mr Vincent Doe.

MK soldier asked to spy

From page 327

name to what is now the Crime Intelligence Service.

We are extremely concerned that these men appeared to be looking for people for military training. Such actions can do nothing to promote peace and can only fuel the suspicion that the government is promoting violence.”

A brigadier at the Crime Intelligence Service headquarters in Pretoria, who asked not to be named, said: “If it is correct that military training is involved, then it is indeed a serious matter and we would very much like to contact Mr Williams.”

Mr Hofmeyr said problems with MK members’ being involved in illegal activities.

“MK members have been involved in crime and in violent activity, like attacks on Inkatha, and they are using AK-47s, Molotovs and the like.”

“We are not interested in the ANC’s legitimate activities, but in those of ordinary MK members.

“We are applying the law and arresting those involved.”

The brigadier said the CIS would investigate the incident if it was confirmed by the Western Cape ANC. He said police would not discount the possibility that the alleged recruiting incident, including the possibility that members of Fighting for Justice organisations might be involved.
TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1992

JANUARY — MARCH.
UDF the target of bloody feud

Weekly Mail Reporter
A VIOLENT feud with African National Congress-aligned organisation is the only consistent feature in the blood-soaked history of Ama-Africa.

The self-styled Africanist group was founded by the Rev Ebenezer Maquina, who was expelled from the Azanian People's Organisation in 1986. Maquina was notorious for his virulent opposition to the now-defunct United Democratic Front.

Shortly after its launch, Ama-Africa was attacking UDF activists as it fought, said Maquina, "for democracy in Port Elizabeth - the home of the ANC and the South African Communist Party".

There are many reports of violence in which Ama-Africa was involved, especially in 1987, and monitoring groups collected a number of affidavits.

In September 1987, for example, four members of the UDF-aligned Uitenhage Women's Congress were "beaten to a pulp" by 15 armed men alleged to be Ama-Africa supporters. In a statement, the four said they had been abducted by the men and taken to Ama-Africa's headquarters. There they were repeatedly assaulted.

The women were released after the vigilantes called municipal police to arrest them. Six policemen arrived and, said the women, assaulted them, first at Ama-Africa's headquarters and then at a single-men's hostel. Finally an ambulance was called to collect them.

The women were examined by Dr Gavin Blackburn, who found they had been severely assaulted with blunt and sharp instruments and had sustained bruising and lacerations all over their bodies.

At the time, an Ama-Africa spokesman, Joseph Malwa, said he had no knowledge of the attack as he had been out of town.

The next month, a former Ama-Africa member, Monwabisi Qogo, told journalists he had been forced to join the vigilante group and take part in attacks on the residents of Tyokeville, a shantytown near Uitenhage. Qogo admitted to participating in attacks which left five UDF supporters dead and at least one resident lying beaten in the streets.

while we were looking for comrades, he said. "They just milled around while we continued with our raid."

In November 1987, Maquina was reported to be chairing a sub-committee of the Port Elizabeth Joint Management Committee. The JMCs were shadowy security force structures designed to win the hearts and minds of communities and neutralise anti-apartheid activists.

While holding this position, he approached the government for accreditation of Ama-Africa, asking that it be given what remained of R3-million the government had set aside for families of detainees.

The following week, five people were killed in Uitenhage's townships, three of whom were closely linked to Ama-Africa. Although the UDF was blamed for the killings, there were signs that the murders were a result of a split in Ama-Africa.

Over the next 18 months violence between Ama-Africa and UDF affiliates in the townships around Port Elizabeth died down, although the feud continued to simmer.

In April 1989, fighting flared up again when UDF affiliates accused the Pan Africanist Student's Organisation, the students' wing of Ama-Africa, of intimidating students into joining Faso. By then, the current Ama-Africa leaders had distanced themselves from Maquina.
How SADF helped train the...
Army's vigilante links

From PAGE 3

...
Confessions of a former intelligence front-man

DR BEN CONRADIE spoke to The Weekly Mail about his military intelligence work, "because they have it in my very DNA." He continued, "I am an educationalist who wants to offer what knowledge and skills I have to make the people of South Africa properly informed about the process of change and the building of a new South Africa. I want to contribute, through my educational work, to a better future for all.

He tells of his battles to depict the police officer he was instructed to deal with in the Eastern Cape educational services and training, where the majority of them wanted to avoid political and military training.

"If I was not told the whole of the truth about the situation, I wanted to educate people, but this was not their intention. They just wanted to destroy their enemies and wanted me to help them identify them and destroy them," he said.

Conradie believes that the South African Defence Force has misled its class. "I am 30 years old and I cannot get a new job because I cannot explain why they asked me to. The SADF taught me how to do this. Ideally, they never told me why they fired me. Secondly, they told me that the information was about what I was doing was essential for national security, so I cannot explain to anyone."

"I have tried, believe me. I have sent at least 25 job applications and even today no one wants to know how my company was funded, and why I was fired. It is very hard.

"The SADF even went as far as to furnish me with a substantial amount of money. According to the audit it is R350,000.

Conradie has corresponded with the Minister with responsibility for the SADF, Dr Ben Mathe, and has been promised to get his case followed by the AEC because he is being funded by certain sponsors," according to Dr Ben Conradie, one of the managers,.


Their approach was to seek out community leaders who were prepared to work with them, called the by the help of the local LAP's community chief. This project would then be offered assistance, training and other resources.

All these organisations had generous budgets — Eduplage alone drew them over R200,000 — and in many cases there appears to have been little financial control. Some of the services were extremely high and tens of thousands of rands in cash was sometimes carded out in boxes and handed over with little accounting, involves no control.

There appear to have been an understanding that the amount of money was available. At one stage, when an official queried this, he was told: "Don't worry, Ben, we are in the Security Council and can organise the funds."

However, at one point the lack of accounting became a problem for the Eduplage and control of the money was taken over by Topman Bestuurlike Dienste in Pretoria.

The Christian organisations linked to Eduplage fell under the South African Christian Cultural Organisation (SACO) which spends as much as R250,000 a month in a large number of national, locally financed organisations and several community organisations, countrywide.

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CITY PRESS, JUNE 7, 1992

page 6
Leaked document could split Bond, says Treurnicht

Staff Reporter

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) had "nothing to say" yesterday about a Sunday Times report claiming a covert group within the Afrikaner Broederbond was attempting to divide and discredit right-wing political groups.

The report said a secret Broederbond document had been leaked, revealing that the NIS could be used against right-wing politicians if they could not be forced to the negotiation table.

The document, headed "Executive Council decisions emanating from mini-Bond meetings held during the year 1991," also stated that certain members of the Broederbond — presumably right-wing sympathisers — should be kept in the dark about strategic decisions on constitutional talks.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the leaked document could split the Broederbond.

He said some CP members of the Broederbond "will be put in a sensitive position" as a result of the leakage of the document.

"There will be a number of the CP members who will not agree with such strategies, but some will be in a difficult position as to whether they will resign from the Broederbond," he said.

Dr Treurnicht reiterated that the CP had no intention of joining the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Reacting to the report, Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said the Broederbond could not do more than it had already done in its "smear campaigns against the right wing over the years."

"The organisation is itself discredited. The Broederbond among right-wing organisations is despised and most right-wing leaders have left the organisation," he said.

Mr van Tonder said the Broederbond was a "super employment organisation" which promoted members for State appointments rather than espouse a political ideology.

He added there was no chance of the right wing being drawn into negotiations unless the concept of a Boer nation were accepted.
Leaked, divided and discrepant document not ours, says Bridgewater
Staatskoerant
Government Gazette

Regulasiekoerant No. 4778 Regulation Gazette

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Vol. 319
PRETORIA, 7 JANUARIE 1992 No. 13596

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE
No. R. 245 7 Januarie 1992

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953
Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, trek ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2848 van 23 November 1991, waarby die landdrosdistrikt van Krugersdorp, insluitende die gebied bekend as Munsievile, tot onrusgebied verklaar is, met ingang van 7 Januarie 1992 in.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER
No. R. 245 7 January 1992

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953
Under the powers vested in me by section 5A of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby withdraw, with effect from 7 January 1992, Government Notice No. R. 2848 of 23 November 1991, whereby the Magisterial District of Krugersdorp, including the area known as Munsieville, was declared to be an unrest area.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.
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Police raided the Jabulani home of National Council of Trade Unions' general secretary, Cunningham Ngcukana yesterday morning and allegedly threatened him at gunpoint.

Mr Ngcukana said several policemen knocked on his door at 2 am and refused to show identification.

"When I let five of them in, they pointed a machine pistol and other guns at me."

Mr Ngcukana said they had referred names they found in his correspondence to a hooded black man standing outside the house with four others.

Sapa reports that a Soweto police spokesman said Mr Ngcukana's house had been searched in the course of an investigation.

"If Mr Ngcukana is not satisfied with the conduct of the men, he is free to lay a complaint and the matter will be investigated."
Freedom of media essential – Mandela

BLOEMFONTEIN — ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday issued a powerful call for freedom of the media, saying an informed public was essential to the democratic process.

Saying openness in the negotiation process was an important prerequisite for the involvement of the public, the ANC leader committed his organisation to ensuring the country was kept abreast of events.

"An informed public is better able to make an informed choice and itself take part in the debates about society's future." His organisation had issued a draft media charter for discussion and amendment by the public, and other organisations should also strive for a "democratic media".

"We believe that all the parties engaged in negotiations ought to ensure accurate briefings to their constituencies.

"On its part, the ANC will strive at all times to ensure that our members and the public as a whole are informed, about and contribute to this crucial national debate," Mr Mandela said. — Sapa.
Police raided, unionist says
BY MZIMASI NGUDLE

ABOUT 14 policemen allegedly raided and ransacked the house of National Council of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Cunningham Ngcukana yesterday.

Ngcukana said yesterday that the police arrived at his home in Jabulani, Soweto, about 2am.

He claimed they searched the house without a search warrant, threatened him and damaged his property during the search.

Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni confirmed that Ngcukana's house was searched "following information received in the normal course of crime investigation".

He said Ngcukana was free to lay a complaint if he was not satisfied about the conduct of the police and the matter would be investigated.

Ngcukana said he was awoken by footsteps in his yard and when he peeped through the window saw policemen "taking positions around the house".

He claimed they broke the back door. Five policemen entered the house while others stood guard outside.
Inside

Inkatsha

A former senior official leaks secrets to reveal the first time the Internal

"I joined because I felt the black freedom of work for the

was no

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"Inhabit"
A disillusioned former central committee member tells of visits to army bases to pick up anti-ANC pamphlets, resentment among senior members at interference from whites... and a seemingly endless stream of uneptolved funds planned for an organisation that could barely pay its office bearers.

DREW FORREST AND EDDIE KOKO talk to MBONGENI KHUMALO

H

MILITARY Intelligence (MI) gave systematic secret training to Inkatha's top decision-makers over a two-year period in a bid to harden up the organisation in its political battle with the ANC.

According to Mbongeni Khumalo, the former chief of Inkatha’s political bureau and co-ordinator of the training, two MI fronts provided leadership and practical military instruction. In Natal, Inkatha's top executive body, the central committee, and its Zulu cabinet ministers. In Zulu, Khumalo’s MPs, youth activists and even some senior members.

The training was heavily weighted against the ANC and its allies, Khumalo says. Participants were told that if Inkatha “failed to pull up its socks, it would be no more than a line in the history books”.

Inkatha was also warned that it needed a strong central committee, including detailed participation in the ANC and the Mass Democratic Movement, Khumalo says.

One man’s story of why he joined... and why he left.

By JONAH INKATHA because I wanted to work for the freedom of the black man. I left it because I felt I was no more than a SADF agent.

"I started by believing Inkatha's claims to be working for a democratic society by peaceful means. The deeper my involvement, the more I realised I was a vehicle for instigating conflict among blacks, for undermining legitimate organisations and maintaining the status quo."
Suspended state support for Inkatha. He scoffs at police claims that the gathering was a non-party political affair, aimed at countering crime. Spearheading the police involvement in the rallies was Major Louis Botha, whose relationship with Buthela was "closer than close," Khumalo says. Botha openly boasted that he controlled Buthela's bodyguard and visited Umlali two or three times a week.

The SAP also produced a propaganda video for Inkatha's use, which placed the blame for the Pietermaritzburg violence on the ANC and which was shown in a full meeting of the Inkatha Central Committee, attended by Buthela. Commentary throughout the film was provided by a police officer named Major Maphoseng, making the SAP's origin crystal-clear, Khumalo says.

Khumalo also reveals that throughout 1989, in collaboration with Inkatha, the SAP's Internal Command had drafted and distributed tens of thousands of leaflets in Natal townships vilifying the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

Maphoseng was as deeply involved in the joint pamphlet-drafting operation, attending strategy meetings with SAPD personnel and receiving leaflets drafted by the military on his personal fax machine for approval. The Defence Force paid for the printing of the pamphlets, Maphoseng admits.

"I was personally present when some of these faxes were leaves of the Internal Command arrived on Maphoseng's fax machine and I left me with no doubt that he had close links with the military," he says.

The first direct evidence to back the widely held belief that MZ Khumalo/Buthela's right-hand man, acted as Inkatha's chief liaison with Pretoria's security forces.

Maphoseng Khumalo has an in-depth knowledge of Military Intelligence's role in providing this form of propaganda back up Inkatha, as he has been privy to numerous pamphlet dropping operations carried out by a self-confessed SAPD member calling himself 'Zulu' at midnight in such areas as Umzumbe, Mbazwana, Umlazi and Umhlanga.

At one occasion, he personally witnessed Zulu enter the Natal command and emerge with sufficient evidence to back the SAP's involvement.

The pamphlet drops took place at midnight, and strategic public places such as taxi ranks and shopping malls were targeted. The two teams returned during the day to check how many pamphlets had been picked up.

Khumalo says the pamphlets were intended as a response to MDM initiatives such as stayaways and tenant boycotts, and villified such organisations as the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Some were unmarked, others were marked as coming from Inkatha.

Khumalo produced written reports on the operations for MZ, which would "definitely" have been forwarded to Buthela, he says.

His allegations have been put to the SAP, which refused to comment.

Khumalo says his story contains other issues suggesting further security force links with Inkatha. He asks how the Central Committee came to possess the sensitive internal SAP documents it frequently analysed and debated.

He also says the military bought two 35-foot Toyota Cruisers for Buthela's bodyguards; all former Carvin trainers — and that the vehicles are currently parked at Buthela's private residence at Nkonyeni.

Khumalo has no doubt that Buthela knew of all the various forms of assistance given Inkatha by the security forces.

"Nothing happens in Inkatha without his knowledge and approval," he says.

"He once told us that he would make use of the devil if it would promote the organisation. As far as I'm concerned, that's exactly what he was doing.

The Reverend knew about the money, but not who gave it

Last week's front page revealed that the Eastern Cape group Afrika-Dieferensia had received military aid. Afrika-Dieferensia confirmed this, but denied knowing the source of the funds.

SHADLEY NASH

The former leader of Afrika-Dieferensia, the Reverend Eugene Marais, has been invited to attend training from Military Intelligence front-agent education for "resistance leaders," but denied knowledge of its link to the South African Defence Force.

Marais admitted having received funding and other support from AEU, but said he had been "broken" with AEU after revealing a report that the organisation had helped to arrange "indiscipline seminars" in the northern Transvaal.

Duringly, Marais was then offered support by Dr Ben Condon, who was opposingUi, an executive member of the Pretoria University, a Critically, the regional office of Afrika-Dieferensia.

Marais, the founder of Afrika-Dieferensia and still today the director of the Black Crisis Centre, said he turned down the offer of Condon expected to run in elections.

He added: "I invited Condon to participate in the Uitvoering regional leadership and Anapo together in my home," he said.

His statement comes in the wake of Condon's Dis- sist publication in The Weekly Mail and as the Afrika-Dieferensia had received funding and assistance from Edetia.

In 1989, he said he would go to court to claim the "money."

Marais said he had had dealings with AEU after being introduced to Van der Westhuysen by "a lawyer friend.

The reason for this episode, he said, was to support "campaigns to save the Children's Library." The campaign involved "a series of public meetings to inform people of the effects of violence on children.

"We had our budget proposal in our file and it was then introduced by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in early 1989, when he wanted to make sure we were in and were con- sidering running on the African National Congress ticket for the election."

"Our projects included seminars, a social centre and the running of a magazine.

However, Marais said that these projects were 'already in operation through the assistance of some former members of the Cape Town Civic Action Group."

"I think this was not Marais money, but the campaign's money."

He said that AEU broke off all links with AEU after a report of a distortion of the Cape Town Civic Action Group, which was running seminars in the northern Transvaal as an "Indiscipline group."

He said his first contact with Dr Ben Condon, whom he met in 1988, was through Pastor Rudolphi Boshoff, the leader of the Pall God Group. Boshoff was then chairman of the Cape Sea Sports Foundation.

"I believe that what was alleged to be in the United States, arranged that funding should go through the Northern Department of National Welfare and Patriotic Fund via a bank account in South Africa," he said.

He added: "We had been contacted by Pastor Boshoff who requested Mr Condon's group to be used.

Boshoff said: "How else did you think I was going to run and meet to clear the 'money of mine?"

Marais said he could not remember the name of the Transformation Commission, but claimed that there were conditions attached to the offer.

"Specific conditions were imposed, which involved a "liberation movement," that Afrika-Dieferensia would have to set up an agenda for our seminar and activities," and "provide us with other prog- rams to conduct," although Condon did not say what these "other programs" were.

Marais also added that he had requested military training, as suggested in The Weekly Mail report.

"If the offer was true, then we will have to come out all the way and state places and the number of peo- ple who attended," he said. "
Lively octogenarian fires its first salvo

The oldest liberation movement in the world celebrates its 80th birthday — and draws the battle lines on the transition to majority rule. PHILIP VAN NIEKERK reports

The King of Jo... ANC president Nelson Mandela joins in the festivities at the ANC's 80th birthday in Bloemfontein on Wednesday. Photo: AP

When will M-Net start airing relevant sports?

Letters

When will M-Net start airing relevant sports?

The only voice that will count is that of whites is to perpetuate the criminal system of apartheid," Mandela said last week. He called for a focus on the transition from a political and institutional apartheid regime towards a democratic and representative government. However, Mandela made it clear that his proposal would meet fierce resistance from the ANC.

"We have been told that the ANC does not support the idea of a democratic government," said Mandela, adding that it was unacceptable for the ANC to limit the power of the people. He also expressed concern that the ANC might be tempted to use its power to silence opposition voices.

Mandela said that the ANC must be prepared to face the challenges of a new democracy, and that it should not be afraid to assume responsibility for the future of the country. He called for a broad-based national consensus to be reached on the transition to majority rule. He also urged the ANC to take a more active role in the rebuilding of the economy and to address the needs of the poor.

Mandela's speech was met with mixed reactions. Some ANC members welcomed the proposal, while others feared it would undermine the party's power. The ANC's National Executive Committee will discuss the proposal at its next meeting.

The ANC's decision to support the proposal has been welcomed by many South Africans, who hope that it will lead to a more inclusive and democratic future. However, there are also concerns that the ANC might use its power to maintain its grip on power and continue to dominate the political landscape.

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**BUSINESS**

Is the rand slip-sliding away?

Bad news for consumers and importers but good news for exporters — that's the effect of double-digit inflation and a shrinking rand, reports REG RUMNEY

The value of the rand will once more slide this year against other major currencies.

Geared to the slide is South Africa's double-digit inflation rate. This stood at 15.5 percent in November, around 10 percent above the inflation rates of South Africa's major trading partners.

Inflation in the European Community countries rose in November to 4.8 percent, compared to November 1990. The October figure was 4.4 percent.

Inflation over the same period in the United States stood at 3.0 percent and in Japan 3.5 percent, according to Eurostat. Year-on-year inflation dropped in Britain, down to 4.3 percent from 9.7 percent in October.

Late last year the then-chairman of one of the biggest conglomerates, Gencor, noted in the annual report: "Gencor has the worst of all possible worlds: weak markets and a currency which generally maintains its external value while depreciating internally at 15 percent per annum. Thankfully, this cannot be a stable situation but it may be some time before economic logic takes its course."

Since then Derek Keys has had to relinquish the chairmanship of Gencor to become Trade and Industry Minister.

Santam's latest economic bulletin notes that in the last part of last year the rand stayed relatively stable, weakening against the British pound, the Deutschmark and the yen, but appreciating against the dollar.

In "order to contain inflation, it is the policy of the SA Reserve Bank to keep the real effective exchange rate of the rand (the trade-weighted exchange rate adjusted for the differences between South Africa's inflation rate and the average of those of its most significant trading partners) more or less stable."

This means the rand will decline, but not by more than the differences in inflation in South Africa and an average rate of inflation in the three countries South Africa trades with.

Santam believes the effective value of the rand is "overvalued" and will drop by about six percent this year.

As a weakening of this extent will be limited to the price reactions in inflation, it will mean that there will be a limited appreciation in the real effective rand of about six percent next year.

"This turn of events is linked, in Santam's view, to a lack of developments on the international currency market."

- A firming of the US dollar against the mark and the yen.
- A moderate weakening of the pound within the "exchange rate mechanism" after the British general election, opened on July 10, 1992.

So Santam expects the rand will:
- Weaken against the dollar by about 10 percent.
- Drop by about 6 percent against the yen.
- Appreciate by about 4 percent against the mark.
- Remain stable against the pound.

Santam's report already looks out of date, although it was only written before the year end. As it happens the rand has already appreciated against the rand sharply, and the dollar has weakened against the rand.

Standard Bank treasury division GM Chris Kenny points out the rand is already trading at historical lows against major currencies like the yen and mark — despite the present weakness of the dollar against other currencies.

Should the dollar appreciate the rand may weaken even further against the other major currencies.

Kenny believes the rand could depreciate by 10 percent against major currencies this year.

First, National Bank group treasurer Ken Russell believes that while the rand will eventually reflect the inflation differentials, it will not go into full free for some time.

Reserve Bank governor Chris Stals, he points out, has made it one of his tasks to maintain the affordability of the external value of the rand. So the Bank would "manage" a gradual depreciation of the rand.

A lower rand would be a benefit for South African commodity exporters such as Gencor.

The gold mines, for instance, at an exchange rate of $1 = R2.74 gets only R509 for an ounce of gold, as opposed to R1 001 in the middle of last year.

Ranell notes that the Rand Mines has said the mines should be assisted by fiscal policy, not as in the past, by devaluation of the rand in the market.

At the same time as making exports cheaper, a weaker rand means importers pay more. This will hurt consumers, of course, but only to the extent that imports cost more. The government has said the exporters of vital goods added. Also, a depreciation in the currency boosts inflation, so it is to be avoided.

Enough of an improvement in domestic inflation will, of course, reverse the necessary for devaluation. Nobody is expecting South African inflation to drop to levels of its main trading partners but not for quite a while, anyway.

Zimbabwean prices rocket as government retools economy

The new year has hit Zimbabweans hard as they face drastically higher prices and wage freezes because of the government's economic restructuring programme.

Soft drink prices and hospital fees went up this week, adding to the list of increased costs such as school fees, exam fees, electricity, sugar, canned goods, meat and clothing.

"This is going to be a tough year," said housewife Priscilla Matumba.

"It costs more to eat, to go to school and to go to the hospital. I don't know how we're going to do it."

The World Bank designed Zimbabwe's economic structural adjustment programme so that the government must spend less on social services and channel those funds into productive investment.

That means Robert Mugabe's government must spend less on public popular achievements such as independence, extending health services to all.

As a result, fees at Parirenyatta Hospital, Harare's main government hospital, went up by an average of 200 percent this week.

World Bank-designed economic medicine is proving a bitter pill for Zimbabwe.

City dwellers to swallow reports ANDREW MELDRUM

The economic restructuring has also whistled away the extension of the dignity, another of the Mugabe government's popular achievements.

As of January 1 the government began charging fees for the previously free primary education and has substantially increased fees for secondary schools. The government is encouraging people to stay in the rural areas by offering restructuring schools fee-free of charge and holding rural secondary school fees to one-half the cost of urban schools.

City dwellers are also bearing the brunt of increased food prices as the government removes subsidies which kept food prices down.

"Let the people in town pay for what they eat," said Minister of State for Finance Thabane Mbaya at a recent seminar.

While the average Zimbabwean consumer is already feeling the pinch from the economic restructuring, the government is under growing pressure to cut its operations costs by reducing the size of the cabinet and the civil service.

Both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have pledged big loans to support Zimbabwe's restructuring effort, but both have been demanding big spending cuts until the government agrees to significantly cut back the size of its payroll. As a result, both the World Bank and IMF headquarters in Washington, Zimbabwe will have to cut its payroll by 10 percent. The government has a civil service of 89 000, according to economic experts. It will be political death for the new administration if these cuts, as the civil service has largely operated as a way to reward party supporters. But diplomats and economists agree that such cuts are absolutely necessary to keep Zimbabwe's economic recovery on track.
Top Inkatha man reveals MI6

By SEKOLA SELLO and Sapa

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is controlled by the security forces and has 200 highly trained hit squad members based at various KwaZulu police stations, a former senior party official claimed on Friday.

Mbonengi Khumalo, who was a member of the organisation's central committee, made the claims at a press conference in Johannesburg.

Khumalo, 33, also told the conference that Inkatha was fast losing support and no longer confined to some pockets of Natal and KwaZulu only.

He also confirmed several allegations made by The Weekly Mail concerning the involvement of Military Intelligence (MI) in training Inkatha's top members, including KwaZulu Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, youth activists and school inspectors. They were taken on leadership and political education courses.

Inkatha, claims Khumalo, also assisted SADF operatives in many efforts to undermine the now-defunct United Democratic Front and Mass Democratic Movement.

Some Inkatha members helped by distributing pamphlets critical of the UDF, MDM and Cosatu.

Khumalo said Inkatha had no political programme or agenda of its own and that the security forces had "greatly infiltrated" it to the point where they effectively controlled it.

The former acting chairman of Inkatha's Youth Brigade said Buthelezi was aware of the organisation's links with the security forces.

"Buthelezi runs Inkatha like his own personal household," he said. According to The Weekly Mail, the 200 Inkatha hit squad members were trained by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip and in Israel in 1986.

Inkatha has repeatedly denied that these men have been trained for hit squad purposes, saying they were trained to provide security for KwaZulu VIPs.

In its report, the newspaper said seven of these 200 men had been linked to hit squad activities.

Among the claims endorsed by Khumalo are that Buthelezi was fully aware of the source and amount (R250,000) paid by the police for an Inkatha anti-saccoon rally at King's Park Stadium in 1989.

Last year, Buthelezi denied that he was aware this rally was funded by the police and his personal assistant, MZ Khumalo, subsequently took the rap for "not informing his leader".

An Inkatha Youth Brigade official had said they were responsible for attacking mourners at a funerals in Westonaria, the eastern Transvaal.

During the attack, the mourners, mostly ANC sympathisers, were forced to flee and the three coffins were opened and corpses sprayed with bullets.

Khumalo, who lives in Ulundi with his family, says he now regrets having joined Inkatha, which he initially thought was a liberation movement. He says he is prepared for any consequences as a result of his allegations.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Buthelezi has dismissed allegations of collaboration between his party and the Defence Force and
IFP rejects Khumalo's claims in Weekly Mail

There were "glaring mistakes" and "untruths" in allegations about the Inkatha Freedom Party made by former senior Inkatha official Mbongeni Khumalo, who allegedly had a criminal record, the IFP has said.

His allegations, in a Weekly Mail interview last week, included claims that the IFP was a front for the South African Defence Force and had collaborated in attacks on the ANC.

Mr Khumalo said he had resigned as Inkatha Youth Brigade leader and terminated his membership of the Inkatha central committee because he believed the organisation was a vehicle for instigating violence against fellow blacks.

Reacting to these and other allegations, the IFP denied that the organisation had ever been given R11 million by anyone.

It also denied that Mr Khumalo had been the former chief of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, claiming Musa Zondi had been leader of the brigade for many years, including the period in question.

"Regarding the 'consultancy services' (Adult Education Consultants and CREED) referred to by Mr Khumalo, these services were offered but the IFP refused to avail themselves of these for lack of money.

"Mr Khumalo was dissatisfied with the low salary the IFP was paying him and applied for a position in the KwaZulu government's department of the chief minister.

"It was then discovered that Mr Khumalo had a criminal record, which made it impossible for the KwaZulu government to consider his application," said the IFP.
ANC guidelines for media reform

THE ANC yesterday released its draft media charter, which calls for no political censorship but insists on affirmative action to ensure an "equitable distribution of media resources".

The document, the result of a seminar held in November, calls for a constitutionally guaranteed free flow of information subject to rights of privacy, and the scrapping of all censorship laws.

The document also states the SABC and calls, for a reconstitution of its board by Codesia. It criticizes the print media, government's Communication Service (formerly the Bureau for Information) and the film industry.

The draft charter, released to initiate debate, says it would be wrong to advocate the establishment of bodies which would determine what society should and should not read, hear or watch.

But a simple declaration on media freedom was not enough. "It has to be underpinned by an equitable distribution of media resources, development programmes and a deliberate effort to engender the culture of open debate," the preamble to the charter says.

The charter calls for the prohibition of all institutional and legislative measures which restrict the free flow of information or impose censorship.

While guaranteeing the right freely to publish information and opinion, the charter calls for the "democratization of the media".

"Diversity of ownership of media production and distribution facilities shall be ensured," the charter says.

The media should take account of the diversity of communities in respect of geography, language and interests, and affirmative action should be implemented to provide financial, technical and other resources to deprived sectors of society.

The charter also proposes that journalists should be protected by law from having to disclose their sources of information, and insists that media institutions "shall-pro-

Media charter

The charter calls for the training and upgrading of media workers.

A resolution on the control and regulation of broadcasting in the interim period,

The seminar also called for a "privileged relationship" with the SABC because the government appointed the corporation's board members.

"The SABC has been the propaganda arm of the government to promote apartheid" and had not fulfilled its role as a public broadcaster, the resolution said.

Therefore, the seminar resolved that there should be no restructuring of the broadcasting sector of government or the VTRC until the new administration was in control and regulation of broadcasting was decided by Codesia.

Codesia should appoint an interim broadcasting consultative committee to control and regulate broadcasting in the interim period. This body should appoint a representative board for the SABC and establish guidelines to ensure impartiality. The new board should "review current staffing and management of the SABC".

