TOTALITARIANISM

1975 - 1976

HANSARD 1 Q Column 54-5

7 February 1975.

312 - General

Persons convicted, imprisoned in terms of General Law Amendment Act, 1962; Suppression of Communism Act; Unlawful Organizations Act; Terrorism Act; General Law Amendment Act, 1972; Gatherings and Demonstrations Act; Riotous Assemblies Act

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE replied to Question *5, by Mrs. H. Suzman:

Question:

(1) Whether any persons were convicted during 1974 of offences under (a) section 21 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1962, (b) the Suppression of Communism Act, (c) the Unlawful Organizations Act, (d) the Terrorism Act, (e) section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1972, (f) the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act and (g) the Riotous Assemblies Act; if so, how many persons in each race group under each of these Acts;

(2) how many persons in each race group were serving sentences of imprisonment imposed under each of these Acts as at 1 January 1975.

†**Reply** (laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) (c), (e), (f) and (g) None.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
(a)	0	0	0	1
(b)	2	2	1	7
(d)	0	0	0	1

(2) (e), (f) and (g) None.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
(a)	7	3	9	219
(b)	0	0	0	4
(c)	0	0	0	8
(d)	2	3	4	61

HANSARD 2 Q. column 116.
14 February 1975.

3/2 - General

Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations: Decision in regard to reports on Nusas

*14. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any of the Attorneys-General to whom the reports on Nusas by the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations were submitted, have come to a decision in regard to these reports; if so, (a) which Attorneys-General and (b) what was the decision in each case.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Not yet.

agers on the 1974 Sloan Fellows Programme and 20 interviews with senior business, church, university and Civil Rights leaders.

Professor Feldberg also sent a questionnaire to the magazine Fortune's top 500 corporations and received replies from 252 of them. Twenty-three per cent of them added covering letters to their replies.

UCT professor tells why SA is singled out for U.S. attacks

TAKES REPUBLIC

EFFLENT

Professor Meyer Feldberg . . . "Blacks seen as doomed to subservience because of the colour their skin."

ly supressive state in the eyes of may Americans.

The South African Government have their own inimitable way of ensuring that South Africa remains the worst possible publicity in the American [illegible] of the bad Press it gets of enforcing petty apartheid. The affronts to human dignity are too numerous to mention.

The reclassification of families from one race group to another, the feud of a White professor and an Indian doctor under the Immorality Act the refusal of a bus driver to allow an eight-year-old Black child on a White bus (the child was the son of a Malawian [illegible] official in Pretoria) are [illegible] of news items that shock Americans.

One incident a month of this nature is enough to fan the flames of opposition to South Africa. The bizarre nature of the incidents consolidates public opinion against South Africa. What kind of country makes a legal and public spectacle out of a love affair between a White professor and an Indian doctor?

Many Americans see the vast wealth of South Africa as a major factor in making it a most-hated nation. The economic differential between Black and White incomes and living conditions makes South Africa different from the repressive Black states in Africa and elsewhere.

Erroneous

It is generally assumed that gold, diamonds, platinum, uranium, iron ore are mined by the sweat of Black brows while the profits go to White mining groups. This problem is aggravated by the assumption that, of all Black workers in South Africa, the miners are the most badly treated.

For some reason, a surprising number of Americans have visions of hundreds of thousands of Black workers being forced to enter the bowels of the earth in order to extract gold for their White masters (the vision of forced labour on the mines is totally erroneous).

Possibly the prime reason for American opposition to business involvement in South Africa is that there are so many American corporations in the Republic.

Other factors mentioned as reasons for public sentiment against American involvement in South Africa include:

Change

effective Civil Rights movement in the United States.

In 1966 America had close on 600 000 military personnel in South-East Asia.

The ugly face of war resulted in a growing move by the youth of America to re-evaluate the very framework of American society. Young people took a hard look at what was happening at home and abroad. Tacit support or non-opposition to the South African regime was seen as an example of the Establishment's moral bankruptcy.

In some confused way, South Africa was dragged into the American struggle against materialism, racism, alienation and imperialism. The White population in South Africa was seen as representing the worst aspect of these four elements.

The enormous presence of Black states at the United Nations and the rise of the Afro-American, "Black is beautiful" culture all contributed to the particularly effective opposition. They spoke from a base of eminent respectability; their views were those of radical, long-haired hippies.

The highwater mark occurred in October, 1970, when the Polaroid workers revolutionary movement demanded that Polaroid end its business in South Africa and return over the profits it had earned there to groups fighting South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The Polaroid case became a cause celebre. It splashed across newspapers in America, Britain and South Africa.

Pressure

Polaroid's reaction to the demands included the placing of full-page advertisements in the New York Times, the sending of teams to South Africa

312 - General

Arrest warrants

4.J.75

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN.—Warrants for the arrest of four people, alleged to have attended the banned pro-Frelimo rally at Currie's Fountain on September 25 last year were issued in the Regional Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

Execution of the warrants, including one for Miss Patricia Bolton, 21, who is in Britain, were stayed until later this year.

The four will be tried with 14 others on August 18 on a charge of contravening the Riotious Assemblies Act by attending the banned rally.

The warrants for the arrest of Mr Mlahlwa Shayabantu Khanyile, 19, Mr Mbalangwe Richard Msibi, 54, and Ndabazokuhleka Cele, 35, were stayed until July 31 when the question of the estreatment of bail will be considered.

The remaining 14 who will stand trial are Miss Levelile Mahlou, 20, Mr Michael John Fabre, 32, Mr Perumal Padayachee, 22, Mr Petros Gumede, 25, Mr Cornelius Temba Msomi, 28, Mr Ronald Thulani Mtabela, 27, Mr Colin Felix Johnson, 26, Karibadasen Subramoney Govender, 22, Mrs Ashlatha Rambally, 28, Mr John Dhlamini, 39, Miss Marion Zeeman, 28, Mrs Logavinogarie Cooper, 23, a 17-year-old Indian girl and a 15-year-old Coloured youth.

The magistrate extended the bail of all the accused before court, except the juveniles who are in the custody of their parents.

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 531.-32.
18 March 1975.

312 - General

Book *Labour in the South African Gold Mines, 1911-1969*

*32. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether the Department of Customs and Excise has placed the book *Labour in the South African Gold Mines, 1911-1969* under embargo; if so, (a) when and (b) for what reason.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Yes.

(a) 22 January 1975.

(b) For submission to the Publications Control Board.

Note: As the Board decided that the book is not objectionable the embargo was lifted on 14 March 1975.

†Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, can he explain how it happened that such a book was banned after it had been prescribed as a textbook at universities for two years?

The MINISTER: It is quite simple. One book came in and an official of the Department of Customs and Excise had doubts as to its acceptability. It was then referred to the Publications Board in the normal way for examination.

*33. Mr. T. G. HUGHES—Reply standing over.

21.3.75 ⇒ Rand Daily Mail

3/2 - General

BOSS active in Lebowa, says Phatudi

By STEVE KGAME

SESHEGO. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday warned the Bureau for State Security to stop interfering in Lebowa affairs, saying he would take the matter up with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Dr Phatudi yesterday told a tense Legislative Assembly that officials of BOSS were going around telling Lebowa chiefs and MPs that Dr Phatudi and the South African Government no longer wanted Mr Collins Ramusi as Minister of the Interior.

On Wednesday night members of the Lebowa People's Party held an urgent caucus meeting after some members of the party had approached the Chief Minister to report that they had been tricked into signing a document calling for Mr Ramusi's dismissal.

They were told that a petition calling for Mr Ramusi's dismissal would be submitted to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria.

Meanwhile, members of the defunct Lebowa National Party are trying to form an opposition party, hoping they may be able to topple the government of the Chief Minister.

Those seeking support for a party to topple the Phatudi regime are Chief A. S. Molepo, Chief B. K. Matlala, Mr Andries Mahlangu and Chief K. Riba. Their tactics apppear to be to attack individual Cabinet Ministers.

The first target is Mr Ramusi, who was accused in the Legislative Assembly this week of favouritism and ignoring merit in the appointment of public servants.

By Wednesday more than 30 signatures of chiefs and elected MPs had been collected for the petition to oust Mr Ramusi.

Dr Phatudi said he was viewing the whole matter in a most serious light.

"Nobody, Black or White, will be tolerated in Lebowa who does not behave himself properly and I want to warn BOSS that they must not expose themselves to ridicule.

"There are certain Whites in this territory known to me who move round especially in the Mapulaneng and Sekhukhune areas who did not behave themselves as expected."

Dr Phatudi issued a special warning to ethnologists from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said to be in the areas concerned to confine themselves to their tasks.

Hansard 7 Q. Column 580 21/3/75

312 - Gerard

Codification of the crimes of treason/ sedition/public violence

*45. Mr. M. L. MITCHELL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the recommendations of the Law Commission concerning codification of the crimes of treason, sedition and public violence have been accepted by the Government; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether he intends to introduce legislation during the current session to give effect to such recommendations.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2) The matter is still under consideration.

HANSARD 7 Q. 580

21 March 1975

312 - Gavad

Codification of the crimes of treason/ sedition/public violence

*45. Mr. M. L. MITCHELL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the recommendations of the Law Commission concerning codification of the crimes of treason, sedition and public violence have been accepted by the Government; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether he intends to introduce legislation during the current session to give effect to such recommendations.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2) The matter is still under consideration.

Students 'bent on revolution'

RDM 9/4/75

UMTATA. — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told his Parliament in Umtata yesterday that the students of the Federal Theological Seminary, which moved from Alice to Umtata last month, were a threat to the security of the Transkei and should be removed to Peddie.

He said he had "a most obnoxious document" which had been distributed by students of the seminary "at a so-called church meeting" at Ngangelise Township near Umtata on March 24.

His Cabinet had studied the document thoroughly and had concluded that it was intended to "incite" the people of the Transkei towards revolution.

The document was distributed to Transkeian citizens at "a so-called Black heroes commemoration service where certain people, including the clergy, were ordered out of the building because their presence was undesirable".

Chief Matanzima asked what the purpose of the seminary was.

"Is it religious training, or the training of people to bring about revolt against standing authority?

"I submit that this institution is bent on nothing else than inciting people to change by revolution."

Chief Matanzima quoted from the document which he said was issued by Saso and the Black Peoples Convention which everyone knew to be Leftist organisations. — Sapa.

Matanzima denies threat to Anglicans

RDM 10/4/75

Staff Reporter

TENSION between the Transkei Government and the Anglican Church eased yesterday after a meeting between Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and church representatives.

The meeting took place after a reported threat by the Transkei Chief Minister to expropriate Anglican mission sites unless the church expelled the Federal Theological Seminary from its temporary home at St Bede's College in Umtata.

Cannon Robin Briggs, principal of St Bede's, said last night "It is my impression that Chief Matanzima has made a major effort to defuse the situation."

Chief Matanzima himself denied issuing a blanket threat against the Anglican Church in the Transkei, though admitting that the threat was contained in his notes.

He explained in a special statement to the Legislative Assembly that the notes had been written under provocation, but stressed: "I did not utter these words in the House."

But while dissociating himself from the general warning to the Anglican Church, he reiterated that he would "act firmly" against St Bede's on the Federal Seminary issue.

Chief Matanzima's anger against St Bede's College and the Federal Seminary was aroused after a service commemorating Black Heroes Day' in Nganegezwe township, near Umtata.

The service was allegedly held by seminary students, who issued what Chief Matanzima dubbed an "obnoxious document" with the purpose of "inciting people to change by revolution".

Chief Matanzima had two separate meetings with church representatives yesterday — the first with delegates from the Federal Seminary and the second with Cannon Briggs.

The Federal Seminary men who attended the talks were the Rev J. Francois Bill and Dr J. V. Leatt who were given copies of the "obnoxious" document.

"He required us to study it carefully and to discuss it with our students and staff and promised he would grant us a further interview after that had been done," Mr Bill said.

The clergymen tried to explain that they could not be held responsible for what individual students did as private people.

According to Pressmen in Umtata, the original statement threatening action against the Anglican Church was issued by the Chief Minister's office and a copy — with a covering letter from Chief Matanzima — sent to Cannon Briggs.

Axe still poised, warns chief

Staff Reporters

FEDERAL Theological Seminary authorities yesterday dissociated themselves from "offensive remarks" contained in a document used by some of their students at a "Black Heroes Day" commemorative service in Umtata.

The remarks angered the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and led to his threat to expropriate the Anglican college of St Bede's where the Federal Seminary is temporarily housed.

Although the situation has cooled following talks between Chief Matanzima and clergymen, the Chief Minister made it clear to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that an axe still hung over both the college and the seminary.

"It all depends on them," Chief Matanzima said after describing the documents as blatantly political and an incitement to revolutionary change.

After an interview with Chief Matanzima yesterday, Dr R. T. Simpson, president of the Federal Seminary, promised to tell the students when they returned from holiday that they were guests of the Transkei and should maintain good relations with their hosts.

The Federal Seminary was based in Alice until its land was expropriated by the South African Government last year.

It was learned yesterday that even before the Federal Seminary moved from Alice to Umtata, Chief Matanzima warned clergymen that he would not tolerate any propagandising by Saso militants.

Chief Matanzima was doubly incensed because, as he put it yesterday, "lecturers were involved", a point conceded by a clergyman who has been in the thick of it since the Chief's

PAGE

Red violence

THE setbacks in South Viet-
nam and Cambodia appea-
to have triggered a new ou-
today three times in fou
months were recaptured o
Wednesday on the Swazilan
border.

Daily Disp. 11/4/75

(312)

Seminary head says row settled

UMTATA — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr T. R. Simpson, came away from a meeting with the Chief Minister of the Transkei yesterday confident that the row between them had been patched up.

Dr Simpson had flown back from Johannesburg to meet the Chief Minister yesterday. He is to return today to continue his business there.

"My discussion with Chief Matanzima was very cordial," Dr Simpson said. "My impression is that he is prepared to listen to our point of view and to work closely with us in clearing up this very unfortunate affair."

Only the day before Chief Matanzima had told the Transkei Legislative Assembly he would expropriate the property of St Bede's College, the Umtata Anglican seminary which has been host to the federal seminary, if it continued to "harbour these people."

But in subsequent discussions with St Bede's and seminary staff that day, the Chief Minister had adopted a more compromising attitude and the business of the expropriation had not been mentioned again.

"Chief Matanzima said nothing to me about expropriating St Bede's," Dr Simpson said. "My impression is that the Chief Minister now intends to handle the matter by discussion between the Transkei Government and the seminary authorities.

"We both hope we will be able to bring this to a satisfactory conclusion. I hope it will be possible to get on amicably with the government for as long as it is necessary for us to stay in the Transkei."

Dr Simpson said the churches were busy looking for a new site for the seminary, but even if building could be started in 1976, it would probably be something like three years before the seminary would be able to move again.

In a statement he issued after seeing Chief Matanzima, Dr Simpson said it ought to be made clear that the Chief Minister had not issued any threats in Parliament against the Anglican Diocese of St Johns, although it seemed he had contemplated some action against the federal seminary and St Bede's.

Dr Simpson said: "I deeply regret that the Daily Dispatch, for which I have a high regard, has formed the opinion that the Chief Minister has committed himself to a position of extreme hostility toward the seminary. The impression I have formed as a result of my interview with him is that he is prepared to listen to our point of view and to work closely with us in clearing up this very unfortunate affair.

"There has been much misunderstanding here and I hope that the Daily Dispatch will play its part in giving the public a better understanding of what has happened."

Dr Simpson said Chief Matanzima had been under considerable provocation when he made his first statements. He had naturally been much distressed by certain statements which appeared to have been made by a group which included some people from the seminary.

"I have seen some of the material allegedly used in this service. In my view some of the remarks in the document are offensive and could be construed as a grave discourtesy to the Transkei Government.

"The seminary authorities completely dissociate themselves from these offensive remarks and deeply regret that any members of the seminary community may have in any way been associated with them.

"I believe the Chief Minister has behaved quite properly in asking us to investigate this matter on the return of the students. I believe his willingness to meet us and discuss the matter with us shows a courtesy and restraint which give hope that the relationship between the seminary and the Transkei Government will be harmonious and friendly."

Dr Simpson said students could legitimately hold views about the rightness or wrongness of the separate development policy, but there was no justification for their insulting and offensive language.

The seminary as such was a religious and not a political institution. Individual Christians might well form their own opinions, but they ought to be able to express them without indulging in abuse of particular persons or lending themselves to what could appear to be a violent attack on the particular government in power.

"I would expect that candidates training for the Christian ministry would be able to express themselves with dignity and restraint.

"The next thing which has to be done is to interview the students when they return and ask them to give an account of their involvement in this matter. Naturally I would like to hear their own account of the matter and to discuss with them the extent of their involvement."

Dr Simpon also said in the interview that there had never been any suggestion that the federal seminary should move to Peddie.

If the Chief Minister had formed the impression that the seminary had been offered a site in Peddie he must have been misinformed.

Dr Simpson said Peddie would anyway have been unsuitable as a site because ot its rural location and inaccessability.

The Republican Government, he said, had in fact made no specific offers of land, although it had offered the co-operation of one of its officers in finding a new site.

"We anticipate we may be able to take up this offer in the near future," Dr Simpson said.

Chief Minister Matanzima reacting to yesterdays Daily Dispatch editorial in which it was said that prosecution of the students concerned would have been better than threats against the seminary, said:

"Courts are meant for criminals and none of the members of this institution are liable for criminal charges. Subversive activities cannot be allowed to go on unchecked.

"The State has to be saved from any form of incitement to revolution and ejection of the seminary from the Transkei will contribute to the maintenance of law and order in the area.

"No government will wait until its state is plunged into a blood-bath before embarking on preventive measures. I hope the Editor of the Daily Dispatch will not play the part of a godfather to subversive movements.

"My duty is to maintain law and order in the Transkei and I am prepared to do this at any costs regardless of what the people think of me.

"I hope this honourable gentleman, Mr Words, will not add fuel to the fire lest we should regard him as an inciter." — DDR.

Hush hush Govt move

STAR 9/4/75

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Information believes it will be in the country's interests if it "greatly curtails" accounts of its activities in its annual reports.

It says that anti-South African organisations have misused them in the past.

The department's 1974 annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, says the time has come — particularly in view of the fact that South Africa is involved in psychological warfare — to consider whether it is not damaging the information programme by continuing to report in such detail on its work.

WAR OF WORDS

In a wide-ranging "resumé and prognosis" which introduces the annual report, the department's secretary, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, also sounded a manpower warning.

He said the department was approaching the optimum use of its manpower, particularly in the homelands, abroad and in South West Africa.

The resumé, which pinpointed a wide variety of problems encountered in putting the Government's case to the outside world, said: "The global outlook is one of an escalating war of words, an increase in psychological warfare and in hard-core propaganda. These tactics will no doubt also be applied against South Africa."

It also stated, however, that by the end of last year there had been a distinct shift of opinion on South Africa in official circles and among opinion-formers in several African and Latin American countries.

1) 312
2) 260A

312

312

It's sabotage says Koekemoer

By DICK USHER

BOGUS objections about proposals to integrate Durban's bus services are all a plot to sabotage his anti-integration campaign, claims Mr. Cornelius Koekemoer.

It was discovered this week that an unknown number of bogus objections to the proposal to drop apartheid on the White bus service had been received by the Durban Transport Management Board.

Doubts

Mr Koekemoer said this week: "If there have been a substantial number of bogus applications then it is a matter for the police — but I have my doubts.

"On Friday night I received a telephone call from someone who called me a racist, asked if I had seen reports about the frauds, and said that this was only the start," said Mr Koekemoer.

One person, highly amazed to discover she had sent in an objection to integration of the buses, was Mrs. Jean Hill, founder member of the Liberal Party and formerly banned.

Her husband, Mr C. K. Hill, also a founder member of the Liberal Party, was once under

Mr Cornelius Koekemoer . . . his campaign to prevent integration on Durban's buses led to an anonymous phone call and "racist" insult.

house arrest for seven months.

"A letter was returned to me because it was insufficiently stamped — and I was amazed to find that it urged the retention of segregation on the buses.

"It is something I am totally opposed to. In fact, my husband and I had been considering writing to support integration, but had never got round to it," she said.

Objections

The bogus objections were disclosed this week by City Councillor Clive Herron.

Several people wrote to the Durban Transport Management Board opposing their application to the Local Road Transportation Board for permission to

carry Whites and Blacks on its all-White bus service.

The DTMB wrote back to them saying their objections should be sent to the Road Transportation Board.

At random

Subsequently several people wrote back to the DTMB saying they had never objected in the first place.

Mrs Hill said that whoever submitted her objection could not have picked her name at random from a telephone directory because their phone is in her husband's name.

Mr Herron has appealed to members of the public who found they had had bogus objections submitted in their names to notify the DTMB immediately.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 20, 1975

312

Secret meetin

By ROLAND STANBRIDGE

A UNIVERSITY student says he had a secret rendezvous near Parliament this week with a Security Branch policeman who wanted to "buy" information from him.

While they were talking second year Cape Town student Eric Abraham tape recorded his conversation with a man describing himself as Captain Nic Basson and friends of his photographed the incident.

Mr Abraham gave Captain Basson a message for his superiors: "Please leave me alone. They know what I believe, they know that I detest what they stand for, they know that there is absolutely no chance of me co-operating in any way."

And afterwards he approached **The Sunday Tribune** in the hope that publicity would put an end to what he termed "continued harassment the security forces."

He said he was also approached by agents in 1972 who wanted him to "sell information" about students. On other occasions he says he has been visited by Security Police and questioned about his activities, he has been detained by them, he has been threatened with "more than interrogation", and he has been followed.

The latest incident began last week, when Mr Abraham was summoned to have supper with his father, a Lieutenant Commander in the South African Navy.

"During lunch he told me he was going to have supper with a Col Pienaar and Captain Basson at their request to discuss me.

"A day later, my father phoned to ask me to meet him. He said that Captain Basson had asked him to put a proposition to me to sell information for a certain set amount each month and a plane ticket to any place in the world should things 'get difficult.'

"I was totally disgusted that the security forces should try a repetition of the 1972 incident ...and find it particularly insidious that they work though my father, especially since the 1972 incident led me to a total rejection of my family."

"In 1972 the approach was also made through my father. My parents were totally opposed to my political involvement and contact with Black people.

"On Monday I received a message that I must phone a Mr Basson. And that it was very urgent."

Mr Abraham telephoned the Eecurity Branch and tape recorded the conversation. Among the documents handed to the **Sunday Tribune** is a transcript of a tape recording Mr Abraham made:

ERIC: That is Captain Basson of the Security Branch?

Basson: Yes, that is so.

Eric: O, I see.

Basson: I would like to see you in connection with something. When can you arrange to meet me?

Eric: You couldn't just tell me in connection with what? You know how I detest you.

Basson: It isn't possible to discuss things like this over the telephone.

Captain Basson went on to say that he did not trust telephones, and an arrangement was made to meet that afternoon at a bench near the open air restaurant in Cape Town's Gardens next to Parliament.

Captain Basson had made it clear that he did not want to meet Mr Abraham in an open space where "all your friends can see you." And Eric had said he would not meet in an office or in a car.

When Captain Basson arrived at the Gardens, some of Eric's friends had already stationed themselves at a distant vantage point to photograph the meeting.

Unknown

But as the meeting got under way Eric's friends noticed that someone else unknown to him was also photographing the meeting with a movie camera.

The **Sunday Tribune** was also given a transcript of the conversation that followed.

Captain Basson asked Eric whether he had enjoyed his stay aboard.

While in London in 1973 Eric was at one demonstration outside South Africa House. He spotted Sergeant Michael Morris of Cape Town observing the demonstration and participants. He photographed him and exposed him in a front page article in The Guardian. A question was asked in the House of Commons and Sergeant Morris left London.

Basson: — You say you like it overseas?

Eric: Yes, I thought it was very interesting, very stimulating.

B: Are you going again?

E: Who knows what the future can hold?

B: I only hope, too, that you stay in this sunny South Africa.

E: Why do you want me to stay in sunny South Africa?

B: Because it's nice, here, don't you agree?

E: If it wasn't for certain people ... like yourself maybe ...

Eventually Captain Basson mentioned he had gone to have lunch with Lieutenant Commander Abraham on a ship, and Eric asked what was the "big story about selling information?"

Basson: Have you asked him?

Eric: I asked him. He said you are the people.

Basson: And what ...

Eric: All I want you to do is to leave me alone, that all ... You have your beliefs and I have mine ... if you have got criminal charges or some sort of legal grounds, OK, well then institute action. But just leave me alone."

Eric Abraham's political activity began seriously when he became national chairman of National Youth Action in 1971. Some of the projects he was concerned with included raising funds for African education, relief for resettlement areas such as Simbaza, and a concerted campaign against detention without trial.

In 1972 he became actively involved in Nusas and was arrested while trying to present a petition.

"My parents threatened to cut financial assistance for my studies if I did not stop political involvement. The Security Branch made approaches to me through my father to "sell information" and again, through my father, they threatened to detain me to gain the "information of terroristic acts" they thought I possessed.

"On the advice of friends I agreed to meet them. This happened on three occasions shortly before I left for England.

"The questions centred on my personal beliefs about communism, violent change and S.A. policies in general. They seemed to be worried that I would become another Peter Hain abroad."

Sun Times 20/4/75

Red agents at work, says Kruger

SUNDAY TIMES Reporter

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, warned yesterday that communist agitators had decided to concentrate on organising the Black labour force to create widespread labour unrest.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the University of Pretoria, Mr Kruger said this would lead to revolutionary action. He believed, however, that the Security Police, responsible leadership and the improvement of the living standards of Black workers would foil these attempts.

Don't return yet, students are told

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Students at St Bede's Anglican Theological College in Umtata have been told not to come back until the atmosphere between the Federal Seminary and the Transkei Government has cleared.

Messages went out to students last week that they were not to come back to Umtata for the beginning of the new term yesterday.

The principal of St Bede's, Canon R. Briggs, said the start of the term had been delayed to allow the Federal Seminary authorities and the Transkei Government to clear up any remaining differences between them.

In any case, he said, facilities like the library and the new kitchen were not yet in full operation — he hoped they would be in working order within a week.

DISCUSS

The president of the Federal Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, said his students had all come back and lectures had started yesterday. He hoped to discuss the controversy with them before his invitation to meet the chief minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, again later this week.

Special branch head admits meeting with students

Daily Dispatch 22/4/75

(317)

CAPE TOWN — Colonel H. W. Kotze, head of the special branch in the Western Cape yesterday admitted that one of his officers had been involved in a secret meeting with Mr Eric Abraham, a University of Cape Town student.

But Col Kotze denied the purpose of the meeting was to buy information on student activities.

The meeting, which took place on Thursday last week, was tape recorded and photographed by Mr Abraham's friends. A Sunday newspaper published extracts from the conversation with Captain Nic Basson of the special branch.

In the conversation Mr Abraham said he had been harassed by security branch policemen since 1972. There had been several offers to buy information from him.

Col Kotze said yesterday he would not like to comment on the meeting.

In denying that the purpose was to buy information, he said: "We are getting so much information that I don't regard him as such a valuable person that we have to buy information from him."

Mr Abraham said he had been approached through his father, a lieutenant-commander in the South African Navy. His father said that Captain Basson was prepared to buy information for a certain amount each month and a plane ticket to any place in the world if things got difficult.

Mr Abraham phoned Captain Basson and a meeting was arranged. Mr Abraham arranged for friends to photograph the meeting and record the conversation. According to a transcript of the tape recording, Captain Basson said he was waiting to be joined by "a chap who should be here from Pretoria."

He gave the man's name as Major Combrink. But Major Combrink did not turn up and no definite proposition was made.

Mr Abraham said his friends saw someone else photographing the meeting with a movie camera. The photographers saw each other and then took photographs of each other.

He gave Captain Basson a message for Major Combrink. "Please will they leave me alone. They know that I believe. They know what I stand for. They know there is absolutely no chance of me co-operating in any way."

Captain Basson replied: "I know that. I told them that three years ago." — DDC.

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Daily Dispatch 25/4/75

Fake BOSS major wanted drugs

DURBAN — "My God, I think I am going to be sick," said "Major" John Brown when a forged BOSS identification card was found in his flat by a detective, according to evidence in court here yesterday.

Mr Brown, 44, was found guilty of three counts of fraudulently pretending to three young men that he was employed by the Bureau of State Security and was authorised to recruit them as probationary BOSS agents.

He had pleaded guilty to fraudulently inducing the men to obtain drugs or prescriptions for the drugs by pretending the drugs were needed for BOSS agents on border duties.

One of the men, Mr Shane Pinchen, was also induced to remove a police revolver, date stamp and police documents from South African Police stations as part of a "test."

Mr Brown was also convicted of forging and uttering a false BOSS identification card and illegally possessing drugs and a revolver.

Constable Robert Logue, of the Narcotics Bureau, said he went to Mr Brown's flat in August last year. He asked Mr Brown if he had any connection with BOSS and Mr Brown said there was no connection.

Const Logue said he searched Mr Brown's flat and in a blazer pocket found a forged BOSS identification card.

When he showed it to Mr Brown, he said: "My god, I think I am going to be sick." From then on Mr Brown cooperated fully with police investigations.

Giving evidence in mitigation after being convicted, Mr Brown said he embarked in the charade of being a BOSS agent because he needed drugs to hide feelings of inadequacy and shame.

One day he had acted on the spur of the moment in telling a traffic officer he was a BOSS agent to avoid getting a parking ticket.

He then realised that pretending to be a BOSS agent was a way of obtaining the drugs he needed, and of hiding his feelings of inadequacy and shame from his wife and family. — SAPA

Silence shrouds seminary talks

Natal Mercury Reporter 25/4/75 (312)

UMTATA — A crucial meeting between the Transkei Cabinet and the authorities of the Federal Theological Seminary, which is threatened with eviction from the homeland, ended with both sides refusing to speak to the Press yesterday.

Approached immediately after yesterday's meeting the Transkei's leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "This matter is confidential. I have no comment to make."

He and his Cabinet met a delegation of college principals from the Seminary as well as the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of St. Johns, the Rt. Rev. James Schuster, and Canon R. Briggs, the principal of St. Bedes Anglican College, which is threatened with expropriation should it continue to harbour the Federal Seminary's 113 students and 15 staff members.

When reporters visited the Seminary shortly after the meeting, doors were closed in their faces by students, who explained they had been summoned to a confidential meeting with members of the Seminary delegation.

The Seminary arrived in Umtata six weeks ago after the property it had occupied for 12 years at Alice was expropriated by the South African Government, ostensibly to give nearby Fort Hare University room to expand.

A few weeks after their arrival in Umtata, Chief Matanzima initially threatened to close the Anglican Diocese and seize all the Church's mission sites unless the Federal Seminary was expelled.

Seminary take-over was 'piracy'

Natal Mercury 25/4/75

(312)

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government's forced take-over of the Federal Seminary at Alice, in the Eastern Cape was yesterday condemned as "an act of piracy" by Dr. Alex Boraine, Progressive Party MP for Pinelands.

Dr. Boraine was reacting to the statement made the previous day by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, on the expropriation of the Seminary for use by the University of Fort Hare.

"It is astonishing that the Minister should make a statement at this late stage, bearing in mind that the expropriation order was served on the Seminary as far back as November last year.

"The Minister's belated attempt to defend what can only be described as an act of piracy will convince no one who is aware of the history of the Seminary," he said.

Dr. Boraine disputed the Minister's claim that Fort Hare had no land to expand on.

Fort Hare, he said, had a "fair amount of room" left for buildings and there was unbuilt-up land in almost any direction "for scores of miles."

Dr. Boraine accused Mr. Botha of revealing "a total lack of sensitivity" towards the history of Black South Afrians.

"The land on which the Seminary stands was part of the site given to the Church of Scotland by Chief Thyali more than 100 years ago for the work of the Church in education, medicine and other missionary endeavours.

"It is ironical that the Seminary should be expropriated in terms of the South African Bantu Trust and Land Act, thus making this land legally Black, yet placing it formally in the hands of those who impose White policies on Blacks.

"There is no indication that the Government has at any time sought the views of Black religious, social or political leaders.

"One is forced to the conclusion that the real reason for the take-over is that the life style of the Seminary, based on a Christian community, with no heed to racial discrimination, is an embarrassment to Fort Hare," said Dr. Boraine.

REV KOTZE

Daily Dispatch 26/4/76

Seminary: bishop's questions

JOHANNESBURG — There were "serious grounds for sinister suspicions" as to the true motive underlying the Government's expropriation of the Federal Seminary at Alice, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg said yesterday.

The Right Rev Timothy Bavin added: "These are only strengthened by the timing of the order — all the students had left and only a month was given to find and move to new premises — an absurd and totally unreasonable demand which was plainly impossible to fulfil."

"It all looks like a major attack on the Church and is certainly at variance with the claim that we are a Christian country," concluded Bishop Bavin.

Earlier the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, had issued a 1 300-word statement on the expropriation.

"I wanted the Federal Theological Seminary's property, the seminary would

Daily Dispatch 29/4/75

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Seminary paid R2m for land

UMTATA — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, confirmed yesterday that more than R2 million had been paid out in compensation for the seminary's property at Alice, expropriated last month.

But it seemed that this was not enough, he said. "We were told this was the maximum the Government was allowed to pay out," Dr Simpson said. "But we still have to consider whether to accept it or not.

"Our researches so far indicate that this figure is a far from adequate payment."

Dr Simpson said the seminary had submitted its claim and requested an advance payment, but instead they had been paid out directly.

"At the moment, though, our biggest worry is to keep the sum intact until we are ready to start building again. We shall have to have it invested against inflation because our expenses will be very high once we start building and moving again."

Unfortunately the move to Umtata had involved the seminary in considerable expense and it was having to dip into capital. While he had not issued an appeal for money, Dr Simpson said, the seminary was glad people had continued to send donations. — DDR.

RDM 28/4/75

Seminary gets R2m recompense

Staff Reporter

THE FEDERAL Seminary at Alice has been paid compensation by the Government of more than R2-million, but it cannot touch the money until the institution's full claims have been settled, according to the Christian Leader, the Presbyterian and Congregational Church journal.

The journal, the mouthpiece of two churches represented at the seminary, says in its latest issue there is still an urgent need for funds to help the seminary through its interim period at Umtata.

The seminary has been forced to move to make way for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare.

According to the journal, the seminary is straining under the sudden and severe expenses — more than R10 000 for the move from Alice, R750 monthly for furniture storage and R200 000 which the proposed emergency buildings are expected to cost.

There is already a huge overdraft at the bank in Umtata.

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27
9/2

125 held after riot at school

STAR 30/4/75 Pretoria Bureau

Heavily armed police have quelled a riot at Hammanskraal High School, outside Pretoria, and arrested 125 students for public violence.

A police spokesman said today that a riot erupted at the Mohaupe High School in Hammanskraal yesterday.

Eight teachers, including the headmaster, Mr W [redacted], allegedly were assaulted, some of them seriously, by scholars during the riot which apparently started because of student discontent with the teaching body at the school.

Most of the detained students were boarders. They were taken to the Hammanskraal police station in six police vans. All the rioters had gathered at the male dormitory when the police, armed with automatic weapons and tear-gas, arrived.

The injured teachers, two of them in a serious condition, were admitted to the Jubilee Hospital at Hammanskraal.

A police spokesman at Hammanskraal said that when he and his 13 men arrived at the school about 400 rioters had gathered.

AGGRESSIVE

"They were very aggressive, daring us to shoot at them. They refused to obey our orders so I called for reinforcements which soon arrived.

"With their arrival the riot was soon over."

Most of the detained students had shouted Black Power slogans and shaken clenched fists at the police.

The Hammanskraal spokesman said the police had been heavily armed because when news of the riot reached them they did not know what to expect and had gone to the school prepared for the worst.

They did not use the firearms or the teargas.

About 300 students were detained. After questioning 125 were held in connection with allegations of public violence. They are expected to appear in the Hammanskraal court soon.

Reports say the telephone line to the school was cut and the door of the headmaster's office was ripped off its hinges. School crockery and equipment was smashed in the riot.

HANSARD 12

Q. 857
2 May 1975.

Decisions by attorneys-general on reports on NUSAS

*2. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any of the attorneys-general to whom the reports on NUSAS by the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations were submitted, have come to a decision in regard to these reports; if so, (a) which attorneys-general and (b) what was the decision in each case.

1. 312 - General
2. ~~297~~

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The Attorney-General, Cape Town, has decided not to institute a prosecution in respect of the handling of NUSAS's finances.

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'I didn't call judge a Red'

RDM 9/5/75

By ERROL SYMONS

A SENIOR officer of the Security Police in Meadowlands, Soweto, has denied allegations by his wife that he had called a Rand Supreme Court judge a "communist".

Major J. N. Zwart, 52, defended an application by his former wife, Mrs D. E. B. Els, for an increase in maintenance for their son, 10, in her custody.

Mrs Els, conducting her own case before Mr Justice Davidson, asked that maintenance for the boy be increased from R50 a month to R130, claiming her former husband's standard of living "it far above the average policeman."

Mrs Els, who lives in Lorna Court, Twist Street, Joubert Park, earns R300 a month as a clerk for a noil company.

Major Zwart, who has remarried, said he earned only R528 a month.

Mr Justice Davidson ordered him to pay R65 a month for the child.

In 1971 Mrs Els applied, for an increase of R10, as a contribution towards medical expenses when the major was paying maintenance of R40 a month for the child.

"A Mr Myburgh, who was then the Public Prosecutor, was not interested in my application," she said.

"While Major Zwart was in the witness box Mr Myburgh discussed with him the case he was investigating, which was the case against the former Dean of Johannesburg."

She attached in papers a newspaper report which said Major Zwart's evidence at the trial of the former Dean of Johannesburg had been "unreliable."

She said that after the refusal of her applicaion she applied to the Supreme Court where Mr Justice Nicholas made an order which included the increase of maintenance to R50 a month for the child.

"The respondent was most upset by this court order and called Mr Justice Nicholas a communist," she said.

She said that during 1974 she spoke to Major Zwart again and told him it was impossible for her to provide a roof, clothes, feed and pay all medical expenses for the child on R50 a month and she would have to apply to the court again for an increase in maintenance. As a result he paid her two cheques totalling R400.

Major Zwart denied "most emphatically" that he had referred to Mr Justice Nicholas in any derogatory manner whatsoever.

He admitted paying two cheques to Mrs Els last year, but said he did so because she had threatened to bring him before court again.

"She had also caused numerous criminal charges to be laid against me."

All the charges were without foundation, but he had been warned by his superiors that his frequent appearances in court were embarrassing to the police force, and that they could adversely affect his prospects of promotion.

These payments were made in the hope that this would stop her harassment in the future, he said.

Daily Dispatch 3/5/75 (312)

Special Branch questions Qunta

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The general-secretary of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Mr De Villiers Qunta was visited by the Security Police at his place of employment in the town here yesterday.

They took him to their headquarters in King William's Town where he was interrogated for nearly four hours.

Mr Qunta said he was interrogated about speeches he had made during rallies, particularly at Mdantsane where he said the Special Branch should not act secretly but should identify themselves. He said they challenged him to preach to them what he had preached at the rally.

They also wanted to know his views on banned organisations like SASO, BPC and the ANC and warned him about associating with members of those organisations.

They asked why he believed in a policy of non-racialism. When he pointed out that he believed in integration and marriage between black and white, he said, they insulted him.

He said they called him a "baboon" and that if they ever caught him with one of their daughters it would be "the last day I'd see the sun."

He said they asked him if he wanted to have bastards in South Africa. They wanted to know why he respected Seretse Khama, who is married to a white woman.

They had also wanted to know why he did not respect homeland leaders like those of the Ciskei and Transkei.

Before he was released, Mr Qunta said, they warned him that they would be watching him closely and that he must watch his step as far as mentioning banned organisations, the Security Police and Mr Vorster in his speeches was concerned. — DDR.

Seminary—blacks were consulted says Botha

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Daily Dispatch 6/5/75

CAPE TOWN — Black leaders were consulted about the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

But as these consultations were held in confidence, the Minister said he would not reveal their names.

Mr Botha was responding to a speech by Dr A. L. Boraine (PP, Pinelands) who had asked the minister which black social political or religious leaders were consulted before the decision to expropriate the seminary was taken.

The minister said there was a black minister in the seminary delegation which met him, but he would not disclose the names of other black people consulted.

Earlier in the session, Mr Botha told Mr T. Aronson (UP, Walmer) that although the seminary was situated in the Ciskei homeland, the Ciskei Government had not been consulted about the expropriation.

In another question this session, Mr Botha told Dr Boraine that although the South African Bantu Trust Fund would be the body providing the funds for the expropriation, no black people had a say in its allocation.

So, which black people the minister consulted remains a mystery.

In reply to another question by Dr Boraine about why the notice of expropriation was only 30 days, the Minister said although the notice was indeed 30 days, this was not notice to the seminary to leave the premises at Alice.

The date of departure from the seminary site at Alice was to be negotiated with the University of Fort Hare, but the seminary authorities had in any event decided to leave.

Asked by Dr Boraine whether there were any other reasons for the expropriation besides the need for land by the University of Fort Hare, Mr Botha replied that the reasons which had

Although the seminary authorities and others had suggested there were other motives, this was aimed at creating suspicion.

However, a subsidiary reason for the expropriation was the fact that the seminary had not used the facilities at Fort Hare, although this had been an important consideration when the seminary was established in 1961.

As the seminary did not use the university facilities, it was quite possible for it to be established elsewhere.

Although the Government had offered the seminary authorities assistance in finding a new site, Mr Botha refused to give the assurance to Dr Boraine that students of all races would be permitted to study at the new seminary site.

In his capacity as Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, he was only responsible for black students and could not answer for the position of Coloured, Indian and white theological students. This had wider policy implications.

Questioned by Mr G. B. D. McIntosh (UP, Pinetown) whether he was aware that the seminary had, for theological reasons, been considering moving closer to an urban area, Mr Botha replied: "I am not aware of that." — PC.

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Daily Dispatch 7/5/75

Message to the Special Branch

On Saturday we reported a complaint by the general secretary of the Ciskei National Party, Mr D. Qunta, that he was questioned and insulted by two Special Branch men for four hours. He says they asked him why he opposed racial discrimination, why he respected Seretse Khama in view of the fact that the latter is married to a white woman and why he did not respect homeland leaders. He says they warned him about references in his speeches to the Special Branch and to Mr Vorster.

We have waited several days before commenting, to give Special Branch spokesmen a chance to deny these allegations. There has been no denial, so we assume they are true. Here, then, is a message to the Special Branch men concerned.

You are a disgrace to your organisation. You should be kicked out of the service not only because you are bullies, but because you don't even know the law you are supposed to be observing.

You are guilty of criminal injuria and contumelia, and Mr Qunta should prosecute you as well as sue you. You have also contravened the Improper Interference Act. It is not your function to meddle in party politics or to promote the political interests of Mr Vorster, or the National Party, or the homelands leaders.

You ask Mr Qunta why he respects Seretse Khama. Ask Mr Vorster as well — he also respects Seretse Khama.

You ask him why he believes in non-racialism. Why ask him? Most South Africans believe in non-racialism. This newspaper also believes in non-racialism. If you don't already know, come and ask us. Come and do all the interrogating you want.

It is ironical that during a week in which the head of security forces in this country, General Van den Bergh, distinguished himself in a real clash with real lawlessness, you chose instead to indulge in political intimidation.

Get back to your proper work, and in the process try to learn something about the laws of this country. Then maybe you won't break them next time — whether through ignorance or just plain stupidity.

The Editor.

East Cape head of BPC denies plan to kill homeland leaders

312

Daily Dispatch 13/5/78

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—Allegations that SASO and BPC wanted to assassinate homeland leaders were unfounded, the chairman of the BPC in the Eastern Cape, Mr M. Ntuli, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Ntuli was commenting on a statement made by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, that the opposition CNP was flirting with SASO and BPC who were planning to assassinate homeland leaders.

"These allegations by the Ciskeian Cabinet coupled with similar allegations by Chief Kaiser Matanzima that we want to 'incite people to change by revolution' and 'disrupt peace, order and quiet' point to concerted efforts both to discredit SASO and BPC in the black community and to instil fear of identification and involvement with these organisations by black people," Mr Ntuli said.

"It is a fact that some members of these organisations are now facing charges for allegedly conspiring to overthrow the existing system through violent means, but SASO and BPC are completely aboveboard and every black man is free to join," Mr Ntuli said.

He said the goal of the two organisations was to unite all oppressed people in South Africa.

"We do not believe in participating in Bantustans which to us are nothing but a creation of white races for the continued oppression of the black man in this country," Mr Ntuli said.

He added that the two organisations did not associate or collaborate with any homeland party whether it advocated separate development or so-called multi-racialism."

"To us mere participation in Bantustans is a sell-out of our most valuable and treasured aim: the unity of all black people working towards the total liberation of black people irrespective of whether they are Xhosa, or anything else," he added. — DDR.

Links will stay, say tribes

Staff Reporter

TAUNG. — The separation of the Majeng tribe has been strongly condemned by both Tswanas and Ngunis who have lived together for more than 50 years.

The Tswanas have been resettled at Vaalbpshoek and the Ngunis and other ethnic groups sent to Magogong near Taung.

Their separation is viewed as an attempt to weaken the support of Chief Geoffrey Moseki in his claim for chieftainship of the Majeng people.

Chief Moseki has already been stripped of his title as chief of the Majeng people.

"Our being separated is nothing but the perpetuation of divide and rule by the Government. Unity of Africans is what is feared by the Whites," said Chief Moseki.

In their condemnation the Nguni group say separation of Black from Black will not prevent unity because these groups intermarry.

Mrs Eunice Magidela said she was fed up with the whole removal and she said she and other Xhosas have decided to go back to the Transkei rather than be forced to go to Magogong.

But she said: "What is the use of separating us? My daughters are married to Tswana men, so that link between us, the Xhosas and Tswanas, will still be maintained — even for generations to come."

Miss Rachel Higo said she was born in Majeng. Her late father was married to a Tswana woman and never lived in the Transkei.

"Even if I'm told to go back to the Transkei I wouldn't know where to start. When I came to Magogong they merely looked at my reference book which identified me as Xhosa. But they forgot that I have lived as a Tswana all my life, and being separated from them made me feel very bitter."

Magogong is an area in Taung where people from all over the Tswana area who are not Tswanas have been settled.

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Bram: widow (78) queried

15/5/75

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A 78-year-old Noordgesig widow, Mrs. Mini Phillips, was detained and questioned for hours about the late Bram Fischer at John Vorster Square this week.

She is mother-in-law of Mr. Godfrey Beck (48), the former trade unionist and leader of the defunct Transvaal Coloured Peoples' Progressive Association.

Banned and house-arrested under the Supression of Communism Act in 1965, Mr. Beck left South Africa for Denmark on an exit permit with his wife, Irene, and their nine children last June.

A shaken Mrs. Phillips said yesterday she was still asleep on Tuesday morning when she was awoken by two members of the Security Police and later questioned at John Vorster Square.

PM urged to play Robben Island trump

RDM 16/5/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should play his "trump card in the detente exercise" and release the Robben Island prisoners, Mr Lennox Mlonzi, of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said yesterday.

Addressing Rand Afrikaans University students on urban Africans, Mr Mlonzi said: "Our first demand is please release our leaders and give us the chance to work out our own destiny."

He conceded there were Whites who feared the imprisoned men, but said if South Africans of all colours were really interested in change it was imperative to "forget the past" and begin again at the beginning.

Continued detention of the Robben Island men would not diminish the threat which some Whites felt they posed because imprisonment of "national figures merely serves to increase their status and the threat they represent to the established authority."

Mr Mlonzi warned that the pass laws were a cause of friction among urban Africans, particularly the clauses of the Urban Bantu Areas Act which:

- Resulted in Africans losing their rights to be in an urban area if they left it for even a short while.
- Forced Africans to work continuously for one employer for 10 years to "earn" the right to live in urban areas.

Many urban African children lost the right to be in urban areas because their parents sent them to live with relatives or friends in the country.

When they returned to join their parents they were refused permission to do so and were supposed to go to their "homelands".

"But they remain in the urban areas illegally and never find work there because they are not allowed to be in the area.

"Finally, what happens to them? They form the nucleus of the hooligan and tsotsi element. Who is responsible — the law."

It was unfair to demand that Africans work for one employer continuously for 10 years because in order to improve his salary and status a man had to be free to move from one employer to the next.

"Twelve days is too long working for a cruel employer and an exploiter," Mr Mlonzi said.

"Yet a Black man is expected to tolerate that kind of employer for 10 years in order to qualify to remain in urban areas. Nowhere in the world do you get such qualifications for citizenship."

Turning to housing regulations in African townships, Mr Mlonzi deplored the fact that widows or deserted wives did not have the automatic right to live in the house — that they were dependent on permission from the Bantu Affairs commissioners, and this was "often" refused.

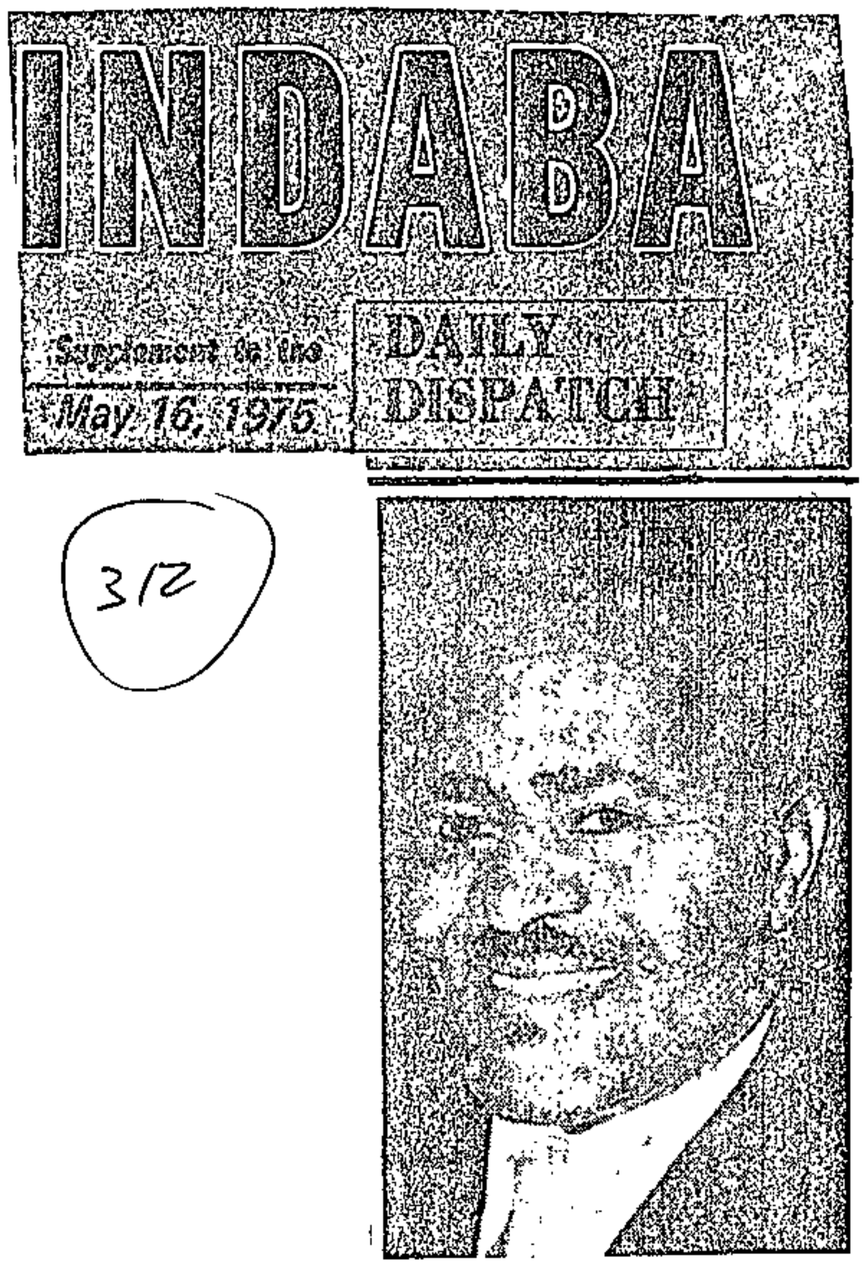
"How long must it happen before we develop a sense of racial hatred? Is it not enough to make a Black man regard a White man as his greatest enemy? Is it not sufficient for a Black man to disregard Christian principles?"

None of the solutions to the race questions proposed by White political parties were acceptable to Blacks — because the conditions were laid down by Whites.

Give us chance says Mabandla

Give us a chance — that is the plea of the leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mabandla to the Security Branch.

In a statement to Indaba Chief Mabandla said: "We say to the Security Branch plaese give us a chance. We are equally concerned with the security of this country. Our political direction may ultimately converge to the same end as the outome of detente and the new trends in the Nationalist policy. Please give us a chance."


INDABA

Supplement to the DAILY DISPATCH

May 16, 1975

312

Chief Mabandla was commenting on the interrogation of the national secretary of the party, Mr D.Z. Qunta, by the Security Branch in King William's Town.

"The executive committee of the Ciskei National Party is gravely concerned over this intrusion into the liberty of one of its officials, particularly that the interrogation centred around Mr Qunta's activities and utterances in his official capacity as member of the Ciskei National Party. We hold ourselves responsible for the utterances of any of our members from an official platform.

"While we fully appreciate and sympathise with the work of the Security Branch, we do feel that the incident involving Mr Qunta lends itself to all sorts of interpretations and speculation against the background of political trends in the Ciskei over the past two years.

Concerned

"For some time the C.N.P. has been concerned over the involvement of certain Black members of the Security Branch in the party politics of the Ciskei, a matter which has been taken up at the higher levels of the Branch and the State. It was always appreciated that such involvement was without official recognition. Yet Mr Qunta's interrogation was actually headed by the highest officer of the local office.

"The substance of Mr Qunta's utterances is everyday talk by political parties in the Republic, and nobody has raised an eyebrow as a result thereof.

"To throw suspicion at the C.N.P., members of the ruling party, Mr Myataza in particular, have, time and again made hollow and unfounded accusations against members of the C.N.P.

"What a strange coincidence! On the day Mr [illegible] of the C.N.P. with SASO and B.P.C. in the Legislative Assembly, Mr Qunta was "taken in" for questioning.

"We find it difficult to isolate these two occurences, especially when one recalls that Mr Sebe got the support of the Republican Government to banish an Executive Member of the C.N.P., Mr Mtshizana, and that for his own future use, Mr Sebe was granted powers of banning and banishment by way of the second Bantu Laws Amendments Act, 1974. Could the Security Branch not be giving Mr Sebe more support towards his own party objectives?

Coincidence

"Isn't is yet another coincidence that the action of the Security Branch came about two days after the Supreme Court declared that judgement in the Legal battle to unseat Mr Sebe was reserved. It is common cause that the case has turned out to be C.N.P. vs C.N.I.P. and the effectiveness of each side, now and after the judgement, depends on the solidarity of each party.

"In the light of any future possibilties in this regard one is inclined to suspect that Mr Qunta's episode with the Security Branch may have been calculated to unsettle and to disorganise the C.N.P." said the statement.

HANSARD 14

Q. 979.

16 May 1975.

312-General

Report *Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information* **found undesirable**

*30. Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of the Interior:

Whether a UNESCO report *Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information* has been found undesirable in terms of the Publications Act; if so, (a) in terms of which paragraph of section 47(2) of the Act and (b) by whom was this publication submitted for a decision on undesirability.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of the Interior):

Yes, in terms of the Publications and Entertainments Act, 1963.

(a) Section 5(2)(c), (d) and (e).

(b) The Secretary for Customs and Excise.

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Potchefstroom professor hits at Government's frightening powers

THE LAND THAT'S OUT OF TOUCH

By EUGENE HUGO

SOUTH AFRICA has lost touch with the accepted norms of human rights and fundamental freedom of speech.

It is a country where wartime and crisis regulations have become part of the everyday way of life.

And should justification be sought for this legislation on the basis that South Africa is now in a crisis situation, there is something radically wrong with the pattern of life in the country.

This is the verdict of Johan van der Vyver, professor of the philosophy of law at Potchefstroom, in a far-reaching and startling analysis of the South African approach to human rights.

In his book The Protection of Human Rights in South Africa (newly released by Juta and Company), he demonstrates how "frightening" executive powers and actions infringe on the jurisdiction of the courts and interfere with "the due process of law."

He also demonstrates how race discrimination is entrenched in legislation and labels as harsh and inhuman punishments the death sentence, corporal punishment and minimum sentences imposed under the drugs laws.

Professor van der Vyver's critical analysis gives an insight into the Government's gigantic task if it is to move away from discrimination as promised at the United Nations.

Coming from Potchefstroom University, the cradle of the Calvinistic doctrine adopted by the Government, this work is certain to cause controversy in Nationalist circles if not embarrass Mr Vorster.

While Professor van der Vyver has been careful in his criticism, his book amounts to an indictment of the South African system and particularly the security laws, which he says are out of step with tendencies in the free world.

Although Professor van der Vyver accepts the principle that the state has an inherent right to defend itself and that the safety of the state is the supreme law of the state, he feels that the "due process of law" is violated on three particular fronts:

- **Executives who make discretionary decisions on the lives, freedom and property of individuals can interfere with the courts' competence to make these decisions.**
- **The courts' discretionary powers to stipulate sentences are restricted through legislation which lays down minimum sentences.**
- **The courts' jurisdiction in particular cases can be excluded.**

And he calls for sweeping changes in approach, including:

Professor van der Vyver — disquieting

Functions

- An urgent investigation into the powers of the executive authorities like that of the Donoughmore and Franks committees in Britain in 1931 and 1957. Such an investigation, says Professor van der Vyver, could establish to what extent functions which should be performed by the judiciary have fallen in to the hands of officials and bodies.
- Serious consideration to be given to the introduction of an ombudsman. He says that a country in which the executive administration has such wide powers can hardly do without an ombudsman to stand outside the party political arena and keep a watch on executive actions normally regarded as confidential.
- The drawing up of a bill of rights as suggested by Mr Pik Botha, ambassador to Washington.

Ten principles could be used as a basis for a bill of rights: Nobody may be arbitrarily arrested, detained or banned and every detainee must be told as soon as possible of the charges against him and brought before a court; every accused man must be deemed innocent until proved guilty; nobody may be prosecuted more than once for the same contravention; everyone appearing in court should be entitled to legal representation; nobody may be convicted until he has had an opportunity to put his case; no accused man should be forced to give evidence against himself; the judiciary should be independent and unbiased; laws should not be retrospective; no harsh and abnormal punishments should be implemented.

- The establishment of a supreme court with substantive competence to test parliamentary legislation.

Professor van der Vyver suggests the bill of rights could be used as the basis on which parliamentary legislation is declared null and void.

- A revision and codification of crimes against the state to bring statutory crimes like sabotage and terrorism in line.

Penalties

It is known, he says, that some statutory provisions which deal with public safety were drawn up overhastily in urgent circumstances. The time has come for a revision of these laws.

He cites as examples of infringements and interference with the due process of law:

- The 90-day and 180-day clauses and the Terrorism Act, which affect the rule that people should not be arbitarily arrested, detained or banned.
- The fact that executive officials can infringe upon human rights with discretionary decisions while the courts' competency to interfere with the decisions is restricted.
- The courts' discretion to decide on penalties or punishment is restricted by some laws — for example, the drugs laws.
- Sometimes the courts' jurisdiction is excluded as is the case with some laws affecting Black people — for example, removals of people which cannot be stopped by an interdict or any other legal process.
- The onus of proof of innocence is placed in some circumstances on the accused man.
- Withholding of evidence under the General Law Amendment Act.

Violate

- Parliament is free to violate the sacred maxim that no one shall be convicted until he has had opportunity to defend himself.

Professor van der Vyver recalled that without any church asking for it, the government introduced the so-called "church clause" which empowers the minister to prohibit Blacks from attending church services in urban areas outside a Black township.

"The basic fact that a church door can be closed in the face of anyone at the insistance of the state leaves a bad taste in the mouth of anyone who wants to see the word of God announced," says the professor.

Professor van der Vyver also criticised the disquieting figures which reflect that in 1973 131 464 Blacks were prosecuted for curfew contraventions, 148 703 for registration and document contraventions, 203 492 for illegal possession of bantu beer, and 40 717 for tax contraventions.

South African law also discriminates against women, says Professor van der Vyver.

He cites as examples the fact that a female civil servant immediately loses her job if she marries: that she gets less pay than a man doing the same job and the various laws under which women do not enjoy the same rights as men — particularly Black women.

Professor van der Vyver pleads for a revision of South Africa's Sunday laws even if only to get rid of certain "antique" provisions.

He points out that under the Cape Ordinance it is an offence to fire a weapon on a Sunday, to cut firewood or to carry it, to do any work on the land except in emergency situations.

The Transvaal law places a similar prohibition on gardening and in all provinces certain forms of entertainment and relaxation are prohibited.

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Are the wrong people in power?

STAR 20/5/75

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA reviews a book published recently by Rhodes University and written by an American academic, Professor Newel M Stultz.

It does not take a respected American academic to tell South Africans that the House of Assembly is not even remotely representative of the country's White electorate.

But it does take a meticulous academic to examine thoroughly the backgrounds of every one of the 1 169 men and 12 women who were elected or nominated to the South African Parliament between 1910 and 1972 — and tell us, for instance, that political party organisers are almost 100 times "over-represented" in the House.

This is one facet of the information available in a 106-page book, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, Grahamstown: "Who goes to Parliament?"

The author is Professor Newel M Stultz, Professor of Political Science at Brown University, Providence. No stranger to South Africa, Professor Stultz has an Afrikaner wife and has spent years in South Africa (on and off) studying certain specific aspects of South African politics.

GROOVES

The good professor has succeeded in mapping out the pathways to political power in White South Africa, the "definable grooves" through which most leaders can be expected to pass.

One of the most interesting products of his exercise deals with the degree to which the House of Assembly reflects an occupational cross-section of the South African electorate. Because the results of the 1970 census were not available to him, he made his comparison using the 1960 census and the 1916 House of Assembly.

Professor Stultz then compared the makeup of the Assembly with the matrix of economically active White men in 1960. (He left women out because there were so few of them over the years.)

And some of his results were surprising.

For instance there are proportionately 97 times as many political organisers in Parliament as there are in the economy. There are 26 times as many lawyers in Parliament as there are in the economy, 19 times as many welfare and labour oficers, five times as many educators and four times as many people in the publishing field.

But, while miners, workers and craftsmen make up 40,8 percent of the economically active male population, they filled less than two percent of the seats in the House of Assembly — to provide South Africa with its most spectacularly unrepresented White group.

Also over-represented were physicians, dentists and pharmacists who filled 6,2 percent of the House seats, but provided the economy with only 1,2 percent of its active males.

Comments Stultz: "Certainly, MPs in South Africa have not represented collectively an occupational cross-section of the electorate: no legislature anywhere could pass such a test. . . ."

PATTERNS

Looking at the House of Assembly as a whole, Stultz finds it "probably more bourgeois than most comparable bodies in the West. Moreover, while a male bias is found in all the world's parliaments, it has perhaps been more total in South Africa. . . ."

Examining changing patterns, he comments: "During the 1950s the educational level of MPs increased sharply, the occupational balance in the House shifted in favour of opinion leaders (academics, teachers, journalists, clergymen, trade unionists, cultural organisers, political organisers, politicians) . . . changes which depict the professionalisation of the career as MP. . . ."

Looking at the Senate, Professor Stultz concludes: " . . . compared with all Members of Parliament, Senators on the aggregate have been more usually local men, without particularly high social or professional positions, whose election to the Senate, comparatively late in life, would seem to be the final reward for years of local political service rather than a step to even greater political prominence."

STABLE

And he provides some interesting facts on South African Cabinets:

● Prime Minister Vorster has produced the least "stable" Cabinet, in the sense that he has made more changes than his predecessors. Reduced to a mathematical figure in which 0,000 represents maximum stability, Vorster rates 0,794, with Botha a close second at 0,739. In contrast Malan scored 0,269 (the most stable), the second Smuts Government 0,285 and Verwoerd 0,402.

● The proportion of university-educated Cabinet ministers has climbed steadily from the Botha Cabinet's 57,9 percent (it dipped to under 50 percent in the Smuts and first Hertzog Cabinets) to Vorster's 92,6 percent.

● For the Cabinets between 1910 and 1972, 46 of the 95 ministers were born in the Cape, 18 were born in the Orange Free State and only NINE were born in the Transvaal. The rest came from Natal (5), England (6), Scotland (4), Ireland (4), Holland (1), Gibraltar (1) and Northern Rhodesia (1).

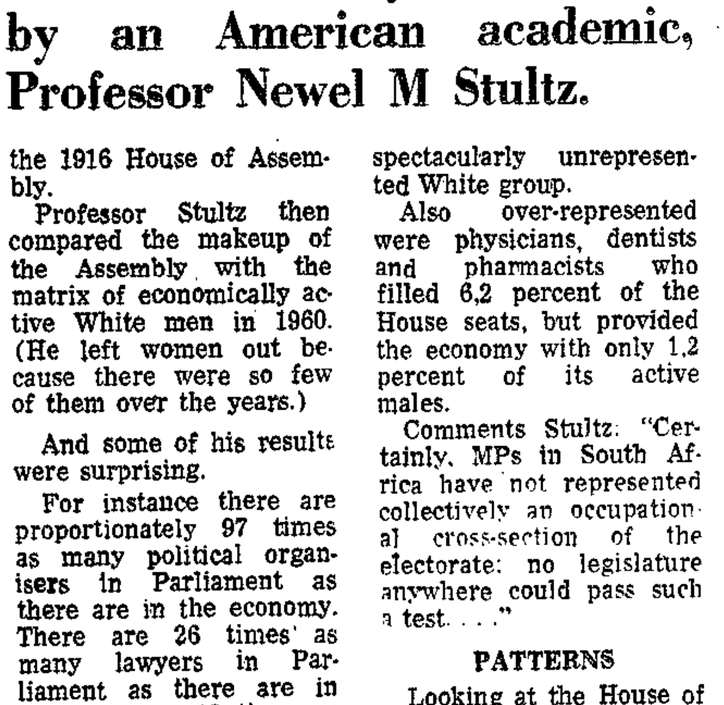
● The University of Stellenbosch has played a dominant role in the backgrounds of both parliamentarians and Cabinet ministers. For instance, of the 95 ministers, 32 passed through the University of Stellenbosch (University of Cape Town: 17, University of the OFS: 6, University of the Witwatersrand: 4, University of Pretoria: 5).

● Nearly 40 percent of all Cabinet ministers have been lawyers — although this group makes up only one half a percent of all make-up of the White males.

● Examining Cabinets since 1948 and correlating Cabinet make-up with the make-up of the White working male population, Professor Stultz found politicians, journalists and university-educated men "over-represented" with businessmen and school-educated men "under represented."

Professor Stultz's overall view of South African Cabinets: "There has been a slow circulation of elites . . . related qualities have been individual Cabinet stability, lengthy ministerial terms and high continuity between Cabinets . . . the South African Cabinet elite is also a social elite . . . offices within the Cabinet differ in political importance . . . and a positive association exists between social prestige and political authority."

Louis Botha, farmer, general, statesman . . . times have changed since he was South Africa's first Prime Minister.



Percentage of all MPs with university education after each general election 1910 to 1972.

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I'm brilliant and honest, says man

Mercury 23/5/75

CAPE TOWN—A Johannesburg man who described himself as brilliant, honest and good, yesterday begged a Cape Town Judge not to send him to prison for illicit diamond buying because it would kill him.

After listening to the emotional plea of Siegfried Schnetler (43) Mr. Justice J. A. Steyn told him he had made a very unfavourable impression on the Court.

He said the gravity of his offence did not necessitate his being sent to prison, although it "would do him a lot of good."

He suspended an 18-month sentence for three years and fined him R1 000 (or nine months).

Schnetler was convicted with a Goodwood church deacon, Jacobus Johannes Grun (26), and Carl Johan Beck (37), of buying six rough or uncut diamonds from a police trap at D. F. Malan Airport last year.

Mr. Justice Steyn sentenced both men to nine months with a further nine months suspended for three years, and fined them each R1 000 (or nine months).

Schnetler, a former senior official in the Bantu Investment Corporation, told the Court that he had always done nothing but good for the State.

WILD

"I informed the Security Police about people who were undermining the country and I know all the generals," he said.

He sobbed in the witness box while giving evidence, and when he was cross-examined by Mr. H. G. Klem for the State about the money he brought to Cape Town for the deal, he gesticulated wildly and said: "I don't understand how his mind works."

Beck, a diamond cutter, told the Court that he was a member of the old Apostolic Church where he had met Grun, who was a sub-deacon. He attended two church services on Sundays and another on Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Steyn ordered that the R5 950 which the men had given the trap for the diamonds be confiscated by the State. — (Sapa.)

Schlebusch impartiality is queried

(312)

Staff Reporter

PUBLIC statements by members of the Schlebusch Commission before they had heard any evidence about organisations they were investigating cast grave doubts on the impartiality of the commission, Mr J. Kriegler, SC, a Johannesburg advocate, told Mr N. Prins, the Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, yesterday.

Mr Kriegler was appearing for Mr Peter Randall, the former director of Sprocas (the Special Programme for Christian Action in Society), who appeared in Pretoria Regional Court for refusing to testify before the Schlebusch Commission in August, 1973, during its investigation of the Christian Institute and the Institute for Race Relations.

Judgment was reserved until August 11.

In his final submission yesterday, Mr Kriegler described a statement by the then chairman of the commission, Mr A. L. Schlebusch, MP for Kroonstad, as quoted in the Cape Afrikaans newspaper Die Burger, as being "redolent with prejudice."

He said a statement by another commissioner, Mr Louis Nel, MP for Pretoria Central, was "a shocking statement" particularly for a lawyer, and made it clear that the purpose of the commission was to punish the Government's opponents.

Mr Andre Erasmus, for the State, told the court Mr Randall's refusal to testify had been a "gesture of protest" because he had found himself in the "unpleasant" position of having his political opponents sitting in judgment of his activities.

During the daylong hearing Mr Randall was closely questioned by both Mr Kriegler and Mr Erasmus about the reasons for his refusal and his political background.

Mr Randall told the court his decision had "not been an easy one to make", and that he had refused because he had found himself "unable to participate in an unjust and undemocratic process", which he felt ignored the rule of law.

"To participate would have been a compromise with myself and with my conscience," he said.

He said the members of the commission — as party politicians — had not been competent to give an objective and unbiased judgment on the organisations they had been commissioned to investigate.

This applied not only to the Nationalist members, but also to the United Party members, he said.

He said that after attending a political meeting addressed by Mr Ian Sutton he had come away with "grave doubts as to the reliance that could be placed on him to protect the rights of witnesses."

If the State had ordered a judicial commission to investigate the organisations, he and other members of the affected organisations "were and still are" prepared to cooperate with the investigation.

He described the appointment of the commission as a political gambit on the part of the Government. It had been used as a way of taking action against its opponents.

He said he believed the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had been acting in good faith when he said there was a prima facie case against the organisations concerned, and announced the appointment of the commission.

He believed Mr Vorster had been given incorrect information about these organisations.

Epstein hits at UP's role

RDM 3/6/75 (312)

Political Reporter

THE United Party MPC for Hillbrow, Mr Dave Epstein, has once again come out strongly against his party's participation in the Le Grange Commission.

In a statement yesterday Mr Epstein, who has previously spoken out forcibly against UP participation, said: "The dead hand of the Schlebusch Commission, under its new name, the Le Grange Commission, has returned again to plague the United Party. Once again, no good has come out of its findings or the action the Government has taken on the basis of its report."

He said he considered the attitude of the United Party members of the commission "to be the personal views of such members and have no binding force or effect on members of the United Party or their public representatives."

Mr Epstein added: "The Rule of Law is basic to our policy."

Press boss has eye on censor law

STAR 29/5/75

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr D P de Villiers, chairman of Nasionale Pers, disclosed last night that he was in a strong delegation of Afrikaans publishers, professors and writers who made a vain eleventh-hour attempt to have the draft of South Africa's new censorship legislation amended.

Speaking on "Censorship and Afrikaans literature" at the University of Stellenbosch, he said the three most important points of objection were:

- Abolition of the right of appeal to the courts.
- Protection of members of the Appeal Board against insult, derision and belittlement.
- The omission of article 6 of the old law, which prescribed a more specific content for the wide terms "improper, indecent or offensive to public morals."

FAIT ACCOMPLI

"But now the law, with all these elements, is on the Statute Book," he said. "Is all now lost? I don't believe so."

Now the law was a fait accompli, its provisions must be looked at anew with an eye on the next phase — the application of the legislation — to find the best possible protection against misuse.

ARGUS
5/6/75
312

Wider State security powers?

The Argus Political Staff

THE stage appears set for the Government to review the Suppression of Communism Act to widen the scope of its security powers.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, reacted with interest today to a suggestion on these lines made by a Nationalist member of the Le Grange Commission on certain organisations, Mr H. J. D. van der Walt, MP.

'It is an interesting idea and it should be investigated further,' Mr Kruger said in an interview today. He was expected to react in the Assembly this afternoon to Mr van der Walt in replying to the debate on the Justice and Prisons vote.

Mr van der Walt said in his speech yesterday afternoon it was time South Africa considered the possibility of scrapping the Suppression of Communism Act and having instead a law 'simply showing the dangers to the State.'

SUBTLE

He said the debate on the Christian Institute illustrated that there were subtle things which showed the country had to deal with 'terrorism of the mind.'

These were matters linked with the words 'Black Consciousness', 'Black Power', and 'Black Theology' — matters which were not necessarily linked with Marx, Lenin and Russian communism.

Attitudes presented in this way also had to do with subversion of the State, Mr van der Walt said, but these nuances could not be clearly linked with communism.

ADAPTABLE

There was not a more adaptable ideology in the world in achieving what it wanted to achieve than the communistic ideology.

'Therefore one cannot always suffice to say that what we do under the Suppression of Communism Act guarantees the security of the State. I am afraid we have reached the stage where we cannot any longer guarantee the safety of the State with this type of legislation,' Mr Van der Walt said.

The Progressive Party's justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, commented that she would be appalled at the idea of the Government introducing a wider measure than the Suppression of Communism Act.

ARBITRARY

If the Government proceeded to such a step the Progressives would oppose it. The party opposed any arbitrary action without due process of law.

Mrs Suzman pointed out that, in terms of the definition of communism, under the present Act, there was nothing to stop the Minister taking action against anyone. On many occasions action had been taken in terms of the Act against people who were not communists.

(See page 15, Nat call to replace Communism Act.)

HANSARD 17 Q.1103-4

6 June 1975.

Supplying of information about businesses to persons outside Republic

*19. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

(1) Whether any persons have applied in terms of section 2 of the Second General Law Amendment Act of 1974 for permission to supply information as to their businesses to persons outside the Republic; if so, how many;

(2) whether any of the applications were refused; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reason in each case.

(1) 312 - General

(2) ~~15~~ 65

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, 38.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two.

(b) Permission was refused in both cases because the relevant order or direction issued or emanating from outside the Republic was addressed to a foreign company which was a minority shareholder in the South African company which applied for permission to furnish the information which would have enabled the foreign company to comply with the relevant order or direction.

Sunday Times 8/6/75

Tougher security laws are planned

(312)

By HANS STRYDOM

TOUGHER security legislation that will create a new "grey" area in which the rule of law will be suspended, lies ahead for South Africa.

Nationalist Members of Parliament made this clear this week in the debate on the Le Grange Commission's report on the Christian Institute.

Their speeches came after the Prime Minister's announcement that legislation to set up a permanent "security commission" will be introduced next year.

Six members

If this legislation follows the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission's first report, the "security commission" will consist of six Government and Opposition MPs and will investigate any matter referred to it by the State President.

Such a commission will continue the work of the Schlebusch and Le Grange commissions, which investigated Nusas, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the University Christian Movement and the Christian Institute.

The two commissions operated in the "grey" area beyond the rule of law. Eight Nusas leaders were banned and Nusas and the Christian Institute were declared "Affected Organisations", though the commissions failed to produce evidence of criminal wrongdoing.

Committed

Progressive and Reform Party MPs spoke strongly in the debate in support of the rule of law under all circumstances, and Mr Mike Mitchell, United Party spokesman on justice, said the UP was also firmly committed to the principle.

But it is clear there is a division of opinion in the United Party; that some of the UP's more conservative members apparently see some merit in the argument that the rule of law should not be absolute.

Schlebusch saga's end

Cape Times 9/6/75 (312)

Cape Times
Political Staff

THE long, and for some agonizing, saga of the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission goes into its final chapter today when the last of its reports will be tabled in Parliament.

Dealing with the now defunct University Christian Movement, today's report marks the end of two years work by the commission but the reverberations it has set up will continue for some time yet.

Political repercussions and shock waves flowing from the commission's work have dominated the political scene since mid-1972, leaving their mark on political parties and two of the four organizations which were investigated.

The United Party's internal differences and its divided attitude toward the commission from the outset cost it setbacks in last year's general elections and the divisions were part of the final breakaway of the reformists.

Differences of opinion over the Christian Institute report still create problems for the party.

Apart from the effects on the UP, the commission's work has also led to the declaration of Nusas and the Christian Institute as "affected organizations".

For both of them it has been a major setback, effectively sealing off the bulk of their financial sources and leaving them both shaky.

The Institute of Race Relations emerged relatively unscathed from the commission's probes.

Today's report on the UCM is not likely to make the same impact as previous reports because the organization became defunct in 1972 but it will contribute to keeping alive the debate which has flared up over the Christian Institute.

UCM aim was 'to bring about a confrontation'

The Star Monday June 9/6/75

The Le Grange Commission has accused the now defunct University Christian Movement (UCM) of promoting Black Power and seeking to inflame racial passions to bring about a confrontation.

In its general observations at the end of the report which was tabled in Parliament today the commission says it was aware that some people erroneously believed the UCM's concept of Black consciousness to be the natural desire of Black people to develop a pride in their own language, history, culture and ability, and an awareness of their own identity.

If this were all the UCM were advocating, the report says, the commission would have been the first to compliment it. But the UCM was not engaged in anything of a positive nature.

After the accusation that the movement was trying to create a confrontation, the report states: "The concept of Black Power as explained in the UCM's own documents demanded a polarisation between White and Black people to bring about a confrontation."

The commission also refers to the use or misuse of sensitivity training by the UCM to condition its White members in particular. The purpose was clearly to change the beliefs and values held by these people.

The commission says it found it odd that this organisation, which was inspired and given its central theme from abroad, was so uncritically accepted by a large section of the English Press as a real campus-based movement and that it was able to draw funds from South African sources and from overseas without furnishing proof of membership on campus or of any real activity or achievement beyond the provocative statements made by its leaders.

'Revolution training' in Christian movement

The Star's Political Staff report from Cape Town

The Le Grange Commission has found that the University of Christian Movement was used to train a nucleus of South Africans to accept and "passionately believe in" the need for radical change through revolution.

The commissions's report says it was "naively stated" that this revolution would not necessarily be by violence.

The UCM was used as a vehicle for training from its inception by "persons acting in collaboration with an international organisation or organisations, one of which was the World Student Christian federation."

The nucleus of South Africans, says the report, were also to be trained to work patiently towards revolution "using as tools a revolutionary form of theology and Black power."

TRAINING

The "most important training event" concerning the movement and South Africa was held in the US.

This was a "mammoth gathering" of almost 3 000 students in Cleveland, Ohio.

Three delegates from the UCM were invited by the US UCM.

The delegates who attended were the president, Mr Basil Moore, Mr Gerald Ray and Mr Bob Kwgare.

According to Mr Moore all expenses were covered by the US UCM.

The commission makes use of a large section of a report on the Ohio "Process '67" meeting written by Mr Moore for the UCM's first journal "One for the Road."

Mr Moore wrote: "We were met by a barrage of flickering psychedelic lights.

"Under this light odd couples were dancing; or just standing around and talking."

A British television film "The War Game" was showing on an overhead screen while an old Frank Sinatra musical was being screened on a wall.

"From a dozen or so projectors around the gallery a series of slides were being projected on to the walls, roof, balloons suspended from the roof, and the floor.

"Around the edges of the floor were occasional sideshows, a sort of chamber of horrors, a luminous make-up kiosk under infra-red light, etc.

"At odd points balloons or cardboard boxes rained on the crowds below from the galleries."

Although he initially felt the conference was bound to fail, at the end of the week Mr Moore felt the unusual opening event "succeeded admirably in an indirect way."

WEIRD

The commission's report states: "It ensured that absolutely nothing could be surprising afterwards, that nobody felt uncomfortable attending the weird worship services that were to follow, and that delegates seeming willing, eager and free to express themselves as they wished."

The chief structural feature of the conference were depth education groups which were held every morning and covered such topics as White power, Black power, poverty, sex, the new theology and Southern Africa.

The report quotes from a carbon-copy of part of a letter written to "Francis Wilson esq," of Rondebosch and R Bruce Douglass, a WSCF official in Geneva.

The letter "leaves no doubt that the attendence of Process '67 by the three South Africans was part of a scheme in which the WSCF played an important role.

"The letter also makes it plain that the writer was convinced that the delegates were 'to inject what they learned' into the South African situation."

"NEW THEOLOGY"

The commission also draws attention to certain other facts about the conference:

- The "new theology" studied at the conference seemed to be the "theology of revolution."
- It was "unfortunate," in the words of a moderate US delegate, "that they call this (conference) Christian, and then send everyone home to work for McCarthy, or advocate violence in solving the race problem."
- The whole gathering was "deliberately arranged as a sensitivity training event."

The report says a number of "formation schools" involving sensitivity training were held in various parts of South Africa.

Gone, but inquiry 'not fruitless'

Although the University Christian Movement was dissolved in 1972, the inquiry into it was not fruitless, the commissioner's report says.

"On the contrary, the UCM played a very important part in establishing and spreading Black power, with Black theology as an aid and Black consciousness and White consciousness as its starting points."

The report points out that the organisation no longer existed at the time of the inquiry and some of the principal figures involved in the establishment and development of the UCM, such as the Rev Collin Collins and the Rev Basil Moore, had left South Africa.

As a result, aspects of the inquiry such as finance could not be gone into as fully and thoroughly as the commission would have liked.

The commission feels it would serve no practical purpose to make specific recommendations at this stage, but points out that important lessons may be learned.

"Chief among these is probably the way in which the churches and other organisations, and also some of the students, were dragged into support of an organisation from which they would probably have dissociated themselves if they had first properly investigated its motives."

Wild parties and sex-based plays

The report on the University Christian Movement makes allegations of wild parties at some of its conferences and of offensive liturgies in services and plays presented there.

The report deals in detail with the UCM's activities from 1968 to 1971.

The commission says it is satisfied that the UCM's 1968 conference was used as the occasion on which Black Power could be introduced into South Africa as a political strategy.

This concept was then already seen as a method entailing the calculated use of violence.

Student power

At first the UCM had the support of the United Congregational, Methodist, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, while the Catholic Church did not object to its students joining the movement.

The report quotes from an editorial on the first issue of the movement's magazine "One for the Road" which lauded the concept of student power.

The Christian gospel is a truly revolutionary force, the editorial said.

A motion congratulating UCM's director of publications on his excellent efforts and assuring him of wholehearted support was introduced at a conference of the UCM soon after this issue had appeared.

This was put by Dr Alex Borained and seconded by Mr Steve Biko.

The 1968 UCM conference, known as "event 68," was held at Stutterheim and, the report says, "in the evenings and often into the early hours of the morning wild parties were held at which large quantities of wine were consumed."

Dancing

The commission came to the conclusion that at this conference the "idealogy" of Black Power was brought home to local Black students in a particularly effective way.

The report says that at the UCM's 1969 conference on a Natal farm a service which, according to a witness, could hardly be called Christian was held.

It ended with Bantu members dancing with White members and displaying the Black Power sign. There was talk of violence being the only solution.

Dealing with the UCM's "Encounter 70" conference, at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, near Roodepoort, the report says there were groups which discussed sex.

The worship which served at the opening event of the conference was entitled "Virgins verging on Discovery." It was performed by actors. It was blatantly sexual.

The commission's third interim report quotes some examples of this:

Male: I am a virgin. I can provide my own satisfaction.

Female: I am a virgin. It will not be used for the satisfaction of others. I will not let my womb be filled with any man's weakness.

Virgin

Representatives of the five founding churches met the UCM Executive under the auspices of the South African Council of Churches to express their concern about complaints against the UCM.

The churches charged the movement with behaving irresponsibly and being an embarrassment.

The report also deals with "encounter groups" at the conference which, it says, proved to be a fairly effective method of brainwashing.

The 1971 conference of as "Freedom 71," by which time the UCM had succeeded in selling the concept of polarisation to a large number of people in South Africa — a strategy largely inspired from abroad.

Deception to involve the Church

The UCM was "to all intents and purposes" a member of the World Student Christian Federation, the commission has found.

The commission describes the WSCF as an organisation "which displays a strong Marxist bent or else seeks to find some accommodation with marxists."

The goal of the WSCF is the "creation of a single world government, if necessary through violent revolution."

The covertly declared aims of the UCM, coupled with ignorance about the nature of its overseas sponsors, enabled the movement to obtain support from churches which may otherwise not have been forthcoming.

The report says the creation of the UCM was a "deliberate plan" which required the existence of two completely new organisations with the same name in the United States and in South Africa.

The American UCM and its international senior, the WSCF "played an important role in guiding and financing the local UCM through most of its existence."

There were enough facts before the commission for even the most sceptical liberal to conclude the UCM in the US was an outspoken enemy of the people of South Africa.

"Its casual expectation and acceptance of a violent revolution in Southern Africa and its avowed intention to organise assistance for terrorist movements . . . clearly illustrate its disregard for the well-being of the people of South Africa."

The report notes that when the UCM was established in South Africa it gave every appearance of being an innocent movement.

"At the same time, certain leaders were prepared even at the initial stage of its history, to be dishonest with the churches and organisations it hoped to involve in its activities.

"These bodies were to be given the false impression that there would be no close alliance with the WSCF.

"A resolution was adopted, but worded in such a way that close involvment with and membership of the WSCF was embarked on.

"This paved the way for the organisation to be used in South Africa as the medium through which foreign groups were able to introduce potentially dangerous ideologies into South Africa."

'Funds from members infinitesimal'

Members of the University Christian Movement only contributed an "infinitesimal percentage" of the funds expended by the movements, the Le Grange Commission found.

The commission says this was the reason why the movement's finances "apparently received such scant interest from its members."

In a separate chapter on the movement's finances, the commission points out none of the financial statements of the UCM showed any sign of having been submitted to an audit.

At the inaugural conference of the UCM it was confidently expected the movement could manage with some aid from participating churches and with the bulk of the financial responsibility being shouldered by the local branches and participating students' organisations.

But in practice this never happened.

Three of the UCM's first officials, including the president Mr Basil Moore, were invited to the United States in 1967 to attend the American UCM's congress, "Process '67."

This visit "apparently provided an opportunity to discuss matters of finance."

The UCM "never lacked money for huge conferences glossy magazines or salaries for its officials," although its only local financial support consisted of contributions from the chairman's fund of De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mines, the Anglo American Corporation and its supporting churches.

RDM 10/6/75

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Leave churches alone, State told

By SYDNEY DUVAL

A LEADING Methodist Minister, the Rev Peter Storey, last night called on the State to stop interfering in church affairs.

"It would be better for all concerned, and for the name of our country, if the State left it to the churches themselves to decide which organisations are Christian and which are not," he said.

Mr Storey, who is editor of the authoritative Methodist journal, Dimension, and minister to the Civic Centre congregation in Braamfontein, was reacting to the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission's report on the University Christian Movement tabled in Parliament yesterday.

He said the story of the UCM illustrated that when it was necessary, the churches of this country were quite capable of recognising questionable organisations without any help from Parliamentary commissions.

"As far back as 1971 the Methodist Church examined the UCM's stance and some of the actions of its leadership.

"The church found the UCM unworthy of further support and proceeded to cut off all ties and financial support — a contributory factor in the demise of the movement.

"In my view the public should see this in clear contrast to the fact that at no time has the Methodist Church found any reason to even conceive of a similar approach to the Christian Institute, which was so recently vilified by the same commission."

WELCOME

Mr Storey stressed that the institute's director, Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, was often a welcome guest in Methodist pulpits.

The UCM disbanded on July 11, 1972.

Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Party MP for Pinelands and former head of the Methodist Church of South Africa, is mentioned several times in the commission's sixth and final report on certain organisations.

His is first mentioned "as being quite pleased" with an editorial on student revolutionaries in the UCM journal.

The commission said the editorial was an obvious attempt to extend the alarming student revolution then taking place in other parts of the world to South Africa.

Dr Boraine was said to have proposed a motion complementary to the editor, assuring him of wholehearted support in his work as editor of the first experimental issue.

As there was both an "experimental" issue which was banned and a "first" issue, it is not clear which publication was under consideration.

The commission said it had been troubled by the long time it had taken the established churches to withdraw their support for the movement.

"The obvious explanation is that some of the churches' own representatives in the UCM, far from being alarmed at the direction the UCM was moving in, actually applauded the direction."

● See Page 15

ARGUS 10/6/15 The Argus Political Staff 312

THE Progressive Party MP for Pinelands, Dr A. L. Boraine, today criticised the Le Grange Commission for lack of objectivity in its report on the University Christian Movement.

Dr Boraine, who was implicated by the commission in UCM activities, said UCM had taken hundreds of resolutions during its existence, yet the commission had gone out of its way to highlight three resolutions in which he had had a part.

The commission had taken things out of context in such a way that they could easily be misconstrued as having some evil international aspect.

Dr Boraine said as for the commission's criticism of him for moving a resolution supporting the controversial UCM magazine, One for the Road, at the 1968 conference, the fact that he moved the motion 'does not imply I agreed with every article in the magazine. Indeed, in the debate which took place, I was critical of the one article in particular.'

MOVEMENTS

Dr Boraine explained that the Methodist Church appointed him in his capacity as general secretary of the Christian Education and Youth Department of the church to attend a meeting called by the Archbishop of Cape Town in 1967 to discuss the possibility of starting a new Christian movement.

He was later asked by his church to attend UCM conferences in 1968-69.

'What the report does not make clear is that the formation of the UCM was a genuine attempt by the major English-speaking churches to minister more effectively to students on the university campuses,' Dr Boraine said.

REACTION

Dr Boraine said that in addition to answering the personal criticisms levelled at him in the report, he wished to put the Progressive Party's reaction to the report.

The report was virtually 'the same mixture as before' and the Progressives reaffirmed their consistent opposition to this type of inquiry.

It was astonishing that a group of politicians should spend so much time and energy producing a post-mortem on an organisation which dissolved itself more than two years ago.

Three in Lusaka court

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N. Patriot 14/6/75

LUSAKA — Three South Africans, two of them alleged to be agents of the South African Bureau for State Security, yesterday appeared before a three-man tribunal in the High Court here for a review of their detention.

They are alleged to have entered Zambia with intent to engage in activities designed to undermine the independence and security of Zambia, and were detained by order of the President.

Mr. Clive Goby, also known as Mr. David Knowles (27) a Kitwe accountant, Mr. Henning Cornelius Petrus Buitendag and a Black South African, Mr. Siphosethu Neville Goba, applied to the Lusaka High Court Tribunal for their release because they did not agree with the grounds of their detention.

It was alleged that in September 1973 Mr. Goby entered Zambia to carry out acts of espionage as an agent of the Bureau for State Security and took photographs of copper mines and mining equipment. He appeared in the Lusaka High Court last Year, but the charge against him was withdrawn.

In January at a habeas corpus application hearing, Mr. Justice Geoffrey Care ordered Mr. Goby's immediate release, but as soon as Mr. Goby left the Ndola High Court he was again detained on the orders of President Kaunda.

His case was adjourned to June 26.

Mr. Buitendag's grounds of detention said that between January and February 16, 1974, he obtained information about machinery capacity at the south ore body shaft, Kitwe. His hearing was adjourned to June 23.

Mr. Goba (23) told the Court he came to Zambia from South Africa to claim political asylum.

The tribunal, headed by Mr. Justice Brian Gardener, reserved its recommendations to President Kaunda until it had seen some exhibits alleged to have been found on Mr. Goba when he entered Zambia. — (Sapa.)

Schlebusch was the catalyst

Sun Times 15/6/75 (312)

By HANS STRYDOM

WHEN the commission of inquiry into "certain organisations" was appointed on July 4, 1972, it caused hardly a ripple on the political scene. Over the next three years, however, it played havoc with the United Party.

The commission, popularly known as the Schlebusch, and later the Le Grange Commission, tabled its final report in Parliament this week.

This concludes its investigations into the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Christian Institute of Southern Africa and the University Christian Movement (UCM).

The commission's findings led to the banning of eight student leaders and the declaring of Nusas and the Christian Institute as "affected organisations", thus prohibiting them from receiving funds from foreign sources.

An angry controversy over the commission centred on the United Party's participation in it, and on the actions of the UP commissioners in signing two of the reports with the Nationalist members.

Charged

The arbitrary Government action taken against individuals and organisations as a result of the commission's findings sparked off a chain reaction in the UP. It created huge tensions between those who defended the commissioners and those who charged them with abandoning the Rule of Law.

First victim of the Schlebusch Commission was the senior UP commissioner, Mr Marais Steyn, who defected to the Nats. His departure, however, did not stop the in-fighting in the party.

Mrs Catherine Taylor, former MP for Wynberg, was the Schlebusch Commission's next victim. She was booted out, and scores of caucus and party meetings failed to restore the peace.

The UP entered last year's general election sorely divided over Schlebusch—and they paid the price for it. The Progressive Party gained six seats at the expense of the UP, and the Nationalists regained ground lost in 1970. One of those ousted by the Progressives was a UP commissioner, Mr Etienne Malan, MP for the formerly safe UP seat of Orange Grove.

One of the safest UP seats in the country, Pinelands, also fell to the Progressives in a by-election. The Natal UP leader, ousted by the Nationalists in Eshowe, had to fight for his political life in the Umhlatuzana by-election. He retained it by a meagre 34 votes against Mr Theo Gerdener, leader of the Democratic Party.

Broke away

All this was the result, directly or indirectly, wholly or partially, of the UP's involvement with the Schlebusch Commission.

And so the process of division between "Left" and "Right" in South African politics continued.

Next, Mr Harry Schwarz, Transvaal leader of the UP, and three of his "Young Turk" followers in Parliament broke away from the UP and established the Reform Party.

This will be followed now by a merger between the Progressives and Reformists and later, it seems, by some conservative UP MPs joining the Nationalists. In turn, this would open the way for remaining UP verligtes to link up with the Progressive-Reform Party.

New strains can be seen already in the UP. About 17 MPs are highly critical of the action of Mr Lionel Murray and Mr Bill Sutton in signing the report on the Christian Institute.

Even that is not the end.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has said he will introduce legislation in the next session to establish a permanent security commission—another Schlebusch recommendation. This could be the UP's death-knell and open the way for realignment.

Pleased

Mr Vorster indeed has reason to be pleased with himself. By establishing the commission, he built a bridge between his party and conservatives in the UP.

The high regard Mr Vorster has for the commissioners and their work is shown by the fact that six of them have been promoted.

The first chairman, Mr Jimmy Kruger, is now a Cabinet Minister. The second chairman, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the third chairman, Mr Louis le Grange, has been made a Deputy Minister.

Two members, Mr Marais Steyn and Mr Chris Heunis, have been appointed to the Cabinet, and a third, Mr Punt Janson, has become a Deputy Minister.

The "Schlebusch saga" has been one of the most significant in recent South African political history.

Its influence will be felt for a long time to come.

Sun Tribune
15/6/75

NAZIS RISE AGAIN...

'Fascists pose threat to South West claim

NEO-NAZI and other ultra-Right wing fascist groups are growing increasingly active in South West Africa.

They now pose a serious threat to the territory's future as more and more Whites, fearing a Black takevoer, seek refuge in their ranks.

These claims were made by a young church worker and Mr Daniel Tjongarero, organising secretary of the Namibia National Convention.

The churchworker, a South African of German parentage who has lived most of his life in South West Africa, did not want to be identified for fear of reprisals against his family in Swakopmund.

He told me: "It is beyond comprehension, yet Nazism is enjoying a new heyday among certain sections of the German community in South West Africa."

And Mr Tjongarero said: "These Nazi groups are growing in membership by the day. They pose a serious and open threat to the future of South West Africa.

By RICHARD GIBBS

"Although they are still small, these facist groups could be dangerous if the situation changed to their disadvantage."

Mr Tjongarero said it was possible that the neo-Nazi groups and other ultra-Rightists, like the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the South African Solidarity Conference, may join forces "if their privileged White position was threatened in any way."

The churchworker and Mr Tjongarero both claimed there were at least 500 active neo-Nazis in the territory — and there could be far more.

The church worker and Mr Tjongarero said there were two active neo-Nazi groups and one put out a regular anti-Semitic newsletter.

Pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic literature was openly distributed and sold and, they said, Hitler's birthday was celebrated and pictures of him were hanging in many German homes. Some "hard core fanatics" even believed Hitler and Martin Bormann were living in Argentina and planning a new struggle for power.

Prominent neo-Nazis from South Africa and abroad addressed meetings at which Nazi banners were displayed, Nazi songs sung and the sieg heil salute given.

However, General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, said: "I have no knowledge of such groups and no such groups have been investigated by my people."

But Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Party MP for Houghton, said: "If these groups do exist and expound these views then it is a definite menace to race relations in the territory and the Government should look into it."

The church worker told me that he had spoken to a number of members of the Bund Nationaler Deutscher (BND) but all had denied being Nazis.

Mr Klaus Unger, secretary of the BND in Windhoek, said: "We are not Nazis. Just an organisation for young Germans."

Mr Unger said, however, that he was aware of certain people who were active neo-Nazis. "But, I can't tell you who they are."

Kruger's ban defied

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STAR 19/6/73

Two Bible translators sacked

Religion Reporter

An eminent theologian, the Rev T S Farasani, has been dismissed by the Bible Society of South Africa as a Bible translator. He is also president of the Black People's Convention.

Mr Farasani had been engaged by the Bible Society, which is largely controlled by the three Dutch Reformed Churches in South Africa, to translate the Bible into Venda.

Another Black theologian, Mr A M Luvhimba, who was also one of the translators and who is a treasurer of the Black People's Convention, has also been dismissed.

No reasons have been given for their dismissal.

The move is likely to seriously damage relations between the Bible Society of South Africa and the Bible Society of the Netherlands.

The powerful Bible Society in Holland has for some time been concerned about the "non-involvement" of the Bible Society in this country in "pressing political and social matters."

The Bible Society of South Africa has refused to become involved in or make a stand on Church and race issues.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Farasani said he believed the "arbitrary" dismissal of himself and his colleague was a result of their connections with the Black People's Convention.

THE REV T S FARISANI

LINKS WITH CI

Mr Farasani also believes he has been dismissed because of his links with the Christian Institute.

His dismissal is expected to draw strong protest from church leaders here and overseas.

● The general secretary of the Bible Society of South Africa, the Rev G E van der Merwe, said from Cape Town that he did not wish to disclose the reasons for the dismissal of the two Black theologians.

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Six Tvl Robben prisoners released

Staff Reporter

AT LEAST six Transvaal prisoners have been released from Robben Island since last Friday.

Those known to have been released had been members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress. They had been charged with sabotage.

Each had served 12 years on the island with no remission of sentence.

Several other prisoners from other parts of the country were also released but the Department of Prisons would give no details.

BOMBING

All those freed were arrested during a spate of bombings and other sabotage activities in 1963.

The men who were then sentenced to 12 years are those now freed. Some have been banished to undisclosed destinations.

The known six are Simon Nkosi of Daveyton (now 35), who was banished to Komatipoort; Nelson Nkumane, Daveyton (whereabouts not known); Solomon Petla, Moses Masemola, Spencer Bahula, Nick Kekana, all of Atteridgeville, and Josiah Makufane of Tembisa.

Death rattle of a White-is-Right age

RDM 25/6/75

DENIS BECKETT

The Southern African Solidarity Congress held in Durban last weekend professed to be "not against Blacks" — but most speakers embarked on vicious, contemptuous comments on everything to do with Blacks. Their statements met with near-hysterical approval from the audience. The whole "White-is-Right" jamboree was no more than the death rattle of a bygone age — but a dangerous one nevertheless.

THERE were times when the White-is-Right jamboree in Durban last weekend seemed strangely unreal—like living through a spoof science fiction movie or a Kurt Vonnegut novel.

The audience consisted of an unlikely assembly of bedfellows: the Super-English—gentlemen farmers with waffly moustaches and gold fob watches—superior ladies dressed and decorated in the style of a Michaelhouse parents' day, and the Super-Afrikaners — hard, burly men with military haircuts and humourless eyes.

Then there were the speakers: Dr Johan Raubenheimer, twice an HNP election candidate, feet on the ground and unfailingly courteous; Wilfred Brook, writer and archetypal Colonel Blimp; Sarel Becker, unsmiling apostle of unyielding kragdadigheid; Ivor Benson, who resigned after a month as Rhodesia's chief censor because the government was not tough enough for his tastes.

As Dr Raubenheimer said, there were differences between them. To put it another way: if there weren't all those Blacks around for them to hate, they would have had to hate one another.

The conference had its moments of perverse levity. There was the promise to reveal the "amazing truth" about international communism. The audience was on tenterhooks. When the amazing truth finally appeared, from the lips of Ivor Benson, it seemed to be something to the effect that communism was actually a tool of big business.

Mr Benson did not offer a lot in the way of verification. "These statements can be fully substantiated," he said. "That is my explanation or excuse for not giving you much proof."

If the audience was let down, it didn't say so, but sat forward in anticipation while Mr Benson talked of the importance of understanding the relationship between high finance and Red aggression.

After this second build-up, though, it turned out that Mr Benson did not have time to explain this relationship. He suggested instead that people should "do some reading".

There also was no time to read the messages of support from "all round the world", but there was Mr Benson's assurance that there were "a lot" of these. They were from such "world-famous" people as "Colonel Curtis B. Dall — D-A-L-L — son-in-law of President Franklin D. Roosevelt". Other world-famous people didn't get a mention, still less get spelt. The time factor, no doubt.

It was not all happy illogic, though. There was also the venom. Vicious, contemptuous comments on Blacks, everything to do with Blacks and everything ever done by Blacks.

The Southern African Solidarity Congress, which arranged the meeting, professes to be "not against Blacks", but merely concerned with promoting White solidarity to fight detente and the other "deceptive measures" aimed at destroying the White man.

Most speakers duly echoed the claim that they were not opposed to Blacks, and then promptly embarked on extensive and violent racial slurs which the Rand Daily Mail cannot publish because of the laws prohibiting incitement to racial hatred.

The remarks themselves would possibly have seemed harmless, mere ranting from a lunatic fringe, if it were not for the audience reaction. The more intemperate the slur, the louder the cheering. Not only from the country gentry, also from the surprisingly large number of young, fashionable theatre-crowd types—who proved conclusively that long hair is no longer a liberal preserve.

Every statement which affirmed their automatic superiority as Whites won their ecstatic approval.

In the midst of the hysteria, some solid points emerged. One was made by Theo Culwick, part-time author and one-time Nationalist parliamentary candidate.

He had once been thought Left of Centre, he said. Now he was on the Far Right. It wasn't that he had changed his views —the Centre had moved.

As a disinterested spectator later observed, this comment went a long way to defining the whole basis and appeal of the Sascon mentality.

Every age has had its ultra-Rightists lamenting the constant Leftward shift of the political Centre. There is a recurring feature to these sad cries. Generally, the movements of up to about 10 years before any given speaker's birth are assessed as progress—mankind building a better society upon the lessons of its own history.

But let the Centre move after that—and this is decline, disaster and eternal damnation.

In this perspective Sascon represents no more than a historically inevitable death-rattle for an age already gone.

In the more immediate context, though, Sascon is a breeding ground for resentment and bitterness. Not only for the Whites who hear the cheers around them revitalise their own arrogance, but for the Blacks—as a continuing reminder of the scars of past relationships.

South Africa already keeps the aftertaste of subservience in the minds of Black men in several continents. The Sascon supporters, similarly, helped glue the chip on Black South African shoulders.

Over a preliminary brandy before the conference started, I had a brief and amicable chat with the Black waiter who served me.

When he saw me coming out of the hall afterwards he gave me a long, slow look and turned his back.

Will the proposed internal security commission operate like a court of law, or an inquisition? PROFESSOR S A STRAUSS of the University of South Africa examines the prospects against the background of South Africa's "high octane" security laws.

Shades of Senator McCarthy

As long ago as 1973 the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, mooted the possibility of setting up a permanent investigatory commission for internal security. Now, in May of this year, he announced that legislation was being drafted and would be introduced into Parliament during the 1976 session.

The proposed internal security commission is apparently destined to become a kind of permanent investigatory body into suspected or alleged "un-South African" activities.

This type of investigation is not without precedent in democratic countries. The activities of the McCarthy committee in the USA, investigating "un-American activities" in the early fifties have not yet faded from public memory altogether.

As will be remembered, McCarthy got carried away and utilised the committee as a sort of witch-hunt for communists which involved a number of innocent persons.

The McCarthy debacle effectively demonstrated that an inquisitorial body of this nature can be severely abused if it lands in the wrong hands. For this reason many people — and especially lawyers — in South Africa will view the introduction of the proposed security commission with a good deal of scepticism.

In South Africa the functioning of such a commission cannot be assessed independently from the vast array of "banning" powers with which the executive in this country is equipped in terms of our "high octane" security legislation.

Working in a legal "environment" where ministers are armed with discretionary statutory powers by which the freedom of citizens may be severely restricted, it can become a highly potent body. Such a set-up may be difficult to reconcile with basic values of a democratic society.

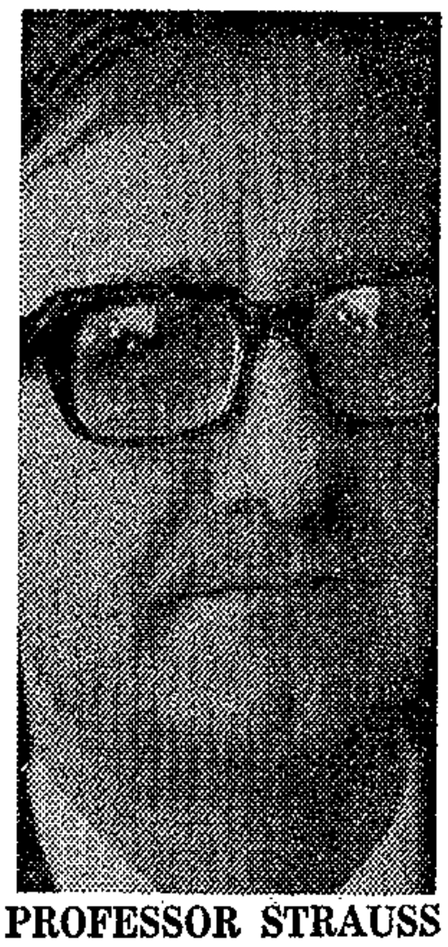
In particular lawyers will pose the question: To what extent will the permanent internal security commission CUM banning powers transgress onto the traditional area of the court of law?

In South Africa we are justifiably proud of our judicial tradition. It is more than a hollow cliche. We have combined the best of two worlds — Roman-Dutch substantive law with Anglo-Saxon procedural law.

Our criminal trial procedure can be put on a par with the best in the world. It assures a speedy and effective trial, in which the interests of the accused are also safeguarded.

To name only a few basic safeguards:

- There must be a charge in very specific terms.
- The trial must take place in public.
- The accused is entitled to legal representation and cross-examination of State witnesses.
- The accused need not supply the State with evidence to use against himself (the privilege against self-incrimination — our equivalent of the so-called "Fifth Amendment" of the US constitution).



PROFESSOR STRAUSS

- The accused is protected against repeated prosecution by the rule against double jeopardy (the plea of autrefois acquit or convict).
- The case against the accused must be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

Lawyers in this country overwhelmingly favour the accusatorial system which we inherited from England. This is opposed to the inquisitorial system applying in Europe.

Both systems have their merits and demerits. But we still prefer the system whereby it is for the State to prove a case against the accused.

There is no legal obligation on the accused to submit to interrogation by a judicial officer or by a prosecutor. The functions of the judge or magistrate in essence are to judge, not to interrogate or to help the State to build up a case against the accused.

In a court of law there is that vital quality — hard to define but so tangibly present — of being "judicial." It involves the concept of fairness to the accused even if it causes a carefully prepared and costly prosecution to flop and founder. It embodies the idea of fair prosecution as opposed to relentless persecution.

To what extent will these delicate protections and qualities be respected in the institution and procedure of the internal security commission? Will the commission be manned by judges or magistrates steeped in and tempered by the judicial tradition of millennia?

Or will it become an instrument in the hands of state officials and politicians bent upon relentlessly "proving a point" — with the duties of policeman, prosecutor, judge and sheriff rolled into one?

Will it encourage fishing expeditions in "political waters," the fishermen's hands not being tied by irksome "technical" rules?

I would be the last person to disapprove of the creation of institutions which seek to preserve the security of the state and law and order. But in times other than a declared state of emergency or war, they should function within the framework of the normal judicial system.

If the proposed commission were to assume the form of a kind of tribunal with more or less inquisitorial powers and its recommendations were to be directly or indirectly coupled with executive organs possessing drastic powers of restriction of freedom, without even minimal judicial supervision, we shall virtually have arrived at the stage of a people's court.

No impact, so the 'Programme' ends

STAR 14/7/78

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Religion Reporter

The programme for Social Change, which was accused in the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission report of encouraging Black Power, is to be discontinued.

Because of its close links with the Christian Institute, the Programme for Social Change also fell under the axe of the Affected Organisations Act when the Institute was declared an affected organisation.

However, the three Programme organisers make it clear that the decision to end the Programme was made in April, before the Le Grange report was tabled and before the action against the Institute was taken.

Members of the Programme for Social Change and the many people and organisations connected with it have been notified in a letter that it is folding.

The letter is signed by Linda Crawford, Malcolm McCarthy and Horst Kleinschmidt.

It is written, it says, as a result of an ongoing critique of society in South Africa and the programme's place in society.

The programme refers to the bitter attacks on it by the Le Grange report.

It says while it was of great interest that the commission found it to be an effective "threat to the State, the Programme for Social Change itself had found it did not have any real relevance to substantial change in South Africa."

Today Mr McCarthy said one reason why the programme would be ended in August was that it had not made an impact with White groups in South Africa.

"The time has now come for organisations like ours to consider ways to work at grass roots level in achieving change in our society," said Mr McCarthy.

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ANNA LOUW, the writer who has to choose soon between her membership of a censorship committee and the newly-formed anti-censorship Afrikaans Writers' Guild, now faces a new threat — the banning of her latest book.

By EVE VOSLOO

The book, "Kroniek van Perdepoort", although highly praised by other writers and academics, has been branded "disgusting" in a letter to an Afrikaans newspaper.

It is rumoured in Pretoria that complaints against it will soon be lodged with censorship committees.

The letter says the book "crawls with disgusting things and sexual activities" and "competes with Andre P. Brink's banned 'Kennis van die Aand' as far as sex scenes are concerned."

It refers specifically to two scenes, one in which a pastor commits adultery with a young woman and another in which a theology student seduces his niece.

Referring to the first scene the letter says: "If it does not seriously offend a great section of the community and border on blasphemy, then I am probably not capable of evaluating modern literature."

Several writers in Pretoria have told me that there are strong rumours that more and more complaints will be made against the book in letters to the Press and that some bodies aim to have the book banned.

Speaking from Cape Town, Mrs Louw said that if her book was banned she would accept the decision.

"This might sound soft but I am a great believer in public opinion.

"If it is the honest opinion of the public that my book should be banned I will abide by this decision.

"But my book shows how people act. It is not possible to depict sin, which exists and should be depicted, without showing how the sinners act.

"My book, in spite of showing this, has a religious message."

Sunday Express

Let experts be our judges —writers

Staff Reporter

WRITERS WANTED to institute a system whereby literature would be approved, banned or censored by experts and not by the present censorship committees, chairman of the northern branch of the newly-formed Afrikaans Writers' Guild, playwright Mr Bartho Smit, said this week.

"We want works that can be classified as literature, whether written in English or Afrikaans, to be evaluated by experts — writers or academics," he said.

Mr Smit told me this after a closed conference held in Johannesburg this week under the chairmanship of the editor-in-chief of the Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, at which the present censorship system was heavily criticised by writers and academics.

The possibility of establishing a council for literature which would operate like the Press Council, was also discussed and generally met with approval.

Prepared

The meeting was attended by Prof. Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of R.A.U., the MP for Bellville, Mr Louis Pienaar, Prof. Johan Heyns of the theology faculty at the University of Pretoria, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, Dr Eliza Botha, a well known academic and literary critic, Dr Ampie Coetzee of the Witwatersrand University, and writers Andre P. Brink, Bartho Smit, Chris Barnard and P. G. du Plessis.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, indicated on Friday that he was prepared to meet with

ship. The facts of the present system under attack are:

● That under the old system the decision and discussions that led to them were conducted in court and reports on the proceedings were available to everyone to read. The courts were also the bodies which decided appeals. This has been done away with under the new system in which the courts only have the right of reviewing decisions.

It has to be proved that the Publications Appeal Board acted with *male fides* According to the writers "We can forget about still having the right of appeal to a court."

● Under the previous law experts were involved and everyone knew their names. Now two people (in a committee of three appointed by a director out of a possible 193) can decide what the whole country may or may not read — without anyone knowing who they are.

The writers argue this gives the censors safe anonymity without the law demanding that they know anything about the material upon which they are deciding.

● The writers also com-

the law that says a work or any section of it, can be declared unsuitable. This was also in the old law. They felt this clause made it impossible to defend a work on the grounds that, seen as a whole, it was a work of art, and one part should not be seen out of context.

Homosexuality

Further changes objected to were:

● The removal of article 6(1) C. This, they said, could mean that subjects like homosexuality could be declared unsuitable, no matter how the subject was handled.

● That any member of the public can hand a book in for censoring.

On these grounds the writers felt unanimously that certain aspects of the law were damaging and even dangerous to literature.

They were supported by people at the meeting with legal backgrounds who said the anonymity of the new system was a "repulsive" facet.

Mr Justice Snyman, chairman of the appeal board of the new censorship system, was unable to comment to the Express.

"In terms of the law I cannot say anything about

Cape Times 15/7/75

Informer found dead

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The body of an African police informer, with his hands tied behind his back and a bag placed over his head was found at the bottom of a 20-metre-deep mine shaft at Brakpan yesterday.

The man, known to the police as "Madala", is thought to have died about two weeks ago. Brakpan police are investigating the possibility a revenge killing. The victim had head injuries.

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Get rid of liberals say White supremacists

(312) Sunday Express 27/7/75

By TIM CLARKE

DURBAN. — A fanatical Rightwing group dedicated to White supremacy has been formed in Natal to prepare for "war conditions" in the province.

The organisation, headed by a Merrivale homeopathic doctor, Dr Irene Buchanan, placed advertisements in Natal newspapers this week inviting White Christian professional men and women to join "White survival" groups.

And, according to Dr Buchanan, the response has been good.

There were many organisations hellbent on destroying the White people, she said.

"Why should the White man lose his beauty, his intellect and his identity and make a crime against his creator?" she asked.

A separate multiracial state should be created in which all communists, liberals and hangers-on could be placed with Blacks — the country would be well rid of them.

The rest of the country could remain under the protection of the Nationalist Government, while protecting itself against the destructive, communistic urges of the liberals.

Her organisation felt no responsibility for Blacks in South Africa, as South Africa had prevented the Blacks from wiping out each other and that was enough, Dr Buchanan said.

"There should not be one Black or Coloured man in Parliament."

The group is seeking members qualified in dietetics, firefighting, defence measures "and anything related to the war conditions we are approaching because of liberalism in this country," Dr Buchanan said.

She praised the Security Police and the Bureau for State Security for "suppressing liberal urges" and hoped the Government would continue to protect the organisation "as it has done so far."

She denied that the organisation had anything to do with the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Vorster wants buildings down

3/2

28/7/75

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, has given instructions that the buildings on the western side of Pretoria's historic Church Square must be pulled down.

I learnt here yesterday from a top Public Works Department source that the Prime Minister had made it clear that he was not interested in emotional movements aimed at saving this side of the square.

My source told me that the Prime Minister had reacted after a comprehensive breakdown of the situation from his top architectural advisers. Neither the Prime Minister nor the man otherwise most closely concerned with future development of the square, the Administrator, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, were available for comment yesterday.

But the official feeling is that the movement to save this side of the square has "got out of hand and become an irrational, emotional issue".

Public protest on the scheme reached a peak on Saturday when 7 000 people gathered at the square to sign a petition against the demolition. At an emotional ceremony under the statue of Paul Kruger the two main speakers were Mr Hans Abraham, retired Commissioner General of the Xhosas, and Mr Daan de Wet Nel, now Commissioner-General of the Vendas.

Many prominent South Africans have signed the petition, among them Miss Margot Diederichs, daughter of the State President, and Miss Dierdre Barnard, daughter of heart surgeon Dr Chris Barnard.

Institute hits out over banning from Mdantsane

Daily Dispatch 31/7/75

EAST LONDON — The Institute of Race Relations here has accused the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, of obstructionist tactics.

The accusation stems from the refusal by Mr Siyo to grant a permit for two teachers to enter Mdantsane to give extra lessons in English and Afrikaans to matric pupils at Mzomhle High School.

This is in spite of the fact that one of the teachers, Mrs Mary Howe, had paid a weekly visit to the school during 1974.

The regional secretary of the institute, Mr F. O. Joseph, said he had applied to the Manager of Mdantsane, Mr A. Balk, for a permit for the teachers for this year.

Mr Balk told him he would have to refer the matter to the Department of the Interior as he could not issue the permit.

In March he had told Mr Joseph the permit had been refused.

Mr Joseph then wrote to the Secretary of the Ciskei Department of the Interior who replied that he was not obliged or prepared to give reasons for the refusal.

"In May a deputation from the Institute, consisting of the national director, Mr F. J. van Wyk, and myself as the regional secretary waited on Mr Siyo, Minister of the Interior," Mr Joseph said. "After a frank discussion, he undertook to review the matter in consultation with the Ciskei Minister of Education. Despite numerous inquiries, no reply was received.

"At last I managed to get Mr Siyo on the phone and pin him down.

"The outcome was that because of 'secret information' he was not prepared to change his decision," Mr Joseph said.

The Institute had in the meantime made arrangements for the extra lessons to continue in the partially completed Catholic Centre just outside Mdantsane.

The children have to walk from their school in all types of weather and space and facilities are limited.

A visit to the centre yesterday found about 130 children crammed into two classrooms.

Although the buildings are new, they lack all basic facilities such as desks and blackboards.

Extra lessons in Afrikaans were being taught by two Coloured teachers who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals against them.

"Clearly the action of Mr Siyo is handicapping the educational advancement of black scholars," Mr Joseph said.

He pointed out that when the Institute's national director, Mr Van Wyk, visited East London an application for him to visit Mdantsane was turned down.

"It was the first time he had ever been refused entry to a black township," Mr Joseph said.

Teacher Mrs Mary Howe, was adamant she did not want the affair to become political.

"I really loved teaching those kids," she said. "They were so interested and keen to learn. It was one of the most rewarding things I have ever done in my life.

"All of a sudden they made me stop. I am not a politician and I don't want to talk politics, but I just don't know why it was stopped," she said.

The Institute of Race Relations last year gave nearly R100 000 from its Bantu Welfare Trust for black education. — DDR.

Mrs Mary Howe (... Mdantsane to give ... (above) crowd into ... to

EX-SABOTEUR TO BE ALLOWED BACK IN SA

Sunday Express
3/8/75

DURBAN— Two White South African exiles, convicted saboteur David Guy 'Spike' de Keller and former Nusas leader Jonty Driver, will be allowed to return to South Africa next year.

Mr Driver, 35, a former Nusas president, and Mr De Keller, 33, who was also a Nusas official, are both living in Britain. They have already approached the South African Embassy in London to sound them out about the chances of returning to the Republic, and have had a favourable reaction, I learned from Government sources.

I also learned that four Blacks — three Africans and an Indian — who fled the Republic for political reasons, have also approached the Embassy and asked to be allowed back into South Africa.

All said they were tired of living in exile and were thoroughly disillusioned by the strife within the African National Congress (ANC) between moderates and radicals.

Their dramatic move follows the return of the former exiled Pan Africanist Congress leader, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, who is at present being trained in Pretoria for a post in the Transkeian Government.

Handsome, flamboyant "Spike" de Keller, son of a wealthy Cape Town businessman, Mr Rolf de Keller, was jailed for 10 years for sabotage in 1966, when he was convicted in the local Supreme Court, Durban, of being a member of the African Resistance Movement (Arm).

The Cathcart-born former

By TIM CLARKE

St Andrews pupil was released only two years later. After his father saw the then Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, and Mr Vorster twice visited Spike in prison.

At the time of his release, the University of Cape Town law student told me: "Mr Vorster said if I behaved myself I could return to South Africa one day. He said he firmly believed Adrian Leftwich had led me astray."

Adrian Leftwich, also a Nusas president, was also arrested for sabotage but turned against his former colleagues and gave evidence for the State.

Mr De Keller was deported in 1968 and has remained aloof from politics while living in Britain.

Mr Jonty Driver, who is also a former University of Cape Town student and is teaching in Surrey, left the Republic in 1964, after being arrested by Security Police and being held under the 90-day Act.

In June that year, Mr Vorster warned him that his book was "getting fuller and fuller" and action would be taken against him.

He went to Britain on a South African passport to teach and study.

Mr Driver married in Britain in 1967, but he has close ties in South Africa. His mother lives in Grahamstown and a sister and a brother in Cape Town.

MR DE KELLER
... 'behave yourself'

MR JONTY DRIVER
... warned by Vorster

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Sabotage man is homesick

10/8/75. SUNDAY TIMES CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Saturday.

DAVID "SPIKE" DE KELLER, the South African who served about two years of a ten-year sentence for sabotage in the Cape, said in London this week that he wanted to return to South Africa.

It has been reported in South Africa that De Keller and former Nusas leader Jonty Driver will be allowed to return to South Africa next year.

De Keller told me: "If the South African Embassy confirms that I will be allowed to return to South Africa I look forward to doing so.

"I would steer clear of politics and would concentrate on the good things in life — pawpaws, sosaties and lager. If you like you can say I regard myself as a reformed teenage saboteur.

"Before my release I assured Mr Vorster that I would never again involve myself in anti-South African activities. I have kept my word — and now I want to go home."

De Keller is working for a market research firm in London.

Another South African political exile, who prefers to remain anonymous, attacked the new mood of forgiveness in South Africa towards some exiles.

He said: "This so-called amnesty is not by any means unconditional. Most of us in Britain feel it is window-dressing to distract attention from the need for a meaningful amnesty for political prisoners in South Africa."

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Pupils in border probe

STAR 19/8/75

Pretoria Bureau

A Security Police spokesman confirmed today that two Black pupils from a school near Middelburg were being questioned after they had apparently tried to enter a neighbouring Black state.

The spokesman was commenting on a Press report in an Afrikaans morning newspaper today that 15 pupils from the school had left for the Black state to be trained in subversive activities.

He said it was not possible to say at this stage whether the report was correct or ascertain how many, if any, had left South Africa.

AWAY

"It is school holidays and all the pupils are away from the school."

It is not possible to say at this stage who might have left the country," the spokesman said. He would give no further information.

The report in the Afrikaans newspaper said 15 pupils from the Sozama High School disappeared six weeks ago and had presumably crossed the border into a Black state to receive training in subversive activities.

What had lent substance to the supposition was that two of the pupils had returned secretly and were now being held for questioning by the Security Police in Middelburg.

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Police quiz two boys on 'trip to Black state'

Rand Daily Mail 20/8/75

Staff Reporter

SECURITY POLICE are questioning two of seven African teenagers who ran away from their Middelburg school and allegedly tried to enter a neighbouring Black state.

A Security Police spokesman said yesterday that the boys' disappearance was being investigated.

A report in an Afrikaans newspaper yesterday said that 15 pupils had disappeared from Sozama High School and had presumably crossed the border into a Black state to receive training in subversion.

But it was reliably learnt yesterday that only seven children were involved. They had run away from the school on August 1.

Two had since returned and were being questioned. The whereabouts of the other five is not known.

The parents of the missing children apparently reported their disappearance to the police.

The headmaster of the school, Mr M. T. H. Umunye, said yesterday he could neither confirm or deny the reports. The matter had been taken over by the police, he said.

A senior official of the Department of Bantu Education in Middelburg said yesterday: "Mr Umunye has only recently been appointed as headmaster. He is imposing a stricter discipline on the pupils and I assumed the boys had run away from school because of that."

Seminary asks for space aid

MERCURY 28/8/75

PIETERMARITZBURG
Mercury Reporter

AN APPLICATION by the Alice Theological Seminary for temporary accommodation at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre here has been "sympathetically" received by the centre's board of trustees.

But according to the director of the centre, the Rev. Enos Sikakane, no final decision can be taken until further information is obtained from the seminary.

The seminary's application follows the recent expropriation of their land by the Government.

At a meeting on Tuesday the centre's board of trustees representatives of the KwaZulu Government and representatives of the seminary discussed the application in detail.

It was decided to write to the seminary registrar requesting details of how the seminary programme would be run at the Edendale Centre.

The letter also suggested that representatives of the seminary visit the centre to discuss the facilities.

In addition, the letter asked the registrar to bear in mind "your needs and our needs and the additional structures which may facilitate the running of your seminary without adversely affecting our programme."

Mr. Sikakane said yesterday he could not add anything more to the prospects of the seminary moving to Edendale until the trustees had had a reply from Alice.

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Mandela will not be freed

Sun. Times, 7/9/75

By MARGARET SMITH

THERE is no chance whatever of Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, being released from Robben Island, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, said in Pretoria this week.

He said he hoped this statement would squash widespread rumours that, following representations from Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Mandela would at some stage be offered the chance of release to an independent Transkei.

"He has been sentenced by a court of law to a life sentence and he will have to serve his sentence to the full," Mr Kruger said.

He would not, for "the foreseeable future", lift the banning orders on Robert Sobukwe, former leader of the banned Pan African Congress.

Asked how he could reconcile detente on the one hand and detention on the other, Mr Kruger said: "Internal security is a matter entirely different from detente. In fact, detente is possible only if conditions within the country are settled and secure."

The Terrorism Act, and indefinite detention under the Act, would definitely continue to remain on the statute book.

However, legislation might be introduced later in connection with the Suppression of Communism Act. (I understand from other sources that the law might be "pruned" to make it more appropriate to communism as such.)

Asked whether he took protests against detention without trial into account, Mr Kruger said: "What have people to protest about? Detainees are held in terms of an Act of Parliament. I do take note of protests, but I know that I have to do my duty."

He said he took a particularly poor view of Professor G. R. Bozzoli, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, identifying himself with the student protest. He should not have participated in a matter concerning a law duly passed by Parliament.

He felt that the majority of people — the silent majority — supported him in his efforts to maintain internal security. It was only the "vociferous minority" who protested.

On general security, Mr Kruger said the police had everything under control.

Concerning Robben Island jail being abolished, Mr Kruger said that this was being planned. There was difficulty in obtaining fresh water there, in finding constructive work for prisoners and in transport, which meant using boats and ferries. It was likely that a maximum security prison would be established elsewhere, but, "with the current inflation," it was not likely within five years.

He could not say when Breyten Breytenbach and other detainees would be brought to court. It would depend entirely on investi-

Daily Dispatch 8/9/75

Matanzima invites exiles back

COFIMVABA — Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima told a weekend meeting here that detente had long been a feature of Transkei politics, that the territory's draft constitution would be published next month for everyone to see and that political exiles could return after independence. He also hinted at land claims and at the fact that he would be Premier but not President of the independent Transkei Republic.

Speaking at a farewell function for the Transkei's ten trainee diplomats who leave next week for posting to key South African Embassies in Europe and America, Chief Matanzima said the next full session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly next year would be mainly devoted to discussing the preliminary draft constitution. However, a draft of the proposed constitution would be published for the public's criticism, as was their democratic right, he said.

After that session of the TLA he would dissolve Parliament within a certain period, he said. Then there would be a general election for the Transkei Government to get a mandate for the independent state, which would be called the Republic of the Transkei.

Immediately after the election after independence, Parliament would sit to elect a Prime Minister, Cabinet and State President.

"That will be the culmination of our struggling since we were born," he said. He added with a laugh: "I can tell you that I will be elected as Prime Minister of the Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said he and his Government were opposed to apartheid and had never condoned the practice.

He reaffirmed the independent Transkei would approach the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations with a view to membership.

The appointment of diplomats to the Transkei Foreign Service was indicative of the direction the Macmillan "winds of change" had been blowing, he said.

"It is a manifestation and culmination of the struggle by the indigenous people of the Transkeian territories for liberation towards independence since the Union of South Africa in 1910 — the darkest year for black South Africans when their citizenship was cynically delegated to the dustbin by the South Africa Act which gave citizenship of South Africa to the white population only."

The South African Government was granting independence to the Transkei as a result of the peaceful, diplomatic approach by the Transkei leaders. "The detente which is being exercised by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the leaders of the black states of Southern Africa has been the characteristic feature of the Transkei's politics since the date of annexation."

The process of decolonisation in Africa and elsewhere had been accompanied by turmoil and bloodshed. The Transkei had witnessed all these revolts and revolutions with "dismay and consternation."

Chief Matanzima said the 10 members of the country's first diplomatic corps were considered by his cabinet to be the best selection of men available in South Africa. He said the countries to which they would be posted — America, Britain, France and Germany — had had long associations with South Africa. The men have been posted to the South African Embassies in Washington and New York, London, Paris and Bonn.

"Diplomats will be appointed to other countries when the Transkei reaches a mature stage," the Chief Minister said.

Hinting at further land claims he is reported to have made, he said the Xhosa-speaking nation of the Transkei occupied an 18 000 square-mile area stretching from the sea to the borders of Barkly and Lesotho and from the Kei River to the Natal border. It included several areas occupied by white farmers — like the areas of Xalanga or Elliot and Maclear.

He also included Kokstad, which he said had been under Adam Kok, a subject of King Faku of the Pondos, and Matatiele which had been occupied by Chiefs Nehemia Moshesh, Ludidi and Makwai.

Other areas he mentioned in his list of districts which formed a legitimate part of the Transkei were the Harding district, which cuts off Umzimkulu from the rest of the Transkei, presently divided between KwaZulu and Natal, and Port St Johns, which is due to be added shortly.

It is known he also favours a link between the body of the Transkei and Herschel, which would probably mean a strip of the Barkly district along the Lesotho border.

This land, Chief Matanzima said, had been annexed by the British Government of the Cape as a result of a scramble for colonial power. "In 1910 the Transkeian Territories were already part of the Cape Colony. The people of these territories became the victims of discriminatory laws passed by the all-white Parliament without their knowledge and consultation. The suppressed people of these territories have never abandoned the idea of becoming an independent state."

In 1968, he said, the Legislative Assembly had called on the Republican Government to grant independence to the 29 districts of the Transkei. At first that was refused, but later the Prime Minister announced the Transkei would be given independence.

The Transkei was now a nation consisting of 28 districts inhabited by 9 tribes with a 13th tribe — the Abamhlope, or white Transkeians.

He called for all political exiles to return to the Transkei after independence, no matter what their political affiliations.

"They can simply write to me," he said. — DDR.

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Former exile is now envoy

COFIMVABA — One of the ten Transkei dipomats trained here at the end is Mr Tsepo Letlaka, a former leading member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, who has lived in exile for years.

Mr Letlaka, one of Mr Potlako Sobukwe's former colleagues, had lived in Lesotho during his exile, but returned to South Africa earlier this year at the request of Chief Matanzima. He is being posted to the New York consulate.

In an impassioned justification of the Transkei's move to independence, he said he was now standing on African soil with complete dignity for the first time in his life.

"This is land of my birth. It is right in this era that the people of the Transkei should emerge from a state of oppression to one of dignity and freedom. We believe that no people should be slaves forever."

Although he had not left South Africa because he

Northern Rhodesia took their independence while their brothers in Southern Rhodesia are still fighting for their freedom. Nobody asked why Lesotho was freed. Has a people ever been asked why they want to be free?"

There were more industries in the Transkei at present than in Lesotho and Botswana put together, Mr Letlaka said. Its wealth was greater than many countries in Africa and Asia.

"Those who tell us we must march to Pretoria to ask to be oppressed once more can go and speak to the dogs."

Mr Letlaka said the diplomats would invite people to come to the Transkei, to see the people were not dim and backward as many believed, but progressive and hard-working.

"We shall go abroad fearlessly and uphold the honour of the people of this country," he said.

The postings of the ten men are: London — Mr D. S. Koyana, advocate, and the Rev A. L. Socikwa;

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Minister backed

Cape Times 10/9/75

JOHANNESBURG. — In determining the date when photographs of prisoners might be published by newspapers the Minister of Justice, of Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, had acted within his powers and prerogative, the president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr D P de Villiers, said in a statement issued here last night on behalf of the NPU.

The statement said that the NPU accepted that the Minister had acted witout intention of favouring any section of the press to the disadvantage of another.

It added that the delegation had informed the Minister that the NPU would make further investigations into the matter and would have a meeting with the conference of (newspaper) editors today.

The statement said that the delegation had had a discussion with the Minister, the Commissioner of Police, General G Prinsloo and two senior officers of the Department of Prisons, General Du Preez and Colonel Steytler, as a result of the publication by certain newspapers of photographs of prisoners prior to the date determined in the exemption by the Minister.

"The discussion was thorough and friendly and was based on the complete acceptance by the Newspaper Press Union of the Minister's prerogative to determine the date as well as that he acted within the authority of his powers and witout intention of favouring any section of the press to the disadvantage ofanother," the statement said.

"The delegation furthermore has told the Minister that the Newspaper Press Union is investigagting the matter further in the light of what has occurred as well as the discussions and that the NPU will have a meeting about it with the conference of editors (of newspapers) tomorrow."

STAR 13/9/75.

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New bid to pass banned books, films

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Book and film distributors are to test the new censorship machine by re-submitting a mass of previously banned works to the Publications Control Board.

The new two-year review system of bannings and restrictions came into operation for books at the beginning of this month.

Works by South African authors Stuart Cloete and Wilbur Smith are among those expected to be resubmitted.

Film titles could include "Portnoy's Complaint" and "Godspell."

Mr Robert Fisher, who is in charge of distributing two of the best known paperback names in the country, said his firm was considering a list of books for resubmission.

"We don't intend wasting time by resubmitting books that won't sell well. But there are certainly many books which would be bestsellers if they were unbanned.

"All publishers are waiting to find out the new board's attitude so that we know what sort of books we can resubmit."

A spokesman for another paperback distribution company said the two-year review system would give an opportunity for previous banning "errors" to be corrected.

"There are quite a number of books which appear to have been banned unreasonably. They include works like "The Godfather," which was banned while the film was not."

Mr John Banks, president of the Overseas Publishers' Representatives Association, said he did not expect hard-cover book publishers to "rush into things."

RESTRICTED FILMS

Mr Bill Sharp, publications manager for one of South Africa's largest film distributors, said his company had a number of films lined up for resubmission after October 1.

"We plan to resubmit many films with age and race restrictions which we feel are no longer justified," he said.

"The social climate has changed and it's possible a number of banned films could now be released. But we won't really be able to predict the board's attitude until a number of decisions have been taken."

Mr J L Pretorius, Director of Publications, said that so far no applications had been received for the review of banned books.

"We expected a bit of a rush but there are a few difficulties. For example distributors must get the books from overseas as well as a permit to import them."

(1) 312.

Detente a cosmetic only says Desmond

Dispatch 16/9/75

GRAHAMSTOWN — Former banned Catholic priest, Mr Cosmas Desmond, last night told students at Rhodes University here that he thought the lifting of his banning order recently was an attempt by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. Kruger, "to make his own small contribution to detente."

Mr Desmond was served with a five-year banning order in 1971. It was lifted just over a week ago. Last night's address was his second since the order was lifted.

Mr Desmond, who is no longer serving as a priest, responded sharply to the news that his close friend, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, with whom he had lived in the same house for over two years, had been detained under the Terrorism Act yesterday.

"If Horst Kleinschmidt is a terrorist, then I would be proud to be one too," Mr Desmond said. "He is one of the most committed and gentle people, I add. It is sickening to think he is now in the hands of those people," he said referring to the Security Police, who searched Mr Kleinschmidt's Johannesburg home for over three hours yesterday morning, before detaining him under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Desmond said the lifting of his banning order "indicates no real change in policy. Detente is a massive cosmetic operation designed to give an acceptable face to apartheid. Mr Kruger's contribution amounts to a little dash of underarm deodorant.

"Oppression in this country has become so widespread, its practice so subtle and effective, and the diversionary tactics of the Government so successful, that we are in danger of ceasing to be really disturbed by it. If one looks at South Africa superficially, through white eyes, there does not seem to be much wrong.

"There are not thousands of refugees fleeing the country as in Angola, no famine as in Ethiopia, no pitched battles in the streets as in Northern Ireland, no bombs in the cities as in London, but there is also no freedom.

"The oppression, the injustice, the violence of our society are not perhaps so overt as they are in other places, but in many ways they are worse. First because they are deliberately and cold-bloodedly perpetuated for the sole purpose of maintaining the economic and political power and privilege of a minority group," Mr Desmond said.

The Government did us a favour when it showed its true colours by performing blatant and gross acts of injustice such as detaining people without trial and holding them indefinitely in solitary confinement, cut off from family and friends, with no access to lawyers or the courts," he said.

Mr M. Stent, Nusas president-elect, said that Nusas had no intention of curbing its committed opposition to the repressive policies of the Government since the detention of two of its national executive members.

Also strongly attacking detente, Mr Stent said that while Mr Vorster "is playing at the great statesman, he keeps his hand firmly behind his back, fingers crossed because he is involved at the moment in an exercise of repressing opposition as viciously as he has ever done."

Defending the political stance of Nusas, Mr Stent said the organisation could not see "a separation between the realms of studenthood and the society in which this exists.—DDC

MR DESMOND ... apartheid still vicious

Who has stolen death evidence?

Sunday TRIBUNE
21/9/75
(312)

ASKS CATHY TAYLOR

By EUGENE HUGO and ROLAND STANBRIDGE

DOCUMENTS containing vital evidence given to Mrs Cathy Taylor by a secret informer about the strange death of the Imam Abdullah Haron during a Special Branch detention have mysteriously disappeared.

The documents reveal the identity of Mrs Taylor's informant, whom she protected by claiming parliamentary privilege when the Attorney General demanded to know who he was.

The Democratic Party's Cape leader said yesterday her informant now lived in Europe.

Curious

And she said she had reported the "theft" of the papers — including a pathologist's report on the Imam's injuries — to the Claremont CID in Cape Town.

The evidence relating to the death of the 45-year-old Imam, a Muslim religious leader, in 1969 under curious circumstances was to have been used by Mrs Taylor in what is expected to be a controversial book about her career as a United Party MP.

Now that her original documents have disappeared, she will have to rely on Hansard and her diary to tell what she believes is the inside story about the Imam's detention and what led to his death.

Her book is due to be published soon after Christmas.

The documents disappeared after Mrs Taylor had given them to a Cape Town University lecturer who had offered to help her collate the material.

When the Imam dossier was returned to Mrs Taylor she discovered that at least five crucial documents were missing.

"I waited for a time to give him a chance to get them back to me, but they haven't come back and clearly they won't," she said.

"Then I went to the CID. I have to protect my position when this book comes out.

"The lecturer has offered no explanation at all. He is completely silent and non-committal about everything.

"I am not indicting him — I have no grounds for doing that. But I haven't even had an apology. Not even regret, which I think is a little odd, to say the least.

"It could be that someone snitched them from him to take them overseas to say: 'You see, this is what bastards those South Africans are'.

"This has all resulted in my informant's identity being disclosed. He has left the country. It is highly embarrassing. I never gave his name away. I lent these papers to this fellow in confidence. So much for trust."

Mrs Taylor said she had given an affidavit to the police about the lecturer.

"It is not indictment, because who am I at this stage to say what happened? Neither do I want misrepresentation by people with different political interests.

"I don't want them to say that all I'm trying to do is assist the Government to put everyone away under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — which would be quite awful and not me at all. But you never know how people can twist things."

Inquiry

The Imam Haron died six years ago under circumstances which have never been satisfactorily cleared up.

There have been several calls for a judicial inquiry ever since Father Bernard Wrankmore nearly starved himself to death trying to secure further investigations.

These are the facts surrounding the death of the 45-year-old Muslim religious leader:

On September 28, 1969, a Government pathologist conducted a post mortem on the Imam Abdullah Haron. He found blood clotting, a narrowing of the coronary artery, a broken rib and multiple bruises — about 26 in all.

To Page 13

CATHY TAYLOR'S BATTLE TO UNCOVER THE FACTS

From Page 1

The Imam, a political detainee, had died after being held without trial in solitary confinement for four months.

He was detained on May 28, 1969, under the Terrorism Act. He died on September 27, 1969.

On March 10, 1970, after two days of hearing evidence from police and medical men, a Cape Town magistrate made the following finding on the cause of death:

"Myocardial ischaemia — a reduced flow of blood to the heart muscle — a likely contributory cause being a disturbance of the blood clotting mechanism and blood circulation due, in part, to trauma superimposed on a severe narrowing of a coronary artery."

On whether death was brought about by any act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person, the finding was:

"A substantial part of the said trauma was caused by an accidental fall down a flight of stone stairs. On the available evidence, I am unable to determine how the balance thereof was caused."

Questions were asked and sharp speeches made in Parliament. The inquest papers were laid before the Attorney-General, who found there was no evidence which could serve as a basis for prosecution.

A civil action against two Cabinet Ministers by the Imam's widow was withdrawn after payment by the State of an ex gratia amount of R5 000.

Slippery

In 1971 the Rev Bernard Wrankmore endured a 40-day fast on Signal Hill to draw attention to the Imam's case and to urge the appointment of a judicial commission. The Prime Minister in a letter to the priest rejected his plea for an inquiry.

At no time in investigations so far has clarity been shed publicly on the "balance" of injuries found on the Imam's body; that is those not caused in the fall down the stairs.

His 26 bruises were of two types, some fresher than others.

Observers said at the time that all the bruises could not have been acquired at the same time in a fall down slippery steps in the dimly lit recesses of Caledon Square unless, of course, he fell twice.

Soon after the Imam's death Mrs Taylor received a visit from an agitated man who said he had a lot to tell her.

Said Mrs Taylor yesterday: "I checked this man's bone fides through a senior member of the South African Police to find out whether his evidence could be relied on. He said I could go ahead."

What the man told Mrs Taylor in confidence led her to demand in Parliament what role Sergeant Andries van Wyk, brother of another interrogator, a policeman called "Spyker" van Wyk, had played in the affair.

She then announced: "I want to tell the house that my information from confidential sources is that Sergeant Andries van Wyk was involved in the assault on the prisoner and that his assault was directly responsible for the subsequent decline in his physical condition during the last week of his life."

In a series of unanswered questions, Mrs Taylor wanted to know:

- Why the Imam had been interrogated from May 28 to August 11 — "that's the best part of 76 days" — with short intervals for 7½ hours every day.
- Why Major Dirk Genis, security officer in charge of the case, was transferred to Bloemfontein almost immediately after the Imam's death.
- Why the judgment in the inquest on the Imam was not handed down until 5½ months after his death.
- Why there was no satisfactory explanation for the wounds found all over his body.
- What happened to the Imam between September 17 and 19 when he disappeared from the Maitland police cells and security officers at the inquest refused to say where they had taken him?

Said Mrs Taylor: "The most disturbing aspect of the affair is the apparent casualness with which the matter was handled by the authorities and the contradictory statements that were made at ministerial level."

Imam Haron ... at a public meeting before his arrest in 1969

Imam death mystery

Privilege

After Mrs Taylor made her first speech giving the information she had received about the Imam's death, the Attorney-General immediately demanded to know the source of her information.

"I then got hold of Mike Mitchell and Sir de Villiers and together they composed a letter for me pleading privilege—which is exactly why I raised it in the House. I couldn't say these things outside because, you know, Section Six of the Terrorism Act takes care of that.

"Perhaps I was a mug to let these documents out of my possession in the first place but it's all very embarrassing."

The lecturer was not available for comment.

Students' home raided

Dispatch 22/9/21 (3/2)

GRAHAMSTOWN — The recent spate of security investigations extended to Grahamstown last week when seven security policemen made a dawn raid on the home of five Rhodes University students here.

Police spent three hours searching the home of Mr Jack Lewis, Mr Duncan Simpson, Mr Leon Kaplan, Mr David Heitner and Mr Gideon Cohen. Some books and diaries were confiscated.

No reasons for the raid were given and the students refused to comment.

Mr Lewis is a former local chairman of Nusas and Mr Cohen a former Wages Commission chairman at Rhodes.

Mr Kaplan was recently elected local chairman of Nusas. — DDC.

No arrests in BCP burglary

(312)
DISPATCH
23/9/75

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Nobody has been arrested yet in connection with the Black Community Programme's burglary last Friday.

According to Capt A. M. Gerber, the investigating officer in the case, a missing roneo machine was found on Saturday morning next to the Buffalo River. It was badly damaged.

"Investigations are going on," he said.

Besides the roneo machine, files, a camera, R10 in cash and documents were stolen. The burglars also slashed seats and broke a typewriter.

Mrs N. Mohapi, secretary of the BCP, said an anonymous call had alerted the police about the whereabouts of the machine and when a BCP official, Mr Bantu Biko, went to the police offices yesterday morning he was shown the battered machine.

She said the missing files contained special descriptions of youth projects to be undertaken in the fields of literacy, culture, drama, poetry, and music as well as copies of the minutes of the last meeting of the Eastern Cape branch board.

Mr S. M. Tembeni, a Grahamstown lawyer and also an executive member, said he was happy that the police were making progress in their investigations. The vandals had caused more than R1 000 damage, he said.

The burglary has been condemned by the leader of the reformist group in the Democratic Party in the Transkei, Mr H. B. Ncokazi.

He said in Umtata: "We are convinced that only people who are anxious to know what is happening in the office can steal and confiscate important documents."—DDR.

ARGUS 26/9/75

Spray-paint vandals at work again

(312)

The Argus Representative

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The political slogan painters in Grahamstown were again at work on Wednesday night.

This time the victims were the 19th century Magistrate's Court building in High Street, where the vandals wrote 'Free our people,' and an electrical sub-station at the corner of Hill and Beaufort streets, where the words 'SA is a police state' were sprayed on a wall.

The 1820 Settlers' Monument, which was defaced on Tuesday, is to be protected by a barbed wire fence along the east wall to prevent further vandalism.

'Release Mandela'

(312)

Cape Times 29/9/75

—Nkomo

Mr Nkomo

Cape Times Correspondent

SAILSBURY.—The leader of the African National Congress, Mr Joshua Nkomo yesterday called for the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners in South Africa.

Mr Nkomo called on the South African Government to begin talks immediately with Black nationalist leaders in and outside South Africa.

He said the South African policy of dialogue and detente was meaningless without dialogue and detente within South Africa itself.

Mr Nkomo said the ANC congress in Salisbury a the weekend acknowledged the attempts at negotiation to resolve the Rhodesian constitutional problem in which South Africa had taken part.

"However, this congress declares that for South Africa's role in Southern Africa's affairs to be meaningful she must relinquish control of Namibia so that Namibians can achieve self-determination and full independence.

"It further declares that all the people of South Africa must enjoy all the political, economic and social rights of a common citizenship and collectively decide the future of their country."

MINISTER

● The Cape Times Johannesburg correspondent reports that the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, confirmed yesterday Mrs Winifred Mandela's banning and house arrest and banning not be renewed when they expire tomorrow.

Mr Kruger said he could give no reason for the decision.

Mrs Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has been under house arrest and banning orders since 1970.

Mr Kruger confirmed that banning orders on Mr Peter Magubane would be reimposed. No reasons were given.

3/2 General

STAR 3/10/75

Schlebusch judgments postponed

Pretoria Bureau

Judgments in two Le Grange (Schlebusch) Commission cases were postponed to November 14 by a Pretoria magistrate today.

The Cape director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Theo Kotze (54), and former Spro-Cas director, Mr Peter Randall, were absent when Mr G J V Jordaan fixed the new date because a Supreme Court judgment on the Rev Beyers Naude's appeal is pending.

Mr Naude was convicted of refusing to testify before the commission of inquiry into certain organisations in a Pretoria Regional Court in November 1973.

His appeal to the Supreme Court was upheld, and then reversed by a full Bench of the Appellate Division, which referred the hearing back to the Supreme Court in Pretoria.

Vandals

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DISPATCH
(1) 312
(2) 324

20/9/75

EDITORIAL OPINION

Leopold Street, King William's Town, is where a group of idealistic young blacks work for the upliftment of their people. Here, at the offices of the Black Community Programme, they put all their effort into this ideal. They have started a successful clinic, they have educational programmes and they encourage higher study. They are totally dedicated and their work is entirely praiseworthy.

When they arrived at these offices yesterday morning they found them a shambles. Typewriters were broken, furniture slashed and overturned and a roneo machine stolen.

This is the work of cowards and bullies. It is the fourth time this has happened. The police have taken all particulars and fingerprints with a view to tracing the culprits.

Victims of this sort of raid are often quick to suspect that it is an attempt at political intimidation by irresponsible elements of the Special Branch, and we suggest it would be a good move for all Security employees in King William's Town to submit their fingerprints voluntarily to the police for comparison as an assurance that this certainly wasn't the case here.

We appeal to the public generally to give the police every assistance in tracking down the criminals responsible.

— The Editor

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Vandals wrecked the office of the Black Community Programme in Leopold Street here yesterday, leaving the premises in a state of chaos.

Typewriters were broken, files torn and scattered on the floor, and important documents and pamphlets were stolen.

The secretary of the BCP, Mrs M. Mohapi, said: "When I got to the office yesterday I found the door open. Inside, everything was in a shambles.

"A lounge suite in the office was slashed to tatters, the floor littered with papers taken from the files and even cheque books were torn."

Mrs Mohapi said in addition to the documents and pamphlets which had been taken, a duplicating machine, a camera, stencils and R10 in cash had disappeared.

This is the fifth time the premises, shared by other organisations, have been broken into and property damaged.

In April a motor vehicle belonging to the Border Council of Churches was destroyed by fire in the yard of the building and a few days later the Black Community Programme offices were burgled.

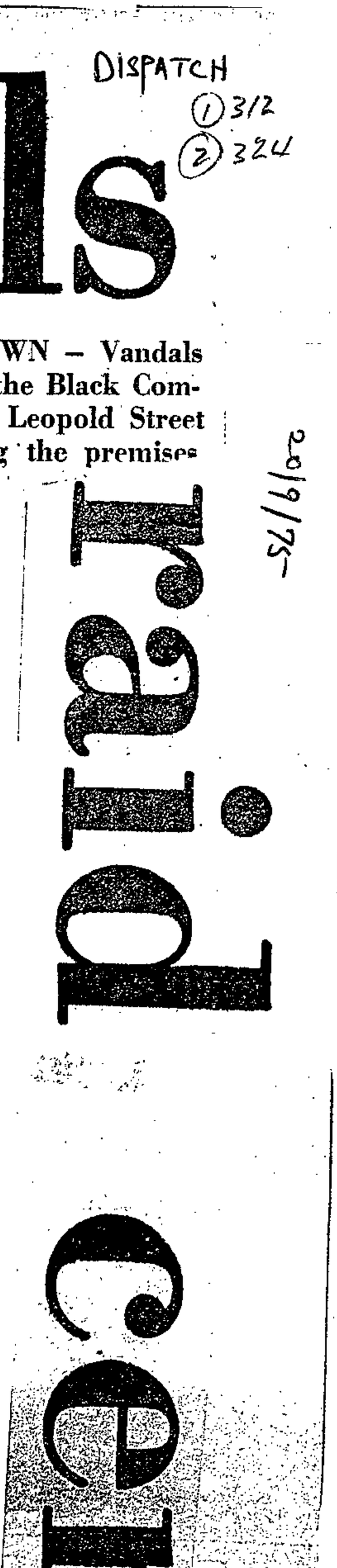
Reports of yesterday's break-in and damage were made by an executive member of BCP, Mr S. Biko, to police officials in King William's Town who are investigating the incident.

The chairman of the branch executive, Rev Stanley Mogoba, said yesterday: "This kind of unwarranted vandalism has been going on for a long time. It is surprising there are people at large with such petty-minded vindictiveness against the praiseworthy work done by our staff.

"Besides offering community amenities like creches, clinics, education advancement facilities, historical literature and other community development schemes, the Black Community Programme employs 60 people in the Eastern Cape alone. No less than 30 000 benefit one way or another from the selfless efforts of our staff."

"One cannot understand the mentality behind this heinous act. Naturally, unless new evidence is brought to light by the police, one can only suspect those who have continually been persecuting our staff," Mr Mogoba said.

Dr L. M. Msauli, another executive member, said: "This is obviously vindictiveness and looks like the work of mentally deranged people." — DDR.



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Threats of death to 2 Ministers

Police protection has been given to the families of the two Deputy Cabinet Ministers who have received death threats, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said today.

The two who have received the threats are the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Janson, and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Raubenheimer.

Mr Kruger said the threats were being investigated.

Mr Janson told a report back meeting in his constituency last night that he had received a telephone call from a Black man who had said he would begin by killing Mr Janson's wife and children.

BACK AT WORK

The night before, Mr Janson's son-in-law, Dr Deon Cloete (24), was attacked by a Black with a knife.

The man who telephoned Mr Janson referred also to other members of the government.

Mr Kruger said only one other threat against a politician had been reported to him.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Raubenheimer, said in Pretoria today he had received a threatening telephone call on about the night of Saturday August 30.

Dr Cloete was back at work in the Far East Rand Hospital today — one of his wrists bandaged but otherwise "without a care in the world."

He feels the knife attack made on him on Monday night has been made more important than it really is.

"It was a small matter and as far as I am concerned it is past. I have only a few cuts," he said.

Dr Cloete was alone in his flat in Pretoria when a man asked to speak to him, saying he was a reporter. Once inside, the man's attitude became hostile and Dr Cloete was stabbed and afterwards fell, knocking his head against a wall. — Pretoria Bureau, East Rand Bureau and Sapa.

(312)

A rising tide of 'Black anger' warns Buthelezi

Mercury 26/9/75

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi launched a major attack on apartheid last night when he addressed a Peace Week gathering at the Free University of Amsterdam.

When he left South Africa on Tuesday the Chief said he would make his first major overseas statement on the South African situation, on violence and non-violence, as a guest of Kerk and Vrede, the Holland-based organisation promoting international fellowship.

There was no "magic solution" to the South African problem but he did not believe that those who advocated the tactics of violence had correctly analysed the situation. "The South African logistics must be thought out carefully before we plan an armed march on Pretoria."

He told his listeners: "A sense of dedication to the liberation of South Africa must be evidenced in responsibility."

He was encouraged by the "dramatic increase in the tempo that we now see in the changing Southern African scene." But this awareness should not blind Africans to their "unchanged reality."

He did not believe it was possible to talk responsibly about the use of large-scale violence, and he did not believe it would serve the interests of his people.

He did, however, believe "that South Africa faces violence." That possibility grew by the month. However, the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, "even at this late hour can serve to limit what violence there must be and perhaps even to eliminate it."

Chief Buthelezi said it was the Whites of this country who had "declared war and commenced the phase of the violent struggle" when the Government banned the non-violent African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress.

"It would be naive of us to employ non-violence in the negative sense—in the sense that non-violence is simply getting on with the South African way of life.

"Not doing anything to oppose violence in South Africa is in itself a participation in violence. South Africa's society is structured on violence and it is maintained by violence.

"Even while we talk here tonight somewhere, probably in many places, people are being arrested for pass offences. Hundreds of people are in prison tonight because they opposed the South African system. There are people being held in solitary confinement who have been there for months and who are beyond the reach of any helping hand — even that of the law.

"Doing nothing but expressing moral indignation at what goes on around us in South Africa is in itself a particular form of violence."

Neither non-violence nor violence had been effective. "The task we set ourselves should be to discover what is effective, and we should be bold enough to go where that discovery leads us."

The disillusionment among Africans with what had been tried and was being tried was "very real." They could not wait for "some future Utopia."

Chief Buthelezi told his audience that he had warned the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, "that in his intransigent and uncompromising stand in his inability to indulge in the politics of give and take, he is making the task for somebody like myself increasingly difficult.

"Leadership has to affect the will of the people and the Prime Minister ought to know that my people are being brought closer to adopting civil disobedience as a tactic in their struggle for liberation.

"He ought to know that there may soon be little else for me to do except to lead my people into civil disobedience.

"He ought to know what that would mean and where such a step will take me and my people."

He had said many times that time was running out for a peaceful solution. He had warned repeatedly that unless there was convincing evidence of "political realism — concrete steps toward the sharing of power, wealth and opportunity — the non-violent struggle will rapidly be without reward."

Recognising that South Africa was in the grip of State and institutional violence, Africans were abandoning their former faith in the country's institutions and their old tactics of peaceful protest and deputation.

"Blacks in South Africa have now lost their faith in these institutions. From being critics of those Whites who have persistently turned the Blacks away, they are more and more becoming critics of the institutions themselves. Black anger is beginning to reject the very nature of South African society."

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Buthelezi says he opposes violence

ARGUS 26/9/76

p104 p312

The Argus Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — In a major exposition on his philosophy, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said in Amsterdam last night he would lead his people on a path of 'democratic opposition' against the 'hideous system' in South Africa.

Making a Peace Week speech at the Free University in Amsterdam, Chief Buthelezi said: 'We Blacks are living through some kind of nightmare. We shake our heads at times in total disbelief at what is happening to us. Can it really be true, we ask ourselves, that lack of human responsibility can go as far as it has gone in South Africa.

'We shake our heads and realise this is no nightmare we are living through — it is reality harsher than any passing nightmare.

'Hundreds of people are in prison tonight because they opposed the South African system. There are people being held in solitary confinement who have been there for many months and who are beyond the reach of any helping hand — even that of the law.'

STRATEGY

But, said Chief Buthelezi in attempting to effect change, he did not believe one could talk responsibly about the use of large-scale violence in South Africa. As a planned strategy, it would not serve the interests of his people.

'I do believe that non-violent strategies and tactics have a real contribution to make,' he said.

Warning that it would be foolish to ignore the real and growing possibility that violence could erupt, he said: 'I believe the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, even at this late hour, can serve to limit what violence there must be, and perhaps even to eliminate it.'

Chief Buthelezi said it would be naive to employ non-violence in the negative sense — that of simply getting on with the South African way of life.

'It is urgently needed that in the lives of my people, in their day-to-day existence, their opposition to apartheid be given content and form. This is the task that I have set myself. This where my lot is.'

Vorster attacks Dutch speech by Buthelezi

(1)31-(2)107

27/9/75

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, last night attacked chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, for a speech in Holland this week.

Quoting from a report about the speech Mr Vorster said: 'Chief Buthelezi said it was the Whites of this country who had declared war and commenced the phase of the violent struggle when the Government banned the non-violent African National Congress and the Pan African Congress.'

Speaking at the Natal National Party congress in Durban, Mr Vorster said: 'This is not true. It is true that the Government banned them. It is also true that they professed to be non-violent when it suited them.'

But, he said, Chief Buthelezi was no stranger to this country.

'Surely he knows that the ANC had its violent arm called Spear of the Nation and that the leaders of the ANC were the leaders of the Spear of the Nation.'

Dealing with the PAC, Mr Vorster asked if Chief Buthelezi had never heard about the Bashee Bridge murders and the murders at Langa and Paarl.

CHURCHES

Mr Vorster said the ANC and the PAC had both directly or indirectly been responsible for much bloodshed and many murders. And if anybody wanted to substantiate this they should read the records and accounts of the Rivonia trial, he said.

Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi, last night challenged the Church in South Africa to go beyond doing 'churchy things' and involve itself directly in the Black 'liberation struggle.'

Speaking in Arnhem, Holland, Chief Buthelezi said the Church more than any other 'White' institution had the greatest potential for bringing about peaceful change through practical actions of reconciliation.

And in Durban, Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley has said Chief Buthelezi's call is quite in line with modern Christian thinking and should be taken up by the churches.

'I do not mean that they should actively promote violent liberation, but rather that people must be made aware.'

The churches should encourage Black initiative — particularly self-help — and also promote White understanding of the problem.