The state information services, such as the Communications Service and the Human Rights Research Council, which

From Page 1

bitter and column information "used by the press", should be placed under the control of an interim government.

The seminar expressed its concern that the print media would continue to distort the flow of information to influence the negotiating and electoral processes.

The seminar therefore directed the ANC to investigate the viability of establishing a daily newspaper.

Times Media Limited MD Steve Malulu suggested as a mechanism for its commitment to freedom of the press, although he found some of the ANC recommendations "Utopian and impossible".

For example, the recommendation that all should have the right to free access to information and opinion meant that newspapers should be given away free.

While it was true that the ownership of the media in SA was "somewhat unfair", to address this through a program of compensation would risk violating the freedom the ANC sought to protect.

The "dilemma" faced was that, while to use coercive measures to "democratize" the media was a contradiction in terms, he said.
ANC's vision for the media

The ANC has placed on the table its vision of how the media should change in the current period of transition and what it should look like in the new South Africa. Its new National Executive Committee is a preliminary assessment of the new proposals.

'All people shall have the right of access to information held or collected by the State'

In addition, 'all people shall have the right of access to information held or collected by the State and other public institutions...'

The ANC provides for the retention of a state broadcasting service, and condition that it be 'indispensable to the political, cultural and economic needs of the nation'... It seeks to protect the right to freedom of the press and to information by law from having to reveal their sources... In addition, 'an office of information shall be appointed to receive and act on complaints...'

Pledge

In the National Executive Committee's report, the ANC's draft charter is to be displayed as a society in which the free flow of information and freedom of the press are guaranteed, although it is to be contended that information may only be published by the government. It seeks to give the right to freedom of the press and to information by law from having to reveal their sources... In addition, 'an office of information shall be appointed to receive and act on complaints...'

Skewed

As mentioned earlier, 'All people shall have the right of access to information held or collected by the State.'

Premise

However, subject to the limitations of the constitution and, in Western democracies, the ANC makes a clear promise of maximum freedom: 'All institutional and legislative measures which restrict the free flow of information or which impede communications...' shall be prohibited.'

The need for a new society... Here, the ANC's democratic charter is clear, and the ANC's constitution is not contradicted by any other provisions of the South African constitution...
Probe launched on violence by SADF "front groups"

ALLEGATIONS that SADF-funded "front organisations" are still fueling township violence are to be investigated urgently, Mr Justice RJ Goldstone announced yesterday.

Justice Goldstone, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, said in a statement:

"Having regard to the allegations that the 'front organisations' are currently in operation and sponsoring violence, the commission has resolved to investigate them immediately."

The announcement comes after a series of allegations in the Weekly Mail newspaper, which prompted both Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer and the ANC to request the commission to investigate.

The latest allegations were published on January 3. The Weekly Mail said it had acquired "extensive details, including documentary proof, of the SADF's involvement in promoting organisations that have been implicated in township violence."

It was further claimed that the documents showed the SADF used front companies to create, train, support, assist and advise such organisations to foster "black-on-black violence."

Weekly Mail assistant editor Eddie Koch said yesterday the news of the urgent inquiry was "a major breakthrough for us."

The "front organisations" identified allegedly included Amo-Afrika National Front in Port Elizabeth and two others in Somerset East and Cookhouse, the "Memesis" and the "Kokanas".

- Somerset Correspondent.
Security cops snooped on 314 000 lives

The Security Branch of the South African Police snooped on the lives of 314 000 individuals and 9 500 organisations. The security police no longer exist ... but the files do.

The sheer vastness of police surveillance over the years is revealed in a confidential police memorandum signed by former security police chief Lieutenant-General Basie Smit, and leaked to The Weekly Mail this week.

The document reveals that two months after political organisations were unbanned in early 1990, security police still focused most of their energies on a sophisticated plan to deal with the African National Congress and its allies. Far-rightwing groups were a minor Branch concern.

Full details: PAGE 2
Long Arms of Security Branch

The Security Branch was the Detective Intelligence Branch that was formed in 1919 to deal with the CIB's war intelligence. The branch was headed by Brigadier J. W. W. O. Morgan and was responsible for the investigation of espionage and subversion. The branch was divided into three sections: the Information-Gathering Section, the Forensic Section, and the Intelligence Section. The branch was later dissolved in 1923 due to its mission being ended by the end of World War I.
The use of your company's resources to promote your personal gains in business, even if it's just for personal improvements, can create a situation where you may feel entitled to company resources.

To overcome the resistance, the first step is to understand the underlying reluctance to share or promote your ideas. Understanding this can help in developing strategies to mitigate it. By focusing on the benefits to the company, you can align your goals with the company's objectives, thereby reducing resistance.

The Weekly Mail is the tool of the trade, and it has become a platform for promoting our ideas and initiatives. However, it also serves as a means toHide your true intentions and hide your flaws. The Weekly Mail is used to create a facade of unity and harmony, while in reality, it is a tool to manipulate opinion and hide any potential conflicts.

Implications extend way beyond the narrow context of email communications. This is why emails are used to manipulate opinion and hide any potential conflicts. The Weekly Mail is a platform for promoting our ideas and initiatives, but it is also a tool to manipulate opinion and hide any potential conflicts.

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Big Brother watches all of you.
ANC-CWB in "hit" link

Rightwing leader paid to kill renegade guerrilla - paper
If you want free speech, keep the state out of it

The only sure way to protect freedom of expression — that is, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of intellectual inquiry — is to adopt a constitution that forbids the government, the political parties, and all other thugs to encroach on that freedom.

Like the authors of the ANC’s preposterous draft charter on the media, the founding fathers of the United States understood that democracy is impossible without free speech; unlike the ANC, they faced up honestly to the problem.

If the ANC is serious about freedom of expression, or about democracy, it could do no better than adopt as its own the first amendment to the American constitution, which says plainly: “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble . . .”

However, as the proposed charter makes clear, the ANC is much less concerned about freedom of expression than about its control and manipulation. Its charter pays a bit of lip service to free expression, allowing all the professional guardians of press freedom to applaud obsequiously, but then devotes itself to the serious business of bringing the media under what it calls “democratic” control.

The basis for control is being laid, quite deliberately and systematically, by the repeated assertion of myths. Among these is the repeated, assertion of monopoly control of the press.

That assertion is untrue. The only evidence adduced is that the dominant shareholders of the two main English newspaper groups are the mining houses, and that there are various industry agreements to co-operate in printing and distribution.

In fact, the newspaper market is changing by the day. New publications sprout like daisies, and some of them — the Weekly Mail, Vrye Weekblad, Leadership — survive or prosper. The Sowetan (which the ANC does not like because its senior staff come from the Black Consciousness tradition) has displaced the Star as the country’s biggest daily. The Citizen and Business Day, one conservative and the other liberal, have displaced the failed Rand Daily Mail. Freesheets multiply like rabbits.

The assertion of monopoly ownership carries a pernicious implication that South African editors, like communist editors, are simply the running dogs of their owners, mere propagandists. There is not a shred of evidence for this canard — in fact, South African editors have extraordinary independence — though it is put forward these days even by former editors who, if they have evidence of the corruption they imply, do not produce it.

The charge slanders men like Joel Mervis of the Sunday Times, Age Grey Klaaste of the Sowetan, and Khulu Sibilya of City Press, Richard Steyn of the Star, and in fact any editor who has never lost his post (a category from which I am fortunately exclosed by my own past misfortunes).

That access to information has been hampered, and sometimes denied, is true, but the damage was done by the totalitarian laws and propagandistic policies of the Nationalist government. As the government moves to dismantle those laws and policies, and to grant to the broadcasters the independence which they have so long lacked, the ANC perceives not liberation but threat, and the self-appointed guardians of the press fall strangely silent.

The ANC charter, plainly written in the expectation of becoming the government, assigns a variety of rights and duties to the state, to society, and to “media institutions”. It condemns what it regards as the “privatisation” of the SABC, which would put television broadcasting beyond the reach of government, and in fact says that “control and regulation of broadcasting should be recognised as a priority”.

The ANC complains of lack of access to newspapers and magazines which, in typical journalism-school jargon, it calls print media, and wails that there is no newspaper published from what it calls “a democratic perspective”.

This is just not true, even if one accepts the ANC’s quaint definition of “democracy”.

But its own views, and its “democratic perspective”, appear presumably in its own newspaper, Mayibuye; in Umsebenzi, the SACP newspaper; in Work in Progress, an excellent independent socialist periodical; in South and New Nation; and in a range of pamphlets, tracts and trade union publications.

The ANC’s problem is not that it lacks access to the market, or to printing facilities, or to a distribution network — its own supporters, if they cared, could sell the product — but that, in a free market, it fails. The publications which it tries to foist on the public are stupefyingly boring, amateurish, and pedantic.

Freedom of expression encompasses not only the freedom of the individual to write or say what he pleases, but also the freedom to choose what he will hear or read. In a free market, newspaper readers pass judgment daily or weekly on the news and views offered to them; some publications survive, others perish, all are constantly evolving under the harsh judgment of their readers.

The American founding fathers understood this; the ANC understands it too, but it dreads nothing so much as an uncoerced public verdict on itself.

Ken Owen
**Magazine's view shoots press freedom**

"The most important advantage of a concentration of ownership is that the fewer the owners, the more interested they are in the business and the more determined they generally become in ensuring that it is successful."

That astonishing approbation for monopoly, contained in a leading article on newspaper ownership in the Financial Mail last week, surely deserves an award for novelty. Even in a general sense it cuts across the free market principles that journalism propagates so vigorously. Applied to the press, it is downright absurd.

It is universally recognised that monopoly or even near-monopoly control of the media distorts democracy. That is why the United States, which regards the media as so fundamental to its democratic system that press freedom is entrenched in the Constitution, also has a law prohibiting a concentration of media ownership in any part of the country.

It is good that the publication of the ANC's media charter last week has prompted a debate on the state of the country's press and broadcasting services as we enter the delicate phase of national transition. But it is depressing that the debate should have started on such a malevolent note from a major publication.

The tone and content of the FM's leading article are so dismissive of the legitimate concerns many people have about the state of the media, and so offensive to those who express them, that they can only reinforce the worst thoughts of those who feel they are victims of media bias and perhaps provoke them into ill-considered action.

As an example, the article lashes out at one of these concerned critics, former Cape Times editor Anthony Heard.

To disagree with Mr Heard's arguments is one thing, but to insult his professional integrity and disparage his 16-year editorship of the Cape Times is totally uncalled for.

Mr Heard has had a distinguished career: Cape editor of the FM, and the youngest person yet appointed to a major editorship in South Africa. His decision in 1985 to publish an interview with ANC president Oliver Tambo, at a time when the man and the organisation were still banned and unquotable, revealed a degree of courage and political foresight that has been acclaimed internationally.

What is more, he is right — there is a problem with the media set-up in South Africa. Fortunately some senior people in the industry are aware of this. Solving it will not be easy, but at least we can begin by acknowledging the fact and then hopefully debating it in a more responsible way.

The problem can be highlighted by analogy. When the ANC came to power in Zimbabwe, he found his country's entire press was controlled by a white South African company. The situation was so obviously unacceptable to him that he nationalised the press, with disastrous results for media freedom in that country.

A similar situation now faces South Africa. An incoming black government will be confronted by a broadcasting service nurtured for half a century in the culture of apartheid, and a newspaper industry one half of which is controlled by interests tied to the National Party and the other half by a single white mining company.

Again I suggest that this concentration of ownership within the white establishment will be so manifestly unacceptable that it will amount to a provocation to the incoming government to intervene.

If the people who control our press really care about the survival of press freedom — and thus of democracy — in the new South Africa, then I suggest they should begin now to consider ways of divesting themselves of some of their monopolistic control.

Even before that moment, as we reached the stage where an election has to be held for an interim parliament or constituent assembly, it will clearly be wrong if the media is so heavily weighted against newly legalised black parties whose message was silenced for 30 years. No election can be free and fair in such circumstances.

It is no good arguing, as some do, that a number of new little newspapers have been started up recently offering an "alternative" viewpoint. Despite technological advances the economics of the industry are forbidding, and the dominance of the established papers — established during the years of white supremacy and black retardation — is overwhelming and permanent.

The argument that monopolistic ownership is not prevent editorial diversity, because editors are independent, is likewise naive. Newspaper owners exercise their influence not by forcing their editors to propagate their views but by the people they choose to appoint, as editors — they don't choose men and women who differ too sharply from their own political outlook. The fact that there are so many ex-editors in South Africa, who all have views to the Left of their erstwhile employers, testifies to this.

To suggest they were removed from their editorial chairs for "economic" reasons, which is the official story, is silly. They were removed for their political beliefs, and those beliefs were so strongly held that they were ministers of the government that had banned their newspapers, and went on to ban them when they had a newspaper.
CENSORSHIP

ALL future editions of Eros Nude Collection No 18; Candyfloss Girls set No 1; Nude Folies de Paris No 22 and Bachelor Boy No 7 are "no longer undesirable", the Directorate of Publications announced. (32)

Of 59 publications submitted for examination, nine were declared "not undesirable" while 49 publications, among them The Political Economy of South Africa (producer not stated) and three editions of the ANC Weekly News Briefing (ANC London), were declared "not undesirable" on review.
account of the Third Force
A Weekly Mail Investigation by Doreen Ash and Philippa Cansdall

what caused the violence when banks account customers complained about
their accounts being frozen. In a widely publicized case, several
ACN customers were locked out of their accounts without notice, leaving
them unable to access their funds. The company's response was to deny
any wrongdoing, claiming the accounts were frozen due to security
issues. However, customers claimed they had received no warning or
explanation for the closure of their accounts.

The investigation revealed that ACN had a history of
unfair business practices, including
not providing customers with a clear
了解

A young couple were found dead in what appeared to be a
suicide pact. The cause of death was not immediately known,
but police were investigating. The couple had recently
returned from a trip to the Philippines, where they
claimed to have discovered a secret cove.

The couple had been reported missing for several
weeks, and their disappearance had sparked widespread
concern among their friends and family. Police
were continuing their search for any clues that could
shed light on the couple's fate.
No illegal demos

Police say they will take necessary action against people holding illegal demonstrations outside the Supreme Courts in Johannesburg and Pretoria today. This statement follows threats by numerous organisations to protest against the opening of Parliament. A person found guilty of contravening the law could be fined R1 000 and/or a year in jail.
A ploughshare for the spy boss who wielded a sword

NELI BARNARD . . . . His views found favour with Pieter Botha. President Botha replaced NMS with the community police and personnel. In 11 years in the public eye.

Sunday Times, 24 Jan 1992

A family man is deeply loyal to colleagues. The recent spy chief, was that it was only stopped after it grew to the point where it could either not be continued — and on the other hand, a sword must always be kept sharp and in order. It is through the study of his writings that the best and most solid facts have been gathered.
Government's media clamps on the way out

The government is poised to remove chunks of the myriad laws restricting the media — and topping the list is the Publications Control Act which might be scrapped in its entirety.

The Act is expected to be replaced by lesser controls on what South Africans may see, hear or read.

The government is also considering exempting journalists from the provisions of controversial Section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Act, which gives a mandatory sentence for refusal to reveal sources.

Secrecy

Other laws under review include section 44 of the Petroleum Products Act 12 of 1977 and sections in some of the laws and regulations imposing secrecy in various sectors including the nuclear industry, bilateral trade, foreign finance and strategic stockpiles.

The government is also considering proposals to establish an Independent Broadcast Authority. There is widespread speculation that the hierarchy at Auckland Park will be restructured soon.

A Department of Home Affairs spokesman said the department had been studying ways of reducing or removing press restrictions for some months.

It is expected that the government could follow Media Council proposals that "any proposed statutory limitation of freedom of speech and of the press should be subject to a judicial process".

Some media lawyers express reservations about this, saying that British judges, for example, rule against journalists more often than not. However, it is believed that submission to judicial process is a lesser evil than statutory media restrictions.

A future Bill of Rights and Constitution is also expected to protect press freedom.

In its draft media charter, the ANC has already said it will grant "absolute privilege" to journalists not to reveal sources of information, which Media Council chairman, Professor Kobus van Rooyen says is of "special significance and would have our support".

The government is also expected to bow to longstanding pressure from extra-parliamentary groups and others to scrap all, or most of, the provisions of the Internal Security Act (74 of 1982).
Police use batons on chanting protesters

By DE WET POTGIETER

POLICE repeatedly baton-charged chanting protesters in Phalaborwa yesterday while armed members of the AWB's Venkommando cruised the streets.

In another incident, a bus-load of chanting, placard-waving SACP supporters intent on protesting in the city centre were chased at high speed through the town by heavily armed police and traffic officials, after slipping past roadblocks sealing off the CBD.

Ignoring orders to stop, the bus turned around and headed out of town. Passengers tried to disembark but police forced them back on board and escorted them out of Phalaborwa.

Manned

The protests were sparked by a confrontation on Tuesday between AWB members and about 2000 residents of the Lulekani and Namakgale townships. Sjabrok-wielding AWB members threatened to "clean up" a taxi rank in the town centre.

Yesterday policemen armed with R4 rifles and shotguns manned all the entrances to Phalaborwa, while SADF soldiers and Gazankulu policemen manned a roadblock outside Lulekani.

Now it's feared that a crippling three-month consumer boycott called off this week could be resumed.
FW knows about ‘third force’ - ANC

THE African National Congress claims it has evidence to prove that President FW de Klerk knows about a “third force” operating in the country.

Addressing journalists at a breakfast briefing in Cape Town yesterday, ANC general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said “seams and seams” of evidence were being compiled to substantiate this allegation.

Ramaphosa said De Klerk ran a “very efficient and professional” intelligence service which briefed him “on a daily basis”.

He said there was, therefore, no reason for him not to know about attempts, to derail the negotiation process.

Ramaphosa also said there was evidence from media reports that the South African Defence Force was colluding with the South African Police in the current violence.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer dismissed the claim that he and De Klerk knew of the “third force” operating to discredit the negotiation process.

However, Meyer ‘faintly’ admitted there was a possibility that the “negotiation process could be derailed”.

He said the country did not face any foreign or external military threat.

However, the SADF still had a role to play in maintaining stability and security.

“Efforts to destabilise and bring forward insecurity are obviously there - be it of a criminal nature or of a political nature.”

“I believe that the defence force, like all other State apparatus, has a responsibility to ensure that we maintain the level of stability,” he said.

Ramaphosa said that in the ANC’s view, the SADF had to be disbanded completely.

Responding to this, Meyer said the concept and form of a future SADF would have to be determined through the negotiation process and that it was "too early to say how it should be shaped."

For the time being, white conscription would continue, he said.
FW knows about ‘third force’ - ANC

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ALLEGED askaris tried to kill Azanian National Liberation Army cadre Mr George Biya, who was released from custody in Bophuthatswana after a long hunger strike.

These claims are contained in the January issue of Letteste, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania publication.

Biya allegedly received a call at his Soweto home around midnight on December 26 from a man inquiring about his whereabouts.

Sensing that this could be people wanting to attack him, he asked friends to take him away for the night. When they left, they realised that they were being followed.

The Azania member said at one end of the street they were blocked by a man who had a dog in his car. They squeezed past his car and raced away. Then they noticed that one of the tyres had been punctured.

It alleged newspapers were informed of the incident immediately but had ignored it.

Biya was serving 13 years in Bophuthatswana when he, together with other political prisoners, embarked on a hunger strike that lasted more than 50 days.

By MATHATHA TSEDU
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ANC has 'reams' of third force evidence

CAPE TOWN — The ANC was collating extensive evidence of alleged third force activities in township violence for submission to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry, the organization’s secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday.

Speaking to foreign and political correspondents at a breakfast, he said “reams of documentation are being prepared from the Weekly Mail and other sources”.

President FW de Klerk, he said, must have known of this third force activity because he had such an efficient National Intelligence Service that, at all stages, could investigate every facet of SA society.

The issue of third force involvement in political violence has been the subject of repeated rows between government and the ANC and De Klerk has repeatedly called on the ANC to provide evidence.

At a parliamentary briefing later, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer again denied that there was any evidence of a third force operating within the SADF.

Despite the fact that members of the third force had spoken out on their activities, and this being linked to military intelligence, he said he had satisfied himself that there was absolutely no such activity in his department.

However, he had requested Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to investigate the Weekly Mail allegations anyway to satisfy the critics. He did not say he had conducted a formal investigation into the allegations to satisfy himself.

Meyer said De Klerk had no knowledge of any third force operations either because, if he had, he would have informed the Defence Minister.

Ramaphosa said De Klerk bore final responsibility for the third force. “We have every reason to believe Mr De Klerk has been aware of the third force and has not done anything to stop it.”

He accused De Klerk and his government of following a “twin track policy” of trying to marginalise the ANC while negotiating with it.
Govt action on arms ban urged

The Government had to give some indication that it was taking the banning of dangerous weapons at political meetings seriously, DP MP for Durban Central Peter Gastrow said yesterday.

"The National Peace Accord outlawed dangerous weapons at political gatherings and bound the Government to issuing the necessary proclamations to implement this provision, he said during debate on the State President's speech to Parliament.

The Government could not make the proclamations without negotiation and consultation, but it had been some months since the Accord was signed.

"We need some indication that the Government is taking this seriously." - Sapa.
New march planned on Phalaborwa

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TENSION has eased in Phalaborwa following the Saturday incident in which 109 people were arrested for attempting a march on the town.

And with the old taxi rank that had unusable toilets still barred, local black leaders said yesterday a march was being planned for next week Saturday after which a decision on renewing the boycott will be taken.

One of the boycott committee members, Mr Eric Ngobeni, said a meeting at Lulekani township on Sunday had decided that the leadership look at ways of forcing the “conservative boers in the town to toe the line”.

Barbed wire

Matters came to a head last week when the town council unilaterally closed a taxi rank and told people to use a new one that had no toilets. This angered the residents, who decided on a march in the town and the forceful use of the closed rank which was surrounded by barbed wire.

It was during the attempted march that police rounded up 109 people - 25 of them under age - and charged them with disturbing the peace. They were fined R30 each.

Ngobeni said options open to the community included a stayaway and renewing the boycott which was lifted last week after running for four months. Ngobeni however disputed reports in a newspaper yesterday saying the boycott had been reimposed.

“We have applied for a permit to march in the town to protest against several things. The outcome of the march and whether it takes place at all, will determine the next course of action. But for now, we are waiting for the magistrate to indicate whether the permit is granted,” Ngobeni said.

The town is controlled by the Conservative Party and the local AWB members have been infuriated not only by the boycott, but also by the move into formerly white areas of several blacks employed by the Phalaborwa Mining Company.

Two of the people who have moved into town have been attacked and their properties damaged.
PAC leader's offices damaged

THE Pretoria law office of deputy president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Dikgang Moseneke, was seriously damaged by unknown devices yesterday morning.

The ceilings were extensively damaged and electrical fittings ripped from the walls.

Moseneke said he discovered the damage when he opened the office about 7am.

"Although the doors were all locked when I left the previous day, I found the back door open. I do not know if any documents are missing," he said.

The incident occurred a few hours after Moseneke explained on the television programme Agenda on Tuesday night why the PAC rejected Codesa.

Northern Transvaal Police liaison officer Colonel Frank Alton said police were investigating the matter.

"Although we are still investigating, I doubt if it was an explosive because the sound would have been heard from afar."

Moseneke declined to say who he suspected.

"Recently there has been a pattern of violence perpetrated against organisations and people opposed to Codesa."

"If this action is intended to intimidate me or the PAC, those responsible can forget it."

"We are fighting a legitimate struggle for freedom. We will fight until we achieve our goals which include the replacement of the white, racist, minority regime with a democratically elected government acceptable to the majority of the people."
Editors call for press freedom

CAPE TOWN — The Conference of Editors yesterday decided to submit a resolution on freedom of expression to Codess with a recommendation that it form part of the absolutely entrenched basic rights in the new constitution.

The editors recommended press freedom be entrenched in a new constitution even though there might be provision for freedom of speech in a Bill of Rights.

The editors decided that the Law Commission's proposed Article 12 of their Bill of Rights concerning freedom of speech did not explicitly refer to press freedom. Therefore the editors preferred specific entrenchment of press freedom as in the German constitution.

The clause the editors adopted was: "Everyone has the right freely to express and disseminate his opinion in words, writing and images and to inform himself. "Press freedom and the freedom of reporting by broadcasting and film are guaranteed while diversity of information and opinion in the media shall be protected. "Censorship shall not take place."
SA needs to eliminate unnecessary press gaps

Media legislation expert Peter Reynolds comments on two restrictive laws

The Press Amendment Act

and government restrictions that would create unnecessary delays and make the press less effective. The government's aim is to control the press, but it is not in the best interest of the public. The press is crucial for democracy and the dissemination of information. It is essential that the rights of the press remain protected against unlawful interference.
Strange death of Thami Zulu

Patrick Lawrence reports on a scandal which continues to haunt the ANC.
'Hearts and minds' cost millions

By DREW FORREST

THE South African Defence Force’s top-secret battle for hearts and minds has cost the South African taxpayer more than R150-million — and millions more will be spent before funding is cut off in 1994.

This is confirmed by an inspection of budgets and confidential project reports which have come into the possession of The Weekly Mail.

They show how Military Intelligence—spawned Adult Education Consultants (AEC) grew into a monster whose tentacles spread into every corner of South African society between 1986 and this year, when it was dismantled.

Sources confirm that AEC has already spent in excess of R150-million and that funding for the various regional fronts formerly under its umbrella will continue until 1994, at an additional cost of up to R20-million to the taxpayer.

The nakedly political objectives of the “education” and “training” offered by AEC, and its octopus—like growth into all communities, emerges clearly from its internal documents.

AEC’s Weekly Mail has also uncovered links between its activities and violence. Training and funding was offered to “radical” groups subsequently involved in attacks on political opponents. In at least one instance — at the Hippo camp in Namibia, where in 1986 AEC trained over 80 Inkatha “political communicators” — contra-mobilisation training was provided in conjunction with SADF instruction in warfare.

AEC’s 1988/9 budget sets aside R7-million for the Pretoria head office, R1.2-million for the establishment of training centres and R3.5-million for front organisation—run projects in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Transvaal, northern Transvaal, Natal and northern Cape. At that stage, 103 projects were envisaged.

Training camps already existed in Goepehoop and Craskeeloo, and further camps were planned in South West Africa, the eastern Cape, western Cape, northern Cape, Natal and Transvaal.

Heavy emphasis is placed on the coloured community — R1.6-million is earmarked for the “mobilisation and counter-mobilisation (of coloureds) for national security objectives”.

Urban students are to be deflected from “people’s education” and professional groups mobilised to support the free market system and the government. In addition, members of the coloured Labour Party were given 15 training courses in 1987 to equip them to fight three by-elections.

Another key target group is Xhosas — the eastern Cape was seen as atetically vital — with R480 000 being earmarked to mobilise them as an ethnic group against the “ANC/SA Communist Party alliance” and to neutralise the latter’s influence.

Xhosa students are to be organised into a student body which is not affiliated to the National Union of South African Students (Nussas). In line with “successes” in Venda and South West Africa, a traditional Xhosa authority structure is to be set up to make Xhosas more “culture-conscious” (kulturnbewus).

In addition, AEC targets the leaders of various homelands: R350 000 is to be spent on Venda leaders, R296 000 on Zulu leaders and R240 000 on leaders of Bophuthatswana.

The Weekly Mail has already provided details of the systematic leadership and political training given by AEC, heavily biased against the ANC and its allies, to Inkatha’s top echelons.

In Venda, AEC trained Venda cabinet ministers, headmen and school principals at a secret facility at Goepehoop, near Louis Trichardt. Participants told the Sovietan they had been lectured on “the evils of communism”.

Also provided for in the 1988/9 budget is R4-million for contra-mobilisation in Namibia, broken down into projects for the Ovambos, Kavango, Herero, Nama, Damara, whites and others.

In addition, AEC trained a Cape Town—based Christian publishing company, Goeie Nuus Bemarking, is allocated R225 000 to “convincing members of cultural front organisations”.

AEC’s total projected spending grew from about R11-million in 1986/7 to R16.5-million in 1988/9. Sources estimate that there was a 10 percent escalation each year thereafter until 1991/2, when the network began to wind down.

This accounts for close to R100-million, but does not include overspending or special projects. From internal documents, The Weekly Mail knows that AEC expected to exceed its 1987/88 budget by R1.2-million. Special projects known to The Weekly Mail include:

- Project “Mike Wildin”, in terms of which AEC settled in 1986 to roll back a Swappo drive to win over headmen, at a projected cost of R121 000. The “Mike” referred to may be Mike Davis, since active in Durban front organisation Creed Consultants.

- A project, with a budget of R323 000, in terms of which 30 hand-picked Ovambo militant units would be trained as “communicators and influencers” in such subjects as “the onslaught” and communism. Training was conducted partly in South Africa, and R21 000 is set aside for the provision of weaponry and weapons training for this group.

In addition, 1988 saw the formation of SADF—controlled Central Capital Control Services to oversee the financing of projects. With offices, sophisticated computer equipment and a large staff, the CCCS cost at least R15-million to set up and run in that year alone, sources estimate.

Die projekbegrotings is gebaseer op bestaande projekte in S.W.A. en die R.S.A., asook op die bevolkingsgroepprioriteitslys.

SAMENVEENING

Bérdysbegroting ........................................ R 7 490 000
Terrein ................................................ R 1 241 000
Projekte: R.S.A. ...................................... R 3 539 000
S.W.A. ................................................ R 4 184 000
TOTAAL: ................................................. R16 456 000

Documents reflect AEC's budget for 1988/89

Xhosas (R480 000)

Missie

On die Xhosa as bevolkingsgroep te kontramobiliseer en te mobiliseer om daartoe te lei dat die ANC/SAPF alliansie se invloed onder die bevolkingsgroep geneutraliseer word.

Xhosa-studente

Donostelling

Xhosas and coloureds in the eastern Cape were seen as key target groups

The costs in millions,
The Black Cat Order

B

The week's most important issue

Herman, the regional police commissioner who was shot a few weeks ago, is said to have been taken seriously ill. He is now in a hospital in the region. The investigation into his death continues. Police have detained several suspects, including a local gang leader. The case has caused tension in the community.

Denver Broncos: Player Wraps Up Season

The Denver Broncos, led by quarterback Peyton Manning, finished the regular season with a record of 12-4. Manning completed 69% of his passes and threw for 4,651 yards and 37 touchdowns. The team faces a tough challenge in the playoffs, but Manning is confident they can win.

Sports

The Golden State Warriors: Basketball Season Comes to an End

The Golden State Warriors ended their season with a loss in the Western Conference Finals. The team had high hopes entering the playoffs, but were unable to overcome a talented Dallas Mavericks team.

Business

Tech Giants Team Up: Apple, Google, and Microsoft

Apple, Google, and Microsoft announced a new partnership to work on developing a new generation of mobile devices. The companies hope to release the devices by the end of the year.

Entertainment

The Week's Most Popular Movie

"The Week's Most Popular Movie" is a new show on the local news channel. The show features the most popular movies of the week and highlights upcoming releases.

Editors' Notes

This week's edition of "The Week's Most Important Issue" includes a special segment on the impact of technology on society. We also feature exclusive interviews with local politicians and business leaders, and a profile on a groundbreaking new technology.

PHILIP GARSON
Weekly Editor and Newswriter
FIVE top jurists will meet in Cape Town on Tuesday to probe allegations that the SAPD’s “third force” is still operating.

The fact that all five members of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry will be present is in itself significant.

The commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Goldstone was set up in October last year to investigate public violence and intimidation — what causes it, who is involved and what can be done to prevent it.

The commission only sits with all its members in matters of national importance. Usually, it sets up a regional or local committee, chaired by a commission member, and draws on the services of other lawyers.

This is the second time all five commissioners have been summoned to an inquiry. The previous occasion was to investigate a claim in January that two policemen had conspired to murder.

The commission’s members are: Mr. Justice Richter and Goldstone, vice-chairman; Mr. Niel Rossouw, SC; and Miss Linda Baqie, the other women commissioner, Mr. Gert Steyn.

Currently there are five Goldstone committees investigating political violence and intimidation.

Their other work has been put on hold so that the commission members can be in Cape Town this week to hear evidence regarding allegations, published in the Weekly Mail on January 3, that SAPD front organisations had trained township killers.

In the past three months, Mr. Justice Goldstone, the Appellate Division, has traversed the country to hear evidence in various inquiries. Two weeks ago he was in Mool River. Now he is in Cape Town.

And on February 17, in addition to supervising the commission’s tasks, he will appear in Bloemfontein to take his place on the bench for the start of the Appeal Court’s sittings.

Although there is a marked difference between the work of the commission and normal court proceedings, the two are complementary.

This was illustrated by the way the commission handled an allegation, published in the New Nation on December 10, that two policemen based at Schweizer-Reneke were part of a conspiracy to abduct and murder the chairman of the Ipelegeng Civic Association.

By December 19, the full five-man commission had met in private, accepted a tape recording as evidence, examined the policemen and the New Nation’s informants.

Because it appeared that a crime had been committed, it referred the matter to the attorney-general of the Transvaal for further investigation.

An important spin-off of the Goldstone commission has been that the presence of Independent, impartial lawyers seems to promote negotiation.

In the Thokoza inquiry, hotel directors who had never seen conditions in a squatter camp — and squatters who would never have ventured into a hostel — said each other’s living conditions as they accompanied commission members on an inspection.

In gathering evidence, the commission also brings sides together. This was seen in Thokoza, Welkom and Mool River, where people who had regarded each other with utmost suspicion have begun to demonstrate in each other’s companies. Peace, admittedly fragile in places, is being restored by the commission’s persistent probing of the causes of localised strife.

The Welkom Mines

Violence at President Steyn Mine, which began on November 3 last year, led to the second committee.

Its terms of reference were approved by the National Union of Mineworkers, the owners of the mine, Freegold, and the SAP. These included the investigation of violence, the hostel system and the national stayaway called by Cosatu, Nactu and other organisations in November.

The man is commission member Mr Gert Steyn, a former Regional Court magistrate and the Port Elizabeth-based President of the Eastern Cape Regional Court.

He sat with Johannesburg advocate Mr Dan Bregman, SC, who has acted as a mediator in mine disputes, and an attorney, Mr Ray Zondo, a labour lawyer from Durban.

Evidence was completed on Friday, when the inquiry was postponed so that the chairman could attend the commission’s sitting in Cape Town. Legal arguments will be presented on February 15.

The committee will draw up a report for the Goldstone Commission, which may make changes to the report before it goes to the State President.

A peace committee has been established on the mine comprising the different sections of the workforce, management, the police and SADF.

In the violence, 36 people died and fears were expressed that when Xhosa and Sotho workers returned to share the same hostels, clashes might occur.

But the “surprisingly positive” attitude when the peace committee was formed dispelled these fears.

Demonstrations

The third committee was established on January 14. An informed source said it was likely an inquest. He said he aimed to investigate how the violence had started.
Massacre

A hearing began with an inspection in loco on November 21. Then the committee began hearing evidence at the Sindicale Centre in Pretoria, because some people had said they were afraid to be seen giving evidence in Thokoza.

The committee heard that hostel dwellers held a march on September 8 and were fired upon by gunmen. This became known as the Inkatha massacre.

On September 29, civic association chairman Sam Ntuli was shot dead from a vehicle in a Mafia-style killing. After his funeral, on October 7, more people were shot as they left his house after the ceremonial washing of hands.

So far 21 witnesses, from the ANC, Civic Association of South Africa, East Rand Hostel Dwellers’ Association, SAP and SANDF have testified.

Their evidence has been transcribed and runs to more than 13,000 pages.

But Mr Sithole is also interested to hear from eye-witnesses who are not affiliated to any particular group.

Witnesses can telephone 012-320469 to arrange to meet Mr Sithole.

Complete anonymity can be guaranteed if necessary.

Train and Taxi Violence

Another national inquiry is being held into violence on trains and the “taxi wars”.

It is chaired by Mr Niel Rossouw, SC, vice-chairman of the commission, assisted by another commissioner, Mr Steyn, with advocate BM Ngcepe of the Pretoria bar, and Cape Town attorney and former president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr LS van Zyl.

Witnesses who want to give evidence can make an appointment to see Mr Rossouw by phoning 021-3355668.

SADF Front Groups

The Weekly Mail published allegations on January 3 that the SADF was funding “front organisations” which sponsored violence in black townships.

The next day Judge Goldstone asked one of the co-editors, Mr Anton Harber, to supply evidence.

On January 15 the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, and the ANC both asked the commission to probe the allegations.

When the commission chairman issued a press release on January 14, the Weekly Mail’s submissions were still awaited.

The hearing begins on Tuesday at the Sindicale Centre in Cape Town.

Demonstrations

The third committee was established on December 6. Its aim is to investigate how mass demonstrations should be organised and policed.

It is chaired by Judge Goldstone himself, assisted by commission member Mr Niel Rossouw, who was Cape Town’s attorney-general and the dean of UCT’s law faculty, Professor D Van Zyl Smit.

The committee is still sitting.

Under this umbrella came the Mool River/Bruintville inquiry. Violence erupted there on December 3 and 4 after a mass march.

The committee began hearing evidence on January 14.

An informed source said it was likely an interim report on the Mool River evidence would be sent to the State President.

At the end of the Mool River inquiry, the judge, with the help of the National Peace Accord secretariat, brought together the IFP, ANC, unions, industry and business leaders, the town council, Natal Provincial Administration, church leaders, farmers, a representative of the SAP and SANDF and a deputy attorney-general.

A dispute resolution committee was set up and people re-pledged themselves to observing the peace accord.

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Funeral for ANC cadres

By DAN DHAMINI

UMKHONTO weSizwe will not suspend the armed struggle against policemen implicated in the killing of cadres, MK's Tokyo Sexwane said yesterday.

He was addressing an emotion-charged funeral service of a returned exile and an ANC activist allegedly killed by police in Sharpeville on January 24. Chirenji and Thabo Moseti were buried in Sharpeville.
Policeman 'paid himself'

A former ANC exile has laid a charge of theft against a policeman who allegedly "paid himself" for wasted time by stealing R200 from a bundle of UN grant money the exile was carrying.

Tshithiwa Nwoybe, Johannesburg administrator for the Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA was among a group of exiles flown into the country last year by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. NEW 3/12/92

He told The Star yesterday that he was arrested after police found a radio, a television set and a video machine at the Bree Street flat he shares with his cousin last Tuesday. No charge was laid and later the policeman allegedly took R200 of the R710 Mr Nwoybe had on him.

Mr Nwoybe said the policeman had said he had taken the money for "time wasted" as he could have been with his wife. (32: 1) (32:5)
Police have opened a murder docket on the death of Tsepo Lengwati (24) of Diepkloof, Soweto, who was gunned down while accompanying police at Sharpeville last Tuesday.

Mr Lengwati an ANC member and former Robben Island prisoner, was a suspect in the killing of a Vanderbijlpark policeman, Constable Sakkie Janse van Rensburg on December 30. Captain Piet van Zyl, police liaison for the Vaal Triangle, said they were investigating.
SAP's 'shield against nasty journalism' to be repealed

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

Parliament has signalled that it will repeal a section of the Police Act which restricts coverage of police action.

The legislation, section 27B of the Police Act, prohibits the publication of any "untrue matter" about the police or police action.

It carries a fine of R10 000 or five years' jail, or both.

Prosecutions

Speaking yesterday in the second-reading debate on the Police Amendment Bill, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers said the section had led to few court cases but much adverse criticism.

This was despite the fact that the section was seldom enforced, and where court cases resulted from prosecution, the accused were, in most cases, found not guilty.

Only 15 cases had been investigated in terms of section 27B and there had been only three prosecutions, Mr Scheepers said.

"The negative reaction these cases drew was therefore far more damaging than the original contraventions of section 27B. This section was therefore counter-productive and it was in the interests of the South African Police that it be removed," he said.

Mr Scheepers said he had always been convinced that the police did not need this section for its own protection.

It had resulted only in friction between the police and the media, "to no practical purpose and to the distinct disadvantage of the South African Police", he said.

Mr Scheepers said that since the police had taken a further step in improving relations with the media, it was hoped the media "will recognise this commitment to the free flow of information by more balanced and objective reporting".

Although the police did not object to constructive criticism, Mr Scheepers requested the media to refrain from "unreasonable, unjustified, groundless and destructive criticism for the sake of criticism".

Peter Gastrow (DP Durban Central) welcomed the lifting of the section and congratulated Mr Scheepers for realising that the police did not need "a shield against nasty journalism".

The problem with the section was not that it had soured relations between the police and the media, but that it had had serious consequences for all South Africans as they had been prevented from learning the true state of affairs in the country, Mr Gastrow said.

The section had prevented the media from publishing the truth about police action, especially in the 1980s, he added.

Intimidation

It was also no use to say the application of section 27B had resulted in only 15 investigations and three prosecutions, as it had meant a threat, danger and intimidation to every editor and journalist.

"The section intimidated the entire South African press and, as a result, the population was kept in the dark," Mr Gastrow said.

The CP opposed the Police Amendment Bill.
The Conservative Party has intensified its charges of the Government spying on it, claiming that three National Intelligence Service agents had been caught.

Claims of political espionage emerged anew in the House of Assembly yesterday as senior Conservative MPs charged that they knew of a former MP being on the NIS payroll.

"It's worse than Watergate!" interjected Frank le Roux of Brakpan, the CP's Chief Whip.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the CP, said these agents received about R6 000 a month. They also received subsistence and transport allowances and were compensated for services rendered.

One of them had received R4 000 for producing the minutes of a CP constituency council meeting and a membership list.

"Did they return that stuff when they got it and saw it was pure politics? What do they do with those tapes when they realise it is politics? Do they turn it off and listen no further?" he asked.

Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) challenged the Minister responsible for NIS, Kobie Coetsee, to say whether the service still employed MPs, full-time or part-time.

He flatly rejected Mr Coetsee's denial that the Government was spying on the CP or Conservative MPs during sessions of Parliament.

But Mr Coetsee said in question time that security attention was given to any instance or individual aiming to destabilise South Africa or posing a security risk to the State.

The NIS had to give attention to any person busybusing himself with violence, sowing unrest, or war talk and threats of violence. Nobody was immune if he became involved in any of these activities.

"Here in South Africa, the Government spies on its political opponents," Mr Langley said.

"This Government bugs and we know it. Certain Ministers of the Government ferret through files in the possession of their departments. We know it," he said. "It is thuggery."

Mr Langley appealed to the press not to allow this issue to be smothered.

Mr Coetsee said in November President de Klerk had made it very clear that NIS would not concentrate on a typical political activity.

He invited MPs with any substantive allegations to discuss them with him. If MPs had charges, they should hasten to the Ombudsmen.

Tony Leon (DP Hoedspruit) acknowledged the need for internal security, but said the limits of security had to be carefully defined to avoid each and every State action, being justified and hidden by a reference to security.

"The NIS seems to have often bypassed this line and the extremely vague and general definition of national security in the 1972 Act which established it," he said.

Government's justifications for spying on the CP were threadbare. They were rendered even less convincing by an appalling legacy of "super snooping" through a myriad agencies.

It remained unclear whether NIS crossed the line between the national interest and the party interests of the NP, Mr Leon said.
NIS sponsored attacks on Katlehong teachers PAC

THE PAC yesterday accused the National Intelligence Service of sponsoring recent attacks on teachers at Katlehong schools and of burning a Kathorus College of Education lecture.

An NIS spokesman denied the allegations which, he said, were aimed at damaging the image of the NIS.

At a news conference yesterday, PAC student organisation Paso said those responsible for the attacks were a dissident PAC formation, the Revolutionary Watchdogs. No registered member of the PAC nor Paso was involved in the attacks.

Paso publicity secretary Eugene Motati said its investigations had established that the majority of Revolutionary Watchdogs members were "on the state's payroll".

He said the NIS had embarked on a programme of "dividing the liberation movement by using elements who pose as radicals while they are criminals.

ANC, PAC discuss forming youth forum

THE ANC Youth League (Ancy) held discussions with the PAC youth wing Azanyu yesterday as part of its effort to form a broad youth forum.

Ancy information secretary Pano Mankhana said yesterday the meeting agreed on the need for such a forum. Although there were differences about who should participate in such a forum, discussions would continue, he said.

The Ancy favoured a youth forum cutting across political and ideological divides. But other groups had proposed a youth front or a youth parliament, he said.

Azanyu's youth wing Azayo was scheduled to take part in yesterday's discussion but members did not attend the meeting.

The Ancy had canvassed the idea of a youth forum with, among others, the Jewish Federation of Youth Organisations and the NF youth wing.
CAPE TOWN — A National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent had been paid R3 000 for providing the NIS with the minutes of a CP meeting. CP deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg said yesterday.

He was speaking during an interpellation in which Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) asked the Minister responsible for the NIS, Kobie Coetsee, whether government was spying on his party or on CP MPs.

Hartzenberg said the CP ‘Spy paid for CP minutes’ had exposed three NIS agents who admitted to spying on his party.

These agents earned R6 000 a month, a travel and subsistence allowance and a further fee “for services rendered”.

Langley asked the Minister whether the NIS still employed MPs, saying his party knew of a former MP who was in the service of the NIS.

ILO (CP) 5/2/92

He alleged that government was spilling on its political opponents, using the information the NIS gathered against them.

“Such behaviour is thuggery. It is actions such as this which contribute to the uprising.”

Langley called on the Press “not to help cover up the government’s misdeeds”.

Coetsee said government was not spying on the CP or on CP MPs during parliamentary sessions.

The NIS gave attention to any individual or organisation who threatened the security of the state or engaged in violence, irrespective of his or her party-political affiliation.

He asked MPs to discuss complaints about the NIS with him or to approach the Office of the Ombudsman with allegations of irregularities involving state funds. — Sapa.
Inkatha trained by SADF claim

About 200 hand-picked Inkatha members were flown in an SA Defence Force aircraft to the Caprivi strip for military training, the Goldstone Commission was told yesterday.

This was contained in evidence by former Inkatha member Mr Mboneni Khumalo at a public sitting of the commission in Cape Town.

His evidence was read into the record by an advocate, Mr J.J. du Toit.

Khumalo said the Inkatha members were trained at a base named Hippo by SADF personnel and a Mr Guy Boardman.

They were instructed in the handling of weapons, urban guerrilla warfare, unarmed combat, winning the support of local populations, identifying ANC or UDF members and persuading residents to be hostile and aggressive towards ANC members.

The training and instruction of the group was arranged and organised by Creed Consultants CC, of which Boardman allegedly was a member.

Trainees

Khumalo said trainees were paid from a secret bank account held at a Durban bank.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his personal assistant, Mr MZ Khumalo, had signing powers.

Mr Chris Ngwenya, head of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, became directly involved in organising and carrying out acts of violence with members of the Black Cats and became leader of the group.
ANC tears mount over hit squads
THE deployment in the Maritzburg area of 200 defence force-trained Inkatha members resulted in unprecedented levels of violence, brutal murder and the disruption of education and transport.

Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, former personal assistant to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told the Goldstone Commission, investigating into public violence and intimidation this week that 200 hand-picked Inkatha members were given military training by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip.

They were taught, among other things, how to kill selected people, demolish houses, kidnap, collect intelligence and the use of psychological methods.

Replied to a question by Mr David Soggot, representing the ANC, Cosatu, and the SA Communist Party, he said the men were deployed in Maritzburg in 1987.

Referring to interference in an ANC funeral in Wesselton, he said he had been told that eight people armed with AK-47 rifles had been involved.

"They shot at the man carrying an ANC flag in front of the coffin. The people ran away."

The men opened the coffin, firing into it, and the man carrying the flag was fired on at close range.

The men were arrested by the SADF and their rifles confiscated. But they were handed to the police, who released them after the intervention of Mr MZ Khumalo.

Their guns were returned to the KwaZulu police.

Replied to a question about a secret Inkatha bank account at the Smith Street Durban branch of First National Bank, he said the signatories were Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr MZ Khumalo.

"No one else had access to the account... not the secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo or his successor, Dr Frank Mdlatose."

Khumalo said he had visited an Inkatha training camp at Nhlabatshe, near Vryheid in 1990 and early last year.

The staff collected information and their findings given to Buthelezi.

"The information was given to Mr MZ Khumalo to be used for purposes of hit squads." - Sowetan Correspondent.
Cosatu condemns alleged spying on trade unions

By Shareen Singh

Allegations of spying activities on trade unions by a security company published in a labour journal have been strongly condemned by Cosatu and one of its affiliates - which was allegedly most spied on.

The latest issue of the South African Labour Bulletin alleged that Lodge Security Services placed agents at certain companies particularly in the commercial catering sector, to collect information on union activities for management.

Cosatu spokesman Bangunzi Sifeng said the use of spies by management was "extremely short-sighted, leading to deeper mistrust which exacerbated the conflict between labour and capital.

The SA Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union said it viewed the allegations in a serious light and would fully investigate it.

"The modus operandi was for Lodge to write to a company offering its services.

One such letter sent to the Four Seasons Hotel, read: "The objective of an undercover investigation is to bring to the attention of the management, the attitude of the staff and their feelings about various management decisions, shop steward and union activities. This enables management to make the right decisions before negotiating with the unions."

Reports from agents who spied on union activities at Pick 'n Pay branches in Natal detailed discussions by workers at meetings.

The agents were clearly "shop stewards", the journal said.

Lodge Security Services managing director Edel Ashman said agents were used for pilfering and collected other information at the request of companies.

Pick 'n Pay's industrial relations manager Frans van der Walt reportedly said undercover agents were used to break theft rings and sometimes reported on shopfloor activities. Agents were not sent to union meetings but could have ended up there.

Sapa reports that a newly appointed staff member of Idasa was approached by the National Intelligence Service to spy on the organisation for them. Idasa executive director, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday.
Arms cache seized in raid on farm

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The police made one of their biggest finds of military weapons this week when they raided a farm in the Volksrust district, near the Transvaal-Natal border.

Two brothers were arrested after police used tracker dogs to search the area.

Some of the explosives were found hidden in mountains and some buried in a cache against a dam wall.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that police had arrested brothers H C Geldenhuyys (22) and H P Geldenhuyys (23), who later appeared in the Volksrust Magistrate's Court.

The trial was postponed until February 26 and they were released on R500 bail.

The explosives found were: 2291 9 mm cartridges, 1 018 rounds of 7,62 mm cartridges, 863 rounds for .303 rifles, three shotgun rounds, 5 093 rounds for R-5 rifles, 19 trip flares, 38 tear-smoke grenades, 42 illumination flares and various other explosives.

Police are investigating. No further details were available.
Open media can be a powerful tool, argues Anthony Sampson

The facts about real democracy

WHY can't the media in South Africa reflect more closely and vigorously the fast-changing political changes which the country is facing? An occasional visitor like myself may not be able to understand the complex explanations; but he may be able to see the wood more clearly than the trees.

And many others are worried by the gap between the public awareness of politics, and the dramatic changes being discussed in Cape Town or elsewhere at the top.

The "mainstream" press includes much intelligent reporting and analysis, but in my view it does not convey the wider context of the new politics, or the aspirations or anger of the townships. It is still preoccupied with white politics and events, and content to leave township reporting to the black press or alternative press.

This can seriously endanger the political future, on both sides. It fails to give sufficient voice to the grassroots with the democratic process. And more importantly, it fails to educate white opinion.

It is worth noting the possibility of a black majority government may well face a devastating shock after the elections, just as white Rhodesians were appalled by Robert Mugabe's victory.

Since the initial bombshell of February 1990, when Mr de Klerk legalised the ANC, only a few media stories, as seen from abroad, have suggested a major change in the power balance. One was the Inkathagate scandal, which compelled Mr de Klerk to demote two Ministers. Another was Mr Mandela's confrontation with Mr de Klerk, which remarkably was covered live by SABC.

Black and white viewers alike were amazed to see a black leader openly and fiercely criticising a State President. But that amazement was itself a reminder of how the media had prepared them for the facts of democracy.

The explosion of free speech can be an awesome power, particularly after long constraints.

I saw it last November in Kenya, where after years of inhibition the three main newspapers suddenly felt able to challenge President Moi, and compete to expose the corruption of his Minister.

I was able to watch a similar explosion of media energy in February 1990, when the ANC was first legalised. Newspapers suddenly discovered a long-lost adventurousness, and black politics overflowed into the white world.

How does a press become insulated? It must surely have something to do with a structure of semi-monopoly which protects it from the need to adapt. Many South African journalists have complained about the almost uniquely concentrated ownership of their media. Any medium which enjoys a semi-monopoly is likely to lose touch with its audience, and to lose credibility.

In South Africa the most pressing political need is surely to extend the range of all the media, to make them represent a much broader public - both to inform them, and to reflect all their confusion, anger and worries.

The SABC, the most spectacular monopoly, should be divided in such a way as to ensure far more coverage both of opposition politics and of news from the black majority in the townships.

The major newspaper groups would also have to be broken up. This might well require an infusion of foreign capital. But even such competition would be much healthier than a purely local semi-monopoly, and would help to make the media more responsive to political change.

*Anthony Sampson is a former editor of Drum magazine. This is an edited version of a talk he delivered at the weekend conference of the Campaign for an Open Media in Cape Town.*
A POLICE raid on a farm near Volksrust yielded one of the biggest caches of military weapons to date.

Using tracker dogs, members of the SAP combed the area just across the Transvaal-Natal border, on Wednesday and found explosives hidden in the mountains and buried next to a dam wall.

Two brothers, Mr HC Geldenhuys (22) and Mr HIP Geldenhuys (33), were arrested and later appeared in the Volksrust Magistrate’s Court. The case was postponed until February 26. They were released on R500 bail.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the arrests.

The explosives found were: 2 291 9mm cartridges, 1 018 rounds of 7,62mm cartridges, 868 rounds for .303 rifles, three shotgun rounds, 5 093 rounds for R5 rifles, 19 trip flares, 38 tear smoke grenades, 42 illumination flares and various other explosives.

Police are investigating.
Companies 'spying on unions'

AN INTERNATIONAL security firm is being used by company managements to spy on unions, a labour affairs publication has alleged.

The SA Labour Bulletin says in its latest issue it has documents proving that Lodge Security Services has passed on information on union activities to firms it is contracted with.

SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (Saccawu) assistant general secretary Kaiser Thibedi yesterday said 'severe action' would be taken against companies which used Lodge in this way — if the allegations are proved authentic.

He said 'these underhand methods are likely to undermine the economic forum. We are already suspicious about the bosses intentions in such forums'.

The bulletin claimed 'a web of agents employed by Lodge Security Services collected information on union activities' in Natal in 1990. The Bulletin said its sources believed this was still going on.

The companies using Lodge services, as far as the bulletin was aware, were Pick 'n Pay, Dunlop and Cabana Beach Hotel.

Pick 'n Pay's Frans van der Walt said it could not 'prescribe to agents what they should write about or not' and if an agent wrote there was a strike looming 'it would be a warning sign for us and we would try and act on it'. He said undercover agents were employed to prevent pilfering but it was possible an agent "could end up at a union general meeting": He added that the company would be very circumspect about how to use information.

Lodge Security Services MD Edel Ashman said they passed on whatever their agents reported to their clients. Ashman was 'not aware' of any reports on union activities currently.

The bulletin quotes from a letter sent by the then investigations manager for Lodge in Durban, Warwick Freistich, which said the objective of an undercover investigation was "to bring to the attention of management...shop steward and union activities. This enables management to act quickly and make right decisions before negotiating with shop stewards and the unions". This letter was addressed to Tommy Smit at the Four Seasons Hotel.

The bulletin article is based on reports in its possession from agents operating at a range of Pick 'n Pay stores in Natal. The bulletin said "it's clear from the reports that some of the agents are shop stewards" as not only general union meetings, but shop steward and Cosatu regional executive meetings are reported on.
DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR,
BEHUISING EN WERKE

No. R. 394 7 Februari 1992

STADSRAAD VAN HARTBEESPOORT

AANNAME VAN STANDAARDVERORDENINGE
BETREFFENDE OPENBARE GERIWEWE

Die Stadsklker van Hartbeespoort publlsere hierby, ingevolge artikel 101 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939 (Ordonnansie No. 17 van 1939), dat die Stadsraad van Hartbeespoort die Standaardverordeninge betrekkende Openbare Geriewe afgekondig by Offisiële Kennigsweing No. 60 gedateer 14 September 1990, ingevolge artikel 96bis (2) van genoemde Ordonnansie, sonder wysiging aangeneem het as Verorderinge wat deur genoemde Stadsraad opgestel is.

J. A. SCHEEPERS,
Waarnemende Stadsklker.
Munisipale Kantone
Posbus 976
HARTBEESPOORT
0216.

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR,
BEHUISING EN WERKE

No. R. 395 7 Februari 1992

STADSRAAD VAN ORKNEY

AANNAME VAN VERORDENINGE
BETREFFENDE PLAKKATE

Die Stadsklker van Orkney publlsere hierby, ingevolge artikel 101 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939 (Ordonnansie No. 17 van 1939), die Verordeninge hierna uiteengeste.

Woordomskrywings

1. In hierdie Verordeninge, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—
  "gelde" die tarief van gelde soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad by speskiale besluit, ingevolge artikel 803 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939, bepaal;
  "plakkaat" enige kennigsweing, advertensie, aankondiging, toetsel of ander materiaal of voorwerp waarop skrif, letters, syfers of illustrasies aangebring is met die doel om direk of indirek reklame te maak vir, inligting te verskaf oor of die publiek aan te lok na enige plek, openbare vertoning, vergadering of ander gebeurtenis wat op 'n bepaalde tyd en plek sal plaasvind, en sluit 'n banier in;
  "charges" die tarief van gelde soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad by speskiale besluit, ingevolge artikel 803 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939, bepaal;
  "plakkaat" enige kennigsweing, advertensie, aankondiging, toetsel of ander materiaal of voorwerp waarop skrif, letters, syfers of illustrasies aangebring is met die doel om direk of indirek reklame te maak vir, inligting te verskaf oor of die publiek aan te lok na enige plek, openbare vertoning, vergadering of ander gebeurtenis wat op 'n bepaalde tyd en plek sal plaasvind, en sluit 'n banier in;
  "Council" die Stadsklker van Orkney of die Committee van die Stadsklker van Orkney.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND WORKS

No. R. 394 7 February 1992

TOWN COUNCIL OF HARTBEESPOORT

ADOPTION OF STANDARD PUBLIC
AMENITIES BY-LAWS

The Town Clerk of Hartbeespoort hereby, in terms of section 101 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1939), publishes that the Town Council of Hartbeespoort has adopted without amendment in terms of section 96bis (2) of the said Ordinance the Standard Public Amenities By-laws, promulgated under Official Notice No. 60 dated 14 September 1990, as By-laws made by the said Town Council.

J. A. SCHEEPERS,
Acting Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices
P.O. Box 976
HARTBEESPOORT
0216.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND WORKS

No. R. 395 7 February 1992

TOWN COUNCIL OF ORKNEY

ADOPTION OF BY-LAWS
RELATING TO POSTERS

The Town Clerk of Orkney hereby, in terms of section 101 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1939), publishes the By-laws set forth hereinafter.

Definitions

1. In these By-laws, unless the context otherwise indicates—

  "charges" means, the tariff of charges as determined from time to time by the Council by special resolution, in terms of section 80B of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939;
  "Council" means, the Town Council of Orkney this Council's management Committee acting under the powers delegated to it in terms of section 58 of the Local Government Ordinance (Administration and Elections), 1960 (Ordinance 40 of 1960), and any officer of the Council to whom the Committee has been empowered by the Council in terms of subsection (3) of the said section to delegate, and has in fact delegated the powers, functions and duties vesting in the Council in relation to these by-laws;
“Baad” de Stadsbaad van Orkney de Baad se Bestuurskomitee wat handel kragtens die bevoegd- hede wat ingevolge die bepaling van artikel 58 van die Ordonnansie op Plaatslike Bestuur (Admini- strasie en Verklings), 1960 (Ordonnansie No. 40 van 1960), aan hom gedelegeer is, en enige beampte aan wie die Komitee ingevolge die bepa- lings van subartikel (3) van genoemde artikel, op gesag van die Baad, die bevoegdheid, funksies en pligte wat ten opsigte van hierdie verordeninge by die Baad berus, kan deleger, en dit inderdaad gedelegeer het;

“straat” enige openbare straat, laan, sypaadjie, publike oop ruimte of park binne die Munisipaliteit van Orkney.