317. Gerard

Winnie Mandela to speak

RDM 3/10/75

Staff Reporter

MRS WINNIE MANDELA whose banning order expired on September 30, will make her first public speech in 15 years when she addresses a meeting of the Charge or Release Detainees (Cord) committee in Noordgesig tomorrow.

Relatives and friends of the people detained under the Terrorism Act meet tomorrow at the Methodist Church in Noordgesig, where some public figures will make speeches.

Mrs Vesta Smith, organiser of Cord which was formed recently to fight for the release of th detainees if they are not charged, said Rev Desmond Tutu, the first African Dean of Johannesburg, will be among the speakers.

for the release of the de-

public appearance since she was served with her first banning order in 1962. When her first and second orders expired, the Minister of Justice re-imposed them but, when her third expired on September 30, it was not renewed.

Among those attending will be Mr Albie Pop, a member of Johannesburg's Coloured Management Committee, who will also address the meeting.

The opening remarks will be made by Mrs Jane Phakathi.

Daily Dispatch 4/10/75

Swastika painted on police van

312-Ge

GRAHAMSTOWN — Slogan writers painted a large red swastika on the door of a police patrol van here on Thursday night.

Slogans in red paint appeared earlier on a bank, the Settlers' Monument, a parking lot, and the wall of the Catholic presbytery.

On Thursday night, while a policeman answered a call in one of the residential areas, a slogan was painted on the door of his patrol van.

The constable did not notice the paint in the dark and first saw it when he returned to the charge office. The paint was still wet and with the use of a solvent he removed it. — DDC.

Ken Jordaan ... "arrogant, selfish and conceited"

R130 A MONTH IN THE PUB ... 'BUT NOW I'VE FOUND GOD'

3/2 General

By JEFF HENDERSON

S&N. TRIBUNE 5/10/75

KEN JORDAAN, the former Security Police spy who was key witness in the trial of Anglican Dean Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, told me this week: "I was an arrogant, selfish and conceited liar.

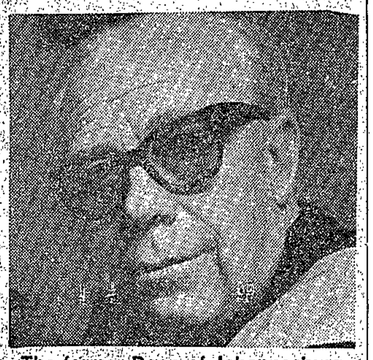
"If I had believed four years ago what I believe today I would never have been in the Security Police and I would never have spied on the dean."

Pretoria-born Louis Henry Kenneth Jordaan (44) has found religion. The man who befriended the Dean of Johannesburg and spent months investigating his private life says he has "found Jesus and a wonderful sense of peace".

He said he had come to realise the policy of the Nationalist Government was based solely on fear and could never be reconciled with Christian thinking.

"They are afraid of being swamped by the Black man. I felt the same way once, but now when I look at Black, Brown or White people I see only brothers or sisters.

"I do not oppose the authority of the Nationalist Government. They are the lawful authority. But there is a higher authority . . . God will deal in His own way with the Nationalist Government."



The former Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Gonville ffrench-Beytagh

Mr Jordaan now works for a Durban-based research organisation — the latest in a long list of jobs since the dramatic trial which resulted in a five-year prison sentence for the dean, later reversed on appeal.

"After it was over I hated the Church and the dean, but most of all I hated the newspapers for what they did to me. Today I don't hate anyone. I wish the Very Rev ffrench-Beytagh all the very best, may the Lord bless him and keep him in an abundant, prosperous and fruitful life.

Reluctant

"I have nothing against the Press and I hope newspapermen in this country will continue to remain the voice of conscience."

Mr Jordaan is still reluctant to talk about his past but was willing to tell me about his conversion to true Christianity.

"I used to be a big man — Ken Jordaan, the secret agent for the Security Police — the guy who bought everyone drinks. I was spending R130 a month in the pub and life was just great.

"I went to church, chiefly to please my wonderful wife, who is deeply religious, but I can honestly say that for 19 years I was nothing more than a nominal Christian.

"Then about a year ago I saw a sign at our church, St John's of the Divine, about weekly seminars run by something called the Charismatic Movement, which is the Christian Businessman's Fellowship.

"They were held at a Catholic church, of all places, and I went along out of curiosity. I was suddenly in the midst of a bunch of Communists, bloody liberals and damned Catholics, all waving their arms about, and I thought they were all stark, raving mad.

"They welcomed me like a long-lost brother and I was instantly suspicious and thought: 'What's this going to cost me?' I didn't realise it immediately but for the first time in my life I was with true Christians.

"At the fifth seminar I was called . . . I stumbled forward and started to speak. And for the first time in my rotten life I realised that I was an arrogant, selfish and conceited liar.

"My life was a mess and I asked the Lord Jesus Christ to make me become the sort of person He wanted me to be. I had a tremendous sense of peace and for about three months I was in orbit with a beautiful blessed feeling."

So simple

Mr Jordaan said he then realised a remarkable flair for personal evangelism. "I knocked on doors and talked to people about Jesus as an absolute reality.

"It's so simple — it's all there in the Bible, which is the only book I can read nowadays. My life is more fulfilled than ever before. If I felt like this four years ago I would never have spied on the dean."

The day the Dean cried...

THE FORMER DEAN of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, was arrested by Security Police on January 18, 1971, and appeared in the Supreme Court on 10 counts involving the possession of African National Congress pamphlets calling for the overthrow of the state; inciting people to violent revolution; receiving funds from the banned Defence and Aid Fund; and planning to blow up buildings.

He was convicted of two counts of inciting police spy Ken Jordaan and the Black Sash to support a violent uprising, and of one count of receiving R51 400 from the Defence and Aid Fund to be paid to members of banned organisations.

He was given the minimum sentence of five years by the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Cillie, but was given leave to appeal and allowed R10 000 bail.

The Appeal Court dismissed the case and was highly critical of state witnesses. Soon afterwards the dean flew to England and wrote a book describing his arrest and nine gruelling days of interrogation during which "I cried helplessly and feared for my life."

He is now assistant curate of St Matthews Church, London, near Westminster Abbey.

Daily Dispatch. 7/10/75 (312 Gand

Border community centre raided again

KNG WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Black Community Programme offices here have been burgled for the second time in three weeks.

Mr S. Sokupa, who also has offices in the building, found a BCP window broken and the door opened on Sunday. On a desk there was a shoe print. The drawers were half opened, he said.

Mr Sokupa relocked the door and reported to Mr B. S. Biko, a branch executive member who came to check the damage. Mr Biko left the offices locked.

Mrs N. Mohapi, the secretary, said yesterday she found the door opened again though there was nothing amiss.

About three weeks ago the same offices were broken into, a typewriter broken, a duplicating machine, files, documents and a camera and R10 was missing.

Police later found the duplicating machine next to the Buffalo River.

The BCP secretary, Mrs N. Mohapi, said: "These constant acts of vandalism which are obviously calculated to instill a sense of insecurity in our minds, will never achieve the intended effect because we know they are carried out more out of frustration than anything else.

"I do not believe this was the work of ordinary township vandals," she said.

"It is a pity investigations do not seem to yield anything. It is evident the culprits are still loose without the law catching up with them."

"This obviously is war declared on us for our good work," Dr L. M. Msauli, a branch board member, said. — DDR.

Natal Mercury 13/10/75

Emotional welcome for Winnie

3/2 General

African Affairs Correspondent

MRS. WINNIE Mandela, whose 13-year banning order was lifted recently, was given an emotional welcome by about 900 people of all races at Durban's African YMCA yesterday.

Described as the "political widow" of Nelson Mandela, the Black leader imprisoned on Robben Island since 1964, she was met at the airport by about 400 people and taken by motorcade to the hall where her greeting was thunderous.

Singing, cheering men and women, carrying banners that proclaimed We Love You and Him, led Mrs. Mandela into the hall and on to the platform.

Chaired by Mrs. Fatima Meer, the Natal Univc ty sociologist, the meeting was attended by a variety of organisations including trade unions, the Natal Indian Congress, the Federation of the Black Women and various African and Indian civic bodies.

Mrs. Mandela entered the hall giving the Black Power salute which was returned by the audience of Africans and Indians. There were about seven Whites in the crowd.

Mrs. Meer said that Mrs. Mandela, a woman in her 30s, was known as mother all over Soweto and in Umlazi and this weekend she was hailed as mother — uMama — wherever she went.

Dr. Manas Buthelezi, the Lutheran clergyman who, as a member of the Christian Institute was banned and unbanned within six months about two years ago, said Mrs. Mandela had been systematically harassed banned, detained and gaoled during the past 14 years.

Mr. David Gasa, the president of the Umlazi Residents' Association, interrupting his speech several times with Black power slogans, rejected the "damned institutions of Bantustans," and added that there was only one leader the Black people wanted, but stopped here in mid-sentence.

He added: "Our true leaders who have been denied the right to express themselves have now been sent to Robben Island."

Cape Times 14/10/75

Slogans painted at Wits

312 General

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-semitic slogans were spray-painted in black on the walls of buildings of the University of the Witwatersrand campus at the weekend.

"Dump Israel", "Communism is Jewish", "Race mixing stinks," and "Ons sal julle Jode regsien" were painted, alongside swastikas on the students' union building, the central block and other buildings.

Mr Jimmy Georgiades, president of the Students' Representaive Council, said he felt the slogans were probably painted by outsiders because there was similar sprayed paint on Yale Road outside campus put up previously in Afrikaans, saying: "Koester ons taal", and "Ons eis ons land bly blank."

DIMBAZA THEN AND NOW

0312-Gen

312-Gen

Star 15/10/75

Better—but a dump for 'politicals'

Dimbaza today is a dumping ground for former political prisoners and opponents of the South African Government.

There are at present 97 ex-political prisoners, including a woman, who have either been banned or banished to this remote area about 18 km from King William's Town in the Eastern Cape.

Compared with Ilinge, another resettlement camp in the Eastern Cape, Dimbaza holds second spot in the number of political prisoners. Ilinge has 124 banned or banished people. Sada a stone's throw away, has 25, and Mdantsane, near East London boasts of 80 opponents of the Government.

A few of these people at Dimbaza were released from jail and sent straight to the settlement, to be re-united with their families later.

At least 13 of these Robben Island "graduates" are in regular employment in factories near Dimbaza or in King William's Town.

Jobless

Technically they are not confined to Dimbaza but can visit King William's Town, the nearest big town.

"What worries them most," says a social worker from the Border Council of Churches who periodically visits them, "is the difficulty of finding employment in Dimbaza or King William's Town. These people are confined to these two areas, and cannot sell their labour anywhere.

"There is also another problem facing them. We have to find suitable employment matching their skills. If we cannot, as in most instance they have to depend on a R10 or R20 grant from the churches for a living."

Mr James Kaye, a former African National Congress member, is one of the prisoners living in Dimbaza. He is banned. He served a five-year term on Robben Island for sabotage and on his release was sent to Dimbaza. He is unemployed and depends on charity.

Schools

Mrs Vuyelwa Bisset was imprisoned for eight years for sabotage. She hails from Port Elizabeth. She was released in 1970 and taken to Dimbaza with her family. She has no means to support herself.

Another former prisoner is Mr B Modise, a former Pan Africanist Congress member who served 10 years and was forcibly taken to Dimbaza on his release. Four years ago. Hopes of getting employment for him in the area are slim.

Mr N J Erasmus, manager of Dimbaza, believes that basis of his growth since the first people were settled there." He has been manager in Dimbaza since April 1972.

He says, "There are now five primary schools and one secondary school in Dimbaza and there have been additions in the past year of five classrooms to each of the schools. These additions will provide additional accommodation for 1 500 pupils.

Water, power

"Business sites which have been purchased for the establishment of other business have been levelled in preparation for building operations."

A Black businessman, Mr T Mehoyiyane, is due to erect a general dealers' premises soon, and a firm manufacturing clocks and wristwatches has also moved to new premises in Dimbaza.

In the vicinity of the industrial area is a high-pressure water tower to serve the factories, and in future the residential areas.

Mr Erasmus says the entire township will be electrified soon, and powerlines have been erected.

A big consortium is building houses, and plans for about 700 additional houses have been finalised. The house-building programme includes work for many of the local residents.

At present there are 9 000 people living in the village, and more than 500 stands have been sold to those keen to build bigger houses.

The majority of people living in two-roomed-type or four-roomed-type dwellings were poor, "but with the growth of the township better living standards will evolve."

For better transport service to the area, Mr Erasmus had suggested to the Railways that it links Dimbaza with a sub-station. His suggestion was turned down (for the moment) because the population in the area did not warrant it.

A clinic dealing with about 3,000 cases a month is visited by a doctor five days a week, and is fully staffed with seven sisters and three staff nurses.

In August, 110 cases of kwashiorkor were treated, 417 venereal diseases, 88 pellagra and 69 special medical cases. More than 2 000 minor cases were dealt with.

On looking back — Dimbaza is a far call from what it was eight years ago.

Mr L Sebe, chief economic adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet is also confident that Dimbaza will one day be a giant industrial centre.

Mrs Mandela speaks, sings

6/10/75

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, embraced old friends and sang "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika" after a public speech in Noordgesig yesterday which ended "13 years of mute resistance".

Mrs Mandela, 41, told more than 200 people at a meeting of Cord (Charge or Release Detainees) that many people had to regard themselves as "potential detainees" under "one of the most vicious pieces of legislation on the statute book" — the Terrorism Act.

Banned since 1963, Mrs Mandela spent 13 years in restriction, and 17 months of that time in jail. She was joined on the platform by the Very Rev Desmond Tutu, Dean of Johannesburg, and Mr Albie Pop.

Mrs Mandela said she had heard what being detained under the Act meant.

"Yet the actual experience remains petrifying," she said.

"It means being seized at dawn, it means lifting sleeping children from their mattresses to look under them."

Informers were installed in the schools of the children, among friends and colleagues. Employers were interrogated as to why they employed you.

"And the only question you ask is whether you will collaborate or continue to fight for whatever cause you believe in."

312 - Gandhi

Cape Times 15/10/75 (312 General)

Mrs Mandela chats with Mr Kruger

DURBAN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Black leader and Robben Island detainee Nelson Mandela, was seen chatting and laughing at Louis Botha Airport here over the weekend with the Minister of Justice, Mr J J Kruger.

Mrs Mandela, accompanied by a sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, was waiting for a flight to Johannesburg after a meeting she had addressed here. Preparing to leave on the same flight was Mr Kruger. Mrs Meer said she decided on impulse to speak to him. According to her the conversation went something like this:

Mrs Meer: "Hello, Mr Kruger. We haven't had the pleasure. I'm Fatima Meer."

Mr Kruger, shaking hands: "How do you do?"

Mrs Meer: "I don't think you've had the honour of meeting Mrs Winnie Mandela.'

Mr Kruger: "No" (smiling and shaking hands again) "How do you to."

Mrs Mandela: "How do you do, Mr Kruger. When are you going to release my husband?"

Mr Kruger, still smiling: "Well that depends on your attitude, Mrs Mandela."

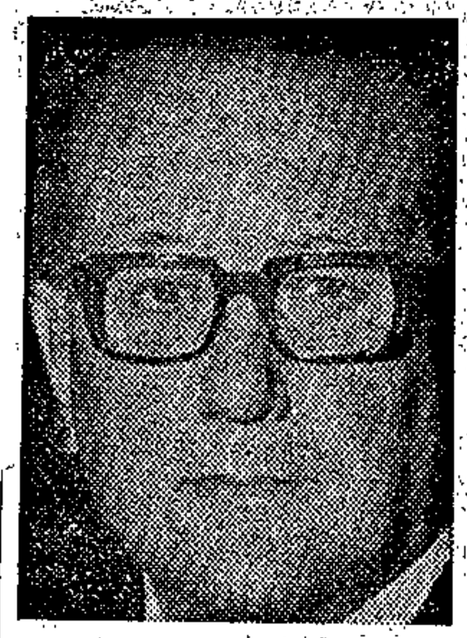
Mrs Mandela: "My attitude, Mr Kruger? My word, what's my attitude got to do with it?"

And there, says Mr Meers, the conversation politely dissolved.

Mrs Mandela's final remark to Mrs Meer: "You know, on the basis of that I'm seriously thinking of going to see him about Nelson." — Sapa

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1975

312 - General



MR J. T. KRUGER

Kruger embarrassed by Mandela approach

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice, Mr J. Kruger, had taken strong exception to the surprise approach made to him at Durban airport by Mrs Winnie Mandela asking for the release of her husband from prison.

He said yesterday: "There was no intention of releasing Nelson Mandela and I have no intention of giving an audience to Mrs Mandela on this subject."

Mr Kruger said Mrs Mandela's approach to him when he was seeing to the removal of luggage from his boot at the airport over the weekend was an "embarrassment."

"It was quite uncalled for. Suddenly I was confronted. It is certainly not the sort of way to deal with these matters," he said.

The minister said he was at the airport to catch a flight to Johannesburg. While his wife walked into the airport building he was seeing to the luggage. Suddenly an Indian woman and a black woman moved up, and a member of the Indian Council introduced the Indian woman as Mrs Fatima Meer. He greeted her, and she introduced Mrs Mandela. — SAPA.

312 - General

8 ANC exiles negotiate to come home

SUN EXPRESS 19/10/75

By TIM CLARKE

DURBAN. — At least eight leading members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in exile have made representations to the South African Government in the last two months to be allowed to return to the Republic.

Negotiations have been conducted in the utmost secrecy by the ANC executives — four Blacks, three Indians and a White — because of fear of reprisals from more militant members of the organsiation who are determined to maintain propaganda pressure against the Pretoria Government.

The exiles, who all fled the Republic during the police crackdown on the ANC after Rivonia and the arrest of Bram Fischer, first made unofficial overtures to the South African Government in London and Paris about six weeks ago.

The White acted as spokesman for the rest of the group, and after an initial unofficial favourable response a formal approach was made to return to the Republic.

The group said they wanted to return because they were tired of living in exile and were thoroughly disillusioned with the present strife within the ANC between the moderates and the radicals.

They were encouraged by Mr Vorster's detente initiatives in Africa, and felt Blacks in the Republic could also expect better treatment once the Government had overcome Rightwing resistance to internal change.

The refugees also claimed they had become disillusioned about the ANC's violent approach to the Republic's problems advocated by the militant section of the organisation.

The Government has already allowed a former Pan Africanist Congress leader, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, back to South Africa. He is undergoing training in Pretoria for a post in the Transkeian Government.

Pretoria has also agreed to allow back two White South African exiles, Mr David de Keller and Mr Jonty Driver, former leading officials of Nusas in 1967.

312 - General

STAR 22/10/75

'Mandela stays in prison'

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has firmly ended speculation in Transkei government circles that life prisoner Nelson Mandela will be released after Transkei independence.

"Mandela is a Xhosa but he committed his crime in South Africa and it has nothing to do with the Transkei. He will not be released when the Transkei becomes independent," the Minister said in an interview.

Mr Kruger was approached about the possibility of Mandela's release after it was learnt that the belief had taken root in Transkei government circles that Transkei independence next October would provide the key to the release of Mandela, the Black nationalist leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

The claim was even being spread overseas from Transkei sources that, because Mandela is a Xhosa, he could be expelled from South Africa to the Transkei after its independence and thus obtain his freedom.

312- General

BBC tapes mysteriously wiped clean

SUN. TIMES 26/10/75

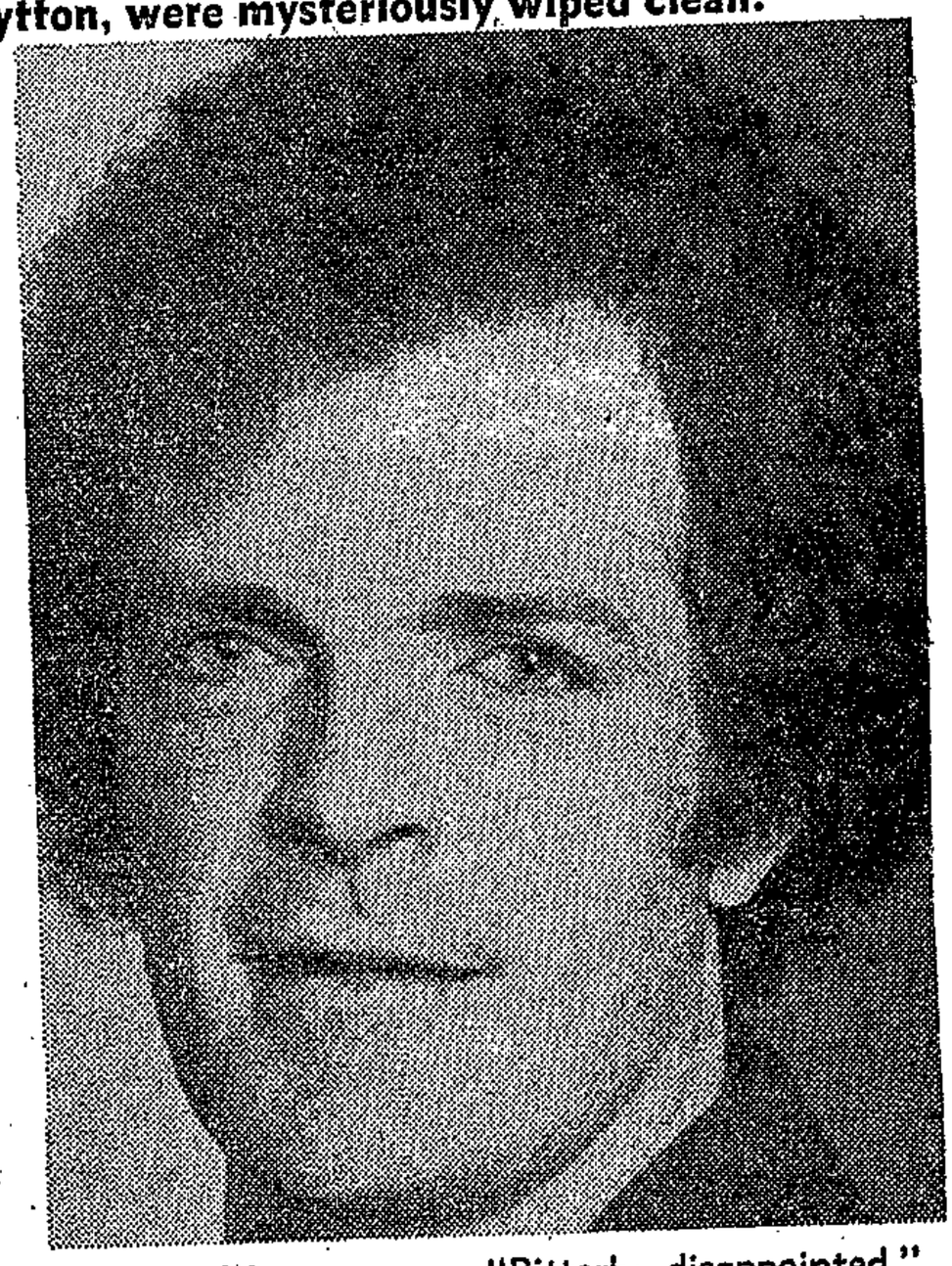
By STANLEY UYS

BETWEEN leaving Durban and arriving at a Cape Town hotel, tape recordings of interviews with Black leaders made by a BBC broadcaster, Mr Graham Mytton, were mysteriously wiped clean.

Mr Mytton went straight from his Durban hotel to Louis Botha Airport with the tapes intact in his bag, which went into the hold of the plane in which he was to travel.

When he unpacked his bag at his hotel he found that the tapes had been erased, apparently by an electronic bulk eraser, which can erase tapes within seconds without replaying them.

The tapes were recordings of interviews in Gaberone with the vice-president of Botswana, Dr Quette Masire, who was acting head of state because of Sir Seretse Khama's illness; Mrs Winnie Mandela, whose banning order was lifted recently; Mr George Sithole, vice-chairman of the Umlazi Residents' Association; and Mr Thamsanga Zani, secretary-general of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso).



Graham Mytton . . . "Bitterly disappointed."

Reporting

Mr Mytton, who works for the BBC's Africa service, came to Africa to report on the current situation in Zambia, Botswana, South Africa and Nigeria. He interviewed Dr Masire in Gaberone and then went to Johannesburg, where he interviewed Mrs Mandela.

"The interview with Mrs Mandela was straightforward," Mr Mytton said. "She told me about herself, her husband, Nelson, who is on Robben Island, her views on the situation in South Africa, and a meeting she had addressed in Durban.

"I played parts of the interview back to her. I always check my recordings as a matter of habit in case the recorder is faulty. I also played part of the tapes back to Dr Masire, Mr Sithole and Mr Zani. All the recordings were perfect.

"When I left the Durban hotel I put the addressed package in my [illegible] other tapes in boxes labelled with the names of people I had interviewed. Then I left immediately for the airport.

"There was a half-hour delay at D. F. Malan Airport before our luggage came through on the conveyer belt. I collected my bag and went to an hotel in Cape Town.

"Immediately I arrived at the hotel I opened my suitcase and noticed the addressed package was missing. I telephoned the Durban hotel but they could not find it.

"I then had another look in my suitcase, and found the box among the other tapes. The wrapping had been removed and a letter I had enclosed in the package, addressed to Mr Eden, had been ripped open.

"I tested the tape and found it had been completely erased, as had the interviews with Dr Masire, Mr Sithole and Mr Zani.

"Another tape, containing comments I had recorded for BBC engineers on the quality of reception in various areas in Botswana, had also been erased. All these tapes had been labelled.

"The interviews were perfectly straightforward. I had approached Mrs Mandela, Mr Sithole and Mr Zani for their views, because one does not often hear the opinions of Black South Africans in England.

"None of the people I spoke to was banned, and they said nothing revolutionary. The point all of them made was that White and Black South Africans should talk to each other — that if there was detente outside the country there should be detente inside as well.

"I was bitterly disappointed when I found that the recordings, into which I had put so much work, had been erased, and that my efforts had been wasted."

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 26, 1975

BEGGING TO

iew ARD BS

TOTALITARIANISM is an ugly word. It conjures up visions of Hitler, Mussolini or George Orwell's 1984.

According to Professor Johan van der Vyver, South Africa IS a totalitarian state and is heading towards absolute totalitarianism at a rapid and frightening pace.

And when an Afrikaans academic of his stature makes that sort of observation it is obviously time for people to take note.

We have, he says, become disciples of a slave mentality . . . begging to be enslaved by the State.

"Very few people in South Africa realise how very unfree they are. Reliance upon force, coercion or the threat of external sanction has become typical of our way of life from the cradle to the grave. Applying the criterion of totalitarianism, one must confess with regret that South Africa is well advanced in the direction of such a system.

"The State determines what one may read, whom one may marry and have sexual intercourse with, where one may live, what kind of work one may perform, what schools and universities one may attend and so on.

"In fact, in the non-economical sphere State control of the private enclave of an individual's day-to-day life exceeds that of any Communistic country I know of."

Strong words. But Professor van der Vyver is no rash politician. He sometimes hesitates as he searches for the right word or phrase.

PROFESSOR JOHAN VAN DER VYVER, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, has been invited to lecture and conduct a number of seminars at the conference of the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg, France, next July. Professor van der Vyver, whose book The Protection of Human Rights in South Africa caused a controversy in Afrikaans academic circles when it was published in May, has made a study of human rights in South Africa, America, Britain and Europe.

Rigid discipline

An air of authority and rigid discipline permeates the rather quaint oyster-pink main block of Potchefstroom University. One can almost sense Calvin's ghost lurking on the well-worn stairs or behind a dark, weathered door.

In his rather severe but bright, cream-walled office. with its green-flecked carpet and plain uncluttered desk, one gets the impression of a neat, conservative Afrikaner.

He would probably be labelled a "sickly humanist" or "liberalistic heretic" by his more verkramp colleagues. But he is at pains to stress that what he is advocating is actually Calvinist philosophy.

"At Potch," he says — he began there as a student in 1957 and has been there ever since — "I was indoctrinated with Calvinist philosophy and I find it quite acceptable.

"There are people who subscribe to Calvinism in the theological field, but they are not always acquainted with its teachings in the philosophical and political field.

Social structures

"One of the main features of Calvinist philosophy is the concept of sphere sovereignty, a concept that seems to have eluded most South African Calvinists.

"Sphere sovereignty is the idea that the state is not omnipotent, that man finds himself living within a variety of social structures besides the state — the family, the church, the school, university, companies — and that each of these societal structures has its own domestic sovereign sphere with which the state ought not to interfere. And if the state should do so, totalitarianism manifests itself."

Which is what is happening in South Africa, he says.

"The Government seems quite desperate to use legislation and the threat of legal force to maintain religious and moral values.

"The tragedy is that more often than not the State legislates in these areas at the insistence of the

BE SLAVES

people. Unless the Government can be convinced that this method is contrary to Christian and Calvinist teaching, we will continue on the dark road to state absolutism in all spheres.

"In the past we have relied too heavily on the State to maintain a social system or to advance social changes by means of legislation. The State has come to be relied on to preserve our cultural and racial identity: the State must see to this, the State must see to that: the State must compel, the State must enforce: the State, the State, the State. We are actually begging to be enslaved by the State."

And the reason for this reliance on state control, according to Professor van der Vyver, is that South Africa has not yet arrived in the 20th century.

"The mediaeval spirit is still very prevalent. South Africa was left out in the cold in the post-war era when the peoples of the world became conscious of the evils of state absolutism."

But all is not gloomy. "We'll arrive in the 20th century eventually, but it will take a bit of time," he says with a chuckle.

He sees a role for himself in urging the Government and its supporters at every available opportunity to move away from totalitarianism in their own interests.

"The Government, the Afrikaans people, profess to be Calvinists. I'd like to make the Calvinists conscious of the true doctrine Calvinism advocates."

He confesses that the road he has chosen is a tough one strewn with countless obstacles. Words like "liberal" and "humanist" have destroyed many a verligte Afrikaner's chance to play a meaningful and effective role within the ranks of Afrikanerdom.

Change comes slowly to the Government and its supporters, including the Afrikaans churches.

Alternative

"Public opinion, as represented by the White electorate and notably by an appreciable percentage of Government supporters, has not yet been conditioned to accept the idea of a just society. People have not become conscious of the evils of state absolutism.

"The State has secured the White man's political future and he is happy for the State to legislate in other areas where it has no right."

And he says: "It is true that a large percentage of South Africans seem to prefer this slave-type way of life. When people want a purpose achieved, moral or religious, the first method that comes to mind is to ask the State to make a law."

We have, according to Professor van der Vyver, lost the art of persuasion, preferring to leave everything to the State.

What is the alternative?

"Persuasion of one's fellow men of the feasibility of one's moral and religious convictions may not be as effective as state intervention to enforce such values, but it is the only means whereby one can possibly influence the social pattern while at the same time preserving a libertarian society.

"Values that are based upon conviction are far superior to those that are preserved by compulsion."

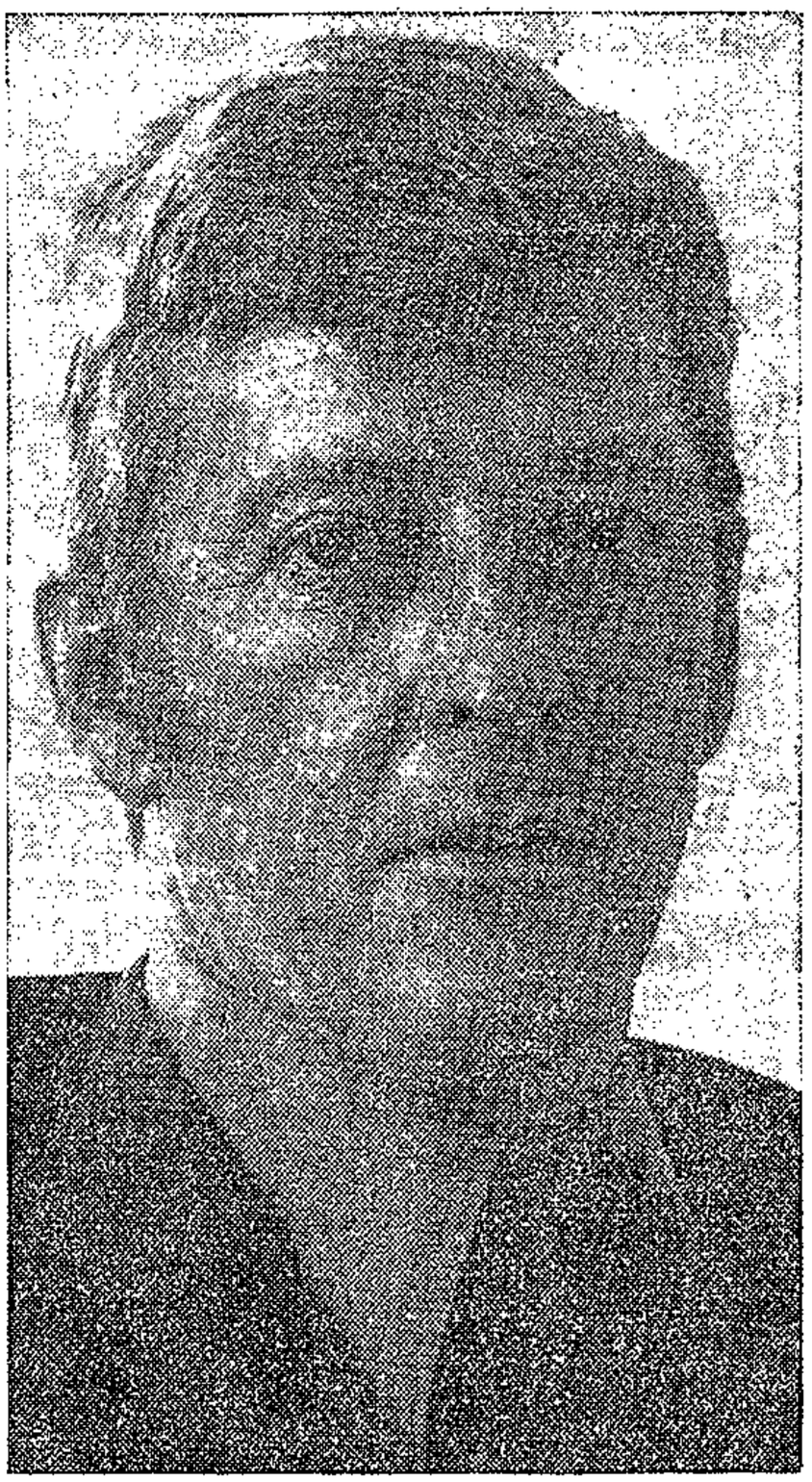
He remains hopeful that "at some time in the future we will have a decent liberation state in South Africa. Totalitarianism seems an inevitable stage in the evolution of developing countries.

"Totalitarianism will hopefully be the loser when the time comes for reorientation in South Africa."

The professor believes the Government is sincere in its attempts to move away from discrimination and injustice towards a peaceful society, and that when that society is a reality, totalitarianism will die a natural death.

"But there is not much time. We must act fast."

He could have added the sentence Mr Vorster turned into a catchphrase almost a year ago: "The alternative is too ghastly to contemplate."



Professor van der Vyver: South Africa is rapidly heading for absolute totalitarianism ... and people are begging to be enslaved by the State. "We'll arrive in the 20th century eventually, but it will take a bit of time"

31/10/75 **The Argus Bureau**

WASHINGTON. — The South African Government, acting with an attitude of aggression not seen here for many years, has delivered a formal top-level protest to the United States Government over a speech at the United Nations by a Negro delegate, Mr Clarence Mitchell.

The protest was delivered by the ambassador, Mr R. F. Botha to Dr Henry Kissinger's chief deputy, Mr Robert Ingersoll.

Mr B. J. Vorster, the Prime Minister, said on Wednesday that Mr Mitchell had told 'a downright lie' when he said South Africa was arresting people 'only' because of their outspoken opposition to apartheid.

The Prime Minister's comments were immediately cabled to Washington by the American Embassy, but the South African Government nevertheless has elevated the matter to the level of an international incident.

The request on short notice for an audience with Mr Ingersoll automatically indicated to the Americans an extremely serious view being taken on Mr Mitchell's speech by the South African Government.

Text

Mr Botha handed to Mr Ingersoll a copy of the full text of Mr Vorster's speech.

This removed any possibility that the Americans might choose to regard it as intended primarily for domestic consumption.

Instead, it made Mr Vorster's words a part of the official record of relations between the two countries.

Among other things this has made it impossible for the U.S. Government to ignore Mr Vorster's challenge to Mr Mitchell to name just one person jailed only because of his outspoken opposition to apartheid.

State department officials said last night that they were 'still considering' the protest and its implications.

Tenet

However, it appeared to observers here that they were considerably embarrased by some of Mr Mitchell's remarks that even Americans regarded as loose.

For the moment, their difficulty is to find a way to justify what Mr Mitchell said and this is not easy to do, even though it has been a tenet of liberal faith in America that South Africans dating all the way back to Chief Lutuli, the African National Congress

312 - General

BBC asks SA about 'wiped' tapes

Sun. Times 2/11/75

SUNDAY TIMES Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday.

THE British Broadcasting Corporation has asked the South African Embassy in London to investigate how tape recordings belonging to one of its producers were wiped clean in South Africa.

Mr Vlok Delport, Director of Information at the embassy, has been told that the tape recordings belong to Mr Graham Mytton, of the BBC Africa service.

Mr Mytton claimed that the tapes were wiped clean during an air trip he made from Durban to Cape Town.

The BBC told Mr Delport: "We are naturally disturbed when a journalist's activities are apparently interfered with."

The BBC move came after consultation with Mr Mytton, who is now in London.

The incident occurred early in October when Mr Mytton flew from Durban to Cape Town. The tapes recorded interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela and Thamansanga Zani, secretary-general of Saso and several prominent Black leaders.

In his Cape Town hotel room Mr Mytton found that the tapes had been completely erased.

Editors' plea over banned rally fails

Star Nov 4 '75

312 - General

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The appeal by the editor and the senior assistant editor of the Daily News against a conviction for "advertising or making known" a pro-Frelimo rally banned last year by the Minister of Justice, was today dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Leon, with Mr Justice Hoexter concurring, held that the Government notice banning the rally had been published at about 9 am on September 25 last year in Cape Town—some hours before the article appeared in the Daily News.

"As the Government Gazette was first printed and published in Cape Town, publication there was sufficient and the State did not have to prove publication in Durban," he said.

The appeal was by the editor of the Daily News, Mr John Michael Wallace O'Malley, in his capacity as a representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, and by Mr Michael John Green, senior asistant editor of The Daily News.

The case arose from an article headlined "Frelimo Secrecy" that appeared on September 25 last year.

The State alleged the article "advertised or made known" a rally organised by the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organisation which was banned in a Government Gazette on the same day.

Mr Green was charged as he was acting editor on the day in question.

In a reserved judgment given today, Mr Justice Leon said he agreed with the State counsel that the Government notice was couched in wide terms.

"NOT A JUMBLE"

Its main object was to ban any meetings "necessary for the maintenance of the public peace." This would still be achieved if the vague and unreasonable parts of the notice were excised from it.

He agreed with a submission by Mr Kentridge that some of the words in the notice were vague and unreasonable, "but in general the prohibition is set out in an orderly fashion and is not merely a jumble of words."

He also agreed with an objection by Mr Kentridge that, in its widest terms, the notice did not indicate with reasonable certainty precisely what meetings were prohibited. The terms of the notice could include anyone who was encouraged to attend something like a tea party by any member of Saso or BPC.

"It seems in the highest degree unlikely that such a meaning was intended."

STAR 6/11/76

Police quiz Mr Pop

Mr Albie Pop, an outspoken Coloured politician who was due to leave for America today as a guest of the US Government, was quizzed by security police yesterday.

Mr Pop, a member of the Coloured management committee for Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, was called to the Security Branch offices in Pretoria and questioned by two White policemen for half an hour.

He was due to leave Jan Smuts Airport this afternoon for a 30-day tour of America under the United States Educational and Cultural Programme.

But he has yet to receive a passport he applied for as a matter of urgency 10 days ago.

'AMIN YOU IDIOT' ON BLACK ENVOY BOX

w/E ARGUS 8/11/75

(1) 312 - Gen'l

(2) ~~164~~

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — Official Uganda Government documents were removed from a box being flown by way of Jan Smuts Airport to the newly opened Uganda High Commission in Lesotho. 'Amin you idiot' had been written across the box when it arrived here.

This was said by the High Commissioner, Colonel Isaac Lumago, at a Press conference here.

He implied that the box might have been tampered with at Jan Smuts Airport.

Asked whether it could have been opened at Jan Smuts, Colonel Lumago said:

'The parcel first landed in Nairobi and I have no reason to believe it could have been opened in Nairobi because Uganda has very good relations with Kenya.

'The next stop was Jan Smuts Airport and there is no hint of good relations yet and we have not witnessed any such relations in South Africa.'

Colonel Lumago said he was greatly concerned about the opening of the box because it was done illegally.

He had reached no conclusions yet about where it could have been opened and he would inform President Idi Amin as soon as investigations had been completed.

The investigations were being carried out by the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by authorities at Jan Smuts Airport, he said.

The High Commissioner, who presented his credentials this week to King Moeshoeshoe II, said the wooden box containing printed matter weighed 92 kilograms when it left Kampala.

He did not indicate what documents were missing.

The box was unloaded at Jan Smuts on October 24 from the scheduled flight that brought it from Nairobi and was put on a South African Airways flight to Maseru on October 27.

Asked at the Press conference whether President Amin was serious in his reported threat to invade South Africa by Christmas, Colonel Lumago said: 'Wait for Christmas and see.'

He said the South African Press had carried adverse comment about Uganda and the Ugandan mission in Lesotho 'will counteract this imperialistic propaganda from right here.'

He said Uganda would congratulate South Africa when it did something good and rebuke it when it did something bad.

The High Commissioner, who is the first Ambassador from a Black African country to be accredited to Lesotho, said his office would also cover Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi Swaziland, Zambia and Madagascar.

Colonel Lumago said he himself had had no problems when he changed planes at Jan Smuts on his way to Maseru to take up his new post.

He was accommodated very well, he said.

SAA investigate Lesotho complaint

JOHANNESBURG. — South African Airways are investigating a complaint that a box from Uganda destined for the Ugandan Ambassador in Lesotho was found to have been tampered with before its arrival in Lesotho last month.

A spokesman for the South Airways public relations office said that the Lesotho Airways Corporation had filed an 'irregularity report' as soon as the box had been taken over by them from South African Airways in Lesotho on October 24. — Sapa.

SUN. EXPRESS 9/11/75

(1) 312 - General.

(2) 84

Own Correspondent

BONN. — A GERMAN doctor, Dr Frederick Geisler (48), who has a large clinic in West Berlin, is a prime suspect in the theft of secret documents from, two South African embassies — at Bonn, and Stockholm.

Dr Geisler, who as leader of the German Anti-Apartheid Movement is a virulent critic of the South African Government, disappeared from West Berlin this week after the German secret police questioned him briefly about the theft of documents from the Bonn embassy. He is believed to have left Germany.

He was seen in Stockholm late last month just before highly confidential papers, relating to South Africa's trade with Sweden, were stolen from the Stockholm embassy.

The South African legation keys were removed from the house of the Embassy counsellor, Mr Ernest Elfs, and overnight, after gaining entry, thieves ransacked his office.

Mr Elfs refused to comment when contacted yesterday but said that the matter was receiving the attention of the Swedish Government. The theft from the Bonn embassy early last month and which caused grave embarrassment to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, is believed to be an "inside job".

After the secret police began their investigations, the German chauffeur to the military attache in Bonn, Col P. E. K. Bosman, was dismissed. He had been employed at the embassy for about eight months and was presumably subjected to the normal security checks.

It is alleged that he played a leading role in securing the documents, relating to West Germany's involvement in the Republic's nuclear research and transported them to the offices of the German Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The theft of the documents from the Stockholm embassy could also seriously embarrass the South African and Swedish governments. Sweden has been hostile to the Republic since 1948 — so hostile in fact, that Dr Verwoerd once said there was no point in even starting to try and improve relations with Stockholm.

After the Bonn incident, the West German Government at first denied being involved in South Africa's nuclear research programme, but later admitted it was in the running to supply nuclear power equipment

South Africa's Ambassador in Bonn, Mr Donald Bell Sole, has been in constant contact with Pretoria since the theft of the confidential documents.

Dr Geisler is known to be a friend of the South African poet Breyten Breytenbach, who faces trial tomorrow on changes under the Terrorism and Supression of Communism Acts.

Security post for top policeman

Sun. Express 9/11/75 (312-Genp)

By JIM CLARKE

DURBAN. — The senior police post of counter-insurgency is to fall away and be incorporated in the new command of Internal Security and Crime Prevention under Major-General Hilary Schroder, of police headquarters, Pretoria.

With the retirement of Major-General Nolan Loxton this month, one of the most important posts in the force next to the commissioner now becomes redundant.

The post was created when the police went into Rhodesia in the early 1960s to intercept terrorists on their way to South Africa.

But with the withdrawal of all SAP personnel from Rhodesia in August, headquarters have decided to scrap the individual post and incorporate it under General Schroder, former Divisional Commissoner of Police, Northern Transvaal and Port Natal.

The main purpose of the post was to coordinate SAP anti-terrorist activities with Rhodesia Joint Operations Command security force in Salisbury.

The new post of Internal Security and Crime Prevention Officer has been created to tighten up and streamline South Africa's internal security — and General Schroder will coordinate the activities of all civil defence bodies.

D.D. 11/11/75

Ex-ANC man found dead

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A former ANC member, Mr Sipeto Tshaka of Dimbaza, was found dead on the road between King William's Town and Dimbaza at the weekend.

Mr Tshaka, 30, was anished to Dimbaza in 972 after his release from obben Island.

The cause of death is ot known but relatives ought he could have been knocked down by a car.

He is survived by his mother, a brother and two sons.

The entire Tshaka family, including his late father, were arrested in connection with the ANC in the early 60s and his mother served a seven-year prison sentence.

The funeral will take place on November 23 at Dimbaza. — DDR.

312-General

D·D· 11/11/75

Editor sues SABC for defamation

DURBAN — The editor of the Daily News, Durban, yesterday sued the South African Broadcasting Corporation for R10 000 damages in a defamation action arising out of news broadcasts following his arrest in connection with a Saso meeting in September last year.

The action was completed after only four witnesses were called on behalf of the editor, Mr John O'Malley.

The SABC closed its case without calling any witnesses and argument in the matter continues today.

In his claim Mr O'Malley said that on September 26 last year the SABC, through its various services, said that he had been arrested. The reports said that members of the Black People's Convention and Saso had also been arrested.

It is claimed that a reasonable person would have understood from the broadcasts that Mr O'Malley had attended the meeting, which had previously been banned, and that he had been arrested either there or nearby.

One of the news reports was broadcast by Springbok Radio. It read:

"The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has announced in Cape Town that Mr John O'Malley, the editor of the Durban afternoon newspaper, has been arrested in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Our Durban news office reports that 13 other people were arrested earlier last night, after several hundred non-whites and a number of white students had attended an illegal meeting organised by the South African Students Organisation and the Black People's Convention."

During evidence yesterday it was revealed that Mr O'Malley had, in fact, been arrested at a wine tasting gathering at a Durban hotel.

This had been in connection with the publication by his newspaper of a report concerning the planned meeting.

Mr David James, then deputy news editor of the Daily News, told the court he heard the broadcast and was amazed to hear that his editor had been arrested at Currie's Fountain, where the meeting was held.

Mr Ramsey Milne, foreign editor of the Argus newspapers, said he heard the news at 7.30 am on Springbok Radio. His first reaction was one of disbelief as he knew the meeting had been banned and he could not see why an editor should be there.

"The reports suggested to me that he and 13 other people had been arrested there," Mr Milne said.

Mr S. Kentridge, SC, for Mr O'Malley, said the SABC had made no correction, apology or withdrawal.

The SABC had been in possession of the full facts regarding Mr O'Malley's arrest but had chosen to publish a truncated version. — DDC.

312 - General

Waiting on appeal

Mercury 15.11.78

PRETORIA — Judgment in the Le Grange Commission (formerly the Schlebusch Commission) cases has been postponed again by a regional court magistrate here pending the outcome of Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude's appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Rev. Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute, and Mr. Peter Randall, former director of Spro-cas, are charged with refusing to testify before a commission of enquiry into certain organisations.

Mr. G. J. V. Jordaan, the magistrate, postponed the cases yesterday — in absentia — until January 30 next year. — (Sapa.)

312 - General

312 - Group

'Secret' group may be BOSS front—Marais

RDM 22/11/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MR JAAP MARAIS, deputy leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), said yesterday he suspected the "secret" Afrikaner Resistance Movement was a front organisation for the Bureau for State Security.

Details of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging or Resistance Movement were given yesterday in a front page report in Die Transvaler, official organ of the National Party.

Among the alleged activities of the movement are military parades at night, propagation of anti-semitism and a contingency plan to establish a pre-war facist type dictatorship dedicated to preservation of White interests in South Africa.

"It regards the present regime as a victim of Anglo-Jewish capitalism which is weakening the resistance of Whites," the report said.

Mr Marais said: "The movement has no sound intellectual structure and no clear philosophical basis. It revolves around a few people only and has probably been infiltrated."

For that reason it could not be regarded as a reliable barometer to the mood of Afrikanerdom or significant in any sense, he said.

But what Mr Marais did find significant was that it was given splash treatment in Die Transvaler without critical comment.

"There is a straight description of the movement and its aims and virtual advertisements for its meetings. The HNP has never been given such favourable treatment.

"There is something funny about it, especially since the report says it was founded in August last year when it first published its programme in 1972."

It was then that Mr Marais said he suspected it to be a front organisation for the Bureau for State Security, although he admitted he had no concrete evidence for his suspicion.

"But I and others have personal knowledge of how BOSS infiltrated the Afrikaner Broederbond and used it as a front organisation."

Professor Dunbar Moodie, sociologist and author of "The Rise of Afrikanerdom", said of the movement: "It sounds like an incredible anachronism."

Professor Moodie is professor of sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand and a keen student of Afrikanerdom.

"The movement harks back to the Ossewa Brandwag, but the Ossewa Brandwag had a far greater hope of success because there was hope that the Nazis would win the war.

"Had the Nazis won the war, the Ossewa Brandwag would have become the Quislings of South Africa. But it would not have won an election."

Fascist or neo-Fascist movements had little appeal to Afrikaners, even in time of crisis, and even less when the National Party was in power, Professor Moodie said.

WITH 'BOERE ARMY'

Sun. Times 23/11/75

LEADING lawyers, former members of the security forces and at least one leading Transvaal Nationalist are involved with a para-military movement which is planning an anti-Black and anti-British-Jewish dictatorship in South Africa.

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

The Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB) — its emblem includes a three-legged swastika — has been concentrating on infiltrating and recruiting supporters among police and defence officers.

Now it feels strong enough to hold public meetings to broaden its support. Four are planned soon — in Brits, Rustenburg, Heidelberg and Johannesburg.

The activities of the AWB are causing concern in Government circles at a time when the country is moving towards a delicate and potentially highly-explosive situation in Southern Africa.

The movement has a three-phase programme for taking over the country:

- By forcing a referendum.
- By fighting elections.
- Alternatively, by overthrowing democracy.

Two Nationalist newspapers this week referred to what they called the "shock plan of an Afrikaner group".

The leader of the AWB is Mr Johann Rossouw, a Pretoria advocate, son-in-law of Mr Justice A. P. Myburgh and a well-known rugby referee.

He was seriously injured in a road accident near Tzaneen last week and is now in the Eugene Marais Hospital, Pretoria, where he might undergo extensive surgery on his legs.

When I spoke to him this year he refused to comment on the AWB — but did not deny his leadership.

The deputy leader is another prominent Pretoria lawyer, Mr Chris Beyers, who is a close associate of Mr S. E. D. Brown, editor of the SA Observer.

Other members include Mr Eugene Terreblanche, a former Special Branch officer and Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate in 1970, who works for Rondalia, an Afrikaans motoring company, and Mr Jan Groenewald, also a former police officer.

Mr Groenewald was appointed recently as the AWB's first full-time organising secretary. This could be an indication of the growing strength of the organisation, which is believed to have a few hundred members.

MR BEYERS
Deputy leader

Mr Groenewald admitted this week that he had addressed a private gathering last Saturday at the house of a senior police officer.

The officer is Captain Servaas de Wet, of the radio section of the police in Johannesburg. He lives at Halfway House.

This week Mr P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence, and Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, denied that any of their officers were involved with the movement.

Mr Botha challenged Mr Groenewald to reveal the names of army officers who belonged to the organisation.

Captain De Wet strongly denied that he had joined the AWB — or supported it. He told me that he had invited Mr Groenewald, whom he had known for many years, to attend a social event.

Mr Groenewald addressed guests on the White man and Christianity, because "an advocate from Pretoria" who would have come along with him did not turn up.

Mr Groenewald refused to disclose the names of members of the organisation. But when I put it to him, he admitted that Advocates Rossouw and Beyers were the leader and deputy leader of the movement.

Chaos

However, Mr Groenewald denied that it was a para-military movement and that it had non-democratic aspirations.

He said that only if the first two phases of its strategy failed would it "move into positions of control throughout the country to help with the maintenance of law and order."

He referred to the chaos and confusion in other countries which were largely the result of labour unrest.

The AWB was determined that such a "left-wing communist-inspired socialist complot", supported by big capital and the liberal Press, would not succeed in South Africa.

Although a few AWB members were once in the HNP, that party has strongly denied links with the movement. At a recent HNP, head committee meeting, a decision was taken to dissociate itself completely from the AWB.

312 - Geval

Cape Times 5/12/75

(1) 259
(2) 297
(3) 312 - Gerd
(4) Echo - Unrest

CRC: Students are acquitted

Staff Reporter

ALL 11 University of the Western Cape students charged with taking part in a demonstration likely to obstruct traffic at the opening of the Coloured Representative Council on September 5 were yesterday acquitted.

Mr S J C van Vuuren, sitting at the Bellville Magistrate's Court, said he could not say whether an offence had been committed.

The students are Mr Allan Liebenberg, 20, Mr Vernon Balie, 24, Miss Shona Bosman, 18, Mr Errol Fransman, 20, Mr Victor Cloete, 20, Miss Chantal Quezet, 18, Mr Brian Williams, 18, Mr Neville Cloete, 20, Mr Grant Godden, 20, Mr Eric Theys, 20, and Mr Leslie Williams, 19.

At two earlier hearings, evidence was led that student constables at the CRC opening arrested the students, who were alleged to have displayed posters denouncing the CRC.

Arguing the case for the 11, Mr B Kies, instructed by A M Omar and Co, said the charge had nothing to do with the Riotous Assemblies Act but concerned the control of traffic.

REGULATION

The regulation under which the students were charged was an amendment to a standard regulation relating to street control. No mention had been made of the original regulation.

Mr Kies said the State had not produced evidence that the original standard regulation had ever been adopted by the Bellville Municipality after having been promulgated by the Administrator of the Cape.

The Administrator did not legislate for the whole province.

"We don't know whether there was a regulation to contravene," Mr Kies said.

Mr Van Vuuren said the first thing the prosecutor should ascertain was whether an offence had been committed. However, neither the investigation officer nor the prosecutor nor the magistrate had done this.

As he was not asked to call in witnesses to do this, he decided no trespassing of the law could be shown and acquitted the 11.

Mr L Nel prosecuted.

Body found on road

O.D. (Indaba) 5/12/75

312 - Graal

Police in King William's Town are investigating the death of Mr Sipeto Tshaka, 35, whose body was found on the national road between Dimbaza and King William's Town.

Police believe he was the victim of a hit-and-run accident.

Mr Tshaka, a former member of the now banned African National Congress and ex-Robben Island prisoner, was buried at his Dimbaza home.

Former colleagues of his carried his coffin shoulder high from his home to the graveyard.

More than 1 000 mourners from Ilinge, Sada, Duncan Village, Mdantsane, East London, Zwelitsha and Port Elizabeth attended the service which ended with the singing of Nkosi sikelela iAfrika.

Members of the Security Branch mingled with the crowd.

Mr Tshaka originally came from Port Elizabeth where he was arrested and spent three years on Robben Island. On his release he was sent to Dimbaza by the State.

Boss active in Britain claim

O.D. 5/12/75

LONDON — The British anti-apartheid movement yesterday alleged collusion between British and South African security police following a claim by a young South African Indian that he was photographed by the Bureau for State Security at an anti-apartheid rally here.

Mr Bob Moodliar, 20, has appealed against a Home Office deportation order expiring today.

He alleges he was "harassed" by security police in South Africa between November last year and March. He wants to remain in Britain ,where his parents live and where a grocery chain has unsuccessfully applied for a work permit for him.

Mr Moodliar first came to Britain to study in 1970. He returned to South Africa last November. But his flat was ransacked and he was presented with a photograph of himself taken at an anti-apartheid rally in Hyde Park. He returned to Britain in March.

An application for a work permit on his behalf was turned down by the Department of Employment and the Home Office told him to leave the country.

The anti-apartheid movement yesterday expressed concern that the Home Office "should even consider forcing someone to return to South Africa when that person is obviously critical of the apartheid regime." — DDC.

(1) ~~253~~ 252

(2) 312 - Gandi

~~312 - Pol. Trials~~ 312 - General

W/E ARGUS 6/12/75

State loses Communism Act appeal

Weekend Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — An appeal by the Attorney General of the Transvaal against the acquittal of the Rev C. F. Beyers Naude, Mr Peter Randall and Ravan Press on charges in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act has been dismissed with costs.

Mr Justice Myburgh gave this judgment in the Supreme Court, Pretoria yesterday, with Mr Justice Hiemstra concurring.

In July 1973 Mr Naude, Mr Peter Randall, Mr Danie van Zyl and Ravan Press were acquitted by a Johannesburg magistrate of publishing or distributing portions of a speech by Mr Paul Pretorius, a former president of Nusas.

Evidence was that Spro-Cas had instructed Ravan Press to publish a pamphlet including quotes from Mr Pretorius.

On February 14 1973 Spro-Cas distributed some of the pamphlets to 'certain people and organisations.'

On February 26 Mr Pretorius was banned.

Spro-Cas then sent the pamphlets back to Ravan Press, with instructions to obscure the quotes from Mr Pretorius.

Ravan Press obscured the quotes 'ineffectively,' but 'with no sinister intent according to the evidence,' Mr Justice Myburgh said.

The State's appeal was dismissed with costs.

312 - General

Mercury 6/12/75

STATE APPEAL ON NAUDE DISMISSED

PRETORIA — An appeal by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal against the acquittal of the Rev. C. F. Beyers Naude, Mr. Peter Randall and the Ravan Press on charges in terms of the Communism Act has been dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Myburgh handed down the decision in the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Heimstra concurred.

In July, 1973, the Rev. Naude, Mr. Randall, the Rev. Danie van Zyl and Ravan Press were acquitted by a Johannesburg magistrate of publishing or distributing portions of a speech by Mr. Paul Pretorius, ex-president of Nusas.

Evidence was that Spro-cas had instructed Ravan Press to publish a pamphlet including quotes from Mr. Pretorius.

On February 14, 1973, Spro-cas distributed some of the pamphlets to "certain people and organisations."

On February 26 Mr. Pretorius was banned.

Spro-cas then sent the pamphlets back to Ravan Press, with instructions to black-out the quotes from Mr. Pretorius.

Ravan Press "ineffectively" covered the quotes but "with no sinister intent."—(Sapa.)

1. 253

2. 312 - General

Vintage year for Security Branch

STAR 29/11/73

Pretoria Bureau

The Security Branch has had a vintage year. Praise has come from the Bench in two major trials and this week officers were complimented on their handling of the Breytenbach trial.

The man in charge of the investigation of the case against Breyten Breytenbach has been called a "very nice guy," by the very people detained by the Security Branch.

Colonel Johannes Broodryk asked for and got permission from his superiors to testify on behalf of Breytenbach — after he had worked long hours compiling evidence against him.

Breytenbach, in his address to the court, went out of his way to thank Colonel Broodryk and the men who worked with him for the "correct and humane way" they treated him.

Today, Colonel Broodryk's superior, Brigadier C F Zietsman, told The Star that he did not like talking about his men but that Colonel Broodryk was "a very decent chap."

The colonel is not the only officer to get kudos.

When the detainees held after Breytenbach's arrest were released, scenes were enacted outside police headquarters which some found difficult to believe.

Johannesburg salesman Norman Lewis and Wits student Nicholas Martens both shook hands with the security man who saw them off. Another officer ran back into the building to get a biscuit tin for another of the released men.

Brigadier Zietsman said, "We do a hard job under very difficult circumstances and work long hours. Especially this year things have been rough."

The man being praised from all quarters, Colonel Broodryk, had one comment to make today. "I don't kick a man when he's down."

D.D. 2/12/25

Police take papers from DP organiser

UMTATA — The home of an opposition Democratic Party organiser, Miss F. N. Mancotywa, has been ransacked by the Special Branch. Documents were confiscated.

The Special Branch visited Miss Mancotywa's house last Tuesday but did not find her at home. She was visited again last Friday, by the Special Branch and her house was ransacked.

Documents belonging to the Democratic Party were confiscated, including the constitution and resolutions adopted at the recent regional conference, which were to be discussed at the national conference of the party in January next year.

"They wanted to know what was behind tthe conference and what was the motive behind the resolutions adopted at the conference especially the resolutions concerning protest meetings and demonstrations against independence for the Transkei," Miss Mancotywa said.

Miss Mancotywa was elected secretary of the executive committee of the Dalindyebo region of the party at a conference last month.

"I told them that the protest meetings and demonstrations will be within the ambit of the law and all legal requirements will be met with," she said.

"In spite of the fact that this is a sequel to Matanzima's threat," the chairman of the Dalindyebo region of the Democratic Party, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, said, "We take this as intimidatory and harassing tactics to water down our future political schemes.

"I am warning these people against harassing my executive. They must return these documents immediately if they don't want trouble."

Mr Ncokazi said if the members of the Special Branch wanted to know anything about the planned protests and demonstrations "they must come to me. I am very angry about this act."—DDR.

(1) BS 3/2 - General

(2) 105

(T 2 7
(7 3 1 2 - General

Cape Times 13/12/75

Documents taken from former CRC member

Staff Reporter

A BANNED BOOK on Black theology in the USA and documents on apartheid and "liberation" were among the items confiscated last week from the Rev Allan Hendrickse, a former Coloured Representative Council Executive member for education, on his return from the World Council of Churches conference in Nairobi.

Customs officials at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg confiscated the literature on December 5.

The book, "Black Theology and Black Power," was written by James Cone, an eminent Black theologian from the Union Theology Seminary in New York. Another of Cone's books, "Liberation," is freely available in South Africa.

Spro-cas documents, news-cuttings from Nairobi newspapers, 12 copies of the Declaration of Human Rights, documents on racial conflict, an address by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Mr Michael Manley, and personal speeches were also confiscated.

Mr Hendrickse was given a receipt for the material.

"To me this is a prime example of the fear-aura permeating White South Africans," he said yesterday.

"There was nothing brought in surreptitiously. I learnt only at the airport that Cone's book — which he had presented to me in Nairobi — was on the banned list in South Africa.

EVIDENT

"It is evident that they were taking away anything on Black theology, liberation and apartheid."

Mr Hendrickse said he was resentful of the interference with personal liberty. The confiscation of the news-cuttings made it difficult for him to draw up his report.

He said he had written to the customs office asking for the documents to be returned.

Now Paton echoes Schlebusch Commission

Sun Tel Bureau 7/12/25

312 - General

LIONEL MURRAY DRAWS SOME INTERESTING PARALLELS

THE recently published statements of Mr Alan Paton, an honorary vice-president of Nusas and eminent classical liberal, prompts me to write to you and to draw your attention and that of your readers to the remarkable similarity of the views expressed by Mr Paton in November, 1975, to those of the Schlebusch Commission in reports tabled in Parliament as far back as April, 1973.

My quotations of Mr Paton are from the English dailies; those of the commission from the commission's reports.

PATON: The virtual disownment of liberals and liberalism by Nusas had alienated him. He refers to "an official attitude against liberalism".

COMMISSION: Nusas leaders "reject liberalism as a political approach".

PATON: He is "seriously considering resigning because of the involvement of members of the organisation's executive in the Breytenbach case" and "because of the recent involvement of its leaders in radical activism". He is "gravely concerned that executive members have allowed themselves to be manipulated".

COMMISSION: "Nusas' political policies are determined by a small group of activists within Nusas and are also influenced by persons outside Nusas from inside and outside South Africa. There is no reason to believe that persons in this country and in other countries and organisations in other countries will not continue their attempts to influence the local political scene in and through organisations in South Africa in the furtherance of their own interests."

PATON: "It is unforgivable that they in ... should try to manipulate Nusas."

COMMISSION: "There is evidence that the group of activists succeeds in keeping control of Nusas executive in the hands of like-minded persons from year to year."

PATON: As an honorary vice-president "has had no contact with Nusas for years and its presidents have avoided him".

COMMISSION: "The commission does not want to find fault with the principle that people from outside should advise Nusas. On the contrary, guidance and counsel on the part of seniors can be of great value to the organisation in that decisions and actions will then be taken with more careful forethought, and extravagant, impulsive and rash action will be curbed considerably. The commission finds it strange — and it is a pity — that the Nusas leaders do not make more use of responsible people who are available in their ranks as official honorary office-bearers and advisers."

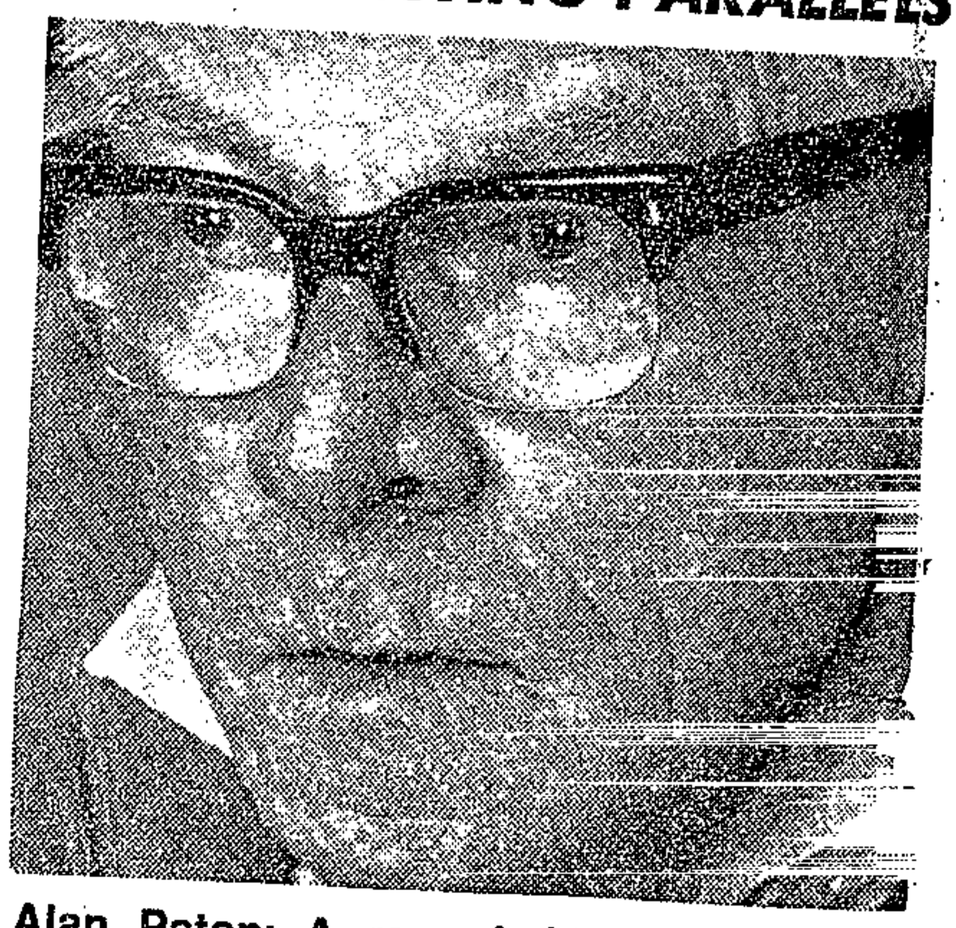
PATON: "Now it — Nusas — has to be re-built principally as a students' organisation."

COMMISSION: "In bringing out this report it — the commission — has in mind action against individuals and not against Nusas as an organisation. A national students' organisation functioning from, through and for students is certainly desirable."

PATON: "Nusas became obsessed with unjust society and forgot its role as a students' organisation."

COMMISSION: "No one can deny that it is good and desirable that the standard of living of South Africa's working class should be raised so that all will be able to lead a decent life .... In the case of Nusas ... it is clear that the upliftment of the Bantu worker is not their principal aim. It is one of the special issues around which agitation has to be built up .... Nusas action in this connection is really a means to another end, and that is political change to overthrow the existing order in South Africa and to replace it with an anti-capitalistic system which has sometimes been described as Black socialism."

Had the commission's findings, based on evidence, been calmly considered, many young people may well have resisted subsequent influences — euphemistically termed "madcap influences" in the Cape Times this week — and avoided involvement in illegal activities, and a substantial and responsible contribution would have been made by our university students to the achievement of change, the solution of our problems and the development of a new era of peaceful co-existence of all our people in a just and peaceful society.



Alan Paton: A remarkable similarity of views

Unfortunately the publication of the reports gave rise to an extravaganza of abuse of the commissioners, a questioning of their political integrity and total rejection of all their findings as biased and unsubstantiated.

As one of the commissioners, I have waited for just one editor to publicly recognise the relevance of Mr Paton's remarks to those findings almost three years ago, but I must accept — in the words of My Fair Lady — that it is "not bloody likely".

Lionel Murray, MP

What Winnie told the BBC reporter

RDM 18/12/75

312 - General

Staff Reporter

MRS Nomzamo Winnie Mandela yesterday said the recorded interview she gave to a BBC reporter, Mr Graham Mytton, which was later erased, will make no difference since the views she expressed in it are views she has openly stated in this country.

Mrs Mandela's interview with Mr Mytton was on one of the tapes which were apparently wiped clean by an electric eraser when his luggage was allegedly tampered with while he was flying to Cape Town from Durban.

She said the interview touched on the so-called changes within the country, detente and the movement towards racial harmony.

"I am not aware of any movement towards racial harmony. The races are moving more and more apart," she said.

"As for changes within the country, I don't call opening parks and libraries to Blacks a change. The mere suggestion is an insult to our intelligence", Mrs Mandela said.

Mrs Mandela said Mr Mytton had come to see her on his return from Cape Town. "He was terribly shaken and told me the tampering with his tapes had been a frightening experience.

"He showed me the box which had contained the tapes — it had been ripped open. He asked me for another interview, but it did not materialise as he was flying back to London on the same day."

Multi-racial party

Natal Merc 17/12/75

317 - Geneva

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A multi-racial Christmas party for 200 children of South African detainees and banned people was held yesterday at Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, Roodepoort.

Miss Sheila Weinberg, secretary of the Human Rights Committee which organised the party, said it was the second year such a party had been held. Christmas presents were distributed to all the youngsters.

Among those attending the party were Linda Siswe Sisulu, three-year-old grandson of Walter Sisulu, the former ANC leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island, Seipati Lele Molobi, daughter of Eric Molobi who was recently gaoled for five years under the Terrorism Act, Pauline Koka (8), daughter of banned trade unionist Drake Koka, and Zothani and Njengaye Myeza (2), twin sons of Muntu Myeza, one of the Saso nine facing trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

BBC in row over tapes 'wiped' on SAA

STAR 17/12/76 312 - Group

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The row between the BBC and the South African Embassy in London over the "sabotaging" of BBC tapes on an SAA aircraft between Durban and Cape Town has worsened.

A spokesman for the corporation confirmed officially that the Director of Information at the Embassy, Mr Vlok Delport, had said in writing he was not prepared to make any further inquiries into the incident.

The row has so far been confined to an exchange of letters.

The BBC spokesman confirmed that four of 15 tapes belonging to a corporation executive, Mr Graham Mytton, of the External Service, were mysteriously wiped clean during a flight from Durban to Cape Town.

ERASED

When Mr Mytton arrived at D F Malan Airport last month, he found someone had broken into his luggage in the baggage compartment of the aircraft and probably by means of an electronic "bulk eraser" had wiped clean four reels of tape.

The spokesman disclosed that the tapes included those of interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr George Sithole, vice chairman of the Umlazi Residents' Association in Durban, and with Mr Thamsanga Zani, secretary general of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

He said the BBC had lodged a complaint and asked the Director of Information at the embassy to investigate the matter.

"We received a holding reply from him. We later wrote again, repeating our request for an investigation."

Subsequently, he said, the Director of Information had written to the corporation a letter which "amounted to a refusal" [illegible] make any further inquiries into the incident.

D.D. 17/12/75 (312-General

Refusal to probe tape wiping angers BBC

LONDON — The African service of the BBC is annoyed and upset by a South African Embassy refusal to inquire into how BBC tape recordings were wiped out in South Africa.

After an exchange of five letters, the retiring Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London, Mr V. Delport, has written what amounts to a refusal to make inquiries and saying there will be no South African explanation, according to a BBC spokesman.

The tapes were made by BBC reporter Graham Mytton in October. They included an interview with Mrs Winnie Mandela and other black leaders.

After Mr Mytton had flown from Durban to Cape Town he opened his tapes, which had been in the aircraft hold, and found that some of them had been wiped clean.

The BBC immediately requested the Director of Information to ascertain how the tapes had been cleaned.

Mr Delport's latest reply has riled the BBC and the head of the Africa service, Mr John Wilkinson, has written back throwing the ball back to the South Africans and asking for a more satisfactory reply. — DDC.

Ramusi wants alliance of anti-racism fighters

UPINGTON — A call for the release of all political prisoners and for an alliance of organisations opposed to apartheid was made by Mr Collins Ramusi, leader of the Lebowa Peoples' Party, when he opened the national congress of the Labour Party here yesterday.

Mr Ramusi spoke highly of former black leaders who are now jailed or in exile.

He referred to Dr Yufus Dadoo, a member of the exiled South African Communist Party executive, Duma Nokwe, a former leader of the African National Congress now serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and to Nelson Mandela, former ANC leader, also serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

"I pray and hope that in the true spirit of detente, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, will see the great wisdom in releasing the political prisoners this year and allow all those living in exile to come home and live with their loved ones," he said.

Mr Ramusi also called on Mr Vorster to lift all banning orders "imposed upon our leaders."

After all Mr Vorster was himself pitied when he was a political prisoner."

Mr Ramusi praised the earlier call by the Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, for a black alliance to oppose apartheid. He referred to the freedom charter drawn up and the Kliptown Congress of the People. He said the charter had sought to unite "all South Africans into an alliance that could free the country's oppressed people."

The presence at the congress of Mr Ramusi, former Lebowa Minister of the Interior, is a clear indication that the Labour Party is moving in the direction of a strategy of black alliance and is attempting to form links with opponents of apartheid in other race groups. — DDC.

MR RAMUSI . . . let exiles come home.

312 - General

Anti-SA Embassy conspiracy claim

8/1/76 DD.

LONDON — Dr Wolffgang Geisler, vice-chairman of the West German Anti-Apartheid Movement, yesterday claimed that South Africa's Bonn embassy was conspiring to have him charged as the man who stole secret documents from them last year.

The State Prosecutor, Dr B. Schwellmus, said at a press conference yesterday he suspected that Dr Geisler entered the new embassy (posing as a work-[illegible] files of documents in a rolled up carpet. Dr Geisler said he had initiated legal action to make the prosecutor publicly explain his claims.

It is lawful in Germany for a prosecutor to make public that an individual is under investigation.

But, Dr Geisler said it was a "sinister" legal precedent for "completely unsubstantiated" allegations to be made. He referred to the "suspicion" that he had removed the

Dr Geisler said he had received substantiated information that the press conference was "set up through the South African Embassy leaking information to the German press."

He added: "They are doing their best to shift the blame for their disaster on to me.

"Their attempt is ridiculous. What worries me is that a state prosecutor plays along with them. It should worry all Germans."

he now knew he was being investigated, he had not even been approached by the police for questioning.

He emphasised that he had played no part in the theft.

Publication of some of the documents last year led to the sacking of Gen Guenther Rall, Germany's senior Nato representative. It was revealed that he had travelled to South Africa under the alias of "Mr Ball" and visited nuclear installations.—DDC.

(1) 372 - General

(312 - General)

Voice from the FAR Right

RDM 13/12/75

● Ivor Benson is the founder of a group called National Forum and a leading member of Sascon. He was a journalist on Fleet Street and a former assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail. He was information Adviser to the Rhodesian Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966. He has written several books and pamphlets and lectured overseas on Rightwing subjects. DIRK REZELMAN asked the questions.

● THERE seem to be many different conservative groups; how do you consider that your National Forum differs from the others?

I don't know all the others but one important difference is that the National Forum tends to see South Africa's struggle for survival as no more than part of a world struggle involving the whole of Western civilisation.

The National Forum is therefore in continuous communication with similar organisations abroad and is a chapter member of the World Anti-Communist League representing 65 national groups of all races, colours and creeds.

● What do you consider the differences between the Right and the Left?

There is today a widening communications gulf between Left and Right, summed up, I would say, in Pascall's comment that "the heart has reasons which the reason cannot understand".

Most needed today is the genuine statesman who is able to effect a dynamic reconciliation or synthesis of intellect and instinct in which the operations of pure reason are modified by the subtle intimations and warnings of instinct.

Those on the Left tend to undervalue the "heart's reasons," because they fail to understand that instinct is the repository of the genetically encoded experience of the race.

Those on the Right, especially when their passions are inflamed, tend to cast off the disciplines of intellect. Policies which disregard the "heart's reasons", if persisted in long enough, must convert any population into an explosive mixture — which is what we find in many countries today.

● Do you see a move to the Right by White South Africans? Any split on English-Afrikaner lines?

As the ruling hierarchy of the Government moves Left, there is a reaction towards the Right among the rank and file of the National Party. This shift could assert itself very strongly in the next 12 months.

The English-speakers are much more conservative than some people might think — especially in Natal.

I would not say there is much chance of a widening split of English-Afrikaner lines. What I expect is that the coming together of the two groups on the Left will be balanced by a similar coming together of English and Afrikaner conservatives.

● What role does the moneyed establishment play in politics in this country?

A role of supreme importance. Contemporary history can be said to be a product of an alliance of money and intellect, on a global scale as well as in South Africa.

Afrikaner money which now exerts enormous influence in Afrikaner politics and the Press, and in the universities, has entered into mutually advantageous relations with English-centred big money.

● The Nationalist Government is regarded as conservative and anti-liberal. Is this not sufficient guarantee for conservatives?

Surely no one today believes that the Nationalist Government is conservative and anti-liberal. Isn't it obvious that Mr Vorster is the darling of the liberal Press here and abroad?

If a few hard-core conservatives remain in the Government's upper echelon, they are keeping their heads down and their voices muted. There isn't a dime's worth of difference between the ruling party and the opposition parties.

THE greatest danger threatening Southern Africa is not the enemies beyond the borders of South Africa and Rhodesia; it is not the terrorists or "freedom fighters" as some of our churchmen like to call them.

It is the enemy within, with their vast wealth, and their newspapers, and their political activity, working in partnership with disoriented, rootless intellectuals, hoping to win their battle by making the country ungovernable . . .

Communism is not the politics of the poor and oppressed, it is the political instrument of the most powerful, the super-rich.

— From Ivor Benson's new publication "Behind Communism in Africa."

● The South African Right is often accused of anti-Semitism and race prejudice — what are your comments?

These expressions are overworked political swearwords — missiles in the armoury of modern psychological warfare.

They are meant to evoke Pavlovian responses of fear or disapproval and to circumscribe certain sensitive areas of public debate.

● How do you view Mr Vorster's detente policy in Africa in the light of the Rhodesian predicament?

Fundamentally Mr Vorster's detente policy is the same as Dr Henry Kissinger's detente policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union — two slices from the same detente cake.

Mr Vorster's policy isn't his anyway — it is American policy for Africa as outlined in the late President Truman's Point 4 Programme which, in turn, is indistinguishable from the communist plan for Africa as outlined by Earl Browder, the former American communist leader in his book "Teheran: Our Path in War and Peace."