2. Niemand mag in of in sig van ’n straat of ander openbare plek binne die gebied wat deur die Baad van tyd tot tyd omskryf word, ’n plakkaat of ander advertensi- se (die uitdrukking omvat in hierdie artikel enige advertensi-toets) vertoon, laat vertoon, toelaat of duld dat dit vertoon word nie, met die doel om ’n vergadering, byeenkoms of geheenheid vir sport-, opvoedkundige, liefdadigheids-, politieke of ander doeleindes, of om iemand se kandidaatskappie of nominasie vir of ander belang by, ’n Parlements-, Transvaalse Provinsiale Raads- of ’n Raadsverkiezing te adverter nie.

3. Niemand mag in of in sig van ’n straat of ’n ander openbare plek buite die gebied soos deur die Baad van tyd tot tyd omskryf word en binne die munisipaliteit ’n plakkaat of ander advertensie, soos dit in artikel 2 beskryf word, vertoon of laat vertoon, toelaat of duld dat dit vertoon word nie, tenby hy eers die skriftelike toestemming van die Baad, wat deur die ingenieur onderteken moet word, verkry het: Met dien verstande dat geen toestemming verleen word om ’n plakkaat of ander soortgelyke advertensie te vertoon wat betrek- king het op ’n handelsonderneming of -bedrywighed of op enige bedrywighed wat na die mening van die ingen- nieur allereens of hoofsaaklik van ’n kommersiële aard is nie.

4. Enige persoon wat uit hoofde van ’n toestemming wat ingevolge artikel 3 verleen is, in ’n straat of ander openbare plek ’n plakkaat of ’n ander advertensie vertoo- noom of duld dat dit vertoon word, moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen of sorg dat dit nagekom word:

(a) Die plakkaat of ander advertensie moet, op so ’n wyse aan ’n netjies en sterk bord van hout of ’n ander gesikte materiaal wat deur die ingenieur goedgekeur moet word, bevesig, sorg dat dit nie vanweë wêre of reën heetemal of gedeeltelik los sal raak nie, en gê nie die bord of ander materiaal, gê nie die plakkaat of advertensie seif mag groter as 900 mm by 600 mm wees.

(b) ’n Bord van materiaal soos ingevolge subartikel (a) voorgskryf, mag nie geplaas word op of teen of bevestig word aan, of andersins gestuit word deur, enige transformatorkas, geleë- of telegraafpaal, verkeerslig of -teken of ander bouwerk of voorwerp wat deur die Baad, die Provinsiale Raad of die Regering van die Republiek opgerig is nie of, tenby dit met ’n tou of ’n sterk lyn geskied, aan ’n boom wat in ’n straat, park of ander openbare plek staan, bevesig, word nie.

(c) Behoudens enige bepaling wat in subartikel (b) vervat is, moet ’n bord of materiaal soos voorgskryf ingevolge subartikel (a), met draad van uiter 4 mm en ten minste 3 mm in deursnee styl aan ’n sterk en stuwige stul vasgeheg word.

“poster” means, any notice, advertisement, announcement, device or other material or object on which writing, print, figures of illustrations have been affixed with the purpose to promote directly or to give information to the public or to attract or invite the public to any place, public display, meeting or other event which will take place on a certain date, place and time and includes a banner;

“street” means any public street, lane, sidewalk, public open space or park within the Municipality of Orkney.

2. No person shall in or in view of any street of other public place within the area defined by the Council from time to time, display or cause, permit or suffer to be displayed any poster or other advertisement (which expression in this section includes any advertising device) with a view to advertise any meeting, function or event of a sporting, educational, charitable, political or any other character or the candidacy or nomination of any person for, or other interest of any person in, an election to Parliament, the Transvaal Provincial Council or the Council.

3. No person shall in or in view of any street or other public place outside the area as defined by the Council from time to time and within the municipality, display or cause, permit or suffer to be displayed any poster or other advertisement as described in section 2 unless he has first obtained the permission of the Council, to be given in writing under the hand of the engineer: Provided that no permission shall be given for the display of any poster or other similar advertisement having reference to any commercial undertaking or activity or to any activity which in the opinion of the engineer is primarily or mainly of a commercial character.

4. Any person who, in the exercise of a permission granted in terms of section 3, displays or causes or suffers to be displayed in a street or other public place a poster or other advertisement, shall comply with or cause to be complied with the following requirements:

(a) The poster or other advertisement shall be attached, in such a manner that it will not become wholly or partially dissolved by wind or rain, to a neat and strong board made of wood or other suitable material which must be approved by the engineer, and neither such board or such material nor the poster or the advertisement itself shall measure more than 900 mm by 600 mm.

(b) A board or material as prescribed in terms of subsection (a) shall not be placed on or against or attached to or otherwise supported by any transformer box, electricity or telegraph pole, traffic light or sign or other structure or object erected by the Council, the Provincial Council of the Government of the Republic or, save by means of cord or strong string, be attached to any tree growing in a street, park or other public place.

(c) Without prejudice to any provision contained in subsection (b), a board or material as prescribed in terms of subsection (a), shall be firmly fastened to a strong and stable support by means of wire not exceeding 4 mm and not less than 3 mm in diameter.
(d) Geen bord of materiaal, mag op so 'n plek geplaa of op so 'n wyse gevestig word dat dit na die Raad se mening moontlik in 'n gevaar voortvloeiende voetgangers in 'n straat of op 'n ander openbare plek, inhou ne.

(e) Geen plakkaat of ander advertensie met betrekking tot 'n vergadering, byeenkomst of geleentheid, uitgesonderd 'n verkiesing, mag langer as 14 dae voor die dag waarop dit 'n aanvang neem en langer as drie dae ná die dag waarop dit geëindig het, vertoon word nie.

(f) Enige persoon wat enige plakkaat of ander advertensie vertoon, laat vertoon of toelaat of duld dat dit vertoon word, moet eers 'n skriftelike verklaaring aan die Raad verstrek waarin hy meld in watter straat of in sig van watter straat en watter straatkring, naaste aan die plek is, waar elke sodanige plakkaat of ander advertensie vertoon sal word.

5. (a) Daar moet aan die vereistes wat in die volgende subarticels van hierdie artikel voorgestreef word, voldoen word, ten opsigte van plakkaat of ander advertensies wat op 'n Parlement-, Provinciale Raads- of Munisipale verkiesing betrekking het. Met dien verstande dat niks wat in hierdie artikel vervat is, betrekking het op 'n plakkaat of ander advertensie betreffende sodanige verkiesing nie, wat—

(i) heelemaal binne 'n vaste perseel aangebring is, dit wil sê wat op 'n ander plek op so 'n perseel aangebring is as op 'n butemuur of aan die buitkant van 'n heuning wat kennerlik die grens van die perseel uitmaak;

(ii) vertoon word in of op 'n private motorvoertuig wat in 'n straat of op 'n ander openbare plek geparkeer is of bestuur word in die loop van die normale gebruik van sodanige voertuig;

(iii) vertoon word op 'n verkiesingskandidaat se komiteekamers wat duidelik as sodanige aangedui moet wees; of

(iv) bevestig is aan 'n skutting wat vir die vertoon van advertensies gelisensieer is.

(b) Ten opsigte van elke kandidaat mag daar uitsers 100 plakkaate of ander advertensies op enige enkele tydspan in enige munisipale wyk, en uitsers 200 in enige parlementêre kiesafdeling, vertoon word.

(c) Geen plakkaat of ander advertensie mag langer as 'n tydperk wat strek van die begin van die nominaasag tot die einde van die vierde dag ná middernag van die verkiesingsdag vertoon word nie.

(d) Advertensies kan in die vorm van baniere wat uitsers 1 m by 4 m groot is, vertoon word en daar kan uitsers drie sodanige baniere in elke munisipale wyk en vyl in elke parlementêre kiesafdeling wees.

6. Hoogstens 40 plakkaate of ander advertensies mag met betrekking tot enige vergadering, byeenkomst of geleentheid, uitgesonderd 'n verkiesing, op dieselfde tyd vertoon word.

7. Tensy daar ingevolge artikel 3 vergunning daar toe verleen is al dan nie, mag geen plakkaat of ander advertensie in 'n straat of op 'n ander openbare plek geplaas word nie, tensy die toepaslike bedrag wat in Bylere 2 hierby voorgestryf is, by wyse van 'n deposito aan die Raad betaal is.

(d) No board or material shall be placed on such a place or in such a manner as is likely, in the opinion of the Council, to constitute a danger to vehicular traffic or pedestrians in any street or other public place.

(e) No poster or other advertisement relating to a meeting, function or event, other than an election, shall be displayed for longer than 14 days before the day on which it begins and longer than three days after the day on which it ends.

(f) Any person who displays or causes, permits or suffers to be displayed any poster or other advertisement, shall first furnish the Council with a statement, in writing, mentioning the street in or in view of which and the intersection nearest to which every such poster or other advertisement will be displayed.

5. (a) The requirements as prescribed in the succeeding subsections of this section shall be complied with in respect of posters or other advertisements relating to a Parliamentary, Provincial or municipal election: Provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to a poster or other advertisement relating to such an election which—

(i) is located entirely inside fixed premises, that is to say, is displayed elsewhere on such premises than on an exterior wall or on the outside of any fence forming the apparent boundary of the premises;

(ii) is displayed in or on a private motor vehicle parked or being driven in a street or other public place in the course of the normal use of such vehicle;

(iii) is displayed at the committee rooms, clearly marked as such, of a candidate in an election; or

(iv) is affixed to a hoarding licensed for the display of advertisements.

(b) In respect of each candidate not more than 100 posters or other advertisements shall be exhibited at any one time in any municipal ward and not more than 200 shall be exhibited in any parliamentary constituency.

(c) No poster or other advertisement shall be displayed for longer than the period extending from the beginning of the day of nomination to the end of the fourth day after midnight of the day of the election.

(d) Advertisements may be displayed in the form of banners not exceeding 1 m by 4 m in size or three in number of such banners in each municipal ward and five in each parliamentary constituency.

6. Not more than 40 posters or other advertisements shall be displayed at any one time in relation to any meeting, function or event, other than an election.

7. Except, whether or not by virtue of permission given in terms of section 3, no poster or other advertisement shall be placed in a street or other public place, unless the appropriate sum as prescribed in Schedule 2 hereto has been paid to the Council by way of deposit.
8. Elke deposito wat ingevolge artikel 7 betaal is, word, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 9, terugbetaal wanneer al die plakkale of ander advertensies waarop die deposito betrekking het, tot bevrediging van die Raad verwyder is, en nie voor dié tyd nie.

9. Enige persoon wat, nadat hy ’n advertensie vertoon of laat vertoon het, versuum om dit te verwyder of te laat verwyder binne die tydperse inwendige van groep 2 van artikel 10 (a) moet betaal, verboer hy ook die deposito met betrekking tot die advertensies wat inwendige van artikel 7 betaal is of van deel van dié deposito wat die Raad in verhouding tot die gelat plakkale of advertensies wat nie verwyder is nie, kan bepaal.

10. (a) Enige persoon wat in of in sig van ’n straat of ’n ander openbare plek ’n plakkat of ander advertensie vertoon of laat vertoon of duid dat dit vertoon word sonder dat hy inwendige van artikel 3 vergunning daartoe verkry het, en iemand wat, nadat hy die betrokke vergunning verkry het, oopspig van ’n plakkat van advertensie vertoon om te voldoen aan die bepalings van hierdie artikel of wat andersins enige bepaling daarvan oortree, bepaal ’n misdruif en is by skuldig bevinding strafbaar met ’n boete van hoogstens R100.

(b) Indien iemand ingevolge hierdie artikel aangekla word van ’n misdruif met betrekking tot ’n plakkat of ander advertensie, rus die bewyslys op hom en moet hy bewys dat hy nie die plakkat of advertensie vertoon of laat vertoon of toegelaat of geduld het dat dit vertoon word nie.

(c) Enige persoon wat ’n plakkat of ander advertensie in of in sig van ’n straat of ander openbare plek vertoon, laat vertoon of toelaat of duid dat dit daar vertoon word en enigiemand anders, uitgesondert ’n politiebeampte of enige ander persoon wie se plig dit is om hierdie verordeninge te voltooi, want deur die persoon wat vir die vertoning van die plakkat of ander advertensie verantwoordelik is, gemag om hier dit te verwyder, word as die vertoner daarvan beskou terwyl dit soos hierbo uiteengestel, verwyder word.

(d) Enige persoon wat, hetsy alleen of saam met iemand anders verantwoordelik is vir die reëling van, of wat in beheer staan van, ’n vergadering, byeenkomste of geleentheid waarop ’n plakkat of ander advertensie betrekking het, word tot tyd en wyl die teendeel bewys is, beskou as die persoon wat elke plakkat wat vertoon word en wat op daardie vergadering, byeenkomste of geleentheid betrekking het, vertoon het of laat vertoon, of toegelaat of geduld het dat dit vertoon word.

(e) Dit word geag dat die eienaars en die okupatie van die grond of ’n perseel waarop ’n plakkat of ander advertensie strydig met hierdie artikel vertoon word, ’n misdruif begaan het tensy hy in enig van dié gevalle bewys dat hy nie van die vertoning van die plakkat of ander advertensie geweet het nie, of dat hy nie deur ’n redelike mate van waaksaamheid aan die dag te lê, daarvan kon geweet het of dit kon verhinder het nie.

(f) Die Raad kan, sonder om enigiemand daarvan kennis te gee, self enige advertensie verwyder en verwijt wat sonder sy vergunning ingevolge artikel 3 of wat in stryd met enige bepaling van hierdie artikel vertoon word, of wat nie verwyder is binne die tydperk wat ingevolge artikel 4 (e) of artikel 5 (c) voorkoms is nie, of wat in enige opsigt strydig is met die bepalings van

8. Every deposit paid in terms of section 7 shall, subject to the provisions of section 9, refunded when and not before all the posters or other advertisements to which the deposit relates, have been removed to the satisfaction of the Council. (32.7)

9. Any person who, having displayed or caused to be displayed any advertisement, fails to remove it or cause it to be removed within the periods prescribed in terms of section 4 (e) or section 5 (c) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, in addition to any penalty imposed upon him in terms of section 10 (a), forfeit the deposit relating to it made in terms of section 7 or such proportionate part of that deposit as that the Council shall assess having regard to the number of posters or advertisements not removed.

10. (a) Any person who displays or causes or suffers to be displayed any poster or other advertisement in or in view of any street or other public place without having obtained permission to do so in terms of section 3 and any person who, having obtained permission as aforesaid, fails in respect of a poster or advertisement to comply with any provision of this section or who otherwise contravenes any provision thereof, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding R100.

(b) If any person is charged with an offence under this section relating to any poster or advertisement, the onus shall rest on him of proving that he neither displayed the poster or other advertisement nor caused, permitted or suffered it to be displayed.

(c) Any person who displays or causes, permits or suffers to be displayed in or in view of any street or other public place any poster or other advertisement and any person other than a police officer or other person charged with the enforcement of these by-laws, who is authorized by the person responsible for the display of the poster or other advertisement to remove it, shall be deemed to be the display thereof so long as it is displayed as aforesaid.

(d) Any person who is either alone or jointly with any other person responsible for organizing, or in control of, any meeting, function or event to which a poster or other advertisement relates shall, until the contrary be proved, be deemed to have displayed or to have caused, permitted or suffered to be displayed every poster which is displayed relating to that meeting, function or event.

(e) The owner and the occupier of land or premises on which any poster or other advertisement is displayed in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence unless in either case he proves that he did not know of or could not by the exercise of reasonable diligence have known of or prevented such display.

(f) The Council shall be entitled without giving notice to anyone, itself to remove and destroy any advertisement displayed without its permission having been obtained in terms of section 3 or in contravention of any provision of this section or which has not been removed within the period specified in terms of section 4 (e) or section 5 (c), or which constitutes in any
respect a contravention of the provisions of this section, and the person who displayed any such advertisement or caused, permitted or suffered it to be displayed shall be liable to refund to the Council the cost to be assessed and deducted by the council from the deposit made, of the said removal and destruction, and in addition shall be guilty of an offence.

P. J. SMITH,
Town Clerk.
Civic Centre
Private Bag X8
ORKNEY
2620.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS
No. R. 396 7 February 1992
MUNICIPALITY OF ORKNEY
BY-LAWS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE AND SANITARY

The Town Clerk of Orkney hereby, in terms of section 101 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1939), publishes the By-laws set forth hereinafter.

CHAPTER I Definitions

1. In these By-laws, unless the context otherwise indicates—
“builders refuse” means refuse generated only by demolition, excavation or building activities on premises;
“bulky refuse” means refuse generated on any premises but which cannot by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity readily be removed by means of and without damaging the container, excluding objectionable refuse;
“business refuse” means refuse generated on any premises and which can readily be removed by means of and without damaging containers, including garden refuse but excluding builders refuse, bulky refuse, domestic refuse or objectionable refuse;
“charges” means the tariff of charges as determined from time to time by the Council by special resolution, in terms of section 80B of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939;
“container” means a refuse container as prescribed and approved by the Council and which may be supplied by the Council free of charge, or at a prescribed tariff or at ruling prices or at a hiring charge;
“Council” means the Town Council of Orkney, the Council’s Management Committee acting under the powers delegated to it in terms of section 58 of the Local Government (Administrations and Elections) Ordinance, 1950, and any officer to whom that Committee has been empowered by the Council in terms of subsection (3) of the said section to delegate and has in fact delegated, the powers, functions and duties vesting in the Council in relation to these By-laws;

DEPARTEMENNT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR, BEHUISING EN WERKE
No. R. 396 7 Februarie 1992
MUNISIPALITEIT VAN ORKNEY
VERORDENINGE BETREFFENDE VASTE AFVAL EN SANITÆT

Die Stadskleer van Orkney publisere hierby, ingevolge artikel 101 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939 (Ordonnansie No. 17 van 1939), die Verordeninge hierna uiteengesteekt.

HOOFSTUK I Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Verordeninge, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—
“aanstootlike afval” afval wat toksies, gevaarlik, nadelig of skadelik is oor wie of wat omgewing kan besoeke of wat ontstaan as gevolg van ‘n vervaardigingsproses of die voorafbehandeling vir wegdoen- doeleindes van myn- of bedryfsvloeiafval, wat ingevolge die Raad se Roleringsverordeninge nie in ‘n perseel betreffende afval afval nie;
“besigheidsafval” afval wat op enige perseel ontstaan wat met gemak en sonder beskadiging van die houer daarin verwyder kan word, met inbegrip van tuinafval maar uitgesonderd boeraarsafval, lywige afval, huisafval of aanstootlike afval;
“boeraarsafval” afval wat slegs weens slopings-, uit- drawings- of boubedrywighede op ‘n perseel ontstaan;
“eilaaar” ’n eilaar soos omskryf in die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939: Met dien verstande dat die “eilaaar” van ‘n perseel wat gehou word ingevolge die Deeltjieregister wat ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet op Deeltjies, 1971, geopen is, die regopser is wat die wet omskryf word;
“gelder” die tarief van geld wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad, by spesiale besluit, ingevolge artikel 80B van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939, vagsel;
“houer” ’n vrillishoer soos deur die Raad bepaal en goedgekeur en wat deur die Raad gratis of teen ’n vagselstelde tarief of teen heersende pryse of ’n huurtarief, voorsien kan word;
“huisafval” afval wat normaalweg op die persele van private woonhuise wat uitsluitlik vir woondoeleindes gebruik word, ontstaan en wat met gemak en sonder die beskadiging van die houer, daarin verwyder kan word, en wat tuinafval insluit;
SA's 'lost' history is recovered

Decades of vital history omitted from official records are being restored in an ambitious project that is not only of importance to researchers, but is a poignant evocation of our past.

By GAYE DAVIS

Forty years ago, Fische Levenson tried to interest publishers in her late husband Leon's vast collection of photographs documenting African life in South Africa during the apartheid era. His thousands of negatives remained unseen except in boxes under her bed in London. South Africans will soon get a chance to see the first time some of Leon's evocative images; the University of the Western Cape's newly established Mayibuye Centre for History and Culture is working on an exhibition featuring work by Leon and other "lost" photographers.

It's just one project among many planned by the centre in a bid to bring back history officially denied for decades. Only recently named, the centre is better known as the "struggle museum" UWC announced it would establish after acquiring the entire photographic, film, video, and publication collection of the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF).

Leon's photographs form part of that collection, built up over the many years IDAF functioned as the nerve centre of the international solidarity movement. So do those of Eli Weinberg, a leading communist who spent much of his life under house arrest or in prison, but who nevertheless recorded key events in the history of the African National Congress before going into exile in 1976. Most of his negatives, left behind when he fled, were lost or destroyed; these images have been seen only seldom.

The list of the IDAF's negatives - filled with some 100,000 photographs, 1,000 films and videos, equipment, and countless books - have been painstakingly unpacked, comprising a resource not only vast but immensely valuable to researchers. A unique computer cataloguing system means anyone seeking material on forced removals, for instance, will immediately be able to see listed every piece of footage and every photograph in the archive.

But the IDAF collection is not all there is. Daily an assortment of boxes, crates, and envelopes arrives at the centre, containing material ranging from an activist's earthy collection of struggle T-shirts to minutes of the Robben Island Recreation Committee.

"There's so much to be done. We've been working 20-30 hours a day, sorting, reading, collecting and collating material. Now, for the first time we can say we've got a physical presence, this is what we've got to do," said director Andris Oosthuizen, the centre's coordinator.

Whom, apart from his fellow prisoners, knows that the late Pan African Congress leader Jeff Maseko was a skilled woodworker? One of his creations was a trophy Robben Island prisoners' soccer teams would compete for and which now forms part of the archive.

There's a telegram Mao Tse-Tung sent to Bill Andrews, acknowledged as the grand old man of the South African Communist Party who died in 1952, wishing him well on the occasion of his birthday, and a framed front page of The World's last edition, which escaped confiscation by the security police the day the newspaper was banned in 1977.

This is the stuff of which not only memories but also history is made - and it has come from all over South Africa and abroad.

Some of it, like Ahmed Kathrada's 8,000 pages recording every letter he wrote and received during 25 years in jail, or the archives of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, is of prime historical importance, a researcher's paradise. Other material is intensely personal - relevant, perhaps, for its poignancy and evocation of a time past and never adequately recorded.

Sometimes that relevance has to be explained, like the white cap draped over a former Robben Islander. "We only understood its significance when we found prisoners made these caps to set themselves apart, expressing an individuality otherwise denied them," said Oosthuizen.

Despite the wealth of ANC material and IDAF's historic links with the organisation, the centre is intended to be non-political and the PAC has already expressed its support. It was established to balance a badly skewed past: "We're not going to make the same mistakes," said Oosthuizen. Hence the name Mayibuye (see notes), a Khoisan term for rain, liberation.

"We're collecting all artifacts, papers, and other material related to the struggle. We're not turning up our noses at anything. We're hoping to share any duplications with other institutions. There's a lot of enthusiasm," said Oosthuizen.

Just over five years ago, the centre's task is enormous. Three former Mdi inmates, all retired exiles, are in charge of the film, audio and photographic archives. Eventually, artefacts will be on permanent display, but a proper museum depends on space and funds. Said Oosthuizen: "Our immediate priority is collating all the documents and papers. We're taking things step by step."

The centre has access to about 20 titles, many banned and never freely available in South Africa. In May, the UWC Mayibuye History Series will be launched, featuring reprints of these and some new publications, including ANC national executive member Ronnie Kasrill's autobiography, written while he was on the run in the wake of the security crackdown on Operation Vula. It's tentatively titled "Armed and Dangerous", which is how he was described on an SABC broadcast.

"The most important thing about this archive, beyond the political importance, is to recover the history of the ordinary person," said Oosthuizen. "Until a year or so ago, people couldn't see or read any of this. A blank of 30 years needs to be filled."

To this end, the centre will be engaging in a variety of projects involving communities, institutions and organisations. It will also approach the government to arrange the retrieval of material confiscated by security police or used in evidence in trials. "There should be a resurrection of it somehow," said Oosthuizen."
Ex-SA diplomat in think-tank

BY DREW FORREST

A MIDRAND-based political consultant, paid R7.5-million by the South African government to campaign against Swapo, has been named as Pretoria's pointman in a European centre-right economic think tank.

Former South African diplomat Sean Cleary, now managing director of Strategic Concepts at Midrand, has been named by The Guardian as a key figure in the International Association for Co-operation and Development (Acoda), an organisation founded by centre-right European politicians, ostensibly to promote "balanced" economic development in southern Africa.

The Weekly Mail has also learnt that Cleary was associated with the government's internal "hearts and minds" campaign, addressing a broad staff meeting of Adult Education Consultants, a department of military intelligence-spawned "contra-mobilisation" outfit, in Pretoria, as well as sharing a platform with AEC's boss at a seminar for officers of the army's Communications & Operations (Comops).

Cleary, once employed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and later director of the administrator general's office in Windhoek in the early 1980s, received R7.5-million from Pretoria to promote Namibia's South African-backed transitional government.

The Guardian says he helped found a lobbying company in London called Strategic Network International (SNI), which vigorously campaigned to discredit Swapo. Using the same offices in Westminster, SNI had become Acoda's representatives in London.

Sean Cleary  Photo: R BOTHA  Business Day

It adds that the same pattern has been repeated in Acoda's offices in Johannesburg, Windhoek, Bonn and Paris. Acoda's Paris office is shared by Interaction International, which renegade military intelligence officer Nicos Basson claims is controlled by the SADF and South African Foreign Affairs Ministry to promote Unita in Angola. Cleary is known to have strong ties with Unita boss Jonas Savimbi.

Backed by a number of respected British politicians and academics, including Tory MP John Biffen and former European Parliament president Lord Plumb of Coleshill, Acoda has sponsored trips to southern Africa for European MPs, arranging seminars and hosting dinners.

It is seen by some MPs as part of Pretoria's broader push to win the lion's share of investment and aid for South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

This week The Weekly Mail learned that Cleary was a key speaker at a five-day seminar for all AEC members at the Espada Hotel in Pretoria in January 1988. AEC's mission was to mobilise against the ANC and its allies, and the seminar was designed to give staffers in front organisations additional information for use in their "training."

Former AEC chief Dr Louis Pasques denied any direct contact between AEC and Cleary, but admitted he had shared a platform with the latter at the Saldana military college in 1988, at a training course for Comops officers.

Confirming that he had addressed the AEC seminar, on "South Africa: a First World within a Rising Third World", for a fee of R300, Cleary said the course was one of scores he gave to corporate, parastatal and academic audiences between 1986 and 1991.

He knew Pasques from Namibia, and was aware of his SADF contacts, but did not know he was employed by military intelligence.

Cleary denied being a "key figure" in Acoda, saying his company was the latter's honorary representative in South Africa. Neither Acoda nor any member of its international advisory board received money from the companies with which he was associated, "nor were the companies paid by Acoda for the honorary services they rendered.

Cleary was also involved in last year's national peace process, apparently as chairman of the working group on a code of conduct for political parties. "He was nominally a business representative," said a business source this week. "But he was not part of the regular business crowd. Our impression was that he was keeping an eye on things for the government."
Goldstone hears of secret account

Weekly Mail Reporter

security forces and military
 Consultation relationship between
 could be key to Israeli account
Goldstone commission this week

...
KWAZULU Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had known about a project to train 150 'loyal young Zulus' to protect him, the homeland's deputy commissioner of police told the Goldstone Commission in Cape Town this week.

Brigadier Sipho Moses Mathe told the commission the men were recruited to protect KwaZulu VIPs. They were trained in Namibia by the SADF.

Although it was his idea, initially he did not know who funded the group, but he had done his own investigating and discovered it was Military Intelligence.

'It was initially referred to as a private company. It was not,' he told the commission which is inquiring into public violence and intimidation.

Buthelezi knew about training of 150 loyal Zulus, says his deputy

However, Chief Buthelezi was aware of their existence.

He said he had selected 150 'loyal young Zulus' in April 1986, who were trained by a security company in Namibia — who turned out to be the SADF.

But under cross-examination, he said his statement had been a 'slip' and conceded that his statement that he had selected the men was also incorrect.

Two members of the Black Cats which operated in Wesselton near Ermelo, who arrived at the commission wearing balaclavas, told how their group had subjected the township to a reign of terror.

One of them, identified as Mr A, said an Uswa official, Isaac Hatlswayo, promised the Black Cats help in their fight against the Wesselton Action Committee if they joined Inkatha.

He said: 'Most of the Black Cats (32 of us) were then taken by Inkatha to Zulu land to be trained.'

In an interim Goldstone Commission report tabled in parliament this week, the commission says policy on the carrying of dangerous weapons in public should be determined and made public as a matter of urgency.

Spears, sticks

The report, on violence at Mooi River on December 3 and 4 last year, said both the police and public appeared to be confused over the carrying of weapons for cultural purposes.

'The commission finds it quite unacceptable that men in the Mooi River/Bruntville area walk the streets, and indeed attended the hearings (of the commission) in the town hall, carrying spears and sticks.

'The law obliges the police to confiscate such weapons and prefer criminal charges against such persons. That should be made clear.'

It said the evidence suggested that members of the SA Police in the area favoured Inkatha Freedom Party supporters was a matter of concern and if correct would aggravate negative attitudes towards the police by many members of the community.

'Urgent and effective steps should be taken to educate and explain to all members the absolute necessity of unbiased policing.'

false plates

The practice of conducting raids without warrants, in plainclothes and in a vehicle with false number plates, should be prohibited forthwith.

The police should make every endeavour to bring the perpetrators of the violence committed at Mooi River — in which 19 people died — to justice and the Attorney-General be requested to assist.

'It was in no way suggested that the security forces were to blame for the violence at Mooi River. The blame for that fell squarely on those who were participants in attack and counter-attack, irrespective of which party they supported, said the commission.

The attacks by IFP supporters that led to the death of 19 residents of Bruntville township near Mooi River in December last year came after a year of violence initiated by supporters of both the IFP and the ANC, the commission said.

The police were already giving urgent attention to several of the issues raised by the Goldstone Commission's report on violence at Mooi River, Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel said this week.
Black Salafi condemns bid to strike their concern over legal ban on parliament demonstration

By Anthony Ndlovu
'Hit squad wants to kill Mayekiso'

A hit squad was trying to assassinate Moses Mayekiso, Cosatu said yesterday.