Politicians who don't know this should do some homework. Rhodesia is only a pawn in the game.

● Your writings reflect the view that there is collusion between international communism and capitalism. Is this not a contradiction?

First let us draw a clear distinction between free enterprise capitalism and international finance capitalism, the dangerous end-product of unregulated capitalism. This is no longer a subject on which we are permitted to have "views". The facts are available.

The history of such collusion has been fully investigated and documented by Dr Antony Sutton of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, in three massive volumes and in other books including "National Suicide" and "Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution".

Dr Sutton has shown that something like 95 per cent of the Soviet Union's industrial and thus also military might has been put there by Western big business and Western finance.

● Do Rightwingers in South Africa have a working relationship with any political party?

I can only speak for the National Forum — the answer is "no". That does not mean that we could not find ourselves from

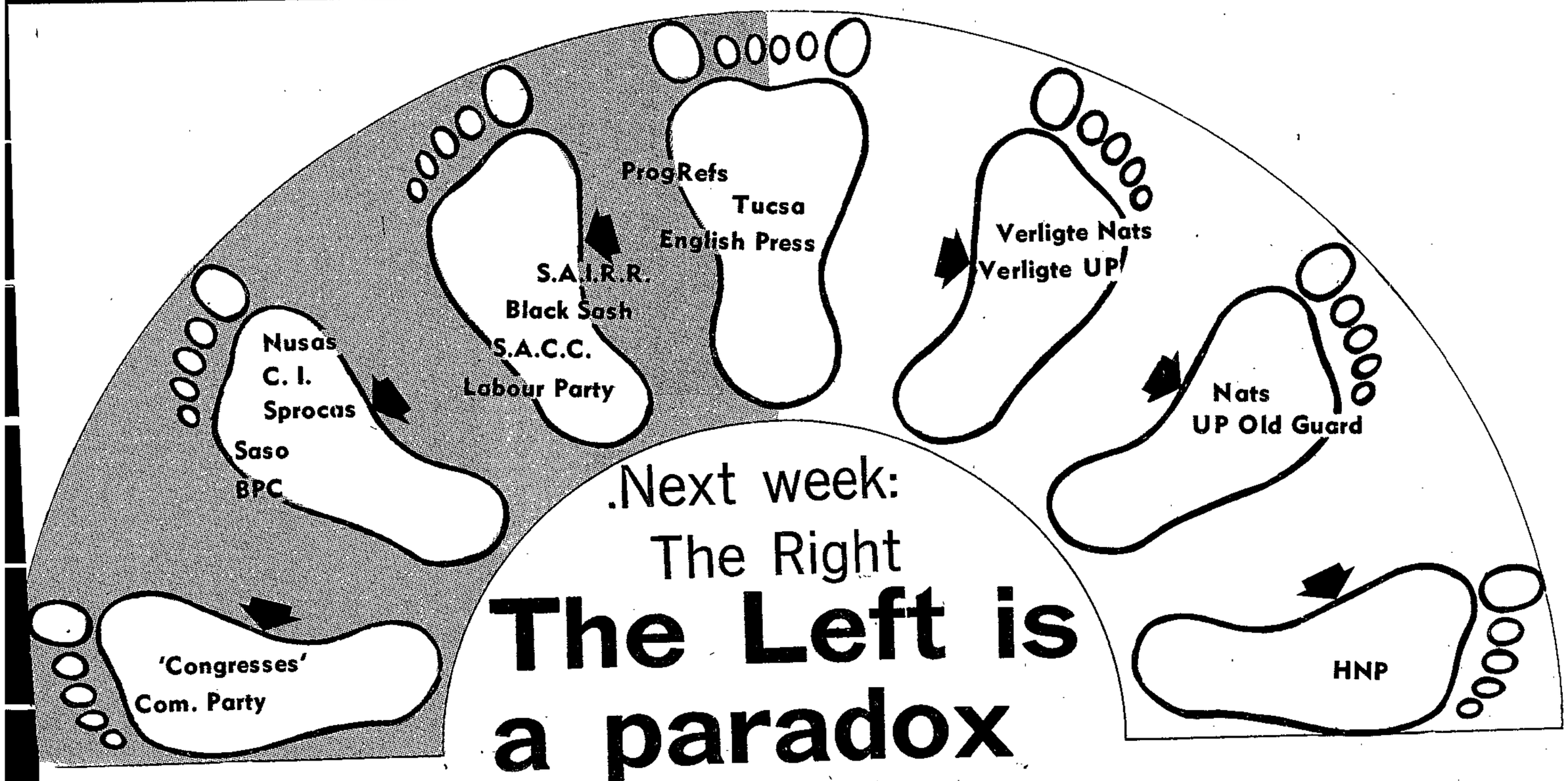
IVOR BENSON

time to time echoing the sentiments being expressed by some party or some politician.

● Do you have faith in the Afrikaners' will to survive as a separate White African group?

I see little chance of survival unless Afrikaner conservatism can find some way of forming a working alliance with English conservatism.

In the same way that some refractory elements combine only under exceptional heat and pressure, so we may find that the heat and the pressure of coming events will make obvious and easy what has hitherto been impossible — a coming together of English and Afrikaners on the Right.



Next week:
The Right

The Left is a paradox

JOHN IMRIE

THE LEFT stands for freedom and justice, dignity and equality. It also stands for revolution, subversion, authoritarianism.

It is represented by gentle, sensitive, civilised, intelligent thinkers, radical students, ideological fanatics, fools, peasants with Kalashnikov rifles, agitators, strikers, infiltrators into key positions.

The South African Left ranges from altruists among the Progrefs to Marxists; from those who would like to see the present system modified to those who want to replace it with an entirely new order.

The Left is vital to democracy but also, at times, a threat to it. The true liberals on the Left are the enemies of the extreme Left which is totalitarian.

The Left is a paradox.

How then can one lump such a diverse conglomerate under one heading, the Left?

Some on the Right have used as a standard to define the Left the element of opposition to capitalism, since reform of capitalism or the free enterprise system is almost a standard carried by the Left.

Yet this has flaws, because disenchantment with aspects of capitalism is also widespread among its supporters who would also like to see reforms (Ted Heath's "unacceptable face of capitalism") and we have the anomalous situation of the American labour movement which is fiercely pro-capitalist but in nearly all other respects Leftwing.

But if one is going to look at the Left as a whole then some kind of line must be drawn, so for want of a better criterion here goes: the one common factor in the Left is "belief in the improvability of the human condition".

A hard judgment, perhaps, because clearly many on the Right hold this belief too.

Nevertheless, it is argued (admittedly by the Left) that the Right consciously or subconsciously tends to accept the human condition as it is, to resist changes which will upset the status quo or to accept changes aimed at improving the human condition only in so far that the status quo of the Right is left relatively untouched.

Consider the "footsteps" chart above and it will be seen that by and large the organisations Right of Centre do not stand for any great change, economically, politically or socially in South Africa.

All those on the Left stand for changes or reforms which they believe, either mildly or passionately, rightly or wrongly, will improve the total human condition, in other words the condition of the majority in this country.

Using the criterion of "belief in the improvability of the human condition", I have selected the main organisations of the Left in this country and ranged them from mildly Left to far Left.

One of the difficulties is that organisations or people on the Left are not always exactly what they profess to be, and in the South African climate in particular, with the Communist Party outlawed and White society generally antagonistic to Leftwing thinking, it would be strange indeed if some radicals and even mild Leftwingers did not hide their true sentiments.

There will always be those who hope to subvert societies by stealth, but repression probably drives many more ordinary people underground and brings in its wake suspicion and distrust of organisations.

Too often genuine people and organisations are smeared as a result, and in the process democracy is weakened.

No Leftist myself, I yet believe a virile, healthy Left is essential to all societies, to spotlight injustice, to test the health of our institutions and to force improvements in society.

The committed, not the complacent, achieve these things — and with all their imperfections those committed to "the improvability of the human condition" are mostly found Left of Centre.

Your radicals are tame, says ex-CIA man

● Pretty innocuous — that's how a former analyst of African politics for the American Central Intelligence Agency, JOHN SEILER, sees the Left in South Africa. Mr Seiler lectures in political studies at Rhodes University.

HOW USEFUL is it to talk of the "Left" in South Africa?

In the first place, for most White South Africans the term raises spectres of anti-governmental conspiracy. It suggests a vast network of dedicated and competent individuals whose central aim is to overthrow the present Government.

This emotional and ignorant equation of all opposition with conspiracy is held by most Whites including many Afrikaner political scientists.

My own view is very different. To me, the Left in this country is neither very much to the Left in its goals (compared to Western European democratic socialists) nor very far to the Left in its methods (compared with conspiratorial revolutionary movements elsewhere in the world).

Of course, the expatriate ANC and PAC, which are truly revolutionary movements, will continue their efforts to penetrate anti-Government organisations in this country.

It would be naive to assume that all their efforts will turn out as inept as those of Breyten Breytenbach and Lawrence Suttner.

But excepting these infrequent cases of actual attempts at subversion, even the so-called "radical Left" — Saso and BPC among Blacks, Nusas and the CI among Whites—fall short of being truly radical in both goals and methods.

The goals, while admittedly not always put clearly (this could risk a contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act), do involve a major redistribution of resources and income, but not necessarily to the extreme of a classless society.

The methods advocated usually stress the preference for peaceful resolution of any conflicts in the achievement of their goals.

But even these limited goals and methods appear "radical" in the South African context, since both statute and custom make discussion of peaceful change very difficult. The individual who insists on such discussion, unless he is a homeland leader, acts "radically" in doing so.

One of the cruellest ironies of South African "radicalism" is the way in which the purge of many of its spokesmen for simply speaking up goes hand in hand with an appalling ignorance about the various roads to social-political change which are used in both democratic and communist countries.

This ignorance can be blamed partly on the laws which ban some books about politics in other countries, but equally on those of my academic colleagues whose own ignorance of comparative politics is often colossal.

HELEN SUZMAN

BRAM FISCHER

BEYERS NAUDE

PETER RANDALL

JOHN REES

JEAN SINCLAIR

It's not on, say Afrikaners

● Afrikaners found their best-known Leftist, Bram Fischer, "volksvreemd", says DIRK REZELMAN, writer of the Mail's "Nationalist Viewpoint" column.

SONNY LEON

TRADITIONALLY the Left has never attracted Afrikaners. Even in labour movements, which elsewhere in the world are Leftish, Afrikaner workers are conservative.

The best-known Afrikaner Leftist was Bram Fischer who lead the South African Communist Party. Afrikaners founds his commitment interesting, if somewhat "volksvreemd".

Edward Roux, who wrote "Time Longer than Rope", was another communist of Afrikaans descent. Herman Charles Bosman, teller of tales from the Great Marico, was a communist sympathiser and possibly a party member.

Lately the Afrikaner Left has professed anti-communism. However, it has a strong social conscience for restructuring South African society along non-racial lines with the present Afrikaner political dominance going by the board.

Breyten Breytenbach and his supporters followed this ideal.

The recently formed Afrikaans Writers' Guild with men like Andre Brink, Chris Barnard, Bartho Smit as members, is anti-censorship and in that sense anti-authoritarian.

It is risky to call the Afrikaner intellectual establishment Leftwing as job advancement depends on establishment loyalities.

It is, however, only the organised Afrikaner elite which can express Leftish views with impunity, as can the more senior editors of National Party newspapers.

In this context Prof Brink stands alone as a radical.

Afrikaners are generally classless and egalitarian, so that the ideological classless society of the theoretical Leftists has little relevance for them.

ARTHUR GROBBELAAR

In South Africa the Left is a dirty word, an all-embracing smear. Recorders of unpalatable facts, respectable trade unionists, kindly souls who help Africans sort out Pass Law tangles, millionaire capitalists, practising Christians, affluent students, embittered Blacks, alleged communists and confessed communists — they all, crazily, end up on THE LEFT.

From do-gooders to Marxist baddies

SYDNEY DUVAL

● **TUCSA:**

SOUTH Africa's premier labour organisation shares many, if not most, of the ideals of the labour movement in the West.

It is also peculiarly South African, being a mixture of conservatives and the articulate Left.

In its ranks are Nationalists who approve of Black trade union rights but not political rights, socialists who want greater economic power for workers of all races to balance the power of government and employers, and some even further Left.

On balance and under the leadership of its general secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar, it is probably just left of centre.

One of its difficulties, with which it has coped with a fair degree of success for 21 years, has been to maintain its identity and thrust with a membership of Whites, Coloureds and Indians who in certain areas have conflicting interests.

It is a microcosm of South Africa's greater problem and many see its ultimate success or failure as a barometer of the future of race relations in this country.

Its policy of reform rather than revolution keeps it alert to Red infiltration and has made it a target for fringe radical organisations and international communism which have sought to discredit it both here and abroad.

● **ENGLISH PRESS.**

The English-language Press in South Africa generally conducts probing criticism of Government and society and sometimes finds itself firmly in the Leftwing camp.

In recent years it has largely abandoned the United Party Rightwing and some editors now favour the Progrefs.

It takes a strong line on the rule of law, equality of rights and opportunity and the socio-economic conditions of the underprivileged.

In its ranks are journalists of all political persuasions, ranging from Nationalists to Leftwingers. It stands for free enterprise with social responsibility.

By and large it has fearlessly reported on unpopular views and events, believing that the public needs an honest picture of conditions in South Africa if the people are to understand the country's problems and ensure a just, secure society.

In return it has been threatened with controls and sanctions. The Government has accused it of giving ammunition to South Africa's enemies abroad and of undermining race relations at home.

Despite this, its image overseas is one of a beacon of hope in a sad society. Its relative freedom is seen as a bull-point in South Africa's favour.

This in spite of the fact that it may not safely report on prison conditions, defence, police and security matters, certain political viewpoints (held by those banned or listed) or publish anything that may be construed as causing hostility between Whites and Africans or inciting them to violence.

● **PROGREFS.**

They stand for sharing of power, the ending of racial discrimination and all-round greater opportunities for Blacks.

For many years the Progressive Party, fore-runner of the Progref merger with the breakaway United Party's reformist wing, was identified with Mrs Helen Suzman, who for 13 years was the party's lone spokesman in Parliament. She has been described as South Africa's only internationally-acclaimed politician.

The original Progressive Party was formed in 1959 after 12 MPs split with the United Party over the party's resolution on land consolidation.

The party has resolutely opposed bannings, detentions without trial and has acted as parliamentary spokesman for the country's millions of disenfranchised Blacks.

The party has a foot in both the Right and Left camps. It is a staunch champion of the underdog and seeks major changes in South African society. On the other hand it stands for preservation of the Western world's democratic and free enterprise system and is concerned for the protection of minority rights.

It has become an alternative home for many liberals in South Africa and has a significant measure of support from big business, notably Harry Oppenheimer.

● **THE SA INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS:**

The SAIRR is a non-political research body concerned with interaction of the races.

The Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry cleared the SAIRR of any serious charges, but criticised its youth programme.

It is scrupulously "objective" in its task of shedding light on the whole racial structure of South African society and its annual report is a valuable reference work.

It has produced valuable studies on this major problem, has closely charted social upheavals such as removals, promoted better working conditions and improved skills for Black domestic workers and produced innumerable booklets clarifying legislation applicable to Blacks.

Past presidents include leading South Africans such as Mr Justice O. D. Schreiner, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Dr E. G. Malherbe and Dr Ellen Hellmann.

One of its key roles is to bring a cross-section of politicians and academics together at interracial conferences and seminars.

Some years ago the institute lost the support of young staff who had sought unsuccessfully to

make it more of a pressure group.

● **BLACK SASH:**
This is a voluntary women's group which initially set out to prick the conscience of the Government and of White South Africa by silently demonstrating against the removal of the Coloured voters from the Common roll.

It has evolved since then into an organisation which runs offices in the major centres, giving advice and assistance to Africans and employers in coping with the complex problems created by the pass laws and apartheid red tape generally.

Its poster demos have become a familiar sight, the women silently enduring jeers, threats and abuse.

It is outspoken against apartheid and injustice and vigilantly guards the cause of Blacks generally, a recent example being its exposure and condemnation of the ill-conceived "aid centres".

The organisation is held in high esteem in Opposition circles, as is Jean Sinclair who, for 20 years, was the "nation's conscience", as the Sash's founder and national president.

● **SA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES:**
SACC is an ecumenical and influential body representing about 13-million Protestant Christians, mainly Black. It does not fly the radical flag of the Christian Institute, but gives it moral and financial support.

Its general-secretary, John Rees, believes in dialogue rather than isolation. SACC is against all forms of change through violence. But it does talk of the country's "institutionalised violence" against the Black man.

It has faced constant harassment, even from some White member congregations, over its affiliation to the WCC because of the WCC's Programme to Combat Racism which gives funds to African terrorist organisations — an action which the SACC does NOT support.

Its most radical action was its controversial resolution at Hammanskraal calling on Christians to consider the merits of conscientious objection within the context of the SA situation.

The White Dutch Reformed Churches will have nothing to do with it, though the African daughter church became a full SACC member this year and the Indian and Coloured churches are observer members.

The SACC funds bursaries for Blacks, promotes developmental projects such as arts and crafts, helps the dependants of political prisoners and organises "centres of care" for African women, teaching them literacy and other domestic skills.

SACC is outspoken against racial discrimination and the break-up of family life under the migratory labour system. It has seriously questioned the validity of external detente without internal detente.

● **LABOUR PARTY:**
Under Sonny Leon, now sacked as chairman of the CRC, the party adopted confrontation measures against the Government by refusing to pass the Coloured budget.

The shock move, which comes at a time when the Government is talking of a CRC with Cabinet status and new powers, is having serious repercussions within the opposition Federal Party which appears to be battling to stave off a split in its ranks. A Government appointee, Mrs Alathea Jansen, now heads the shattered CRC.

In the last Coloured elections Labour ousted the Federal Party, which had vainly hoped for progress by going along with separate development.

Labour is strongly opposed to separate development and demands equal citizenship rights with Whites. Its leader (Leon) is backed by hardline lieutenants.

● **NATIONAL UNION OF SA STUDENTS:**
NUSAS was originally an apolitical student organisation. It has plunged its energy and resources into a radical reappraisal of the total structure of SA society.

It is hated by conservative Whites who call Nusas activists "agitators", "commies" and "subversives". But it is admired by many for its stand on crucial issues such as repressive legislation, inequality and racial discrimination.

Yet others regard it as merely a bunch of manipulated, inept and immature students.

To spotlight the plight of the Black man in recent years it set up commissions to investigate trade unionism, the wage gap, health, education and welfare services for the Blacks.

These activities, which hostile critics say are no part of a student's business, brought Nusas into collision with the Government. Over the years the Government has sought to reduce Nusas influence and curb its activities through propaganda, banning leaders and declaring it an affected organisation, thus cutting off its overseas funds.

The Schlebusch Commission, whose full proceedings have never been made public, claimed that "Nusas leaders and other are involved in the wages campaign in order to deliberately create a revolutionary climate among the Bantu population in South Africa".

Coinciding with Nusas' recent interest in Black labour, organisations have emerged such as the Industrial Aid Society in Johannesburg, Central Administrative Services and the Institute for Industrial Education in Durban, and the Western Province Advice Bureau in Cape Town. Although low-profile, all are concerned with organising or educating Black workers.

In the past some Nusas leaders have been involved in sabotage, while others have organised pressure against the Government from abroad. Nusas is to the Left of the SRCs on the various campuses.

It stands for radical change, but has never advocated other than peaceful change. Its failure to lead and captivate Black student thinking was partly responsible for the formation of Saso.

Radical Nusas sentiments are not representative of English-speaking students as a whole.

One primary Nusas motivation is the view that a university education that is not involved in vital public issues is an irrelevant education in a modern society.

● **CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE:**
THE Christian Institute stands for radical reorganisation of South African society, including redistribution of wealth and power.

Its statements on the South African situation are uncompromising particularly the editorials in its journal, Pro Veritate.

It calls for peace through justice and reconciliation, cooperates with Black consciousness groups and regards the Church as an active instrument to bring about change.

Its leader, Dr Beyers Naude, a former Broederbonder and NGK dominee, has had his passport confiscated by an angry Government, but abroad he has received widespread recognition for his championing of the Black cause in this country.

The CI has been accused of trying to undermine the State and earlier this year was declared an "affected organisation", which effectively prevents it from receiving funds from abroad.

The CI is now concentrating its energy less on exhorting Whites to change and more on active involvement in Black issues.

● **STUDY PROJECT ON CHRISTIANITY IN APARTHEID SOCIETY:**
Sprocas' penetrating analyses of the South African ethos have profoundly influenced Leftwing thinking.

A short-term effort that did not suffer the organisational hassles of institutionalised Leftwing groups. it offered a model of how to operate within the confines of apartheid society.

Under director Peter Randall, a socialist, public life was subjected to microscopic examination by experts in sociology, law, political systems, education,

church affairs, trade unionism and migratory labour.

It re-examined the whole liberal strategy for change and abandoned any hopes for a multiracial approach.

It accordingly divided its programmes into Black and White entities because it believed White staff could never meet the needs of Blacks in the old "wishy-washy multiracial set-up."

In its last two years it ran an action programme designed to prepare Whites for radical change. Sprocas staff refused to cooperate with the Schlebusch Commission. This attitude quickly led to confrontation with the State resulting in raids, passport confiscations and banning of publications.

Its ultimate contribution to SA society will stand or fall on the quality of its 40 publications.

● **SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS ORGANISATION:** Saso, a militant Black-consciousness organisation, developed out of Black student disenchantment with the University Christian Movement and Nusas, which it accused of "lack of depth and endless standards and standpoints."

Some ideas generated by the UCM's Black theology movement motivate Saso philosophy. Its activities and influence have created a polarisation of Black-White on some Black campuses.

Saso stands for Black pride and identity and self-dependence. It is hostile to any form of White paternalism—after one particularly volatile conference at Hammanskraal it virtually forced much of the English-language Press to abandon the term "non-Whites" for "Blacks."

Its most famous figure — now a martyr to many Black students — was Abraham Tiro, a former president, who was expelled from the University of the North (Turfloop) for criticising the Bantu Education system.

His expulsion led to mass walkouts of students at Black universities throughout South Africa. White students also demonstrated and there were clashes with the police, with hundreds of students arrested.

Tiro later fled to Botswana where he was killed by a parcel bomb.

Last year Saso was involved in organising the pro-Frelimo rally in Durban which led to detentions and the current Terrorism Act trial in Pretoria. As with Nusas, Saso has received constant attention from the Security Branch.

● **BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION:** BPC shares an ideological and functional affinity with Saso and tries to "do its thing" outside the framework of separate development South Africa.

Its formation represents an attempt to create a mass political movement among Blacks to fill the vacuum resulting from the destruction of the ANC and PAC.

Founder Drake Koka is banned and has spent several months in detention. At present the BPC is a crippled organisation — Security Branch surveillance is effective.

● **THE "CONGRESSES":** Marxists were and are still fairly common in the leadership of the various "congress" organisations of the past and present.

They banded together in what was known as the Congress Alliance and included the African National Congress, the SA Indian Congress, the SA Coloured People's Organisation, the SA Congress of Democrats and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

In 1955 at a "Congress of the People" in Kliptown, Johannesburg, they adopted the Freedom Charter, a socialist manifesto which advocated the socialisation of land, minerals, banks, property and called for universal franchise.

The ANC was banned in 1960 and the Congress of Democrats in 1962. Most of the leaders of the congress groups were either banned, house arrested or left the country.

Mrs Helen Joseph, a member of the executive of the Congress of Democrats and national secretary of an allied group, the left-wing Federation of South African Women, was house arrested for nearly nine years and banned for more than 13 years.

An exception was the Pan-Africanist Congress, a militant African nationalist organisation which spurns the ANC as Moscow-led but which itself now accepts Chinese patronage and, like many Black organisations, is gravitating towards a kind of indefinable hybrid African socialism.

● **COMMUNIST PARTY:** The Communist Party of South Africa was formed in 1921 and went underground in 1950 after being outlawed under the Suppression of Communism Act.

One sitting MP, Sam Kahn, was expelled from Parliament at the same time. Founded by Whites, the party was told by Moscow in 1927 to recruit Africans. Some leaders objected and were expelled. The party's official membership never exceeded 2750.

A leading figure in the 1930s and 1940s who later resigned from the party was the trade unionist, Solly Sachs, leader of the Garment Workers' Union of SA.

The party's underground activities were exposed in two sensational trials in the 1960s. In the Rivonia trial a CP-ANC "high command" involving Nelson Mandela was found guilty of plotting revolution.

Two years later Bram Fischer was shown to be underground leader of the party and sentenced to life imprisonment for conspiring to commit sabo-

RDM 13/12/85

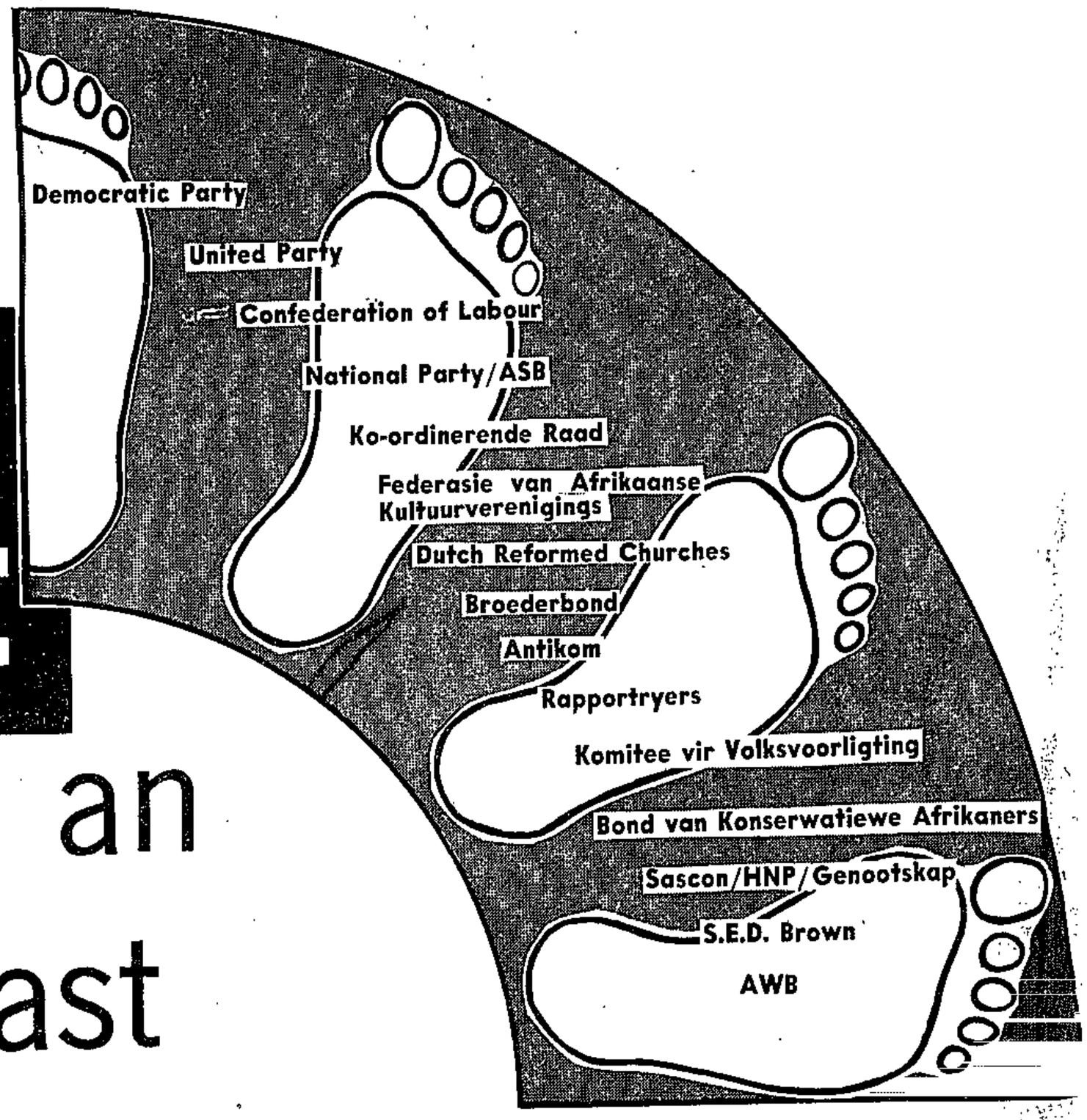
312 - General

Inside Mail

● Just as the Left looks for change, even radical change, so the Right believes in looking backwards, standing still and even tepping backwards...

The Right

Clinging to an outdated past



JOHN IMRIE

"THERE was a land of cavaliers and cotton fields called the Old South. Here in this pretty world gallantry took its last bow. Here was the last ever to be seen of knights and their ladies fair, of masters and slaves. Look for it only in books, for it is no more than a dream remembered. A civilisation gone with the wind."

LIKE the Deep South in Margaret Mitchell's classic novel, the South Africa of yesteryear, which nostagic Rightwingers still cling to, has all but gone with the wind.

All over, the world is changing. Gone are the colonies which the British administered so ably (or so they thought) and gone is the Britain itself which Anthony Lejeune laments so evocatively in his weekly London Letter to the SABC.

Gone — as the Rightwingers see it — are the manners and dress, the art and the music, good taste, long service, diligence, respect, gratitude, patriotism.

In their place they see only long hair and jeans, porn, contempt for authority, pop art and pop stars, drugs, demos, urban terror, hijackings, counter cultures, uppity Blacks, spreading socialism and Marxism and God knows what other permissiveness.

It is indeed a strange, strange world, Master Jack, in which the values of the past seem, to conservatives, to no longer apply. And no wonder a great many feel threatened, with their mores defiled, everything they were taught to stand for and believe in, undermined.

No matter that their views may be distorted. They feel threatened.

And in South Africa, where equality (power) for the Black man is the most revolutionary change being sought, conservative Whites are cemented in a Right dedicated to preventing or slowing down this process of change.

The organisations they gravitate into range from the Democratic and United parties through the National Party itself to the Far Right groups, like the HNP, Sascon, the newly-formed AWB and even mystery terror groups like Scorpio.

All of them to a greater or lesser degree protectionist or preservationist organisations, attempting to retain a way of life which the world now deems anachronistic.

Like the willow, the more pragmatic and sensitive among them — the verligtes — are prepared to bend, adapt, make concessions; others are ready to try to hold on by force if necessary.

Ordinary men and women reacting against changes either undesirable or too swift or too great or simply (and mostly) not understood, against real or imagined declines in standards and values; innocents trapped by illusions of what the past was really like; victims of outdated social and political systems; barriers to progress, selfish and sickening racists, blind bigots, threats to democracy and human decency, and so on . . .

The Right is some or perhaps all of these things, and in South Africa it is very much in power today.

EDITOR CHARGES AUTHOR OVER 'RACIST' BOOK

28/12/75 Strib

312 - General

THE acting-editor of Weekend World this week laid a charge against the author and publisher of a book Agter Die Magalies.

He feels parts of the book are distasteful and likely to cause racial hostility.

Mr Joe Latakgomo has sent a copy to Mr J. L. Pretorius, head of the Publications Control Board, and has asked him to have the book banned.

The book contains a chapter entitled Die Swartman in which the author, Mr Bertrus Klaas de Beer, makes references to the Black man's body odour, his sex life, his "murder and robbery instincts and beastly background".

The book is published by Postma Publications, whose managing director is Mr

Tribune Reporter

Robert van Tonder, a well - known verkrampte hardliner whose aim is the creation of a separate homeland for the Afrikaners.

This week Mr Latakgomo, accomplanied by his lawyer, went to John Vorster Square to lay a charge against Mr De Beer and the publisher under the Second General Law Amendment Act of 1974.

This Act is designed in part to prohibit the causing, encouragement or fomenting of feelings of hostility between different population groups.

A person found guilty under the Act is liable to a fine not exceeding R2 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both.

Mr Latakgomo's complaint will be sent to the Attorney General for consideration of a prosecution.

If he refuses to prosecute, Mr Latakgomo can then decide whether to start a private prosecution.

Publication of the book sparked off a storm of protest last week. The newspaper The World, in an editorial, said ", . . It will cause racial friction — something this country can ill afford especially in these times of detente".

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Reform Party MP, said the book was "racist rubbish".

Soweto UBC member Mr David Pooe said: "Mr De Beer's remarks are derogatory to all Blacks."

Tighter security laws, an ARMY GETTING READY TO DRAW

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

CAPE TOWN. — The Government was this week drawing White South Africa into a tight security laager protected by an awesome battery of security legislation and supported by one of the most extensive army call-ups in the country's history.

Confronted by the rapidly escalating Angolan war, a possible security crisis in South West Africa and rising Black expectations at home, the Government will soon ask Parliament to approve:

- A drastic revision of the Suppression of Communism Act empowering the Government to act against individuals and organisations not necessarily linked with communism but considered to be a danger to the safety of the State.
- A permanent Schlebusch-type internal security commission consisting of Members of Parliament empowered to probe the affairs of any organisation considered a potential danger to the safety of the State.
- A large increase in the Government's R948-million defence budget. Defence expenditure is expected to rise by at least as much as last year's R256-million increase.

The extent of the army call-up, exact details of the number of regiments and servicemen involved may not be published — indicates that the Defence Force is approaching a war footing.

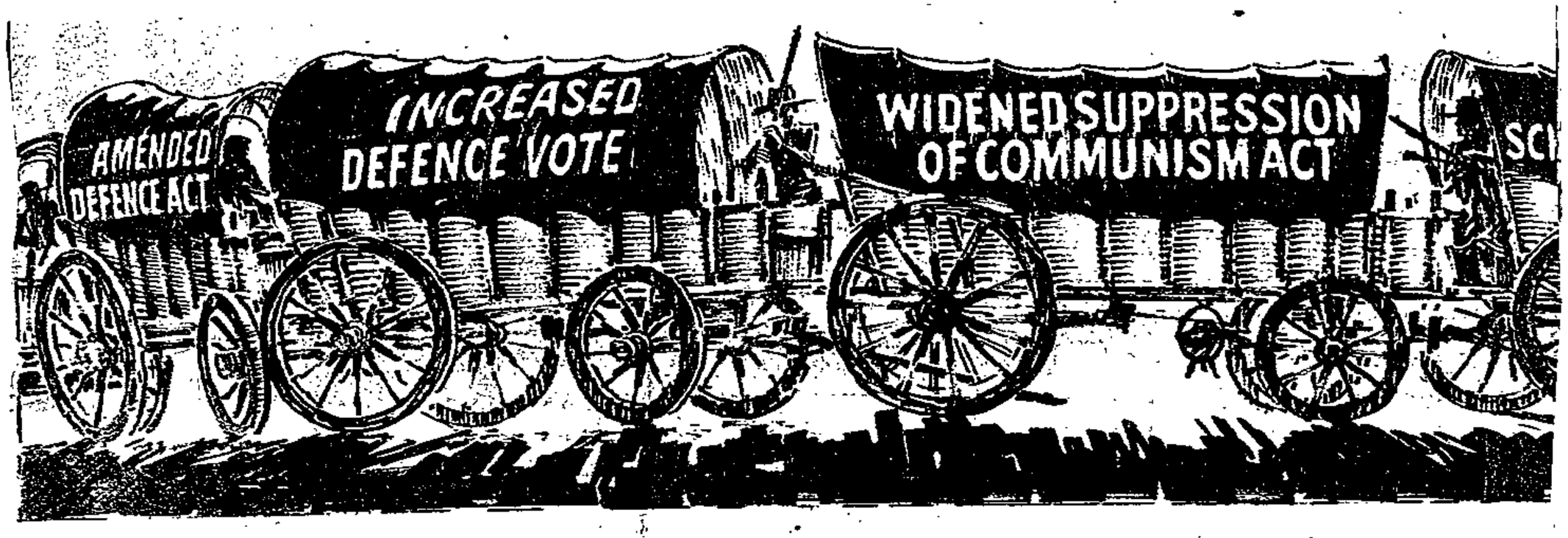
The Government can expect strong support for its moves from the United Party, particularly its conservative MPs who may use the security issues finally to align themselves with the National Party.

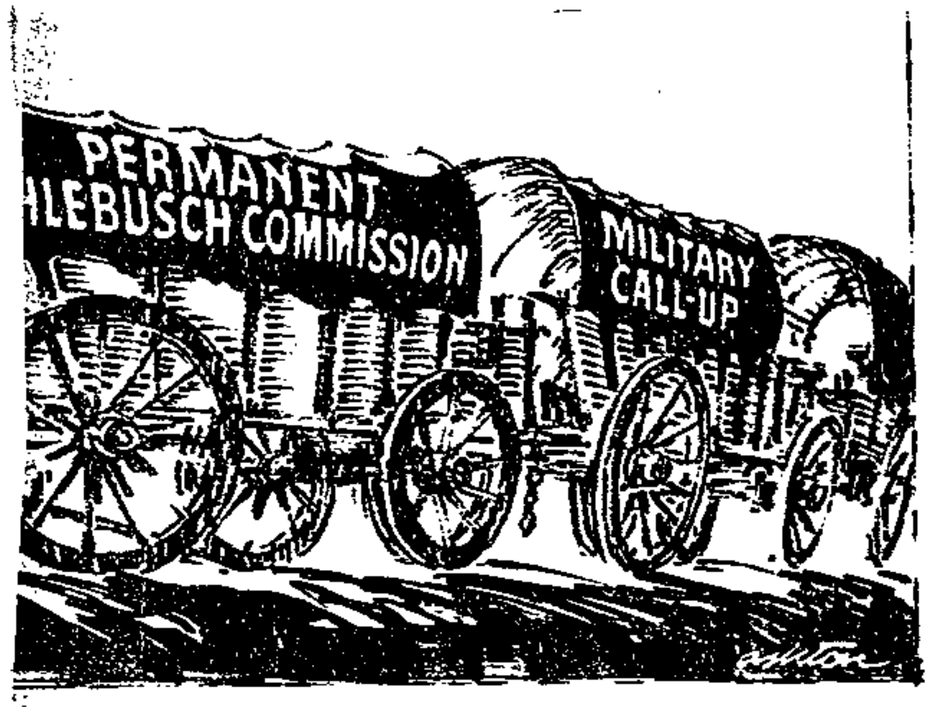
Such a move would be consistent with the mood of the White electorate.

By-election results and normally reliable market research opinion polls indicate a massive swing behind the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, among Opposition supporters.

They are clearly impressed with his image as a strong leader committed to change at a controlled pace, yet determined to act vigorously against people and organisations pressing for more rapid adjustments in the country's political, social and economic life.

A combination of Government and Opposition supporters drawing together in a new alliance at the centre of the White political spectrum, would then be expected to step up their campaign





UP THE LA AGER

against what, in their opinion, are radicals and activists.

Included in the broad-ranging attacks will be the Progressive Reform Party which is repeatedly being accused by both Nationalists and the United Party conservatives of seeking alliances with Blacks to undermine White South Africa.

The accusation has already been made by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff — and Mr Vorster has said the PRP is a party South Africa can do without.

The consolidation of White opinion against parties and organisations pressing for rapid change in the face of the Angolan war and rising Black expectations in South Africa is expected to be the main feature of the Parliamentary session starting in Cape Town on Friday.

An indication of the broad scope envisaged by the proposed Suppression of Communism Act amendment — to be tabled in the House of Assembly soon — was given in a recent speech by Mr Hennie van der Walt, National Party MP for Schweizer Reneke.

Supporting United Party warnings against "radicals", Mr Van der Walt, a leading member of the Schlebusch Commission and a Government spokesman on security affairs, said the Suppression of Communism Act in its present form was an inadequate guarantee for State security.

He referred to actions constituting "terrorism of the spirit" and said these were not necessarily linked to "Marx, Lenin and Russian communism".

Although new "nuances" expressed by political and religious movements in South Africa had "no obvious link with communism, the communist world and ideas have also progressed and developed," he said.

The adaptability of communist ideology made it impossible to ensure State security through the Suppression of Communism Act, he added.

A report in a Nationalist newspaper this week stated the Government would now press ahead with amendments to the Suppression of Communism Act designed to enlarge the scope of the existing legislation.

The Prime Minister said in a recent interview that the Government would also press ahead with the establishment of a permanent parliamentary internal security commission, first advocated by the Schlebusch Commission.

The United Party originally backed the commission's proposal, but later qualified its support.

The great stalemate at Addis

By ANTHONY DELIUS

THERE HAS NEVER been a greater period of uncertainty in Africa than this one following the great stalemate at Addis Ababa.

Through the length and breadth of the continent, leaders are asking: Where do we go from here?

Of course the Cubans, parroted by the MPLA spokesmen, are proclaim ng a great victory at the OAU summit and saying that time is on their side.

But their tremendous propaganda and military effort to steamroller the states of Africa into a recognition of the Luanda regime was evidence of a deep and gnawing anxiety which hardly accords with their exhibition of supreme confidence.

It was interesting to note, too, how low a profile was kept by some of the MPLA supporters at the summit — President Nyerere of Tanzania, for instance, and the representatives of the Sudan and Ghana.

It is even said that Nigeria may have reached the high point of her support for the MPLA cause with the rather wild speech by its head of state, Brigadier Murtala Mohammed, who is known as a man whose impulses sometimes run ahead of him.

In fact the composition of the MPLA supporters does not impress one as having a hard core of more than a dozen leaders and states committed to the support of the MPLA come hell or high water.

On the other hand, motley as they may be, those who don't want to see the MPLA established as sole rulers of the Angolan people seem fairly resistant to the hectic propaganda pressures.

So the issue still seems fairly wide open in the African debate.

It may happen that, as they rather too loudly assert, the rival Angolan nationalists will have been driven into the bush as minor guerrilla forces and most African countries will have recognised the MPLA by the time the OAU meets in Mauritius in June.

On the other hand, it could be that time is not on their side and that the support they got at the summit last week represents nearly the high-water mark of this diplomatic achievement.

The opposition to them was very sketchily organised among the African states, and many of these will now understand the reasons for this opposition the better for having heard the arguments of President Kaunda and President Senghor.

So, too, the heavy reliance on the panic fury against the South Africans may be a wasting asset — especially if the South Africans themselves do nothing spectacular to provoke it further.

The MPLA seems to hope that it will sweep all before it in the field and present Africa with a fait accompli. But sweeping victories of this sort are chancy things to calculate on—especially in the Angolan terrain.

There have already been two cases of too much reliance being placed on rapid or sweeping victories. There was the first expansion of the MPLA forces; then there was the counter-blitz by their rivals and their rivals' supporters. Both were seen to be miscalculations.

Because of the paucity of numbers of soldiers and effective administrators on both sides — and the wide spaces — victories may continue to be too shallow to sustain for long.

If one looks further afield there are the incalculable pressures of the detente policy on Russia and the possible effects on Cuban opinion of the discovery that President Castro may be repaying Russian support of Cuban sugar with Cuban blood.

I don't say the Cuban leader lacks enthusiasm for spreading the revolution, but his idealism may also have its sordid practical considerations.

ADM 23/11/76 23/11/76 RDM

Cabinet takes a swing to Right

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, clearly went out of his way to bring relief to growing trouble spots for the Government in the sweeping Cabinet changes he announced yesterday.

Besides placating his powerful Rightwing, the massive reshuffle could herald new initiatives in the labour and trade union field, national education and therefore television, and for the beleaguered Coloured people.

The changes involve the appointment of three new Ministers, the dropping of Mr Jannie Loots to become Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the promotion of two Deputy Ministers. Only nine Cabinet Ministers were unaffected by the reshuffle.

The most controversial appointment — one that is bound to be heavily criticised by African leaders — is the promotion of the Rightwing MP for Waterberg, Dr Andries Treurnicht, as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education.

The present Speaker, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has been appointed Minister of Public Works and Immigration, which is not totally unexpected. He was a popular Speaker.

One of the most significant moves is the appointment of Mr Hennie Smit, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Pensions and Coloured Relations, as new Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, to give him his full title.

This could mean that the impasse in the Government's Coloured policy under Dr Schalk van der Merwe's direction will be broken and new initiatives taken. Mr Smit is from the Western Cape and is more affable and approachable than his predecessor.

Dr Van der Merwe, while retaining the Health portfolio, gets Mr Loots' Planning, Environment and Statistics post. Dr Treurnicht took on Mr Punt Janson's two deputy portfolios.

Mr Janson's shift to being Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Planning and Environment, comes as no surprise. Rightwingers have been clamouring for his removal because of his verligte utterances for some time.

A totally new appointment is that of Dr F. Hartzenberg, MP for Lichtenburg, as Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, a post he takes over from Mr Braam Raubenheimer, who has been promoted into the Cabinet as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

Mr Fanie Botha, present Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, will become Minister of Labour and Mines, two portfolios he takes over from Mr Marais Viljoen and Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Viljoen is to become President of the Senate. Dr Koornhof, in addition to dropping Immigration, retains his controversial Sports and Recreation portfolios and gains National Education from Senator Johan van der Spuy.

The shift of Senator Van der Spuy also comes as no surprise and to placate him, he gains the senior portfolios of Posts and Telecommunications, while retaining Social Welfare and Pensions.

Mr Marais Steyn, who was expected to get Labour, gained Community Development, in addition to Indian Affairs and Tourism from Mr A. H. du Plessis, who resigned to become leader of the National Party delegation in the South West Africa constitutional talks.

Except for Mr Loots, most of the shifts have been lateral in direction. Mr Viljoen's two portfolios of Labour and Telecommunications have both been passed on to senior men.

Mr Viljoen will resign today to become the new President of the Senate in the place of Senator Jan de Klerk. Mr Schlebusch is expected to resign on Monday when the new Cabinet members are sworn in at Tuynhuyss, the State President's official residence at Cape Town's Stalplein, at 9 am on Monday.

The appointment of another Deputy Minister later was hinted at by Mr Vorster. He said the Minister of the Interior and Information, Dr Connie Mulder, had asked for some relief in his Interior portfolio and that he was considering the matter.

Sapa's new full Cabinet list is: Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster; Defence, Mr P. W. Botha; Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller; Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha; Transport, Mr S. L. Muller; Labour and Mines, Mr S. P. Botha; Information and the Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder; Posts and Telecommunications and Social Welfare and Pensions, Sen J. P. van der Spuy; National Education and Sport and Recreation, Dr P. G. Koornhof; Agriculture, Mr H. Schoeman.

Health, Planning and the Environment and Statistics, Dr S. W. van der Merwe; Finance, Sen O. P. F. Horwood; Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis; Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J. T. Kruger; Indian Affairs, Community Development and Tourism, Mr S. J. M. Steyn; Public Works and Immigration, Mr A. J. Schlebusch; Water Affairs and Forestry, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer; Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, Mr H. H. Smit.

Deputy Ministers: Social Welfare and Pensions and Planning and the Environment, Mr T. N. H. Janson; Agriculture; Mr J. J. Malan; Bantu Affairs; Mr W. A. Cruywagen; Information and the Interior, Mr L. le Grange; Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg; Bantu Administration and Education, Dr A. P. Treurnicht.

DR TREURNICHT
. . . Deputy Minister

MR SMIT
. . . Coloureds

MR SCHLEBUSCH
. . . Immigration

MR HARTZENBERG
. . . Deputy Minister

MR RAUBENHEIMER
. . . Water Affairs

MR LOOTS
. . . speaker

Party leaders are not impressed

CAPE TOWN. — The leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said yesterday he doubted whether the Cabinet would be strengthened by the changes announced by the Prime Minister.

"Some of the changes are not easy to understand," he said.

The leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Colin Eglin, described the Cabinet changes as a disappointing swing to the Right.

The leader of the Federal Party in the Coloured Representative Council, Mr W. J. Bergins, expressed disappointment that Dr S. W. van der Merwe was being dropped as Minister of Coloured Relations.

Mr Bergins said it was a pity that Dr Van der Merwe's services were being lost, but the new Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H. H. Smit, was also fully informed on developments among the Coloured people and his appointment was, therefore welcomed.

The deputy leader of the Labour Party in the CRC, Mr David Curry, said: "The dropping of Dr Van der Merwe is not unexpected as this post has become very contentious.

"We are wondering how long the new Minister Coloured Relations and hoboth affairs will last." Sapa.

Parliament opens

CAPE TOWN. — About 1 000 troops, mounted police, motorcycle escorts and military bands will take part in ceremonial events to mark the official opening of Parliament in Cape Town today.

The State President, Dr N. Diederichs, will deliver his opening address in the Assembly chamber at 11 am.

There will be a fanfare when the State President and dignitaries accompanying him enter the Assembly chamber.

This will be followed by a 21-gun salute from Signal Hill and the playing of the national anthem by the Army band at the Houses of Parliament.

Troops of the Anti-Aircraft Defence School at Youngsfield, the South African Cape Corps and units of the Navy and the Air Force will line the route for the procession.

The State President's guard and the SA Army band will be in position outside the Houses of Parliament. The procession, led by a motorcycle escort of the Defence Force and mounted police, will leave from a point near the official residence, Tuynhuys, at about 10.30 am.

On arrival the State President will be greeted with a national salute. A ceremonial escort will then accompany the State President and his party of dignitaries to the Assembly chamber. — Sapa.

Visit goes on

UMTATA. — The Transkei Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, is to visit Britain next week despite a reported protest by the British anti-apartheid movement. — Sapa.

Camouflage—Dr H

Staff Reporter

THE Prime Minister's Cabinet reshuffle was an attempt to camouflage the general trend of verligtheid with a "touch of conservatism", Dr Albert Hertzog, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said yesterday.

Dr Hertzog said the elevation of Dr Andries Treurnicht, the fiery MP for Waterberg, to Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education was a reward for trying to be more accommodating to Mr Vorster, and for showing loyalty to him.

"At the same time it is not an important change," he said.

Dr Hertzog, who is implacably opposed to television in South Africa, did not expect the new Minister in charge of TV, Dr Piet Koornhof, to have much impact on "the box".

"As Minister of National Education he will not have tremendous power over TV, because policy is determined by the SABC Board of Governors."

RDM 23/1/76 RDM 23/1/76

L, Friday, January 23, 1976

Cabinet shuffle 'the end of an era of verligte change'

Staff Reporter

YESTERDAY's Cabinet reshuffle was seen by many as a sharp swing to the Right and an indication that the Prime Minister's era of verligte change was over.

Mr Theo Gerdener, leader of the Democratic Party and a former Minister of the Interior, said that for those who hoped the new Cabinet would usher in an era of verligtheid the five new appointments must come as a severe shock.

"In terms of verligtheid and verkramptheid the new Cabinet, particularly the key posts affecting Black affairs, reflects a sharp turn to the Right," he said.

"For the country as a whole this is a pity and even dangerous. For the Blacks the appointments can be little less than a shock and a disappointment.

"If those who are now to determine race relations maintain their attitudes and points of view of the past, South Africa is entering an extremely difficult period."

The Labour Party sees the reshuffle as a move "back into the laager" by the Government and predicts a torrid time for the new Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, writes the Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent.

The party's deputy leader, Mr David Curry, said last night the removal of Dr Schalk van der Merwe from the Coloured Affairs portfolio was not unexpected by the Labour Party.

He attributed the shifting of Dr Van der Merwe to the Planning and Environment portfolio to the recent budget crisis in the Coloured Representative Council, which culminated in the sacking of the Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, from his post as chairman of the executive.

"But the Coloured Affairs post is always a thorny one and whoever takes it will find himself in a crisis. This goes for Mr Hennie Smit as well.

He felt the reshuffle as a whole showed the Government was preparing for tougher laager-type postures.

This was shown by the appointment of Dr Andries Treurnicht to the post of Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and by the bringing in to the Cabinet of Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, former chairman of the Schlebusch Commission.

In Johannesburg yesterday the Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, MP, said the reshuffle indicated that the Prime Minister's era of verligte change was over.

He said it also appeared that Mr Vorster was being forced to accommodate a Rightwing backlash in the party.

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said: "It won't strengthen the Cabinet and some of the appointments are difficult to understand."

The "Mail's" Durban correspondent says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday expressed his regret that Mr Janson, former Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, had been moved out of African affairs.

The chief said it was a pity because Africans had found Mr Janson to be a sympathetic man.

He declined to comment on the appointment of Dr Treurnicht in the portfolio. He seemed to adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Transvaal teachers' organisations and educators greeted the appointment of Dr Piet Koornhof as Minister of National Education and of Sport and Recreation with guarded enthusiasm.

Neither the Transvaal Teachers' Association nor its sister-body, the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, would comment on Senator J. P. van der Spuy being transferred to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Social Welfare and Pensions.

Last year Mr Van der Spuy was criticised by teachers for his handling of the education portfolio.

Mr Cecil Herselman, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, said he was enthusiastic about Dr Koornhof's appointment.

"We look forward to working with him in a constructive manner that will benefit education."

Mr J. J. Steyn, secretary of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, said his organisation had confidence in Dr Koornhof and knew he was well suited to his task.

"The teacher situation demands urgent attention and action which will be a great challenge for Dr Koornhof. For this reason he can rely on the loyalty of everyone in education," he said.

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HANS. 1 27/1/76

JAN.
HANSARD 1 1976.

TUESDAY, 27 JANUARY 1976

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations

*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Prime Minister:

What was the cost of the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations.

The PRIME MINISTER:

R183 181-59 which is compiled as follows:

	R
(a) Gross expenditure in respect of members of the Commission (This amount includes the amount of R52 983-00 representing the salaries and allowances which members received as members of the House of Assembly for the time devoted to the work of the Commission and which amount has to be taken into account for the purpose of determining the total cost of the Commission.)	99 100-09
(b) Gross salaries, allowances and subsistence and transport of Government officials who assisted the Commission	42 625-40
(c) Additional Expenditure	
(1) Printing of reports	29 882-98
(2) Expenditure in respect of witnesses	2 022-48
(3) Serving of summonses	352-64
(4) Recording of evidence	9 198-00
	183 181-59

The hon. member will appreciate that in view of the fact that salaries were included in these figures, this is not in reality the total amount spent on the Commission.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: It was still a waste of money.

The PRIME MINISTER: It produced very good results.

1) 312 - General
2) 107

RDM 28/1/76

Buthelezi had banned books

THE ASSEMBLY. — Publications which were objectionable and the importation of which were prohibited had been found in the luggage of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Minister of Finance, Senator O. P. F. Horwood, said in the Assembly yesterday. The incident happened last November 28. R.D.M. 28/1/76

The Minister was replying to a question put to him by Mr R. J. Lorimer (PRP Orange Grove).

The Minister said that two books, five magazines and three calendars had been found in lost luggage which later turned out to be luggage belonging to Chief Buthelezi. Chief Buthelezi had earlier reported to officials at Jan Smuts Airport that certain items of luggage belonging to him had been lost after his arrival at the airport from abroad.

A Rand Daily Mail Durban correspondent reported that Chief Buthelezi last night charged that Senatir Horwood had evaded the real issue concerning the fate of his luggage.

He said the real issue was that his luggage had "been rifled while I and my representative were absent."

Several items of luggage had also disappeared and had not been returned, he said. These included two watches, jewellery, travellers cheques and about R50 in cash.

Blacks put UK on the spot

R.D.M. 24/11/76

1. 312 - General
2. ~~66~~
3. ~~138~~
4. ~~148~~
5. 192.

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON.—Black workers at the British Leyland motor plant at Mobeni, near Durban, have sparked off a major row between the British Government, Leyland's executive and British trade unions.

The workers have sent out an appeal for help, saying that in their efforts to establish a recognised trade union they are being sacked, harassed and victimised by the Security Police.

The workers, members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, formed after the Natal strikes of 1972-73, also claim that the plant, now wholly owned by the British Government, is working hand in glove with apartheid to maintain the oppressive situation.

A three-page report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement says the appeal was sent to the British Labour Movement.

I learn that the Trades Union Congress, although planning independent action, placed the appeal in the hands of the Labour Party executive and demanded a response from the Government.

A Labour Party spokesman confirmed that the entire situation of Black workers at Mobeni was being examined by a special sub-committee of the executive.

'RACIST'

The Leyland operation was a major part of an extensive study of British investment in South Africa.

A report would be published in a month, but the government was being asked to conduct an immediate investigation into the situation at Leyland.

The Black workers say the plant is totally ignoring the government's own guidelines for British companies in South Africa.

The House of Commons Select Committee which investigated the companies in 1974 said the lawful development of collective bargaining with African employees should be encouraged. The companies should help rather than hinder African unions.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union, which claims 100 per cent support of the Mobeni Black labour force, says the opposite is happening. The workers' liaison committees sponsored by the South African Government are described by the union

Vorster to move on security

R.D.M. 30/11/76

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is going ahead with plans for a permanent parliamentary commission on internal security.

312 - C

Mr Vorster gave notice in The Assembly yesterday of the Bill to introduce the commission.

The Bill is expected to be published today. Except that the Bill will establish the commission, determine its activities and provide for incidental matters, no further information was available.

Both the Progressive Reform Party and the United Party said they would strongly oppose the measure if it followed proposals in the first interim report of the controversial Schlebusch Commission.

The PRP's Mrs Helen Suzman said that if it was "anything on the lines proposed by the first interim report of the Schlebusch Commission, we will fight it tooth and nail".

"We will have no truck with any McCarthy - type investigations by MPs who are not qualified to make impartial judgments on matters of this kind," Mrs Suzman added.

The Opposition Leader, Sir De Villiers Graaff, would not comment until he saw the Bill, but senior United Party spokesmen said there would be little chance of cooperation with the Prime Minister, "Unless he has something completely new."

Promise

The commission was first suggested by the Prime Minister on February 27, 1973, after tabling and accepting the recommendations contained in the Schlebusch Commission's first interim report which inquired into Nusas and other organisations.

Mr Vorster promised that the legislation would be introduced during that session of Parliament. He made the same promise in the 1974 sessions and the 1975 session, but nothing materialised.

In terms of the Schlebusch Commission's recommendations the security commission would be a six-member body investigating internal security matters referred to it by the State President.

It would be an informative organ for Parliament.

It would also examine existing and proposed security legislation, and administrative actions to do with security which could be referred to it.

The security commission was aimed at destroying the widespread and deeply held opposition to apartheid, Mr Mike Stent, president of Nusas said last night.

"This Bill underscores that the Government, elected by the White minority, is the greatest single threat to the security and harmony of our country," he said.

The practice of oppression of the vast majority of people, and of their legitimate political expression, remained and was being entrenched.

Dr Beyers Naudé, director of the Christian Institute, said in Johannesburg last night this type of legislation was "certainly not the way to ensure the real security of the State."

It was an expression of the increasing fear and insecurity on the part of the White community, he said.

1/2/76 S Exp.

SUNDAY EXP

MP SECURITY WATCHDOGS GET SWEEPING POWERS

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

CAPE TOWN. — Ten Members of Parliament are to be given Supreme Court powers to investigate any internal security matter referred to them by the State President — and the reports on their in-camera hearings may be kept secret.

That's the sweeping effect of the Prime Minister's internal security commission Bill published in Cape Town yesterday.

The anxiously-awaited legislation provides South Africa with a permanent Schlebusch-type security commission with wider powers than was originally anticipated.

It threatens to provoke bitter tensions in the United Party and one of the most heated parliamentary debates in the country's history.

At issue is whether or not the United Party will agree to serve on the new internal security commission.

Its establishment was recommended by the National and United Party members of the Schlebush Commission who conducted an investigation of Nusas, the Christian Institute, the Institute of Race Relations and the University Christian Movement.

But since the original recommendation the UP has qualified its position on the new commission, stating that its powers must be restricted to the review of security legislation.

It appears the United Party and the Progressive Reform Party will oppose the legislation — but by late yesterday the UP's justice spokesman, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, was not available for comment on whether his party would agree to serve on the commission.

The PRP's justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, told the Express yesterday her party would reject the new legislation outright — and under no circumstances would agree to serve on the commission.

"We do not want secret committees to conduct inquisitions against persons who will have no protection under the normal rules of court," she said. "We do not want reports of a secret nature which may result in dire consequences for the people on whom they report.

"We do not want MPs who are elected to serve the interests of constituents spending hours of valuable time doing jobs for which they are utterly unsuitable."

Mrs Suzman added: "Subversion should be investigated by the police. Guilt should be established by the courts and only the courts. Punishment should be meted out by the courts and only the courts."

The new legislation provides for a 10-man commission empowered to "investigate matters which, in the opinion of the State President, affect internal security and which are referred to it by the State President."

The commission is also empowered to investigate and report on "any matters concerning existing and contemplated legislation and existing and contemplated legislative procedure affecting internal security."

This provision appears to be an attempt by Mr Vorster to strike a compromise with the United Party, which has urged that the new commission's powers should be restricted to the review of legislation.

3/2 - General

"The Bill adds to the enormous amount of suppressive legislation already existing," he said.

Mr Jaap Marais, deputy leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said the idea behind the Bill was completely objectionable and "irreconcilable with any democratic form of government".

"From every point of view it is unsatisfactory. There is no attempt to define 'internal security'. Anything which is an annoyance or an embarrassment to the Government can be referred to the commission", he said.

"The Bill is an extension of the apparatus of the Bureau for State Security (Boss), and it must lead inevitably to the crushing and minimising of opposition to the Government."

The secrecy clauses allowed the Government to withhold information from the public, he said.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of Black Sash, said they would oppose the commission.

"Politicians are neither suitable nor qualified to act in such a capacity", she said.

"It seems that the commission will operate in the same way as secret courts in the Soviet Union for purposes of smearing opponents, political propaganda, and according punishment without judicial trial."

They may be charged again "with regard to any further refusal or failure" and if convicted are liable to the same penalties.

A number of the Schlebusch commissioners complained publicly about plained yublicly about people hindering their work. In one case, protestors obstructed the commission when it conducetd an inspection of the Institute of Race Relations offices in Johannesburg.

Secrecy

In the new commission, this problem is countered by making it an offence for anyp erson wilfully to interrupt the proceedings of the commission or a committee of the commission and for anyone wilfully to hinder or obstruct the commission or a committee "in the performance of its functions."

Anyone found guilty is liable to a fine of R600 or six months' imprisonment.

Tough penalties of fines up to R1 200 or 12 months' imprisonment can be imposed on people who give false evidence.

No provisions for legal representation for witnesses have been made, but the State President may make regulations for the procedure in the commission and "for the preservation of secrecy".

Besides investigating matters affecting internal security, the State President may also refer to the commission existing and contemplated legislation and administrative procedure affecting internal security.

An unusual feature of the Bill is that the commission's reports have to be tabled in Parliament unless the Prime Minister, after consulting the Leader of the Opposition, decides to withhold a report or a portion of a report.

The reports of other commissions appointed in terms of the Commissions Act do not necessarily have to be tabled.

See Page 5

It's tougher than Schlebusch

R.D. M. 2/13/76

312 - General

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

VASTLY increased scope and powers are to be given to the new Parliamentary Internal Security Commission, compared with those of the controversial Schlebusch Inquiry.

Drastically increased penalties for refusing to testify and heavy punishment for anyone who "wilfully hinders or obstructs" the commission are among proposed provisions.

This emerged over the weekend after a close examination of the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission Bill, proposed by the Prime Minister and published on Saturday.

With the equivalent power of the Supreme Court, the commission will investigate behind closed doors, if it so decides, internal security matters referred to it by the State President, as well as existing and contemplated legislation and administration dealing with internal security.

Its reports, or portions of them, may be kept secret if the Prime Minister, after consulting the Leader of the Opposition, is "of the opinion that it is not in the public interest to disclose the contents".

People who refuse to testify will be liable to fines of up to R600 or to six months' imprisonment.

This contrasts strongly with the sentences of R50, or one month, imposed on Dr Beyers Naude and Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt for refusing to testify before the Schlebusch Commission.

The Bill also provides for additional convictions of people who refuse to testify.

This is tyranny, say Left and Right

Staff Reporter

THE Internal Security Commission Bill, published in Cape Town on Saturday, was strongly attacked by academics, politicians and liberals as "the most tyrannical piece of legislation the statue book has ever seen."

Dr Bernard Friedman, past president of the SA Institute of Race Relations and a former MP, condemned the Bill as "another attempt to suppress freedom".

[redacted]

RDM 2/2/76 (312 - General)

UP split likely on security commission

R. Dim, 2/2/76

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—The Opposition Leader, Sir De Villiers Graaff, refused to say yesterday whether his party would or not serve on the proposed Permanent Parliamentary Internal Security Commission.

At the same time, the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs Helen Suzman made it clear that her party would have "nothing to do with this sort of Star Chamber which the Government proposes."

Sir De Villiers said he would await his caucus decision on the matter. He would recommend to his caucus that the Bill should not be accepted in its present form.

The possibility that serious divisions could erupt in the United Party caucus over the issue is great. A number of its conservative MPs are known to be in favour of this type of inquiry.

Two United Party MPs, Mr Lionel Murray and Mr Bill Sutton, served on the Schlebusch Commission which unanimously proposed the internal security commission in its first interim report, published in 1973.

Later, after a tremendous furore in the United Party, certain conditions were laid down by Sir De Villiers for such a commission, if the Prime Minister desired the United Party's cooperation.

The conditions were that if the inquiry by the security commission involved the guilt or innocence of individuals, it should be undertaken by a judicial commission.

Of the Parliamentary commission, Sir De Villiers said in 1974 that it should be limited to reviewing existing legislation involving State security, should determine proposed legislation authorising any executive action, and should receive evidence as to the necessity for legislation relative to State security from State witnesses only.

This was a sharp departure and limitation of scope of the commission compared with what was proposed in the Schlebusch Commission's first interim report and agreed by the United Party commissioners.

United Party spokesmen pointed out yesterday that it was wrong to commit the party at this stage because the present Bill could be very different once it had passed through Parliament.

Mrs Suzman said the proviso in the present Bill that the Leader of the Opposition should be consulted left her stone cold. The Government often consulted but seldom took any cognisance of suggestions.

She hoped the United Party had learnt its lesson from the Schlebusch Commission and would have nothing to do with serving on the Prime Minister's present brainchild.

This was despite the fact that United Party commissioners had been party to the first interim report of the Schlebusch Commission that first recommended it.

Mrs Suzman said that like the McCarthy Commission in the United States, the very fact that a person was called to appear before the proposed commission would cast a shadow over his life, no matter how innocent he was.

RDM 4/2/76

3/2 - General

'Spies' attack: 15 in court

4/2/76 RDM

'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABERONE. — Fifteen Black South Africans appeared in court yesterday accused of assaulting two colleagues for allegedly spying for the South African Government. They were remanded in custody until inquiries have been completed.

One of those attacked is reported to be critical.

All 15 had taken refuge in Botswana after fleeing South Africa. Another man is being sought.

3/2 - General

UP calls for security probe

4/2/76 RDM

RDM 4/2/76

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The UP leadership decided yesterday that the party will not serve on the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission if the Bill now before Parliament is passed in its present form.

It also called for a select committee to examine existing security legislation. This means that both Opposition parties are now committed to fighting the measure.

Establishment of the commission was recommended by the Schlebusch-Legrange Commission. The legislation is likely to provoke one of the most contentious debates of the session.

ENDORSED

Mrs Helen Suzman of the PRP has already said her party will fight the measure every inch of the way.

Yesterday's decision by the United Party ended speculation about whether or not it would serve on the commission — as it did on the Schlebusch Commission.

The party caucus said after a meeting that it unanimously endorsed the statement by Sir De Villiers Graaff that the Bill was unacceptable in its present form. Members of the caucus would not serve on the commission if it became law.

However, the caucus reiterated its concern at possible developments in the field of internal security and gave its unanimous support to Sir De Villiers' call for a select committee to examine the effective-legislation.

312 Geen

Snag for Govt in STAR security 4/2/76. Bill

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government appears to be facing difficulties with its proposed legislation on the establishment of a Parliamentary Internal Security Commission now that both Opposition parties refuse to sit on the commission.

The Prime Minister's Office indicated today that Mr Vorster, who will personally introduce the legislation — possibly later this month — would have no comment on yesterday's unanimous decision of the United Party caucus to oppose the legislation and refuse to sit on the commission.

While the Nationalists would have no difficulty in providing all the members for the 10-man commission, the commission would emerge with a partisan image which would not enhance the credence given to its reports.

In addition, one of the clauses in the Bill lays down that the Prime Minister should decide whether the commission's reports should be tabled in Parliament "after consultation with the leader of the Opposition." With the UP boycotting the commission's activities, this clause could become entirely anomalous.

UP members oppose the provision for a State President's commission instead of a commission appointed by Parliament and reporting to Parliament.

McCarthyism: catch-all approach to communism

312 - Geard RDM 4/2/76

● Does the proposed parliamentary security commission mean the advent in South Africa of McCarthyism? PATRICK LAURENCE examines the work of the notorious McCarthy Commission in the United States for both differences and similarities with the proposed 10-man South African scheme.

THE veteran MP, Helen Suzman, has warned South Africans to brace themselves for the advent of McCarthyism — a political phenomenon which mesmerised the United States during the heyday of Senator Joe McCarthy.

Her warning came when she compared the proposed parliamentary security commission to the notorious McCarthy Commission in the United States; and spoke of having "no truck with any McCarthy-type investigations."

In terms of a Bill already published the 10-man parliamentary commission will be empowered to investigate any internal security matter referred to it by the State President, as well as powers to punish anyone who "hinders or obstructs" its investigations.

There is at least one immediate similarity in purpose between the proposed commission and that headed by Senator McCarthy: exposure and neutralisation of internal enemies of the State.

But it requires only cursory knowledge of McCarthyism to recognise that there are at least two important differences, one relating to style and the second to the target.

Senator McCarthy was hardly a model of the sedate, sober parliamentarian, which presumably the members of the South African commission will be.

As one student of the American senator has observed: "Where other politicians would seek to conceal a weakness for liquor or wenching or gambling, McCarthy tended to exploit, even to exaggerate these wayward tastes."

More important than the senator's flamboyance was the area towards which he directed his denunciations and accusations: the American administration itself.

He sought security risks — communist spies and traitors and their knowing or unknowing accomplices — right in the heart of the administration, in the State Department, in the army and even in the White House.

In McCarthy's eyes, President Truman's administration was part of a history of "20 years of treason" and his Defence Secretary, General George Marshall, guilty of pursuing a pro-Soviet policy and of betraying General Chiang Kaishek of Nationalist China.

McCarthy was a Republican, but that did not save Truman's Republican successor, President Eisenhower. After only about a year in office, Eisenhower found himself accused of dealing with the "apostles of hell" and of planning to make "territorial concessions" to Mao's China.

It is a betting certainty that South Africa's parliamentary commission is not going to investigate the Defence Force or the Bureau for State Security, let alone accuse Mr Vorster of nefarious activities.

But these differences apart, are there deeper similarities which justify Mrs Suzman's fears?

McCarthyism — defined by President Truman as "pathological character assassination" — was to a large extent a product of the cold war and the fears which it aroused in American society.

Those fears were fed from two sources:

● The successes of international communism in the wake of the Second World War — Russian expansion into Eastern Europe, Soviet detonation of the A-bomb and, above all, the victory of Mao Tsetung in China — and the strained international relations precipitated by the Berlin blockade and the Korean War.

● The uncovering of a communist spy ring in Canada in 1946 and the subsequent trial and prosecution of communists in the United States itself, including the conviction and execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for transmitting nuclear secrets to Russia.

In the anxiety which developed, sometimes to the point of hysteria, the successes of communism were attributed solely to their spies, fellow-travellers, liberal weakness and lack of will.

To protect himself against the Republican Rightwing, President Truman ordered a security check of 2 500 000 Government employees, and contributed to the groundswell of McCarthyism.

As D. F. Flemming notes in his study on the cold war: "At one stroke of the pen the assumption American citizens were loyal was destroyed. All government employees became second-class citizens living under the shadow of FBI dossiers."

It reinforced the belief that communist spies had penetrated into important posts, a belief which hardened into certainty with the conviction in 1950 of Alger Hiss of perjury.

Hiss, a top State Department employee, was named a communist infiltrator by the Congress Committee on Un-American Activities. When he lodged a libel suit he was found guilty of perjury for denying he had committed sabotage.

It was about then that McCarthy, an obscure senator from Wisconsin, claimed he had a list of at least 57 men loyal to communism still serving in the State Department.

He shot into the limelight and dominated the headlines for months. McCarthy's charges were investigated by a committee headed by Senator Millard Tydings. McCarthy was unable to substantiate a single one.

But that did not deter him. It broke Tydings instead. When Tydings had to stand for re-election McCarthy campaigned vigorously against him. McCarthy's strategy was to accuse Tydings of protecting "communists".

After President Eisen

Senator Joseph McCarthy (top left) grins during the Congressional investigation into the American Army. Army spokesmen are Joseph Welch (top right) special Army counsel, Robert Stevens (bottom left) Army secretary, and (bottom right) Ray Jenkins another Army lawyer.

hower had been elected in 1952, McCarthy rose rapidly to power to become in the words of Time Magazine "the second best-known living American and regarded by many as the most powerful".

He first became head of the Congress Committee of Government Operations and then chairman of the Permanent Investigations Committee. In his second capacity he was free to probe the activities of every government agency.

McCarthy did so with vengeance, using his senatorial status to protect himself from counteraction in the courts by his victims. Lipset and Raab give some idea of the damage he wrought in their book, "The Politics of Unreason".

"McCarthy conducted a lengthy and public investigation of the personnel of the Voice of America, which resulted in the discovery of no communists but in the discharge or resignation of some 30 employees.

"Blacklists of suspect personnel were established for the information of the industry's hiring offices."

Pressure was put on libraries to remove suspect books and magazines. Books confined to fire in San Antonio on McCarthy's recommendations included Einstein's Theory of Relativity and Thomas Mann's The Magic Mountain.

But McCarthy went too far when he tried to smear top Army officers. His congressional investigations were televised in a sensational 36-day series, but the accused became the accusers and McCarthy ended up in the dock.

The words which broke McCarthy's spell on the nation were simple, ordinary words, reflecting an old-fashioned morality and commonsense:

"HAVE YOU NO SENSE OF DECENCY?"

That was in 1954. Before the end of the year McCarthy was formally condemned by the American Senate in a 67-22 vote. Within three years he was dead — of cirrhosis of the liver.

There are obvious differences between South Africa today and the United States of the McCarthy era, but there are points of similarity as well. The concern with communism is one.

As Lipset and Raab noted, McCarthy and his minions were able to succeed because "there were traitors, there were spies, there were some significantly placed communist cells in America."

Similarly, the Rivonia Trial — to mention an obvious example — showed that the communist threat is not entirely imaginary here. But Lipset and Raab continued: "The accumulation of all their activities could not explain the plight of America, internally or on the world scene. At that point, hysteria took over."

Is South Africa about to make communist conspiracies a catch-all explanation for the challenges facing the country, many of them products of deep historical forces which would have manifested themselves even if Karl Marx had never lived?

If not, why plan for a special parliamentary security commission which will function outside the ordinary courts of law?

Like the Schlebusch Commission before it, the parliamentary commission will apparently not give witnesses called before it the right to legal representation.

Would McCarthyism have been brought to an end if the Army officers under accusation had not been given the opportunity to refute the charges publicly?

The proceedings of parliamentary commission hearings may never be made public — a clause in the Bill states that its finding need not be tabled in Parliament if the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition think it is not in the public interest to do so.

But that will be of little comfort to future witnesses because, to quote Mrs Suzman, "the very fact of being called to appeal before the commission will cast a shadow of suspicion over the lives of witnesses no matter how innocent."

Is the secrecy of interrogations and possible secrecy of findings not an added push in direction of the hysteria which characterised the McCarthy era?

What of possible excesses? Who can say with complete confidence that South Africa is no nurturing a McCarthy? Is there provision for Parliament to censure in the same way as the American Senate? Can the interrogators be interrogated?

According to the American Political Dictionary, the actions of the Congressional permanent subcommittee raised "serious" questions about the rights of witnesses called before it — and, as a consequence, Congress sought to set up a "fair play" guarantee for them.

Without that safeguard, can Mrs Suzman be so far wrong in her warning on the dangers of McCarthyism?

312-General

Cape Times 7/2/76 (312-General)

Libs probe the 'SA connection'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Liberal Party of Britain yesterday confirmed that it had launched an inquiry into allegations that South Africa's Bureau for State Security was behind a campaign to smear party leader Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

The allegation made in a North Devon court last week by former male model Mr Norman Scott, 35, that he had had a homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe 12 years ago has caused a spectacular political row here.

The almost unanimous press prediction is that Mr Thorpe's career has been ruined and he must resign as party leader very soon.

The cross-allegation is that the bureau set up Mr Scott to make the homosexual claim, to discredit the vigorously anti-apartheid Liberal Party and Mr Thorpe.

A Liberal Party spokesman said: "This claim has been made and is being checked very thoroughly by us. The matter is also in the hands of Mr Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary."

The party and the police are investigating who paid 2 500 dollars (about R4 505) into Norman Scott's bank account.

Nobody, however, has yet been able to produce any black and white evidence that South Africans or anyone acting for South Africa paid the money to Scott to slander Mr Thorpe.

Reluctance to accept drastic moves

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

The Government has shown an initial reluctance to accept the sweeping recommendations of the Snyman Commission inquiry into the disturbances at the University of the North.

While giving advance notice of the Government's intentions to halt the disruptive activities of Saso (South African Student's Organisation), the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, only partially accepted the proposed drastic changes to the University structure advocated by the Commission to overcome the problem of racial antipathy.

Where the Commission recommended that differences in salaries paid to White and Black staff be "wiped out as soon as possible as a matter of absolute priority," the Minister reacted by saying Government policy on narrowing the pay gap had been repeatedly explained.

Mr Botha indicated the Government was "not unsympathetic" towards the matter, but he showed a reluctance to take the priority measures the Commission called for referring instead to the far-reaching financial implications.

The recommendations and tenor of the commission's conclusions were that the University of the North should rapidly come under Black control designated by the homelands, even though teaching and administrative functions should be the joint responsibility of White and Black staff.

WILLING

Mr Botha, however, appeared to brush aside the urgency of the proposed change and re-emphasised that the Government's policy always was "the gradual delegation of greater authority on an orderly and evolutionary basis."

MR M C BOTHA

The Minister stressed that Blacks already served on the councils of the three Black universities and that there were already five Blacks on the council at Turfloop.

While claiming there was already nothing to stop the university councils from appointing Black Chancellors should the posts fall vacant, and saying neither he nor his department had jurisdiction in this sphere, the Minister indicated his willingness to give the University Council added powers through legislation to take the initiative in appointing a Rector.

The Government was also committed by Mr Botha to providing for a convocation in the proposed legislation. This would add Black members to the University Council.

He said also that the acts of all three Black universities were being reviewed on aspects of control and administration.

To the radical proposal of the Commission that graduate students be allowed to attend any university, the Minister indicated his refusal. Instead, he restated the exemption system at present in force (whereby Blacks may be admitted to White universities if Black universities do not have the necessary facilities).

He also spelt out the existing system of Black graduate students having co-supervisors from other universities.

Mr Botha claimed an inter-departmental committee was already working on the canalising of students into study directions — one of the ideas mooted by the Commission.

ONCERN

He also left the impression that his department was already engaged in negotiations on student aptitude testing, which the commission also advocated.

The Minister, however, showed the Government's serious concern with the commission's findings on racial attitudes on the campus.

Without spelling out what action the Government will take, Mr Botha made it clear the Government would act to overcome anti-White feelings threatening the peace and order of the university.

He also appeared to give a warning signal to Saso — the Black student organisation — that its political activities would not be allowed to continue on the university campuses.

Co-operation needed

The disturbances on the campus of the University of the North at Turfloop on September 25 1974, during a pro-Frelimo rally were the direct result of the "deep-seated and alarming anti-White feeling" of the majority of students and Black staff.

This is the conclusion of Mr Justice J H Snyman, the one-man Commissioner investigating the causes of the unrest. His report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Commissioner found the students displayed every sign of undisciplined behaviour, that the Black Academic Staff Association was at times guilty of irresponsible conduct and that the university authorities did not always take firm action.

It was clear, the report added, that the university was ensnared in a much broader and deeper problem than just a university situation — that of the situation between White and Black outside the university.

The commission said: "It is especially the humiliating behaviour of Whites outside the campus towards the Blacks of the university which has repercussions on the campus and frustrates the

MR JUSTICE SNYMAN

well-meaning attempts of the university authorities and the White staff to create healthy relations."

It also gave rise to an abhorrence in the Blacks of the policy of separate development.

Black attitudes were aggravated by personal experiences which impaired their human dignity through encounters with Whites in the streets, shops and other public places.