Cosatu said Mayekiso — a Numsa, Cast, ANC and SACP leader — had been shadowed for the past three months by groups of up to six people who, according to Cosatu’s intelligence, had "stepped up" attempts to kill him.

Cosatu said: "It’s the government which created these sinister killers and it is to the government that these killers are ultimately accountable." 14/2/97

Cosatu warned that any attempt on the lives of Cosatu leaders would "spark off conflict between the state and Cosatu on an unprecedented level".

Cosatu yesterday demanded an immediate independent investigation into all activities of military intelligence personnel, who were "orchestrating this violence".

A source in Cosatu said that in Mayekiso’s latest encounter with the sinister grouping, who were in a black Opel Kadett near Mayekiso’s home, they were seen to have a photograph of Mayekiso.

Cosatu said Mayekiso was under constant guard. His name was on a hit list that had been circulating since the assassination of Sam Ntsi last year and he had received countless threatening phone calls.

The police had been informed and had promised to “fully investigate” the issue.
Police carry out pre-dawn raid

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

The Sharpeville homes of two ANC members were raided by police yesterday morning.

The homes belong to Mr Ndusi Mokoena, a member of the local ANC Youth League and Mr Aaron Gombi, a returned exile.

Although no one was arrested, family members claim police damaged furniture and doors and stole money, soft drinks, a R70 wall watch and a dinner set.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman confirmed the raids that took place at about 3.30am. He said: "Police had followed routine. They knocked and identified themselves as the law requires. Because there was no response from inside the house, they had no option but to forcefully gain entry."

He dismissed claims by the ANC that they were being targeted for harassment.

An ANC member in the area, Mr Lucky Phahlane, said the pre-dawn raids were carried out by police using nine vehicles.
Cosatu warns Nats on the safety of Mayekiso

The Congress of SA Trade Unions yesterday warned of "major conflict" between itself and the Government if the authorities failed to prevent the assassination of leading trade unionist and civic leader Mr Moses Mayekiso.

The warning was issued at a Press conference convened by the National Union of Metalworkers of SA, of which Mayekiso is general secretary. Numsa said it had "concrete evidence" that plans were afoot to assassinate Mayekiso.

Numsa spokesman Mr Alfred Woodington said the union had been aware since late last year of a hit list which named Mayekiso as was one of the targets.

"Since the brutal slaying of civic leader Mr Sam Nuii..." threatening calls have been received to the effect that Mayekiso would be next.

"We have stepped up security on Mayekiso and his family and the constant surveillance of his surroundings has revealed a sinister group of men who constantly follow him," said Woodington.
New twist in murder row

Witnesses accuse IFP into McKossa strike. NGP political row.

We also find it interesting that the "newly-amended" ANC Press statement, which talks about the ANC's commitment to democracy and human rights, does not mention the killing of the two activists. The IFP's stance is that the ANC is responsible for the killing, and they are calling for an investigation into the matter.

Thabo Lesihlo, political row.

After killing of ANC man, witnesses accuse IFP into McKossa row.

Witnesses could not be reached for comment by the PEF, but sources close to the ANC said that the party is determined to bring those responsible to justice.

The ANC's statement also notes that the IFP has been accused of links to the ANC, but does not provide any evidence to support these claims.

We welcome the IFP's call for a full investigation into the matter, but we are still waiting for the ANC to announce any specific action they will take against those responsible for the killings.

END

Thabo Lesihlo, political row.
E Cape unionists allege kidnap

POLICE are investigating the alleged abduction of two trade unionists in East London this week by armed white men claiming to be policemen.

National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union local organisers Mike Nyembezi and Humphrey Maxegwana said they had laid a complaint with police.

The unionists said they were accosted by armed men who identified themselves as police.

They were abducted and interrogated about ANC activities. They were later released.
I want to carry a gun, says unionist

By THEMBA KHUMALO

Moses Mayekiso, former general secretary of NUMSA, said he had applied for a licensed firearm following the discovery of his name on a hit list.

Mayekiso, who lives in a flat in Johannesburg, said he had been warned by union colleagues about a potential assassination.

"I have been warned that my life is in danger," he said.

Mayekiso said he had been on the hit list for some time and had been warned by a former police officer.

"I have been told that my life is in danger," he said.

Mayekiso said he had applied for a firearm licence in order to protect his family.

"I want to carry a gun, but I do not want to be a threat to anyone," he said.

Mayekiso said he had been warned by a former police officer that his life was in danger.

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"I have been warned by a former police officer that my life is in danger," he said.
Rifle salute honours slain Sabelo

By S'BU MNGADI

SHOTS from an automatic rifle were fired to salute slain Inkatha strongman Winnington Sabelo at his Umzazi funeral service yesterday.

Soldiers and policemen surged forward, but did not intervene, when they heard three rapid shots coming from the direction of heavily armed impos as Sabelo's coffin was leaving Umzazi's King Zwelithini Goodwill Stadium for burial at Umbumbulu on the South Coast.

The service had been held behind a wall of policemen, soldiers and heavily armed Inkatha impos.

Members of the KwaZulu Police, SAP and the SADF had taken up positions inside and near the stadium before about 1,000 mourners paid their last respects to the slain leader.

Sabelo, a KwaZulu MP and member of Inkatha's Central Committee, was assassinated in his Umzazi "shop" last weekend.

Reading a speech on behalf of Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose accused the ANC's Umkhonto weSizwe of having assassinated Sabelo.

While committing the IFP to peace and the National Peace Accord, Buthelezi said the IFP would not stand by and watch its members being killed.

Local residents watched the proceedings from nearby hillocks, many bracing themselves for bloody violence after the funeral.

The previous day the Umzazi local dispute resolution committee appealed for Umzazi residents to act peacefully during Sabelo's funeral.
By MOSS MAMAILA

AN Askari posing as an arms dealer tried to sell weapons to returned MK exile Mashudu Mphahuli, but was met by an ANC "reception committee" when he turned up for a meeting.

He was handed over to Venda police.

Venda police spokesman Lt Benno de Klerk confirmed that the Askari, "Richard", was attached to an SAP special unit concentrating on arms smuggling from Zimbabwe.

Mphahuli, who returned to South Africa last year after 10 years in exile, said: "I suspected he was working for the police because he was driving an expensive car with fake numberplates."

"I later found out from documents in his car that his real name was Phillip Selepe, and he was attached to the SAP Mechanical Training centre in Benoni."

Mphahuli said "Richard" was the third special operative who had been assigned to catch him for arms smuggling and he often feared for his life.

Lt de Klerk said that if the SAP wanted to investigate in Venda, they had to first communicate with the local police, but this had not been done.
HUNDREDS of ANC supporters attended an emotional memorial service on Thursday for S’Khumbezbo Ngwenya, who was assassinated in Maritzburg last Saturday.

The Rev Bhski Mgoomezulu, who described Ngwenya as a tireless worker for peace, said his death must mark the birth of a high level of vigilance and a re-dedication to the cause of peace.

Peter Kerchhoff, who was with Ngwenya until minutes before his death, gave the stunned audience a detailed account of the events that led up to the shooting.

"My acquaintance with him always reminded me of the injustices that have wreaked this land but his death is the greatest injustice," Kerchhoff said.

He also condemned police spokesmen for relying on second-hand information and denying a statement issued by 15 visiting Americans that the conduct of police at the scene of the shooting was unprofessional.

Ngwenya was buried at the Mountain Rise cemetery yesterday. — Sapa
The African National Congress has accused the Venda police of releasing an alleged Askari member who was handed to them after he allegedly tried to abduct a former exile. The ANC sub-regional secretary in Venda, Mr. Eddy Managa, said the alleged Askari had introduced himself as "Richard" when he went to former Radio Freedom announcer Mr. Mashudu Mphaphuli at Makwarela township, Sibasa.

Askaris are former ANC guerrillas allegedly on the government's payroll. Mphaphuli, however, suspected Richard of being a police spy after the alleged Askari had said he was selling guns, diamonds, and dagga.

He was later able to ascertain that "Richard"'s vehicle was registered in the name of the police. Mphaphuli told someone that the man had insisted that they go to various places together where he would show him the guns he was selling.

He said: "I could see that the idea was to abduct me." After consultations with other ANC members, a trip was laid for "Richard" on January 29.

"He denied being an Askari and pleaded with us to let him go," Mphaphuli said. "We later called the police who took him away." Managa said police later released him after he had made a call to Louis Trichardt and spoke to a senior police officer who travelled to Thohoyandou to release him.

According to Managa, police commissioner General J Genis confirmed to the ANC that the man was a member of the SAP.
ANC violated peace accord

AFTER raiding an ANC house in Johannesburg yesterday, police accused the ANC of violating the national peace accord.

A police statement on an investigation into the existence of ANC hit squads said the house in Benzaïdenhout Valley, used by the ANC's intelligence unit, was searched after allegations that ANC members had paid a Danie Odendaal to infiltrate the AWB and assassinate an ex-policeman.

The ANC said the house was raided by 30 policemen who broke doors and windows to gain entry. One of its intelligence officers, Yusin Mia, was made to lie face down on a bed with a gun pressed against his head, the ANC alleged. Documents were seized.

The raid followed claims that two ANC operatives paid Odendaal R10 000 to assassinate "turned" ANC member Glory "September" Sidebe. Police said the allegations were made under oath, compelling them to act.

Their statement said despite repeated requests to the ANC for help in terms of the national peace accord, and promises of assistance, none was given.

"Police were left with no other option but to go ahead and investigate the serious allegations without the assistance of the ANC."

The ANC rejected the accusation that it had violated the peace accord, and described the raid as "intimidatory surveillance".

Political comment in this issue by Jan Jansen, Newslines by Cassio Presanius. Headlines and subheadings by Desirée Arrows. All of Times Media Ltd. 11 Deon St. Johannesburg.
Cops raid house of 'unhelpful' ANC

POLICE searching for information on an alleged ANC assassination plot, yesterday raided a house "used by the ANC's intelligence unit" in Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg.

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said a search warrant had been issued by a magistrate in connection with allegations made under oath - "that the ANC had paid Mr Danie Odendaal to infiltrate the AWB and assassinate an ex-policeman".

The allegations were published in the Afrikaans weekly Vrye Weekblad on January 17 this year. Outlining the alleged plot, Vrye Weekblad claimed that two ANC operatives paid Odendaal (25) R10 000 to eliminate "turned" ANC guerrilla Glory "September" Sidebe.

In the wake of the article, the ANC promised to investigate the allegations which were described as "a bolt from the blue".

Opperman said the police had asked the ANC many times since January 13 to help them in their investigations of the alleged plot.

Despite numerous promises, no assistance was forthcoming from the ANC, leaving the police "no other option" but to investigate without the help of the ANC.

Brigadier Piet du Toit, regional chief of Crime Investigation Services on the Witwatersrand and alleged in a statement that the ANC had failed to comply with a National Peace Accord provision calling on signatories to help police investigations into violence.

Opperman refused to disclose whether any evidence was removed from the 8th Avenue home which police believed was "either used or owned" by the ANC. He confirmed, however, that no one had been arrested and said a detailed statement would be issued later.

When Sowetan's sister newspaper The Star visited the house this morning a woman on the premises said the owners were not at home.

Approached for comment, ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said he was not aware of the search and would comment only after speaking to the SAP.

Sowetan Correspondent
ANC strongly condemns police search of house

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

The ANC has strongly objected to the police search of a house used by its intelligence officers in Benzenhout Valley, Johannesburg, yesterday and has accused the SAP of "shamelessly and cynically" using the National Peace Accord (NPA) to conduct a "dirty war" against it.

According to Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman, the police were searching for information on recent allegations that two officials of the ANC's intelligence unit had paid AWB member Danie Odendaal R10 000 to murder Glory "September" Sedibe, a "turned" Umkhonto we Sizwe guerilla.

Captain Opperman said a search warrant had been issued by a magistrate in connection with allegations made under oath.

He said the search came after the ANC had, on numerous occasions since January 13, failed to help them in their investigations.

He said the ANC had violated the NPA by its failure to provide assistance and co-operation to the police in their investigations into violence.

In its reaction, the ANC's department of information and publicity said the search had been intended to obtain ANC documents, deflect attention from "police related and approved hit squads" and to "neutralise" the two members at the house.

The statement alleged that the police had kicked and broken doors during the 6 am raid.

The statement also said that police had allegedly held one of the occupants face down, with a gun held to his head.

It said the house had been subjected to surveillance "long before the Glory Sedibe issue surfaced".

The hard-hitting statement added: "The ANC rejects the accusation that it has violated the Peace Accord."
David Webster's grave violated

The grave of David Webster, former Wits lecturer and anti-apartheid activist shot dead outside his home in 1989, was vandalised at the weekend. Star 19/2/92.

Police confirmed they were investigating a criminal case after the matter was reported yesterday by a friend of Mr Webster.

The tombstone had been painted black and the letters "JSSK" had been painted on the grave. Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said he had no idea what the letters were supposed to stand for.

"The SAP would like to express its disgust at the extremely distasteful and unwarranted violation of the grave and police will do everything possible to bring those responsible to justice," Captain Opperman said.

Anyone with information is asked to contact Captain Hugo van Zyl of the Crime Investigation Unit at the General Johan Coetzee Police Station on (011) 477-7012. — Crime Staff.
NIS 'behind Mandela's release'

IN a revealing look behind the secret operations of the National Intelligence Service, its former chief, Dr Niel Barnard, has divulged that the NIS was the moving force behind the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC.

For the first time he has made public that before Mandela's release, the NIS arranged a top secret meeting with top ANC leaders in exile, securing their undertaking for talks with the Government which ultimately led to the Groote Schuur deliberations and Minute.

Barnard made his disclosures to Alf Ries, political editor of Die Burger, the Afrikaans daily currently publishing a three-part series on the former "spy" who now heads the Department of Constitutional Development.

In the second article published yesterday, Barnard explains the apparent anomaly that while the NIS was conducting secret talks with the exiled ANC, the service nevertheless voiced strong objections to academics, businessmen and opposition politicians doing so.

"Our view was that as long as we fail to tackle the internal political problem, we will not solve the country's long-term problem," Barnard said at the time.

Starting in May 1988 Barnard and his colleagues had numerous discussions with Mandela in prison.

Barnard revealed that Mandela repeatedly asked to see President PW Botha and that the latter "struggled with the question of whether to accede to the request".

The NIS met ANC leaders in exile somewhere in Europe. Two more such secret meetings followed.

"We made such progress at these talks that the Groote Schuur meeting was already projected," he said.
to the latest specified date in 1992 for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many, (b) of which organizations did they claim to be members and (c) of which acts of terrorism were they convicted?

B122-3E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

B138E

AK 47 rifles seized/surrendered

*1. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many AK 47 rifles have been (i) seized in the course of police action and (ii) voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police for reward since 1 January 1990 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B120E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Persons involved:

Dr C J van der Merwe: Minister of Education and Training

Adv L A Pienaar: Minister of National Education and Environment Affairs

Mr P G Marais: Deputy Minister of Education and Development Aid.

Dr J B Z Louw: Director-General, Department of Education and Training

Dr J G Garbers: Director-General, Department of National Education

Mr J Samuel: Head, ANC Education Desk

(2) (i) Falls away.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Whether he has recognised, for the purposes of negotiation in education, two teacher bodies, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister’s Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (ii) under what conditions were they so recognised and (b) what number of teachers does each represent?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) No, because the applications are still being considered.

(a) (i) Falls away.

(b) (ii) Falls away.

B139E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B139E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(b) (1) (b) (ii) Falls away.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(2) The names of the bodies are:

(a) South African Democratic Teachers’ Union (SADTU); and

(b) National Professional Teachers’ Organisation of South Africa (NAPTOSA).

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(3) No.

B14E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) No; not withstanding the cost burden which would be placed on the industry, deposit insurance would lead to an undermining of management efficiency and risk management in financial institutions;

(b) No; investors voluntarily contracted with the institution concerned to invest their investments as agent and according to the agent’s discretion. The Government or regulatory authorities cannot be held responsible for the decisions taken by the investors, given the fact that the aforementioned investors did not cooperate and by agreement granted a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Webster's grave is vandalised

VANDALS have painted the tombstone of the late anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster black and have scrawled undecipherable letters on his grave.

Witwatersrand police have vowed to hunt down the culprits.

Webster was a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand who was assassinated in 1988 by an unknown gunman.

His girlfriend, Miss Maggie Friedman, reported the matter on Monday morning, Captain Eugene Opperman said.

"The tombstone was painted black. The letters JSSK were also painted on the grave," the statement said.

Police said they were unable to unravel the meaning of the words written on the grave.

The killer(s) of Webster, who at the time of his death had just completed a report into the alleged assassination of anti-apartheid activists by state-sponsored agents, are still at large.

The unclaimed reward for information for the capture of the murderer(s) runs into thousands of rands. - Sapa.
Vlok says parole works

CAPE TOWN — A large percentage of the prisoners released on parole in 1990 and 1991 had been reintegrated into society, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

In an interpellation in the House of Delegates, he said 18.76% of the 53,748 prisoners released on parole in 1990 had not adhered to their parole conditions, been arrested in connection with another crime, or were wanted in connection with other crimes.

In 1991 this figure was 11.64% of the 47,349 prisoners released.

The authorities could not resort to policies of no remission of sentence because of criticism that a few misbehaved. — Sapa.

Weapons ban to be selective

CAPE TOWN — Government would soon ban the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings. Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers said in a mini-debate in Parliament yesterday.

The banning had been discussed in detail with the ANC and Inkatha, and as soon as a proclamation had been published police would arrest any person carrying these weapons at political gatherings, he said.

The ban would apply only to political gatherings as opposed to all public places because of the difficulties police would have in determining the intent with which the weapons were being carried.

Peter soar (DP Johannesburg North) wanted to know how police were going to interpret whether a funeral was a political gathering or a religious function.

Scheepers was responding to Tony Leon (DP Houghton), who called on Law and Order Minister Hercus Kriel to “stop dithering” and ban the carrying in public of cultural and traditional weapons.

Leon said police had to apply the Dangerous Weapons Act of 1958 very strictly, especially where it placed the onus on the person carrying the dangerous weapon to prove that he had no intention of using it for violent purposes.

It was necessary to interpret the law narrowly, especially in view of the Goldstone Commission’s report on violence at Mfolozi River.

Leon quoted the report as saying carrying weapons for aggressive purposes could not be tolerated “if normal and peaceful conditions are to prevail”.

Leon said: “As recently as Saturday night, the nation was treated on TV to the ugly and unacceptable face of politics in SA when hundreds of IFP supporters were seen at Umbuzo flourishing, uninterfered and undetected, all manner of dangerous weapons.” The footage was shot at a funeral.

Unless the SAP stringently enforced the Dangerous Weapons Act, allegations of a “third force” and that the state was playing a part in the violence would persist.
POLICE are investigating the alleged abduction at gunpoint of two trade unionists in East London last week by white men claiming to be police men.

Local organisers for the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu), Mr Mike Nyembezi and Mr Humphrey Masegwana, said they laid a complaint with the police, who said they were investigating a case of illegal pointing of a firearm.

The unionists said they were walking in Southernwood around midday last Wednesday when they heard voices saying in an Afrikaans accent: "Drop your bags, we are the police."

They saw men with shotguns behind them who told them to lie down. They were body searched and their bags were rifled.

Their captors took them to separate cars and drove away.

"I had to sit between two men. They told me to bend forward and blindfolded me, putting a balaclava over my head," said Nyembezi.

He said they drove for around half an hour and he was taken to a shelter, which seemed to be in the bush from the sounds he could hear.

Still blindfolded, Nyembezi said he was interrogated at length about Umkhonto weSizwe infiltrating the union, the threat of communism and even his opinion of Codesa.

After more than an hour, he was taken back to town and released.

Masegwana said he was taken by two men, also armed with shotguns and pistols, to a side street where they searched his bag again and questioned him.

He gave them his name and phone numbers and asked them to identify themselves. They gave two names and a phone number which has proved false.

The men asked him the names of Umkhonto weSizwe members.

"I told them if they want the information they had better contact the East London or Ciskei security police," said Masegwana.

He said they asked him how much money he earned and whether he was satisfied with his wages.

Masegwana said he told them he was not interested in being recruited by them, in spite of repeated offers.

"I can't see people being asked to be informers at gunpoint," said Bo-
'Hit squads' tail Mayekiso

BY FERIAL HAFFAJEE

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions yesterday threatened industrial action which will make previous mass action look like a "Sunday school picnic" if alleged hit-squad intimidation aimed at its leaders does not stop.

The federation claims that union and civic leader Moses Mayekiso has been the subject of sustained surveillance over the past three months. Cosatu revealed yesterday that Mayekiso has been plagued by threatening telephone calls and constantly followed by a black Opel Kadett. The federation is also in possession of a "hit list" with Mayekiso's name on it.

Cosatu's intelligence department has investigated the action against Mayekiso and found that "a sinister group of men always follows him around," said Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo. He said an identikit of the would-be assassins could be put together of the men in the Kadett.

Police were briefed shortly before a media conference yesterday. By late afternoon they were still locked in discussions with union leadership on the issue and were not available for comment.

Photo: GUY ADAMS
Two bodies found near Orlando Station

POLICE discovered bodies of two men along the railway tracks near Soweto's Orlando station last night.

Captain Joseph Ngobeni, spokesman for Soweto police, said the bodies, which were found about 6.50pm, had multiple stab wounds.

In another incident, several people were injured during a police raid at Nancefield Hostel.

Ngobeni also confirmed the raid but did not disclose the motive because "our men were still busy working there". Several people phoned Sowetan last night to notify us of the raid. One of the callers, a white man who refused to be identified, said police had fired teargas and rubber bullets into the hostel for "no apparent reason." Ngobeni could not comment on the allegations.
ANC man shot dead

found a hand grenade in Metsing’s possession.
His parents said, however, that a white policeman, who was among those who searched their house shortly after the shooting, boasted of having shot and killed their son.
The family challenged the police to point out the house which Metsing “and his accomplice” allegedly attacked.
They said Metsing was shot dead about 15 minutes after he left his home in Tsague Street.
His mother, Mrs Josephine Metsing, said: “A person who refused to identify himself phoned us and said Molefe had been wounded near the dam.”
“It is strange that police knew my son had been shot almost at the same time we came to know. They (the police) were at Baragwanath Hospital immediately my husband and I arrived there.”
“Other policemen came to our house and demanded we produce the guns Molefe had allegedly hidden. They were at the house long before we arrived from hospital,” she added.
Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni said the report he received was that Metsing had been shot dead by his friend during an attack on a house.
He did not elaborate.
Meanwhile, the ANC reported yesterday that an Mzamhlophe branch member of the organisation was shot and killed by police last Saturday.
A statement released by the organisation’s PWV region said Mr Johannes Ngaka Mokopane was shot by a policeman near Mzamhlophe station.

AN ANC activist was shot dead and his body found next to a dam in Rockville, Soweto on Tuesday night.
The killing of Mr Molefe Metsing (24) has sparked a controversy between the police and members of his family, who gave conflicting accounts on his death.
Metsing was one of several political prisoners who went on hunger strike for 29 days last year. He and the other members were released a day after ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela visited them at Baragwanath Hospital.
Police yesterday said Metsing was shot and killed by an accomplice during an attack on a house in Rockville, where a 38-year-old woman was wounded.
Police also claimed to have
Law on weapons soon

THE Government will soon announce a proclamation that would prohibit the carrying of dangerous weapons to political gatherings, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Johan Scheepers, said yesterday.

He was responding to questions by the Democratic Party’s Mr Tony Leon, who attacked the Government and police for their laxity over the issue of carrying dangerous weapons in public.

Leon said in Parliament yesterday that the police were “ambiguous, omissive, slow, inactive and uncertain” over the question of dangerous weapons.

“At worst, it is something approaching a conspiracy - an official attitude of compliance - ensuring that one section, the Zulu section of our population, arm themselves with spears, pangas, assegais, knobkerries, sticks and ceremonial axes and the like.

“The consequences for areas in the Natal Midlands, for commuters on the Witwatersrand and for fomenting violence are now well known,” Leon said.

“These violent times surely demand that the Government narrowly interpret such a section to create a strict liability that the carrier of a weapon be rendered liable for prosecution unless he can prove that carrying it was in innocence.

“Yet dozens of bodies later, the police appear to interpret this section to mean they have a discretion to decide whether or not an offence is being committed,” Leon said.
A management spy rings life in unions

1990. THOMAS ANDY Ryder

Last year former president of the National Union of

A COURSE SUPPLEMENTED BY LOCALS

"The labor movement is similar to a volcano."

- Reddy, a labor activist
REPRESSION
The HRW reports that 32 people were killed, 58 injured and 210 arrested in political violence countrywide during the period February 12 to February 18 this year. Vigilante-related actions in the PWV and Natal areas claimed 25 lives and left 28 people injured. Natal accounted for 23 deaths and 25 injuries, most of which resulted from an ANC-Inkatha clash in the Umlazi-Natal North Coast township of East London. The HRW reports.

BAROMETER
28 people injured, Natal accounted for 23 deaths and 25 injuries, most of which resulted from an ANC-Inkatha clash in the Umlazi-Natal North Coast township of East London, the HRW reports. Security force action in Natal, Western Cape and PWV areas accounted for 18 injuries and 210 arrests. Natal accounted for 12 injuries and 201 arrests, and the PWV followed with nine injuries, resulting from action against South African Communist Party members and Allied Workers Union members.
Laws that encourage violence

DAVID PITTMAN sees muzzle in the
in his room.

In an interview with the

The local press, news at

In response to the

The police response was

The local press, news at

In response to the

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Police to use seized photos

ON January 17 City Press photographer Siphiwe Mhlambi was arrested while on duty in Johannesburg and his cameras and films were confiscated by police.

Mhlambi was arrested while taking pictures of police arresting two men at Ellis Park station.

City Press tried to secure his release from Jeppe Police Station for seven hours, and was only able to do so on condition that the films stay behind at the station. City Press had dealings with a Col Els, among others.

Mhlambi appeared in court on Monday, January 21, charged with “interfering with the police officer in the course of his duties”. At this time an undertaking was given to City Press by the police that the films were on their way back to the newspaper.

On January 28 City Press’s lawyers wrote to the Commissioner of Police, saying: “It is not understood why the films were not returned either to the possession of our client or to Mr Mhlambi at the time of his release.

“At the time of writing these films have not been returned to our client’s possession despite undertakings by the police on January 20, 1992, that they have been sent back to City Press.”

On February 18 lawyers again wrote to the Commissioner, saying nearly a month had elapsed since the newspaper was told the films had been sent back. This week Col Els phoned our lawyers, saying there was a misunderstanding and that no undertaking should have been given by the police to return the film. He said the films would be used in evidence and that he would have to get the permission of the prosecutor to return the films.
KATIZA: Cebechulu, probably South Africa's most wanted man, has reportedly gone missing again – this time from his cell at Kambwila Prison in Lusaka, Zambia.

Cebechulu, one of the four jail-busters in the Winnie Mandela trial, slipped out of South Africa shortly before the start of the "Stomie Mokoena" trial in February last year.

He was supposed to be the co-accused alongside Winnie Mandela.

Last month it was reported that Cebechulu had been moved from Kabwata to Lusaka Central Prison as it was thought he would be better protected from assassination.

Just before the trial on February 4, he was seen with wounds on his head and an injured right arm. He then disappeared, to be traced later in the Zambian capital.

He was later quoted as saying "ANC officials were responsible for his abduction."

This week the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) called for his return, saying they needed his help in the commission of inquiry into the death of its leader, Dr. Abel Baker Asvat.

It is thought Cebechulu could help with important information regarding Asvat's mysterious death.

Asvat was gunned down in the Soweto surgery on January 27, 1989, by two men pretending to be patients. The motive was said to be robbery but to this day, Azapo still believes the killing was political.

Azapo said Cebechulu had also made serious allegations claiming he knew those responsible for Asvat's death.

The independent weekly newspaper The Weekly Post reported on Friday that the Danish government, which had offered Cebechulu refuge, denied knowledge of his whereabouts, according to Sapa.

The newspaper quoted Danish ambassador Mark Jensen as saying the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka had requested his government grant Cebechulu's asylum in Copenhagen, but had been turned down for security reasons.

The Weekly Post reported that Cebechulu vanished from Kabwata prison without the knowledge of the immigration department – which was responsible for his detention.

Immigration spokesman Paul Mulu was quoted as saying: "I strongly believe he is not there (at Kabwata) and I do not know anything about the latest developments.

Home Affairs Minister Newsetlrd, Zimba, was equally in the dark: "I don't know anything about that matter.""

"A UNHCR official contacted for comment referred all queries to the immigration department, saying: "Refugees under detention are not our responsibility."

One strong theory was that he might have been secretly smuggled to a Western country.

Editorial comment and news items by K. Sibola, writing and sub-editing by S. Symes, both of 2 New Bure Street, Johannesburg.
7 escape petrol bomb attack

A MOTHER and her six children escaped a fiery death at Makwarela township in Sibasa, Venda, on Friday when a petrol bomb thrown at their wooden shack exploded and ignited.

A shaken Mrs Rosina Mphaphuli, Ramathavha (40), who is a neighbour of returned ANC guerrilla Mr Mashudu, said yesterday she could not understand why anyone should want to harm her.

Last month Mphaphuli survived an alleged abduction attempt by askaris.

Ramathavha said she was awoken at 2.55am by screams of children and was just in time to escape.

"When I opened my eyes, I saw a fire outside and the explosion when the bottle lid went off," she said.

"I could hear a car engine running outside and I screamed and called Mphaphuli," she said.

"I could not go out for fear that the people may be standing there waiting for me," she said.

Sowetan revealed last week that Mphaphuli had been approached by a policeman posing as an arms dealer.

After the man was apprehended and questioned by ANC members, he was handed to the Venda police who later released him, saying he was a member of the Venda police force.

Police attached to a special unit.

Mphaphuli, who returned to the country late August, said he was convinced the attackers were part of an Askari group which had missed his shack and bombed the wrong one.

It could not be established yesterday whether any arrests have been made.
Creedy traitors despicable deeds
CODESA decided yesterday to investigate whether any laws prevented organisations in the country from having access to the media.

The African National Congress and the Government differed sharply at Codesa last week on whether the SABC was independent.

The investigation is part of Codesa's working group on media, which has been mandated to investigate free political activity.

The announcement was made yesterday at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg.