Partly because of the Black consciousness ideology, the idea was gaining ground that Blacks should close their ranks against Whites and obtain power by virtue of their numerical superiority.

The Commission found that, as long as the university was not accepted by its people, it could not play a fruitful role in the community. It suggested that transfer of control of the university to Blacks should not wait for the Africanisation of the staff.

It found that the Blacks believed Whites were constantly taking decisions on behalf of Blacks. They saw this as paternalism and an indication of the White man's belief in the inferiority of the Blacks.

The tendency of the students to concentrate on non-academic activities, such as the rally that led to the disturbance, was another cause of the tension. The resultant unsatisfactory progress then dampened student enthusiasm for further study.

The facts of the situation revealed "an alarming state of affairs which, if not checked, might lead to the achievement of the aims of those who seek to destroy the university."

The Commission said it believed that if the White population in general would adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the Blacks — especially the sophisticated Blacks — a much better spirit and a greater co-operation would result.

Main aim of Saso is revolution

10/2/76

Political Staff

The Snyman Commission produced a damning indictment against the militant Black South African Students' Organisation (Saso) — finding that its main aim is the promotion of hatred for Whites and incitement to armed revolution.

Mr Justice Snyman found that Saso not only played a decisive role in the unrest at the campus but that it was also engaged in subversive activities throughout the country.

His report said there was evidence that Saso was active at all other universities for non-Whites.

The report says the commission was not in a position to investigate Saso in depth as it was restricted by its terms of reference to the University of the North.

ORIGINS

However, since its establishment in 1968, Saso had played such an intensive rôle at Turfloop that the commission had had no difficulty in establishing its part in student unrest culminating in the 1974 disturbances.

The report says the development of Saso's philosophy was clear from its origins. The midwife at Saso's birth was the now-defunct University Christian Movement (UCM), inspired by the UCM (USA), the American Committee on Africa and the World Students' Christian Federation — a Marxist organisation — which captured the imagination of Black students with its extremely radical attitude.

The secret objective of the UCM (which was investigated by the Schlebusch Commission) was to train the Black people of South Africa for an armed revolution.

It was also clear from Saso's history that "it is not a true students' organisation and membership is not limited to students — it's leadership is no longer in the hands of students.

"It's policy cannot be distinguished from that of a political party. The organisation has a comprehensive political policy embracing virtually every facet of South Africa and South Africa's international politics . . . so, the aim of Black consciousness, and therefore of Saso, is the overthrow of the present political system in South Africa."

Mr Justice Snyman says Saso has some positive features.

The idea that the Black man should help himself, that students should go out and serve their own people, and that the Black man should build his future by his own efforts was surely not wrong and was compatible with the approach of the Whites.

"What is alarming, however, is the manner in which this organisation implements its policy in its activities.

"The evidence before the Commission indicates that Saso advocates violent revolution and promoted racial hatred in South Africa and, furthermore, is bent on destroying the Black universities."

Contrast in thought

Political Staff

The Commission highlighted the strong contrast in the impressions Black and White university staff had of relations between them.

The White staff considered staff relations were "excellent or satisfactory" while the Black Academic Staff Association considered relations with the White staff to be "bad in some cases and unsatisfactory in others."

By far the majority of White staff felt relations with the students were "on the whole satisfactory," but Black staff regarded only the relations between Blac staff and students as satisfactory. Student relations with White staff they considered bad.

The Black staff's objections were that the attitude of White lecturers did not display "a spirit of shared communion and fellowship." The White staff used separate toilets, did not use the communal tearoom and made contact with Black staff only on a formal basis.

Black staff were paid less than Whites and the White staff "made no real protest" about this state of affairs. Black staff also complained that the conditions of service for Whites were much better.

RESTRICTIONS

A further argument advanced by the Black staff was that the White staff suffered from "feelings of superiority and paternalism." Objection was also taken to the special inconvenience allowance paid to White staff.

The White staff, however, claimed to have welcomed the decision to establish a staff cafeteria. They said they tried to treat the Black staff as equals, but that what they built up in improving race relations was spoilt by the treatment of Blacks by other Whites and by statutory restrictions imposed on them outside the campus.

White staff who wanted to mix socially with Black colleagues often clashed and were censured by friends, relatives and other Whites who had not yet come "to accept the sophisticated educated Black man."

The Commission said most of the Black staff's objections were founded on factors beyond the control of the White staff, but it was true that the better privileges of the Whites gave rise to aloofness on the part of Black staff. The Commission also found a tendency among White staff to be patronising towards Black staff and students.

The Black staff claimed the White staff did not understand the aspirations of the students, were patronising in their attitude and had a political attitude "incongruous in the context of a Black university."

Hansard 3 9/2/76 col 134

325 - General

Financing of cultural organizations/youth congresses

218. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether his Department made any grants to cultural organizations to assist in the financing of youth congresses or conferences during 1975; if so, (a) to what organizations, (b) what was the nature of the conferences subsidized and (c) what was the amount of the grant in each case;

(2) whether any requests for financial assistance were refused; if so, (a) from what organizations and (b) what was the nature of the proposed congress or conference in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Kultuurraad, Wamakersvlei	Actuality Conference	R239
Rapportryerskorps, Vryheid	Youth Conference	R261
Skakelkomitee, Moorreesburg	Youth Conference	R323
Kultuurraad, Worcester	Youth Conference for Senior Pupils	R332
SABRA	Youth Congress	R500
SABRA	Youth Congress	R500
Bond van Jongeliedeverenigings, Bloemfontein	Youth Conference	R115
Reëlingskomitee, Joubertina	Youth Conference	R314
Kultuurraad, Suid-Skiereiland	Youth Conference	R239
Kultuurraad, Riversdal	Youth Conference	R266
Bond van Jeugliede-verenigings, Potchefstroom	Youth Congress	R381
Dameskultuurkring, Bethlehem	Youth Conference	R160
Reëlingskomitee, Van Rhynsdorp	Youth Conference	R90
Junior Rapportryerskorps, George	Youth Conference	R269
Rapportryerskorps, Durbanville	Youth Conference for Senior Pupils	R318
Junior Rapportryerskorps, Parow	Youth Conference	R275
SABRA	Youth Congress	R500
Reëlingskomitee, Beaufort West	Youth Conference	R93
Rapportryerskorps, Olifantshoek	Youth Conference	R217
Regional Cultural Council Namakwaland, Springbok	Youth Conference for Senior Pupils	R214
Rapportryerskorps, East London	Youth Conference	R332
Jeugraad van die FAK	Youth Deliberation	R140
SABRA	Youth Congress	R500
Boy Scouts (SA)	World Conference	R972

(2) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

312-General

Saso fears lack of action

10/2/76. STAR

Saso, the Black students' organisation, fears that the more positive aspects of the Snyman Commission's report on the University of the North may never be implemented.

Mr Diliza Mji, president of Saso, said from Durban today that he doubted whether the recommendations by Mr Justice Snyman, concerning Africanisation of "tribal universities" and the removal of ethnic grouping would ever be put into practice.

NOT REALISED

"I cannot see this matter of the ethnic structure of the universities ever being changed because it goes against the Government's separate development policy," said Mr Mji.

"I wonder if even this move towards Africanising the tribal universities will alter anything basically."

Another Saso spokesman said the organisation did not need to comment on the commission's findings. They showed that Pretoria has not realised the impact of Black consciousness, he said.

On the other hand homeland leaders today welcomed the commission's findings.

Chief Tutas Mangope, Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, said he was fully behind all the positive aspects of the findings, like Black control of the university council and removing the disparity in salaries paid to Black and White staff.

A second report on the University of the North may soon be made public.

It was drawn up by a committee of the university council, chaired by Professor S P Jackson.

The committee began its investigations in April 1974 — five months before the disturbances which prompted the Snyman inquiry — and presented its findings late last year. Publication was delayed pending the Snyman report.

3/2-General

10/2/76 RDM.

No move against Saso—Kruger

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

THE Government is not planning to take action against the Black South African Students Organisation (Saso), following the strong criticisms of it by the Snyman Commission.

Saso was strongly criticised yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, who said it could no longer claim to be a students' organisation.

But the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, said in an interview that the Government was not planning to take action against Saso after the release yesterday of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances at the University of the North (Turfloop) on September 25, 1974.

In it, Mr Justice J. H. Snyman who acted as a one-man commission, said the "extreme and alarmin hostility to the Whites" by a large section of students at the university was being "developed and fostered by Saso's subversive activities on the campus."

The commission found that Saso's main aim was the promotion of hatred of the Whites, the destruction of the universities for Blacks, and incitement to armed revolution, reports Sapa.

Mr Justice Snyman also said that in spite of the role played by Saso during the disturbances, "it is clear that the university is ensnared in a much broader and deeper problem than just a university situation, namely the situation between Black and White outside the university."

The anti-White attitude was "aggravated in the Black community by statutory and traditional restrictions which have been imposed on the Blacks mainly in the interests of the Whites."

Saso last night denied that it promotes hatred of Whites and revolution, writes a staff reporter.

In a statement the organisation rejected the separate universities and the policy of separate development which established them.

"Saso believes that South Africa is a country in which both Blacks and Whites live and shall continue to live together," the statement said.

GOVT NOT TO TACKLE SASO ON UNREST

10/2/76

NM

(1,244
2, 312 - Grenad)

From ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is not planning to take action against the Black South African Students' Organisation (Saso) following strong criticisms of it by the Snyman Commission.

Saso was also strongly criticised yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, who said it could no longer claim to be a students' organisation.

But the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, said in an interview yesterday that the Government was not planning to take action against Saso after the release of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances at the University of the North on September 25, 1974.

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The Snyman Commission found that the main aim of Saso was the promotion of hatred of the Whites, the destruction of the universities for Blacks, and incitement to armed revolution.

Mr. Justice Snyman says in his report tabled in the Assembly yesterday that although some positive aspects are apparent in the aims of Saso, it is clear that its main aim is as stated above.

The report says that the commission found that Saso not only plays a decisive role in student unrest on the campus of the University of the North, but that it is also engaged in subversive activities throughout the country.

The report says there is evidence that Saso is active at all the other universities for non-Whites.

One of the reasons why the commission was not in a position to investigate Saso in depth was because it was restricted by its terms of reference to the University of the North.

Since its establishment in 1968 Saso had, however, played such an intensive role on the campus of the University of the North that by looking into its activities there, the commission had no difficulty in establishing Saso's part in student unrest in the past, as well as on September 25, 1974, when events on that day focused upon the gathering on the campus celebrating the so-called successes of Frelimo.

The history of the development of Saso and its aims and policy manifesto clearly showed that it was not a true students' organisation and

Current Affairs on the box

14/2/76. DD

JOHANNESBURG — The SABC introduced a current affairs-type political commentary in the middle of television news for the first time.

The commentary on student activism was read by Sakkie Burger and came in the middle of an ordinary news bulletin, with news items before and after.

The commentary linked the closure of the University of Zambia with student activism throughout the world, discussed student activity in North Africa and mentioned the Snyman Commission of Inquiry into disturbances at the University of the North.

An SABC spokesman, Mr H. Jordaan, said the text used in the commentary had not been the current affairs text used on radio the previous night.

But several listeners who saw and heard the television programme, and who were shown the current affairs radio text, said the two commentaries appeared indistinguishable.

Mr Jordaan said television policy was that whenever commentary of this nature was read, it would be "clearly distinguishable as such. It would not at this stage be given in a separate programme as is done on radio, but would be distinguished as commentary, not news.

The head of the SABC television news and commentary, Mr Kobus Hamman, said: "By inserting commentaries in news bulletins we are merely following the examples of other countries."

Mr Hamman said the purpose of TV news commentaries was to elucidate and explain the news, not to indoctrinate.

He agreed that political opinions were often expressed — if only as a side effect to an explanation — and said: "Our commentators are professional journalists from all sorts of political persuasions and they're allowed to express their opinion, although we don't expect them to do so," he said.

"Complete impartiality in a TV service is impossible, because there are certain things in which a majority of people in a country believe," he said.

"Just as the BBC — which doesn't like apartheid — has certain things against which it takes a stand, so our commentators tend to take a stand against communism, because we are largely anti-communistic.

"But within these bounds commentators or SABC TV are allowed free reign, and their main function is to explain the news." — DDC.

312 - General

18/2/76

Key Swapo documents stolen

ARGUS

312 - General

The Argus Bureau

LONDON.—Political burglars have broken into the hotel room of the Swapo secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, ransacked his belongings and stolen two important letters classified as 'sensitive material.'

The break-in took place on Monday night at the Imperial Hotel in London's plush Russell Square, where Mr Garoeb has been staying during his visit here.

Mr Garoeb, a highly authoritative figure within the Swapo Hierachy, has just returned from the special United Nations Security Council meeting on South West Africa in New York.

A key was used to gain entry. His suitcase was thrown open and his briefcase was torn to shreds with a knife. Police are investigating.

312-General

Swapo letters stolen in raid

STAR 18/2/76

The Star Bureau

Political burglars — allegedly South African agents — have broken into the London hotel room of the Swapo secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, ransacking his belongings and stealing two important letters classified as "sensitive material."

The break-in took place late Monday at the Imperial Hotel in Russele Square, where Mr Garoeb has been staying.

Mr Garoeb, an authoritative figure within the Swapo hierarchy, has just returned from the special United Nations Security Council meeting on South West Africa.

Mr Garoeb's London visit this week coincides with the publication by the Labour Party of a reappraisal of the party's policy towards South West Africa.

The document is expected to reaffirm the party's fundamental support for Swapo and to deal with the question of British investment in the territory.

* * *

312 - General

Law code is sought

STAR 19/2/76.

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Law Commission has recommended codification of the common law relating to crimes against the State.

In a report tabled in Parliament yesterday, the commission says this is desirable to clear up doubtful points and lack of clarity in the law on the crimes of high treason, sedition and public violence.

The commission takes the view, however, that there should be no departure from the common law as it has developed to date.

The commission, which investigated the codifying of these laws at the request of the Department of Justice, says in its report there is no doubt that the crimes of high treason, sedition and public violence still exist in present-day law as

The question had been raised whether common law relating to these crimes had not been superseded by statutory provision like the Suppression of Communism Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Official Secrets Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act, Section 21 of the General Law Amendment Act and others.

These Acts admittedly made a considerable number of Acts punishable that could in certain circumstances be placed under the heading of some common-law crime or other, says the report.

The statutory provisions, however, dealt with specific situations and by no means covered the whole field of common law crime, the commission concludes.

Vorster may accept UP co-operation

312 - General

DD 26/2/76

CAPE TOWN — Differences between the United and National Parties over a permanent parliamentary security body narrowed sharply yesterday.

It appears now that there can be little preventing Mr Vorster from accepting the UP's offer of co-operation and achieving a bipartisan approach on the emotional security issue.

In a significant speech yesterday, Mr W. V. Raw, the UP's chief security spokesman, told Mr Vorster in an exchange across the floor that the UP was prepared to co-operate on a select committee with "special powers" including investigations as long as its functions were germaine to legislation.

The gap between the two major parties has narrowed considerably and the major stumbling block remaining is whether the security body should be appointed by the State President or by Parliament.

In a brief reply before the evening adjournment, Mr Vorster gave no indication of accepting the UP's offer but stated categorically that he would not surrender the stand that preventive action was the duty of the executive authority.

He said, however, that while there had been strong difference there had also been issues on which the parties had agreed. He is expected to make his full reply today.

Mr H. H. Schwarz (PRP Yeoville) said the UP had gone back on its policy and the only difference between it and the Prime Minister was that "you can investigate anything in a select committee as long as it is connected with legislation."

Commenting on Mr Raw's speech he said the UP was now prepared to support a body with a "roving subpoena."

The UP and NP were like animals which wanted to mate, but had to scratch each other's eyes out first, he said. — PC.

Debate, page 12

Banned play is literature 'with dramatic merit'

Staff Reporter

LEADING academics from several South African universities yesterday described the banned play "Confused Mhlaba" as a work of "considerable literary merit" at a hearing before the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria.

The play, written by Mr Mqayisa Khayaletha, was banned for being "harmful to race relations" and mention was made of the poor light in which it dealt with the police.

Mr Peter Randall, executive director of the publishers, Ravan Press, said that when he first read the manuscript of the play he felt it was "a piece of literature with dramatic merit."

Mr Randall said he had wide experience of publishing, editing and writing and he was a regular reviewer of literary works for the Rand Daily Mail.

"I felt it was important that the writer should be encouraged by the publication of his work. He presented the problems of the Black community in a responsible and moderate way."

Mr Pelser, appearing for the Publications Control committee, asked whether the play did not portray Whites as "bad, indecent and inhumane towards the Blacks."

"I don't agree with that," Mr Randall said. "I'm inclined to see an edge of affection to the humour in the play."

Dr Abraham Coetzee, senior lecturer in Afrikaans at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the play "can be regarded as a literary work. It can't do any damage to the real world within the terms of the law."

"It is not a piece of political propaganda. It is not protest literature. Here is a movement away from protest," Dr Coetzee said.

"The writer of such a manuscript needs encouraging. It has the political message that militancy does not work."

Professor E. Pereira, professor of English at the University of South Africa, said the play was a work of "considerable merit".

"It tells of a man trying to adapt to a particular situation. His attitudes and the attitudes of others are being put to the test. The tone is almost one of ironic detachment — even humour.

"It examines the kind of generalisations we make about the White man and the Black man. It says that these things happen every day because we have created a climate for them," Prof Pereira said.

Mr Stephen Grey, senior lecturer in English at the Rand Afrikaans University, said: "It never occurred to me that it might be subversive. I thought it gentle and concerned."

Evidence in the hearing closed yesterday and both Mr Pelser and Mr A. Williamson, who is appearing for Ravan Press, were instructed by the board chairman, Mr Justice Snyman, to submit their written arguments before March 26.

312 - General

(1) 312 - General

(2) Rhodesia - General

Wilson not blaming SA Government

ARGUS 12/3/76

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, does not think that his strictures on 'private' South African interests active in Britain will delay or divert Mr B. J. Vorster's efforts to help towards a settlement in Rhodesia.

'I am sure he is working very hard to get a settlement in Rhodesia, but I made it specifically clear in Parliament that there is no evidence at all that the South African Government was involved in any of these matters,' he said in a BBC radio interview.

'And if anyone abroad said that some — one or two — British undesirables, on a private basis, whether with private finance or whatever it was, was causing trouble in another country, I would very much regret it and do what I could to stamp it out and stop their little game.

'But I would not regard that as an attack on the policy of our Government.'

JEREMY THORPE

Earlier, Mr Wilson was more closely questioned about his statement in Parliament that private South African interests were seeking to undermine Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader.

'Are we going to hear more from you about Mr Thorpe?' he was asked.

Mr Wilson: 'If there is anything more to say, any more facts that need to be stated — yes, certainly.'

He reiterated that he had stressed 'private interests.'

He added: 'And there is no doubt this has been going on.

'They are not alone. Other people have undertaken this kind of subversion — theirs is a particularly nasty form of it and I would feel it is a threat to democracy.

'If they think that by prowling and prying around, and saddling people with all kinds of things of this kind, that they can destroy a party leader and a party. . . .

'I don't think there is anything personal about it. If there were another Liberal leader, he would get the same treatment. And Labour leaders have not been entirely free of people trying to destroy democracy.

'This is a very serious challenge to democracy in this country,' Mr Wilson said.

312 - General

Challenge on Thorpe 'smear'

12/3/76

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — The chief of the Bureau for State Security, General H. J. van den Bergh, has challenged the British Government to produce evidence that the bureau was involved in the smear campaign against Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

General van den Bergh was reacting to remarks in the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson, that South African 'agents' and business firms were involved in the campaign against the Liberal Party leader, Mr Thorpe.

General van der Bergh said it was not international practice for State departments such as his to react to accusations and insinuations.

But in this case he would break the rule in order to get the matter into perspective.

'I deny these accusations and challenge anyone to show there is any truth in them,' he said.

'I have no fears over the findings of any investigation as I am certain the bureau is innocent of the allegations as I am— —

allegations made against it,' General van den Bergh said.

'I deny that my department or any of its officials is involved in any unlawful activities, anywhere in the world.

'This certainly applies to the alleged involvement of the bureau in the campaign against Mr Thorpe,' he said.

Probe sought on SA group

CAPE TIMES 15/3/76

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Attorney-General has been asked if he will prosecute Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation for alleged corrupt practices. The move follows allegations that the corporation was behind the smear campaign on Liberal Party leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

Questions tabled in the House of Commons by Labour MP Mr Paul Rose, a lawyer, ask if the Attorney-General Mr Sam Silkin, will prosecute the corporation in the light of the allegations and if the Secretary of Trade, Mr Peter Shore, will investigate the company's activities.

Both questions are due for verbal answer on March 22.

Downing Street would yesterday not deny the accuracy of a Sunday Telegraph report which claimed that MI-5, part of the British security service, had investigated the claims made by the Liberals that they were being smeared by South African interests.

The Telegraph report said that an investigation by MI-5 had proved beyond a doubt that South African business interests, employing secret agents, had mounted the Liberal smear campaign.

312 - General

Let my people go says Kaiser

NM
17/3/76

(1) 312 - General
(2) 103

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima drew loud cheers from his National Independence Party congress yesterday when he said free pardons for Robben Island prisoners would be negotiated before independence.

"Transkeian citizens who went into exile because of fear of apprehension under Republican laws," said the Transkei's Chief Minister, "may now apply for passports and visas from our Government.

"The Republican Government will not have jurisdiction over them after October 26. I advise Transkeians who have fled the country to contact my Government if they wish to return home."

And before independence, negotiations would be entered into for an amnesty or free pardon for "all of our citizens on Robben Island as a result of criminal convictions imposed by Republican courts of law," he said.

But, he warned, loyalty to the Government of the Transkei would be expected from all its citizens and any acts of disloyalty would be firmly controlled.

South Africa was threatened by the possibility of bloody confrontation with terrorists based in Angola and Mozambique.

"The Transkei must be involved as South Africa is our diplomatic and trading partner. However we must remain calm and watch the situation."

The Transkei people, he said, had themselves asked for independence and therefore had a right to dictate the method by which they would get it.

"To us violence, bloodshed and terrorism are not qualifications for attaining independence.

"Had we, since 1963, taken arms to fight the dominating power, the whole world would be acclaiming us. But because our process is peaceful and non-bloody, we are regarded as people who are not supposed to be free."

There was not a single country in Africa, Chief Matanzima said, which got its independence as a result of military confrontation with the colonial power.

"We shall negotiate with the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity for membership. I have no reason to anticipate a reactionary attitude. It will be a shame if our own brothers, who formerly experienced the yoke of oppression, should snub us."

312-Gen

SA link in Thorpe affair trial

CAPE TIMES 17/3/76

Own Correspondent

EXETER. — A strong South African connection has been established in the trial of airline pilot Andrew Gino Newton.

Norman Scott, the man in the middle of the Jeremy Thorpe affair, told the Exeter Crown Court yesterday that he was on the verge of flying to Johannesburg to publish his memoirs of an alleged homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe when Newton shot his dog and allegedly tried to kill him. He also said that he had periodically been sent money by a man called Conway Wilson-Young, who is now in South Africa.

ASYLUM

Scott also alleged that copies of letters he had given Johannesburg journalist Gordon Winter had probably saved him from being committed to a lunatic asylum. Winter's name frequently came up in evidence, particularly when Scott claimed that he had known him.

Newton, 29, admitted shooting the dog and also admitted pointing a pistol at Scott, but said the pistol jammed after the first shot. He pleaded guilty to shooting the dog and carrying the gun in a public place without a licence.

KILLED DOG

According to the prosecution, Sapa-Reuter reports, Mr Newton killed the dog and tried to fire several other shots because Mr Scott had been blackmailing him for more than a year over a photograph showing Mr Newton in the nude. The defendent hoped to get the picture back by frightening Mr Scott and making him "realize that the blackmailing had to stop."

Mr Scott told the court that Mr Newton had approached him in the street and warned him that his life was in grave danger. He made him believe that a man was coming from Canada to kill him because of documents he possessed proving his sexual relationship with well-known personalities.

The case continues today.

Cape Times 18/3/76

Pardon bid for ANC men — 'no comment'

Political Staff

THE MINISTER of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that he had no comment on the announcement by the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that he was to seek a free pardon for Transkeian prisoners on Robben Island.

Mr Kruger said the Transkeian Government would have to raise the matter with the Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster.

CONGRESS

Asked if the pardon of Robben Island prisoners had been discussed with the Government Mr Kruger replied: "Not that I know of."

Chief Matanzima announced the moves to seek a free pardon for "all our citizens on Robben Island" when he opened the annual congress of hhe governing Transkei National Independence Party in Umtata this week.

Among the people from the Transkei on Robben Island at present are the form leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and two other former ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

The Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday, that she would be surprised if the Government agreed to the pardons.

(2)312 - Gen

CAPE TIMES

Breyten's wife in SA to visit him

18/3/76

312 - General

By Anthony Holiday

YOLANDE BREYTENBACH, petite Vietnamese wife of the imprisoned South African poet Breyten Breytenbach has returned to South Africa to visit her husband.

Yesterday I attempted to interview Mrs Breytenbach as she sat drinking coffee with friends in a street cafe in Cape Town. With her were sestiger novelist Jan Rabie, his wife, Marjorie Wallace, the painter, and her brother-in-law, photographer Cloete Breytenbach.

Dressed in a simple floral outfit, Mrs Breytenbach refused to be interviewed, but relented slightly when I asked her to send my regards to Rome film-maker Jobst Grapow, a friend of Breyten's who was named as a co-conspirator at the poet's trial.

She agreed to pass on the message to Mr Grapow, a graduate of the University of Stellenbosch, who helped Breytenbach in his attemps to organize a network of the secret Atlas Okehla organization in South Africa.

"I really don't want to say anything. I don't even know when I will be leaving," said Yolande with a shy smile, while her brother-in-law listened glumly and asked whether my statement that a report would appear in this newspaper was "a threat or a promise."

Asked whether she was here to visit her husband, Mrs Breytenbach replied: "You can say that."

CAPE TIMES 19/3/76

Gesture 'not unfriendly...'

Political Correspondent

CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA'S announcement that he is to request the release of Transkeians on Robben Island after independence should not be seen as an unfriendly gesture, the Transvaal Nationalist newspaper, the Transvaler, said in its main editorial yesterday.

The newspaper said it was clear that Chief Matanzima's motive was rather to demonstrate the fruits that could be plucked through following the policy of separate development.

It was important to note, said the Transvaler, the conditions laid down by Chief Matanzima for negotiating the release of the Robben Island Transkeians.

These were that they recognized the sovereignty of the Transkei and that they contributed to the development of the country.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said this week that Chief Matanzima would have to raise the question of release with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, directly.

Among the people from the Transkei at present on Robben Island are the former leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and two other former ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

(1) 312 - General

(2) 103

312 - General

Vorster's decision on Security Bill 'a severe blow'

Cape Times 25/3/76

Political Correspondent

THE LEADER of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said yesterday that the Prime Minister's decision to press on with the Parliamentary Internal Security Bill in its present form was "a severe blow" to prospects of a bi-partisan approach on security matters.

In a statement on the eve of today's committee stage debate on the controversial measure, Sir De Villiers called on Mr Vorster to withdraw the legislation and review the whole situation "with a view to a new approach in the national interest."

Sir De Villiers has thus effectively committed the United Party to stand firm in its opposition to the Bill. At the same time he has urged Mr Vorster to make concessions aimed at achieving a bi-partisan approach on internal security.

"In spite of all the persuasions of the Opposition he (Mr Vorster) apparently remains obsessed with the idea that politicians are the right people to act as sleuths to investigate any matters or organizations decided upon by the State President — in preference to commissioners with a judicial training and background," Sir De Villiers said.

STANDPOINT

Spelling out his party's standpoint, Sir De Villiers said the UP:

- Would co-operate on a select committee appointed by Parliament to examine and review existing and contemplated security legislation and associated procedures.
- Would support the appointment of a judicial commission where for security reasons the investigation of organizations etc. or matters unconnected with legislation was necessary.
- Believed that executive action limiting rights of freedom should be subject to review by an independent judicial tribunal.
- Was not prepared to serve on the commission set up by the Prime Minister's new Bill, which seeks to use politicians as sleuths to investigate organizations or matters unconnected with legislation and the findings of which could lead to executive action.

The Prime Minister has so far given every indication that he will push ahead with the commission regardless of the opposition of both the UP and the Progressive Reformists.

(1) 312 - General

(2) 103

Robben Isle Xhosas may go free

26/8/76. NM.

Mercury Correspindent

UMTATA — The Commissioner-General to the Xhosa, Mr. Danie Potgieter, yesterday hinted that a deal was in the pipeline for the release of Xhosa prisoners on Robben island to the Transkei.

His hint was in response to a plege by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei to his ruling political party to negotiate the release of Xhosa political prisoners.

"You can quote me as Danie Potgieter but not as the Commissioner - General," Mr. Potgieter commented.

"But they are Xhosas. I see no reason why we should not give them to the Transkei. I see no reason why we should sit with the problem.

"We shall see to it that they do no mischief to us in South Africa and I think it will be a very nice Independence gesture to the Transkei."

Black Power spells danger

CAPE TIMES 26/3/76

—Kruger

Staff Reporter

THE MINISTER of Police and of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday that there was an element of communist infiltration into organized Black labour which could quickly convert it into a revolutionary force, capable of creating a dangerous flashpoint in South Africa.

Speaking at an Afrikaanse Sakekamer luncheon in Cape Town, Mr Kruger said that the most dangerous flashpoint of all lurked in the growth of Black Power consciousness which sought an ideological "confrontation without compromise" for Black domination.

It was clear, he said, from arrests made in the past that these elements of Black consciousness — which had been sown by the University Christian Movement and fomented by SASO, the Black People's Convention and sections of Nusas, "must have a physical confrontation before they will be wiped out".

FAIR GAME

The gravest possible danger from outside would be a unanimous decision at the United Nations declaring South Africa "fair game" which could encourage "all sorts" of adventures against us".

South Africa should not look to the outside world for help, he said. "The past has shown as long ago as Paul Kruger that they will give you all their sympathy, throw flowers at your feet, but still say 'No'," he said.

He believed that there was no real danger from outside, that South Africa's neighbours held no threat for the country. Nor did he believe that there was any real danger from internal insurrection.

(1) 312 - General
(2) ~~Incomes~~
(3) ~~Industrial Relations Workers' Org. Genl.~~

"Our security forces are capable of controlling the situation here," he said.

"One thing we cannot afford is to become scared," he said. It brought weakness and a paralysis and helped the aims of communism.

There were three cardinal means of defence against the dangers that faced South Africa:

- An alert and powerful defence force had to be created and maintained to "talk from a position of strength".
- Strong and healthy security action treating problems strictly without unnecessary interference in the individual's freedoms.
- Raising the standard of living of all South Africans, especially the Blacks.

(1) 312 - General
(2) ~~766~~

Fined for sending secrets to Zambia

Staff Reporter

A SOUTH African railways ticket examiner — convicted on a charge under the Official Secrets Act — had intended to get outside aid against South African military installations, a Johannesburg magistrate found yesterday.

The examiner, Bethuel Cokile, 41, was sentenced to a R300 fine or six month jail.

Cokile had pleaded not guilty. He told the court that sketches of the Zeerust military base and the Ottoshoop radar installation — which he had made and handed to the Zambian Embassy in Botswana — had been intended as a bluff.

The State alleged that during November 1973 Cokile took Mr Louis Mbangi to the base and the installation and ordered him to make sketches of them. It was also alleged that the sketches were later handed to an official of the Zambian Embassy in Botswana.

Cokile had therefore published sketches of munitions of war prejudicial to the safety and interest of the Republic of South Africa, it was alleged.

Commander A. Snyman of the Zeerust military base and Major D. du Toit commanding officer of the Ottoshoop radar station, told the court the two sketches were reasonably accurate. Entrance to the installation and the base was restricted, they said.

Cokile admitted he asked Mr Mbangi to make the sketches. He gave them to a Mr Seloyi who handed them to the Zambian Embassy. It was intended as a bluff, he said.

Mr Seloyi wanted to get money from them to start a business. The Zambian officials did not accept the sketches and he did not know if they ever paid Mr Seloyi any money, he said.

Withdrawal from Angola —and State security

Cape Times 27/3/76

THERE WERE two events this week of considerable importance in internal and external politics.

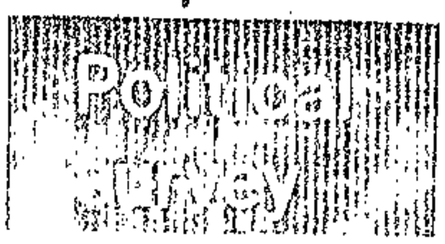
Internally, the United Party's decision to hold firm in the matter of civil liberties was an encouraging development.

Externally, the South African Government's decision to withdraw completely from military involvement in Angola was likewise heartening.

Today — the 100th birthday of the Cape Times — there is no longer a South African military presence in Angola, a consummation which this newspaper has been urging since the first inkling of such an involvement.

There is a wry kind of satisfaction in the coincidence of dates — the Angola withdrawal and the Cape Times centenary coming on the same day.

On this day, the Cape Times is celebrating a proud tradition of public



By GERALD SHAW

information and forthright editorial comment.

In the matter of Angola, our endeavour to keep the public informed was obstructed by officialdom at every turn, and it is a matter of some pride among Cape Times men that it was this newspaper, standing almost alone in the South African press, at first, which demanded that the Government tell the people what was happening.

And it was this newspaper, in editorial after editorial, which urged dis-

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nation to war without telling the citizens what was being undertaken in their name. As I mentioned, the Cape Times was for weeks almost a lone voice in demanding a South African disengagement from Angola—in the national interest.

But the newspaper, right from the start, had unmistakeable evidence that it was voicing the genuine concerns of its readers—and, in fact, expressing an authentic voice of public opinion.

Frightful error

Involvement in Angola, it is now plain to almost everyone, was a frightful error of judgment—which made it possible for the Russian-Cuban intervention in Southern Africa to be given a spurious respectability as a gallant defence of Angola [illegible]

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ture of détente. But R[illegible] desia remains an [illegible] quantity. Surely [illegible] Cesians would be [illegible] to accept the [illegible] fits of a restoration of legality and a return [illegible] British protection in a sub-continent which is menaced by the Soviet Union and Cuba, the White Rhodesians cannot go it alone against a communist super-power backing African nationalists.

The dreadful element in all this is what appears to be a new round of skilful diplomatic activity, by Britain, which seems to have used its good offices in resolving the Angola impasse and, let us hope, can also play a constructive role in preventing bloodshed in Rhodesia and securing a dispensation which can do justice to all.

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Red taught Umlazi man now dead

Natal Mercury 29/3/76

African Affairs Reporter

AN UMLAZI resident who left South Africa without a passport in 1962 and travelled to Russia and China for military training, died in Rhodesia at the weekend while serving a 20-year prison sentence.

312 - Gerard

Mr. Reggie Hlatshwayo (28) was arrested by the Rhodesian Security Forces in 1967 while crossing the Zambesi River with a group of Africans who had left South Africa for military training.

His brother, Mr. Bruno Mtolo, a Durban journalist who is also the author of the Road to the Left, heard of his brother's death from Sister Eunice Nkomo of the Mpilo Hospital.

Mr. Hlatshwayo's real surname is Mtolo but while overseas he changed his surname.

He died at the Mpilo Hospital.

Mr. Hlatshwayo was not married.

312 - Geard

R2 000 for editor in SABC action

STAR 31/3/76

The editor of the Daily News, Durban, Mr John Michael Wallace O'Malley, was awarded R2 000 damages in the Rand Supreme Court today in a defamation action against the SABC arising from his arrest in connection with a Saso meeting in September 1974.

Mr Justice Irving Steyn today handed down judgment in the action in which Mr O'Malley sued the SABC for R10 000.

The action for defamation arose from SABC news reports on the morning of September 26 1974.

Mr O'Malley claimed the words in the reports meant or were understood to mean that he (Mr O'Malley) attended an unlawful gathering of Saso and BPC and had been arrested on a charge of having done so.

"RECKLESSNESS"

The editor claimed that some of the reports stated that "the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has announced in Cape Town that the editor of the Durban afternoon newspaper, The Daily News, Mr John O'Malley, had been arrested in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act."

The news report continued: "Our Durban news office reports that 13 other people were arrested earlier yesterday evening after several hundred non-Whites and a number of White students, attended an illegal meeting organised by the South African Students' Organisation and the Black Peoples' Convention."

The text of the broadcasts was not in dispute between the parties.

At the trial Mr S Kentridge SC (for Mr O'Malley), said the failure of the SABC to announce the place of and, more particularly, the reasons for the editor's arrest, amounted to recklessness.

Mr Justice Steyn said there was great force in Mr Kentridge's submission. If the SABC had not omitted the reasons (of which it was aware) for Mr O'Malley's detention there would have been no room for the impression which the editor's witnesses stated the broadcasts made upon them that he had been arrested at the meeting.

The judge said a reasonable person of average intelligence would, by reason of the omissions, have formed the same impression.

At the trial, Mr Rene Kruger, SC (for the SABC), submitted that whatever impression was made on the listeners was dispelled within a matter of hours and that, bearing that in mind, the damages

suffered by the editor should be fixed in an amount of between R500 and R1 500.

The judge, concluding, gave judgment in favour of Mr O'Malley for R2 000 with costs on the Supreme Court Scale. The costs include the cost of two counsel.

Attorneys' representing the SABC are considering an appeal.

(1) 312 - General

(2) 103

Nelson Mandela may go free

Sun. Tribune 4/4/76

By DICK USHER

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, last night welcomed reports that the Goverment is considering the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners from Robben Island.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was quoted in the Sunday Express as saying the Department of Prisons had been asked to submit reports on the matter after receiving a request from the Transkei Government for the release of Xhosa political prisoners.

"We are definitely considering it," he was quoted as saying. He added that the Transkei is seeking the amnesty as part of its independence celebrations.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the Government would do it.

"As you know, I have been petitioning the Government about this for years. If it is true there will be great jubilation whatever the terms of release.

"I hope the Minister will do this — it would do the Government a lot of good . . . it could even do it for selfish reasons."

Chief Buthelezi said it was well known there is mutual esteem between himself and the political prisoners on Robben Island.

He declined to comment on whether he would be prepared to take one or more of the men — if freed — into his Government.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, yesterday referred to Mr Mandela as "my uncle" and said he would naturally step down if his people wanted Mr Mandela as their leader.

"This is a very delicate affair and I cannot comment in any detail. But you can be assured we want these men to go free in the Transkei."

Dilemma

In Johannesburg, Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the prisoner, said before leaving for Durban that a decision to release her husband would place him in a terrible dilemma.

"He is considered a national leader, not a tribal leader, but of course I cannot speak for him. He can only make up his mind for himself."

She said that if he were freed but allowed only in the Transkei, she did not know how he would react.

"That would be his decision — perhaps he would just return to his cell."

News by Dick Usher, 85 Field Street, Durban.

SUNDAY EXPRESS, April 4, 1976

Lie detector 'expert' was a Scientologist

By JEAN LE MAY

A PRIVATE investigator who was once a Scientologist trained in the use of the organisation's "E-meters" recently subjected workers at a Johannesburg firm to lie detector tests.

The investigator, Mr John Goss, of Shield Security, has no qualifications in psychology and criminology, which experts agree are essential if the indications of a lie detector test are to be correctly interpreted.

As a result of the test conducted by Mr Goss, two of the workers later lost their jobs. A third man, Mr Indres Naidoo, agreed to submit to the test but refused to sign a form indemnifying the company against any emotional harm he might suffer by taking the test.

The company says Mr Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner, was offered "the opportunity to resign". He is banned and cannot be quoted. His wife says he was sacked.

The firm which ordered the investigation — because of thefts — is Frank and Hirsch, South African distributors of Nikon cameras and Polaroid cameras, film and sunglasses.

In 1973, Black workers at the American Polaroid organisation's headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts, instigated a special enquiry into Polaroid's South African connections.

Frank and Hirsch was given a clean bill of health by a committee which visited South Africa.

In an interview with the Express, Mr Helmut Hirsch, managing director of the company, said that although the only people asked to submit to thet ests were non-Whites, there had been other occasions when "it also happened to White people."

Mr Goss of Shield Security, who was in Natal on a business assignment, told the Express in a telephone interview that although he had no academic training in psychology or criminology, he had "years of experience and formal training in the use of lie detectors".

He refused to say where he had been trained. The lie detector used for the tests was a portable Canadian model, he said.

Later, the Express established Mr Goss was once a Scientologist and had been trained in the use of "E-meters". These instruments are covered in South Africa by Letters Patent No 68/5348 in the name of Lafayette R. Hubbard, head of the Scientology organisation.

Documents in the possession of the Express reveal that in 1965 a Scientologist was expelled from the organisation for "using a Hubbard Electrometer; which he has altered, and has bladed out the name of the Inventor which breaks the patent rights; also by using Scientology training and data to interrogate without giving people interrogated . . . recourse to Scientology . . . and by not declaring he is a Scientologist, and not acknowledging that his data and training come from Scientology."

Later, the person referred to above became a partner of Mr Goss in a Johannesburg security firm which no longer exists.

Mr Goss, Mr J. McBreaty (managing director of Shield Security) and other members of the firm have refused to discuss Mr Goss's former association with Scientology with the Express.

03/2 - Genl
(2) 28
(3) 47

MANDELA SET FREE

Kruger considers amnesty

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER and HUGH MURRAY

THE GOVERNMENT is considering the release of Nelson Mandela and other top ANC leaders imprisoned on Robben Island.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday he had asked the Departments of Police and Prisons to submit reports on the men after receiving requests from the Transkei Government for the release of Xhosa political prisoners.

"We are definitely considering it," Mr Kruger said, adding the Transkei was seeking the amnesty as part of its independence celebrations which start on October 26 this year.

And in Umtata the Transkeian leader, Chief Kaiser Fatanzima, who spoke yesterday of Mandela as "my uncle", told the Express he would naturally step down if his people want the former Rivonia sabotage trialist as their leader after his release.

Confirming that formal negotiations had begun for the release of Mandela and others serving life sentences on Robben Island, Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "This is a very delicate affair and I can't comment on it in any detail. But you can be assured we want those involved to go free in the Transkei.

"It is definitely not a question of transferring them to a local prison. We could never imprison them here."

But in Johannesburg, Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, said a decision to release her husband "will place him in a terrible dilemma."

She explained: "He is considered a national leader, not a tribal leader.

"But of course I cannot speak for him. He can only make up his mind when someone actually comes to him on the Island and says: 'You are a free man. You are free to go'.

"If he is only allowed to go to the Transkei, I can't say how he will react. That is his decision.

"Perhaps he will just return to his cell. But you see it will be unfair for me to even try to say what he will do."

Xhosa prisoners on the island include Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki

Sun. Express 4/4/76

● NELSON MANDELA . . . pictured in 1960

Government may free ANC men

● From Page One

All are serving life sentences after being convicted at the 1964 Rivonia trial of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

They were members of the high command of Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the militant wing of the banned African National Congress.

Mandela, in particular, is still regarded by many as one of the real leaders of Black South Africa.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said yesterday there would be no leadership jealousy if Mandela was released to the Transkei.

Referring to Mandela as "my uncle" — their great-grandfathers were brothers — he said: "Mandela was a Black leader in Johannesburg where I often used to stay with him in the old days. He never participated in Transkei politics.

"But as far as I am concerned, if he is freed and the Transkei wants him as its leader, I will certainly accept it."

The Paramount Chief added: "All those chaps are my friends — even Govan Mbeki. In strict terms Sisulu is my subject, coming from the same tribe. But he is also my friend.

"I used to discuss politics with them and we mostly disagreed. But we remained friends."

The position of another Xhosa leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, who has been released from Robben Island but is restricted by banning orders to the Kimberley district, is not clear in terms of the Transkei request.

News that the Minister is considering the release of the Xhosa prisoners follows the hint last week from the Xhosa Commissioner-General, Mr Danie Potgieter, that the amnesty was on the cards.

He said in Umtata he thought it would be a "nice gesture" to the emergent Transkei Republic.

Negotiations for their release clash sharply with the Government's officially stated attitude.

In April last year the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in reply to questions in Parliament, that Mandela would not be released. Mandela was a card-carrying member of he Communist party, he said. He did not have the interests of the Whites or the Blacks at heart, but wanted to establish a communist state in the interests of the Kremlin.

And in October, Mr Kruger himself said: "Mandela is a Xhosa, but he committed a crime in South Africa and it has nothing to do with the Transkei. He will not be released when the Transkei becomes independent."

Leading Blacks clearly differ with the Government view.

The moderate Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has said Mandela's release should be sympathetically considered.

In 1973, an opinion poll in Soweto showed Nelson Mandela to be the second most popular leader in South Africa.

He was beaten into second place by KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

But in the same year, at a mass meeting in the Cape, Chief Buthelezi paid tribute to "Nelson Mandela and our leaders on Robben Island".

And perhaps the most significant comment on Mandela's position came when he was sentenced in the late fifties to five years imprisonment for incitement.

Passing sentence, the magistrate described him as "the leader and figurehead of his people".

● See editorial on Page 18.

(1) 312 - General

(2) ~~107~~

(3) ~~Intergroup Relations~~

STAR.
5/4/76

'Basis for Black hope'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A former kwaZulu Cabinet Minister, Mr B I Dladla, says his weekend prediction of Black freedom in five years was based on what had already happened in Rhodesia and what would happen in South West Africa.

The prediction was made during an address to 2 000 mourners at the memorial service on Saturday to Mr Joseph Mdluli, who died soon after being arrested recently.

Commenting in Durban yesterday, Mr Dladla said that although South Africa was militarily strong she could not hold her defence line stretching from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean indefinitely.

IN EXILE

Eventually she would be forced to negotiate and when that occurred it could only be with the legal and rightful leaders "those imprisoned on Robben Island, those in detention and those in exile overseas."

At yesterday's symposium on "The Africa of Tomorrow" he said it was important that Whites changed their outlooks while there was still time.

"What we Blacks want is full participation in Government and in the economic structure of the country, and this can only be done if we have the right to exercise the vote." Many people would like to see a multiracial state in South Africa, he said. "I would like to see a non-racial state."

(1) 10 3

(2) 3/2 - Grant

Mandela call no link with independence

CAPE TIMES 5/4/76

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, said today the Transkei Government's request for the release of the former African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, is not connected with Transkei independence negotiations.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J. J. Kruger, confirmed in an interview that the Transkei's request was the first official approach for the release of Mandela, and said he would make a full public statement after he had replied to the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Approached today on whether the call for Mandela's release was part of the Transkei independence negotiations, Mr Botha said: 'It has nothing to do with it. It is in no way linked with the coming independence. It is not part and parcel of that.'

Mr Kruger, who is considering the Transkei's request, which was passed on to him by the Department of Bantu Administration, said he had called for the files of Mandela so he could give a full answer to Chief Matanzima.

When he had given that reply, he would make a full statement.

Weekend reports that Mandela might be released were 'purely speculative,' he said.

Mr Kruger would not comment further on the matter.

In political circles Chief Matanzima's request for Mandela's release is seen as posing problems.

Although Mandela, who is now 57 years old, is widely recognised as a 'political prisoner,' he does not fall into the same category as Rhodesia's ANC leaders who were released.

CRIMINAL OFFENCE

Mandela was found guilty of a criminal offence and sentenced to life imprisonment by the courts.

The Government would also have to consider whether it would be doing the Transkei Government a favour by releasing a man they regard as a hard-line communist to a territory on the verge of independence.

Mandela is regarded as the mastermind behind the Rivonia case terrorist Campaign in South Africa in the mid-1960s.

DEATH SENTENCE

And as near to yo
hair as you can be

M'Lord take particular pride
Hairpieces, because each
personally supervised by t
qualified owners themselv
have a hall full of Diplomas
their ability and who have w
such a fine reputation f
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Try a M'Lord yourself the
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CAPE TIMES
5/4/76

(1) 312 - General

(2) 703

Mandela: reports to Kruger

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Justice and Police Mr Jimmy Kruger yesterday confirmed that he had asked his two departments for reports on Nelson Mandela following a request for his release from Robben Island by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Mantanzima.

Mandela, sentenced to life imprisonment after the Rivonia treason trial, is a Xhosa, and member of the Transkei royal house.

Mr Kruger said yesterday that the request for his release had come by way of Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. He would reply to the request for Mandela's release once he had studied the reports, he said.

Daily Dsp 7/4/76

Two held over death

EAST LONDON — Police have arrested two men in Mdantsane in connection with the death of Mr Wellington Mandisi "Rweci" Tanana, 29, of Mdantsane.

Mr Tanana, a former political prisoner on Robben Island, was buried last Sunday. His semi-decomposed body was found in bushes near Fort Jackson a week earlier.

His throat was slit and he had a big wound on his head. The two men are expected to appear in court today or tomorrow. — DDR

312 - General

312 - General

April 20 decision on 'free Mandela' call

CAPE TIMES 9/4/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa will know within a fortnight of the fate of a request by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger — who is considering the request — said yesterday he would be issuing a statement on the matter at the end of the parliamentary recess.

The recess started yesterday and ends on April 20.

The request was formally addressed to Mr Kruger within days of the formal opening of the last pre-independence session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly on March 17.

The reply will come before May 3, when the legislative assembly starts its debate on the draft independence constitution.

The timing of both the request and the reply adds to speculation that some kind of amnesty for Robben Island prisoners of Xhosa origin has been agreed on to mark the birth of an independent Transkei on October 26.

(4)103

2) 312 - General

Mandela must stay, Kruger decides

RDM 20/4/76

By PATRICK LAURENCE and ZWELAKHE SISULU

A TRANSKEIAN request for the release of Xhosa prisoners from Robben Island to the Transkei has been turned down by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Mr Kruger said yesterday: "Due to continual Press inquiries and Press speculation with regard to the request of the Chief Minister of the Transkei, I have decided to announce that after careful consideration, it was decided not to grant amnesty to prisoners of Transkeian origin.

"This naturally includes those on Robben Island."

The request for amnesty for the prisoners to mark the birth of an independent Transkei in October aroused a great deal of interest because the three "top" Robben Island prisoners are Xhosas.

They are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, all leading members of the banned African National Congress.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei was not available for comment last night, and his brother Chief George, the Transkeian Minister of Justice, declined to comment, saying: "We have not been informed officially."

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, said she was not surprised by the decision.

"It was a futile exercise which would not have been acceptable to Nelson. He was elected by the people as a national leader, not a tribal one.

"He did not participate in the discussions on his fate and had he been released under conditions restricting him to the Transkei, I am sure he would have gone back to jail of his own accord."

Miss Lindiwe Sisulu, daughter of Sisulu, said: "I am confident my father would not have accepted conditions restricting him to the Transkei. He regarded himself as a South African."

The Transkeian Leader of the Opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana, said: "I have my reservations about whether Mandela would have fallen into line."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said: "The amnesty would have given Transkeian Independence some respectability."

Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Reform Party said amnesty would have been an "imaginative and compassionate step" and a "plus factor in the Transkei's bid for recognition."

Mandela won't go free — Kruger

CAPE TIMES 10/4/76

Political Correspondent

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has rejected a request by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei for the release of Nelson Mandela and other Transkeian prisoners on Robben Island.

He said in a statement yesterday that "after careful consideration, it was decided not to grant amnesty to prisoners of Transkeian origin who are in prison in the Republic".

Mr Kruger's statement puts an end to considerable speculation recently that some kind of amnesty for Robben Island prisoners of Xhosa origin had been agreed to mark the birth of an independent Transkei on October 26.

Earlier this week Mr Kruger confirmed that he had asked the justice and police departments for reports on Mandela following Chief Matanzima's request for his release.

Mr Kruger was originally expected to make a statement on the request after the parliamentary Easter recess which ends on April 20. However, he said yesterday that he had decided to make the announcement sooner because of "continual press inquiries and press speculation".

"DISAPPOINTING"

The Progressive Reform Party's justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday described the news that the request had been turned down as "disappointing."

She had hoped that the Government would realize that amnesty for political prisoners of Transkeian origin would be an imaginative gesture at this time.

"Circumstances have altered radically since these men were sentenced," she said. "What is now needed is a gesture of goodwill.

"What should not be forgotten is that these men have all served a long term of imprisonment with hard labour, many of them over 10 years on Robben Island under the grim conditions of a maximum security jail."

The director of the Christian Institute, the Rev C F Beyers Naude, said he deeply regretted the Government's decision.

"I believe that amnesty granted at this stage to Mandela and other political prisoners, especially those of Transkeian origin, would have made a deep impact on the feelings of the Black community of South Africa in creating a strongly positive climate for future discussions between White and Black about the political future

Chief Kaiser Matanzima was not available for comment last night, but his brother, Chief George, Transkeian Minister of Justice, declined to comment. He said, "We have not been informed officially and how can I comment?"

Mrs Winnie Mandela said she was not surprised by the decision. "It was a futile exercise which would not have been acceptable to Nelson."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said: "Amnesty for Robben Island prisoners would have given Transkeian independence some respectability. It would have had a better chance of acceptance. How can we believe in its independence now?"

312 - General

312 - General

The Cape Times, Saturday, April 10, 1976 ★

Mandela decision causes UN stir

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger's no amnesty decision on Nelson Mandela and other "Transkei" political prisoners triggered a fresh wave of accusation, speculation and plain puzzlement in the United Nations.

One suggestion was that it signalled a severe hitch in delicate negotiations between Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the South African Government.

Officially the reaction was to demand again the unconditional release of all South African political prisoners, but as little knots of African envoys and officials gathered to discuss the statement it was clear it had intensified rather than killed the speculation.

Many strategists here have been convinced that some amnesty deal was being put together to give Chief Matanzima a trump card in his efforts to win recognition for the Transkei.

Although the Transkei's recognition hopes remain remote in the face of outright Organization of African Unity condemnation of the entire homelands' programme, it is accepted that such a move might provide a few states such as the Ivory Coast with the excuse to argue "give Matanzima a chance". It might also have some effect on the attitude of the West and on neighbouring states.

Some envoys suggested the whole rumour had been a kite-flying exercise encouraged by the South African Government to gauge public reaction.

Others, convinced that South Africa did intend some dramatic move, speculated that a hitch had occurred in secret dealings with Chief Matanzima.

By CAROLINE CLARK

312 - Gen 11

THIS UNIQUE photograph has never been published before. It shows Nelson Mandela, now 57, with his kinsman, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei. And as far as is known no other picture of them together exists.

It was taken in 1961 by photographer Eli Weinberg, a former member of the Communist Party and political prisoner.

This week the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, rejected a request by Chief Matanzima to free Mandela — and other Transkeian political prisoners — from Robben Island, where he has been serving a life sentence since 1963 for sabotage. Mandela, leader of the banned ANC, was accused Number One in the famous Rivonia trial.

Chief Matanzima said in his plea he would stand down in favour of Mandela as leader of the Transkei, but Mr Kruger's announcement said: "After careful consideration it was decided not to grant amnesty to prisoners of Transkeian origin who are in prison in South Africa."

He confirmed that he had asked for reports on Mandela from the Departments of Justice and Police following Chief Matanzima's request.

His statement has caused little surprise — and even some relief — in Black political circles.

It was felt that the Government might pull off an international public relations coup by releasing Mandela.

It was also felt that Mandela and the others would be faced with a painful dilemma — to stay in prison or accept a conditional and limited freedom.

Afro, the Anti-Collaborationist Front, in a reference to Chief Matanzima's offer to step down in favour of Nelson Mandela, said the chief was living in a fool's paradise, if he believed Mandela, former leader of the ANC, would consider accepting the Premiership of the Transkei.

INSIDE, OUTSIDE...

Fighters

Amnesty would have meant the release of the most noted resistance fighters in South Africa.

Besides Nelson Mandela, they include Walter Sisulu and Goven Mbeki, also high office bearers in the banned ANC.

But other big names in the ANC, such as Kathrada, Motsoaledi and Mlangeni were not considered. Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada, Motsoaledi, Mhlaba and Mlangeni were all sentenced to life after the Rivonia trial, which involved the sabotage activities of the ANC military wing, Umkonto we Siswe.

The indictment said the accused and others recruited persons for instruction in the manufacture and use of explosives, and for military training inside and outside South Africa, and had committed 154 acts of sabotage.

Warfare

The second count alleged further acts of recruiting and sabotage, as well as a conspiracy to commit acts of guerilla warfare and violent revolution.

The third said such acts were calculated to further the objects of communism, and the fourth said they handled money to enable or assist them to commit sabotage.

Mr Justice de Wet found it had not been proved that a plan for guerilla warfare, "Operation Mayibuye", had gone beyond the preparation stage and dismissed count three. Kathrada was found guilty only on the second count.

Mandela is acknowledged even by nationalists to have been a powerful leader of the masses.

He was born in Umtata, a member of the Tembu royal house. His father was a prominent chief who was a member of the Bunga and chief councillor to the Paramount Chief.

Boxing

After matriculating at Healdtown Institute in the Ciskei, he went to Fort Hare University College, where he became interested in student politics. He was one of the leaders of the boycott of SRC elections in 1940.

He was described as a lively minded all rounder, interested in ballroom dancing, Sunday-school teaching and athletics. He was particularly interested in boxing.

In 1941 he went to Johannesburg to avoid an arranged tribal marriage in the royal household, and worked briefly as a mine policeman and a clerk.

Walter Sisulu then introduced him to a legal firm, to which he became articled. He and Oliver Tambo, now in exile, then became partners.

Mandela joined the ANC in 1944 and helped found the militant Youth League. In 1952 he became Transvaal president and deputy national president of the ANC and later that year led 8 500 people in the defiance campaign. He received a suspended sentence and was served with banning orders.

After his acquittal in the treason trial, Mandela was elected leader of the National Action Council set up by the All-In African Convention.

He immediately went "underground" and directed a nationwide three-day strike in May 1961.

In June, 1961, Mandela and other ANC leaders decided to establish Umkonto we Siswe, the Spear of the Nation. In December Umkonto organised sabotage in Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria.

Sanctions

Meantime Mandela visited Britain and various African countries to campaign for sanctions against South Africa. On his return he evaded the police until August 1962, when he was arrested and charged with inciting the strikes in 1961 and leaving South Africa illegally. He was sentenced to five years' jail.

He was again brought to court in October, 1963, as accused Number One in the Rivonia trial and was sentenced to life.

During his imprisonment his mother, son and brother have died.

His wife, Winnie, has been jailed a number of times and was detained for 100 days under the Terrorism Act. Until recently she was banned and under house arrest.

The couple have two daughters.

WALTER SISULU, now 63, is one of the Xhosa lifers on Robben Island.

A former secretary-general of the ANC, he was sentenced to life at the Rivonia trial for sabotage.

Sisulu was born in the Transkei of a strictly religious family.

He was active in all ANC campaigns and was arrested and banned a number of times.

Sisulu went "underground" in 1963 while free on appeal and until his arrest 15 months later he broadcast on an illegal radio.

He is married and has five children. Mandela was his best man.

GOVAN MBEKI is 65 and is also serving a life sentence for sabotage.

The son of a Transkei chief who was deposed by the Government, Mbeki was well educated and became interested in politics in his teens.

While studying at Fort Hare he became interested in the class as well as colour problem in South Africa, and joined the ANC in 1935.

Obtaining a degree and a diploma in education, he taught in Durban and at Adams College.

Mbeki was leader of the ANC in the Eastern Cape in 1955 and became national chairman in 1956. In 1963 he went underground and was appointed to the high command of Umkonto we Sizwe.

Mbeki is married and has four children.

AHMED "KATHY" KATHRADA is 37 and one of the non-Xhosa "lifers" on Robben Island.

Kathrada left school in Johannesburg at 16 for full-time politics with the Transvaal Passive Resistance Council. In 1952, while at Wits, he became president of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and held executive positions in the Peace Council, the SAIC and the Youth Action Committee.

He went underground in 1963 and was arrested at Rivonia the same year. By that time he had been charged 17 times.

ANDREW MOTSOALEDI, now serving life, was a member of the banned Communist Party, the ANC and Umkonto we Sizwe.

Born of poor parents in Sekhukhuniland, near Middleburg, he went to Johannesburg at 17 and within days was in jail for a pass offence.

On his release he found domestic work and later worked in a boot factory, but was fired when he led a deputation for increased pay. Trade unionism cost him job after job and he joined the Communist Party.

In 1952 he was detained in the defiance campaign and was banned while in hospital with tuberculosis after his release.

Motsoaledi joined Umkonto in 1962 and helped recruit men for training overseas.

RAYMOND MHLABA, 56, was a member of the Communist Party and the ANC. He is serving life for sabotage.

He was born in the Ciskei and poverty made it difficult for him to obtain an education.

During the 1952 defiance campaign he led the first volunteers in Port Elizabeth. He was detained during the emergency in 1960 and sentenced to life at Rivonia.

Mhlaba is a widower with eight children. His wife died in 1960 while he was in jail.

[redacted]

312 - General

Ban boosts Black exile's book

Naboth Mokgatle

By GORDON WINTER

THE South African censors put an unknown Transvaal-born Black labourer firmly on the British literary map last week — by slapping a ban on his first book.

Entitled "Autobiography of an Unknown South African", the book is a searing condemnation of apartheid and has been published simultaneously in Britain and America.

But the London-based author, 65-year-old Naboth Mokgatle, is not one of those politically-motivated propagandists who seek instant fame and fortune by jumping on to the "anti-South Africa" bandwagon. He is a rebel disliked and shunned by many South African exiles in Britain.

His life story is fascinating. He had never been to school and could not read or write when he ran away from his Rustenburg home to seek work at the age of 15.

His father caught up with him and promised to pay his school fees for three years if he returned home. By the time he was 18 Naboth could read and write.

This got him a job in a Rustenburg hotel. The year was 1928 and he spent every spare moment reading. Unable to afford newspapers he scavenged old ones from White dustbins.

The news items whetted his appetite for more knowledge so he went to night school in Pretoria. Here he was quickly recruited by the Communist Party, which taught him how to agitate in the African townships.

When the Nationalist Government came to power in 1948 it banned Naboth for two years. This was followed by a five year ban in 1954.

Politically crippled, Naboth borrowed money from his party comrades and flew to London.

He passed passport control with forged documents.

But, as he boarded the plane, a White Security Branch officer took several photographs of him and said with a strange smile: "Good luck, Mokgatle." That still puzzles him.

Arriving in London in 1954, he started work as a R32 a week packer and saved for three years so his wife could join him.

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(1) ~~1977~~ 312 - Gen C

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BISHOP BAVIN
. . . last night's picture

Bishop Bavin refused SA citizenship

RDM 12/4/76

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, has been refused South African citizenship. No reason for the decision was given to him.

Last night, Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior said: "I don't know anything of the matter, but I will investigate it."

A deeply disappointed Bishop Bavin said yesterday: "I wanted to identify completely with the country I have grown to love, but the door has been shut in my face without any reasons given."

Bishop Bavin, who has been a permanent resident of South Africa for many years, emigrated from England in 1961. He returned to England for a time in 1969.

On his return to South Africa he "took the first opportunity of applying for South African citizenship," which was last September.

Bishop Bavin said he wanted to become a South African to avoid accusations of being a "foreigner who comes here to criticise, and when the going gets tough, jumps on the first ship and sails away."

"This opportunity has been taken from me. I don't know whether I will reapply, but I will continue to live and work here," he said.

Archdeacon Norman Luyt, senior Archdeacon of the Church of the Province of South Africa in Johannesburg said last night: "I am amazed that a leading Christian has been refused citizenship in a country that purports to be a Christian land."

Canon Michael Carmichael, executive officer of the Church of the Province of South Africa said: "South Africa is the only loser. He would have been a great asset to the country".

The Anglican Archbishop of South Africa, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, declined to comment.

Carry on talking, Matanzima told

Staff Reporter

HOMELAND leaders have urged continued negotiations for the release of Xhosa prisoners from Robben Island to the Transkei.

Some said if necessary, they would personally appeal to the authorities.

The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said: "I have raised the question of Robben Island prisoners several times before, and I intend doing so again at the first opportunity. I don't consider the matter closed and I appeal to the authorities to reconsider their decision."

Without the release of the prisoners the independence of the Transkei would have little credibility, he said.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he was disappointed the prisoners were not to be freed.

Talks should be resumed in the best interests of the Transkei and the country, he said.

"I thought this was the most opportune time for a review of the prisoners on Robben Island, and I hope this chance will not be lost.

"They are being kept in jail for saying what we, the homeland leaders, are saying now. A review on the position is long overdue."

He hoped the decision by the Minister of Justice would not close the door to further negotiations.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said it was a pity the request for the release of the prisoners had been turned down as it would have boosted Transkeian independence.

Chief Matanzima should continue to strive for the release of the Robb Island prisoners, he s

But he should also out the detainees' thinki

(1) ~~107~~

(2) 312 - General

Chief hits at embassy letter

CAPE TIMES 14/4/76

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stormed into London yesterday and lashed out at the Department of Information at the South African Embassy claiming that its representatives were agents of the Bureau for State Security.

He implied that he believed the Director of Information at the embassy, Mr Chris van der Walt, was a "BOSS agent".

The chief made his claim at a press conference at which representatives of Afrikaans newspapers were told they were not invited but could stay as they were already there. Names of invited newsmen were checked as they arrived.

Chief Buthelezi hit at a letter to the Financial Times of April 12 in which Mr Van der Walt said Chief Buthelezi was not remotely representative of Black Africa and that he had consistently refused to allow elections to be held. Chief Buthelezi said: "BOSS has had a continuing feud against me for years. This letter is a lie. It is a misrepresentation of something I said long ago."

(1) 107
(2) 312 - Gen

CAPE TIMES 14/4/76

Phatudi denies Buthelezi rift

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday strongly repudiated the anti-Buthelezi stance attributed to him by Mr Chris van der Walt, Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London.

Mr Van der Walt cast Dr Phatudi as an opponent of the views propagated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu in a letter to the London Financial Times.

The letter was written in response to an article in the newspaper describing Chief Buthelezi as a representative of Black South Africa.

Mr Van der Walt said: "Democratically elected leaders such as Phatudi, Mangope and Ntsanwisi have denounced and rejected Buthelezi's view".

Dr Phatudi said yesterday: "I haven't done so at all. Don't know where those ideas which are attributed to me come from."

(1) 312 - General

(2) 76

TOP CI MAN FLEES SOUTH AFRICA

GT
ARGUS
16/4/76

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, a Christian Institute executive, has fled South Africa. He is in Gaborone, Botswana.

Mr Kleinschmidt, who had been missing for nearly 10 days, is believed to have left the country for political reasons.

The Argus Africa News Service established today that he was in Botswana.

Mr Kleinschmidt (30), who was detained for 73 days under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act last year, left his home in Melville, Johannesburg, last Monday.

His wife Ilona and their young daughter are still in Johannesburg.

Mrs Kleinschmidt said today that she believed her husband had left the country but she was unaware that he had gone to Botswana.

Mr Horst Kleinschmidt.

PASSPORT SEIZED

Mr Kleinschmidt's passport was seized in 1974.

When told that her husband had been traced to Botswana, Mrs Kleinschmidt said she was relieved to hear that he was safe.

'Thank goodness he is safe. I was worried about him,' she said.

Mrs Kleinschmidt said that it was likely that she would join him in whichever country he reached.

Belfast

312-General

RDM 15/4/76.

Saso leader vanishes

Staff Reporter

MR JERRY Modisane, 26, a former president of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), has been missing for a month. He is believed to have fled the country.

Mr Modisane and seven other Saso and Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) leaders were served with five-year banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act in March 1973.

At the time of his disappearance, Mr Modisane was restricted to the magisterial district of Kimberley, and was employed by the law firm H. Z. M. Nzimande and Co — the same firm that employs Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned former Pan-African Congress leader.

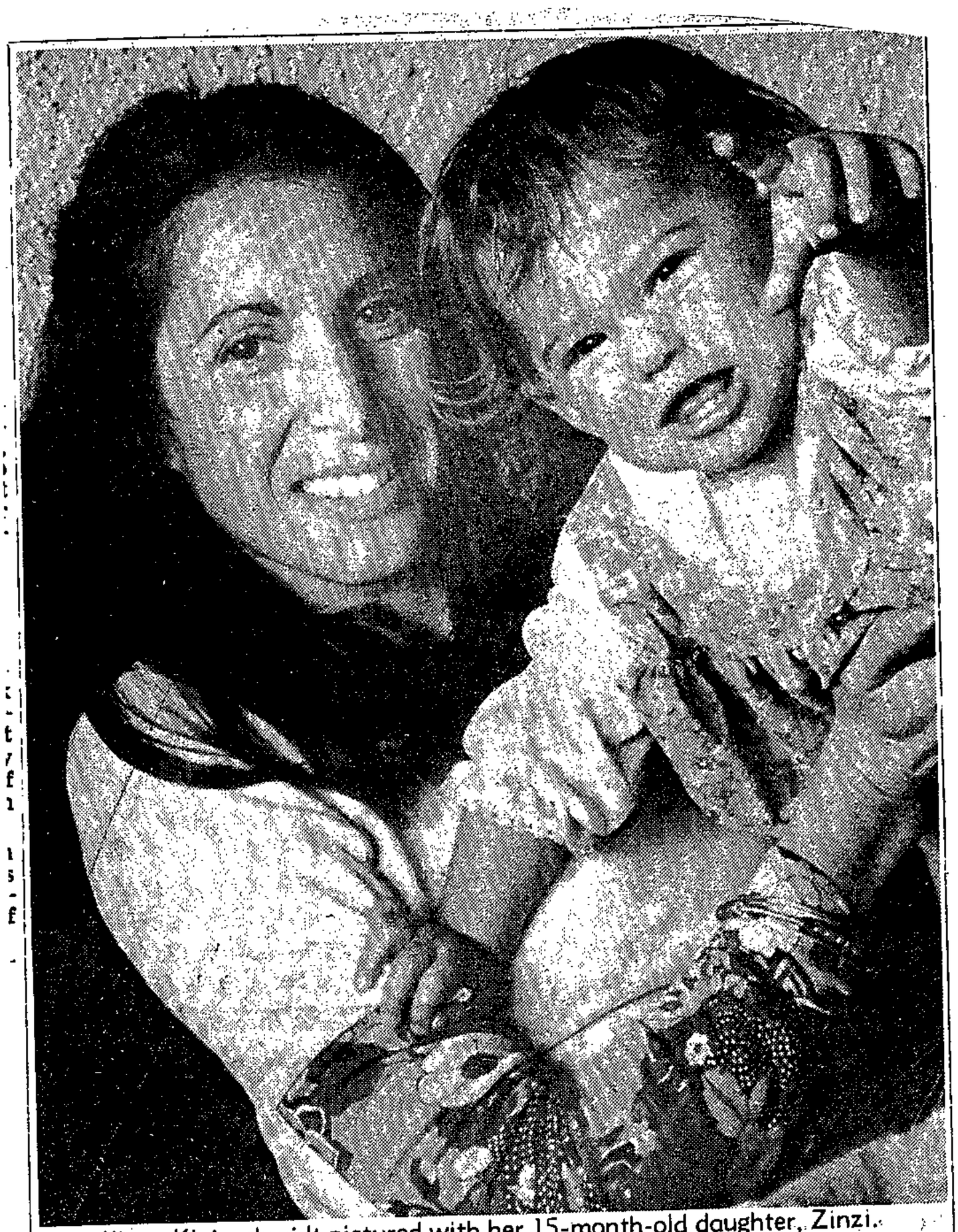
This week, refugee sources in Botswana confirmed that Mr Lebogang "Oupa" Motlana, the son of a Soweto doctor, was in the country. A warrant for the arrest of Mr Motlana was issued about two weeks ago.

He was a State witness in the case at the Old Synagogue, Pretoria, in which seven Blacks are facing charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

Mr Motlana was a B Com student at the University of the North, Turfloop, and had been subpoenaed to give evidence. He disappeared after a request by him to consult a lawyer had been granted.

Yesterday, Mr H. Z. M. Nzimande said he had last seen Mr Modisane about a month ago.

312-Gaard



Illona Kleinschmidt pictured with her 15-month-old daughter, Zinzi.

ROM 16/4/76.

Horst will still fight apartheid

By GORDON WINTER

HORST KLEINSCHMIDT, the 30-year-old firebrand Christian Institute executive who vanished from his home two weeks ago, telephoned his wife Illona in Johannesburg on Friday from Botswana to say that he was safe.

His wife believes he is "lying low" somewhere in the territory because he fears being blown up by a parcel bomb — and suffer the same fate as Abraham Tiro who was killed by a bomb in Gaberone in February 1974.

Normally reliable sources in Gaberone told me yesterday that Kleinschmidt slipped over the border and arrived in the capital on April 6.

He left his wife and 15-month-old daughter Zinzi, named after one of Nelson Mandela's children, behind at their home in Melville, Johannesburg.

Mrs Kleinschmidt told me she and her husband would continue to fight apartheid when they are re-united in Europe.

leave South Africa, but I have no choice. I must follow Horst to Germany or Holland, where we intend to settle.

"But, whichever it is, we shall carry on fighting for South Africa's underprivileged people — the Blacks — in every possible way."

Kleinschmidt did not kiss his wife goodbye when he slipped out of their home in the early hours of April 5.

This worried her, but she quickly understood why: "Horst kept his trip secret for security reasons, but he also realised I could be prosecuted if the police discovered I was a party to him leaving the country illegally."

the Botswana border illegally because his South African passport was confiscated two years ago.

The couple married in Cape Town five years ago. They quickly became known as a husband and wife team who were determined to attack apartheid on every possible level.

In September Kleinschmidt was detained for 73 days under the Terrorism Act after the Security Branch established he gave support to the secret "Atlas/Okhela" movement set up by Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach.

He was released without giving evidence when Breytenbach admitted his

312 - General

I'M FINE!

18/4/76
SUN TIMES

Refugee Cl man rings wife

Sunday Times Reporter

HORST Kleinschmidt, an executive of the Christian Institute, who was reported yesterday to be in Gaborone, Botswana, has been in touch with his wife, Ilona, for the first time since he secretly left South Africa without a passport last week.

On Good Friday morning he phoned her at their home in Melville, Johannesburg, but gave no clue to his whereabouts. He said he would be "leaving some time this week."

She said he reassured her that he was fine, and inquired about their 16-month-old daughter, Zinzi, who has a congenital hip complaint.

HORST KLEINSCHMIDT
. . . to Germany

Mrs Kleinschmidt told me yesterday that she believed he was calling from Gaborone.

To leave Botswana, he would have to apply for travel documents from either the Botswana Government or the UN representative. His passport has been withdrawn.

When Mr Kleinschmidt speaks of leaving this week, his wife assumes that it will be to go to Germany. He has relatives in Germany and his brother, Immo, is a teacher in Cologne.

Ilona said that soon after her husband's mysterious disappearance, his brother had told her that he knew Horst was "on his way".

Last year, Mr Kleinschmidt was detained for 73 days under the Terrorism Act in connection with Breyten Breytenbach.

325 qer

HANSARD NO. 12
20/4/76

839

Violence in Msinga Reserve

585. Mr. G. W. Mills asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether tribal violence occurred in Msinga Reserve in Natal in 1976; if so,

(2) whether any lives were lost; if so, how many;

(3) whether any automatic weapons were recovered; if so, how many;

(4) how many ringleaders were (a) apprehended and (b) convicted;

(5) how many (a) lives were lost, (b) huts were destroyed, (c) ringleaders were convicted and (d) arms were recovered owing to tribal violence in the Msinga Reserve since 1 January 1972.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, 9.

(3) No.

(4) (a) 64.

(b) Cases have not yet been concluded.

(5) (a) 94.

(b) 1 802.

(c) 32.

(d) 50.

312 - General

Warning on naked actors

23/476 DD

CAPE TOWN — The Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. Munnik, yesterday warned against the onslaught of communism on the youth of the world — and against poor plays which featured half-naked actors.

He was speaking at the Founders' Day celebrations of the Paarl Boys' High School.

His speech comes a week after his wife, Mrs Annes Munnik, delivered a similar warning to the women of the Paarl Valley ACVV.

Dr Munnik asked the boys in a series of questions if they would give way to the onslaughts by communism on the youth of the world. There was also an onslaught on their religion, he said.

"Are you going to give way before the onslaught on your spirit where drink and drugs are freely used to confuse thought and destroy potential leaders?"

He also warned against strange music with its primitive rhythm and asked:

"Are you going to stand by or participate while morals and moral values are undermined by poor plays with half-naked actors who are raised as heroes?

"Are you going to adopt the attitude that in any case it doesn't matter as the end is near?"

Dr Munnik said the boys should stand up and shout "No" as one man.

Dr Munnik's comment about half-naked actors in poor plays may have been aimed at the play Otherwise Engaged, which saw actress Sandra Duncan appear braless when it first opened in Cape Town.

Miss Duncan was ordered to cover up by the censors.

The play is currently running in East London. Last night Miss Duncan said she found Dr Munnik's comments "a little regressive."

They were "inflammatory, brittle and over-indulgent," but "everybody is entitled to their own opinion about morals and plays.

"Who am I to tangle with the Administrator of the Cape? I certainly don't think it is a poor play and he didn't have to come and see it," she said.

She said she did not think Dr Munnik would have been able to direct his comments at anyone other than schoolboys — no-one else would have accepted them.

"But there have to be people to stand up for the morals of the young. Who better than the Administrator of the Cape?" Miss Duncan asked. — DDR-DDC

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★ R850 Jackpot — Page 4

RAND
Daily Mail

JOHANNESBURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1976.

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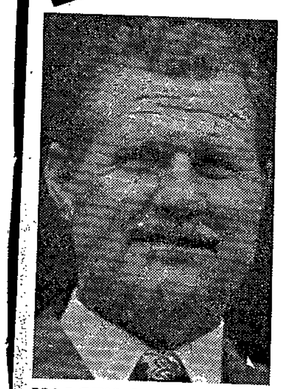
SAP smash guerilla network



MAJ-GEN GELDENHUYS, . . . "case pending"

SOUTH AFRICAN Police, have smashed an underground network sending recruits for guerilla training from South Africa through Swaziland and Mozambique to Tanzania, after planting Black agents within the banned African National Congress, ANC sources have claimed.

In Swaziland, top ANC officials have given dramatic details of how they say the network has been wrecked, and claim that two of their senior men have mysteriously disappeared in southern Swaziland. They claim the men are now being held by the South African Police.

In Pretoria yesterday, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the South African Security Police, said a criminal case was pending. "The docket is already with the Natal Attorney-General and I cannot comment on any aspect of this matter."

The Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr T. V. Mtetwa, confirmed this week that his men were investigating the disappearance of the two ANC members, and said their car had been found near the South African border in Swaziland's Shiselweni district.

Claims made in Swaziland by the ANC also link the network and the disappearance of the two men to the mysterious detention in Durban last month of Mr Joseph Mdluli, who died in a Police cell.

By MIKE DUTFIELD and MERVYN REES
'Mail' Africa Bureau

In the course of investigations in Durban and Swaziland, the Rand Daily Mail has pieced together the ANC's version of the dramatic events.

Since the mid 1960s, the ANC says, Swaziland has been a vital link in an underground route for smuggling ANC recruits out of South Africa for military training in Tanzania.

For about eight years, their Durban recruiting agent had been Mr Joseph Mdluli. He would meet potential recruits, satisfy himself of their sincerity, and then arrange for them to be driven to a point on the South African-Swaziland border.

There, the recruits would be picked up by a Swaziland-registered vehicle and driven to a house in Manzini, where they would again be vetted before being sent on through Mozambique to Tanzania.

Later, fully trained, they would return by the same route to be smuggled back into South Africa.

Towards the end of February this year, the ANC say, six Blacks approached Mr Mdluli and said they wanted to join the ANC and be trained as guerillas.

They were taken to the Swazi border and then to a house in Manzini. But three days later they became argumentative.

The ANC decided to split the men into two groups of three.

The next day, Thursday March 18, it is known that Mr Mdluli was detained by Durban Security Police at about 8 pm. On Friday the men ran away to the Manzini police station.

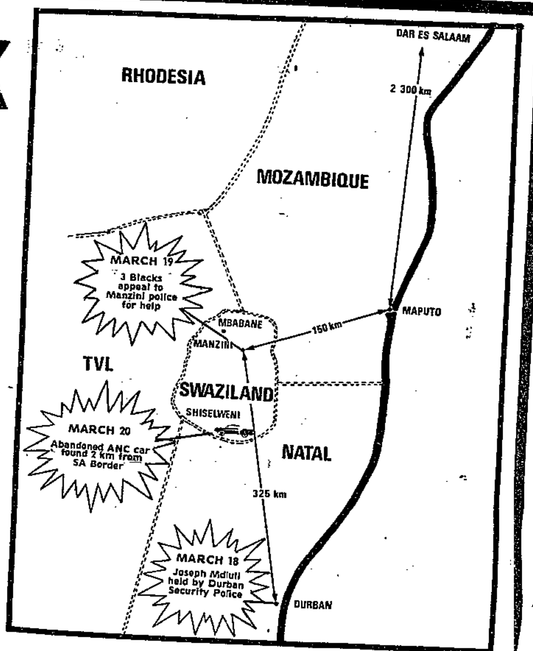
They demanded to meet a senior Swazi police official from Mbabane. They told him they were really agents for the South African Security Police. The official informed the South African Security Police.

The next day, Saturday March 20, two Swaziland-based ANC officials, Mr Kleopas Ndlovu and Mr Joseph Nduli, were driving in southern Swaziland close to the border-crossing point used earlier in the week by the six Black agents. There, says the ANC, South African Police crossed the border and arrested them.

During the weekend, the other three men who had been moved to another house and whom the ANC also believe were South African agents, were allowed to go free and all six were sent back to South Africa.

"We've had to close down the network because of all this," said one ANC source last week.

● Mr Joseph Mdluli died in a Durban Security Police cell on March 19.



ANC kidnapped us, they said

THE first hint that Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr T. V. Mtetwa had that something was amiss was when he heard that three South African Blacks had arrived at Manzini Police Station asking for protection.

"My reports say the three men claimed they were South Africans and had been kidnapped by the ANC in Durban".

"The men said they had been tied up and driven to a point on the Swaziland-South Africa border where they had been transferred to another vehicle.

"From there they were taken to a house in the Fairview suburb here they were held by force for five days.

"They said they managed to escape even though one of their captors had held them at gunpoint for some of the time."

The three men were subsequently repatriated to South Africa, he said.

Comm Mtetwa denied all knowledge of the three men being connected with the South African Security Police.

But he did confirm that Swaziland police had found a white Peugeot belonging to two ANC members.

"We found their car about 2 km from the South African border in the Shisweleni district of southern Swaziland.

"We have also been asked by a member of the public to try and find the two men who apparently have not been seen since March 20.

"My men are investigating."

Asked about ANC claims that the organisation's underground network sent recruits for guerilla training through Swaziland to the north, he said:

"To my knowledge, Swaziland has never been used for such a purpose."

Asked about ANC claims that Mr Ndlovu and Mr Nduli had been arrested on Swaziland territory by South African police, the Commissioner said:

"It is unthinkable that South African police would cross into Swaziland on such a matter. They were not invited and they never came", he said.

312 - General

African National Congress claim

SA guerilla ring smashed

CAPE TIMES 24/4/76

Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG. — South African Police have wrecked an underground network sending recruits for guerilla training from South Africa through Swaziland and Mozambique to Tanzania after planting Black agents within the banned African National Congress, ANC sources have claimed.

In Swaziland, top ANC officials have given details of how they say the network has been wrecked and claim that two of their senior men have mysteriously disappeared in southern Swaziland. They claim the men are now being held by the South African Police.

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"The docket is already with the Natal Attorney-General and I cannot comment on any aspect of this matter," he said.

The Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr T V Mtetwa, confirmed this week that his men were investigating the disappearance of the two ANC members and said their car had been found close to the South African border in Swaziland's Shiswelweni district.

Claims made in Swaziland by the ANC also link the network and the disappearance of the two men to the mysterious detention in Durban last month of Mr Joseph Mdluli, who died in a Security Police cell on March 19.

In the course of investigations in both Durban and Swaziland, the Africa Bureau has pieced together the ANC's version of the course of events.

Towards the end of February this year, the ANC say, six Blacks approached Mr Mdluli and said they wanted to join the ANC and be trained as guerillas.

Mr Mdluli was satisfied by their sincerity and by Sunday, March 14 had arranged for them to be driven to the Swaziland border.

There, at about midnight, they were transferred to a Swaziland-registered Landrover belonging to a Manzini-based ANC official.

They were taken to Manzini where they were delivered to a house recently rented by the ANC.

From Monday, March 15, the six men lived at the house for what the ANC call "political education" before being sent on to Tanzania.

But by Wednesday, March 17, the six men were becoming difficult and argumentative. They began saying that they had been promised jobs in Swaziland at R250 a month by Mr Mdluli and they wanted to know what was happening.

Then they denied they had ever agreed to be sent to Tanzania for military training.

The ANC decided to split the men into two

Continued on page 13

SA TERROR LINK CRACKED: 50 HELD

S TIMES.

25/4/76

Sunday Times Reporters

THE South African Security Police have systematically cracked down on cells of a nationwide network recruiting Blacks for guerrilla training in African states.

It is believed that at least 50 people — including senior members of the organisation — are being held.

Their detention, under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, has set the stage for another major terrorism trial in South Africa, when startling details about the network are expected to be made public.

The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, last night confirmed that "quite a number" had been arrested in the past few months.

The trial, which will probably be held in Durban within a few months, would be "fairly big", said the Minister in his first

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statement on the disclosures about the underground ring.

There was a "tremendous amount of evidence", he said, and indicated that charges would probably be brought under the Terrorism Act, though this was for the Attorney-General to decide.

Asked whether the security police crackdown means that recruiting of would-be terrorists within South Africa had been crushed, Mr Kruger said: "Not altogether. We have always to be vigilant."

There appears to

Secret link

be a link with the detention by the Swaziland police last month of several ANC members, including Thabo Mbeki, a leading figure in the ANC-in-exile.

Mbeki is the son of Govan Mbeki, a political prisoner on Robben Island since the Rivonia treason trial about 12 years ago.

For the past six years, according to informed sources, the network's main recruiting agent in Natal was Joseph Mdluli, of Durban, a former detainee, who posed as a hawker. Last month Mdluli took a group of six Africans — who were to undergo guerrilla training — along a secret route to the Swaziland border.

Four days later Mdluli was detained by the Durban Security Police. He died the next day while in detention.

The next day two Swaziland-based ANC officials disappeared near the South African border.

About the same time Mbeki also disappeared.

ANC sources in Swaziland say that since the mid-60s that country has been the link in an underground route to smuggle Black South Africans to and from Tanzania for military training.

Since the crackdown by police in South Africa, an ANC source said, the network had been closed down.

Dr Ambrose Zwane, leader of the now-banned chief opposition party in Swaziland, said that the ANC in the territory believed the six recruits brought to the border by Mdluli were, in fact, South African Police agents.

He said there was a link with the deportation by South African Security Police in November last year of several Hammarsdale Africans.

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50 arrests 'hurt' terror organisers, says Kruger

26/4/76

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, believes arrests of about 50 people under the Terrorism Act in recent weeks have 'very badly hurt' a terrorist recruiting organisation operating in South Africa.

Even if the organisation — run by the banned African National Congress — had not been smashed, Mr Kruger said in an interview today, then it had been seriously disrupted.

The Minister could not say at this stage how soon the people who had been arrested would be brought to court, but he made it clear they would come before the courts when the Attorney General was ready.

'DEPENDS'

'It all depends on his staff, but we will try to expedite the prepartions as much as we can and bring them to court as soon as possible,' he said.

Dealing with the death in custody of one of the alleged recruitment officers of the organisation, Mr Joseph Mdluli, who died on March 19 — the day after his arrest — Mr Kruger said he rejected reports that Mr Mdluli had committed suicide.

'There will be a magistrate's court inquiry into the matter. It is difficult to say when that will be, but I will go into it this week to arrive at a time,' he said.

DENIED

Mr Kruger firmly denied that there was any 'intimidation' of the legal representatives of the Mdluli family following Mr Mdluli's death.

The Mdluli family's attorney in the case, Mr Griffiths Mxenge (who is under a banning order) was detained under the Terrorism Act on March 24.

Mr Kruger said Mr Mxenge's arrest had nothing to do with the case concerning Mr Mdluli's death.

Similarly, the confiscation of the passport from the Mdluli family's advocate in the case, Mr T. L. Shweyiya, was not connected with the case.

'There is no connection between their legal capacities and the reason why we are holding them,' Mr Kruger said.

UNCONNECTED

Mr Kruger said the terrorist recruiting in South Africa and the acts of terrorism taking place in South West Africa were not connected.

In SWA, the organisation backing the terrorism was Swapo, whereas in South Africa it was mainly the ANC, although the Pan African Congress (also banned) was to some extent involved.

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BPC accuse police of harassment

GRAHAMSTOWN — Organisers of the Black People's Convention are bitter about alleged attempts by the security police to stop the development of the organisation in Grahamstown but they have warned that the BPC will in the end achieve its goals.

On Friday night, the BPC was to have held a public meeting in Fingo Village to popularise the movement among blacks and Coloureds.

One particular topic of discussion was to be a clarification of the BPC stand on the controversial removal of Grahamstown blacks to Committees Drift.

About 200 people packed the St Phillip's Hall but were told that the organisers had been detained by the security police and the meeting would be held at a later date.

This weekend the local chairman of the BPC, Mr Sidwell Buwa, and an organiser, Mr Mzukisi Madlavu, said police arrived at Nathaniel Nyaluza High School at 8 am on Friday and picked up three BPC followers who are senior pupils at the school. Their names are Rogers Foltein, Mr Lulamile Mentjies and Mr Gilbert Thompson.

At 6.30 pm Mr Madlavu and another BPC follower, Mr Soso Speckman, were picked up in Raglan Road and at 4 pm Mr Buwa was taken from his home.

All men were taken to security headquarters where they were interrogated until 10 pm.

Mr Madlavu said they were questioned about the activities in Grahamstown of the BPC and SASM (South African Students Movement).

Commenting on the detentions Mr Madlavu said they were part of a planned method of arresting the BPC's progress in Grahamstown's black community.

"Be as it may the BPC will continue to champion its poli cy, aspirations and goals, regardless of any intimidation, harassment or detention. We want to warn the powers that be that our struggle will continue unceasingly and that our goals will be achieved eventually." — DDR.

Solly Essop a victim of threats

(312-General)
(Sun. Times (Extra)
2/5/76

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

A TOP-LEVEL INQUIRY was instituted in Beaufort West this week after Mr Solly Essop, the independent CRC member for Bokkeveld reported to the police that he was threatened and sworn at by two White detectives who drove onto his property in the town earlier this week.

Mr Essop told me this week that two detectives detained an African man in a Beaufort West street early this week and demanded to know the addresses of certain people.

The man said he did not know where they lived. The police then put the man in the car they were driving, Mr Essop said.

"Before they drove off, the man shouted to a friend that he should come to my house and tell me that he had been detained by the police for something he knew nothing about and that he had been manhandled by the two policemen."

While sitting in his lounge, Mr Essop said, he heard a car drive into his property and when he went to see who it was, he found the two detectives whom he knew from a previous problem he had had concerning them — with the African man they had detained.

"They did not get out of the car but opened the windows. One of them said to him: "The day is coming when we will get you. We are going to put you in prison because you think you are very clever when you run to your laws and lawyers every time.

"There's no-one in the Government who will help you, because they know you are an agitator," one of the detectives said to him.

Mr Essop said he told the detective that "the days of baaskap are over and you will never get it right to harm me".

Mr Essop said the detective swore at him "with foul-mouthed words".

The other detective, Mr

Mr Solly Essop

In the draft Constitution Bill, the Republic of Transkei, is defined as "a sovereign independent state and a republic, consisting of the existing territory, the seashore and territorial waters with existing limitations."

There is provision for the addition of land in the future.

Umtata is to be the seat of government.

The Legislature will be a one-house parliament with a five-year life, consisting of the president and a national assembly of 150.

Seventy-five will be chiefs (including five paramount chiefs) and 75 will be elected members.

At least 35 members will constitute a quorum.

Security Act stiffened

New laws for police

4/5/26 STAR

312 - General

John Patten, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The Government is seeking sweeping new powers to act against organisations and people it considers are engaging in activities endangering the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

A new Bill proposes extending existing powers under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The Promotion of State Security Bill, which will be piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Justice, proposes extending the scope of its wide existing powers and introduces State security and public order into the area in which the Government can use such powers.

The Bill gives the Minister powers to declare unlawful organisations "which endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order" and to prohibit publications used to express views and information calculated to endanger State security or public order.

No warrant

A new clause in the Bill empowers any member of the South African Police to arrest and detain in custody for up to seven days without a warrant anyone engaging in such activities if the policeman receives information that a notice for the arrest of the person concerned has been issued.

Notices detaining such people in custody would have effect for up to a year at a time.

The Government is proposing the establishment of a three-man review committee under a judge or magistrate to review the Minister's action in having the person detained.

Secret

The review committee would be required to carry out the review within two months and to investigate further detention in custody at intervals of not longer than six months.

The Minister need not give effect to the review committee's recommendations, but if he does not he will be required to report the fact of the detention to Parliament within a month.

The review committee's deliberations would be secret, and no one would be allowed to attend the

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STAR 4/5/76

New power for police

(From Page 1)

proceedings except witnesses giving oral evidence or making representations and officials considered necessary by the chairman.

The Attorney-General would be empowered to issue an order that any person charged with offences listed in the Bill should not be released on bail before sentence has been passed or the accused has been discharged.

Where the Attorney-General believes there is any danger of intimidation or tampering with witnesses he may issue a warrant for the arrest of such a witness.

Under the Bill, the Suppression of Communism Act will become the State Security Act.

The PRP justice spokesman, Mrs Suzman, said the Government was broadening the scope of legislation against communism because it was unable to maintain law and order by the normal rule of law.

State to hold back on tough clause

STAR 5/5/76

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has no intention at present of applying the "preventive detention" clause it has included in the controversial Promotion of State Security Bill, it was learnt from a high official source today.

The highly controversial clause — giving the Government the widest new powers that it is seeking — provides for the arrest and detention for up to a year at a time of anyone considered to have endangered the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

It is understood that the new provisions have been included in the Bill to give the Government powers to deal with unforeseeable circumstances, especially between parliamentary sessions when urgent legislation could not be rushed through Parliament.

To activate the clause, a special proclamation from the State President would be needed even after the Bill becomes law.

SUZMAN VIEW

The Progressive Reform Party justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, has already described the Bill as taking South Africa "a long way further down the slippery slope away from the rule of law and towards a police state.

"The implications are enormous — it's the final end to habeus corpus in South Africa and will mean unrestrained exercise of arbitrary power as one finds in communist countries."

The UP today showed contempt for the PRP for rushing into strong comment on the Bill before fully studying it.

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said: "It would be irresponsible to comment before the UP justice group has made a study of the Bill."

DEVELOPMENTS

Two other major developments are arising out of the introduction of this new piece of security legislation:

- The Bill is certain to be referred to the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Internal Security Commission (Piscom). It may well be the first task of Piscom when it is established in the next few months.
- The Government has again placed the United Party in an embarrassing position concerning the legislation by including in the measure a clause providing for the establishment of a review committee under the chairmanship of a practising or retired judge or magistrate.

On the Nationalist side, the view is taken that there is no extension of powers involved, but merely the presentation of a different and fairer emphasis.

The Bill was published only yesterday but the second reading debate has been set down for Friday and little time is allowed for the Opposition parties

(1) 312 - General

SAA steward 'spied on KwaZulu official'

CAPE TIMES 5/5/76

(2) 107

(3) 266

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—A South African Airways' senior steward on a Durban-Johannesburg flight at the weekend radioed ahead to alert police about a passenger he thought was reading "communist literature".

The result was that KwaZulu's principal urban representative in the Transvaal, Mr Gibson Thula, was led away by two uniformed policemen when the aircraft landed — to the amazement of people who had come to meet him.

The incident looks like causing a top-level row, in view of Mr Thula's immediate protest to KwaZulu's Chief Executive Councillor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The incident revives the "spies in the sky" tag SAA earned in 1974 after an SAA air hostess said the airline's employees were expected to "keep an eye" on passengers.

Mr Thula said airport police told him a senior steward had contacted the police by radio during the flight, to say he had been reading "communist literature" on the aircraft.

Mr Thula, who is also public relations officer for Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, was detained the day after he returned from the United States, where he had been on a leadership exchange tour.

TOOK OUT SPEECH

On Sunday he flew to Johannesburg to address an Inkatha meeting at Diepkloof. He took out a speech by Chief Buthelezi on "Dialogue or Confrontation" to read during the flight.

When the aircraft landed, two policemen approached and said they had a complaint about his luggage. They then mentioned the radio message from the steward.

The Railway Police have submitted a report to the SAA management, an Airways' spokesman said last night.

The spokesman confirmed an earlier statement that there was no instruction to staff to keep an eye on the reading matter of passengers.

(1) 1/7
(2) 312 - General

Homeland leader accuses BOSS

6/5/76

RDM

Staff Reporter

WITSIESHOEK. — The Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, accused the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) yesterday of having caused the formation of an opposition party in Qwaqwa.

Mr Mopeli told the Qwaqwa Legislation Assembly that he and the leader of the opposition Basotho Unity Party, Mr M. H. Mota, a former Cabinet Minister, used to have similar views on how the Basotho people should be united into a strong nation.

"It was not until BOSS dangled a carrot in front of the Leader of the Opposition that our ways began to part," he said.

Concerning his budget the Chief Minister said that in matters of national interest Basothos should be united in spite of political differences. He thanked Mr Mota for having assured him of support in working towards unity.

Outlining his policy Mr Mopeli said his government was in "a great hurry" to Africanise jobs in all departments.

Mr Mopeli warned Basotho chiefs not to appoint their individual urban representatives because there could be duplication of authority between them and the government urban representatives.

Mr Mopeli made a special appeal to chiefs to abolish some traditional practices which, he said, were impeding national progress. He referred particularly to deaths when all the tribe would stop work to attend the funeral.

(i) 312 - General
(2) 26

1976

Beyers Naude hits at Bridge 14

6/5/76 DD

JOHANNESBURG — Government propaganda over TV, radio and the press is increasingly developing a war psychosis and a spirit of aggressive millitarism among white South Africans, Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute said here.

A taped recording of Dr Naude's address to a Dutch foundation has been played in Holland because his passport was withdrawn two years ago.

The television programme "Lag om Brug 14" portraying white South African soldiers killing between 150 and 200 Cubans in Angola gave the impression of the government and the army telling whites: "You have nothing to fear, our strength lies in military power and violence."

Does white South Africa not realise that reacting to this powerful display of violence, many blacks are saying in their hearts — it now seems that for us there is no other way open than to seek forms of counter violence." Dr Naude said.

People from the Netherlands who wanted to help bring about meaningful peaceful change in South Africa could: "combat every form of racism wherever it might occur as an evil which has to be eradicated from the face of the earth."

Dr Naude advised Holland:

Give whole-hearted support to all black initiated actions, programmes and projects of peaceful change in Southern Africa. Ensure that white immigration to South Africa be terminated as long as black and white in South Africa have not obtained equal rights and opportunities and as long as the majority of the population is not free to express its conviction over the issue of immigration.

Any political support which Holland might provide to grant international recognition to any independent black homeland would reduce Holland's credibility to a minimum in the eyes of the authentic leadership of the black community.

Foreign investors should grant equal pay for equal work, recognise black trade unions and their right to strike and give promotion on merit, and not race.

Give legal aid to the accused in the increasing number of political trials to uphold the principle of an accused being innocent until proved guilty.

The last alternative for liberation, justice and peace without violence in South Africa was for Holland and other countries to exercise full scale meaningfu pressures on South Africe to relinquish its racia policies.

Government propaganda has succeed ed in letting white believe that with Mi Vorster's detente policy ir Africa and with margina changes in South Africa which were announced with such a fanfare of trumpets, meaningful changes have occurred — whereas in fact from the black point of view, nothing has changed."

Dr Kissinger's visit had not misled blacks into believing the US primarily was concerned about liberation of the suppressed black masses of South Africa, Namibia or Rhodesia.

"Many of them state with an understandable cynicism if it had not been for Russia's intervention in Africa, then America's concern for racial justice would have remained what it previously was: a pious expression of empty words and resolutions," Dr Naude said.

South Africa prided itself on being a Christian Democratic country, but its racial policies could never pass the test of Christian principles, and all the most important regulations required by a police state to function efficiently were to be found on its statute books. — DDC.

Naude expects CI report to be banned

RDM 6/5/76

LONDON. — Dr Beyers Naudé, director of the Christian Institute of South Africa, said in a BBC radio interview in London yesterday that he would not be surprised if the Government banned the latest report of the Institute on detention in the Republic.

The report — "Detention and Detente in Southern Africa" — was published on Tuesday and received wide newspaper publicity.

"If the Promotion of State Security Bill is passed, it is possible that steps might be taken under it against a body like the Christian Institute," he said.

Extracts from the report were carried over five columns of the front page of yesterday's London Times, and a further three column summary on an inside page.

The newspaper's correspondent, Nicholas Ashford, said the report was "one of the most damning indictments ever to be published inside South Africa of the Government's draconian internal security apparatus."

Ashford noted that the report coincided with the publication of the new State Security Bill.

Among the other national newspapers, the Guardian and The Financial Times both carried prominent reports of the new Security Bill and the CISA report.

The Guardian's correspondent, Denis Herbstein, wrote that the way was now clear for the silencing of newspapers opposed to the Government. The Rand Daily Mail and the Daily Dispatch in East London could be threatened, he said.

In the north Ashford's report was carried over three columns on the foreign news page of The Scotsman.

The proposed new security legislation also came in for a pasting yesterday from Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation.

It was also being studied closely by the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, the international department of the British Labour Party and other organisations including the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Swapo. None of them has yet commented.

An Amnesty spokesman described the new Bill as an addition to South Africa's "armoury of repressive legislation". — Sapa-UPI.

(1) 6/5/76

(2) 312 - General

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SS Bill guards future —Kruger

8/5/76. RDM

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

THE Government needed the Promotion of State Security Bill (SS Bill) an expected period of turbulence in Southern Africa, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

At the same time the Minister said in an interview that he sincerely hoped "it will never be necessary to make use of these powers".

"There is no crisis in South Africa — as a matter of fact there is probably less crisis here than in other parts of the world — but there is no doubt that Southern Africa is under pressure and in for a period of political turbulence."

Under the circumstances it was necessary for South Africa to ensure that law and order was maintained and "that we should be fully prepared at all times for all possible eventualities".

He sincerely hoped that it would never be necessary to make use of any of these powers.

"But at the same time I want to state quite clearly that I will not hesitate to use them when I must," Mr Kruger said.

Earlier a senior Government official indicated that the Government had no present intentions of applying the so-called "Sobukwe clause" in the Bill.

The clause gives additional wide powers of detention — among others allowing witnesses to be refused bail on the orders of the Attorney-General.

The source added that the measure was aimed at unforeseeable circumstances, particularly between parliamentary sessions.

A special proclamation from the State President would be necessary to allow the clause to be applied by the authorities.

A storm broke loose from Opposition circles immediately the Bill was published on Tuesday. It is clear it will have a rough passage through Parliament.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) said her party would fight the Bill every inch of the way. By late yesterday the United Party had not officially reacted.

The Bill's second reading may start tomorrow.

Mr Kruger said he was "very conscious" of the fact that the Bill gave him additional powers but he was also "very conscious of the responsibility which will rest on me before I exercise them".

This was the reason, he said, why the Bill included provision for a legal commission to check his decisions.

Asked about the need for the Bill, Mr Kruger said it should be fairly obvious to those who could read the signs of the times.

Pressure

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Bill's provisions unjust, says Anglican synod

RDM. 10/5/76.

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Port Elizabeth Anglican synod has lashed provisions to detain individuals without recourse to the law that are contained in the Promotion of State Security Bill.

These proposals were undemocratic, unjust and unChristian, said the churchmen.

The synod met at Salt Lake, near Port Elizabeth, under the presidency of the Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Reverend Bruce Evans.

A telegram of protest will be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, upon the proposal of the Reverend Wellington Mabuto, of Uitenhage. He said all Christians should take a stand against these "unjust" provisions.

Mr Mabuto supported by the Rev Michael Hall (Western Suburbs) who reminded the synod that the bishop, in his opening charge, had spoken of the Christian duty to oppose evil and injustice wherever it appeared.

The original motion condemned the Bill's fourth clause as "cynical abuse of arbitrary powers by the Government" and as "undemocratic, cruel, unjust and unchristian".

An amendment proposed by Dr Paul Theron (Holy Trinity, Port Elizabeth) and seconded by Mr T. C. Knowles (Bushman's River) was adopted, deleting the words "cynical abuse" and "cruel".

Dr Theron said he was sure all members supported the sentiments of the motion and it was better to understate the case rather than overstate it.

The Rev John Dumezweni (Cradock) said the proposed legislation encouraged people to incriminate those against whom they bore grudges.

"Many people are kept in detention already just on the word of others. Many people are going to suffer if the Church keeps quiet. We cannot shut up, we must protest."

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Sash protests at SS Bill

in 1976

THE national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, has sent a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, calling for the withdrawal of the Promotion of State Security Bill.

The text of the telegram reads: "Withdraw the Promotion of State Security Bill. Police action does not ensure security. Rule by consent, not by jackboot."

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CAPE TIMES
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Bill condemned

JOHANNESBURG. — The Johannesburg Bar Council yesterday said that the Promotion of State Security Bill should be condemned by all lawyers as it would subvert the proper administration of justice.

The council issued a press statement. Here is the full text:

The Promotion of State Security Bill contains provisions which are contrary of the fundamental principles of our legal system and should be condemned by all lawyers.

Legislative provisons — previously condemned by bar councils — for the prohibition of organizations, the curtailment of freedom of speech, freedom of movement and freedom of association, the detention of witnesses and the refusal of bail are to be re-enacted — in some respects in a more strigent form.

NO POWERS

And now, in addition, it is proposed that the Minister of Justice be empowered to imprison any person without trial if he is satisfied that such person engages in activities which endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

A review committee is to be set up to investigate any action taken by the Minister to imprison persons without trial but this committee will in fact have no powers of review.

Its task will be to consider all facts and representations submitted to it and to make such recommendations to the Minister as it may think fit.

But the Minister will not be obliged to disclose to the review committee the evidence upon which he has acted nor will he be obliged to give effect to any recommendations made by the committee.

Any proceedings before the review committee will be conducted in private and its records will be kept secret.

countries that no man should be punished or otherwise made to suffer by the State except for a distinct breach of the law proved in the ordinary manner before the courts of the land.

Traditionally courts in South Africa have acted as protectors of the rights of individual citizens and the proper adminstration of justice requires that such protection be given even against the Executive.

In a press statement issued in April, 1963, the Johannesburg Bar Council said:

"The meticulous procedure followed by the criminal courts in this country and elsewhere has been built up over the years because experience has shown that, without it, no tribunal, however conscientious, can be sure that it is not punishing innocent persons."

The legislation proposed in the promotion of State Security Bill as part of the permanent law of the land negates this basic principle and by so doing subverts the proper administration of justice.

The General Council of the Bar of South Africa issued a statement in Durban yesterday which said:

In the very short time since copies of the propmotion of State Security Bill became available it has unfortunately been quite impossible for the eight bars which constitute the General Council of the Bar of South Africa to discuss the bill.

"In these circumstances the general council is unable to indicate its attitude towards the bill and any comment will have to come from the constituent bars themselves."

The chairman of the Natal Bar Council, Mr J J Broome, said: "Unfortunately the Society of Advocates of Natal has not yet received a copy of the bill and is therefore unable to comment." — Sapa

CIVILIZED

The imprisoned person will be given the right to make representations to the review committee but this right will be of little value as he will not be entitled to know the evidence upon which the Minister has acted and will thus be unable to test the reliability of such evidence or to rebut it.

It has for many years been implicit in the legal systems of all civilized

Bar Council concerned

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Bar Council yesterday issued a statement in which it expressed its concern at the proposed provisions of the Promotion of State Security Bill and said that it was opposed to it.

While detention without trial was contrary to the principles normally applied in the administration of South African justice, the council realized that during a national emergency it might be necessary to deviate temporarily from these principles.

If it was necessary, the council believed that sufficient and effective measures of proection should be taken.

The power of the Executive to detain people without trial and without any preceeding opportunity to make representations was being considerably expanded. This power could be awarded to the Executive and could remain in force whether or not there was a national emergency.

VAGUENESS

The council's concern was increased by the vagueness of the concept "take part in activities which place the security of the State or the maintenance of public order in danger".

It was important that judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa and not members of the Executive should be entrusted with the responsibility of deciding whether a person was guilty of such behaviour and whether he should be deprived of his freedom

It also felt that the proposed review procedure contained in the bill did not offer people enough or effective protection. The Minister of Justice was free to ignore the recommendations of the review committee. In addition, the committee's composition could be such that its members would not have as much independence as a judge.

It was of the utmost importance that people whose responsibility it was to review the detention of people under legislation of this nature, should have the necessary independence to ensure that their decisions could not be influenced by public opinion.

The council would prefer that the review committee be composed of Supreme Court judges whose decision would be binding on the Executive.

It would also prefer that the power to detain without trial should only be awarded when there was a national emergency and then only for as long as the emergency existed, the council said.

The statement said that the council had considered the proposed bill and had decided to publicly express its concern at its proposed provisions.

It regarded it as its duty to investigate proposed legislation, which might influence the proper administration of justice in South Africa, and, if necessary, to comment on it.

CAPE TIMES 12/5/76

Cadman hits at bill's 'wide powers'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The United Party yesterday strongly criticized the Promotion of State Security Bill for giving the Minister of Justice wide and subjective powers to act against organizations and individuals.

Mr Cadman

Parliament

The party's spokesman on Justice, Mr Saddlyffe Cadman, MP, said that far from improving the Suppression of Communism Act, the new bill was retrogressive in many respects.

The bill widened the scope of preventive detention, gave the Minister new powers but created no new offences, and it did not set up an effective committee to review the executive decisions, Mr Cadman said.

Opening the opposition debate on the controversial bill, Mr Cadman proposed that it be referred to a select committee so that more comprehensive and effective legislation could be decided which would give clear and proper definitions of the activities threatening the security of the State; created new offences to be dealt by the courts; provided an effective review committee for executive actions; and gave protection to witnesses without arbitrary detention.

Mr Cadman said there was a narrow and difficult line between the maintenance of a free society and allowing freedom to those wishing to destroy South Africa's free society. He was the first to concede that in allowing freedom to potential subversives one could endanger freedom itself, but the drawing of that distinction had been the hall mark of the United Party, he said.

"This party cannot be accused of taking an attitude that is reckless or ill-advised," Mr Cadman said.

But there was a difference between an objectionable organization operating in the political field which could be left to the electorate or to people generally to deal with, as had happened with Nusas, and from one which required the intervention of the State to protect society.

The Promotion of the State Security Bill, Mr Cadman said, did not assist in this situation because the definition of what endangered the security of the State was subjective.

It could be argued, he said, that the National Party endangered the security of the State by its policies for urban Blacks. It could also be argued that support for majority rule could endanger the State.

"No one, suggests, however, that either the Government or the Progressive Party should be declared unlawful organizations," Mr Cadman said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton): "Bad luck."

What was wanted was that the Minister's power was as clearly and as narrowlly defined as possible. He had no doubt that the Minister would say that this could not be done but a narrow definition had been formulated in the United States and there was no reason why it could not be done in South Africa.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to operate in terms of blatant authority to obliterate opponents, but it is not the skill required in a democracy," Mr Cadman said.

He believed South Africa was a democracy which was "unique in Africa". It was unique because it allowed opponents of the Government to oust the Government through electoral means.

The only major clause in the bill which Mr Cadman gave his support to was one which authorized attorneys-general to refuse bail to people who had been charged under security laws on the grounds that these people sometimes estreated bail.

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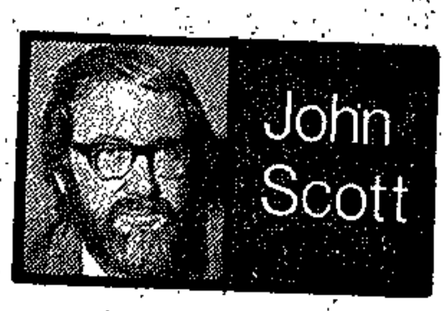
Notes in the House

Sugaring the SS Bill



WORDS HURT. Especially when they expose the reality of a piece of legislation that is clothed in euphemisms.

Yesterday Mr Radclyffe Cadman, announcing the United Party's opposition to the Promotion of State Security Bill after a week's public silence on it, said the pill had been inadequately sugared.

It wasn't through the Government's want of trying to be sweet.

Mr Cadman himself pointed at the quaint wording in clause 4 which empowers the Minister of Justice to prohibit a person "from absenting himself" from prison.

Like putting him behind bars indefinitely without trial for intending, in the Minister's opinion, to commit an unspecified offence.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister, calls it preventive detention. Both Mr Cadman and Mrs Helen Suzman referred to it as "internment".

Internment is one of those nasty, naked words.

"Clause 4 means we are going to have internment camps in South Africa," said Mrs Suzman.

POLICE STATE

Mr Fanie Herman of Potgietersrus complained about the words "internment camps".

"They are treated throughout the world with abhorrence," he said. "People will think that South Africa is a police state."

"Very close," said Mrs Suzman.

She also called it the "SS Bill" (after State Security).

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," exclaimed Mr Louis Nel of Pretoria Central.

"I didn't introduce the bill," she replied.

"This is not the State Security Bill," said Mr Herman again, equally anxious to shake off that nasty SS. "It reads very clearly 'Promotion of State Security Bill'."

Mr Herman should read clause 8. It says: "This Act shall be called the State Security Act, 1950."

When he introduced the bill last week, Mr Kruger mentioned various countries which indulged in preventive detention — leading democracies like Malaysia and the Philippines.

STRANGE COMPANY

Mrs Suzman remembered two more. Communist Russia and nazi Germany.

"Hey, Vause, you are in strange company, man," called a Government member, more concerned about Mr Raw's political bedfellows the PRP than his

312 - General

Daily Dispatch
Thursday,
May 13, 1976

DAILY

Boss under fire in UK

LONDON — South Africa's Bureau of State Security has been accused here of using the Anglo-American Corporation as a cover from which to attack British politicians.

Millions of TV viewers last night heard Labour MP Paul Rose claim there was new evidence Boss would try to attack Left-wing Labour cabinet ministers in the same way he said they had attacked the deposed Liberal leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

He was speaking only hours after the former Premier, Sir Harold Wilson, repeated for the third time that there was a virtually unlimited slush fund available to people trying to wreck any political figure or party in Britain which was opposed to arms sales to South Africa and which supported Rhodesian sanctions.

Mr Rose is to ask the Foreign Secretary today to ban Mr Patrick Weichman, head of security for the Anglo-American Corporation from Britain.

Mr Weichman is the subject of one of eight questions put down by Mr Rose for answers by ministers over alleged South African security operations involving members of the Liberal Party.

The Prime Minister is to be asked for a statement about the activities of Boss and Anglo-American in the United Kingdom in the light of information sent to him by Mr Rose.

The Home Secretary, Mr Jenkins, is to be asked to grant entry to the United Kingdom without threat of legal proceedings, to Fouad Kamil so Mr Kamil can give evidence about Anglo-American and about Boss.

In a question to another minister, Mr Rose is to ask Mr Edmund Dell, the Trade Secretary, to investigate the involvement of Anglo-American in "political interference in internal United Kingdom politics and its connection with Boss."

Mr Jenkins is also to be asked to set up an inquiry into the commercial and political connections of Boss, and to take action to protect people physically threatened or whose property is the subject of possible threats by Boss.

Mr Rose wants Mr Jenkins to enquire into the part played by Boss and South African businesses into attempts to smear Mr Thorpe, who resigned this week as Liberal leader, Mr Peter Hain, the leader of the Young Liberals, two other Liberal MPs and other political figures in the United Kingdom.

Mr Rose said Fouad Kamil had uncovered the Boss plot when he was investigating an internal security matter for Anglo-American.

Mr Rose said he had heard tape-recorded conversations between Mr Kamil and an Anglo-American employee and had seen documents alleging the authenticity of the plot.

Soon after Mr Rose called for Mr Weichman to be expelled, Mr Weichman said from his office at Anglo-American: "I have nothing to say. I don't understand all this."

The corporation's press officer, Mr Humphrey Ellison, said: "We denied allegations of any involvement in the Liberal smear campaign when they were first mooted. We are now repeating that denial and making it emphatic."

He did not comment over Mr Weichman's alleged involvement.

A man with close links to British Military Intelligence said he did not believe Mr Weichman was employed by Boss but thought Mr Weichman might be manipulated by Boss who could have used the corporation's security division as cover for its agents in London.

Sir Harold Wilson first made his claim of a South African involvement in the Liberal Party problems when he was Prime Minister. It was promptly denied in Pretoria. He told the House of Commons that South African business interests and private agents were involved.

He repeated the statement a few days ago on a news broadcast and again yesterday in a major statement in a farewell lunch for parliamentary journalists. — DDC- SAPA.

South Africa denies claim

LONDON — The Director of Information at the South African Embassy here, Mr C. van der Walt, last night hit back at allegations of large scale political subversion in Britain by the South African authorities.

"There has been nothing but a mass of unsubstantiated, vague and malicious innuendo," he said. "The time has come when someone must put up hard facts or shut up."

Mr Van der Walt was speaking after nationwide broadcasts of the speech by Sir Harold Wilson and claims by Liberal MP Paul Rose of subversion against figures like Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

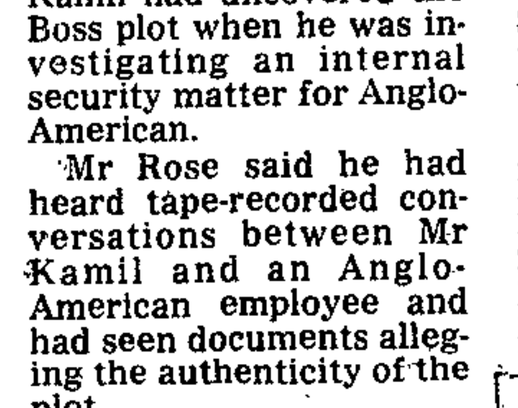
Commenting on the claims of Mr Rose, Mr Van der Walt said: "He has not come up with anything concrete against us because there is nothing to come up with."

Mr Van der Walt emphasised he was speaking with regard to the South African authorities and could not speak for anyone else.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had already categorically denied the allegations of Boss involvement and added: "I again deny these silly innuendos, but with the necessary contempt."

He said Mr Rose was "trying to make profit out of the situation by riding on South Africa's back."

Asked whether he thought then that the allegations of Boss involvement were a deliberate political effort to foul relations between Britain and South Africa he said: "If this is a co-ordinated political effort it is silly and inept. Good relations are not upset this way." — DDC.



312 - General

SA again denies UK subversion

CAPE TIMES 13/5/76

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—Mr Chris van der Walt, director of Information at the South African Embassy in London, last night repeated denials of alleged large-scale political subversion in Britain by the South African authorities.

"There has been nothing but a mass of unsubstantiated, vague and malicious innuendo. The time has come when someone must put up (hard facts) or shut up," he said.

Mr Van der Walt was speaking to me after nation-wide broadcasts of the speech by Sir Harold Wilson and claims by Mr Paul Rose, a Labour MP, of subversion against figures like the deposed Liberal Party leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

Commenting on the claims of Mr Rose, Mr Van der Walt said, "He has not come up with anything concrete against us because there is nothing to come up with".

Mr Van der Walt emphasized that he was speaking with regard to the South African authorities and could not speak for anyone else.

At the same time Liberal MP Mr David Steel, tipped as the eventual successor to Mr Thorpe as leader of the Liberal Party, said he thought would be the next target for a smear.

Earlier, Sir Harold Wilson had made his third charge about private South African interference in British politics.

He told parliamentary reporters at his farewell lunch in the Commons that "oversea undemocratic and anti-progressive forces were endangering Britain's competitive party democracy, even the future of parliament as we know it is at stake", he said.

On the previous occasions — in the Commons on March 9 while he was still Prime Minister and last Saturday — he named no organization responsible for alleged interference.

Yesterday he said he was referring not only to South Africa.

"What we have seen in recent years has been the work of an underground and well-heeled organization" which used "any weapon against the British politicians and parties of whom they disapproved", he said.

Sir Harold alleged that "slush money was available in almost unlimited quantities for this purpose".

312 - General

Minister raps Bar Council 'politics'

Cape Times 14/5/76

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday sharply criticized the Johannesburg and Cape Town Bar Councils for their statements this week opposing the highly controversial Promotion of State Security Bill.

Replying to the second reading debate on the bill, Mr Kruger took strong exception to the two Bar Councils "getting involved with politics" at a time when Parliament was considering the legislation.

He said he could not be held responsible for the consequences of the actions of certain people, including the chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council.

After debate the bill was ultimately totally rejected by both the United Party and the Progressive Reform Party after a UP amendment that it be referred to a select committee was defeated.

Soon before the division, Mr Kruger announced that all security legislation is to be sent to the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Internal Security Commission for review.

And he offered to suspend the second reading of the State Security Bill and to refer it to the internal commission if the United Party agreed to sit on the commission.

However, the offer was firmly rejected by Opposition Leader Sir De Villiers Graaff, who insisted that the bill would review all security legislation to establish what was outdated and what could be improved.

Referring to the Bar Councils' statements, Mr Kruger said it was improper for them to become involved in politics by "interfering with legislation which is still under consideration".

He revealed that he had been approached by two

Attack deplored

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Leading Johannesburg advocates last night deplored the attack made by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, on the chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council.

Their statement reads:

"We senior members of the Johannesburg Bar greatly deplore the remarks of the Minister of Justice in Parliament concerning Mr Arthur Chaskalson, the chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council.

"The statement by Mr Chaskalson was issued in his capacity as chairman of the Bar Council and not as an individual.

"Members of the public may be assured that Mr Chaskalson bears the highest reputation for integrity throughout the legal profession. Notwithstanding the attack upon him by the Honourable Minister, the public can be assured that the statement which was issued by the Bar Council under his chairmanship represents the views of all lawyers who consider that the law should protect an individual's freedom against inroads by the State.

"The present bill vitally concerns the freedom of the individual and the rule of law. These are matters which are the vital concern and responsibility of the whole legal profession, more particularly the Bar from among whose members the judiciary is traditionally selected.

The signatories were Mr A Suzman, QC, Mr D Richman, QC, Mr N Philips, QC, Mr W H R Schreiner, SC, Mr C Plewman, SC, Mr J V Lazarus, SC, and Mr J Unterhaltur, SC.

second reading of the bill was in progress. He had told them that he was not prepared to discuss the proposed legislation with them while the bill was still before Parliament.

Meddling

The advocates had later written to him. The letter contained a mild threat to the effect that if he did not comply with a certain request there would be a statement to the press.

Mr Kruger warned that Bar Councils should not be surprised if there was public reaction to their incursions into politics.

After a recent press report "people had asked" whether the chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council was not the same person who had taken it upon himself to pay tribute to Braam Fischer at the former communist leader's funeral.

"That man is meddling with politics and he must not be surprised if people make their own deductions and he must not blame me for the consequences," Mr Kruger said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton): That is a smear, a disgraceful smear.

Mr Kruger also warned the Newspaper Press Union to "put its house in order" after attacking an editorial in the Durban Daily News on the death of Joseph Mludi while in detention.

● The Free State division of the Society of Advocates said in a statement to Sapa here yesterday that it was "deeply perturbed" by the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the State Security Bill which had come to its notice for the first time a few days ago.

The statement said the provisions in effect determined that an individual, because of a decision of the executive authority, could be held in prison for his entire life, even if only for 12 months at a time.

● See page 4.

312 - General

CAPE TIMES 14/5/76

Suzman urged to be careful

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) should be more careful she was not used by subversives who wanted her to obtain information from him.

Replying to the second reading debate of the Promotion of State Security Bill, Mr Kruger said he accepted Mrs Suzman's bona fides when she sought information. But she should be more careful that use was not made of her position.

Referring to a letter he said Mrs Suzman had given him permission to use, Mr Kruger said she had asked him for a report on 17 people being detained at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

Seven of them had been sent for trial, four had been released and another four were then still being held for interrogation. One name, however, was totally unknown to the police.

"Where did she get those names?" he asked.

Mrs Suzman: "It was

Mrs Suzman

a list of people who had disappeared and I asked you to make inquiries."

Mr Kruger said it was absolutely essential for certain people to know who was being held for interrogation, who would be used as witnesses and who had run away. He wished to give Mrs Suzman some friendly advice.

"She must be more careful with people who come running to her to use her senior position in this House to get information which they need for their subversive activities," Mr Kruger said.

He said earlier that, in her objection to the bill, Mrs Suzman had only abused the Government and tried to drive it into a corner by calling it the "SS Bill", with the implication the Government were German Nazis.

"I am sorry about this. It is a very ugly thing she said. She does not mind what she says as long as she gets publicity."—Sapa

312. Gen d

SS Bill a curb on liberty DD 15/5/76. bar council

DURBAN — The granting of arbitrary powers under the State Security Bill derogated seriously from the right of the individual to his liberty, a statement by the Natal Bar Council said yesterday.

But, the statement said, the bar council recognised such derogation might in times of war, insurrection and grave threat of the security of the State be justified.

It said it was for those entrusted with the government of the country to decide whether such inroads were justified.

The bar council was concerned that such inroads should be no greater than was justified, and such safeguards against abuse of power as were proposed should be effective.

"The proposed safeguard against any abuse of this power that is contained in the Bill, is, in our view, inadequate," the statement said.

"The members of the review committee do not have security of tenure in the same way that a judge of the Supreme Court has.

"Not only does the affected person not have the right to know the allegations made against him, but the minister is not obliged to disclose the information on which he has acted to the committee.

"The bar council is of the opinion that the proposed safeguards would be considerably strengthened if the review committee were to be constituted by one or two sitting judges appointed by the State President, who were entitled to access to all information available to the minister or required by them."

For the safeguard to be effective, the minister should be obliged to act in accordance with the recommendation of the review committee, the statement said. — SAPA.

Natal terror trial starts

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Ten Africans appeared briefly before Mr. Justice van Heerden in the Supreme Court here yesterday in connection with charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

They were not asked to plead and the hearing was adjourned to July 12.

The 10 accused are Messrs Themba Harry Gwala (55), William Fano Khanyile (40), Anton Ndoda Xaba (42), John Vusimusi Nene (32), Vusimusi Truman Magubane (32), Matthews Mokholeka Meyiwa (51), Asaria Ndebele (40), Zakhele Elphas Mdlalose (51), Joseph Ntuliswe Nduli (35) and Cleopas Melayibone Ndhlovu (42).

All the accused are alleged to be members or active supporters of the banned African National Congress. During the period November 1, 1973, to March 25 this year, in the districts of Camperdown, Durban, Klip River, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Umlazi and in Swaziland, they allegedly committed, conspired or attempted to commit the following acts:

Send and receive messages from members of the ANC in Swaziland;

Receive subversive literature from members of the ANC in Swaziland and distribute, discuss, study or take notes of the material;

Received money from certain people, including members of the ANC in Swaziland, and use and distribute the cash;

Obtain information in connection with and plan routes by which people recruited for training of a political or military nature could be transported up to the border or sent across the South African border into Swaziland, and issue instructions on routes to be used;

Establish, or assist, incite, instigate, command, advise, or procure certain people — including 22 Africans named in an annexure to the indictment — to establish secret cells or groups of the ANC for the purpose of recruiting people to undergo training;

Incite, instigate, command, aid, advise, encourage or procure certain people — including 24 Africans named in an annexure to the indictment — to recruit persons to undergo training;

Assist people who had been recruited in South Africa to cross the border into Swaziland illegally, receive them and provide transport for them;

Build a room in Clermont to house terrorists returning to South Africa after training, and store arms, ammunition and explosives there;

Obtain and store medical supplies for use by terrorists.

These acts were in contravention of Section 2(1)(A) and other sections of the Terrorism Act of 1967, and make up Count 1 against the accused.

The alternative to Count 1 relates to contraventions under Section 11(C) and other sections of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

These acts relate to the sending or receiving of messages from members of the ANC in Swaziland, receiving and distributing subversive literature from the same source, receiving and using money from certain people, including members of the Swaziland ANC, propagating, advocating or defending the aims and objects of the ANC, inciting, instigating, encouraging and procuring certain people — including 46 people named in an annexure to the indictment — to become members of the ANC, to establish and assist in establishing secret cells of the organisation, to recruit and assist in recruiting people for training and to attend meetings of the ANC.

Count 2 against the accused relates to contraventions under Section 2(1) (B) and other sections of the Terrorism Act.

During the period December 1, 1974 to March 25 this year in the districts of Camperdown, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and in Swaziland, the accused allegedly, in order to overthrow the government by "violent and forcible means" — acted with six others unmentioned in an annexure to incite, instigate, command, aid, advise, encourage and procure 43 Africans from Edendale, Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg, Imbali, Mphumalanga and Lamontville. to undergo training outside South Africa.

Alternatively, at the same times and places mentioned in Count 1, the accused allegedly incited, instigated, commanded, aided, advised, encouraged and procured 43 Africans to undergo training outside the borders and obtained information which could be used to further the objects of communism.

Mr. Joseph Nduli is charged separately under Counts 3 and 4 with the same offences under the Terrorist Act as all 10 accused are charged with under the first two counts.

During the period January 1, 1963, to June 30, 1967, and at or near Dar-es-Salaam, Kongwa, Tanzania and Odessa in Russia, he was involved in steps to undergo training in communism, methods of bringing about a revolution, subversive propganda, guerrilla warfare, the preparation and manufacture of explosives and their use, the use of firearms and communication by radio and signals.

Under Count 4, which covers the period from July 1, 1967, to August 31 of the same year, he allegedly illegally entered Rhodesia and Zambia armed to fight Rhodesian security forces with the intention of making his way through that country to South Africa where he would assist in overthrowing the Government.

Mr. Cleopas Ndhlovu is charged separately under Count 5 with contraventions under Section 2 (1) (B) of the Terrorist Act. From January 1, 1964, to December 31 of the same year in the Durban area, he allegedly was involved with training in guerrilla warfare which included the preparation of explosives, methods of bringing about a revolution, communist and subversive propaganda.

Mr. T. R. Skweyiya, instructed by N. Pillay and Co., and Mr. G. M. Mxenge, appeared for the accused. The state was represented by Mr. G. Engelbrecht.

Natal Mercury 15/05/76

312 - Geed

Statements 'hold things not said'

RDM 15/5/76

Staff Reporter

THE defence counsel in the Pretoria Terrorism trial, Mr Roy Allaway SC, said yesterday that additions had been made to statements made by witnesses to police. "Things got into the statements which were never said."

Mr Allaway was continuing his argument in defence of the remaining four accused appearing before Mr Justice Irving Steyn.

Mr Joseph Molokeng, 34, Mr Andrew Moletsane, 23, Mr Amos Masonda, 22, and Mr David Nhlapo, 27, are charged, under the Suppression of Communism Act, with allegedly having conspired to commit subversive activities to overthrow the State.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday for further argument.

Mr Allaway said these witnesses were unsophisticated men who did not remember what had been pumped into their statements.

"There has been an enthusiasm which has been pumped into the State's case which has just about wrecked it."

Mr Allaway said much of the evidence produced by the State had been "vague and variegated, unprecise and unable to stand against the denials of the accused."

Of great significance in the trial has been the investigation system allegedly adopted by the police, with a number of witnesses claiming they never said certain things attributed to them in their official "statements".

There was also evidence of interrogations of some witnesses being conducted with the witnesses in groups.

"This is an undesirable practice, to put it at its lowest," Mr Allaway said. He listed what he described as a number of "material" contradictions in the evidence of State witnesses.

The judge commented: "It always surprises me, although it does not really, how small differences in testimony are blown up by defence counsel to attack the credibility of witnesses.

"But if there are no differences, then defence counsel argues that there must be collusion between the witnesses."

312 - General

WEEKEND ARGUS, MAY 15 1976

Nats see threat from nearly every direction.

WIDER SECURITY NET

Parliamentary Staff

THE eyes and ears of the Government's security network will soon move into a vast new field of South African political and social life in the search for what it regards as subversive activities threatening the internal security of the State.

The widened scope for such investigations and the increased powers of the Government to act against people and organisations suspected of subversion were major issues in this week's second-reading debate in the Assembly on the Promotion of State Security Bill.

The hunt will no longer be concentrated mainly on communists and those believed to be furthering the aims of communism, but will also extend to 'subversion in general.'

This covers fields hitherto untouched by Government action in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

CONSPIRACY

National Party speakers made it clear that they saw an immense security threat from virtually every direction. Some saw this threat as coming from one large conspiracy against the Government, with world-wide ramifications.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, likened the Government's problem to that of removing a spider web, while the spider responsible for weaving the web hides deep inside, always evading the hunter. The Bill, he indicated, was designed to catch the 'spider.'

The Minister explained that the legislation was aimed at people who were not necessarily members of the Communist Party but who were creating a certain 'climate' for subversion.

When he moved the second reading of the Bill, the Minister identified at least three of the areas in which the Government expected increased subversive activities in the event of an escalation of external threats to South Africa.

These areas were university campuses, the labour area and 'the multi-national situation,' involving relations between national groups and language groups.

Other Nationalist MPs saw the Press, campaigns for higher wages, arms boycotts, attempts to seek withdrawal of foreign capital, and religion as areas of potential subversion.

Lawyers' body will not comment

JOHANNESBURG. — The Association of Law Societies of South Africa would not comment on the Promotion of State Security Bill today as it was a political issue.

Such comment was up to the individual attorney, a statement issued here by the president of the association, Mr K. A. Wilson, said today.

The statement was released after the executive committee of the association had discussed the debate in Parliament on the Bill and comment by various bar councils.

The statement says: 'The executive committee of the association, which represents the attorneys in the Republic, regards this as a national issue as far as attorneys are concerned. It is receiving urgent attention.

'It has never been the policy of the association to make representations to the authorities via the Press. The association prefers direct approach and it will not use Press coverage as a lever.' — Sapa.

312 - General

Weekend Argus Bureau 15/5/76

LONDON. — A British newspaper claimed today it had discovered a direct link between a South African diplomat in London and an attempt to discredit a leading British politician.

CLAIM OF BID TO DISCREDIT TOP UK POLITICIAN

Britain's Home Office said today it is looking into the report.

Under the headline 'South Africa's man and the dirty story,' the newspaper says 'evidence of direct contacts between the diplomat and a 20-year-old British youth, who tells a bizarre story of sexual corruption involving a prominent politician, is in the paper's possession.'

The newspaper, The Guardian, claims the South African official, whom it names as Mr J. L. Russouw, had been attempting to obtain a copy of a pornographic film allegedly involving the politician.

At meeting

The report is by Peter Hillmore. It says:

Without at first disclosing my identity, I attended a meeting at the embassy on Thursday afternoon, arranged over the telephone between the diplomat and the man.

The diplomat is Mr J. L. Russouw, who has the rank of a second secretary. He has been posted in Britain for two years.

The youth — whose name will not be given in the Guardian — claimed to have been involved last year in the making of a private pornographic film in which the politician appeared.

He claims to have had a copy of the film in his possession at one time and that it was stolen from his house.

The Guardian has investigated the story of the film but it has discovered no evidence whatsoever to support it and nothing, apart from the youth's allegations, to lend it any credence.

The Guardian was approached before contact was made by Mr Russouw.

A full, signed statement by the youth was sent in confidence last night by

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

The embassy official named in the Guardian report, Mr J. L. Russouw, could not be reached today. The embassy was closed as usual on a Saturday and private telephones remained unanswerd in senior officials' homes.

But it is known officials moved into action immediately after it became known what the newspaper was doing.

There have been exchanges with Pretoria.

SA's man and 'blue film'

W/L ARGUS 15/5/76

(Continued from Page 1)

The Guardian to the Home Secretary, Mr Roy Jenkins.

After a meeting between myself, the youth and Mr Russouw on embassy territory on Thursday afternoon, at which for the first time the Guardian's interest in the dealings between the youth and the diplomat was recorded, a series of discussions and approaches between embassy officials and Guardian representatives took place.

At one of these an embassy official intimated that if the paper published details of the meeting it would name the politician concerned.

RECORDING

At the meeting Mr Russouw had a tape recorder concealed behind a curtain. He repeatedly emphasised that any interest he might have in the film was purely personal and that the embassy was in no way concerned.

The politician was named at an early moment in the meeting, and Embassy officers have indicated they are relying on the tape recording to dissociate Mr Russouw from any actual political interest in the film. It would also reveal the name of the politician.

The youth first approached The Guardian on April 12. He gave details of the making of the pornographic film and his supposed reasons (anger and morality) for seeking to disclose them now.

During these inquiries, however, the youth said that on April 14 he had been approached by the South African Embassy. His sister has signed a statement that two men called round at their South London home and, when they found the youth was out, left a note with a telephone number and the name of a man at the South African Embassy.

The youth went to the embassy on Thursday April 15. He says he was told by Mr Russouw that he might be of some help and that when he asked how the embassy had got his name Mr Russouw said, 'a mutual friend.'

The youth says Mr Russouw asked him if he could obtain the film featuring the politician. Mr Russouw repeatedly told the youth that his interest in the film was purely personal and it did not have anything to do with either the embassy or the South African Government.

After the youth left the embassy he gave me an account of the meeting.

He then telephoned Mr Russouw at the embassy in my presence, saying he did want to help but in order to find the film would need to go round various clubs and he had no money. He was asked to go back.

When he entered the embassy he had no money on him whatever — when he came back he had about R8 and numerous packets of cigarettes.

CONVERSATION

Two days ago the youth came to the Guardian office and rang Mr Russouw. I listened and recorded the conversation on an extension. It went as follows:

'Hello, Mr Russouw, it's ... (the youth's name).'

'Hello ...'

'I've got the film of ... (the name of the politician).'

'Have you?'

'Yes, can I come round and see you?'

'Yes.'

'This afternoon?'

'Yes.'

'When?'

'Any time.'

As a result of this phone call I accompanied the youth to the South African embassy.

312-General

Blue film: Tape tells of contact

ARGUS 18/5/76

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — The transcription of the taped conversation between a reporter of the London newspaper, The Guardian, and Mr J. L. Russouw, Second Secretary at the South African Embassy in London, on May 13 was made available in Pretoria today.

The conversation also included Andre Thorne, identified by the British newspaper, News of the World, as a homosexual prostitute with criminal convictions, who allegedly had a copy of a film featuring a senior British politician in homosexual acts with boys.

The statement in Pretoria said that when he arrived at the South African Embassy in London the reporter of the Guardian introduced himself as Peter Horne.

A check later with the newspaper showed that there was no such person nand that his real name was Peter Hillmore.

The transcription of the conversation follows:

R is Russouw.

A is Andre Thorne.

P is Peter Horne alias Hillmore.

P: Are we being taped?

R: Yes.

P: Why's that.

R: To safeguard my own interests, I was going to tell you beforehand, you know what after what's on on the TV . . .

P: We're here to ask about the film.

R: And the film and things like that.

P: Yes I've read and seen it.

Plants

R: And the thing is you know that a lot of people has been sending us plants. I was not keeping it quiet but it was on all te time, I was not keeping quiet, I am honest to you. It is not going to be used in any case except if you go to the newspapers or something and you say we have asked you to do so then I'll say this is what I have done about it, OK but I am quite honest with you people — no bones about it.

P: One reason because I am here is because the film about . . . (the politician's name) . . .

R: Well Andre came to me a while ago — that was some time — the beginning of last month wasn't it

R: Beginning of last month and he told me about it. What I told Andre in actual fact that we here as South Africans in the Embassy we are not in the least bit interested in British politics because you know all these things going on and Mr Rose on about it in Parliament again. Accusations have been made against us that we've broken into places that we are trying to, to do down the Liberal Party and that is not the case. I mean we don't have anything to do with those things.

Not interested

P: Yeah, but you want, you want the film don't you?

R: No, I told Andre I told you on the phone also that we are not in the least bit interested in the film because we can't do anything with it. But I mean you can verify that?

A: Yeah, of course . . .

P: But you wanted the film and that's why you asked Andre to pop around.

R: I'm sorry?

P: Do you know we are talking about a film?

R: Yes, we are talking about the film now I said we are not in the least bit, I can't do anything with the film itself.

P: You said no for personal reasons.

R: O well, sort of for I mean, you know anybody is interested in looking at a film for personal reasons you know just for . . . I have never seen anything like that. I've never seen anything like that and that is the only thing I have said, but from the official point of view we can't do anything with it.

P: But that's your . . . that's your business it's your . . .

R: Well what's your interest? You, you want to sell this film?

P: Yes.

R: You see but this is what I told you I mean we can't do anything with it. I told Andre he told

papers with this film

P: Have you?

R: Well not with the story.

A: I don't know . . .

R: And they did not want to know anything about it —

A: Yeah.

R: Well yes that's what you told me last time

A: That's right.

Involved

R: And that they did not want to know of anything about this story.

P: Well, why did you ask him around?

R: Well I told this is just what he told me. I don't know what.

P: Wait a minute, you mean you have been asking him around for a film which involved me.

R: Oh, you're involved in the film

P: Well, yeah . . . well I mean do you want the film or . . .

R: Well we are not, like I told Andre, I told him on the phone the other day. Can you remember Andre when you phoned me? I said I am not interested from an official point of view. We are not interested in this film . . .What can we do with it you tell me what, what can we do with it?

Advice

P: No idea. All we are interested is in sell . . .

R: You want — to give him the advice — he told me that he's got something against (politicians name) and he wants to do him down, O.K.? That's right Andre. So I said if that is the case, if that — something like that is illegal and he said that it is so. I don't your law . . . said why don't you rather if you want to get to him, present this thing to the police then.

P: So?

R: Present it to the police and make a criminal case out of it.

P: And if you get the film out would give it to the police?

P: You said that you have a personal interest. . . .

R: I did not. I don't have a personal interest. I said like anybody . . . if you haven't seen something that . . . a little book before, would you like to page through? And just have a look at it? And then what do you do with it afterwards? You just throw it away, isn't it? But I wouldn't like to . . . what, what can I do with a film like that?

P: I don't . . . you said earlier if you wanted a film you can. . .

R: No I. . .

Bookshop

P: Buy a film like that at a bookshop round Soho.

R: But, no, look I was just saying that to me and you . . . that something specific like that — when you mentioned the thing to me and you are interested in selling the film to me.

P: Well, not if you don't want the film.

R: No well, I don't want it what do you ask for a film like that for instance?

P: It depends what you want.

R: No for that specific one?

P: You want a film. Then you want a gay movie or do you want this specific one?

R: No, no if you are going to sell that thing what are you going to ask for it?

P: This specific one?

R: Yes.

Expensive

P: This is more expensive than anything else, well . . . this is not straight gay movie, if you want a straight movie we are wasting time.

R: No, no I'm not interested, I mean I can go over here to one of these places and have a watch — I mean I have no bloody bizarre taste or anything like that. I am

R: No I can't do anything with the film. I am not interested in the film, from an official point of view we are not interested in the film in the least. I told Andre that. I told him that when, when he was here for the first time and I told him on the phone also when he phoned me a while ago, I told him — am am I correct Andre. That from an official point of view we are not interested. We can't do anything with it.

A: Yeah.

Job to do

R: Our duty is here to, to establish good relationship with the people of this country, we don't have any interest in the political parties of the country. I don't care a damn if it is the Labour Party or the Liberal Party or the Conservative Party who is the Government of the day. They have a job to do and it is the democratic right of the people of this country to elect that specific government. I can't do anything about it. If they want to elect the Communist Party it's got nothing to do with me.

P: Yeah, but you want the film personally . . . I mean what ever?

R: No, no I said I would be interested in seeing something, I've never seen a blue film, something like that in my life but not interested. I wouldn't, I wouldn't buy anything like that or something like that what can I do with that? I can't do anything with it.

Remember

P: . . . So you don't want it?

R: No, but I told you Andre didn't I tell you?

A: No last time you said that, if you remember . . . you would take it for a personal interest.

R: No I did not say I'd take it. I said I would like to see something like that, anyway why would I buy a film like that for? not interested. I've been here for bloody two years and I've never been to one of these movies myself. But I didn't tell you I want to buy the film did I?

P: So I understood yeah . . . but you don't want to buy the film you don't want to buy it.

R: No well that's most definite I mean I've got no interest in the film.

P: You won't look at it I mean. . .

R: Well I don't even have the facilities here now to look at it. What is it 16 or 12 or 8 mm?

P: 16.

R: Well I don't have the facilities to look at something like that. What is your actual interest in it Peter? Just to sell it or? . . .

P: My interest is that I work for The Guardian.

R: You work for The Guardian.

P: Yes, I work for the Guardian newspaper.

R: O, I see.

. . . . expressed interest in this particular film. . . . I'll show you my Press card if you like?

R: O well I quite, quite agree, I quite believe you.

Felt sorry

P: May I ask why you expressed interest in . . .

R: We don't have any interest in the film.

A: . . . you have asked already . . .

R: I haven't asked for the film.

P: I'm sorry . . . so you felt sort of . . . thought it was only . . .

R: I'm sorry?

R: No wait, Andre, you stay here, you stay here.

P: Sorry for that . . .

R: You stay here, please please sit down Andre.

A: I'd like to leave now.

R: I've told Andre on the phone in front of witnessees I've got no interest in this film.

R: So thanks very much, understood but you had an interest, oh well we'll be in touch.

R: Oh well you can be in touch as much as you like.

312 - General

The Cape Times, Tuesday, May 18, 1976

UCT professors protest against Bill

Staff Reporter

EIGHTY-EIGHT academics at the University of Cape Town yesterday protested against the new Promotion of State Security Bill which they say could be used to silence any critic and outlaw any opposition to Government policy in any form whether in or out of Parliament.

Releasing the statement for publication yesterday, Professor David Welsh said that a number of members of the academic staff who were not South African citizens had not signed the statement, although they fully associated themselves with the contents.

Here follows the full text of the statement and the names of those who signed it — including 26 professors or associate professors.

We, the undersigned, wish to express publicly our opposition to and condemnation of the Promotion of State Security Bill at present before Parliament.

The principal purpose of the bill is to arm the Executive with the power to ban individuals, publications and organizations and, in certain circumstances, to detain individuals for indefinite periods solely on the grounds that the Minister of Justice or the Cabinet is satisfied that the activities of the individuals or organizations or the dissemination of the publications "endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order".

This formula effectively gives the Executive a complete and absolute discretion in the use of these far-reaching powers. The powers could be used to silence any critic of the Government or to outlaw opposition to Government policy in any form whether in or out of Parliament. The bill is so framed that it will be impossible in practice for any other body under our constitution, be it Parliament or the courts of law, to supervise or control the Executive in the exercise of these powers or to hold it accountable for the way in which they are exercised. If mistakes are made or the powers abused, no one will know the difference. In effect, the Executive is to be placed above the law and the constitution.

The powers are akin to those often granted to the Executive in time of war yet it is denied that any equivalent threat to our country exists at the present time. Moreover, the bill omits safeguards, such as frequent and regular parliamentary supervision, which are a common feature of emergency legislation enacted in such circumstances.

The provisions of the bill make a total mockery of the concepts of government under law and justice. They represent a further, and in our view wholly unjustified, abdication by the South African Parliament of its powers under the constitution in favour of the Executive and a denial to our courts of the right of any court to determine the extent of the liberty of the citizen in accordance with the law of the land.

Professors and Associate Professors: Professor J B Martin (Civil Engineering); Professor R J Davies (Geography); Associate Professor A O Fuller (Geology); Professor Neville Dubow (Fine Art); Associate Professor A C Brown (Zoology); Professor G N Louw (Zoology); Professor D G Gillham (English); Professor Ivor Prinsloo (Architecture); Professor E N Keen (Anatomy); Associate Professor L H Onle (Medicine); Associate Professor P Metcalf (Mechanical Engineering); Professor L H Ahrens (Geochemistry); Professor J S de Wet (Dean of Science Faculty); Professor S J Saunders (Medicine); Professor W H B Dean (Public Law); Professor L Leeman (Private Law); Professor P D du Preez (Psychology); Professor R D Cherry (Physics); Professor F D Brooks (Physics); Professor B Helm (Applied Sociology in Social Work).

Other teaching staff: Mr Michael Savage (Sociology); Dr John W de Gruchy (Religion Studies); Miss F J Lund (Sociology); Mrs M E Bedford (Sociology); Mr J P Wacks (Sociology); Dr M E West (Social Anthropology); Dr P A T Wild (Physics); Dr G S Saayman, Mr R M Oxtoby, Mr D A Stern, Mr V N Gilbert (all Psychology); Dr J D Hey (Physics); Mr Gerald Taitz (Roman-Dutch Law); Dr B le Cordeur (History); Miss E B van Heyningen (History); Dr C C Saunders (History); Dr D R Smart (Maths); Mrs Marie Maud (History); Mr M J Heulin (Anthropology); Mr R M Tobias (Extra-Mural Studies); Mr J P Willis (Geochemistry); Mrs M E Hughes, Dr T R Hennessy, Mr C G Feros, Mrs K I Pay, Dr R Smart, Mr G K Cooper (all Applied Maths); Dr K R Hughes (Maths); Mr J P Cronin (Political Science); Dr R A Schrire (Political Science); Dr L H Impey (Geography); Miss M Simons (Anthropology); Dr J M Coetzee, Mr G L Haresnape, Mr P Knox-Shaw, Miss M Penrith (all English Department); Dr J G Field (Zoology); Mr B J Mackenzie, Mr W S Doyle, Mr C T Dittmer, Mr R E Loewenthal, Mr A S Douglas, Mr J R Bratby, Mr R Barker, Mr G Rosenthal, Mr S M Upsher (all Civil Engineering); Dr Francis Wilson, Mrs M Kooy, Mr S F Archer, Mr J G B Maree, Miss A Kooy, Mr B S Kantor, Ms M Mark, Mr H F Kenney (all Economics); Dr M Fredman (Anatomy); Miss Peggy Delport, Mrs Evelyn Cohen, Mrs Zoe Smith, Mr Stephen Kass, Mr Stephen de Villiers, Miss Katrine Harries, and Mr Gavin Younge (all Fine Art).

3/2 - General

500 at Black Sash protest hear SS Bill condemned

19/5/76 RDM.

By HELEN ZILLE

SOUTH Africa would never have security and order until grievances that gave rise to unrest and subversion were removed.

This was stated by Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP MP for Houghton, and Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute at a meeting of more than 500 people in the Selborne Hall at lunchtime yesterday to protest against the Promotion of State Security Bill.

The meeting, organised by the Black Sash, coincided with the third reading of the Bill in Parliament.

Mrs Suzman said the Bill was a clear admission by the Government that it had been using the Suppression of Communism Act against non-communists.

It would enable the Minister to move against more people — students, trade unionists and everyone working for peaceful change.

Mr Ernie Wentzel, a Johannesburg advocate, drew attention to the vicious circle of the need for stringent security legislation to maintain an unjust state.

Mr Clive Emdon, Southern Transvaal chairman of the South African Society of Journalists, spoke about the laws that curtail Press freedom in South Africa.

The speakers snuffed four candles to symbolise the effect of the Bill on the rule of law in South Africa.

Full transcript of London embassy tapes ★

THE GUARDIAN spoke to Mr Johan Russouw, the South African diplomat they claim tried to buy a film featuring a British politician involved in homosexual acts. The conversation was tape-recorded and a transcript handed over to the Department of Information. This is the transcript.

THE South African Embassy in London has attacked The Guardian newspaper for what it claims was an attempt to compromise a South African diplomat.

The newspaper reported that the official, Mr Johan Russouw, had attempted to obtain a film which allegedly showed a British politician in homosexual acts with a boy.

In spite of the tape recording of a conversation between The Guardian reporter and Mr Russouw, which would seem to clear Mr Russouw of the allegation, The Guardian persists that its report was accurate.

Also present at the tape recorded meeting was Mr Andre Thorne who The Guardian alleges was approached by Mr Russouw about the film.

What follows is the full text of the tape discussion — R is Russouw, A Thorne and P the Guardian reporter, Peter Thorne, alias Hillmore.

P: Are we being taped?

R: Yes.

P: Why's that?

R: To safeguard my own interests, I was going to tell you beforehand you know what, after what's on the TV . . .

P: We're here to ask about the film.

R: And the film and things like that?

P: Yes, I've read and seen it.

R: And the thing is, you know, that a lot of people have been sending us plants. I was not keeping it quiet but it was on all the time, I was not keeping quiet, I am honest to you. It is not going to be used in any case except if you go to the newspaper or something and you say we have asked you to do so then I'll say this is what I have done about it, OK? I am quite honest with you people — no bones about it.

P: One reason because I am here is because the film about . . . (the politician's name . . .).

R: Well Andre came to me a while ago. That was some time, the beginning of last month wasn't it?

A: Yes.

R: Beginning of last month and he told me about it. What I told Andre in actual fact was that we here as South Africans in the embassy we are not in the least bit interested in British politics because you know of all these things going on and Mr Rose is on about it in Parliament again. Accusations have been made against us that we've broken into places that we are trying to, to do down the Liberal Party and that is not the case. I mean we don't have any thing to do with those things.

P: Yeah, but you want, you want the film don't you?

R: No, I told Andre, I told you on the phone also that we are not in the least bit interested in the film because we can't do anything with it. But I mean you can verify that?

A: Yeah, of course . . .

P: But you wanted the film and that's why you asked Andre to pop around.

R: I'm sorry?

P: Do you know that we are talking about a film?

R: Yes, we are talking about the film, now I said we are not in the least bit, I can't do anything with the film itself.

P: You said no for personal reasons.

R: Oh well, sort of for I mean you know anybody is interested in looking at a film for personal reasons you know just for . . . I have never seen anything like that and that is the only thing I have said, but from the . . . from the official point of view we can't do anything with it.

P: But that's your . . . that's your business it's your . . .

R: Well what's your interest? You, you want to sell this film?

P: Yes.

R: You see but this is what I told you. I mean we can't do anything with it. I told Andre. He told you he went to the newspapers with this film?

P: Have you?

R: Well not with the story.

A: I don't know . . .

R: And they did not want to know anything about it.

A: Yeah.

R: Well, yes that's what you told me last time.

A: That's right.

R: And that they did not want to know of anything about his story.

P: Well, why did you ask him around?

R: Well I told this is just what he told me I don't know what.

P: Wait a minute. You mean you have been asking him around for a film which involved me.

R: Oh, you're involved in the film?

P: Well, yeah . . . well I mean do you want the film or . . .

R: Well we are not, like I told Andre I told him on the phone the other day. Can you remember Andre when you phoned me? I said I am not interested. From an official point of view we are not interested in this film . . . what can we do with it, you tell me what, what can we do with it?

P: No idea. All we are interested in is sell . . .

R: You want to, I gave him the advice — he told me that he's got something against (politician's name) and he wants to do him down OK? That's right Andre? So I said if that is the case, if that — something like that is illegal and he said that it is so, I don't know your law . . . said why don't you rather, if you want to get to him, present this thing to the police then.

P: So?

R: Present it to the police and make a criminal case out of it.

P: And if you get the film you would give it to the police?

R: No, no I can't do anything with the film. I am not interested in the film, from an official point of view we are not interested in the film in the least. I told Andre that. I told him that when, when he was here for the first time and I told him on the phone also when he phoned me a while ago, I told him — am I correct Andre? That from an official point of view we are not interested. We can't do anything with it.

A: Yeah.

R: Our duty here is to establish good relationship with the people of this country, we don't have any interest in the political parties of the country. I don't care a damn if it is the Labour Party or the Liberal Party or the Conservative Party who is the Government of the day. They have a job to do and it is the democratic right of the people of this country to elect that specific Government. I can't do anything about it. If they want to elect the Communist Party it's got nothing to do with me.

P: Yeah, but you want the film personally . . . I mean whatever?

R: No, no I said I would be interested in seeing something, I've never seen a blue film, something like that in my life but not interested. I wouldn't, I wouldn't buy anything like that, or something like that. What can I do with that? I can't do anything with it.

P: . . . So you don't want it?

R: No, but I told you Andre, didn't I tell you?

A: No last time you said that, if you remember . . . You would take it for personal interest.

R: No I did not say I'd take it. I said I would like to see something like that, anyway what would I buy a film like that for?

P: You said that you have a personal interest . .

R: I did not. I don't have a personal interest. I said like anybody, if you haven't seen something that . . . a little book before, would you like to page through? And just have a look at it And then what do you do with it afterwards? You just throw it away, isn't it? But I wouldn't like to . . . what, what can I do with a film like that?

P: I don't . . . You said earlier if you wanted a film you can . . .

R: No I . . .

P: Buy a film like that at a bookshop round Soho.

R: But, no look I was just saying that to me and you . . that something specific like that — when you mentioned the thing to me and you are interested in selling the film to me.

R: No well, I don't want it, what do you ask for a film like that for instance?

P: It depends what you want.

R: Not for that specific one?

P: You want a film then you want a gay movie or do you want this specific

, R: No, no if you are going to sell that thing what are you going to ask for it?

P: This specific one?

R: Yes.

P: This is more expensive than anything else, well . . this is not a straight gay movie, if you want a straight movie we are wasting time.

R: No, No I'm not interested, I mean I can go over here to one of these places and have a watch — I mean I have n

...es

bloody bizarre taste or anything like that. I am not interested. I've been here for bloody two years and I've never been to one of these movies myself. But I didn't tell you I want to buy the film did I?

P: So I understood yeah . . . but if you don't want to buy the film you don't want to buy it.

R: No, well that's most definite. I mean I've got no interest in the film.

P: You won't look at it, I mean.

R: Well I don't even have the facilities here now to look at it. What is it 16 or 12 or 8 mm?

P: 16.

R: Well I don't have the facilities to look at something like that. What is your actual interest in it, Peter? Just to sell it or? . . .

P: My interest is that I work for The Guardian.

R: You work for The Guardian?

P: Yes, I work for the Guardian newspaper.

R: Oh, I see.

P: . . . Expressed interest in this particular film . . . I'll show you my press card if you like.

R: Oh, well I quite, quite agree, I quite believe you.

P: May I ask why you expressed interest in . . .

R: We don't have any interest in the film.

A: . . . You have asked already . . .

R: I haven't asked for the film.

P: I'm sorry . . . so you felt sort of . . . thought it was only only . . .

R: I'm sorry?

R: No wait, Andre, you stay here, you stay here.

P: Sorry for that . . .

R: You stay here, please, please sit down Andre.

A: I'd like to leave now.

R: I've told Andre on the phone in front of witnesses I've got no interest in this film.

P: So thanks very much, understood but you had an interest. Oh well, we'll be in touch.

R: Oh well, you can be in touch as much as you like.

312 - Yeard

er: We'll kill Red menace

19/5/76 NM

KRUGER: WE'LL KILL THE RED MENACE

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, in a tough warning yesterday said he would flush out every communist one by one until South Africa was clean.

He also issued a stern warning to Black Power youth, to the Nusas wages commission and to those who wanted to "besmirch" South Africa.

Mr. Kruger, who was replying to the third reading of the Promotion of State Security Bill, said he would not hesitate to use the wide powers given to him by the legislation against such groups.

He said, after admonishing the Opposition parties for not supporting the measure and rapping them because of the "petty politicking" between themselves: "Against whom, it is asked, is this Bill aimed? We have got the young Black Power leaders."

They were, he said, busy being polarised and they were allowing themselves to be misled by Dr. Beyers Naude's Christian Institute.

"I want to say to them now—you are busy letting yourselves be misled. The White man is stronger than you think and the Black man must not push us around," said Mr. Kruger amid Nationalist cheers.

The Minister added that the White man wanted to live in peace, but if the Black man thought he could dominate the White man he was wrong.

The Government, he said, had established legitimate bodies to settle wage disputes, but the Nusas wages commission was trying to organise Blacks into trade unions to give them organisational power so as to use them for revolution.

As far as the communists were concerned, he was not challenging them to go on doing what they were doing, but he wanted to make it clear that they would be flushed out one by one "till South Africa is clean."

But other people were also affected. The legislation was aimed against those who in spirit were trying to besmirch South Africa's name.

"This legislation can be used against them too," he said.

He had no sympathy with people who were deliberately trying to destroy freedom in South Africa.

The Minister added that he appreciated the great responsibility that rested on him in administering the regulations of the State Security Bill.

"I believe that one must be meticulously responsible when dealing with someone's freedom, and that that freedom is only touched to curb a situation.