"The discussions...resulted in agreement that members of the sub-group would investigate if there are any statutory provisions in South Africa - including the TBVC states - which prevent any political party or any other agency from establishing or continuing its own means of mass communication and from exercising Press freedom and enjoying access to established print media," the statement said.

The next meeting of working group one would also hear a report from the Government and ANC on progress made in their bilateral meeting on Monday night regarding political prisoners and exiles.

Earlier, the Campaign for Open Media called for more openness towards the Press by Codesa.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele's Intando Yesizwe Party has recommended that the possibility of adapting the existing economic development regions of South Africa into political regions.

The party was commenting on the balance between central, regional and local government.

The IYP said it was in favour of dividing a country into regions to ensure the existence of effective administration and a meaningful exercise of democratic rights at regional level.

The division of the country should be done within the parameters of the principle of a united democratic non-racial and non-sexist society, with the sovereignty vested in the national or central government.

The regional government should have powers over regional matters.

Sapa
LETTERS

Raymond Low

Cutting media's shackles

A cutting media supplier's perspective on the challenges and opportunities in the industry.

Raymond is a long-time participant in the cutting media industry and has been a vocal advocate for change in the past. In this letter, he reflects on the progress made and the challenges that remain.

In his letter, Raymond mentions the trend towards digital and software solutions in the cutting media industry. He believes that these technologies have the potential to transform the industry and make it more efficient and cost-effective for businesses.

However, he also notes that there are still hurdles to overcome, such as the need for better integration of software and hardware, and the challenge of training workers to use new technologies.

Raymond concludes his letter by urging the industry to continue to innovate and adapt, in order to stay ahead of the competition and succeed in the digital age.

Readers are encouraged to share their own experiences and insights on the topic, and to contribute to the ongoing conversation about the future of cutting media.
PRETORIA — Former Inkatha Youth Brigade assistant organiser Mbongeni Khumalo’s life had been threatened by members of the organisation since his decision to make certain revelations about its activities to the Weekly Mail, a committee of the Goldstone commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation heard yesterday.

Khumalo told the committee sitting in Pretoria that since he had given the information to the Weekly Mail and testified before the Goldstone Commission, he feared he would be killed.

The committee of the commission is investigating allegations of SADF funding of front organisations sponsoring violence.

Khumalo said the reason for his resignation from Inkatha in February 1989 was that he had observed contradictions in the organisation that suggested it was not promoting peace. He had observed “extensive leaks” between the SADF military intelligence and Inkatha and the fostering of violence by Inkatha.

The KwaZulu government, Louis Visser, why he had not brought his “disillusionment” with the organisation to its attention before resigning, he said it was not possible to do so and “still live”.

Visser put it to Khumalo that what he had told the Weekly Mail and his evidence before the commission amounted to “gossip stories and inferences”.

He said Khumalo had denied in an application for employment to the KwaZulu government that he had any criminal convictions, whereas he had several. — Sapa.
Police captain admits ordering killings

PIETERMARITZBURG - South African Police Captain Brian Mitchell admitted in the Supreme Court yesterday he had ordered special constables to kill United Democratic Front members in Treutfontein in December 1998.

Captain Mitchell, who was testifying in his own defence, said his instruction had meant to convey to them that they were to attack groups of UDF members and not to break into a house and attack women and children.

Although he had not specified exactly where the UDF members would be, he said he thought the special policemen would have got information as to which were UDF areas in Treutfontein from the local Inkatha leader, Jerome Gabela, with whom they were staying. He denied he had ever pointed out any house for the special policemen to attack.

He told the court that on the morning of December 3 1998, when he saw who they had in fact shot, he was shocked.

Revolutionary

The attack allegedly resulted in the death of 11 people attending a funeral vigil. Captain Mitchell, two other policemen and four special constables are facing eleven charges of murder and eight of attempted murder as a result of the massacre.

Describing the politics of the area in which he was embroiled, Captain Mitchell said he saw himself as a soldier fighting in a civil war and he was on the side of the government. He also sympathised with Inkatha because they never made areas ungovernable and he did not perceive them to be part of the "revolutionary onslaught".

When the judge asked him if, as station commander at New Hanover, he considered it proper to use special policemen to kill UDF members, Captain Mitchell said he felt he was a soldier at the time of a civil war.

Asked if special policemen were trained to carry out the orders of a senior officer, he replied: "Not unlawful orders." - Sapa.
Weapons and firearms to be banned at rallies

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons and firearms at political gatherings is expected to be published in the Government Gazette today.

This follows months of discussions between the Government, the ANC and the IFP, and stems from agreements reached in the National Peace Accord.

A political gathering will not include any traditional cultural gathering or any ceremomial gathering.

The prohibition of dangerous weapons and firearms and replicas will apply to any person attending or participating in any political gathering, in or on any public place.

This does not apply to any person in the service of the State who is on duty at the political gathering.

It also does not apply to a security guard or a bona fide bodyguard rendering a security service at the political gathering.

By agreement, a dangerous weapon is one made to inflict bodily injury, or any object which could inflict bodily injury in an assault.

However, if the person in possession of a dangerous weapon was able to prove they did not intend to use the object unlawfully, they would not be guilty of an offence.

Intimidate

They would also not be guilty of an offence if they did not intend to use the object to intimidate people.

A political gathering has been defined as any gathering, concourse or procession which has been organised, convened or held with the intention to discuss, attack, criticise, promote or propagate the principles or policy of a political party or organisation.

Win a week's stay in a country retreat
Former top Buthelezi aide to testify today

PRETORIA — Inkatha president Mangosothu Buthelezi's former personal assistant M Z Khumalo will testify for the first time before a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation today.

The evidence of Khumalo, who resigned from the Inkatha Freedom Party following the exposures in July last year of SA Police funding of Inkatha rallies and other irregularities, may prove central to the committee's findings.

Khumalo's name has been raised by at least two witnesses to the committee which is investigating alleged SADF funding of front companies fostering violence.

He has been linked in evidence before the commission to a group of 200 IFP members allegedly trained by the SADF in a military camp in the Caprivi Strip, as well as to Inkatha hit squads.

Meanwhile, former Inkatha Youth Brigade assistant organiser Mbongeni Khumalo said during cross-examination yesterday that except for Buthelezi, M Z Khumalo remained the most powerful political figure in KwaZulu.

"The resignation of Khumalo in July was not a resignation in total. He retains a working relationship with and an influence over Inkatha."

He said he suspected that Khumalo still received a salary from Inkatha.

On the issue of the 200 Caprivi trainees who allegedly also spent time at three other camps, Mkuze, Amatigula and Nhlanzante, Khumalo admitted to the counsel for the IFP and the KwaZulu government, Louis Visser, that he had no "personal experience" of the training of hit squads at these camps.

He said he had been present at a meeting with M Z Khumalo where he had told group leaders of the trainees that they would be going to Mkuze for some form of military training.

He maintained that the Nhlanzante camp near Vryheid was "started and sponsored" by the SADF.

Proceedings will continue today. — Sapa.
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 719 28 Februarie 1992

WET OP GEVAARLIKE WAPENS, 1968
VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN GEVAARLIKE WAPENS EN VUURWAPENS

Kragtens die bevoegdsehe by artikel 2 (2) en artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Gevaarlike Wapens, 1968 (Wet No. 71 van 1968), vaardig ek, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verbod uit in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywings

1. (1) In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk—

"gevaarlike wapens" beteken—

(a) enige voorwerp wat ontwerp of vervaardig is met die oogmerk om 'n liggaamlike letsel toe te dien; of

(b) enige voorwerp wat nie ontwerp of vervaardig is met die oogmerk om 'n liggaamlike letsel toe te dien nie, maar wat 'n liggaamlike letsel sal toedien indien dit gebruik sou word om 'n aanranding te pleeg, tensy 'n persoon in besit van sodanige voorwerp kan bewys dat met betrekking tot die omringende omstandighede hy of hun personeer tyd die bedoeeling gehad het om sodanige voorwerp vir enige onregmatige doel te gebruik nie of dat hy of hul personeer tyd die bedoeeling gehad het om sodanige voorwerp te gebruik om enige ander persoon of personeer te intimideer nie;

"openbare plek" beteken enige plek waar toe 'n lid van die publiek 'n reg van toegang het, of waartoe so 'n lid gewoonlik toegelaat word;

No. 719 28 February 1992

DANGEROUS WEAPONS ACT, 1968

PROHIBITION ON THE POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) and section 2 (3) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968), I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, acting on behalf of and on assignment by the Minister of Law and Order, hereby issue the provision contained in the Schedule hereto.

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Deputy Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. (1) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"dangerous weapon" means—

(a) any object which has been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury; or

(b) any object which has not been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, but which may inflict a bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault, unless a person in possession of such an object is able to prove that with respect to the surrounding circumstances he at no time had any intention of using such object for any unlawful purpose or that he at no time had any intention of using such object to intimidate any other person or persons;

"public place" means any place to which a member of the public has a right to entry, or to which such member is usually admitted;
"political gathering" means, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (2), any political gathering, concourse or procession which has been organized, convened or held with the prime intention to discuss, attack, criticize, promote, or propagate the principles or policy of a political party or organization, whether or not such party or organization is registered in terms of any law.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1), the definition of "political gathering" shall not be construed as including any traditional cultural gathering or any ceremonial gathering.

**Prohibition**

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 no person attending or participating in any political gathering in or on any public place may at any time while he attends such gathering or participates therein be in possession of any dangerous weapon or any firearm or a replica thereof.

**Exemptions**

3. The prohibition shall not apply to a person—

(a) who is in the service of the State and who is present at a political gathering in or on a public place in the execution of his official duties; or

(b) who is a security guard or a *bona fide* bodyguard and who is rendering a security service at a political gathering in or on a public place.

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**INHOUD**

Ministerie van Wet en Orde

GOEWEMENTSKENNISGEWING

Goewernmentskennisgewing

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Verordening op die besit van gevaarlike wapens en vuurwapens

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Massacre policeman turns to God

By VICKY QUINLAN, Durban

A SOUTH African Police captain facing charges of murder and attempted murder following an attack on a house in Trust Feed, yesterday told a stunned Natal Supreme Court gallery he had become a Christian while in prison and now planned to become a minister.

Prior to this revelation, Captain Brian Mitchell had admitted he had ordered special constables to kill United Democratic Front “comrades” in Trust Feed in December 1988. This resulted in an attack on a house in the area, in which 11 people died.

As a Christian, he said, it was important now for him to tell the truth. Mitchell is one of seven policemen charged with 11 counts of murder and eight of attempted murder for the attack.

He said his instructions to the special constables had meant to convey to them that they were to attack groups of UDF members, and not to break into a house and attack women and children.

Although he had not specified exactly where the UDF members would be, he said he thought the special policemen would have got information as to which were UDF areas in Trust Feed from the local Inkatha leader, Jerome Gabela, with whom they were staying.

He denied he had ever pointed out any house for the special policemen to attack.

He told the court that on the morning of December 3, 1988 when he saw who they had attacked, he was shocked.

Evidence was also heard about talks which took place at the Inkatha offices in Pietermaritzburg involving the head of the Riot Unit, Captain Deon Terblanche, Gabela and other Trust Feed Inkatha officials and Pietermaritzburg Inkatha leader David Ntombe.

Mitchell said his impression was that Gabela was told by Ntombe and Terblanche to launch an attack on the UDF in Trust Feed and he would be backed by special constables.

Mitchell admitted he had gone to the Trust Feed area on the night of December 3 to see what had happened regarding this attack so that in the morning he would know “what to expect” and be prepared to cover up if necessary.

Describing the politics in the area in which he was embroiled, Mitchell said he saw himself as a soldier fighting in a civil war and he was on the side of the government. He also sympathised with Inkatha because it never made areas ungovernable and he did not perceive it to be part of the “revolutionary onslaught”.

However, Mitchell said he perceived Gabela to be weak and, towards the end of November 1988, it was clear the UDF was “getting the upper hand” in Trust Feed.

On November 30, 1988, six special constables were brought to New Hanover by a friend of Terblanche, Constable Willem de Wet, who told Mitchell these particular special policemen hated the UDF. De Wet and Mitchell then took them to Trust Feed.

He said on the night of the attack, he, Constable Jason Parton and reserve constable Stuart van Wyk had drunk a lot together.

Mitchell had suspected there would be trouble in Trust Feed following the arrest of 11 UDF men during that day.

He conceded under cross-examination that these arrests, effected during a round-up of all men aged between 16 and 35 at a local sports field, were to render the UDF “sitting ducks” for the impending Inkatha attack.
Inkatha rejects weapons ban

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Freedom Party last night rejected "with contempt" the Proclamation on Dangerous Weapons issued earlier by the Government.

In a statement, IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said the KwaZulu authorities had at no time in its discussions with the South African Government agreed to the terms of the proclamation.

He accused the Government of carrying favour with the people plotting its downfall and said a ban would be impossible to enforce.

"We feel it is physically impossible for anybody at whatever level to prevent the Zulu people from carrying their cultural accoutrements, inasmuch as it would be impossible for anybody to stop a white man from wearing a tie," he said.

He said the Government's decision was unilateral and would lead to more violence.

"We would understand it if the South African Government made a proclamation against illegal firearms such as AK-47 rifles, RPG rockets, hand grenades and all hidden arms caches," he said.
Inkatha ignores ban

By S'BU MNGADI

MORE than 3 000 Inkatha supporters marched through the Durban city centre yesterday armed with sharpened sticks, spears and other dangerous weapons.

This was in direct defiance of the proclamation on dangerous weapons issued on Friday by the SA government.

A request by Lieut-Col Johannes van Wyk to Lindelani Inkatha leader Thomas Mandla Shabalala, to ask the marchers to leave dangerous weapons behind at Curries Fountain stadium under police protection, was greeted with open disapproval by the heavily armed amabutho.

The marchers defiantly told police they would carry their weapons – declaration or no declaration.

After negotiating with Inkatha leaders for about 15 minutes, the police finally gave in and allowed the crowd to snake through the busy city centre to the steps of the Durban City Hall, where Shabalala presented a memo to Van Wyk protesting against militant talk uttered by ANC leaders, the assassination of Inkatha leaders, the ANC armed struggle and Umkhonto weSizwe.

At the front of the procession was a hearse followed by Shabalala who carried a cross and other Inkatha leaders who raised mock coffins above their heads.

On the way to the City Hall, Inkatha supporters taunted and harassed passersby who ran helter skelter on being approached by the heavily armed procession.

Earlier Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdli lose warned the police not to try to stop the marchers from carrying "cultural accoutrements".

It would be like trying to stop a white man from wearing a tie, said Mdli lose.

His warning came on the day the government gazetted regulations prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons in public places and at political meetings.

Natal's Joint Working Committee of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu yesterday urgently requested the State President, Ministers of Law and Order and Defence, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the National Peace Secretariat to ensure that Inkatha supporters on the march were unarmed.

In a letter to President de Klerk, the alliance joint working committee argued that "the march is a political event and not a cultural or traditional one, and as such, the carrying of dangerous weapons of any kind should not be permitted".

Students hurl cans at singer

By S'BU MNGADI

RAP artist Taps claims he was abused by white students during a music festival at Natal University this week.

The Summer Rock Festival, at the Students Union, was the highlight of the orientation week.

Malawian-born Taps, whose real name is Tapuwa Bandawe, said he had been performing for about five minutes when the predominantly white audience began throwing empty beer cans on stage.

Orientation committee chairwoman Melanie Hvena said only three empty cans were thrown and none hit Taps.

KwaZulu sold prime land to IFP

By S'BU MNGADI

THE KwaZulu government sold 28 ha of prime land just outside Durban – estimated to be worth R56-million – to an Inkatha-owned company for R124 000 in 1990.

The land, which lies between Kwamashu and Phoenix, was purchased by KwaZulu Legislative Assembly chief whip Johnny Mhlungu on behalf of Khulani Holdings and Properties.

Mhlungu is also a senior member of the Inkatha Central Committee and KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's right-hand man.

The IFP is the company's major shareholder. However, Mhlungu pointed out this week that "1 000 other shareholders belong to various political organisations".

The deal emerged from documents before the Durban City Council's Town Planning Appeals Committee which is considering objections by Khulani Holdings and Properties, of which Mhlungu is chief executive officer, to a proposal by Tongaat-Hulett Properties to establish a regional shopping centre on a site opposite its land.

According to documents before the committee, Khulani Holdings and Properties paid R124 487 for the land in April 1990. The KwaZulu government then gave the company the rights to build a regional shopping centre.

The normal price of property with commercial rights in the Durban area is R2-million a hectare.

Mhlungu said Khulani Holdings and Properties bought the land at prices determined by the South African government under Proclamation 2624 dated December 29, 1978.

Acting secretary of KwaZulu's Department of Interior, Mr Badenhorst, made a firm "No comment".

"You can just report the acting secretary of the department refused to comment, taxpayer's money or not."
Buttless! I knew about SADF funding,
ANC pledge to abide by weapons ban

GOVERNMENT and the ANC yesterday committed themselves to implementing the provisions of Friday’s proclamation of the ban on dangerous weapons at political gatherings, despite Inkatha’s assertion that it was unenforceable.

This follows reports that both ANC and Inkatha members violated the legislation at separate meetings on Saturday while police attempted to enforce the ban.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said yesterday any ANC supporters who carried weapons at political gatherings would be contravening ANC policy and would be subject to disciplinary action.

While stopping short of calling on Inkatha members to defy the ban, Inkatha chairman Frank Mdlalose said in a statement at the weekend that trying to prevent Zulus carrying weapons would be like trying to stop people wearing ties.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate said government ignored Inkatha’s objections to the terms of the proclamation and promulgated it without Inkatha’s support despite intensive discussions. He said it was “absolutely unacceptable” that traditional weapons should be politicised in the way they had and denied that the carrying of traditional weapons at political gatherings resulted in violence.

SAPA- AFP reports that about 3 000 Inkatha supporters refused to be searched by police before embarking on a protest march through Durban on Saturday. After appeals by Inkatha leaders, most of the protesters wrapped their spears in newspapers but others displayed them openly in defiance of the ban.

In Soweto on Saturday, hundreds of ANC supporters voiced disapproval as police forced them to abandon spears and battle-axes during a march in Plumstead.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Koets said yesterday police would enforce the legislation. He denied that police did not disarm Inkatha supporters in Durban.

The proclamation prohibits the possession of dangerous weapons at political gatherings. A political gathering is defined as any gathering or procession organised with the intention of discussing, attacking, criticising or propagating the principles or policy of a political organisation.

A dangerous weapon is anything made to inflict bodily injury, or any object which could inflict bodily injury in an assault.

The issuing of the proclamation followed lengthy discussions between government, the ANC and Inkatha during which attempts were made to reach consensus. The discussions started before the signing of the national peace accord but agreement could not be achieved. At the peace accord meeting in September, it was decided to try to resolve the issue after the accord had been signed.

Felgate said research showed that violence in SA was not the result of people carrying cultural weapons. He described the attempt to ban the bearing of cultural weapons as part of an “ANC vendetta” which followed the publication of an ultimatum to government in which the ANC demanded, among others, a ban on the public carrying of dangerous weapons.

“The proclamation will have no effect on the level of violence in SA,” he said.

Inkatha had seen every word of the proclamation, and rejected it as a whole, Felgate said.

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that Mr Justice Goldstone has written to President F W de Klerk criticising the conduct of more than 180 Inkatha supporters who attended their public violence trial in Mooki River carrying dangerous weapons. All the accused at the February 14 trial were on remand.

The letter, attached to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry report on Mooki River violence, says: “Such conduct, in the view of the commission, reflects upon the dignity and credibility of the court and is conduct which the law should not tolerate.”

Tim Cohen and Darius Sanai
Court told of plot to kill UDF members

THE Supreme Court in Maritzburg on Friday heard of a plan by the police and members of Inkatha to establish a rival organisation at Trust Feed to oppose the existing Crisis Committee.

Under cross-examination by Mr Anthony Irons, for the State, Captain Brian Mitchell agreed with him that the aim of the organisation was to allow the State to have some control of the Trust Feed area.

Mitchell and six other policemen face 19 charges of murder and attempted murder. The charges relate to the death of 11 men, women and children who were shot while holding a wake at Trust Feed on the night of December 2/3, 1988.

The prosecution alleges that after being approached by Inkatha leader Mr Jerome Gabela in November 1988, Mitchell and the late Riot Unit head, Major Doon Terblanche, and some Inkatha members held discussions during which it was agreed that police would carry out an attack to kill members of the United Democratic Front.

The Crisis Committee to which Gabela and other Inkatha members were opposed, worked closely with the local Development Board.

The Development Board did not suit Gabela and the KwaZulu government.
'SADF cash went on camp in KwaZulu'

The SA Defence Force, through a front company, Richard's Appointments, spent between R200 000 and R300 000 on renovations to a camp at Makuze in KwaZulu to accommodate a unit trained in the Caprivi Strip, the former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, M Z Khumalo, said yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation on allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, Mr Khumalo said the renovations had been carried out to accommodate a group of people who had been given training to become bodyguards.

It was thought that the men could stay at the Makuze camp, and while there, undergo a course in political education. They would then go into the community and teach others.

There was no budget for the renovations and the money was spent progressively, he said.

Richard's Appointments also footed the bill for four vehicles after some of the group from Caprivi had gone to Pretoria for a further course.

He said this group, about 30 of them, arrived back at Ulundi at about the same time as the main Caprivi group.

The vehicles arrived at about the same time, but Mr Khumalo could not say whether they were driven from Pretoria by the group who were trained there.

Mr Khumalo also said he met Dr Louis Pasques, head of an organisation called Adult Education Consultants (AEC), who wanted to discuss the formation of a multiparty democratic group. Dr Pasques was introduced to Mr Khumalo by Guy Boardman, of Creed Consultants, another alleged SADF front.

Mr Khumalo said he had not heard Dr Pasques offer Inkatha R11 million. There was also no mention of any connections between AEC and Creed.

Mr Khumalo's cross-examination by David Soggot, SC, — for the ANC, Weekly Mail, Cosatu and the SA Communist Party — was due to continue yesterday afternoon. — Sapa.
Assassination squads were “rampant” last year, eliminating no fewer than 60 political activists — three times the number killed in the previous year, says the Human Rights Commission.

In its annual Human Rights Update — 1992, a mainly statistical summary, the HRC reveals continually high levels of “informal repression” — that is, action taken by various groups without statutory authorization to thwart political expression.

In contrast, “formal repression”, which is exercised by the State with the authority of law, is shown to have fallen considerably.

However, the HRC insists that the incidence of certain categories of formal repression is still unacceptable. For instance:

• It records 130 deaths resulting from security force action in 1991 and 700 injuries. The 1990 figures were 300 deaths and 3,000 injuries.

• While the deaths and injuries inflicted by the security forces are still at an unacceptable level and deaths of prisoners held under the common law “in politically related circumstances”.

• The HRC’s count of the number of political trials completed in 1991 remains high, at 575. But the organization observes that sentencing has become perceptibly lighter. It adds that “convictions for minor crimes continue as the police use the courts to carry out political harassment”.

In the area of informal repression, hit squad assassinations of carefully targeted political figures have shown the most dramatic increase. But the overall toll is still a mere fraction of the 2,000 deaths “judged to be related to vigilante-created situations”.

The HRC uses the term “vigilantism” to refer to forces which arose from attempts by various homeland administrations and black local authorities to defend their vested interests. Both the deaths inflicted by such forces and losses which they sustain in counter-attacks are included in the toll.

The HRC also notes that so-called “right-wing actions” caused far fewer deaths than vigilante formations last year — 21, with 178 injuries.
I had no first hand info - ex-IFP man

A FORMER Inkatha Freedom Party national youth organiser Mr Mboneni Khumalo yesterday admitted he had no first-hand knowledge of hit-squad training or activities by IFP members.

Testifying before the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria, Khumalo said he had heard about the training from members of a group who had spent six months in the Caprivi Strip to become bodyguards.

Activity

Under cross-examination by Mr Louis Visser, SC, for the IFP, Khumalo said he had never seen the man trained in any skill that would define them as hit squad members nor had he seen any activity that could be linked to a hit squad.

He heard about the training of 200 people for special guard duties when he gave group lectures in political education.

Earlier yesterday, Mr MZ Khumalo, former personal assistant of IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who resigned in the wake of allegations of SA Police funding, told the committee he knew one of the Caprivi trainees had been involved in the killing of a student.

He said he did not know the victim was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress.

He said another trainee, Mr Vela Ntuli, who disappeared in 1986, had been implicated in the death of a Congress of South African Trade Unions worker at BSR near Maritzburg.

Another trainee, Mr Dalumulo Lithuli, was in the employ of the IFP, Khumalo said.

His salary came from Richard's Appointments, an alleged front for the SADF, up to 1989.

Khumalo denied he had sent five of the trainees and three cooks to break a strike.

"Bizarre"

He told Mr David Soggot, SC, for the Weekly Mail, that he thought it 'bizarre' that he would do so.

He had sent the men as he wanted them to be employed. He said they were prepared to work on the mines.

Only one was still employed in Secunda.

The hearing continues today.
Farm raid yields no evidence

THE Goldstone Commission into Violence and Intimidation has conducted a nine-hour helicopter-borne raid on a hit squad training camp at a farm in the Transvaal, but came up empty-handed.

Mr Justice Goldstone ordered the investigation after an attorney acting for the African National Congress told the commission that an informant had identified the farm near Heidelberg where he and other men trained as members of a hit squad.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Justice Goldstone said he had submitted an urgent report on the investigation to President FW de Klerk last Saturday.

"The information was, however, false.

In its report the commission said it accepted the bona fides of the ANC and its attorneys in providing the information to the commission.

"These events again demonstrate the danger of relying upon unchecked reports concerning public violence and intimidation and it is hoped that the public and the media will take due notice of this danger," the report said.

The informant alleged that he and others were involved in the murder of train commuters on the Witwatersrand. He also gave the ANC the address of the farm, the owner's name, the names of white and black instructors, the number of vehicles used on the farm and the nature of the 30 trainees' quarters.

The ANC's attorney told the commission neither he nor the ANC had reason to doubt the accuracy of the information but had no means of verifying it.

The commission had received the information last Thursday afternoon and by that evening it was decided that the farm should be raided. Two members of the staff of the commission, Mr JJ du Toit and Lieutenant-Colonel H Hestenga, requested assistance from the police as the informant had told the ANC that the farm was guarded by armed men.

Du Toit briefed a large unit of the police on the precise nature of the operation at 4am last Saturday.

"They moved to the farm with the support of some 32 policemen and nine police helicopters. They had the support of a medical doctor and paramedics and a paramedic helicopter," the report said.

Du Toit was accompanied by two attorneys acting for the ANC and two ANC officials.

"The information given to the ANC was false. The informant was brought to the area of the farm and led Du Toit and the police to two other farms. Again his allegations were proved to have no factual basis. After some nine hours the operation ended," the report said. - Sowetan Correspondent.
Trust Feed cop seeks plea change

By VICKY QUINLAN

TRUST FEED murder accused Captain Brian Mitchell changed his plea in the Natal Supreme Court this week to one of guilty to 11 counts of culpable homicide and not guilty to eight counts of attempted murder.

His plea change, which was not accepted by the prosecution, came after he admitted he had ordered special policemen to kill United Democratic Front supporters in the Trust Feed area. He denied he had participated in any attack himself or that he had intended the policemen to attack a house or kill women and children.

Mitchell was, however, accused of firing at least two shots into the house during the December 1988 attack. The allegation came from accused special constable Kehla Ngubane, who has begun testifying in his own defence.

Ngubane said he, Mitchell and special constable Dumisani Ndwalane had been standing outside a window of the house with their shotguns pointed through the window. Mitchell had fired the first two shots using Ndwalane’s shotgun after which the two special policemen shot blindly at the occupants.

It was put to him that most of the dead were accurately shot in the chest or head and it was impossible to shoot that accurately while shooting blind. Ngubane, however, insisted he had not been able to see what he was shooting.

He insisted he had not heard any screams from the 18 occupants once the shooting had started and said he heard other shots but could not tell if they came from inside or outside the house.

Ngubane was reminded of evidence already heard from a survivor of the attack — that the occupants had screamed so loudly they could be heard outside — but Ngubane refuted he had heard nothing.
APARTHEID BAROMETER

REPRESION

THIRTY-FOUR people were killed, 49 injured and 64 arrested in political violence during the period February 26 to March 4, according to the Human Rights Commission (HRC) weekly report.

The number of people killed and injured have dropped significantly since last week's high of 66 killed and 107 injured. However, the HRC notes that arrests have almost doubled from 34 last week to 64 this week.

VIGILANTE-RELATED ACTION

The HRC attributes 28 deaths and 26 injuries to vigilante-related actions. Six train attacks claimed six lives and 16 people injured in the PWV area.

The other incidents occurred in the Natal regions.

SECURITY FORCE ACTION

THERE has been an increase from last week's one recorded death and nine injuries to three people reported killed, 15 injured and 64 arrested by security forces.

Two of these deaths occurred in the East Rand townships of Thokoza and Soweto.

The other was recorded in Inanda, near Durban, where police raided a house and killed an Azanian People's

HUNGER STRIKER

UKHONTONDO: Student operative Peter Methum has been on hunger strike for the past nine weeks at CED hospital, according to the HRC.

His weight is reported to have dropped from 66kg to 43kg. He is serving a 15-year sentence, 10 for attempted murder and five under the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act.

Meanwhile, Christopher Makhale suspended his hunger strike on February 27 after 79 days. This followed a meeting between ANC president Nelson Mandela and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope.

IMMIGRANTS

The out flow of migrant professional, semi-professional and technical occupations was 1013 from January to November last year, according to the Central Statistical Services.

There were 264 new immigrants in 1990.
Child was killed in police attack on house, says ANC

A CHILD was killed yesterday morning when police fired on a house in the Vaal Triangle township of Sharpeville, the ANC has alleged.

ANC PWW spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the attack was part of a police campaign to eliminate ANC activists in the township.

Mamoepa said on Sunday ANC activist Montoedi Molebatsi was shot by a policeman after he had been to his niece's birthday party. "Information reaching our office indicates that someone whom the police had attempted to recruit as an informer, was shown 15 photographs of ANC Sharpeville members. Molebatsi's photograph was among them."