"I grant everyone the right to their individual freedom. But when I am aware of efforts to break down freedom, I have a responsibility to our men on the borders so that their parents can sleep peacefully at night," said Mr. Kruger.

Earlier the Minister said that he hoped he would never have to use the regulations of the State Security Bill.

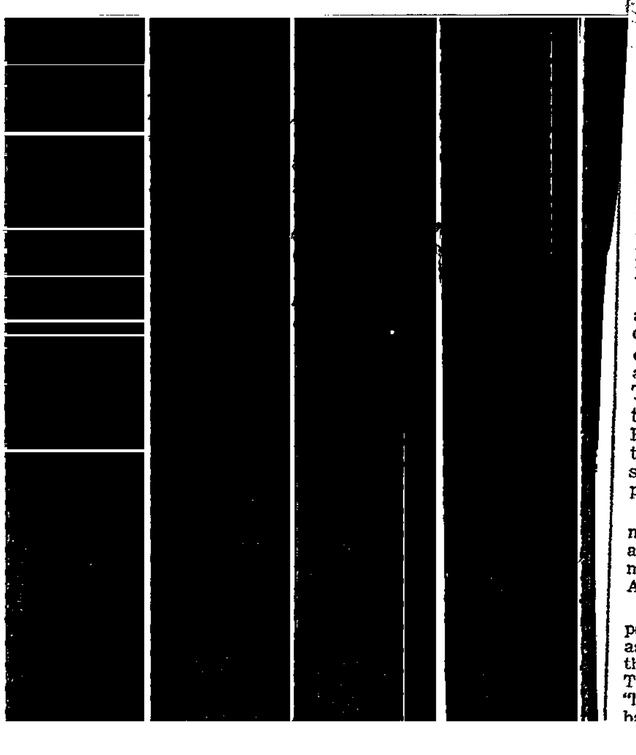
"I do not like this legislation. The Government does not like it. But if and when I have to use it, I will not hesitate to do so."

The Minister said he was disappointed that the official United Party Opposition — which moved in the third reading that the Bill be read "this day six months" — had not backed the legislation.

He accused the U.P. and PRP of making their own "petty" politics out of the legislation in their attacks on each other. The clash between the two on the extension of Riotous Assemblies Act to South West Africa, he said was "a childish display."

The Progressive Reformists had, he said, been anti - U.P. anti - Government and anti - South African.

The party had tried to portray the Government as Nazis by referring to the Bill as the SS Bill. The PRP believed in "loose living" (los-handig) freedom.



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312 - General

VOL. 131] CAPE TOWN, 21 MAY 1976 [No. 5126
KAAPSTAD, 21 MEI 1976

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 876. 21 May 1976.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 67 of 1976: Parliamentary Internal Security Commission Act, 1976.

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 876. 21 Mei 1976.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 67 van 1976: Wet op die Parlementêre Kommissie vir Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1976.

312 - Gen. Gen.

Minister 'compared with Himmler'

Political Staff

THE SENATE — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, has been compared with the nazi SS leader Heinrich Himmler, by Senator C C Henderson of the United Party.

Senator Henderson said Mr Botha's 1½-hour harangue on Wednesday had reminded him of Himmler on TV earlier this week.

He was obviously referring to the film "Genocide" screened on Tuesday night which showed the horror of Jewish extermination under the nazis.

Senator Henderson's comparison was vehemently denounced by National senators.

Senator W C Dempsey (Nat) said they rejected the comparison with "utter contempt."

Mr Botha deserved the thanks and appreciation of all South Africans, he said.

Senator Henderson was dealing with the Medical University of Southern Africa Bill which provides for the establishment of a university for Blacks in the Transvaal.

He said it filled him with "doom and foreboding" to think that the destiny of South Africa was in the hands of a Minister whose mental processes were utterly unreal, senseless and subverted by "inhuman ideologies."

The United Party supported the Bill on the grounds that the university would provide training for urgently needed doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

312 - General

Mabandla tells why independence chosen

21/5/76 DD

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said one of the reasons why the Transkei opted for independence was to flee from the unprovoked and uncontrolled "wrath of white politicians who froth with rage after hearing of a communist behind every bush."

Mr Mabandla was reacting to the statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, who warned of black power movements.

He said they had also been told of the communists' "bedfellows — Black Power Movement, Nusas, the World Council of Churches, the ANC and Swapo."

Mr Kruger had exposed the intentions of his government when he said "he will flush out every communist one by one until South Africa is clean."

"It was not the communist he was after because communists live in Russia," Mr Mabandla said, "but all the people who protest against injustice and oppression by polarised politicians — to use his language."

Mr Mabandla said one Kruger statement read: "We believe in viable democracy and we of the National Party are not among those whose knees have been weak and whose hands hang uselessly by their sides."

The intrinsic meaning was clear and unambiguous. "It is seditious, inflammable and inciting violence," he said.

Mr Mabandla wanted to know what Mr Kruger meant when he said: "I want to say to them now. The white man is stronger than you think and the black man must not push us around."

"Can there be democracy where only whites govern a multiracial country whose majority consists of blacks, Coloured and Asian communities who have no representation?" he asked. "It is hypocrisy of the highest degree."

Mr Mabandla said it was a callous travesty of truth even to mention democracy in South Africa. The warning to the black workers, that Nusas was organising them to participate in unrest and revolution, "was the usual threat calculated to bring about submission to perpetual subservience and exploitation," he said.

He said that what ever befell the Transkei, one thing was certain, "the people will be free. It has happened before." — DDR.

(325 gen
Hansard 76
21/5/76

(a) Cost of organiz... e in

Policemen killed/seriously injured 1076

(948) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously wounded in the execution of their duties during 1975.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 8.

(b) 189.

ıtation?

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ls and

and any

(d) Travelling expenses?

Compare your two lists of circumstances. If you feel too restricted negotiate with the organizers so that you can achieve your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:

Two methods for planning your talk:

VERTICAL PLAN and HORIZONTAL PLAN

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.

2) Working on a 5 minute talk, ring the three words you think are the most important on your list.

3) What do these words say to you? What specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.

4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.

The Body

5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.

6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.

7) Write two sub points under each main point.

8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations.
Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

3/2 - General

Suzman warns students on Bill

21/5/76 DD

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday the Government would use the provisions of the Promotion of State Security Bill to intern people the moment there was any disturbance in South Africa — whether the internees had anything to do with the disturbance or not.

Mrs Suzman was addressing students at the University of Cape Town on the implications of the new security legislation.

She said that with the Bill's passage through Parliament South Africa "will have descended a little further into the morass of a police state."

The Bill, she said, was the first admission by the Government that it had been using the Suppression of Communism Act against people who were not communists.

South Africa would acquire its first admitted political prisoner once the first person was interned in terms of the new legislation.

Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at the university, said that with the passage of the legislation South Africa would have betrayed its heritage of belief in justice and the rule of law. — DDC.

(1) 312 - Geral

(2) ~~138~~

(3) ~~142~~

Putting in the boot

F.M. 21/5/76

There are more than enough problems in White management-Black worker relations without Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger putting in his boot.

Yet he has made it abundantly clear that one of the targets of his new SS Bill will be the various student wages commissions and the unregistered African trade unions.

Under a veritable arsenal of enabling legislation, Kruger already has powers to detain and ban people and to proscribe organisations without giving them a fair trial. He will now, *inter alia*, have the added power to intern people without even contemplating charges against them.

Despite the fact that the Bill has been attacked by the bar councils of Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, and the OFS, it went through its third reading in the House of Assembly this week.

The State already has more than adequate machinery to deal with real threats to security through normal court procedures. Further, in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act — which effectively prohibits registered trade unions from engaging in political activity — the State has adequate powers to ensure that unions confine themselves to legitimate industrial issues such as wages and working conditions.

Kruger's new powers are therefore redundant, unless he means to go further than merely safeguarding State security and to proscribe perfectly legitimate activities.

The student wages commissions have done much useful work in researching wages and working conditions. Certainly in the *FM*'s experience, the information they have published has generally been accurate.

They have also submitted memoranda to the Wage Board, and encouraged African workers to attend hearings of the Board and speak directly to its officials. This is a constructive approach.

For several years they have been distributing pamphlets informing workers of their (albeit limited) rights. Again, a constructive step towards building industrial democracy.

If Kruger uses his new powers as he has threatened to do and thus cripples the attempts by African workers to improve their collective bargaining position through trade unionism, he will be endangering sound industrial relations.

Government's works and liaison committee machinery clearly does not have widespread support among African workers. The recent events at Heinemann Electric — when virtually the entire work-force rejected committees and said

312 - Gen

THE TOO-FAST LAW MAKERS

S TIMES 23/5/76.

By MARGARET SMITH

PROFESSOR J. D. van der Vyver, a leading Nationalist academic and head of the department of legal philosophy at the University of Potchefstroom, says many security laws have been drafted hastily and are in urgent need of revision.

In a book, "Lectures on Human Rights", to be published this week, he says these "draconian" laws should apply only in a proclaimed state of emergency.

"The major difficulty seems to be that laws which ought to apply as unusual emergency regulations only have been made part and parcel of the regular law of the land.

"If this peculiarity is to be justified on the ground that the normal or everyday situation in South Africa has come to require such laws, then that would serve as a sure sign that there is something seriously the matter with our social pattern."

Certain procedural human rights should be included in the constitution. These were:

- No one may be arrested, detained or exiled arbitrarily, and every person arrested must be informed promptly of the charges against him and brought before a court within a reasonable time.

PROF VAN DER VYVER
"Think twice".

- A person's right to life, liberty and property cannot be infringed without due process of law.
- An accused is to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- A person cannot be charged for the same offence more than once.
- Persons subject to State action must be provided an opportunity to state their case.
- No one can be compelled to be a witness against his own interests.
- The judiciary must be independent and impartial.
- Newly-enacted crimes and increased penalties cannot be retroactive.
- Cruel and unusual punishments shall be obsolete.

312 - General

CAPE TIMES 24/5/76

SA calls for smear apologies

LONDON. — The South African Embassy here yesterday called for "a great many apologies" following the revelation by a 20-year-old British youth that he had lied in saying a South African diplomat attempted to buy a pornographic film from him.

Andre Thorne, in a sworn statement to the Sunday People newspaper, confessed that no such film said to have featured an unnamed prominent British politician in an orgy, ever existed, nor did the South Africans ever approach him about it.

The Guardian newspaper last week alleged that Mr Johan Russouw, a second secretary at the embassy, attempted to buy the film. Mr Russouw was subsequently recalled because, according to the embassy, he was being hounded by the press.

It is the second time in a week that allegations about South African involvement in a smear campaign have turned out to be false. A self-styled lieutenant-colonel Frederick Cheeseman, claimed in a television interview that he had seen secret dossiers in South Africa on British Liberal politicians, but boasted later that this was a hoax.

'DENIED INTEREST'

The South African Embassy spokesman said: "We have consistently and categorically denied any involvement or interest.

"We hope that more proof will come out now and be made available to the British public. There is no doubt that many people owe South Africa an apology."

Mr Peter Preston, editor of the Guardian newspaper, said the matter was now being fully investigated by the British police but, "meanwhile, we utterly deny any attempt in the early, or any, stages of this inquiry to implicate the South African Government in the story. We have no wish to smear them."

Mr Preston told BBC radio he had never attached any credence to the Thorne part of the story.

'GOOD WEEK'

An editorial in the Sunday Times commented: "It has been a good week for South Africa and especially for Boss, the notorious Bureau of State Security.

"The discrediting of South Africa's critics could hardly have been better managed if Boss itself had been manipulating it."

A spokesman for the BBC refused to comment yesterday on a front page report in the Sunday Telegraph of a South African "plot" to discredit the British media.

Unofficial BBC sources, the report said, following initial investigations, had been left in little doubt "that military intelligence officers in South Africa and embassy officials in London went out of their way to indicate to BBC journalists investigating Cheeseman's claims that his story was substantially true."

"It was not on Cheeseman's evidence that he had an interview with Boss, but on the evidence of Boss itself," the BBC said.

● In Cape Town friends of the family of Mr Johan Russouw, said yesterday that they knew nothing about Mr Russouw's movements or when he would be returning to South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter and Cape Times Reporter

312-General

Professor slams Security Bill

26/5/76. STAR.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — With the Promotion of State Security Bill, South Africa had "finally crossed the Rubicon and replaced the rule of law with the rule of the Minister," Professor Barend van Niekerk said today.

The Natal University law professor said the crossing was marked by the fact that the Government had "taken unlimited powers of imprisoning its political opponents."

In a statement he said:

"We already have the dubious honour of sharing first place with the Soviet Union of having the most widely and most amorphously framed security legislation in the world, and yet even that security legislation is not deemed wide enough.

"No doubt that power may be used sparingly and carefully — at least so we are promised — but it will be used nonetheless on subjective political criteria without reliance whatever to objective criteria or procedural safeguards.

"We have now effectively established a higher legal order than that of the courts where the writ of the Minister determines whether a man shall be free or not, banned or not, deported or not, subjected to indefinite solitary confinement or not and be able to work or not."

The Bill, when it became law, would constitute the logical conclusion of a process which started in 1950 with the adoption of the Suppression of Communism Act.

"Throughout the intervening years the power of the Government in security matters has consistently grown and the powers of the courts diminished.

"What we shall soon have is an unadulterated form of detention without trial, not for the purposes of ultimately assisting a trial, but indeed as a case of executive punishment without recourse to a trial."

312 - General

'SS' dropped as Nazi link riles Govt

ROM 26/5/76.

THE SENATE. — The Government yesterday renamed the proposed State Security Act to the Internal Security Act to stop it being referred to as the SS Bill.

The amendment was proposed during the committee stage debate on the Bill, which is based on the 1950 Suppression of Communism Act but widens its powers.

A further amendment renaming the Promotion of State Security Bill to the Internal Security Amendment Bill is to be proposed in the Senate today.

Senator D. G. J. van Rensburg (NP) proposed the change of name because the abbreviation "SS Bill" was "a horrible weapon in the hands of our enemies."

Supporting the amendment, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said it had not taken the country's enemies long to see that the Bill could be shortened to "SS Bill". They had used it with good effect to besmirch South Africa's good name.

This had been done particularly by the Rand Daily Mail and by Mrs Helen Suzman, despite the fact that she had used the system in South Africa to say what she liked.

In the 28 years that it had been in power the Government had not been anti-semitic or shown lack of good faith to any racial group.

"The suggestion that this legislation bears any similarity to the Nazi SS is abhorrent to us," he said.

Senator Monty Crook (UP) said he was most probably the only senator to have stood before an SS officer and he understood the peculiar mentality behind the amendment.

"A rose by any other name . . . that's my argument.

"This legislation stinks in the nostrils of anybody who believes in a free society.

"The object of this amendment is to squeeze the last bit of political advantage out of this Bill."

Senator Brian Bamford (PRP) said the use of "SS" by the newspapers and Mrs Suzman had struck a nerve in the National Party. The measure would still be called the SS Act.

Senator Eric Winchester (PRP) said: "Bad legislation deserves a bad name."

Senator J. J. Fick (NP) said the opposition were being hypocritical. The UP Government had used SS methods during the war when it set up internment camps.

The amendment was adopted by 29 votes to 11. Both opposition parties voted against — Sapa.

312 - Geweld

CAPE TIMES
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1976

Pamphlet bomb blast after Vorster speech

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A bomb exploded on the Pretoria University campus yesterday, sending thousands of pamphlets into the air which accused the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster of being "a traitor of the people".

The loud explosion came minutes after Mr Vorster had ended his Republic Day speech. About 3 000 students were still applauding when the noise reverberated through the hall.

The bomb had been placed in a refuse bin directly in front of the hall.

Mr Danie Mills, a member of Pretoria University Students Representative Council, blamed the explosion on the youth branch of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Nobody was hurt and most students laughed it off as a joke.

The police said last night that the explosion was being treated as a routine investigation but it was learnt that a member of the Security Police was helping the actual investigation.

Earlier, in his Republic Day speech, Mr Vorster said that the peoples of South West Africa would determine their own future.

South Africa had a very important role to play in Southern Africa and could not be ignored by the rest of the world in moves for peace in the area.

He said that the Transkei would be the first Black state in Africa to have gained its independence without violence or hate.

He said that the most far sighted decision ever taken in South Africa was when, together with South Africa becoming a republic, it had also been decided that future peaceful co-existence between people of different races lay in separate development, with freedom for the Black peoples to develop into completely sovereign independent states.

"In the 50's, a Republic of South Africa was virtually unthinkable and an independent Transkei even more unthinkable. and now, in the fifteenth year of South Africa being a republic the Transkei is becoming an independent republic itself."

There is no clearer evidence of the goodwill and earnestness on the part of the Whites in their wish to co-operate with Blacks in South Africa than having made it possible for the Transkei — and the other homelands — to develop into independent states.

South Africa was furthermore showing its good faith by seeking good relations with other states of Africa. In spite of all that was being said about these efforts to normalize mutual international relationships in Africa, the efforts would meet with success. South Africa was already accepted as belonging to Africa.

Apart from the acknowledgement by other countries — great powers included — that South Africa had a key role to play in Africa, South Africa was also recognized by other countries small and large as a country which was militarily capable of defending itself. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

One of the pamphlets out of the bomb.

312 - General

GOVT'S DECISION MADE HIM LEAVE

GRAHAM BOYNTON

28/5/76. Mercury Reporter

AN ENGLISH-BORN Durban journalist, Graham Boynton (27), who has spent most of his adult life in South Africa, has left the country because the Government refused him permanent residence.

Mr. Boynton, a former reporter on the Mercury and sub-editor on Scope magazine, sailed from Durban in the Pendennis Castle yesterday.

No reasons have been given by the Department of the Interior for the refusal of permanent residence.

Mr. Boynton, who came to South Africa in 1951, completed a Bachelor of Economics degree at the University of Natal.

"It is with regret that I leave South Africa under circumstances of stress," Mr. Boynton said yesterday.

"I am in no doubt that the refusal to allow me to stay here is a political decision — and, as such, I am equally convinced that it is a gross mistake on the part of the powers-that-be.

"My involvement in politics has been purely in my professional capacity as a journalist and I have never once been questioned about the objectivity of my work."

Mr. Jack Shepherd-Smith, editor of Scope, said: "Mr. Boyton was an excellent sub-editor. I am sorry to lose him. He is the sort of person who, in these times the Government should encourage to stay in South Africa."

Mr. Ray Swart, National Chairman of the Progressive Reform Party, said: "It is distressing that a young man who has spent most of his adult life in South Africa should be summarily required to leave."

Mr. Swart said he had approached Mrs. Helen Suzman, PRP MP for Houghton, who is to take the matter up with the authorities.

312 - General

White ANC claim 'nonsense'

S. TIMES 20/5/76

By NEIL HOOPER

MAJOR-GENERAL Mike Geldenhuys, Chief of the Security Police, this week described as nonsense claims by Barend Schuitema — named as a co-conspirator in the Breyten Breytenbach terrorism trial — that the White ANC Okhela organisation was still "full of life"

Schuitema, the brain behind the Okhela organisation, of which Breytenbach was a member, made the claim in a letter published in the Dutch newspaper, De Volkskrant.

In his letter Schuitema says: "Even if Breytenbach is in prison, Okhela is full of life. I still consider Breytenbach a staunch member. After his unfortunate arrest in South Africa, he picked the easiest way out."

Schuitema claims that, even while Breytenbach was on trial, cells of the organisation continued with normal operations.

"Our organisation will continue to work for the freedom of the Black man in South Africa. We will mobilise White support and continue to work in secrecy. We will work for armed revolt," he said.

Asked to comment on the letter, Maj-General Geldenhuys said: "Schuitema just has a big mouth. We are not worried about him or his organisation He's talking nonsense, and we don't take much notice of what he says."

Nor, apparently, does the editor of De Volkskrant think much of Schuitema's claims. In a footnote to the letter, the editor says he has talked to other people who were members of the Okhela organisation.

One — his name is not published — said it was highly unlikely that Okhela could still exist.

Sources close to the ANC-in-exile also say that Schuitema's claims are "very unlikely", pointing out that the ANC was opposed to his Okhela plan, which they considered "rash" and unlikely to succeed.

They say that Oliver Tambo, who was also named as a conspirator in the Breytenbach trial, had been opposed to the scheme and had tried to persuade Schuitema to "tone down" his plans. Tambo is the acting president of the ANC-in-exile.

312 - General

Detainees not bitter, says Dean Tutu

RDM 2/6/76

Staff Reporter

UNLESS the Black consciousness movement succeeded, Whites in South Africa would never be liberated, the Very Reverend Desmond Tutu, Anglican Dean of Johannesburg told students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

"It is imperative for South Africa that the Black consciousness movement should succeed to help the Black man accept his value as a human being so that he can be reconciled as an equal of the White man who needs to be freed from his shackles of guilt, insecurity, anxiety and fear," Dean Tutu said.

Time was running out and he was becoming less and less hopeful of peaceful change in South Africa.

The authoritarianism in the education system which discouraged critical, questioning minds had certain benefits, he said.

"I believe that if Mr Vorster woke up tomorrow and told White South Africans that everything done in the past was wrong and that he had decided to do the very opposite, I would be very surprised if anybody would gainsay him," Dean Tutu said.

The "sick system of education" was to blame for South Africa's "Unbalanced hatred" of adverse criticism.

"It is probably infinitely better for people with children to opt out of South Africa's dehumanising system — but if they leave who will be left to change the system?"

Dean Tutu's advice to students was that they should stand up and be counted and refuse to be frightened into conformity.

He found the attitude of a number of Black detainees he had met after their release "extraordinary". Although their careers had been blighted by bannings and some had spent more than 100 days in solitary confinement, they held no bitterness towards the White man and were more determined than ever to carry on their struggles.

There came a point at which solitary confinement became enjoyable and it deepened their convictions about their own actions, he said.

Concept of Rule of Law outlined

4/6/76 RDM

3/2 - General

By DIRK REZELMAN

THE concept of the Rule of Law rested on ideological and political foundations, said Professor I. M. Rautenbach, of the Rand Afrikaans University in Potchefstroom this week.

Speaking on the Rule of Law and State security, Prof Rautenbach, who is head of the Department of Public Law at RAU, said that legal men should "have no illusion about this as it would lead to them and their listeners being misled."

Prof Rautenbach spoke at the second lecture in a series on State security presented by the Institute for South African Politics at the University of Potchefstroom.

The Rule of Law was the most popular concept in South Africa and other English-speaking countries when academics, the Press and the public considered the relationships between a State and its subjects.

Quoting O. D. Schreiner, who said charges that the Rule of Law had been infringed were "political" and not legal, Prof Rautenbach said the Rule of Law featured as a principle more in editorials than in legal publications.

The Press seemed to see it as a basic ingredient of our common law, he said.

Prof Rautenbach said protagonists of the Rule of Law had been unable to prove it had a substantive content in law which also bound the legislator.

Turning to security systems, Prof Rautenbach said South Africa experienced security problems similar to those of other states where the population consisted of various peoples, tribes, language and religious groups.

"The internal security system in South Africa results from the fact that when the State was created in 1910, all effective political power was placed in White hands and to date the majority of Whites do not see their way open to sharing that power on an equal footing with other population groups."

Prof Rautenbach emphasised that "all White groups presently represented in Parliament foresee and are making arrangements for a change in the current state of affairs".

Prof Rautenbach said that security measures protected the State against attacks resulting from the general security situation.

"Security measures themselves cannot improve the factors which caused the security situation nor improve them nor remove them.

"While the situation continues the organs of power must try to rectify matters in other ways."

Hansard No 19
7/6/76

[325 ger]

Audio/visuals

Venue

Persons shot by police in execution of their duties 1143

955 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether any persons were shot and (a) killed or (b) wounded by policemen in the execution of their duties during 1975; if so, (i) how many adults and juveniles, respectively, in each race group and (ii) how many of them were (aa) killed or (bb) wounded while attempting to escape arrest.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) and (b) Yes.

(a) and (b) (i)	Killed		Wounded	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Whites	1	—	3	—
Coloureds	21	4	70	9
Asians	1	1	1	—
Bantu	103	3	281	18
(ii)	(aa)		(bb)	
Whites	—	—	3	—
Coloureds	16	2	67	7
Asians	1	1	1	—
Bantu	81	1	216	11

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is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

3/2 - Good

Natal will not co-operate with Kruger

ARGUS 8/6/76

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The Natal Provincial Administration is to embark on a policy of non-co-operation with the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger. In future dealings, the administration will comply strictly with its legal obligations but will go no further.

This is the basis of a surprise motion tabled by Natal's senior MEC Mr Frank Martin in the Natal Provincial Council today.

Although the Sunday cinemas issue is not mentioned anywhere in the motion — with a Bill on the subject now before Parliament the matter is sub-judice — there is little doubt that the motion arises from Mr Kruger's handling of the Sunday cinemas affair.

Mr Martin's motion 'condemns the honourable Minister of Justice for his unwarranted and unjustified interference in matters traditionally the concern of the provincial administration.'

The motion continues that this province will in any future dealings with the Honourable Minister comply with the strictly legal obligations only.'

In an interview Mr Martin said Mr Kruger should take a leaf from the book of some of his Cabinet colleagues who, when contemplating legislation which impinged on provincial functions, held many meetings with the Administrators and MECs concerned.

BREACH

'Because the province feels so strongly on the way this has been handled, in any future dealings with the Minister of Justice we will comply strictly with the legal obligations only. In other words we will not co-operate. We will do what we have to by law and no more,' Mr Martin said.

Mr Martin said he accepted that Parliament was supreme. If it passed a law saying a man would be known as woman, Natal would have to accept it. 'But morally this is a breach of the constitution, if not legally.'

(312-General)

Kruger defends security laws

ARGUS 8/6/76

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, said here last night he 'shuddered to think' where South Africa would be today were it not for the sweeping security legislation at the disposal of the Government.

Mr Kruger was speaking at the University of Port Elizabeth.

With the Russian presence on the country's borders, and repeated hostile resolutions passed by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, and the World Council of Churches, as well as a broad action front operating from within the country, the Government needed to take swift and resolute action against its enemies, he said.

'Our society depends on a virile and incorruptible police force which is supported by powerful security laws,' Mr Kruger said.

MOST IMPORTANT

'The most important of these were the Public Safety Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Terrorism Act, and the Parliamentary Internal Security Act, currently awaiting the State President's signature.

He said the latter Act was particularly necessary to deal with people who endangered the State and yet did not fall within the terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

SUNDAY CINEMA

In a reference to legislation before Parliament aimed at doing away with Sunday cinema, Mr Kruger said the Government did not propose banning Sunday films to force people to go to church, but merely to help the church in its difficult task.

'Every country must have its day of rest, and although we feel that people should attend church, we realise that we cannot force them to do so.' — Sapa

312 - General

9/6/76

Kruger on strict law

NM

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A raid on a house in Swaziland in which explosives and false documents were found by the Swaziland Security Police was one of the reasons given by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, this week for tightening up security legislation.

He told the University of Port Elizabeth Students' Representative Council of many threats to the security of the State justifying the expansion of executive authority at the expense of the Courts.

He said that on April 27, members of the Swaziland Security Police raided a house near the St. Christopher High School at Lugengo and found explosives and two hand grenades.

The house was leased to Maseko, a South African ANC member and was used by Thabo Mbeki, a member of the ANC executive council.

False passbooks and travel documents were found which could have been used to send South African Blacks overseas for military training, Mr. Kruger said.

Mr. Kruger said that 25 similar cases were being prepared or were already before the Courts.

Among other reasons he cited were:

- The Russian decision to intervene in Africa;
- Hundreds of Swapo members had fled from Owambo for military training and now wished to return;
- OAU resolutions to help in the liberation of South African Blacks; and
- Repeated UN resolutions to support Black liberation movements in South Africa.

Mr. Kruger referred also to a resolution of the All Africa Council of Churches in Cairo declaring solidarity with freedom movements in South Africa and South West Africa.

The meeting also expressed the hope that the frontiers of national liberation, justice and freedom be advanced as far as the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Kruger said.

"In spite of all these enemies, I believe that South Africa will go on from strength to strength," Mr. Kruger said.

The coming independence of the Transkei would exert a great influence on South Africa by showing the world, as well as the Black people of this country, that the Government had great faith in the Black population.

It would also show the Black people of South Africa that the country's problems could be solved by peaceful discussion.

(1) Educ. - Secondary

(2) ~~323~~

~~324 Sport~~

325 - General

Tension at riot school

Tension ran high at Naledi High School, Soweto, today following a riot late yesterday when pupils set fire to a police car after two security policemen attempted to detain one pupil.

The police—a White and a Black—were warned not to arrest the pupil as there would be trouble and when they returned to their car they found the tyres had been deflated.

They returned to the principal's office and telephoned for help.

The principal, Mr N A K Molope, said a truck with eight policemen and a dog arrived and they joined the men in his office.

"Suddenly, we realised the entire student body had surrounded the office. They threw stones and broke all the windows."

The vehicles were stoned and one was burnt.

325 gen

Hansad 19
11/6/76

Audic

Mr. Joseph Mdluli

1188

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE replied to Question *4, by Mrs. H. Suzman:

Question:

Whether a decision has been reached on the holding of an inquest on the death of Mr. Joseph Mdluli; if so, what is the decision; if not, (a) what is the reason for the delay and (b) when is it expected that a decision will be reached.

Reply:

Yes. No inquest will be held as the Attorney-General, Natal, has decided to charge four police officials with culpable homicide. They will appear in court early next week.

ue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

(c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

312 - General

Swazi complaint to S Africa

Cape Times 11/6/76

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, confirmed in Cape Town yesterday that the Swaziland Government had approached the South African Government on allegations that South African Police had abducted two leading members of the South Africa's African National Congress from Swaziland.

Dr Muller said that the matter was being investigated. He made no further comment.

According to Sapa's correspondent in Mbabane, the Swaziland Government has formally protested over what was described as a "flagrant violation" of its territorial sovereignty following the arrest of the two men, Mr Cleopas Ndlovu and Joseph Ntuli, in March this year.

The correspondent reported that the two were expected to appear in South African courts soon. Intensive investigations by the Swaziland police had convinced them that the men were seized on Swaziland soil by plainclothes South African policemen and taken across the border.

PROTEST NOTE

In a protest note the Swaziland Government was understood to have demanded that the two men be returned to Swaziland immediately.

The Swaziland Government considered the abduction as a violation of territorial sovereignty and contrary to the rules of international law, and reciprocal respect of sovereign rights essential for harmonious co-existence.

The correspondent says that senior Government sources in Mbabane said that Swaziland had consistently stated that its policy was not to allow the country to be used as a base for operations against South Africa.

Political refugees, they said, were allowed to remain in Swaziland only if they were politically inactive. If they were found to be dabbling in politics they were deported to a country of their own choosing, and which was willing to accept them. — Sapa

325 gm

Hansard 19 12/6/76.

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Publication Act: Possession of publications prohibited

1200

(1094) Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of the Interior:

(1) In respect of how many publications was possession prohibited in terms of section 2(3) of the Publications Act up to 31 May 1976;

(2) how many of the prohibitions were (a) confirmed and (b) set aside by the appeal board in terms of section 9(5) of the Act;

(3) how many of the confirmed prohibitions were in terms of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), respectively, of section 47(2) of the Act.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

(1) 148.

(2) (a) 148.

(b) None.

(3) Section 47(2)(a) 51
(a), (b) and (c) 1
(b) and (c) 1
(d) and (e) 12
(e) 83

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Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

(1) 298
(2) 312 - Geard

ARGUS 16/6/76

13

Minister replies on alleged abduction from Swaziland

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, said yesterday that his department had conducted an investigation into allegations that members of the police were involved in an alleged abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland, and that it had been found that they were arrested on South African soil.

He was answering questions in the Assembly by Mr Colin Eglin (PRP, Sea Point).

REPRESENTATIONS

Answering further questions by Mr Eglin the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr H. Muller, said that the Swaziland Government had made representations on the matter to South Africa.

He declined to release the contents of the representations but said that Swaziland had been informed that the matter was being investigated.

* * *

The Minister of the Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder, has agreed to reconsider an application by Mrs Lilian Goslett to have her race classification changed from 'mixed' to 'White.'

Mrs Goslett, a Durban mother of four, was fined R100 earlier this month after pleading guilty to altering her birth certificate on which she had originally been described as of 'mixed' race to 'White.'

Dr Mulder, in reply to questions in Parliament yesterday by Mr B. W. B. Page (U.P., Umhlanga), said the Secretary for the Interior had in the past refused to amend Mrs Goslett's classificaion but that she could apply to him or the Secretary for reconsideration 'at any time.'

However, he declined to make a statement on the issue.

(1) 323
(2) (312) Genl

This is a deplorable misuse of power

STAR 21/6/76

THE order served on Mrs Selma Browde, Dr Beyers Naude and Mr John Rees prohibiting them from becoming involved in any way with the recent disturbances is of dubious legal standing. The very vagueness of its status confirms the worst suspicions about the Promotion of State Security Act. Examination of the Act shows the Minister of Police can now prohibit anyone from entering an area if he believes this will endanger State security. It does not, so far as can be seen, empower him to silence legitimate comment and actions in matters of public concern. But this is precisely how Mr Kruger appears to be using his new powers.

Implicit in the orders, which command the recipients to "dissociate yourself totally and completely from interfering with the present situation of unrest" is the threat that if the warning (which appears to lack legal substance) is not observed, Mr Kruger may use his new and draconian powers to have these people put away without recourse to the courts.

Apart from the disgraceful smear carried in the warning that Mr Kruger describes as so "innocuous," it appears that he is prepared virtually to blackmail into silence people in public life like Mrs Browde, who have for years been campaigning, entirely within the law, for change in the interests of peace and security.

Her "offence" has been to oppose the Government, and to criticise those measures and administrative methods which are (and have just been proved to be) a threat to security.

Now, by virtue of the new powers he has seized, Mr Kruger is able to employ a new form of intimidation beyond the reach of the courts, to silence critics like Mrs Browde. It is a deplorable misuse of his powers. So is the practice of using magistrates for political purposes.

(1) ~~323~~
(2) 312 - Geard

Withdraw letter, demand PRP

Cape Times 23/6/76

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Reform Party yesterday demanded that the Government withdraw "without further ado" the letter to its Houghton MPC, Dr Selma Browde, warning her against interfering in the unrest on the Witwatersrand.

The demand was made by the party's Sandton MP, Mr David Dalling, during the Police Vote. The letter he said, had tarnished her good name.

The letter, signed by Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate, Mr A H de Wet, warned Dr Browde to dissociate herself totally and completely from interfering with the unrest. It did not elaborate.

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde had replied demanding to know from Mr De Wet under what statutory provision the letter was sent and on whose authority and instruction was it done.

"UNDEMOCRATIC"

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde had not received an official reply except a telephone call "from assistant magistrate Fourie to say that the Chief Magistrate had no comment to make.

"We in these benches believe that this letter constitutes a severe and unwarranted invasion of Dr Browde's rights as a public representative and an undemocratic interference with her ability to carry out her obligations in that capacity," Mr Dalling said.

"That public representative's good name has been blackened in a most insidious manner and at a time when feelings are running high."

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde was a respected political figure in Johannesburg enjoying the overwhelming support of her constituents.

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde was an opponent of apartheid and the Government. She opposed violence in any form and had often warned the Government of possible unrest and violence if the grievances of Blacks were not taken seriously.

Mr Dalling said that the PRP was a group of South Africans who loved their country and who saw it as their vital task to democratically point out to South Africa a better way than apartheid, a safer way than entrenched discrimination and a more compassionate way than authoritarianism.

"If that is her sin, Sir, then it is our sin as well, and it is the sin of hundreds of thousands of South Africans, countrymen of ours."

325. General

Gatherings ban is extended

ARGUS 24/6/76

A323

THE ban placed on outdoor public gatherings by the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, until June 29 has been extended until July 7.

The ban was applied after the rioting in African townships on the Witwatersrand which started last week.

The ban does not apply to sports meetings, meetings inside buildings or meetings specially authorised by the Minister or the magistrate of the area concerned.

312 - General

Meeting on political prisoners

28/6/76 STAR

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — An international symposium on the situation of political prisoners in Southern Africa will be held here on July 5 and 6 with participants to include former prisoners and representatives of African liberation movements.

The symposium has been organised by the Association of Non-Government Organisations. These include such groups as the World Council of Churches, the International Red Cross, International Commission of Jurists or the World Boy Scouts Bureau, all organisations which are international but not directly affiliated with the United Nations itself.

The association's "subcommittee on racism and decolonisation" is holding the symposium in the Palais Des Nations, the European headquarters of the United Nations, although the conference is not a UN affair.

CURRENT EVENTS

Representatives of Swapo, the ANC, the organisation of African Unity (OAU), the UN Committee on Aparthid and Sean Macbride, UN Commissioner for Namibia, will also be speaking.

"Current events in South Africa make the holding of the symposium particularly timely," an announcement stated.

325
-General

Subversion: all eyes on SAP—Kruger

STAR 1/7/76

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

All eyes were on the police in the struggle against subversion and the Government was confident the police could overcome any such developments, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said today.

He was speaking at a passing-out parade for the 744 student policemen at the Police College, Pretoria.

He said revolutionary elements and organisations were trying to force political, economic and social changes in an undemocratic way.

"Subversion and violence are reaching high tide in many countries, and certain world bodies and church organisations are not only lending a sympathetic ear to those engaged in subversion, but are giving active support," he said.

In this connection, the South African Police had made a big contribution to the development of the country and the stability which the Republic enjoyed.

"Our police force will have to continue, however, to act with the greatest effectiveness to protect the community against the evils of crime," Mr Kruger added.

The Minister said he wanted to thank the police on behalf of the public for their work in the recent riots.

He said today more than ever before the highest demands were being made of police officials.

Warning the trainees that they would be confronted with delicate situations he said: "My advice is to conduct yourselves modestly and above suspicion at all times and treat all people fairly and impartially irrespective of race, colour, language group, social standing or religious denomination.

312 - General

Cape Times 3/7/76

Band Wagon banned again

Staff Reporter

WHEN presenting unpalatable facts honestly it was better to be silenced than silent, said the Rev Theo Kotze after the third banning of the magazine, Band Wagon, published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute, yesterday released a statement on the banning on behalf of the magazine's editorial board.

"The banning of some issues of Band Wagon — a journal for the victims of the draconian Supression of Communism Act nowadays the Internal Security Act — or even its total obliteration, should this occur, only underscores the Government's fear of unpalatable facts honestly presented.

"We are sorry if the truth as we see it is 'deemed undesirable' by the Publications Control Board but it is better to be silenced than silent".

325-General

EPPL TIMES 6/7/76

Black delegates refused permits

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Rhodes University has been refused permission to accommodate foreign Black delegates attending a national multi-racial symposium being held here this week.

Permission was refused after Government departments had turned down representations by the South African Society for Early Childhood Education for residence permits for Black delegates attending the three-day symposium.

Opening the symposium which has the theme "Better Care for young children in South Africa", at the university yesterday, Mrs Thelma Henderson, wife of the Rhodes University vice-chancellor, said: "We were alarmed and dismayed when Government departments turned down the representations."

"APPALLING"

Mrs Henderson said the university had hoped to accommodate all the delegates to the symposium.

"It is an appalling indictment of South African society that it is regarded as the norm that permission even has to be asked for a conference of this nature," she said.

"If one wishes to hold a full-scale gathering with overseas Black delegates, permission has to be obtained from no fewer than seven Government departments."

Mrs Henderson told delegates that to accommodate African, Coloured and Indian delegates in the university residences, one had to go "hat in hand" to the Departments of Bantu Affairs, Community Development and Indian Affairs.

"Such permission is rarely given," she said.

Police probe rumoured rebirth of Ossewa Brandwag

STAR 10/1/76

Security Police are probing the rumoured rebirth of a Right-wing Afrikaner group akin to the wartime Ossewa Brandwag.

According to an editorial carried in today's edition of the new Afrikaans right-wing weekly, Die Stem, the group has already been involved in alleged incidents of arson and intimidation.

Mr Robert van Tonder, editor of Die Stem, claimed today that Security Police have launched an intensive investigation into his affairs.

"For the past two weeks they have been questioning my friends, including some in Europe. My publisher, Mr Jan Brits of Panaf Press, was questioned by security men for two days this week," he said.

Fed up

A Security Police spokesman yesterday confirmed that investigations of such a nature are being undertaken.

In today's editorial, Die Stem speculates that a R150 000 fire on the premises of Afrikaans daily, Beeld, was started by Afrikaners who were "fed up with Beeld's liberal reporting."

It mentions a connected incident, in which two bricks were thrown through the window of a Maraisburg supermarket.

Attached to the bricks were Press cuttings from Afrikaans papers reporting a publicity stunt in which the supermarkets Yeoville branch dressed its Black staff in Voortrekker garb.

A visit

Mr van Tonder said he based the article on a signed letter he received this week.

"I'm expecting a visit from the Security Police today and I will hand it over to them."

Mr van Tonder's allegations that Afrikaners protested against the Voortrekker clothing incident were confirmed by Mr John Morgenrood, senior executive of the firm concerned, and by two other Afrikaans newspapers.

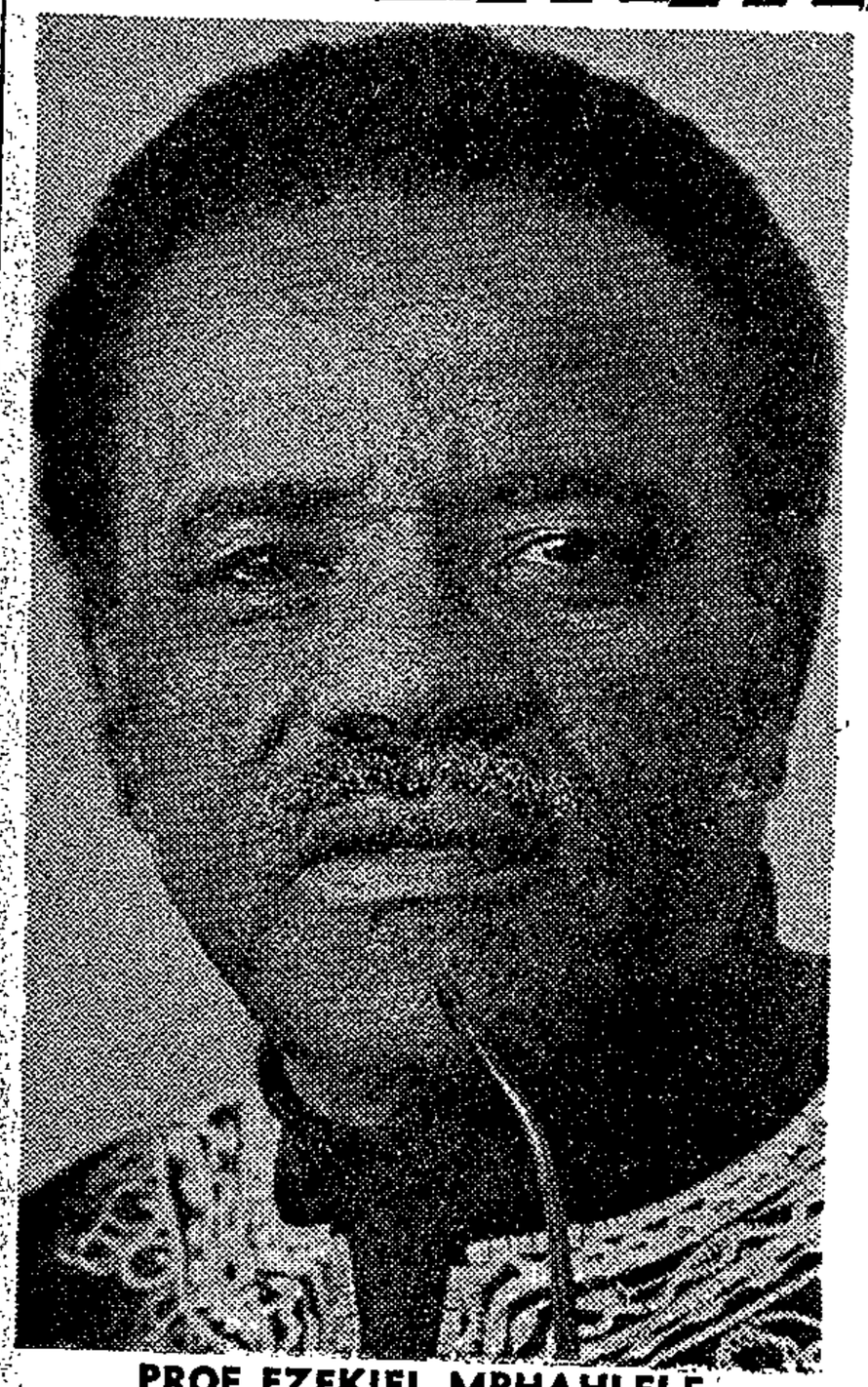
"I think the political climate is right for a resurgence of the Ossewa Brandwag," Mr van Tonder said today.

"I, for one, think this would be a good thing. We are sick of the Afrikaans dailies' weak (lamsakkige) attitude."

Attempts to get com-

DILEMMA OF MAN WHO WANTS TO COME HOME

STIMES. 11/7/76



PROF EZEKIEL MPHAHLELE
"Few changes"

By MARGARET SMITH

A FORMER Soweto teacher and now professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania is seriously considering returning to South Africa to teach. But, says Prof Ezekiel Mphahlele, it would be hard to have to carry a pass again.

"Zeke", as he is known to his friends, was a legend in township literary circles. He has been in exile overseas for 19 years, after having been fired from his teaching post in Orlando High School for his opposition to Bantu education.

Risk

A tumultuous welcome from Blacks has greeted his return to attend the conference this week of the newly formed Institute of Black Studies.

Yesterday, Prof Mphahlele told me: "I would like to return home. In all the years I have been away I have never renounced my South African citizenship.

"Of course, one wonders if the authorities, who once fired me for opposing Bantu education, would be prepared to make use of my services again," the distinguished academician said wryly.

He would be prepared to teach at a White university if Blacks were free to attend.

"If I and my wife return, I would like my five children to come with us. Of course, it would mean that they would have to give up a very satisfying lifestyle. Their world would certainly shrink."

Speaking of his return after nearly 20 years, Professor Mphahlele said he saw few changes affecting the ordinary Black.

"There are more cars on Soweto roads and better furniture in most of the houses. But this is minimal and there is a big area of sameness. Blacks generally are no happier or more satisfied with their lot.

"There are no more services in Soweto than when I left and hardly any increased sanitation or electricity.

"When I drove in from the airport, I was struck by the new freeways and felt that Johannesburg had changed physically. But getting into Soweto, I saw the same old rundown houses and dusty, squalid roads pitted with potholes. It was then that I wondered what the wealth of Johannesburg means."

During his absence, Prof Mphahlele has written five books, most of them banned in South Africa.

312 - Group

(1) 312 General

(2) 324

Police probe White dictator group

S TRIB 11/7/76

By RICHARD GIBBS

A TOP-RANKING security police officer disclosed yesterday that the activities of a new Right-wing organisation are under investigation.

The organisation has vowed to use violence to establish and maintain a White dictatorship in South Africa.

The clandestine organisation, which has claimed credit for two recent attacks — one of them caused R150 000 damage to the offices of the verligte newspaper, Beeld — is fanatically pro-Afrikaner, pro-White and pro-Fascist.

Members of the organisation — dismissed as "lunatics" by one Afrikaans editor — claim the Government and the Afrikaans Press are "too liberal" and are preparing the way for the "downfall of the volk".

This week the arch-conservative "super Afrikaner" and controversial "taal" campaigner Robert Spiller van Tonder said he believed the organisation had a large following.

"I know they mean business," he told me.

Mr van Tonder said conservative Afrikaners were becoming increasingly frustrated at the Government and the Afrikaans Press. This pent-up frustration, he said, could lead to political violence.

"The climate is ripe for it," he said.

An editorial by Mr van Tonder in yesterday's issue of Die Stem, his newly-established ultra-Right-wing weekly tabloid, speculates on the "birth of a new Ossewa Brandwag."

Gaining

"Observers believe it is not unlikely that a movement similar to the Ossewa Brandwag of the war years could be gaining ground among Afrikaners," Mr van Tonder writes.

He said he received a letter saying the fire at Beeld was started by angry Afrikaners who were "sick and tired" of its liberal stance.

Mr van Tonder says Beeld was informed by telephone of the reasons for the fire. Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland, the other two Afrikaans dailies in Johannesburg, were also warned they would be next on the list if they carried on in their "liberal direction".

The letter, said Mr van Tonder, also claimed that angry Afrikaners were responsible for breaking windows in the Maraisburg branch of a well-known supermarket.

The attack was an act of retaliation as a result of one of the store's branches dressing its Black cashiers in Voortrekker outfits as part of a cheese promotion campaign.

Lunatics

Mr H. J. Grosskopf, editor-in-chief of Beeld, said Beeld had received a threatening call after the fire telling them to expect more.

"These people are lunatics. You can expect them in any fairly large community," he added.

Slabbert guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of Parliament from the permit requirements. If this had been intended it would have been stated in one of these Acts, he said.

In evidence in mitigation of sentence, Dr Slabbert said he had at no stage intended to commit a crime.

'I did not in any way regard myself as being above law in so far as it applies to others. I honestly believed I was acting in the performance of my duties,' he said.

He could come to no other conclusion than that the prosecution was a 'vindictive act' by the BAAB.

He said it appeared that he was being used as an example to others, and he felt the BAAB officials could use their time more productively in other ways.

Mr Marais was instructed by Mallinich, Ress, Richman and Company.

MP guilty, cautioned over permit

ARGUS 12/7/76

AFTER his conviction today on a charge of illegal entry into an African township, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Reform Party MP for Rondebosch, told a Wynberg magistrate his prosecution by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) had been a 'vindictive act.'

At the resumed hearing today Dr Slabbert was found guilty of entering the KTC squatter camp between Nyanga East and Guguletu on April 8 without a permit. He was cautioned and discharged.

In a lengthy judgment the magistrate, Mr G. A. Dell, said the case was unique and there were no firm decided cases which could be used for guidance.

He reviewed the prosecution evidence that Dr Slabbert was found in a squatter camp accompanied by the Reverend David Russell and four newspaper reporters. None of the party had permits.

Evidence by BAAB officials was that Dr Slabbert had not applied for a permit at any stage but would probably have been given one if he had applied.

HIS DUTIES

Mr R. M. Marais SC, who appeared for Dr Slabbert, had told the court he believed Dr Slabbert did not need a permit since he was acting in the performance of his duties as a Member of Parliament elected under the South African Constitution Act.

The magistrate said neither the Act under which Dr Slabbert was charged nor the Constitution Act exempted Mem-

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

3/2 - General

Police probe: Stem editor firm

STAR 12/7/76.

Mr Robert van Tonder, editor of the new Afrikaans right-wing weekly Die Stem, is sticking to his claim that Security Police are investigating his affairs.

Mr van Tonder claimed police had launched an intensive probe prior to the publication of an editorial on Saturday in Die Stem which speculated on the rebirth of a right-wing organisation akin to the wartime Ossewa Brandwag.

However, Security Police chief General Mike Geldenhuys said he had no knowledge of such an investigation.

Mr van Tonder said "My publisher, Mr Jan Brits of Pan African Press, was questioned for two days last week.

"On one occasion he was picked up at home and taken to Birchleigh House in Johannesburg, where he was questioned for several hours.

"And my ex-wife, Ada, telephoned me from Holland to say she had been questioned by security men. She knows them because she had dealings with them before she left South Africa."

Mr Brits said today that The Star's information was correct, but declined to comment further.

General Geldenhuys pointed out that people concerned with the publication of a new newspaper had to supply certain information "to the State," but this fell outside his jurisdiction.

"I have not been questioned personally but my information is that security men were involved," said Mr van Tonder.

CAPE TIMES 13/7/76.

Slabbert sees 'vindictiveness'

Staff Reporter

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, yesterday told the Wynberg Magistrate who convicted him of entering a Bantu area without a permit, that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board had acted vindictively in prosecuting him.

Slabbert, who pleaded not guilty to entering the Nyanga East area without a permit on April 8 this year, was giving evidence in mitigation. He was cautioned and discharged.

He said that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board was trying to "make an example" of him.

"The fact that I was prosecuted was an act of vindictiveness on the part of the Board.

"I feel they could use their time more fully making links between themselves and the squatters."

He did not regard himself as "above the law", but honestly believed when he visited the camp that he was performing his duties as shadow minister of Community Development for the Progressive-Reform Party.

He had been asked by squatters to visit the area, and was investigating matters related to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill, then before Parliament, he said.

Summing up, the magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said that the fact that Slabbert had contravened the law by entering the area without a permit was not in dispute.

The law stated that a person performing his function under any law had free access to Bantu areas.

The court had to decide, therefore, whether Slabbert was acting in the performance of his functions under a law.

The case for the defence was that Slabbert was performing his function under the South African Constitution Act.

But neither the Act under which Slabbert was charged, nor the South African Constitution Act exempted MPs from having to apply for permits, he said.

If the Act was meant to exempt MPs, a clause would have been included in the bill when it was being debated in Parliament.

Permit issue not 'political'

Staff Reporter

THE POLITICS of a person applying for a permit to enter a Bantu area were never taken into consideration, Mr Alexander MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Administration Affairs Board in the Peninsula area, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement made by an official of the Board, Mr N J A Goosen, a witness in the trial of Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Roadebosch, who was charged with illegally entering the Nyanga East area without a permit.

Mr Goosen, assistant director of community services at Langa, told the Wynberg Magistrates' Court during the trial that he was responsible for issuing permits.

Mr Goosen said that whether he granted a permit "would depend on the political viewpoint" of the applicant.

Mr MacLachlan, however, said that neither the colour nor the politics of the applicant was taken into consideration.

"The only thing we want to know is the person's reason for needing a permit.

"If he wants to hold a political meeting, or take photographs or make a film that can be used as anti-South African propaganda, we would refuse a permit.

"Dr Slabbert had only to apply and give his reasons, and a permit would have been issued, as he is an MP."

Mr MacLachlan confirmed that the "KTC" squatter camp, which Dr Slabbert was visiting when apprehended by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials in April, had been "cleared".

325-Geral

Cape Times
14/7/76

New venue after banning

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A last-minute switch of venue yesterday enabled the Institute of Black Studies to salvage its inaugural conference after a banning order.

The conference was originally scheduled to open in Dube, Soweto, yesterday, and the organizers had to find a substitute venue after the Acting Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr Louis Francis, prohibited the holding of the conference anywhere in the Johannesburg magisterial area.

At first the institute's director, Mr Nimrod Mkele, settled on St Peter's Federal Seminary at Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria, but then decided in favour of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, near Roodepoort.

Not in Soweto

The banning order was issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act and was issued after Security Police inquiries about the conference.

It is understood from lawyers who acted for the institute that the police had no objection to the conference as such — merely to it being held in Johannesburg and more particularly in

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(1) 312 - General

Call for Africans' own Broederbond

15/7/76 RDM.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AFRICANS should form their own "Broederbond" to advance the cause of African humanism, Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele told the inaugural conference of the Institute of Black Studies at Wilgespruit yesterday.

Afrikaners had formed special institutions, including the Broederbond and the FAK (Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings), to protect their language, culture and identity. Their experience was relevant to the Africans, said Professor Mphahlele of the University of Pennsylvania.

If Africans started their own Broederbond it should not be a tribally-based movement like Inkatha KaZulu, the movement revived by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

Without realising it, Africans had preserved the "African humanism" of their past and it enabled them to survive in "ghettos and reservations".

Defining African humanism as "a humanism based on the importance of man," Professor Mphahlele said African humanism manifested itself in the way Africans constantly rebuilt unity across the tribal line in "ghettos".

Mr Gessler Nkondo of the University of the North said: "Only institutions which are created by Pretoria are encouraged and protected. It is our experience that those institutions which come from Africans themselves run into the Terror Act and come under surveillance of the Security Police."

The Institute of Black Studies would have to take this into account.

Dr Nthato Motlana said the institute aimed to provide a "Black intellectual voice" on key current issues and not launch active political programmes to redress the situation. That was the role of political parties and movements.

Mrs Fatima Meer of the University of Natal said apartheid was more than an Afrikaans word for segregation.

"Segregation accepted a common society. Apartheid rejects a common society, while existing in it."

Passive resistance to race discrimination was possible under the pre-1948 segregation regime, but the "practitioners of apartheid" had eliminated this possibility.

Under apartheid, Blacks had "grown cautious if not frightened", and turned from their intellectual traditions. But while adult Blacks retreated into caution and passivity, a new fearless generation of Blacks had emerged.

One of the "devastating harvests" of apartheid was the revival of tribalism which was threatening to degenerate into racism, Mrs Meer said. African nationalists of the 1950s sought to eradicate tribalism, but a new brand of tribal leaders had since arisen.

Mrs Meer at the conference yesterday.

(325)

Move on Black agitators

Schools to stay closed

Cape Times
16/7/76

(1) 350
(2) ~~325~~ General
(3) ~~336~~

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, last night announced a postponement in the re-opening of Black schools, the imposition of a ban on gatherings as from today and the immediate operation of the preventive detention sections of the new Internal Security Act to counter agitation in Black areas.

Mr Kruger said in a statement here that the measures were being taken because of continued agitation and intimidation in Soweto and other areas, aimed at starting renewed rioting when schools reopened, in spite of the fact that the language issue had been resolved.

Black schools, due to reopen next Tuesday (July 20), would remain closed until the agitation had ceased, he said.

Mr Kruger expressed his regret at the suffering this would cause to law-abiding scholars and parents and said strong police units would be on hand to deal with anyone trying to cause a disturbance on Tuesday or any other day.

"These units will have instructions to protect law-abiding citizens and property at all costs and to do so with all the means at their disposal.

"No disorder will be tolerated," Mr Kruger said.

He did not announce any duration for the prohibition of gatherings, but said it was similar to the one imposed under the Riotous Assemblies Act which ended on July 7.

Intimidated and threatened

Mr Kruger said agitators were active in Soweto and other areas inciting residents towards renewed rioting on July 20 when schools were due to reopen.

"People are being intimidated and threatened with assault should they not do what these agitators want them to do.

"Some residents, workers and children have been scared by agitators and by rumours and are apprehensive of what might happen on Tuesday," Mr Kruger said.

"In these circumstances the Government has decided on the following measures:

● A prohibition on meetings similar to the one that ended on July 7 has been imposed with effect from Friday, July 16.

● The sections of the Internal Security Act, 1950, authorizing the preventive detention of persons engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of public order will be brought into operation immediately.

● Bantu schools will not reopen on Tuesday. They will remain closed until agitation has stopped."

Mr Kruger said the provisions of the Internal Security Act would be used to curb agitation.

"Agitators who do not cease their activities immediately will be prevented from continuing with it by being placed in detention in terms of the Internal Security Act," he said.

"Similar steps will be taken in respect of the manipulators who send out others while they themselves remain in safety out of the public eye."

The Government was conscious that many law-abiding scholars, and parents who worked hard to help their children through school, would suffer because schools would not reopen on Tuesday.

Mr Kruger said the detention of juveniles was being used by agitators seeking to incite new disturbances.

(1) 323
(2) 312 - General

'Blacks turn to violence because...'

STAR 16/7/76

It is a psychological fact that violence and aggression are features of a community of people forced to live in a semi-human state — as is the case with Blacks in South Africa.

When the possibilities of communication break down and understanding disappears aggression and violence take over.

These remarks were made by Dr Ramsay Karelse, a top psychiatrist at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

He was reading his paper "Black Perspective" at the conference of the Institute of Black Studies at Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre.

Deeds of violence in South Africa, he said, were performed lastly by those (Blacks) trying to establish their self-esteem, defend their self-image and demonstrate that they too were significant.

As long as people remained in a semi-human state, aggression and violence could not be abated easily, he said.

BLACK EGO

The electorate confined and defined the Black man by the colour of his skin. Geographically and opportunitywise he has a black ego with all its implicit and explicit inferiority status.

"The electorate decides for him what is wrong and right and how he should be treated. The electorate is White and he has a White super ego," he added.

The Black mother — who had to reflect a society to her infant, was forced to treat him (the infant) ambivalently, suppress his muscularity and prepare him for a subordinate place in the world — unwittingly became the inhibiting instrument of oppressive society.

However, Blacks did not direct their violence against Whites only. Angry Blacks often displaced their hostility on to safer targets.

A good example of this, noted Dr Karelse, was the burning down of administration buildings, beerhalls and bottle stores during the recent disturbances in Black townships.

Earlier Professor Nthiwa Mbatha, one of the three South African expatriates attending the conference, said despite continued domination by minority groups in Africa, Blacks proudly preserved and retained their identity.

UP/PRP oppose detention move

Political Correspondent

BOTH OPPOSITION parties were highly critical yesterday of the Government's decision to invoke preventive detention. The measure, taken under the Internal Security Act, follows Thursday's announcement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that action would be taken to counter "agitation and intimidation in Soweto and other Black townships".

A member of the United Party's parliamentary justice group, Mr Lionel Murray, MP, said that without full information, Mr Kruger's action could only be condemned as "evidence of yet another misuse of powers entrusted by Parliament to the Executive".

The Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said the Minister's decision pointed to the situation in the townships remaining tense and potentially explosive, while PRP Senator Brian Bamford said the Minister's action had not been in accordance with the spirit of the Act.

Mr Murray said that in view of the Minister's assurance that South West Africa had been cleared of infiltrators and that law and order had been restored, his announcement on preventive detention would arouse doubts as to what was in fact happening.

"In Parliament, less than three months ago, the country was assured by the Minister that the internment provisions of the Act were intended for use in times when uncertainty on our borders would require more attention, and thus make it no longer possible for us to afford the luxury of allowing a small number of internationally connected activists to bedevil peace and order at home.

"The country must be fully informed as to the changes that have occurred on our borders, and who are the internationally connected activists to justify this emergency action in our Black townships," Mr Murray said.

Mr Eglin said it was "most disturbing" that the Minister had decided that the maintenance of peace and order required keeping schools closed and invoking the drastic internment powers.

Put on ice

"In Parliament on May 7, Mr Kruger asked for these powers 'to be put on ice for use in case of need' and added that 'they were intended for use when uncertainty on our borders may required more attention'.

"His decision to take the provisions off the ice so soon after he had put them there, points to the situation in the townships remaining tense and potentially explosive.

"It appears to be desperately necessary for full and frank discussions to take place between representatives of the residents in the township and the Government authorities on the cause of and the issues in the continuing unhappy situation," Mr Eglin said.

"We must avoid sliding into a situation where internment and detention take the place of dialogue and reform as a basis for maintaining peace and order."

Black grievances

Senator Bamford said that Mr Kruger had said in the Senate that he needed the special provisions of the Act to deal with subversion. "The conduct that he is trying to prevent has nothing to do with subverting the State: it has everything to do with the grievances of urban Blacks."

Referring to the decision to keep Black schools on the Reef closed, Senator Bamford said he would have thought the best place for pupils to be at this time was in the classrooms. "Let them go to school, at home they are much more accessible to agitators."

He also called on the Minister to bring agitators before the courts.

Riots 'horrified' UK

JOHANNESBURG. — The Right Rev Timothy Bavin, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said at Jan Smuts airport yesterday that there had been much sympathy for Soweto's Blacks in ecclesiastical circles in Britain.

Bishop Bavin — just back from a month in the United Kingdom — said of the recent riots: "The people were horrified at what happened in Soweto. The country (South Africa) doesn't seem to have learnt its lesson."

Peninsula African townships 'peaceful'

Staff Reporter

OFFICIALS of the Bantu Education Department and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Peninsula said yesterday that the situation in African townships in Cape Town was "normal" and "peaceful" and they were not expecting any trouble.

African higher primary schools in Cape Town would reopen on Tuesday, as scheduled, and secondary schools, which started earlier this week, would remain open, the Regional Director of Bantu Education in the Cape, Mr D H Owens, said yesterday afternoon.

Whites having permits to enter African townships in the Peninsula would not have them withdrawn at this stage, the Chief Director of the Bantu Administration Board, Mr Alexander MacLachlan, said.

Mr Owens said that African schools in the Cape were not affected by the announcement made on Thursday by the Minister of Justice that African schools in the Transvaal would not open next week as scheduled.

"Schools in the Cape will function as normal and we do not anticipate having to review the decision to reopen them," he said.

Mr MacLachlan said the situation regarding permits for White people to enter African townships in the Peninsula was "quite normal".

"There has been no trouble and everything is peaceful. We are in contact with organizations, advisory boards and community leaders and we do not anticipate any trouble in Cape Town," Mr

312 - General

Security Act enforced for year in Tvl

17/7/76

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The preventive detention sections of the Internal Security Act will be in force in the Transvaal for one year, in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette yesterday.

Soweto and the other Reef townships were quiet but tense yesterday evening following the Minister of Justice's announcement that he had invoked emergency measures to deal with agitators.

Open-air gatherings were banned until the end of July throughout the country, except in the case of bona fide sporting occasions, or those expressly authorised by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Police on the Witwatersrand went on full alert and roadblocks were set up outside Soweto yesterday morning to keep Whites out of the area, an official of the West Rand Administration Board said.

He said that because of rumours of further trouble arising in Soweto it had been decided not to let "Whites into Soweto as their safety could not be guaranteed."

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said the police had not been able to pinpoint any special plans for further riots in the townships, but it was felt there could be trouble.

Black leaders and White Opposition politicians said the new regulations showed that the Government was missing the real issues.

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Desmond Tutu, said if there were agitators likely to inflame the children, "surely they are more likely to do with idle children than with those kept busy at school."

The Dean said: Like a fool, I want to appeal again to the authorities — please behave a little more humanely.

Mr. Colin Eglin, MP, leader of the Progressive Reform Party said the use of these powers so quickly indicated that the situtation in the townships remained tense.

Mr. Mpiyakhe Khumalo, lecturer in African languages at the University of the Witwatersrand, said whatever agitation there was would not be stopped by intimidation.

Fort Hare closed after violence

Cape Times 19/7/76

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Students shattered windows with stones, tried to set buildings alight, stoned cars and finally barricaded themselves in a hostel at Fort Hare University, Alice, during the weekend. Last night police surrounded the hostel.

Police were called in by the university authorities soon after 2pm yesterday. They used tear gas to disperse groups of students. The acting rector, Professor A Coetzee, said police intervention was necessary to safeguard lives and property.

The university was declared closed yesterday, barely a week after opening for the new term.

Students will be sent home today.

Some students, apparently foreseeing trouble, began quitting the university early in the weekend.

Extra police are believed to have been in Alice since Friday. All bottle stores were ordered to close on Saturday morning.

Broken

necessary to call in the police to protect lives and property.

A group of students estimated by a witness to be about 150 strong, stoned several buildings and shattered windows.

Using tear gas, the police raced after the group who eventually barricaded themselves inside Beda men's hostel, but not before they had thrown a petrol bomb into the university great hall.

The fire was doused.

LATE FLASH

THE STUDENTS who barricaded themselves in the Beda men's hostel at Fort Hare have been detained by police, it was reported early this morning.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that Soweto leaders are making arrangements to meet the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, on the urgency of reopening of the schools "as soon as possible," according to Mr M T Moerane, president of the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African Pople.

Also, the leaders would discuss the lifting of the ban on public meetings.

A police spokesman said last night that there had not been a single incident in any West Rand township over the weekend but the police were still on standby.

At the height of the disturbances almost every window in the new women's hostel was broken. Some windows in the men's hostels and the library were smashed and several cars were stoned.

Nobody was known to have been hurt, according to Professor Coetzee.

Attempts were made to fire the department of fine arts, the university great hall and the campus post office. In some cases paraffin or petrol bombs may have been used.

The trouble began on Saturday after a mass four-hour meeting to discuss a day of prayer for Soweto. The SRC had asked permission for the meeting and it had been granted.

Yesterday morning permission for a further meeting was sought. But overnight, notices had appeared urging students not to remain passive and not to become "intellectual sell-outs" or "part of the White man's machine".

Powerhouse

Then hostel windows were broken and an attempt made to fire the campus post office.

The university authorities refused permission for the second meeting.

Shortly after 2pm a group of students began stoning a new powerhouse behind the central kitchen and also broke windows in the men's hostel.

Professor Coetzee said that at this stage it became

24/7/76 nm

BOSS-LINKS INSTITUTE CARRIES ON

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON—The British Government has told Left-wing critics that the Institute for the Study of Conflict will be allowed to contiuue lecturing military and police colleges, in spite of its alleged CIA, South African and Rhodesian security connections.

The Minister for Defence, Mr. Roy Mason, made it plain that the LSC would continue to be allowed to lecture on alleged communist subversion in the British Army to any training establishment which invited it.

His replies to a barrage of questions in the Commons came soon after ISC researcher Dr. Peter Janke confirmed that letters which slow strong Bureau for State Security and Rhodesian security links with the ISC were genuine.

Dr. Janke told the Guardian the letters had been stolen from his office.

The MPs who tabled the questions say it appears that the Government is condoning the links with the Bureau and the Rhodesians.

Mr. Frank Allaun, Labour MP, also asked the Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, if he would review the appointment of a senior official to the Cabinet Office in the light of his known ISC contacts.

Mr. Callaghan's reply was a simple "No."

Mr. Allaun yesterday said he was extremely alarmed by this because the official was Mr. Frank Brenchley, former United Kingdom Ambassador to Poland and now a senior civil servant in the Cabinet Office.

In his reply, Mr. Mason said: "All service colleges subscribe to a wide variety of publications, including those on relevant subjects produced by the ISC since it was set up in 1970. The colleges have drawn on the ISC as on other academic bodies for lectures on subjects which are properly part of their normal courses and seminars."

1 146
2 325 - General

Student charge dropped

Off. Times 7/8/76

Staff Reporter

THE cases against four students of the University of Cape Town, charged with illegally distributing pamphlets titled "Umyano" on railway property, were withdrawn by a Wynberg magistrate yesterday.

The students were Gerald Kraak, 19, of Pinelands, Nicolene Rousseau, 20, of Wynberg, David Stern, 19, of Claremont, and Robert Fig, 21, no address given.

They were alleged to have distributed the pamphlets without charge, on Mowbray station on June 3 this year. No evidence was led, and no reasons for the withdrawal were given.

Mr R Sieberhagen was on the bench, Miss E Rall prosecuted and Mr P Collins appeared for the students.

325-General

Essop and Kruger to meet

Sunday Times (Extra) 8/8/76

A MEETING is being planned between Mr Solly Essop, the Beaufort West politician, and the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for next week.

Mr Essop has requested a meeting with the Minister to discuss the attitude of certain policemen in Beaufort West.

He has complained to the Minister about the police intimidation which he has experienced during the past few years and claimed that he was being deliberately victimized.

Mr Essop, who is a prominent businessman in the town, complained to the Minister in writing last month.

This week he told the Sunday Times that he hoped to meet the Minister in Pretoria next week to discuss the matter.

"There is a great possibility that I will be seeing Mr Kruger in his office next week. I am glad that the matter is now in his hands," he said.

In an outspoken interview with the Sunday Times last month, Mr Essop complained about the behaviour of the local police towards him.

He mentioned several incidents and claimed that senior police officers failed to investigate his complaints satisfactorily.

(1) 325 General
(2) 336

Detention clause for all of S.A.

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, last night said he had decided to extend the preventive detention sections of the Internal Security Act to the whole of South Africa.

These sections of the Act have so far been confined to the Transvaal only. Nobody has to date been detained in terms of this Act.

Mr. Kruger said this had been done because there had also been sporadic unrest in other provinces.

After saying he was grateful the situation in Soweto was quiet at present, Mr. Kruger added: "Doctor Manas Buthelezi approached me on behalf of the Black Parents' Association (BPA) to place before me the grievances of the students.

"Dr. Buthelezi did not quite satisfy me that his organisation represented all the parents, or that it was properly elected by the parents.

"I have the impression — and of course I may be wrong — that it was a self-appointed committee.

"Dr. Buthelezi told me he represented the Students' Representative Council but he could not name any of the students who approached him. He could not spell out the grievances that he wanted to lay before me.

"In the light of that, and also in the light of the statement made by Mrs. Winnie Mandela last Sunday (she is also a member of the BPA), there is no fruitful dialogue possible with the BPA and I therefore refused their request.

"I am always willing to talk to the Black people provided our discussions can be meaningful, but I certainly cannot grant audience to people who organise into committees at random," Mr. Kruger said.—(Sapa.)

11/8/76

CID URGE: CARRY KIERIES

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police in Soweto have given their blessing to a plan that allows law-abiding workers to arm themselves with knobkieries and sticks to fight off rioters and tsotsis.

Colonel J. P. Visser, Soweto CID chief, said that police were, in fact, appealing to workers to arm themselves with sticks in case of attack "without fear of prosecution."

This decision arose from numerous requests received from people who said they were being attacked by rioting bands of youths who tried to prevent them from going to work.

Colonel Visser said that taxi drivers were forming themselves into vigilante-type groups to protect one another.

See Page 2 and Editorial Opinion.

STAATSKOERANT
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325 - General

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 159, 1976

TOEPASSING VAN ARTIKEL 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* EN (a)*quin* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (1) (bA) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikel 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* en (a)*quin* van daardie Wet gedurende die tydperk van 12 maande vanaf die datum van afkondiging hiervan in die hele Republiek van krag is.

Proklamasie 133 van 1976 word hierby ingetrek.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 159, 1976

APPLICATION OF SECTION 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* AND (a)*quin* OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) (bA) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, I hereby declare that the provisions of section 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* and (a)*quin* of that Act shall be in force during the period of 12 months from the date of promulgation hereof in the whole of the Republic.

Proclamation 133 of 1976 is hereby withdrawn.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-six.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
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(1) 325 / General
(2) 336

Kruger extends detention Act

11/8/76 DD

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, announced last night the preventative detention sections of the Internal Security Act had been extended to the whole of South Africa.

Mr Kruger said this had been done because of sporadic unrest in other provinces.

"This decision was taken after a meeting with the Secretary of Justice and the senior police officers involved," he said. "Nobody has been detained in terms of this Act and I hope nobody will be detained. I decided to make it applicable to the whole of South Africa as a precautionary measure."

Mr Kruger told why he refused to meet the Black Parents' Association yesterday.

"Dr Manas Buthelezi approached me on behalf of the Black Parents' Association. He wanted to place before me the grievances of the students.

"Dr Buthelezi did not quite satisfy me that his organisation represented all the parents, or that it was properly elected by the parents.

"I have the impression — and of course I may be wrong — it was a self-appointed committee. Dr Buthelezi told me he represented the Students' Representative Council, but he could not name any of the students who approached him.

"He could not spell out the grievances he wanted to lay before me.

"In the light of that and also in the light of the statement made by Mrs Winnie Mandela there is no fruitful dialogue possible with the BPA and I therefore refused their request.

"I am always willing to talk to the black people provided our discussions can be meaningful but I certainly cannot grant audience to people who organise into committees at random," Mr Kruger said.

Mr Kruger also said in a BBC interview yesterday the South African Government was committed to getting rid of discrimination.

He said the black consciousness movement, which was self-destructive, had caused the township riots.

"We are committed to getting rid of discrimination and making South Africa a happy and easy place for everybody to live in," Mr Kruger said. "Apartheid is the only method in which we can live in peace in the country."

Meanwhile, black leaders repeated their call yesterday for a top-level meeting with Mr Kruger.

Soweto urban leaders plan to establish a massive vigilante group to protect blacks from "irresponsible elements" stirring up unrest, the Mayor of Soweto, Mr T. J. Makhaya, said yesterday. — SAPA-DDC.

(1) 325 General
(2) 336

Police assault photographer

11/8/76 DD

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Peter Magubane, a Rand Daily Mail photographer, went on a routine assignment to Alexandra yesterday — and returned with a compound fracture of the nose and severe bruising of the shoulder after being assaulted by police for the second time in a week.

Mr Magubane was admitted to hospital.

Mr Magubane and Mr M. Ndlazi, a reporter, said they went to Alexandra shortly before 7am yesterday to check whether the previous day's unrest had resumed.

"We saw policemen hitting and arresting people as they walked along the street. We followed in our car and I took several photographs," Mr Magubane said.

"When we reached a roadblock, the police ordered several men to remove it. As they did so, the police hit them with batons and I photographed the incident.

"A policeman then rushed towards me with a rifle. I pleaded with him not to hit me. Another policeman joined him and began to hit me with a baton.

"They took me to a colonel who told me I had no right to take photographs in an operational area. He then hit me across the face with a baton and I felt my nose breaking."

The colonel ordered him to remove the film from his camera and expose it. He was forced to do so by repeated baton blows.

When they returned to their car they found the rear tyre deflated. A policeman was also busy letting down the front tyre.

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr R. Louw, said last night: "I am horrified by this further brutal assault on Peter Magubane, particularly after I had complained personally to the Commissioner of Police after the first attack.

"In both instances he was engaged in perfectly legitimate professional work for his newspaper and had in his possession the proper credentials, among them a press card issued by the police." — DDC.

(1.325 - Geneva
(2 ~~336~~

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11/8/76

CID URGE: CARRY KIERIES

Mercury Correspondent

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Colonel J. P. Visser, Soweto CID chief, said that police were, in fact, appealing to workers to arm themselves with sticks in case of attack "without fear of prosecution."

This decision arose from numerous requests received from people who said they were being attacked by rioting bands of youths who tried to prevent them from going to work.

Colonel Visser said that taxi drivers were forming themselves into vigilante-type groups to protect one another.

See Page 2 and Editorial Opinion.

325 - Gerard

Editor sues Minister for R75 000

18/8/76 DP.

EAST LONDON — The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, has instructed his attorneys to institute legal proceedings for R75 000 defamation damages against the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, because of certain remarks by the Minister at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban last week.

"When I read reports of the Minister's speech I was astonished at the terms of his attack on me," said Mr Woods. "I have since verified that the reports were an accurate reflection of his remarks, uttered in public in front of all the delegates to the congress and in the presence of several journalists who recorded the speech.

"It is quite clear that cabinet ministers like Mr Kruger are seeking scapegoats for the mess in which their disastrous policies have landed the country, and while I don't mind them attacking me for what I am or for what I have said, written and done, Mr Kruger is not entitled to attack me for what I am not and for what I have not said, not written and not done.

"Thanks to our civil law, there are still limits to the terms of personal attack which a politician can make against an individual outside the precincts of Parliament and Mr Kruger, who is a lawyer himself, should have borne this in mind in spite of the heady emotional atmosphere of a party congress.

"This is why Nationalist Members of Parliament usually reserve such attacks for the parliamentary session, so that they can claim the protective privilege of the Assembly.

"Either Mr Kruger simply got carried away by the occasion, or he has an imperfect understanding of the law of defamation. Whatever the reason for his intemperate outburst, he will now be called to account in the very forum he so often avoids when ordering the punishment of citizens without trial — the courts of law."

This will be Mr Woods's second defamation action against a member of the cabinet. The first, four years ago, was against the then Minister of Transport, Mr Ben Schoeman, whose attorneys settled out of court two days before the trial date. Mr Woods also has a R15 000 defamation action pending against the Editor of Die Burger, Mr Piet Cillie, for material published during the 1974 general election, for which a trial date is expected to be fixed towards the end of the year.

Since his appointment as Editor of the Daily Dispatch in 1965, Mr Woods has successfully instituted three other defamation actions against Nationalist critics.

"I never mind strong criticism or a hard fight," he said yesterday. "But critics must stick to facts, and they must fight according to the rules." — DDR

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

325 - General

Black play is banned

21/8/76 DD

EAST LONDON — The internationally-acclaimed stage play, Sizwe Bansi is Dead, which has been seen in London, New York and Melbourne, has been banned in East London for 48 hours under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The order, signed by East London's Chief Magistrate, Mr O M P Bergh, was served on a member of the Window Theatre committee yesterday afternoon, hours before the third performance of its East London run was due to start.

Mr Bergh refused to give any reasons for the banning.

The play is presented by two Port Elizabeth actors, Mr John Kani and Mr Winston Ntshona, who devised it together with world-class playwright Athol Fugard, also of Port Elizabeth.

The reaction to the banning was one of stunned incredulity.

The ban prohibits the staging of the play in the Window Theatre Club "or any other venue in the District of East London" from 2pm yesterday to 2 pm on Sunday.

Mr Fugard was in Johannesburg yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Mr Kani and Mr Ntshona termed the ban on their play a "senseless and immature act by a very senior official. We are trying to bridge gaps by entertaining willing people and this happens.

"Has Mr Bergh seen the play? Why didn't he ask us anything about it?