He said a Sharpeville station commander told marching students and local ANC Women's League members on Tuesday police had declared war on Sharpeville residents. The marchers were demanding the arrest of Const Skuta Marumo, who allegedly shot Molebatsi, Mamoepa said.

Vosloorus Triangle police spokesman Capt Piet van Deventer could not be reached yesterday afternoon, as he was in discussions with an ANC delegation about the Molebatsi shooting.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that SA Institute of Race Relations head John Kane-Berman told a meeting in Johannesburg of the SA Institute of Management that violence could continue in the post-Codexa period if people and parties believed their voices were not being heard.

Kane-Berman said violence was central to the quest for political power and government. "Through years of repression and bannings, the ANC has had to develop extra-parliamentary opposition that violence was the only strategy to which it responded."

Over the years this had included actions such as strikes and stayaways and the killing of black town councillors labelled as collaborators.

Warning that a culture of violence was developing, he said a recent survey by the institute showed one-third of the people in SA had been intimidated or had experienced coercion at some time in their lives.

"We have reached the point where the threat of violence and coercion has become an accepted strategy in certain circles."

Commission to probe AIDS law

JUSTICE Minister Kobie Coetsee yesterday announced that the SA Law Commission would investigate all aspects of the law regarding AIDS.

In a statement the Justice Ministry said there was a lot of uncertainty and difference of opinion about legal and ethical aspects of AIDS which made the investigation necessary.

Issues included the rights of people suffering from AIDS, the rights of health services staff, the role of AIDS testing, employment, abortion and rape, and security of information.

If necessary the commission would hold public sessions.

Coetsee also said the SA Law Commission would be extended for a new term, ending on October 31, 1994. The commission had already been extended in 1992 and 1993.

Mr Justice of Appeal H J O van Heerden has again been appointed commission chairman by President F W de Klerk.
Rightwingers handed 60 weapons to police after they arrived armed at a political meeting in Pretoria's Church Square in contravention with a new law. Northern Transvaal police spokesman Colonel Frank Alten said most of the weapons handed in at a meeting of the CP, HNP and AWB on Saturday were pistols and revolvers. Armed members of the AWB's Ystergarde (Iron Guard), as bona fide security services, were exempt from the ban.

[Reference: brief by S. Johnson]

[Note: Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by R.S. Steyn, content approved by R. Anderson, and political cartoons by D. Feiler, and D. Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg]
Township toll mounts

From Page 1

four more doctors in order to cope.

Spokesman Dr Tim Wilson said the injury toll increased by 18 at 4 pm yesterday when three people with bullet wounds and 15 others with stab wounds, were admitted.

Police spokesman Captain Ida van Zweel said victims often did not report their injuries to police but went straight to hospitals.

Five people were injured in attacks on East Rand train commuters from a moving train yesterday morning.

Two people were injured at Lindela station outside Katlehong and a further three at Germiston Station.

Captain van Zweel said a Tembisa woman, Gladys Nkima, was shot dead by unknown persons in Umthambeka section while on her way home at about 12.30 pm.

On Sunday morning three people, including a policeman, were killed in a pre-dawn raid in Siluma View in Katlehong on the East Rand.

Residents claimed the killing of Constable James Rikhotsa (25), Joseph Magope, and Victor Masia was in revenge for the killing of an ANC defence unit leader in the township in January, allegedly by police.

Steven Mbasane and Maria Ledwaba were seriously injured in the attack.

On Saturday Phofedi Gilbert Thobejane and Maria Shibane were shot and killed by unknown gunmen while attending the funeral of an ANC member in Tembisa.

The death toll in political violence in Natal since Saturday climbed to 17 yesterday, police said.

Worst hit were Malakasi near Durban and Mpumalanga between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, where seven and six people died respectively.

Anonymous victim ... passers-by try to identify the body of a man, with his eyes gouged out, who was found near Katlehong's Shongweni Section yesterday. Picture: Alf Kumalo
Weapon ban urged as township toll mounts

Staff Reporters and Saga 16/3/92

The Human Rights Commission last night called for a blanket ban on the carrying of all weapons after a bloody weekend of political violence in which more than 34 people were butchered.

The HRC charged that a recently proclaimed Act banning the carrying of weapons in public was at best a half-measure.

The ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons did not extend to all public meetings, a loophole described by the commission as "an invitation to disaster".

Alexandra and Katlehong continued to be major flashpoints yesterday, while a woman was gunned down in Tembisa, outside Kempton Park where two people were killed on Saturday.

Another seven people were killed in Alexandra yesterday in two separate attacks from a hostel, bringing the death toll in the strife-torn township since Saturday to 14.

At least 15 others have been wounded in the spate of attacks which started with the ambush of an Inkatha Freedom Party funeral procession on Saturday.

Police said at 8.30 am yesterday a mob of about 30 men appeared out of a hostel near the corner of First Avenue and Ruth Street and "shot wildly" at another group, killing two and wounding another two.

Later, a man was stabbed and another fatally shot in the stomach and back. Yesterday afternoon four more people were killed when snipers fired shots at passers-by from the windows of a hostel in Alexandra, police said.

By last night Alexandra Clinic had treated 156 people with stab and bullet wounds since the violetbreak of violence and 17 had to call in

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London newsmen outraged about police statement

By Michael Sparks

A British journalist in Johannesburg reacted strongly to statements by the police that he had made allegations of harassment simply as a publicity stunt.

John Carlin, correspondent for the Independent newspaper of London said he could not believe it when police said they had given their full co-operation to a documentary team.

"They were hugely unco-operative," he said.

The documentary made by Mr Carlin and two BBC journalists looks at links between the Security Police, the Defence Force and political violence and is due to be screened this evening in Britain.

"The way they have reacted to what we have done sometimes makes me wonder whether we haven’t stumbled across something without knowing about it," he said.

Mr Carlin described some of the things he said happened while working on the project:

- His office was broken into and a computer diary with names and phone numbers taken.
- A white man went to his home to fix his video machine, but he does not keep one at home.
- Two people claiming to be computer technicians arrived at his home, but since his computer was not there they did not gain access.
- At least four telephone calls were made asking Mr Carlin to pick up a parcel. He points out one of the aspects the journalists were investigating was the use of parcel bombs. The parcel was never collected.
- Numerous threatening telephone calls.
- John Drury of the BBC, who also worked on the documentary was stopped by customs in London where four bags of cannabis and a dozen mandrax tablets were found in his suitcase. But London customs had received an anonymous tip-off about precisely what would be in Mr Drury’s suitcase.

Mr Carlin said, "I want to believe the Government is on my side on this. I believe (President) FW de Klerk is battling with these people behind the scenes."

The British Embassy has expressed “serious concern” to the Government and an official inquiry is under way.
Secret Force behind the slaughter

Briefing

John Corrnick, the spokesman, says that the company is being accused of a cover-up of the workers' deaths in the slaughterhouse. He denies the charges and insists that the deaths were caused by accidents. The company is fighting the charges in court and has hired a team of lawyers to argue its case. The company's CEO says that the deaths were caused by the workers' own negligence and that the company has taken all necessary precautions to ensure the safety of its employees. The families of the deceased workers are demanding justice and are launching a campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of working in the meat industry. The government is investigating the deaths and has ordered a full investigation into the company's safety practices.
Fury over arms search

THE SA Police and angry mobs of armed men faced off in two separate incidents yesterday as a new ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons went into effect.

Three thousand Inkatha supporters in Durban refused to be searched before marching through the city. After appeals from their leaders most of the men wrapped their weapons in blankets, but others openly paraded sticks, spears and knobkerries.

Hundreds of ANC supporters also voiced their disapproval as police forced them to leave behind spears and battle axes during a march against alleged police brutality in Pinetown, Soweto.

No injuries were reported during the confrontations.
SA policeman accused in BBC interview

LONDON — Fugitive former hunger striker Adrian Maritz and a British army deserter claimed last night that SA security police planted a Durban parcel bomb that killed ANC sympathiser Nic Cruse in October 1990.

Interviewed on the BBC "Assignment" documentary, they corroborated each other's versions.

Maritz, held with Henry Martin for the Cruse murder, fled SA with him on fake passports while on bail. They live in Britain.

The army deserter, whose face was kept hidden at his own request, named W/O Steyl Abrie as the SA security policeman who addressed and delivered the parcel bomb to a Johannesburg post office.

In reaction, police spokesman Col Johann Mostert said last night that if the two men had not skipped bail their allegations against Abrie — at the time a State witness in their case — could have been tested in open court.

"Instead of coming back to SA and letting the judicial process take its course, these people are sitting in the UK and making all sorts of allegations."

CHRISS BATEMAN
Key witness to killing of ANC activist murdered

By Montshiwa Muroke

A key witness to the killing of Sharpeville ANC activist Montodi Molebatsi, who was allegedly shot on March 1 by a special constable, was murdered on Monday night, an ANC spokesman said yesterday.

The body of Nkopoloi Doctor Motsetsi, also an ANC activist, was discovered with shotgun wounds at about 5.30 am outside his grandmother’s home in Sharpeville.

Mr Motsetsi’s death brings to four the number of ANC activists killed in the township since March 1, according to the ANC.

ANC PWV spokesman, Ronnie Mamoepa, said a note had been found on Mr Motsetsi’s body with the words “Impiimpli, mdlwembe, sellout” (all of which mean ‘sellout’), and signed “from Skuta”.

Before his death Mr Motsitsi had completed an affidavit which implicated Special Constable Skuta Marumo in the killing of Mr Molebatsi. The affidavit was due to be signed by him yesterday.

Mr Mamoepa said: “We demand an explanation from the Witwatersrand commissioner as to why the police are dragging their feet in suspending and arresting Special Constable Skuta Marumo.”

Police spokesman Captain Piet van Deventer said the police had called on the ANC in vain for evidence it had claimed it had of the constable’s part in the killing.
The SA Police yesterday denied withholding evidence about a parcel bomb that killed ANC sympathiser Nic Cruse in Durban in 1999.

Police headquarters in Pretoria also denied that police were protecting suspended policeman Steyl Abrie, who was implicated in the bombing by a British armed forces deserter.

Johannesburg-based journalist John Carlin said in The Independent in London that the serviceman implicated the policeman in a BBC2 TV documentary interview.

Mr Carlin said the story was corroborated in an interview with rightwinger Adrian Maritz. Mr Maritz was charged for the Durban bombing together with Henry Martin and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk.

After a 60-day hunger strike last year, Mr Maritz and Mr Martin fled to England.

Dr van Schalkwyk is due to stand trial in April.

The SAP statement read: "The SA Police persevered was never involved in the bombing referred to and will not protect anybody from prosecution."

Steyl Abrie was not a warrant officer in the Security Branch of the SAP, as Mr Maritz and the British serviceman had claimed. The police said he was not attached to the Crime Intelligence Service (formerly the Security Branch).

Police added that Constable Abrie was to be a defence witness in Dr van Schalkwyk’s trial.
THE African National Congress yesterday alleged that one of its officials in the Eastern Transvaal had been kidnapped and assaulted by the SADF’s Northern Transvaal Command.

The SADF has denied the charge.

In its reaction, the SADF confirmed that Mr Jacques Modipane and another person were arrested on Wednesday. It said the army was unaware of any charges of assault against its members.

The ANC said Modipane was “forcibly removed” from a meeting in Bochland, near Acornhoek, on Wednesday. The organisation said it was later reliably informed that Modipane had to be taken to a doctor after he had been severely assaulted by the soldiers.

In reply, the SADF said Modipane was arrested by soldiers “in the execution of their normal duties”, and had been handed over to the Lebowa police at Acornhoek.

“The army is at this stage not aware of any charges of assault against its members. The matter is, however, being thoroughly investigated.

“As far as can be determined at this stage, the soldiers acted in good faith, within the limits of their authority and after being requested to do so by the headmen in the area.”

It was not army policy to “condone, conceal or justify any allegedly irregular actions committed by its members,” added the SADF.

The ANC demanded Modipane’s immediate and unconditional release, and added that the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, should account for the action.
Faceless violence that breaks the peace accord

By PHILIPPA GARSON

THE “third force” or “faceless violence” factor has been operative in fuelling the latest upsurge in violence: it appears — given the hit-squad-type activity stepped up in the days running up to the referendum.

To what extent does the National Peace Accord (NPA) cope with the phenomenon of unexplained violence?

It doesn’t, says Etienne Marais of the Idasa-supported Policing Research Project. “With the approaching referendum and polarisation of white politics, there is even more motivation for ‘third force’ elements, yet the NPA doesn’t deal with this.

“It only addresses above-board parties and does not have the mechanisms to deal with agent provocateur activity, other than police investigations.”

While the NPA details a police code of conduct and makes provision for the setting up of special police investigating units at regional level, the usual complaints about “police investigating police” abound.

Liaison between police and the local dispute resolution committees (LDRCs) is also supposed to take place, but many representatives on these committees complain that the very police about whom allegations are made are doing the investigating.

Two other police watchdog mechanisms were set up by the NPA, namely the Police Board, an advisory body dealing with complaints against the police, and the appointment of police reporting officers — individuals with a legal background, whose sole job is to look into allegations against the police.

Neither has yet started operating. Nominations for the Police Board, on which 11 police officers and 11 civilians will sit, have just been sent to the Justice Ministry.

General Bob Beukes, in charge of implementing the NPA on the police side, was not available for comment at the time of going to press. But according to one well-placed source, sophisticated, well-informed security police are being seconded to the investigation units.

The Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression has compiled a list of at least 20 individuals who have either been gunned down, intimidated or their property destroyed, shortly after their visible involvement in peace initiatives. And members of LDRCs admit they feel even more threatened serving on peace bodies than they did when in the past they were only one hat.

For Dumo Nkosis, secretary-general of the African National Congress’ Tokoza branch: “Political violence and crime sleep under one blanket. It’s easy for anyone to employ criminals to carry out acts of violence for political motives. The desire is for our people to be governed by fear, to become inactive, and so not participate in the peace process.”

But Independent Mediation Services of South Africa (Inessa) director Charles Nupen casts a hopeful light: “We have been unable to contain and address incidents of unexplained violence (by means of the NPA) and I doubt whether peace structures themselves can do this. At best though, they can prevent violence from escalating as a result of these particular incidents.”
Amnesty uncovers Inkatha hit-squad link
ANC says it regrets lack of precaution

There are two bodies and there are affidavits, but "not enough evidence," Chief of Police PERLMAN investigates.

HAD he lived, a young Sharpeville man named Doctor Elliot Motolisi might have been able to answer disturbing questions about the fatal shooting of a young man that has raised temperatures in the Vaal Triangle township.

Motolisi never got a chance to sign the affidavit he made to lawyers concerning the shooting last week of a 20-year-old Moletlebetsa by a policeman, Constable Skuta Marumo.

Motolisi, a 20-year-old pupil, was found dead outside the gate of his grandmother's home in Sharpeville early on Tuesday, just hours before he was expected to sign his testimony. According to relatives, he had been shot in the head and hands.

Police said Marumo fired at Mololebetsa in self-defence, after the latter had brandished a hand-grenade, threatened him.

Motolisi was one of three witnesses who stopped forward to testify about the killing of Motolisi.

In an affidavit given to police last week, a second witness said Mololebetsa was unarmed when he approached Marumo.

And in his affidavit, Motolisi said he and another friend had accompanied Mololebetsa home in the late afternoon after a birthday party. "On our way to Andre's house we met a certain person, whom I believe to be a policeman as he is always with police. He is known as 'Skuta.' He asked Andre to wait for him."

"Skuta insisted on conversing with Andre alone. We then left a distance between them and us and was unable to hear what they were discussing.

"Follow deposed"

"Skuta took out his gun. I saw a bullet falling from the gun. Andre picked up the bullet and returned it to him. There was no signs of conflict. I then saw Andre leaving the company of Skuta. When he was a short distance away, Skuta shot at Andre and he fell. Immediately afterwards, Skuta pointed a gun at us and fired three shots in our direction. Fortunately, none of the bullets struck us. Skuta stated to us that he was going to follow the deceased. I took this to mean that he was going to follow on a similar manner."

Lawyers acting for the African National Congress and the Vaal Council of Churches have written to the police to express their "regret" that no action was taken to suspend Marumo after the first shooting.

Their letter said that a request had been made at a meeting between police, the ANC and local organisations to "ensure the safety of witnesses to the killing of Andre Mololebetsa. Our clients are shocked and dismayed that one of the key witnesses to the killing has been killed."

The ANC and the ICC have repeated their call for Marumo's suspension. The issue was also raised this week at a meeting in Johannesburg between police officers and an ANC delegation which included its president, Nelson Mandela.

The meeting was held to discuss security and other aspects of the ANC's Freedom Day ANC rally to commemorate the 1961 Sharpeville massacre.

Vaal police liaison officer Captain Piet van Deventer said the incident was continuing, but no arrests had been made.

"A number of affidavits -- including one which was not "complete" -- had been received concerning the first killing."

Van de Venter said: "There is no evidence for us to suspend or arrest Marumo."
2 townships declared unrest areas

ALEXANDRA and Sharpeville townships near Johannesburg were declared unrest areas with immediate effect under emergency regulations published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said a curfew had been introduced from 10 pm to 4 am every day until further notice. Only people with permission and valid reasons would be allowed to enter or leave the townships during this period.

Opperman warned mourners and others attending funerals in these townships today that the police would "under no circumstances whatsoever" allow them to carry "weapons of any kind" during the ceremonies, and that no marches to the cemeteries would be allowed. — Sapa.
End of the road for hitman

By S'BU MNGADI

A HITMAN has been arrested after being on the run for more than six years, during which time he attempted to fake his death.

Constable Veza Mchunu, one of the elite 200-strong Inkathampis trained by the SA Defence Force in Namibia in 1986, was arrested in Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale last Friday in connection with two murders.

When arrested he allegedly produced an identity document which identified him as "Alfred Masango". However, police said subsequent investigations established he was Constable Veza Mchunu, wanted since 1985 by the SAP in connection with a series of murders and other crimes.

Natal Midlands SAP spokesman Captain Henry Budhram said "Alfred Masango" appeared in the Camperdown Magistrate's Court on Monday in connection with the killing of Sipho Mkhize and Richard Duma, both of Hammarsdale, on February 23 this year. He was not asked to plead and he was remanded until March 16.

According to police sources, a skeleton of a man was found in April 1990 near Wartburg in the Natal Midlands with a KZP document of Mchunu near it. A pathologist studied the remains and discovered that the man was much younger than Mchunu—suggesting his death had been faked.
ANC secrets to CP
State agents pass

Government agents had supplied the
MAJOR protest marches have been planned throughout the country to coincide with the tabling of the Budget in Parliament today.

In Cape Town the ANC, Cosatu and the SA Communist Party are to march on Parliament.

ANC veterans Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Elias Motsoaledi and Mr Pallo Jordan will lead a similar march to John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

And in the Northern Transvaal, Cosatu is expecting about 20 000 of their members to take part in a march on the Union Buildings this morning.

Cosatu’s regional secretary, Mr Joseph Selux, said the march would start from Brown Street, Pretoria to the Union Buildings at 11am.

Northern Transvaal police spokesman Colonel Frank Alton said yesterday that Pretoria’s chief magistrate and the city council had given permission for the march.

**Withdrew**

The Nactu yesterday withdrew from the ANC/SACP/Cosatu campaign.

Nactu said in a statement yesterday the alliance’s unilateral action was based on demands not canvassed with Nactu’s Witwatersrand region and that attempts by the region to reach an agreement with the alliance on demands had failed.

However, Nactu said it hoped the working relationship on other issues would continue.

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis is expected to announce an austere Budget within minutes of the announcement of the result of yesterday’s referendum.

Early speculation that the Budget would be postponed in the event of a “no” vote in the referendum was squashed this week by Du Plessis’ office, which said preparations for the Budget to be tabled today were going ahead “as usual”.

**Speculation**

Speculation was fanned by Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, who said that in terms of President FW de Klerk’s promise — that he would resign if the “no” vote won the referendum — the country would go headlong into a general election, and which meant that the tabling of the Budget would have to be delayed.

The ANC-led protest march will nevertheless proceed, according to organisers. The march has been explained as a call for a negotiated Budget and an end to unilateral (Government) financial planning.
The Minister of Law and Order of the House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario, in Council, do make known to the said House, that they have made an Order, by the title and name of "An Order in Council, granting a Pardon to the said Arthur E. Miller, convicted of the offence of Deserting the CDF, for a term of five years, on condition that he shall appear before the Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the said Province, at the place and time appointed, and there render an account of his conduct, and in case of his default, he shall be liable to be sent to Her Majesty's Penitentiary in the said Province until such time as he shall render such account as aforesaid, and in case of his default in the payment of any fines or costs ordered by the said Judge, he shall be liable to be committed to the said Penitentiary, and to suffer such punishment as the Judge shall from time to time order, and may hold him in due course of law.

The said Arthur E. Miller has been convicted of the said offence, and has served a term of five years in Her Majesty's Penitentiary in the said Province, and has been released on parole, and has since that time conducted himself in a manner satisfactory to the Governor of the said Penitentiary and to the said House.

Therefore, the said Order in Council is made, and the said Pardon is granted to the said Arthur E. Miller, subject to the conditions and restrictions aforesaid, and the said Pardon is to be executed by the Governor of the said Penitentiary, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said Arthur E. Miller is to be informed of the same, and is to appear before the said Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to render the said account, as aforesaid, and in case of his default, to be committed to the said Penitentiary, and to suffer such punishment as the said Judge shall from time to time order.

Given under the hand of the said House of Assembly, at the City of Toronto, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; and of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, King George the Ninth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Twenty-first.

[Signature]

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

There was no need to hide, claims Trust Feed accused

TRUST Feed trial accused, former special sergeant Dumisa Ndwalane, yesterday told the Maritzburg Supreme Court he saw no need to go into hiding after the killings as he and his companions had “done nothing wrong” in attacking terrorists who were the enemies of government.

He told Judge Wilson and two assessors that when he read an article in Ilanga newspaper concerning the deaths of people at Trust Feed soon after the incident, he did not connect it to the attack in which he and three other special constables took part because the article did not refer to “terrorists”.

It was suggested to him during cross-examination by defence advocate Francois van Zyl (for Capt Jacobus van den Heever) that his saying he (Ndwalane) was told by former Maritzburg Riot Unit head Maj Deon Terblanche and New Hanover station commander Capt Brian Mitchell that they were to attack terrorists was untrue.

Ndwalane denied this.

The seven policemen and former special policemen — Van den Heever, Sgt Neville Rose, Mitchell, Kehla Hungama, Thabo Sikhosana, Ndwalane and David Khumule — are charged with the murders of 11 men, women and children at a funeral vigil in House 86, Trust Feed, during December 1988.

Ndwalane denied yesterday that there was candle-light in the house at the time of the attack.

He also denied that some of the gunmen had entered the house and fired shots inside; that he knew exactly who he was shooting at; and that the victims were not terrorists.

He has testified that he shot into the house — which was in darkness — through a window.

Van Zyl suggested to Ndwalane that “the only way” the victims could have been shot “so accurately” was if there had been enough light for the attackers to see where and what they were shooting.

Ndwalane said yesterday that he did not recall hearing any sounds coming from the house before, during or after the shooting.

Referring to medical evidence that several victims would have taken some time to die after the injuries were inflicted, the judge said he found this to be “incredible”.

Ndwalane was challenged during cross-examination on a number of differences between his latest testimony and his statement to a magistrate when he made his first court appearance.

“The hearing continues.”
Nactu up in arms over peace accord

The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) intends taking legal action against employers who force workers to accept the peace accord and businesses' political positions, says Nactu general secretary Cunningham Ngokanana.

The 260,000-strong labour federation also intended taking legal action against police after its president, James Mdaweni, was arrested on Monday and questioned on his alleged involvement with the activities of the PAC and its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Nactu's PWV region pulled out of the anti-VAT alliance campaign yesterday, claiming the alliance's "unilateral action was based on demands not canvassed with Nactu."

However, Nactu said it would continue to co-operate with the alliance on other issues.

Nactu said Mdaweni's arrest was part of a campaign by police and employers to force it to sign the peace accord.

A number of companies organised by Nactu affiliates were forcing workers to sign the peace accord and accept the "current political process," the union said.
Marshals lose control at Cape Town rally

MARSHALS temporarily lost control of thousands of people taking part in an ANC-led march yesterday as the group approached the Roeland Street entrance to Parliament.

Sapa reports that a group of about 150 singing and chanting youths surged ahead of the front ranks and ran past policemen towards the entrance to Parliament, reports Sapa. Some of the group taunted policemen and waved placards in their faces.

Police reinforcements and a riot control vehicle with a water cannon were brought to the scene. Policemen with shotguns took up position.

A tense standoff ensued outside the entrance to the H F Verwoerd Building which houses the offices of most government offices and ministers. Chanting and singing supporters demanded to be let in, but were held back by a cordon of policemen. After about 20 minutes marshals shouting “move, move” managed to get the crowd moving and the tail end of the march proceeded slowly back towards the Grand Parade.

SA Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani said the “people’s Budget” march to Parliament marked the beginning of “an intensive campaign to force the government to redress the problems of our people”.

He told the rally: “We have assembled in our thousands to begin an offensive against this government which represents rich people.

“We will continue coming out in our thousands until all our demands are met.”

The principle demands of the people’s budget include the scrapping of VAT on all food and medical services, decent housing, proper health services, adequate pensions and a drought relief programme.

Cosatu president John Gumede called on supporters to “eradicate this minority government and replace it with a nonracial, democratic government”.

KATHRYN STRACHAN reports that in Johannesburg, an estimated 7 000 people from the ANC, SACP and Cosatu marched to John Vorster Square to show their opposition to the Budget and to call for a stronger police presence to stop the violence sweeping the Reef.

In an open letter to President F W de Klerk and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, handed in at John Vorster Square, the alliance focused on the recent violence. Since the Peace Accord was signed six months ago, it said, the police had done nothing to quell the violence.

A large crowd took part in a march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to hand over a memorandum protesting against the “arbitrary” Budget, among other things.

In Natal, Cosatu staged three mass pickets in Durban, Kokstad and Matatiele.
THOUSANDS of people staged marches in centres throughout the country yesterday to protest against the "apartheid" national Budget.

The protests were organised by the African National Congress, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the SA Communist Party.

In Cape Town, about 10 000 people gathered on the Grand Parade.

Protesters carried placards with slogans which read: "Stop the Bosses' Budget Now!" and "Bury the Poverty Budget Now!".

Leading the march there were Cosatu leader Mr Jay Naidoo, ANC executives Mr Cyril Ramaphosa and Dr Allan Boesak and SACP chief Mr Chris Hani.

Traffic came to a virtual standstill in Johannesburg as thousands of people marched through the city centre to John Vorster Square police headquarters to present a memorandum.

The Johannesburg march was led by ANC stalwarts Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Elias Motsoaledi and Mr Pule Jordan.

In Pretoria thousands of ANC supporters marched on the Union Buildings to register their protest over the Budget. Marchers, comprising mostly members of the ANC-SACP-Cosatu Alliance, left from Brown Street and marched through the city at midday.

He said it was unrepresentative of the majority of people in the country and served to maintain the privileges of a minority at the expense of the majority.

The area around Parliament was almost impassable as the large crowd in the area blocked all entrances and made it impossible for people to enter or leave the building.

The Pretoria marchers were led by lawyer Mr Mathole Motshokga, Dr Abe Nkomo, Mr John Nkadimeng and Mr Moses Mayekiso.
MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE
No. 929 19 Maart 1992
WET OP GEVAARLIKE WAPENS, 1968
VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN GEVAARLIKE WAPENS EN VUURWAPENS
Ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, handelende kragtens artikel 2 (2) en 2 (3) van die Wet op Gevaarlike Wapens, 1968 (Wet No. 71 van 1968), verbied hierby enige persoon, uitgesluit 'n persoon vermeld in paragraaf 3 van die Bylae, om te eniger tyd by of in die aldus vermelde plek in besit van 'n voorwerp wat tot 'n klas, tipe, soort of kategorie voorwerp behoort wat in paragraaf 2 van die Bylae vermeld word en wat na my oordeel 'n gevaarlike wapen soos bedoel in artikel 1 van genoemde Wet is, of enige vuurwapen of 'n replika daarvan, te wees.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

Woordomskewing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"gevaarlike wapen" enige voorwerp in paragraaf 2 bedoel;

"Kommissaris" die Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en ook enige streek- of distrikkommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie;

"polisiebeampte" enige lid van die Mag soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Polisiewet, 1958 (Wet No. 7 van 1958);

"veiligheidsmag"—

(a) die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie bedoel in die omskrywing van "die Mag" in artikel 1 van die Polisiewet, 1958 (Wet No. 7 van 1958), insluitende lede van 'n polisie-eenheid soos bedoel in artikel 17C van genoemde Wet;

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER
No. 929 19 March 1992
DANGEROUS WEAPONS ACT, 1968
PROHIBITION ON THE POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, acting under section 2 (2) and 2 (3) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968), hereby prohibit any person, excluding any person specified in paragraph 3 of the Schedule, from being in possession at any time at or in the specified place, of any object belonging to a class, type, kind or category of object specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule and which is in my opinion a dangerous weapon as referred to in section 1 of the said Act, or any firearm or a replica thereof.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the South African Police and also any regional or district commissioner of the South African Police;

"dangerous weapon" means any object referred to in paragraph 2;

"police official" means any member of the Force as defined in section 1 (1) of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958);

"security force" means—

(a) the South African Police referred to in the definition of "the Force" in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958), including members of a police unit as referred to in section 17C of the said Act;
(b) die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag bedoel in artikel 5 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957); of

(c) die Gevangerendienst ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet No. 8 van 1959),

en ook enige deel van 'n mag bedoel in paragraewe (a) tot (c) of enige samestelling van twee of meer van sodanige magte of van dele van sodanige magte; en

"vermelde plek" enige gebou, struktuur, saal, kamer, kantoor, gemak, grond, stasie, perron, treinspan of grondoppervlakte wat die eiendoms is van, of geëkkoer of gebruik word deur, of onder die beheer is van, die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoor-
pendelkorporasie Beperk.

**Gevaarlike wapens**

2. Vir die doeleindes van die verbod is die volgende voorwerpe gevaarlike wapens:

- spies;
- assegai;
- knoppersie;
- panga;
- dolk;
- swaard;

'n mes met 'n lem langer as 10 sentimeter;

- strydbyl;
- byl;

- met lood-, yster of ander metaalbeswaarde stok;

- 'n steel met draad, kettings of ander swaar materiaal daaraan geheg;

- skerpuntige stok of yster;
- ysterstaaf;
- metaalpyp;
- knuppel;
- petrolbom;
- klipl;
- baksteen;
- kruisboog;
- pyl-en-boog;
- pik;
- piksteel;
- tuinvark;
- hooivark;
- graaf;
- sekel;
- sens;
- skoffelpik;
- gaffel;
- hamer;
- moersleutel;
- skroebedraaier;
- ketting;
- vuusyster;
- koevoet; en

- band of binneband.

(b) the South African Defence Force referred to in section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957); or

(c) the Prison Service established by section 2 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No. 8 of 1959),

and also any part of a force referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) or any combination of two or more of such forces or of parts of such forces; and

"specified place" means any building, structure, hall, room, office, convenience, land, station, platform, railway or soil surface which is the property of, or is occupied or used by, or is under the control of, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited.

**Dangerous weapons**

2. For the purposes of the prohibition the following objects are dangerous weapons:

- spear;
- assegai;
- knobkierie;
- panga;
- dagger;
- sword;

- any knife with a blade longer than 10 centimetres;
- battle axe;
- axe;

- a lead, iron or other metal loaded stick;
- a handle with wire, chain or other heavy substance attached to it;

- sharp-pointed stick or metal object;
- metal rod;
- metal pipe;
- club or baton;
- petrol bomb;
- stone;
- brick;
- cross-bow;
- bow and arrow;
- pick;

- pick handle;
- garden fork;
- pitch fork;
- spade;
- sickle;
- scythe;
- hoe;
- gaff;
- hammer;
- spanner;
- screwdriver;
- chain;
- knuckleduster;
- crowbar; and

- tyre or tube.
Voorwaardes, beperking, voorskrifte of vrystellingen

3. (1) Die verbod op die besit van gevaarlike wapens en vuurwapens is nie van toepassing nie op—

(a) 'n persoon wat 'n lid is van 'n veiligheidsmag by die uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid of die uitvoering van enige plig in sy hoedanigheid as 'n lid van so 'n veiligheidsmag;

(b) 'n persoon wat 'n werkneren is en wat sodanige gevaarlike wapens of vuurwapens in sy besit het vir die doeleindes van die verrigting van sy werkzaamhede as so 'n werkneren: Met dien verstande dat sodanige persoon ook in besit van 'n skriftelike bewys onderteken en uitgereik deur sy werkgever moet wees, waarin die volgende vermeld word:

(i) Volle naam en adres van die persoon aan wie die skriftelike bewys uitgereik is;

(ii) volle naam, besigheidsadres en telefoonnummer van sy werkgever;

(iii) volle naam, adres, hoedanigheid en telefoonnummer van die persoon wat die skriftelike bewys uitgereik het;

(iv) die aard van die werkneren se werkzaamhede en sy werkzaamhede met 'n uiteenstelling van werk- en reisysteem en 'n opspegting van redes waarom dit vir die doeleindes van die verrigting van die werkneren se diensplichtig nodig is dat hy in besit van die voorwerp of voorwerp meegewees; en

(v) voldoende besonderhede waaraan die wapen uitgeke en kan word:

Met dien verstande voorts dat die vrystelling bedoel is in paragraaf (b) slegs van toepassing is gedurende die werk- en reisysteem deur die werkgever in die skriftelike bewys uitgesig; en

(c) 'n persoon aan wie die Kommissaris voor skriftelike toestemming verleen het, of, in 'n geval waar aansoek daarom gedoen word deur 'n verteenwoordiger van 'n klas, groep of kategorie persone van so 'n persoon behoort, aan welke verteenwoordiger die Kommissaris vooraf skriftelike toestemming vir enige aldaar verteenwoordigde persoon verleen het om op 'n vermelde tyd of gedurende 'n vermelde tydperk, in of by die vermelde plek, in besit te mag wees van 'n gevaarlike wapen in paragraaf 2 van die Byl die vermelde of enige vuurwapens of replika daarvan, vir 'n vermelde doel.

(2) (a) Geen persoon mag 'n skriftelike bewys begoe in subparagraaf (1) (b) aan enige ander persoon uitlek waarin opsikkel 'n valse verklaring gemaak of valse besonderhede vervat is nie.

(b) Enige sodanige bewys, of 'n bewys waarin 'n onjuiste verklaring gemaak of onjuiste besonderhede verskaf word, is nietig.

(3) 'n Lid van die veiligheidsmag kan by die toepassing van hierdie verbod, 'n persoon versoek om die skriftelike bewys bedoel in subparagraaf (1) (b) te toon.

Conditions, restrictions, directions and exemptions

3. (1) The prohibition of the possession of dangerous weapons and firearms shall not apply to—

(a) a member of a security force in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty in his capacity as a member of such a security force;

(b) a person who is an employee and that possesses such dangerous weapon or firearm for the purposes of the performance of his functions as such an employee: Provided that such person is also in possession of written proof signed and issued by his employer, wherein the following is stated:

(i) The full name and address of the person to whom the written proof has been issued;

(ii) the full name, business address and telephone number of the employer;

(iii) the full name, address, capacity and telephone number of the person who issued the written proof;

(iv) the nature of the task of the employee, together with an exposition of the working and travel times, and an exposition of the relevant object or objects and the reasons why it is necessary for the performance of the duties of the employee that he should be in possession of the object or objects; and

(v) sufficient particulars on which to identify the firearm:

Provided further that the exemption as referred to in paragraph (b) shall only apply during the working and travel times as set out by the employer in the written proof;

(c) a person to whom the Commissioner has previously given written permission, or, in a case where application is made therefor by a representative of a class, group or category of persons to which the person belongs, to which representative the Commissioner has previously given written permission for any person so represented, to be in possession of a dangerous weapon specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule or any firearm or replica thereof at a specified time or during a specified period, in or on the specified place, for a specified purpose;

(2) (a) No person shall issue any written proof contemplated in subparagraph (1) (b) to any other person wherein a false declaration is deliberately made or false particulars are furnished.

(b) Any such proof, or a proof wherein an inaccurate declaration is made or inaccurate particulars are furnished, shall be void.

(3) A member of a security force may, for the purpose of this prohibition, request a person to display the written proof as referred to in subparagraph (1) (b).
(4) Indien 'n lid van die veiligheidsmag van oordeel is dat 'n skriftelike bewys bedoel in subparagraaf (1) (b) vals of onjuis is of nie aan die draer daarvan uitgereik is nie, kan die lid die persoon deur wie sodanige bewys voorgeleë word sonder 'n lasbrief in hegtenis neem of laat neem en hom vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 ure aanhou ten einde die geldigheid daarvan te bepaal.

(5) Die Kommissaris kan—
(a) skriftelik enige polisiebeampte persoonlik;
(b) op enige wyse wat hy vir daardie doel dienstig ag, polisiebeamptes wat tot 'n vermelde klas, groep of kategorie behoort, in die algemeen, magtig om namens hom die bevoegdheid uit te oefen wat by subparagraaf (1) (c) aan die Kommissaris verleend word, maar die Kommissaris word nie aldus ontdeel van daardie bevoegdheid nie, en kan te eniger tyd enigiets wat deur 'n polisiebeampte kragtig die magtiging gedoen is, wysig of intrek.

(6) Die Kommissaris kan die administratiewe reëls tref wat hy goed vind ten einde effektiewe beheer uit te oefen oor die uitvoering van die magtigings in subparagraaf (5) beoog.

Inwerkingtreding

4. Die bepalings vervat in hierdie Bylae teen in werking na die verskyn van 'n tydperk van drie dae na die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant.

(4) If a member of a security force is of the opinion that a written proof as referred to in subparagraph (1) (b) is false or untrue or has not been issued to the carrier thereof, the member may arrest or cause to be arrested the person who submits such proof, without a warrant and detain him for a period not exceeding 12 hours, in order to ascertain the validity of the proof.

(5) The Commissioner may—
(a) in writing authorise any police official personally;
(b) in any manner which he deems expedient, authorise police officials belonging to a specified class, group or category, in general, to exercise on his behalf the power which is by subparagraph (1) (c) granted to the Commissioner, but the Commissioner shall not thereby be divested of that power, and may at any time amend or withdraw anything done by a police official under the authorisation.

(6) The Commissioner may make such administrative arrangements as he may deem fit in order to exercise effective control over the carrying out of the authorisations contemplated in subparagraph (5).

Coming into operation

4. The provisions contained in this Schedule shall come into operation after the expiry of a period of three days after the date of promulgation of this notice in the Gazette.
Mwas calls off wage strike at SABC

THE Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwas) yesterday called off a wage strike by 1 300 black SABC employees, shortly before pay negotiations were due to begin.

"There is little hope of improving the plight of the affected workers," said talking to Sapa on Tuesday to support a demand for a

GUARDIAN OF INDIAN MARQUIS

Between 1986 and 1990 student numbers had increased, but since last year the figures had fallen.

University of Cape Town first-year figures were also down — by 4.4%.

Writings by Buthelezi

WRITINGS by Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi have been unbanned 16 years after they were published.

According to a recent Government Gazette, the first issue of the first volume of the magazine Inkatha, written by Buthelezi, is no longer undesirable.

The gazette lists the author of the publication, which was produced in 1976, as "Mintwana Mangosuthu Buthelezi". Inkatha leaders have been unable to shed light on the publication's content or say why it had been banned.

The gazette also un-banned the ANC's In Defence of the African Image and Heritage.

The unabanned list includes a feast of Marxist memorabilia, including titles from the former Soviet Union such as The Problems of Building Socialism and the old classic, The ABC of Communism by Nikolay Bukharin.

Black consciousness leaders Steve Biko and Barney Pityana's writings in the SA Student Organisation's newsletter of 1973 and the selected speeches of Malcolm X are now also (officially) undesirable.

A pamphlet by the Natal Indian Congress, the only ethnic organisation among the ranks of the ANC-aligned Where Are We Going? has also been unbanned.

Despite all the gales, Frank Mayville's The Joys of Oral Sex and Erin Calve's Amazons were both declared undesirable, as was a Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, once required reading in Khmer Rouge re-education camps.

"Give a man a fish and he profits but a single dish; Teach him the art of cast and reel and hell never lack a meal."
Police ban all weapons at rail stations

Crime Staff

Police yesterday announced a blanket ban on all dangerous weapons at stations and on all railway property.

Minister of Law and Order Hermus Kriel also announced that toll-free telephone numbers had been made available so that commuters could report crimes without any cost.

He said the ban would be published in the Government Gazette on Monday.

Three men were killed and at least 16 others were injured on trains in Johannesburg and Soweto yesterday. Seven people were injured in an attack between Braamfontein and Johannesburg stations.

A man was hacked to death and his body dumped at Longdale station. Another man was shot and thrown from a train at Langlaagte station.

The body of a man was found at Leeuhof station, Vereeniging.

Eight more people were injured in four other attacks on trains in Johannesburg.

At Phumolong station, Soweto, a man was found stabbed in the head. He was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital.

Toll-free numbers will also be displayed on stickers at all Metro stations. In Johannesburg the number is 0601-11-141.

Two men were shot dead and a woman was gang-raped when eight armed men wearing balaclavas burst into a Khayelitsha home early today.

Meadowlands was the scene of more violence yesterday.

A 24-year-old man was taken to hospital after being stabbed and set alight. At about 6.30 pm a photographer saw a man who had been shot in the face but survived. Earlier in the day six people were injured when a grenade was thrown into a queue of people at a taxi rank in Meadowlands.

Early today, an assegai-wielding man was shot when he allegedly attacked a policeman in Soweto. He is under guard in hospital.

In Alexandra, police found a body of a man with bullet wounds yesterday. Local political organisations have called for a stayaway and a march next Thursday in protest against the violence.
Cops ban carrying of lethal weapons

POLICE yesterday announced a blanket ban on carrying of all dangerous weapons at stations and on trains.

In an unprecedented move, Minister of Law and Order Mr Herrus Kriel also announced that toll-free phone numbers had been made available so that commuters could report crimes without any cost to themselves.

He said the prohibition "on the possession of all firearms and dangerous weapons on the premises of the Rail Commuter Corporation" would be published in the Government Gazette on Monday.

He said the police would do everything in their power to enforce this prohibition.

The announcement came as violence on suburban trains continues.

Yesterday a man was killed and at least 13 others injured in train violence in Johannesburg.

In one of the incidents, seven people were injured during a scuffle between Xhosa and Zulu-speaking commuters between Braamfontein and Johannesburg stations about 8am yesterday.

Police said witnesses claimed that the men had boarded a train at Longdale Station.

The Zulus allegedly demanded to search the Xhosas for weapons.

A scuffle broke out and police said a Zulu man pulled out a gun and fired at the Xhosas.

"In the mayhem that followed, men and a woman jumped from the train," a police spokesman said.

In a separate attack, a man was hacked to death and his body dumped at Longdale Station. Three were injured near George Goch stations.
The six-year manhunt ends six-year manhunt.
Weapons banned on trains and at stations

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has prohibited the carrying of “dangerous weapons” on trains and at railway stations.

The announcement came amid a spate of attacks on Reef trains and stations yesterday and on Wednesday, and after repeated calls from various organisations for such a ban.

Police spokesman Capt Burger van Rooyen said in a statement yesterday the prohibition would be published in the Government Gazette on Monday and be enforced immediately.

In terms of the prohibition it was an offence to “take any firearm or dangerous weapon on to the premises of the SA Rail Commuter Corporation, except when permission has been obtained”, he said.

“The SAP will do everything within its power to enforce the prohibition and an appeal is made to every person who makes use of the trains to co-operate with the police,” he said.

Meanwhile yesterday, six people were injured when they were tossed from a train between Johannesburg and Braamfontein stations, police said.

In another incident, three men were seriously injured when they jumped out of a moving train to escape attackers.

At Jeppie Station, a man was attacked and thrown off a moving train. He sustained head injuries.

A body was found at Longdale Station near Soweto, and a man was injured on a train at George Goch Station by a group of people.

Police spokesman Lt-Col Tienie Haigryn said six people were injured — one seriously — when a hand grenade exploded at Meadowlands taxi rank, Soweto, early yesterday.

It could not be established whether the grenade was flung from a moving vehicle.
AN OFFICIAL of the South African Communist Party who is also a member of the ANC was killed with two other people in a hand grenade explosion in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle yesterday.

Conflicting reports on the death of SACP official Mr Saul Totselsi and two other men, Mr Alfred Yika and Mr Elias Motloung, emerged yesterday.

Police yesterday described the three men's deaths as "suicide".

However, SACP officials said Totselsi died while being attacked by a group of five men.

Police spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce said yesterday: "A hand grenade exploded in Totselsi's hands, killing him, Motloung and Yika instantly."

"Two other men, Enoch Khaiye and John Ntlapo, were injured in the explosion. They were both taken to hospital."

The ages of the men could not be established yesterday.

Officials of the SACP, however, disputed the police version of the incident.

By KENOSI MODISANE

SACP man killed

An SACP spokesman said yesterday that Totselsi was "attacked by a group of five men, who ambushed him in Sebokeng, a township outside Johannesburg".

"The men ambushed him on the road and he was killed instantly."

The name of the other two men who were killed is being withheld.

Meanwhile, Soweto police said yesterday that three people were injured in the explosion.

The body of a man who had been shot was found at the exit of a building in the township.

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Sharpeville recalls massacre of 1960

AFRICAN National Congress national chairman Mr Oliver Tambo on Saturday received the “freedom of Vereeniging” from about 10 000 ANC supporters gathered to commemorate the killing of 69 people by police in 1960.

Supporters were earlier bused in from arrest in the PWV region and by noon a festal spirit had taken hold of the township, giving it a short respite from the violence sweeping Reef townships.

A bandstand was erected at Miami Beach - a dam on the outskirts of the township - and as people continued to pour into the area, musicians entertained the crowd.

Groups of ANC and SACP supporters were continually marching to the police station about 2km away, where, with clenched fists, they sang freedom songs as they moved past the scene of the 1960 shootings.

Police kept a low profile and no incidents were reported.

Apart from Tambo, several high-ranking ANC office-bearers attended the commemoration service, which later in the afternoon had developed into a political rally.

Speakers included the ANC vice-president Mr Walter Sisulu, ANC secretary general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, his Cosatu counterpart Mr Jay Naidoo and SACP secretary-general Mr Chris Hani.

In his acceptance speech, Tambo said bestowing the “freedom of Vereeniging” on him was an honour.

Speaking in a frail voice, Tambo said the 1960 incident had brought about a legacy to fight apartheid and oppression - "it inflamed the hearts of South African throughout the country".

However it was "sad that many comrades still fall victim to those who spread death and destruction".

A plaque bestowing the “freedom of Vereeniging” on him was handed to him by a victim of the 1960 shooting, Mrs Louisa Nhlo.

Sisulu also referred in his address to the role that the Sharpeville shootings had played in the struggle for freedom.

"Sharpeville triggered the conscience of the people, it precipitated international attention on apartheid and oppression and it propelled the national liberation struggle to where it is today."

He also said the real struggle had now begun in earnest. No other forum was better suited for negotiation than Cosatu and he appealed to those who have not yet joined it to do so immediately.

Commenting on the referendum result, Sisulu said there was no reason anymore why an interim government should not be in place by the end of June and a legitimately elected constituent assembly by the end of 1992.

---end of 1997-03-19---
Probe was, tardy?
ANC stayaway call in Nelspruit

THE ANC and Cosatu in the Eastern Transvaal have called for a stayaway tomorrow when Andries Sithole, who was killed in a bomb attack, is buried.

Sithole, of Pienaar Trust, worked as a gardener for Mr Con Booyens, the headmaster of Hoërskool Nelspruit. He died when Booyens’s home was bombed on March 16.

African National Congress spokesman Mr Jackson Mthembu said the work stayaway was the first protest action against violence, terrorism and racism in the Eastern Transvaal.

"The ANC strongly condemns the recent bomb attacks on citizens' homes and public institutions," Mthembu said.

Mthembu said the ANC was convinced that the bomb attack on Booyens' house was the work of "rightwing terrorists".

"The ANC in the Eastern Transvaal calls on the rightwing ... to stop their terrorist actions and join negotiations for a peaceful South Africa," he said.

Police have offered a reward of R20,000 for information which could lead to the arrest and conviction of people responsible for the bomb attacks on Booyens' house and that of rector of the Lowveld Agricultural College, Mr Fourie Krizinger." Sapa.
Commission asked to probe death

THE Goldstone Commission has been asked to interview one of the survivors of the grenade blast in which a member of both the SACP and the ANC was killed.

Mr Saul Tsotetsi family attorney, Ms Caroline Heaton Nichols, said her firm had requested this intervention because police had refused them direct access to Mr John Nhlapo, whom they regarded as a vital witness.

Tsotetsi and two other men, Mr Elias Motloung and Mr Alfred Yika, were killed in the blast near Tsotetsi's Sehokeng house in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Mr Enoch Khatye and Nhlapo were injured and admitted to hospital.

The PWV branches of the ANC and SACP, and Cosatu's Western Transvaal region, yesterday said they regarded the death as an assassination.

"Saul's death brings to seven the number of anti-apartheid activists killed in a space of three weeks in the Vaal complex.

"A clear pattern of orchestrated attacks by unknown death squads who continue to elude the police continues to emerge," they said.

Evidence gathered from various sources pointed to a five-person attack on Tsotetsi as he approached his home, the statement said.

Police have accused the ANC of interfering with a potential witness, Mr Dan Dlamini. The ANC has charged that the police have arrested at least one witness.

Both parties deny the actions they are accused of.

Police spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce said an ANC probe was not welcome.

"There is only one police force and only that force is entitled to investigate this case," he said.

But if the Goldstone Commission were to intervene "we would welcome it," Bruce said.
Youth leader arrested

POLICE yesterday arrested ANC Youth League secretary-general Mr Ray Moekane during a pre-dawn raid on his Soweto home.

Mrs Patience Moekane said yesterday that about 13 heavily armed policemen swooped on their Pinetown home at 12.45am and picked up her husband after searching for "weapons".

Police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn confirmed the arrest of the 31-year-old activist.
ANC condemns arrest of official

POLICE raided the home of ANC Youth League secretary-general Rapu Molekane in the early hours yesterday and arrested him on charges of illegal possession of arms, an ANC spokesman said.

The ANC condemned the arrest, saying such arrests could jeopardise the negotiation process.

In Codesa, the existence of the ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, remains a thorny issue.

Police spokesman Col Tienie Halgryn said police searched Molekane's Fimville home and seized a firearm and a handgrenade.

After ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma condemned the arrest, the youth league accused authorities of "harrassing our people".

"The ANC Youth League demands that the regime immediately stop harassing our people and instead be part of the facilitating of the establishing of an interim government under which all outstanding matters of this nature should be finalised," a statement said.

Molekane's wife Patience claimed that at least 13 heavily armed police swooped on their home.

She said she opened the door after she heard it being kicked. "They said they were looking for weapons. They started opening the ceiling, took everything out of the wardrobes, climbed on top of the beds with shoes on, opened freezers, the pots and so on. They searched the bathroom thoroughly. After three minutes they said they found a grenade."

Molekane's attorney said a bail application would be made today.

— Sapa.

Miners return to work after unrest

PRODUCTION at Impala Platinum's Bafokeng North mine resumed yesterday after weekend violence left 14 miners dead and resulted in 8 000 workers not reporting for work on Monday.

Last night, management was consulting employee representatives to establish the cause of three days of fighting between NUM supporters and non-supporters.

The majority of employees reported for the early morning shift yesterday, but 700 Sotho workers, who had requested to return to Lesotho because they felt threatened by the violence, had not yet returned.

Meanwhile a third man was arrested yesterday for his alleged part in a Johannesburg train attack last week which left 10 people injured.

The arrest of the 25-year-old man followed a breakthrough by Park Station police on Monday when two Zulu-speaking hostel dwellers were arrested on a train near Jeppe.

Police also took a 48-year-old man into custody for questioning.

THEO RAWANA reports that PAC national campaigns committee chairman Ntsundeni Madzunyane said yesterday the PAC had called for a boycott of trains and a national stayaway.

Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg, Madzunyane said his organisation would invite the Organisation of African Unity, the UN and the EC to set up a commission to investigate the "faceless forces which towed division among the dispossessed, voiceless masses".

The PAC would consult all community organisations, churches, labour federations, business and political organisations. The campaign would start soon, Madzunyane said.

Sapa reports that a gunman wounded two Uwusa members on Monday in attack at a hostel complex in Thokoza on the East Rand.

Inkatha Institute spokesman Ed Tillet identified the victims as Jerry Malepe and Philip Ngcobo.

In a separate incident at an adjoining hostel, another man was wounded in the face after being shot.

Sapa reports that the Goldstone commission of inquiry is to sit in Pretoria on Friday to investigate allegations by Inkatha that ANC structures were planning a terror campaign against the organisation.

"None of the alleged information has been furnished to the commission. As far as I have been able to establish, it has also not been furnished to the SA Police," said commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone.

Sapa also reports that Codesa delegates yesterday held talks with national peace accord chairman John Hall "with a view to taking resolutions on the question of violence".

LEADERSHIP IN PRACTICE
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Molekane's attorney said a bail application would be made today. — Sapa.
Four die in Roadblock shootout with police
Police detain 6 in wake of ANC youth leader's arrest

Staff Reporters

Police arrested six men for being in possession of two AK-47 rifles and a P38 9mm pistol on the outskirts of Meadowlands, Soweto, on Wednesday night during follow-up operations after the arrest of ANC Youth League (ANCYL) general-secretary Rapu Molekane on Tuesday.

In a statement issued yesterday, Soweto regional commissioner of police Major-General Kobus Malan said the men were arrested and their weapons confiscated near the Meadowlands hostel.

They are to appear in court.

"The South African Police have every reason to believe that a bloodbath was avoided through these timely arrests," he said.

Mr Molekane (31) was arrested during a police raid on his Jabavu house early on Tuesday morning. He was allegedly in possession of a firearm and a hand grenade.

He was released on bail of R5 000 yesterday and is due to appear in court on April 15.

Reaching to allegations by the ANCYL this week that Mr Molekane's arrest was part of a campaign of police harassment, Soweto police liaison officer-Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgren said yesterday: "It appears that the youth league is trying to imply that the police have acted in bad faith and that the priority should be to negotiate with organisations such as the youth league rather than to arrest its leaders."

He said there was no agreement between the Government and any organisation which allowed anyone to illegally possess firearms or hand grenades. All signatories of the National Peace Accord had agreed they were subject to existing laws, he added.
Coetzee 'will not be prosecuted'

LONDON — Criminal proceedings would not be brought against self-confessed “death squad” operative Capt Dirk Coetzee, the SA Justice Department announced yesterday.

The department said Coetzee’s legal representative was informed last week the police did not intend instituting legal proceedings against him.

The department was reacting to statements made by Coetzee that he would not return to SA to testify in a court action regarding the murder of ANC lawyer Griffiths Mxenge without indemnity.

The department said Coetzee did not require temporary indemnity to return to SA to give evidence in court.

“We are consequently at a loss to understand Coetzee’s reticence to return to SA unless other reasons exist to explain this,” the department said.

The family of Mxenge has been forced to abandon an application to fly the renegade Coetzee to Durban to appear as a star witness against government.

Coetzee and the Mxenge family’s lawyers yesterday accused President F W de Klerk and the Justice Ministry of obstructing the action. The Mxenge family, which is suing the Justice Ministry for compensation, claims government is ultimately responsible for ordering Mxenge’s murder near Durban in 1981, when he was hacked to death by Coetzee’s “death squad” of four black policemen.

The civil action was due to open in Natal on April 16, but was postponed yesterday because of De Klerk’s failure to respond to an application for temporary immunity from prosecution for Coetzee.

Louis Skweyiya SC, acting for the family, said the immunity order, and guarantees for Coetzee’s security, required De Klerk’s approval and his office indicated six months ago this would be given.

“Six months later and we are still waiting,” said Skweyiya. “Without his evidence there can be no action for compensation.”

He said he had had to write to Justice seeking a postponement to arrange for Coetzee to give his evidence to a judicial commission in London. He regarded this situation as “far from ideal”.

IAN HOBBS
Death of activist Sipho Sanger

By Sabela Ngcukana

Overassessments of ANC performance and their effect on the ANC. The ANC's failure to address these issues is compounded by a lack of dialogue and understanding among its members.

The ANC's approach has been to blame external factors such as the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) and the National Party for their problems. This has led to a lack of accountability and transparency within the ANC.

The ANC has also failed to address the issue of corruption and nepotism within its ranks. This has led to a loss of public trust and support for the party.

The ANC's failure to address these issues has led to a decline in its popularity and support. The ANC must therefore take action to address these problems if it wishes to regain public trust and support.
The section of the Correctional Services Act dealing with the publishing of incorrect information about prisons or prisoners is to be scrapped, the Minister of Correctional Services, Adriaan Vlok, says.

Vlok said at a press briefing on Robben Island the legislation put the onus on the publisher of the story to prove that reasonable steps are taken to verify information. (44(1))

Contravention of Section 44(1) provided for a fine of up to R8 000 or a maximum prison sentence of two years. - Sapa
Cadre fears for his life

By SOPHIE TEMBA 24/11/92

SHARPEVILLE Umkhonto we-Sizwe cadre Sam Niepe is hiding from a hitman who, the ANC claim, has been given R5 000 to kill him.

Niepe's house has been attacked twice by mystery gunmen with AK-47 and R-1 rifles.

This week executive members of the ANC met Vaal police liaison officer, Piet van Deventer, to discuss violence in the townships and the attacks on Niepe's house.

Van Deventer said some cases in which police misconduct had been alleged were being investigated.

He said the ANC asked for the immediate arrest of a policeman who shot Montshiri Molebatsi, a Sharpeville ANC member. He added there was not enough evidence to justify an arrest.

The ANC said that during the discussions it became clear that some matters affecting the residents were not reported to Van Deventer by his fellow officers.

Speaking to City Press at his hideout, Niepe said he had tried unsuccessfully to get the Sharpeville station commander, J Seaba, to set up a peace pact with local youths.

"I offered to speak to the youths in the hope that Seaba would do the same, but I have been ignored."

"Now I am being harassed because the police claim that I instigated the youngsters to intimidate white policemen in the township."

"I went into hiding because I know that there will be an attempt on my life."

"I am now prepared to bypass Seaba and speak to his superiors because we want peace and stability in our townships," he said.

This week the ANC found several shells in Tshosane Morobi's tavern in which 17-year-old student Alice Mabuye and another woman, Mphoko Chabedi, were killed.

On Wednesday night Vaal Weekblad journalist Peter Mabuye and his five-year-old daughter escaped unhurt when six men opened fire on his car near Evaton.

Several bullets hit the bakkie, and the windscreen was shattered. Mabuye said he recognised one of the gunmen.
Self-confessed police hitman Dirk Coetzez
‘won’t be prosecuted’

Mr Dirk Coetzez, self-confessed former police hitman would not be prosecuted if he returned to South Africa, the Department of Justice said on Friday.

"Mr Dirk Coetzez’s legal representa-
tive was informed on March 20 that the South African Police do not intend taking
any steps in respect of the institution of
criminal proceedings against Coetzez.

"His client, therefore, does not require
temporary indemnity to return to South
Africa in order to give evidence in a court
of law.

"We are consequently at a loss to under-
stand Coetzez’s reticence to return to South
Africa, unless other reasons exist to explain
this," a Department of Justice spokes-
man said.

Coetzez, former commander of a
Vlakplaas death squad with the rank of
captain, has agreed to give evidence in a
civil case brought by the family of slain
Durban lawyer Griffith Mxenge.

"He told the Harms Commission in Lon-
don of his involvement in the Mxenge
murder, and two others.

Coetzez has said the only guarantee he
would accept was an indemnity signed by
President FW de Klerk.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said:
"In his circumstances it is reasonable to
want something more substantial than a
"indemnity by the Department of Justice."
Gigs in the park are banned

Festivals planned for Humberside have been banned after fears over the high costs of security.

A decision was taken as a result of the economic downturn and the fact that the venue was not available to the general public during such events.

The decision to ban live music in the park was taken by the council's director for community services, Mr J Newnham, who said: "We have been advised by our insurance providers that the event is too risky.

"The cost of security alone would be around £100,000, which is too much for us to bear."