"We will not perform until the 48 hours is up. And at the end of those 48 hours we will be there ready to act. If it is banned again we will wait another 48 hours.

"The response at the theatre to the play from both black and white has been mind-blowing. People want the play."

Mr Ntshona added: "Stopping this stops our livelihood. We live by these performances. This is how we feed our families. We cant push wheelbarrows."

The two went on: "We're being needled by senseless action, and it is actions like this that needle the silent majority.

"The play has been running since 1972 over the face of the earth. In Dublin we performed at the height of IRA troubles and nobody banned the play."

The Window Theatre committee said in a statement yesterday the committee was surprised and amazed at the banning of the play right in the middle of its East London run after its widely-publicised performances in Britain, the United States and Australia as well as South Africa.

"It does not seem logical to ban it now, especially as its contents are generally known and we had plenty of publicity before the opening on Wednesday.

"The Window Theatre Club will sustain a heavy financial loss as well as causing tremendous inconvenience to members.

"Audiences at the Window Theatre must be among the most well behaved and dignified in the country. It is difficult to imagine anything inciting them to riotous behaviour."

The play deals with the problem of the pass laws. Sizwe Bansi has no valid pass to work in Port Elizabeth and assumes the identity of a dead man with a valid pass to stay in the city.

The Window Theatre is investigating the possibility of staging the play again after the banning elapses.

Theatre-goers from Alice and Stutterheim were among those who arrived at the Window Theatre last night expecting to see the play, only to be greeted with the shock news of the banning. — DDR

(1) 325 - General
(2) 336

Police reward for student head

21/8/76 DD

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto police offered a R500 reward yesterday for information leading to the arrest of the Soweto student leader, Mr Tsietsi Mashinini.

Deatils of the wanted man reward were revealed yesterday by Col J. P. Visser, Soweto's CID chief, who disclosed that detectives have been searching for him for several weeks.

The reward was offered barely 24 hours after police had appealed to Mr Masinini to hand himself over to them after warning that a group wanted to kill him.

Col Visser had earlier said Mr Mashinini, head of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, was being hunted by a group of hostel dwellers who were disturbed by the recent township unrest and were blaming the youth leader for it.

"We believe that Mr Mashinini is active and moving about Soweto and other townships, but we have been unable to locate him," Col Visser said.

It had, therefore, been decided to offer a R500 reward for information that would lead to his arrest.

Col Visser did not elaborate on why the reward was being offered. — DDC.

325 - General

Ban on crowds until Oct 31

3/9/76

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, yesterday reimposed the nation-wide ban of open-air gatherings in terms of the 1956 Riotous Assemblies Act until October 31 this year.

The ban, effective from yesterday, replaces the previous ban imposed on August 4 which expired on August 31.

The ban is the fourth and longest imposed since the outbreak of rioting in Soweto on June 16. The promulgations have all stated that Mr. Kruger deems the prohibition necessary "for the maintenance of public peace."

As in previous cases it prohibits gatherings except those of a bona fide sporting nature, those taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building, or those at any time expressly authorised by Mr. Kruger or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Observers here noted that the ban to October 31 includes the planned Transkei independence date of October 26. — (Sapa.)

12 years in jail — now 12-hour house arrest

By SEAN O'CONNOR

TWO men who served 12 years for sabotage were released on Friday — one went into house arrest and the other got married.

They are Mr Marius Schoon, 39, and Mr Raymond Thoms, 40, who were convicted in 1964 after being found guilty of attempting to blow up the Hospital Hill Police Station that year.

They were released early on Friday morning and only a few hours later Mr Thoms was married in the Rosebank Catholic Church to Miss Ann Bentley, a matron of the St Aidens Mission Hospital in Durban. She originally comes from England.

Mr Thoms and his bride were on honeymoon yesterday, after which Mr Thoms will decide on plans for the future.

He was released without restrictions on his movements.

Meanwhile, Mr Schoon, after his release, was placed under a banning order for five years as well as a 12-hour house arrest. He is also not allowed to attend gatherings.

Mr Schoon was reunited with his 15-year-old daughter on Friday afternoon. While he was serving his sentence Mr Schoon was divorced from his wife, Diana.

Mr Schoon is in good health. While he was in jail he qualified as a librarian — a job which he hopes he will be able to take up in the future.

Occupied

He has studied during his prison term and always kept himself occupied.

Mr Schoon will start exploring the chances of getting a job in South Africa but if this is not possible he may leave the Republic.

Mr Michael Ngubeni, 42, who was convicted with Mr Schoon and Mr Thoms in 1964, was also released on Friday.

Mr Schoon and Mr Thoms were held in The Fort in Hillbrow, Johannesburg. Mr Ngubeni served his sentence in Rustenburg.

335 - Gerard

New law will protect riot defence killers

RIOTERS and looters will soon be fair game for property owners.

Far-reaching legislation granting civil and criminal indemnity to business-men and private individuals who kill or maim others in the course of protecting their property from rioters and looters is expected to be introduced when Parliament meets next year.

The legislation will almost certainly be retrospective to cover those who may be affected by the current wave of violence.

I understand that the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, gave these assurances to representatives of organised commerce and industry during a recent meeting in Cape Town.

The businessmen had asked him to clarify what he meant when he told Free State Nationalists last week that there were not enough police, and that people in commerce and industry would have to regard the protection of premises as their own concern.

It is believed that Mr Kruger told them carefully prepared legislation along the lines of that in force in Rhodesia would be introduced if necessary.

He apparently assured those at the meeting that they need have no fear of criminal prosecution or civil claims for damages if they killed or maimed people in the course of protecting themselves or their interests.

By HUGH MURRAY
Political Correspondent

Opposition politicians are mainly sceptical about the move, fearing that such legislation could mean a licence to kill unnecessarily.

According to Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, similar measures were passed after Sharpeville to protect the police.

"I would therefore not be surprised if Mr Kruger introduced such legislation this session," she told me.

"Negotiate"

"But to give carte blanche in matters of this kind is bad — particularly when these rights are given to people with no discipline and training. This could exagerate bad relations between Black and White.

Mrs Suzman added: "There is far too much reliance placed on the use of firearms and force generally, and not nearly enough on negotiation."

Other opposition politicians agree with Mrs Suzman, emphasising that 99,9% of South Africans in possession of firearms are White.

Blacks are not allowed to own firearms and fewer than one firearm in a hundred is bought by Coloureds, say gunsmiths.

"Between 600 and 700 people a day are visiting my shop to 'make inquiries and buy," said a gunsmith in Cape Town's central business district, adding that he had sold every handgun in the shop.

Legal issues aside, the subject is highly contentious — and Mr Kruger's caginess would seem to indicate that he is not unaware of this.

He told me yesterday: "The whole thing is premature at this stage. We have not had to deal with problems of that kind yet and the scope of the legislation you talk about will depend entirely on circumstances.

"I'm not prepared to comment on it now."

Colonel P. A. Cerff, staff officer to the Divisional Commissioner, has warned people who have bought guns that the police will investigate every case in which a firearm is discharged, warning that people may use their guns in the protection of their property only when absolutely necessary.

I understand the police are disturbed at the relatively high incidence of "vigilante" actions alleged to have taken place, such as one in the Cape in which a looter was shot simultaneously by three se[illegible]

(1) 107
(2) 525 General

POLICE SEIZE INKATHA NEWSLETTER

25/9/76 nm

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 7 000 copies of the first issue of the Inkatha bulletin, containing articles by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, were seized in Johannesburg by Security Branch policemen yesterday.

Mr. Walter Felgate, a director of Zenith Press which printed 10 000 copies of the newsletter this week, met Chief Buthelezi at Louis Botha Airport yesterday to inform him of the police action.

The Chief was about to fly to South West Africa to address a seminar at Windhoek, but immediately telephoned the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, from the airport.

Mr. Kruger said he would look into the matter, but would not commit himself further.

Mr. Felgate, managing director of Isizwe Sechaba, the Black newspaper the Chief hopes to publish, told the Mercury:

"The Security Branch visited the firm contracted to do the folding of the bulletin on Thursday night and returned yesterday to seize 7 000 copies. They removed all the copies from the folding company.

"I was questioned by the police and instructed not to print anymore copies.

"I was told that the publication furthered the aims of the Freedom Charter drawn up at Kliptown in 1952 by organisations now banned.

"The officer who spoke to me said the bulletin would be submitted to he Publications Control Board and he said the police would investigate the matter."

A large consignment of the bulletin, however, was sent to Holland before the seizure and Mr. Felgate was sure the Dutch Press and television would use the material it contained this weekend.

Mr. Felgate said the police had told him they would investigate the Chief's article in the bulletin.

(1) 107
(2) 525 - Geeral

Chief speaks to Kruger after journal seized

CAPE TIMES 27/9/76

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu confirmed at the weekend that he contacted the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, after confiscation of copies of the Inkatha journal by security police.

Chief Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha movement, telephoned Mr Kruger shortly before leaving Jan Smuts Airport for Windhoek.

"Mr Kruger said he would look into the matter," Chief Buthelezi said.

A few copies of the journal were taken from the offices of a Johannesburg printing firm by security police, who returned later to "seize all copies they could lay their hands on".

The journal contains the text of a statement read by Chief Buthelezi to the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, during [illegible] his visit to South Africa.

The statement, given wide publicity in South African newspapers at the time, takes a highly critical line against official race policies.

Among the points made is the need for the United States to take South African Blacks into its confidence on the American foreign policy in Southern Africa — and to win the approval of the exiled leadership of the banned African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress.

The journal also contains articles by Chief Buthelezi on Inkatha as an "instrument of liberation" and Dr S M Bengu, secretary-general of Inkatha, on Inkatha's view of "Black solidarity".

● Security police reportedly told the printer to stop printing copies pending investigations under the Publications Act of 1974.

CAPE TIMES 27/9/76

325-General

Marais in court today after Libertas demo

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Mr Jaap Marais, deputy leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, is one of about 30 HNP members who will appear in a magistrate's court here today after a confrontation with police in the grounds of Libertas, home of the Prime Minister. They had gone there to claim that Mr Vorster had sold out Rhodesia.

About 100 members of the HNP, including some of their children, were on the scene. The HNP is the right-wing party headed by Dr Albert Hertzog.

The gathering took place both inside and outside the grounds of Libertas on Saturday.

General Gert Prinsloo, the Commissioner of Police who was on the scene with General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Branch, said those arrested would probably be charged with unlawful gathering and trespassing.

He had warned the shouting group that it was illegal because of the ban on open-air meetings.

Dr Hertzog was one of those almost arrested. Mr Marais was bundled into a police van after he suggested to police that they arrest him, according to Dr Hertzog.

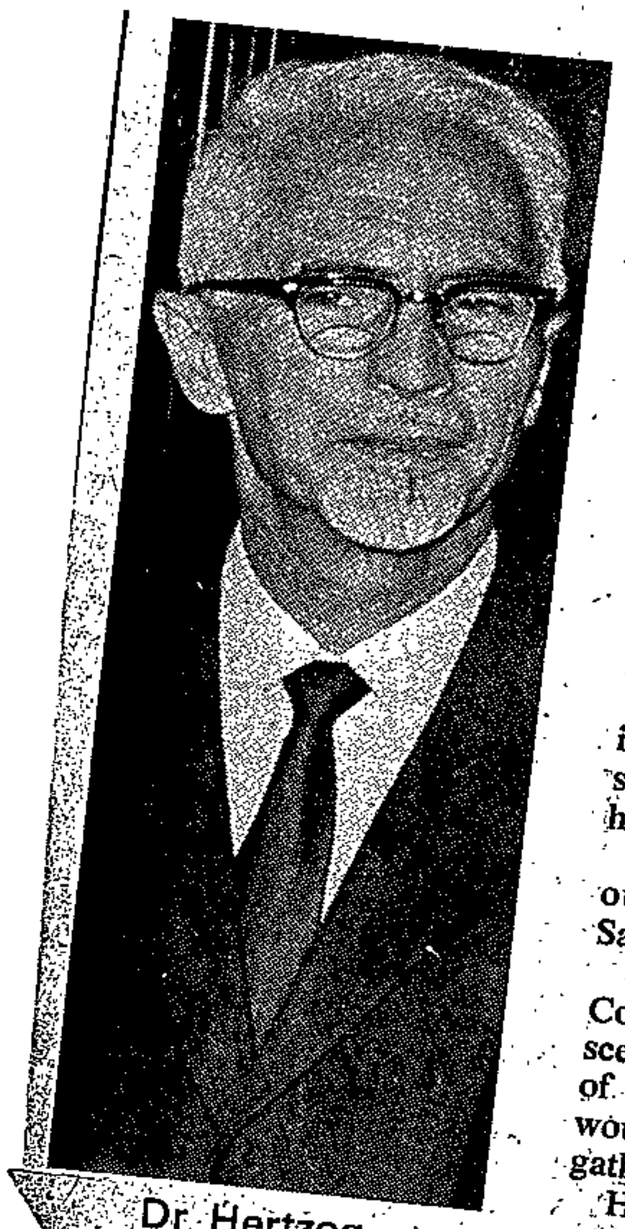
Among those arrested were six women. They were taken with the men in police vans to the central police station but were later released.

Dr Hertzog said yesterday that the men had been offered bail but had refused it claiming that they had committed no offence.

The demonstration at Mr Vorster's home followed a meeting of the HNP at Kruger Hall here. At the meeting Mr Marais said to a standing ovation: "Either Vorster will destroy us or we will destroy him."

Also arrested was Gert Beetge, a senior official of the party and a right-wing trade unionist.

● The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, confirmed yesterday that Mr Marais and 27 other HNP members were being held in custody in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, Sapa reports.



Dr Hertzog

Mr Marais

New ban hits Buthelezi

28/9/76 nm.

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Government acted against Inkatha, the Black liberation movement led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, again yesterday when the Publications Control Board banned the Inkatha newsletter.

Security Police first moved against the organisation on Friday when they seized 7 000 copies of the bulletin awaiting distribution at a company in Johannesburg.

Mr. Walter Felgate, a director of the company printing the bulletin, told The Mercury last night that an employee had phoned him yesterday to inform him of the board's ruling.

A Security Police officer phoned Zenith Printers yesterday and informed the manager that the bulletin would be gazetted as undesirable literature and would be banned.

Mr. Felgate said that after the seizure on Friday he had instructed his employees, on legal advice, to continue with distribution.

"I also told them to go ahead with the printing today. At the same time a letter was delivered to the Security Police in Johannesburg demanding the return of the copies seized on Friday."

Mr. Felgate said that Chief Buthelezi had instructed him to appeal.

"There is nothing subversive in this bulletin. It is designed to explain Inkatha and the Chief to the public."

Security Police told Mr. Felgate last week that the newsletter furthered the aims of the "Freedom Charter" signed in 1952 by organisations now banned.

On Friday Chief Buthelezi warned: "This kind of action could disturb the calm that has prevailed in Natal up to now."

325 - Geral

325 - General

Security Police hold another 19

29/9/76 STAR

Pretoria Bureau

Another 19 detentions have come to light since the weekend, bringing the number of people held in terms of security legislation to 312.

More than 200 detainees have been netted in the nationwide security police swoops on Black Consciousness followers in the wake of township unrest.

A spokesman for Security Police Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday police notified families and employers of detainees, but would not confirm detentions to the Press.

Prominent among the new detentions are the Transvaal regional secretary of the South African Students Organisation, Mr Jacob Selibe, and a Port Elizabeth priest, the Reverend Hoapa.

Seven more University of Zululand students have been detained. They are: Mr Zandile Bulose, from Durban. Mr Zodwa Maseko, Mr Jerry Shongwe, Mr Steve Maduka, Mr Nakedi Ribane, and a man identified only as Saxon, all from Pretoria, and Mr Phumzile Zulu from Durban.

Other new detainees are Mr Kingdom Lolwane, Mr Kenneth Motlala, Mr Thabile Khubeka, Miss Kalie Phake, a nurse at Baragwanath Hospital, Mr Wilson Gadinabokoa, a teacher and former University of Fort Hare student, Mr Khotso Makhalemele, a pupil at Morris Isaacson High School, Soweto, Mr Sibongile Mthembu, a matric pupil at Naledi High School, Soweto, Miss Maguata Molefi, a student of the University of South Africa, and Mr Nathiel Moseqomi, who refused to give evidence in the recent Nayo Terrorism Act trial in the Old Synagogue, Pretoria, in which two men were sentenced to five years each.

Also believed detained is another Soweto pupil, Mr Tshipo Ngoma, of the Meadowlands High School.

● 300 in security detention — Page 25.

325-General

HNP members sent for trial

PRETORIA. — A crowd of HNP supporters and policemen filled the corridor at the Magistrate's Court here yesterday to see 36 HNP members appear.

HNP sympathizers packed both the White and the Black public galleries in court, and spilled into the passages. Immediately before the court proceedings began, the accused could be heard singing "Die Lied van Jong Suid-Afrika" in the cells.

The 36 accused were arrested on Saturday at the official residence of the Prime Minister, Libertas. The majority refused to pay bail and were kept in custody until yesterday.

Among them were prominent members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, the deputy leader, Mr Gert Beetge, a trade union leader, Mr Phillip van Ginkel, the assistant evidence was led and all were ordered to appear in court on October 5 for trial.

The accused allegedly went to Libertas to ask Mr Vorster, to resign following the "sell-out" of Rhodesia.

Appearing

Those appearing were: Mr C D Steinman, 52, Mr P B Cortius, 65, Mr P L Victor, 21, Mr G H Beetge, 57, Mr C M Roos, 28, Mr P S G van Ginkel, 38, Mr C J Jooste, 21, Mr S J Becker, 45, Mr J J Louw, 27, Mr J A Marais, 53, Mr C E Hertzog, 29, Mr M H van Staden, 18, Mr M J Palm, 48, Mr H B Claasens, 59, Mr P J Rudolph, 39, Mr A D Radford, 46, Mr M Peters, 28, Mr D Goosen, 23; Mr P S G van Heerden, 21, Mr J J Venter, 26, Mr J W van Aardt, 26, Mr R J du Llooy, 37, Mr M du Preez, 48, Mr B S J van Heerden, 55, Mr J S Boonzaaier, 19, Mr G Peens, 29, Mr M J Oosthuizen, 21, Rev J P Nel, 29, Mr M W Myburgh, 27.

The women were: Mrs D Croukamp, 43, Mrs M Palm, 46, Miss A C Myburgh, 22, Miss L Eksteen, 29, Miss Y Eksteen, 21, and Miss J W Jooste, 23. — Sapa.

(1) 107
(2) 325 - Gaard

Gatsha prints another bulletin

CAPE TIMES
5/10/76

DURBAN. — An Inkatha news bulletin "substantially the same" as the one banned last week by the South African Government, was printed and distributed at Umbombo in northern Natal at the weekend, the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt morally bound to make the information in the banned bulletin available to the Zulu people so that they could be "quite clear" that Inkatha had not issued subversive statements.

"Acting in my capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the KwaZulu Government, I had the new bulletin typed in the Zulu Government offices," Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that the new bulletin was sold for 5c a copy to a crowd of about 2 000 in Umbombo at the weekend.

He said that as head of the Zulu Government, whose legislature endorsed Inkatha, he had no knowledge of the ban except what the printers had told him. — Sapa

325 - General

CI chief loses his appeal

8/10/76 STAR

Pretoria Bureau

Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, has lost his appeal against his conviction and sentence for refusing to give evidence before the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission into four organisations in 1973.

In a judgment handed down in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, today, Mr Justice Hiemstra found that Dr Naude did not have "sufficient reason" to refuse to give evidence before the commission investigating the Christian Institute, the University Christian Movement, Nusas and the Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Justice Irving Steyn and Mr Justice Eloff concurred.

Dr Naude initially successfully appealed against a Regional Court magistrate's fine of R50 (or one month) with a further three months conditionally suspended for three years, in the Supreme Court, Pretoria.

But the State subsequently won the case on appeal to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, which rejected the Transvaal Provincial Division's finding that the subcommittee before whom Dr Naude was to testify did not properly constitute a commission in terms of the Commissions Act.

The Appellate Division then instructed the Transvaal Provincial Division to rule on Dr Naude's two other grounds for refusing to testify — that certain procedural regulations of the Schlebush-Le Grange Commission were "ultra vires" and that he had "sufficient reason" not to.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

ARGUS 18/10/76. 325-Genl

Security chief denies magazine report

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — General Hendrik van den Bergh, chief of the Bureau for State Security, today reacted angrily to an overseas magazine story quoting unnamed Bureau officials as saying South Africa should write off neighbouring states and end apartheid at home.

The magazine, Newsweek, reported an interwith quoted Bureau officials saying the South African Government should write off Angola, South West Africa and Rhodesia to the Marxists and end apartheid.

The magazine also reported key bureau officials had said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should make political overtures to the Soviet Union or face political collapse within two years.

OFF HIS ROCKER

'The spokesmen quoted by the writer of the article — if he is quoted correctly — are not from the Bureau of State Security,' General Van den Bergh said from his Pretoria office.

'The spokesmen the writer referred to are probably from behind the Iron Curtain.

'The writer must have been dreaming or he is off his rocker,' General Van den Bergh said.

Newsweek reports that its chief foreign correspondent, Mr Arnaud de Borchgrave, held interviews with key officials of the Bureau who said the Pretoria Government should establish a Swiss-style cantonal system in which various enthnic groups would share common citizenship.

The Natal Mercu

327

18/10/76 >>>

18/20/76 Nm

WHAT BOSS REALLY THINKS

JOHANNESBURG—The Bureau for State Security believes South Africa must make drastic internal changes including the creation of a federation of Black, White and multi-racial States.

South Africa has not bought any time by acquiescing to Dr. Henry Kissinger's plan for Black majority rule in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The country's economic situation is already much worse than most people suspect, the intelligence analysts maintain.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, must ignore the wishes of his own Right wing or face political collapse within two years. And once he has changed South Africa's present suicidal course BOSS believes that Mr. Vorster must make overtures to the Soviet Union in order to protect his flanks.

These and other views on the political situation were published in the American news magazine Newsweek yesterday by their senior editor, Mr. Arnaud de Borchgrave.

ARNAUD de BORCHGRAVE, Newsweek's chief foreign correspondent and a senior editor, has covered news events from more than 80 different countries since joining the magazine in 1951.

He had seven tours of duty in Vietnam, and was wounded twice. In 1971 he was awarded the Overseas Press Club's prize for the best magazine reporting from abroad for a series of interviews with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli Prime Minister.

More recently he has interviewed leading figures in southern Africa, including the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, covering what his magazine calls "the developing confrontation in southern Africa."

VIEWS

After stating that these were the views he obtained from discussions with key officials in BOSS, he asks:

"Will the boss listen to to BOSS? Many observers conclude, sadly, that he will not. Such a display of leadership and imagination, they suspect, is beyond him, and they fear that the Prime Minister will drift into authoritarian rule and perhaps into outright fascism, with its attendant danger of provoking a race war.

"But BOSS believes that it still is not too late for South Africa to face reality: and find a way to live with it. If there is a will, BOSS thinks it knows the way.

Other views of BOSS which appears in the article:

"The Marxist - dominated South West Africa ment would retain control over foreign affairs and defence, but the cantons would be responsible for their own police and internal security.

"Once this transformation is accomplished, attempts to change it and impose Black majority rule should be ruthlessly suppressed."

"The Kissinger plan for Rhodesia is a 'non-starter,' according to BOSS. Ideological differences among Black groups, personality clashes and volatile tribalism will lead to another Angola with the same result — a Marxist victory for the Black terrorists of the Zimbabwe People's Army (Zipa) armed with Soviet guns."

In an emergency, South Africa should mount a rescue operation to save Whites trapped in Rhodesia, but Pretoria should not become more deeply involved than that, even if the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, lives up to all his commitments and the Blacks are clearly responsible for the breakdown.

"The terrorists, BOSS believes, plan to fight on until the establishment of a Marxist regime, and no Western power will intervene lest it be

"South Africa, for its part, has begun a process of reconciliation with Angola through the auspices of the Anglo American Corporation, which recently resumed diamond - mining operations in Angola.

"BOSS believes that Vorster must move quickly and boldly to adopt these policy changes. The country's economic situation is already much worse than most people suspect, the intelligence analysts maintain," Mr. de Borchgrave stated.

"The new Government programme to conserve petrol is one indication of the desperate straits into which the economy has fallen.

"Vorster's position, BOSS thinks, is comparable to the one Charles de Gaulle found himself in when he returned to power in 1958 and inherited the Algerian war.

"Like De Gaulle, Vorster must ignore the wishes of his own Right-wing or face political collapse within two years. And once he has changed South Africa's present suicidal course, BOSS believes that Vorster must make overtures to the Soviet Union in order to

People's Organisation (Swapo) will emerge as the dominant force in South West Africa when it becomes independent, if only because it is the best-organised political-military group.

MINERALS

"According to BOSS analysts, Swapo has 3 000 Soviet - armed terrorists, with another 5 000 in training.

"Rather than fight them, South Africa should facilitate their coming to power in order to preserve its mineral interests in the territory."

"South Africa's position today is similar to the fix Israel would be in if it lost United States' support. Contrary to what many Whites think, South Africa had not bought time by agreeing to Dr. Kissinger's Rhodesian and South West African plans.

"Quite the contrary. A major realignment of Black political forces inside the country is under way, with Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi leading a new radical trend among the traditionally conservative chiefs of the Black homelands.

CANTONS

"South Africa must, therefore, come to grips with reality and make drastic internal changes. This means nothing short of a major constitutional revision that would transform the policy of separate development (the current euphemism for apartheid) and of creating independent Black homelands.

"The revision, argue the leaders of BOSS, should provide for a Swiss cantonal system under a multi-racial federal or confederal umbrella. These cantons would be semi - autonomous — some Black, some White and some mixed.

"The federal Govern-

POLICY

A Marxist victory in Rhodesia will not jeopardise South Africa's security, the intelligence service concludes. Instead of being responsible for military resupply along the 3 840km of Rhodesia's frontiers, as is now the case, South Africa will only have to worry about its 192km frontier with the new nation of Zimbabwe.

Detente with a Marxist-run Zimbabwe should follow the same lines as South Africa's policy towards Mozambique. In spite of ideological differences between the two countries, South African goods are now flowing normally through the Mozambique capital and White technicians are keeping the rail and port links functioning smoothly.

"Zimbabwe, too, will need South Africa just as much as Rhodesia does now. Mozambique, in turn, will remain heavily dependent on both Zimbabwe and South Africa. BOSS thinks that Pretoria should encourage a pragmatic interdependence."

NUISANCE

Zaire and various Right-wing groups based in Europe should stop supporting anti-Government terrorists in Soviet-dominated Angola. BOSS disputes a recent Nato report that the Angolan Government controls only about a third of the country and that two pro - Western guerrilla groups hold the rest.

According to BOSS the pro-Western factions have only a nuisance value. Swapo forces are co - operating with the Angolan Government and its Cuban troops to mop up the factions (contrary to reports from Washington, more Cubans have entered the country recently than have left).

325 - General

BSS men say 'write off' Rhodesia, SWA — report

Cape Times 18/10/76

NEW YORK, — Officials of South Africa's Bureau for State Security were reported to have told Newsweek magazine that the Government should write off Angola, SWA and Rhodesia to the Marxists and that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster faces "political collapse" within two years unless he ignores his right wing and makes drastic changes.

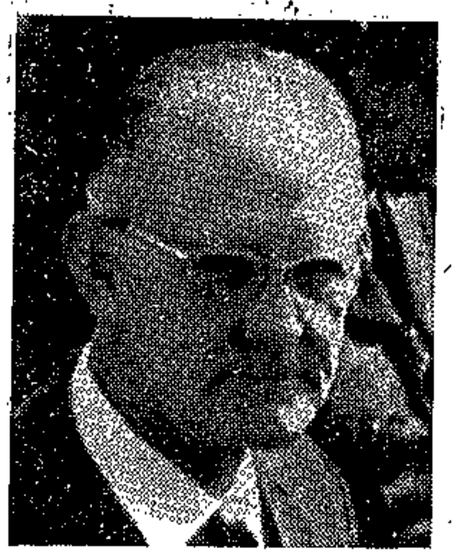
In interviews in Pretoria with the American magazine's chief foreign correspondent, Mr Arnaud de Borchgrave, key bureau officials also said Mr Vorster, should make political overtures to the Soviet Union to protect his flanks.

However in Johannesburg General Hendrik van den Bergh, Chief of South Africa's Bureau for State Security, last night reacted angrily to the Newsweek interview.

"The spokesmen quoted by the writer of the article are not from the Bureau of State Security," said General Van den Bergh. "They are from behind the Iron Curtain.

"The writer of the article must have taken leave of his senses or he must have been under the influence of drugs when he wrote that nonsense."

Newsweek said the South African intelligence organization believes that in place of the independent homelands policy the Pretoria Government should establish a Swiss-style cantonal system in which various ethnic groups would share common citizenship.



General Van den Bergh

According to Newsweek, the bureau officials fear that the plan of the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, for bringing majority rule to Rhodesia would fail.

"Ideological differences among Black groups, personality clashes and tribalism will lead to another Angola with the same result — a Marxist victory for the guerillas of the Soviet-led Zimbabwe People's Army," the magazine said.

"In an emergency South Africa should mount a rescue operation to save Whites trapped in Rhodesia," but that should be the extent of Pretoria's involvement.

Newsweek quoted the unidentified officials as saying a Marxist victory in Rhodesia would not jeopardize South Africa's security and that détente should be established with a Marxist Zimbabwe.

According to the magazine, the bureau officials also suggested that South Africa facilitate an eventual Marxist takeover of Namibia (South West Africa) in order to preserve its mineral interests there.

They also told Newsweek that Zaire and various right-wing groups in Europe should stop supporting anti-Government guerillas in Angola, which the bureau believes "have only nuisance value".

The bureau "disputes the recent Nato report that the Angolan Government controls only about a third of the country and the two pro-Western guerilla groups hold the rest" Newsweek said.

According to Newsweek, the officials also believe South Africa must make drastic internal changes if it is to survive.

"Vorster's position (the bureau) thinks, is comparable to one Charles De Gaulle found himself in when he returned to power in 1958 and inherited the Algerian war," Newsweek said. "Like De Gaulle, Vorster must ignore the wishes of his own right-wing or face political collapse within two years."

Newsweek concluded that such a move by Mr Vorster was unlikely.

"Such a display of leadership and imagination, they (observers) suspect, is beyond him and they fear that the Prime Minister will drift into authoritarian rule and perhaps to outright fascism, with its attendant danger of provoking a race war." — Sapa-AP

Bus set alight in Guguletu

Staff Reporter

BLACK youths set a City Tramways bus alight in Guguletu on Saturday. A spokesman for the company last night described the damage as "fairly extensive".

A youth who did not want to give his name claimed yesterday: "We told an inspector of the bus company to have their windows fixed because the people were uncomfortable in the windowless buses".

The damaged bus was one of a number which had their windows smashed during the recent unrest in the Black townships.

There were no other incidents reported and buses were running normally into the townships at the weekend.

A proposed meeting between parents and school pupils, scheduled for the weekend, at which the recent unrest was to have been discussed, did not take place. No reasons for the abandonment of the meeting were available last night.

325 - General

Cape Times 19/10/76

Writer insists he quoted BSS men

★ Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Newsweek writer Arnaud de Borchgrave yesterday described a denial by General Van den Bergh, head of the Bureau for State Security, of a report he wrote as "preposterous" and said all information had been obtained from highest sources in BSS headquarters.

"I've never seen anyone lose his cool like that in my 20 years in journalism," he said of the general.

Top sources

Of General Van den Bergh's charge that the BSS "spokesman" quoted were not from BSS, but probably "from behind the Iron Curtain", De Borchgrave replied that at no point in his article had he referred to a "spokesman". All that he wrote had been obtained from top sources within BSS on the fifth floor of a building in Skinner Street, Pretoria.

The interviews were arranged in advance and De Borchgrave went to South Africa for this one purpose only, he said.

He declined to name the officials he talked to — "You don't quote diplomats and intelligence agents," he said. "If I went to Langley (CIA headquarters) would I say whom I had spoken with?"

He asked: "What does he (the general) mean 'behind the Iron Curtain'? Does he mean the KGB has infiltrated BSS?"

De Borchgrave, who spoke to me from Geneva, added that "if they had not said anything I would not have said anything."

While a disclaimer could be accepted, this was an insult, he said — "but the joke's on them."

An official Newsweek statement supporting De Borchgrave was expected to be released soon.

De Borchgrave declined to speculate on why his report had been so strongly rejected, but sources here who support it as accurate suggested that the "heat" may have been put on the general from right-wing military critics eager to exploit the issue.

325 - General

Newsman 'amazed' by BOSS reaction

19/10/76

STAR

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Newsweek reporter Arnaud de Borchgrave said today that if BOSS chief general Hendrik van der Bergh claimed that sources for his report came from behind the Iron Curtain then "people behind the Iron Curtain are working on the fifth floor of the Concilium Building in Pretoria.

Describing as "astonishing" General van der Bergh's reaction to his story — that BOSS (Bureau for State Security) believed South Africa would collapse in two years unless Mr Vorster ignored his right wing and made appropriate changes — Mr de Borchgrave said: "I stand by my story. I cannot divulge my sources but they are impeccable. I spent 10 days in South Africa and was given every co-operation by intelligence agents.

"General van der Bergh was delighted to know I was in Pretoria and the purpose of my visit was clearly understood.

"In 30 years of journalism I have never been so insulted by my own contacts. When in Pretoria it was clearly understood that I would not divulge the names of intelligence people I had spoken to, and I am not prepared to do so now."

He was "surprised and impressed" with the frankness of his BOSS contacts.

"If one saw top officials

To Page 3, Col 5

Copy of speech by Buthelezi 'looked subversive' to SAA cabin personnel so KwaZulu official was held by Railway Police.

ARGUS 20/10/76

State apology for detention

325 - General

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Government has received a letter from the Ministry of Bantu Administration regretting 'any inconvenience or embarrassment' caused by the recent detention by Railway Police of the Zulu Urban Representative, Mr Gibson Thula.

And the Ministry of Transport is taking steps to put the status of all passengers on its air transport passenger lists.

Mr Thula was travelling on a South African Airways flight to Johannesburg and was reading a copy of a speech delivered by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Umbogintwini.

After the plane arrived at Jan Smuts airport he was requested to accompany two constables of the Railway Police and questioned by them about the speech.

'LOOKED SUBVERSIVE'

In his explanation the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, said that 'Cabin personnel noticed that one of the passengers, Mr Thula was in possession of a document which looked like subversive reading matter to him.

'The official concerned brought this matter to the attention of the aircraft commander.'

As Mr Thula got off the plane, he was approached by two constables of the South African Railways Police who asked him to accompany them to the 'permit office'. Mr Thula showed the police his card which presented him as Urban Representative of the Kwa-Zulu government.

COPY

Mr Thula offfered the police a copy of Chief Buthelezi's speech, but his offer was refused. He was then allowed to go.

'After this the two constables realised that they were still not familiar with the contents of the documents and again approached Mr Thula in the arrival hall at the airport.'

The letter of explana-

THE Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller.

Commissioner-General of the Zulus by Mr J. Koekemoer of the Ministry of Bantu Administration on information supplied by the Ministryy of Transport says that when the matter came to the attention of higher police officials they immediately realised the incident could 'breed undesired implications'.

SENIOR OFFICER

Because of this on the day following the incident a senior police officer visited Mr Thula, apologised to him for any embarrassment he might have suffered and handed him back the copy of the speech.

'The honourable the Minister of Transport further informed that Mr Thula had at no stage been arrested or kept in custody or that any charge had been laid against him.'

The letter concludes that the Minister regrets any inconvenience or embarrassment which Mr Thula or the KwaZulu government might have suffered and says that steps are being taken to ensure that the status of each passenger appears on the passenger list.

'Further steps are being taken to emphasise the necessity of discreet conduct over passengers in all circumstances during

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225.

Student linked with Boss

21/10/76
DD

JOHANNESBURG — A leading figure in the anti-Nusas campaign at Wits has held secret meetings with a Security Police lieutenant at a roadhouse here, two students say.

The student leader, Mr Rhett Kahn, was the chairman of the committee for the disaffiliation of Wits from Nusas earlier this year.

He is also the editor of Campus Independent, the newspaper set up in opposition to the official Students Representative Council publication, Wits Student, and he is a campus correspondent of a Johannesburg daily newspaper.

Miss Jill Gregorowski, 22, a student, and her boyfriend, Mr Eddie Koch, 21, who works at the roadhouse in his spare time, both say they identified Mr Kahn and Lt Derek Brune, of the Security Police, talking together in a car on September 2.

Mr Kahn this week denied that the meeting took place.

The Wits SRC president, Mr Richard de Villiers, said last night he had investigated the matter and found satisfactory independent confirmation that the two did meet.

Mr Kahn is the third student leaders whose secret meetings with South African Security officials have been revealed this year.

The SRC president at the University of Natal's Durban campus, Mr Keith Matthee, who led moves to disaffiliate that campus from Nusas, admitted supplying information to the Bureau For State Security.

Mr Jimmy Georgiades, the former SRC president at Wits, admitted that a BOSS agent, Mr Jan Horn, had been in contact with him. — DDC.

325 - General

Ten minutes in BSS building

Cape Times 22/10/76

Staff Reporter

NEWSWEEK writer Arnaud de Borchgrave spent only about ten minutes in the Civitas Building in Skinner Street, Pretoria, "and could not possibly have got hold of the information he says he did in such a short space of time," a spokesman for the Bureau for State Security said yesterday.

Full details of the magazine's chief foreign correspondent's visit to the BSS offices emerged yesterday for the first time. De Borchgrave has claimed that BSS officials told him the Government should write off Angola, South West Africa and Rhodesia to the Marxists and that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, faces political collapse within two years unless he ignores his right wing and makes drastic changes.

"Mr De Borchgrave had an appointment with General Van den Berg but the general was away," the spokesman said.

"He was referred to the general's deputy who explained that General Van den Bergh would be unable to see him. The whole thing took no longer than five minutes and De Borchgrave left."

The spokesman said Mr De Borchgrave had not spoken to anybody other than the deputy of the bureau.

"What Mr De Borchgrave has written is nonsense."

It was pointed out that Mr De Borchgrave had had a prior interview with General Van den Bergh about six months ago, but the spokesman could not say what was discussed there.

"It looks to us as though Mr De Borchgrave had a preconceived idea of the article he was going to write. He must have dreamt it up," the spokesman said.

A BSS source said Mr De Borchgrave may have felt frustrated by his inability to see General Van den Bergh. "We can't imagine where he got his information from," the source siad. "His article makes no sense at all in the light of the policies we follow."

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Security man's wife tells of threats

Cape Times 23/10/76

JOHANNESBURG. — The second-in-command of the Security Police at John Vorster Square, Colonel Jacobus Nicolaas Zwart, had referred to judges as "drunkards and communists," according to evidence by his wife, Mrs Sheila Zwart, in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

After an urgent application before Mr Justice S S Margo, Mrs Zwart was granted an order restraining her husband from assaulting or molesting her in any way.

Mrs Zwart said in an affidavit that her husband had said he was not worried about courts or judges. It made no difference to him what the court's judgment was — he would shoot her dead and he was not interested in his own life anymore.

Although he assaulted her a number of times she continued living with him until October 12.

It was her intention to institute divorce proceedings against her husband, Mrs Zwart said, because of his heavy drinking and his assaults on her.

Counsel for Mrs Zwart told the court that Colonel Zwart was at present receiving treatment at a sanatorium. — Sapa.

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Govt security threat to peace — Professor

Cape Times 25/10/76

Political Correspondent

THE greatest threat to peace and order in South Africa lies in the Government's law and order programme, according to Professor S A Matthews, Head of the Department of Law at the University of Natal.

In an article in the magazine, Deurbraak, Professor Matthews says that the South African security system no longer distinguishes between subversion and demands for change.

Government, he says, is not a matter of politics, but rather of "the organized application of force to the people and problems of the society."

It had shown itself to be a massive and efficiently organized system of administration, the dominant principle of which was "law and order" and "security."

Professor Matthews suggests that all political trials, deportations, passport denials, banishments, bannings and detentions are animated by the *"ek sal jou donder"* principle.

Blinded

And he adds: "The symbols and the ritual have too long blinded even critical South Africans to the ugly reality of the law and order programme."

All governments bend security laws to achieve sectional advantage, and in the best of societies there is at best a blurred line between maintaining order and extending party power.

"But the marginal manipulations of security laws in Western democracies is whole worlds apart from the practice of harnessing such laws to the needs and goals of the ruling party.

"Security has come to mean the *'dondering'* of any opposition that offers a serious challenge to the established party or policy."

In Ulster, heavy-handed repression had produced a legacy of bitterness and hatred that nothing could currently appease. "Soweto has demonstrated that such a legacy is in the making in South Africa . . . and 'law and order' is the most contributory factor.

"I predict that if we go on as present, the 'security' programme will be judged by future historians to have been the chief agent of disorder.

"No programme of economic and social justice will be satisfactory unless it is planned with, and not for, the disadvantaged groups of the society," Professor Matthews says.

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Security laws 'S.A. threat'

25/10/76 nm

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The greatest threat to peace and order in South Africa lies in the Government's law and order programme, according to Professor S. A. Matthews, head of the Department of Law at the University of Natal.

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Professor Matthews suggests that all political trials, deportations, passport denials, banishments, bannings and detentions were animated by the "ek sal jou donder" principle.

Blinded

He adds: "The symbols of the ritual have too long blinded even critical South Africans to the ugly reality of the law and order programme.

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"Security has come to mean 'dondering' of any opposition that offers a serious challenge to the established party or policy."

He said: I predict that if we go on as at present the security programme will be judged by the future historians to have been the chief agent of disorder.

"No programme of economic and social justice will be satisfactory unless it is planned with, and not for, the disadvantaged groups of the society."

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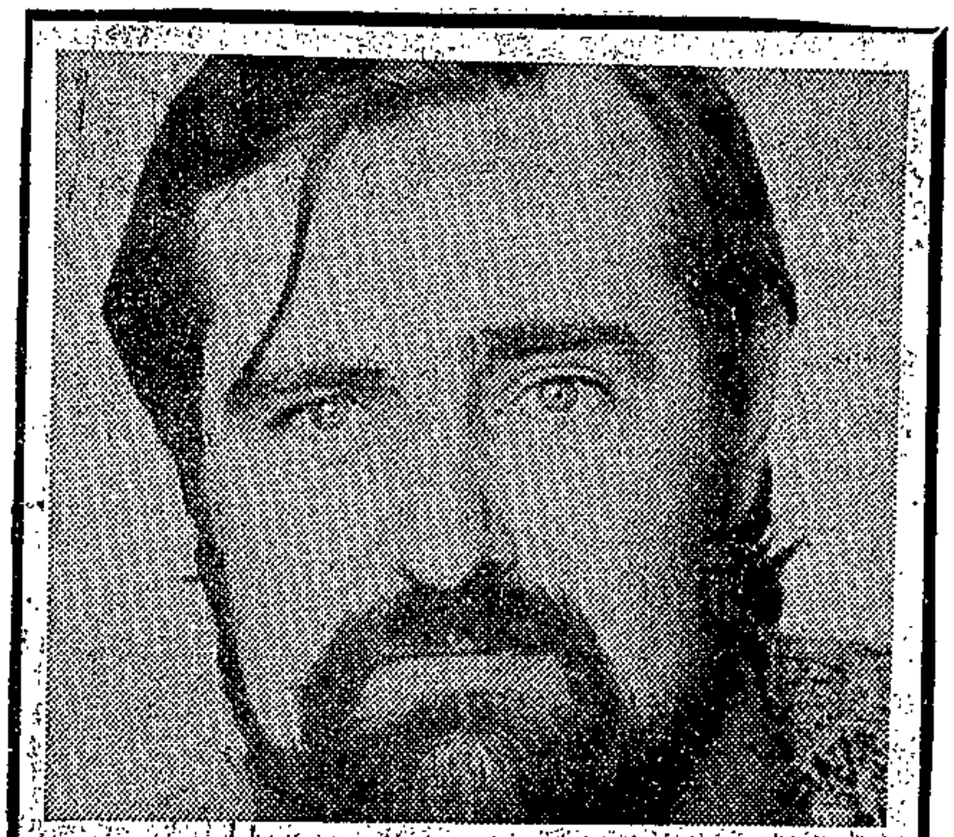

PROFESSOR W. H. B. DEAN — National Party has replaced Parliament.

Cabinet Ministers have so much power, says professor, that Parliament is no longer necessary.

C.T. 18/11/76.

SA as a one-party state?

SUCH extensive power had been concentrated in the hands of individual Cabinet Ministers in South Africa that meetings of the Cabinet and Parliament were no longer necessary, according to a professor of law at the University of Cape Town.

Professor W. H. B. Dean, head of the Department of Public Law at UCT, said this in an address to the Civil Rights League. The address entitled The Riots and the Constitution in 1976, has now been published in the form of a brochure.

Professor Dean said that the National Party had replaced Parliament as the link between the electorate and the executive and South Africa could be heading for a one-party state.

The current proposals for a presidential-style executive although changing the form of the South African Constitution would make little difference in practice.

DEPRIVED

Professor Dean says in his analysis that parliamentary legislation has largely deprived the courts of their traditional role as guardians of civil liberties and the rights of the citizen against executive attack.

Not only had power been concentrated in the hands of the executive

The Argus Education Reporter

but other organs of government had been deprived of their proper role in a free democracy — that of supervision of the powers enjoyed by the executive.

The right of public protest had been reduced to negligible proportions in South Africa and the executive had virtually been given a free hand for the maintaining of public order and securing the safety of the State.

CO-OPERATIVE

While no one could deny the importance of public order and the security of the state the achievement of these objectives was a matter for co-operative effort between the legislature, the executive and the courts.

Professor Dean said the most striking feature of the recent riots to the lawyer was the absence of any formally declared emergency.

He said that it had been unnecessary to declare a state of emergency not because there was no crisis situation but because the 'ordinary law of the land' was more than 'adequate' to deal with the situation.

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Press freedom called fraud

LONDON — A spokesman for the Sunday Times of London yesterday said the South African Government's claim that there was extensive press freedom in the country had been exposed as a fraud by the expulsion of journalist Mr Dennis Herbstein.

"The Government is small-minded, hypocritical and bullying in its attitude to the foreign press.

"Herbstein's reports were outstanding for their accuracy and objectivity, and we can only presume that they have kicked him out because they are terrified of the truth," he said.

A formal letter of complaint would be sent to the South African embassy after the editor, Mr Harold Evans, had talked to Mr Herbstein — who left South Africa on Tuesday. — DDC.

11/11/76 DD

Peace call: black leaders respond

2 334/28 (325)

Rand Daily Mail Star

Religion Reporter

Two black church leaders have responded to the new Soweto police chief's appeal for dialogue by calling for drastic changes of attitude by police.

Dr Manas Buthelezi, a newly elected bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa and chairman of the Black Parents' Association, said yesterday black leaders would not attend talks with Soweto police if there was a threat of their children being arrested at home.

The Reverend Sam Buti, general secretary of the (black) NG Kerk in Afrika, said: "It is not enough to teach the police how to shoot their way to law and order — they should learn how to show sympathy when there is injury."

CHANGE

Dr Buthelezi said ultimately the image of the police in the black community would only change when the race laws they had to enforce were removed.

But Dr Buthelezi suggested interim steps towards improving police/residents relations.

- The withdrawal of all charges against children and a pardon of those convicted;
- An assurance from the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, that no students would be arrested at school, home or at funerals;
- An end to "street collecting of students;"
- Restraint in arresting "community leaders."

"There is no peace on our streets and our homes are ceasing to be places of refuge for our children," said Dr Buthelezi.

(325)/332.

BUREAU FOR ARREST QUERIES

16/11/76 NM.

PRETORIA — Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, said here yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, had given her a firm undertaking that a special police bureau would be set up soon to answer African parents' queries on the arrest or disappearance of their children.

She said Mr. Kruger had presented an "intransigent" attitude on police activity in African schools, but had made "minor concessions" on information about arrests.

He had said the bureau would consist of a senior police officer with a direct and open telephone number. He would give the latest information on arrests and would answer parents' questions.

Mrs. Suzman said she had information that police were going from house to house in Soweto with school registers, arresting matric and Standard 8 pupils who had not written their examinations.

"Apparently they equate failure to write exams with militancy," she said. — (Sapa.)

Kruger sued for R40 000

12/11/86 DD

PIETERMARITZBURG — Summons was filed yesterday against the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, in a R40 000 action brought by six of the accused in the ANC terrorism trial on the grounds that they were tortured by Security Police.

Mr Joseph Nduli and Mr Cleopas Ndhlovu are each claiming R10 000. Mr Anthony Xaba, Mr William Khanyile, Mr John Nene and Mr Truman Magubane are claiming R5 000 each.

The men, appearing with four others in the Supreme Court here on charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts, allege they were tortured while being held under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Nduli alleges he was blindfolded, dipped in the sea, punched, kicked and subjected to electric shocks.

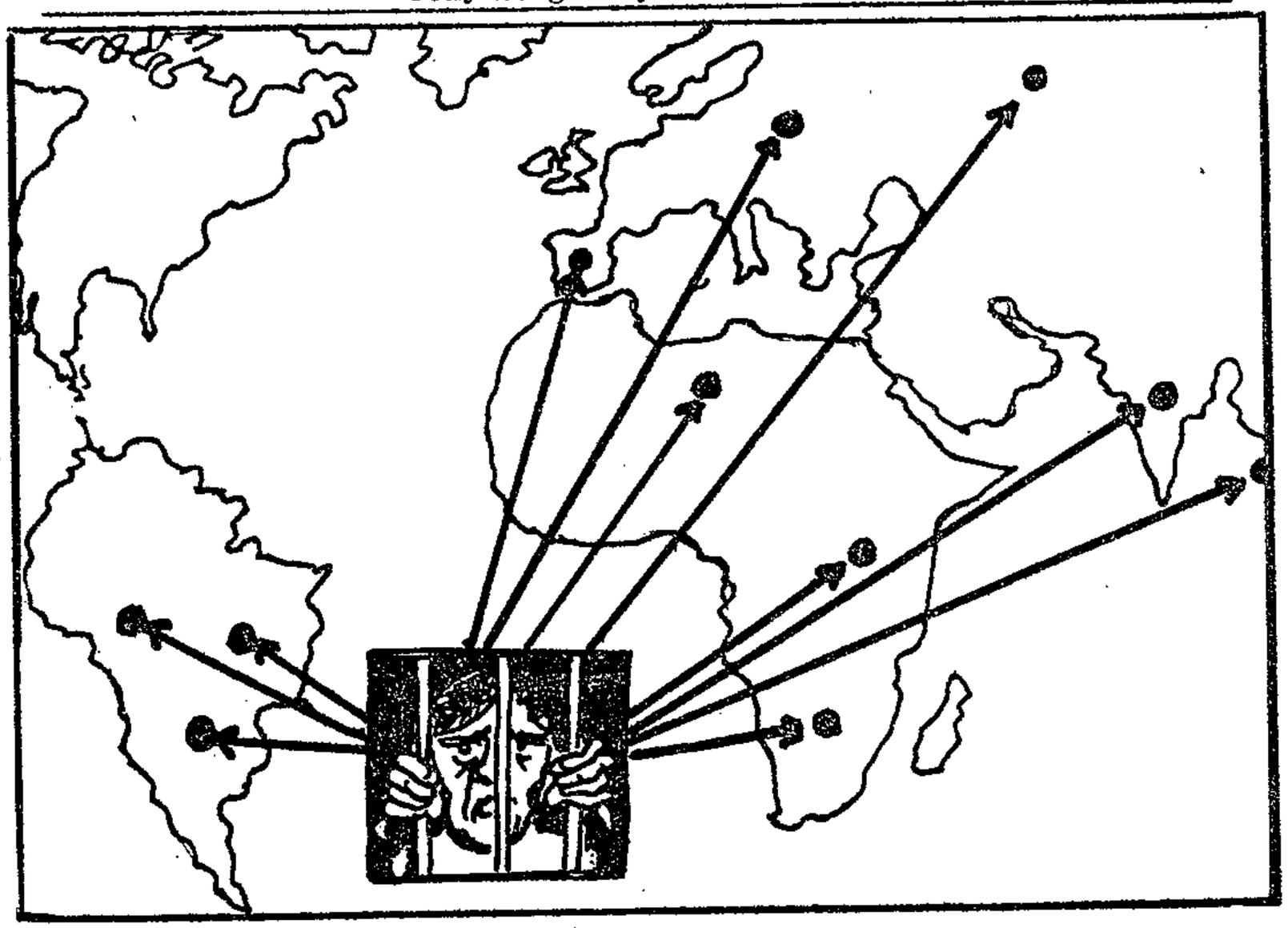
Mr Ndhlovu says he was given a lie detector test after being kept blindfolded for 13 days, forced to remain standing for two days and nights under interrogation while being assaulted and subjected to electric shocks.

Among the allegations made by the four others are that they were assaulted, subjected to foul language, and made to stand with sharp stones in their shoes.

The terrorism trial resumes on Monday. — DDC.

Prisoners on the world's conscience

Throughout the world hundreds of thousands of men and women are in prison because of their beliefs, colour, language, ethnic origin, or religion. Many more live in fear in countries where governments use death squads, abductions and torture to retain power. To focus attention on the plight of these people Amnesty International, the human rights organisation, is declaring 1977 "Prisoners of Conscience Year". Tony Hodges reports on the work.



There are more than half a million political prisoners in the world today and human rights are violated in at least 112 countries. These staggering facts are revealed in the latest annual report of Amnesty International, the international human rights organisation. To draw attention to the plight of these people and to the growing use by some governments of death squads, abductions and torture Amnesty has declared 1977 "Prisoners of Conscience Year."

"In a worldwide and co-ordinated effort," the movement says, "the national sections, groups and members of Amnesty International will increase public awareness and concern about the ongoing violations of human rights."

Prisoners of Conscience Year will be launched on December 10 (Human Rights Day) and culminate a year later with a conference in Stockholm, Sweden, for the abolition of capital punishment.

Amnesty International is now the largest non-governmental human rights body in the world. Since its founding in 1961, the movement's worldwide membership has risen to 97 000 (an increase on 27 000 in the last year alone). There are now members in 78 countries.

"A few years ago," says Amnesty's chairman Dirk Borner, "Amnesty International was a typical Western organisation in spite of its universal claim. This contradiction is today less apparent. The active membership is today spread over all six continents and reaches all the major regions of the globe."

The movement is independent of any government, political faction, ideological or religious creed and works for the release of what it calls "prisoners of conscience" — men and women imprisoned anywhere for their beliefs, colour, language, ethnic origin or religion, provided that they have not used or advocated violence.

Amnesty International has consultative status with the United Nations, UNESCO and the Council of Europe, has co-operative links with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organisation of American States (OAS) and has observer status with the Organisation of African Unity (Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees).

The bedrock of the Amnesty system is its network of 1 665 "adoption groups". Most of the organisation's members belong to one or other of these groups, each of which works for the release of three adopted prisoners of conscience — one from the East, one from the West, and one from a non-aligned country", explained one Amnesty official, "to underline our ideological and political neutrality and Amnesty's mandate to work for human rights throughout the world."

Amnesty's workload is expanding along with its membership. Last year, the movement adopted a further 1 859 prisoners (while 1 599 previously adopted prisoners were released). About 4 000 prisoners are under adoption or investigation today. In addition, the organisation sent missions and observers to 32 countries last year and dispensed more than R120 000 in relief to prisoners and their families.

Amnesty's work, however, is barely scratching the surface of a worldwide problem which seems to go from bad to worse.

Over half the world's political prisoners are in Asia — the bulk of them in Indonesia and India. As many as 100 000 people are now in their eleventh year of imprisonment in Indonesia (many of them former members of the Indonesian Communist Party who were rounded up after the downfall of Pres Sukarno in 1965).

"The emergency regulations imposed in India a year ago," says Amnesty International's Deputy Secretary-General Hans Ehrenstrale, "constitute another drastic assault on freedoms of belief and expression." There, at least 40 000 (and maybe as many as 100 000) have been detained without trial for political reasons since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's administration declared a State of Emergency in June 1975.

Another priority area for Amnesty is the "southern zone" of Latin America (Chile, Argentina and Uruguay) where military rule has led to a drastic curtailment of civil liberties. Uruguay, where one person in 500 is a political prisoner, has the highest proportion of political prisoners to population in the world.

In some countries, Amnesty International members themselves have become the victims of the methods against which they are campaigning. Two members of Amnesty's group in the Soviet Union, the biologist Sergei Kovalyov and the group's secretary Andrei Tverdokhlebov, were jailed last year; and two executive members of Amnesty's Nepal section, Purosottim Basnet and Marshall Jolum, have been detained under the country's Security Act.

Amnesty has achieved several successes at the international level. In 1975-76, the UN's international covenants on human rights came into force with their ratification by 35 countries. These international covenants are intended to provide the legal framework for the protection of the human rights set out in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed in 1948.

Another Amnesty victory came last December when the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a "Declaration of the Protection of All Persons from being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment."

But despite these commitments, says Mr Ehrenstrale, "in the name of stability and national development, governments continue to trample on human rights".

Not only is the sheer number of prisoners of sconscience increasing, but torture, "death squads" and abductions are becoming more and more prevalent. "The tragic and bizarre phenomena of disappearance and death squads in Latin America," says Mr Ehrenstrale, "have also escalated during the year and resemble, as does the use of torture, an inquisition not only against individuals but entire sections of the population."

The use of torture has been a special target of Amnesty's campaigning — since the movement set up a Campaign Against Torture (CAT) in 1972. And it was the organisation's CAT department which earlier this year launched what became Amnesty International's biggest-ever operation: its campaign against torture in Uruguay — where, Amnesty claims, at least 31 people have died under torture since May, 1972.

Amnesty's Uruguay campaign demonstrated the movement's potential for concerted international pressure on a government that systematically violates the fundamental human rights of its citizens. A worldwide petition was signed by over 350 000 people.

Then, in September, the US Congress voted to cut off all military aid to the Uruguayan regime. — GNS.

General 338 325

T 17/11/76

The Cape Times, Wednesday, N

'You have gone too far,' Kruger tells Suzman

By David Willers

THE MINISTER of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, this week told Mrs Helen Suzman, "This time you have gone too far."

Mr Kruger accused Mrs Suzman, of inflaming the situation in Soweto by making wild allegations about the police.

In an interview yesterday Mr Kruger admitted telephoning Mrs Suzman and said that what he had told her should not be interpreted as a threat.

"I was calling her to her sense of parliamentary duty," he said, adding: "Her comments must be seen as inflammatory insofar as the police are made to look like dictators — such irresponsible statements could make the people very, very angry with the police."

In an interview after her meeting with Mr Kruger, Mrs Suzman said that policemen were arresting Soweto pupils who were refusing to write examinations.

Mr Kruger denied this and said that such a denial had also been issued to Mrs Suzman by a senior police officer, Brigadier J Visser, before Mrs Suzman made her comments to the press.

"This was a most irresponsible statement for a parliamentarian to make," Mr Kruger said. "She should not have made it without first checking up on her facts."

Earlier Mr Kruger dismissed as "completely unfounded" remarks by Mrs Suzman that he had misread the situation in Soweto.

Mrs Suzman said after she had seen Mr Kruger for an hour on Monday that he did not "understand the dilemma of the young people in the townships".

Mr Kruger said yesterday that while Mrs Suzman was in the USA he was already on top of the situation in Soweto, "doing the job which was allotted to me to do."

He said allegations by Mrs Suzman that the police were arresting children who refused to write exams were "patent nonsense — as anybody who is acquainted with the facts in Soweto would know."

'Hysterical'

"Mrs Suzman made a lot of statements to me in her bombastic kind of way — most of which couldn't hold water," Mr Kruger said.

He added: "It is the duty of the police to keep law and order in Soweto. Charges that the police presence at Soweto schools leads to dangerous situations being created are simply untrue — the police only visit the schools when they are called."

Mr Kruger said Mrs Suzman's attitude during the interview was "almost hysterical — a hysterical outburst". Mrs Suzman herself described the meeting as "heated".

"I attempted to put across the extreme tension and insecurity that is ruling in Soweto and the fact that many hundreds of children are missing, although not all of them are detained," Mrs Suzman said after the meeting with Mr Kruger.

The meeting did produce an undertaking by Mr Kruger that he would provide a telephone number, to be announced over Radio Bantu, which parents could telephone to make inquiries about their missing or arrested schoolchildren.

Mrs Suzman had also given Mr Kruger the names of some children being held whose parents had not been informed. Mr Kruger had undertaken to investigate these cases.

"The Minister is convinced that sinister forces, both Black and White, are at work in the townships. I told him that some attempt should be made to speak to the people, otherwise confrontation would continue. He said he would speak to anybody who was not a Black Power advocate or a communist," Mrs Suzman said.

● Mrs Suzman reacted sharply to Mr Kruger's attack last night. "Mr Kruger needs a holiday. It is Mr Kruger who is becoming hysterical, not I," she said.

Mrs Suzman added: "I can understand that the poor man has been carrying the can for the Cabinet since the riots in June." Mrs Suzman said if someone was "on top" of the situation it was strange that schools should be empty

and hundreds of children missing.

"Mr Kruger may think that that is a normal situation, but I do not," Mrs Suzman said. She added that Mr Kruger's comments on the phone sounded like a threat — "but Mr Kruger knows that I don't frighten that easily," she said.

Mrs Suzman said that if anybody was making inflammatory remarks it was Mr Kruger himself. "For instance, he talks glibly about the police using birdshot as though it were some kind of toy. He also claims that no one under 16 years old was arrested. I know personally of 14 people under the age of 14 and 16 people under the age of 15 years who have been arrested," she said.

After the riots — a one-party state?

DB 18/11/76.

W.H.B. Dean, Professor of Public Law at the University of Cape Town, argues that cabinet and parliament are unnecessary because of the tremendous powers in the hands of individual ministers. This article forms the conclusion of an address on The Riots and the Constitution given to the Civil Rights League in Cape Town.

Much play is currently being made of the fact that ours is a Westminster style constitution. Formally this may be true although even that is doubtful. In one very important respect our constitution is a Westminster style constitution. As in the English constitution, informal practices and assumptions, either in the form of constitutional conventions or the common law, play a far larger role than in many other modern constitutions.

To take two examples, the whole practice of responsible government and the protection of civil liberties and the Rule of Law are not to be found in express terms in our constitution. The former is to be found in the actual practices followed by our politicians and the latter in attitudes of members of parliament and our judiciary.

This situation makes it particularly important to appreciate the difference between the formal constitution and the real constitution. If the current riots have done little else, they have given us a clearer picture of the real constitution and have also shown us how little we understand it and how preoccupied we are with the form.

Let me explain what I mean. During the currency of the rioting, there were many calls to summon Parliament and there was considerable adverse comment about the apparent lack of response on the part of the government — the failure of the cabinet to meet in the early stages of the riots and the overseas visits by certain cabinet ministers drawing particularly strong critism.

Under any democratic constitution reflecting the value of civil liberty and the Rule of Law, this would have been the legitimate comment. The cabinet would have met to decide the government's policy in view of the disturbances; if these were sufficiently serious, parliament would have had to be summoned either to give the executive the necessary powers to act or to approve the use of powers granted by previously enacted enabling legislation.

In South Africa today, criticism of this kind misses the mark. Our constitution does not work in this way any longer. Such extensive power has been concentrated in the hands of individual ministers that meetings of the cabinet and parliament are simply unnecessary. Our executive can react without them and did so in this case. What the rioting confirms is what I consider to be a fundamental trend in South African constitutional law — the trend towards the concentration of total power in the hands of the executive which then is able to use the other arms of government where it considers these to be necessary or desirable.

In research which I conducted last year, I tried to show that the self-conceived function of the South African parliament was simply to provide support for a government which had obtained a majority of seats in parliament at a general election. From this point of view, the sole function of the legislature is to prove the executive with the legislation the executive considers necessary to give effect to its policy. The idea of the legislature controlling, or even bringing down the government, through mechanisms such as cabinet responsibility and the use of questions has little or no role to play.

Yet the government remains responsive to popular pressure, particularly pressure from its supporters. How is this responsiveness maintained if not through parliament? Once again I would suggest that the current rioting supplies an answer — the National Party. It is, in my view, significant that, although no attempt was made to summon Parliament, the Prime Minister did summon a special meeting of members of his parliament and party, and the executive as a whole devoted their efforts at party conferences to explanations of action taken. I would suggest that the party has supplanted parliament as the link between the electorate and the executive.

What of the courts? The primary function of the courts is, of course, to apply the law but in doing so they can also mould the law and thereby make it more just and protect the citizen against executive action. The extent to which courts can perform this broader function is determined under our constitutional system by the willingness of parliament to allow them to do so, on the one hand, and the readiness of the courts on the other.

South African parliaments have not displayed any willingness to allow the courts to exercise any degree of control over the exercise of powers granted to the executive. In many cases, any supervision by the courts has been expressly excluded — the indefinite detention powers being a good example. Direct exclusion apart, the same effect can be achieved by conferring an absolute discretion upon the executive in the exercise of its powers, by the use of the doctrine of state privilege to prevent evidence being led, and by defining an offence in such wide terms that conviction is almost the inevitable consequence of a decision to prosecute.

Finally, one has to admit that, on the evidence available, the South African courts have in recent years not always proved as ready to assert the rights of the citizen against the state as they might have been.

Parliamentary legislation has, in areas such as the maintenance of public order, largely deprived the courts of their traditional role as guardians of civil liberties, and the rights of the citizen against executive attack. As a result it has often limited the part played by the courts to that of passive onlookers reduced simply to functioning as part of the process by which those who contravene the law are punished.

In the final analysis, not only has power been concentrated in the hands of the executive but the other organs of government have been deprived of their proper role in a free democracy, that of supervisors of the powers enjoyed by the executive.

If this is correct, the current proposals for a presidential style executive, although changing the form of our constitution, will make little difference in practice. Parliamentary responsibility is a dead letter in South Africa where the executive operates with a large and consistenly loyal majority in the legislature. If the proposal clothes the government with inherent rather than the theoretically limited executive power it currently enjoys, it will do no more than make the theory comply with the reality.

Equally significant of the South African move towards presidentialism in that it is consistent with the trend in the whole of Africa. If we want to look for parallels for our own constitution, we must, in my view, turn our eyes away from Europe and North America and look towards Africa. Perhaps the next step is the de jure one-party state?

Act No. 32
of 1961.

ACT

To constitute the Republic of South Africa and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

(*Afrikaans text signed by the Governor-General.*)
(*Assented to 22nd April, 1961.*)

IN HUMBLE SUBMISSION to Almighty God, Who controls the destinies of nations and the history of peoples;

PART I.

THE REPUBLIC.

Republic of South Africa.

1. The Union of South Africa consisting of the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as they existed immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, shall as from the thirty-first day of May, 1961, be a republic under the name of the Republic of South Africa.

Sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God acknowledged.

2. The people of the Republic of South Africa acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God.

Our constitution does not work in this way any longer

The last time dad saw son...

The last time Mr Tobias Nxumalo of Soweto saw his eldest son Goldfred (22), was late on the afternoon of August 24.

For more than two months he scoured the hospitals, police stations and jails of the Reef and beyond, only to hear that Golfred had been shot and killed hours after he had left home for the last time.

Golfred Nxumalo died and was buried a statistic — 3973 was the number assigned to his corpse by the Government mortuary. His body received the humble respect of a pauper's grave in Avalon Cemetery.

VISITED HOSPITALS

It took 10 weeks to the day for the authorities to identify 3973 as Golfred Nxumalo, post office clerk of Mfolo North, and to inform his family that he had died of bullet wounds in the head and back at Ikwezi Station.

Ikwezi Station is about three minutes' walk from the Nxumalo home.

The day after Golfred had disappeared, Mr Nxumalo began a one-man search for his son. He visited Baragwanath, Krugersdorp, Vereeniging and Pretoria hospitals.

FINGERPRINTS

He went to John Vorster Square, Langlaagte, Orlando, Moroka, Meadowlands and Roodepoort police stations.

Then, reluctantly, he tried Modder B and Sasolburg jails . . . his son, the eldest of seven children, had never been in trouble with the police and regularly worshipped with the family at the Old Apostolic Church of Africa.

Mr Nxumalo says he also went to the Government mortuary in Johannesburg and the Railways Police at New Canada. Officials at both places would have been able to help, had they realised that one of the many corpses they had dealt with was that of his son.

But while Mr Nxumalo went in and out of institutions, Golfred's fingerprints were making their own journey around Government departments.

The Railways Police say Golfred's fingerprints were taken at the mortuary on September 1, eight days after his death, and nine days before he was buried.

Mr and Mrs Tobias Nxumalo . . . 10 weeks of worry ended in grief.

NO RECORD

The fingerprints were first sent to the South African Criminal Bureau in Pretoria.

The bureau, which keeps on record six million sets of prints, took two weeks to process the still anonymous fingerprints and ascertain that the owner did not have a criminal record.

A spokesman for the bureau said this was not considered an undue length of time to process and "clear" the fingerprints. No specific dates as to when the fingerprints were received and despatched could be given as this "might embarrass" other departments, the spokesman said.

From there, the fingerprints were sent to the much vaunted computer of the Bantu Reference Bureau, also in Pretoria, where it took five days to deal with the matter.

"NO UNDUE DELAY"

Again, a Bantu Affairs spokesman said there had been no undue delay. The matter had been dealt with as quickly as possible.

It took both bureaus only four hours to trace the passage of Golfred's fingerprints through each bureau after The Star had submitted Golfred's reference book number.

FATHER TOLD

After identifying Golfred, the Bantu Affairs Reference Bureau sent the details back to the Criminal Bureau which, in turn, forwarded them to the New Canada Railways Police, who say they received details on November 1.

Mr Tobias Nxumalo was notified on November 2.

Kruger offer: why blacks are sceptical

Star 19/4/76

The promise from Mr Kruger that black schoolchildren who fled to Botswana will not be prosecuted has fallen into a credibility gap, writes PERCY QOBOZA, editor of the World.

Percy Qoboza — "we have had too many promises."

If the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, expected an avalanche of students streaming back into South Africa after his offer not to prosecute them for crossing the borders without a passport, then he really must have an inflated opinion about the credibility of his government.

As it turned out, when people read about the offer in the Press, the chuckles could be heard far and wide. "Who's he kidding? was the standard comment in almost all quarters.

Heaven knows, we carry around a litany and catalogue of government promises with very few — if any — of them being fulfilled.

To all of us, the offer was merely a device to get back the children here and then arrest them. To be brutally frank about it all, no black man in the township trusts Mr Kruger, and his word is worth very little in the light of past experiences.

This week was typical of what we mean by the little faith we place in government assurances. While Mr Kruger was fuming against Mrs Helen Suzman on the whole score of alleged schoolchildren arrests in the townships, his police were conducting a methodical swoop in Mohlakeng township, Randfontein, arresting students and their teachers.

What all this boils down to is that parents know that their children have been living in fear of the police in Soweto streets. Parents know that certain areas of the vast township complex were subjected to a house-to-house raid. Parents know that some of the children who were kept in custody for weeks were under the age limit.

The only person who appears not to know all this, is the Minister. He seems ill-informed about what is happening in his department. How, then, does he possibly think any parent or child will take him seriously if he offers not to prosecute their children?

The trouble is we have had too many promises but far too little action to back up those promises. Many have been broken. This is why we are sceptical.

Incidentally the same Minister, speaking authoritatively, recently made a song and dance about the fact that people like Mrs Helen Suzman were the front targets of the black consciousness movement. He implied that they were hated.

Another classic demonstration of his ignorance on how the minds of the people of Soweto work. People like Mrs Suzman, I can assure him, have a very high standing in the eyes of our people. This is why in times of stress and problems, many of our people turn to her and members of her parliamentary team for assistance.

They do not dream of going to Mr M C Botha, or, for that matter, Mr Kruger. I can assure Mr Kruger that if there were an election in Soweto tomorrow, and he stood as a candidate against Helen Suzman, the result would be a landslide win for Helen.

The only votes Mr Kruger would get would be from members of the South African Police.

The time may well be around the corner when Mr Kruger and his party will be grateful that Mrs Suzman and her party are around in South Africa. For they, and they alone, will be able to help bring people around the conference table when the chips are down.

They need their country's gratitude instead of being denigrated as agitators and people who incite races against one another.

Helen Suzman is far too decent a lady for that type of sordid accusation. And so say all of us in Soweto.

O 20/11/76

81/325.

Judge on children and the law

Staff Reporter

THE Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice van Zijl, said in the Supreme Court on Thursday that the time could come when children found guilty of sabotage and similar crimes would not be treated differently from adults.

In a report yesterday the Cape Times omitted the phrase "the time could come."

Mr Justice van Zijl was passing sentence on Bertram Consalves, 18, Frank Coutries, 19, Rudolf Knight, 19, and Lesley Seleka, 22, who were jailed for committing sabotage during August.

The relevant passage of the sentence reads: "We have dealt with you as children. In the unrest which is now taking place in the country, the violence is committed by children.

Instigators

"The people responsible for instigating this unrest, must remember that the time could come when the courts, in the interest of law and order, can no longer treat children as children and will not take the approach which I have taken in court this morning.

"And for the people who do not understand enough of our legislation, I want to bring it to their attention that it will not be the first time that the court does not make a distinction between children and adults.

Drug selling

"When we come to crimes such as the sale of drugs, especially dagga, and illegal dealing in drink, we make no distinction between children and adults, because we have found that the criminal uses children to do things for which they are heavily punished. We impose severe punishments to protect the children, with the result that they are no longer used to commit these crimes.

"I only hope that the time will not come when we can no longer treat children as children, and punish them as children, because adults have such a lack of conscience that they allow children to take the blame for their unlawfulness."

81/B325

320/11/76 ★

Police hit girl — major

Staff Reporter

A POLICE major told the Cape Town regional court yesterday that riot police beat a girl with batons after she "flashed" a piece of concrete in her hand on the Grand Parade.

Major F Mostert was giving evidence in the trial of Steven Michael Hannath, 27, of Pinelands whi is appearing on a charge of public violence. He pleaded not guilty.

Major Mostert told the court that on September 7 a crowd had gathered at the Grand Parade.

"Two schoolgirls were arrested and beaten by the riot police with batons after one of them flashed a piece of concrete in her hand.

"I watched Mr Hannath activate the crowd to attack the police. I saw him clench his fist and shout 'Black Power'. At this the crowd surged forward and attacked me," Major Mostert said.

Mr Hannath said in defence that he was "distressed" by the treatment the girl was receiving.

"I shouted to the police to leave her alone. I told them she was doing nothing and that it was a peaceful demonstration," Mr Hannath said.

The hearing was postponed to December 1.

Mr M M C Symington was on the Bench. Mr R A Duraan appeared for the State and Mr C Louw appeared for Mr Hannath.

The

Warrants out for 10 people

Nat. Merc 20/11/76.

Court Reporter

WARRANTS of arrest for 10 people alleged to have taken part in a banned "pro-Frelimo" rally at Currie's Fountain, Durban, on September 25, 1974, were authorised in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

The warrants, authorised by Mr. H. S. van der Walt, were stayed until January 17 at the request of the prosecutor, Mr. T. N. Kruger.

Eight other people were remanded until January 24.

Before the Court were: Michael John Fabre (32), Perumal Padayachee (22), Petros Gumede (25), Cornelius Temfe Msome (28), Ndabazokuhleka Cele (35), John Dhlamini (39), Marion Zeeman (28), and a 15-year-old youth.

Warrants of arrest were authorised for: Levelile Moaholi (20), Mlahlwa Shayabani Khanyile (19), Mabalengwe Richard Msibi (54), Ronald Thulani Mtabela (28), Colin Felix Johnson (26), Karibadasen Subramoney Govender (22), Ashlatha Rambally (28), Patricia Jacqueline Bolton (21), Loganinogarie Cooper (23) and a 17-year-old girl.

NATS FACE CRISIS IN THE CABIN

Axe Treurnicht, Vorster urged

By EUGENE HUGO

Political Correspondent

PRIME MINISTER John Vorster now faces a decision which could split the National Party for the second time in eight years at a time when the country's survival is at stake.

He is under extreme pressure to sack arch-verkrampte Dr Andries Treurnicht in a situation in which the Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration has clearly launched a campaign to slow internal changes and develop a right-wing backlash.

Demands for the ousting of Dr Treurnicht are backed by a formidable force for reform which has emerged within the National Party and which is determined to bring about drastic changes in race policy.

But Mr Vorster's dilemma is that should he drop Dr Treurnicht in the cabinet reshuffle expected within a month, he will almost certainly precipitate resistance which led to the Hertzog breakaway in 1969.

Survival

At the same time should the Prime Minister continue to accommodate Dr Treurnicht, he risks consolidating the growing disillusionment with his ability to lead South Africa out of what Afrikaner Nationalist academics are calling South Africa's "crisis of survival".

In a situation in which there is disillusionment with his policy implementation on both the left and the right of the party, Mr Vorster's own position could become untenable.

The row developing around Dr Treurnicht is expected to come to a head in the next few days when a strong group of Nationalist MPs are believed to have planned a public repudiation of the Deputy Minister.

Mr Vorster is also expected to face new demands within the next few days to find a new blueprint for South Africa's future.

The internal strife now threatening National Party unity stems from Dr Treurnicht's verkrampte stand on shared facilities.

It has led to a massive attack against him by four leading Nationalist newspapers and the intervention of cabinet ministers who are understood to be incensed over the row.

But despite Government anger at the airing of the controversy in Nationalist newspapers — including direct pressure on newspaper editors to desist — none of the newspapers have retracted their criticism.

This indicates that the newspapers — Die Burger, Beeld, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland — have powerful cabinet support.

The situation is moving towards a head-on confrontation between Dr Treurnicht and the party leadership and could also precipitate deep divisions in the cabinet.

It is understood from the Treurnicht court that he and his supporters have become deeply disillusioned with Mr Vorster's leadership and the more enlightened sports, mixed public amenities and open theatre policies.

Dr Treurnicht's tactics are to consolidate a right-wing backlash against increasing moves to accommodate South Africa's coloured, Indian and black people — a backlash which he hopes will carry him to the leadership of the National Party when Mr Vorster retires.

Privilege

In his only comment this week — made to his former newspaper Hoofstad — Dr Treurnicht claimed his views were synonymous with those of the Prime Minister: "Only where the establishment of separate facilities are impossible can consideration be given to the sharing of facilities."

He also said that it remained a privilege for other population groups to share white facilities. "They must never regard this as a right which they can demand. This would be contrary to the policy."

In a counter-attack on the Nationalist newspapers, Dr Treurnicht accused them of publishing the views he considered as propaganda for an integration plan.

The first attack on Dr Treurnicht came from Beeld's editor, Mr H. J. Grosskopf, who accused him of negative nationalism. He said Dr Treurnicht was the most repudiated Deputy Minister and that he fled from the major problems of the country.

Furthermore, sensitivity was not his strongest characteristic.

Die Transvaler, in one of the most powerful attacks yet on a senior member of the Government, said there were Nationalists like Dr Treurnicht who tried to make development of party policy suspect.

Die Vaderland said Dr Treurnicht's emphasis on "the doors that should be kept shut" did not suit the spirit of conciliation of the third phase of Nationalist policy. It suggested he reconsider his position.

Die Burger and Rapport have also given Dr Treurnicht unfavourable publicity and the next round in the newspaper war with Hoofstad over his position is likely to come in Rapport today.

Dr Treurnicht is the man who described mixed sport as the "thin edge of the wedge" and pledged that the day integrated sport became a reality in South Africa his Waterberg constituency would be without a leader.

But so far he has not come out against the Government's new sports policy.

One leading Nationalist told me this week: "This man has just got to go. We can't afford at this time to have a senior member of the Government attempting to block change which is crucial to our future."

He went on to say that the appointment to the cabinet of Dr Treurnicht epitomised an apparent inability by the Government to grasp the seriousness of the position in South Africa.

Verligte Nationalists fear the Government is losing the initiative in South Africa and complain that the Prime Minister suddenly appears "very tired" and incapable of making the moves that are necessary.

More and more of them are rejecting separate development as the total solution and are demanding a new blueprint which will accommodate the aspirations of the coloured, Indian and urban black people.

Reform

Mr Vorster now faces a country-wide network of Afrikaner Nationalist academics, intellectuals and businessmen demanding drastically changed race policies.

And there are moves afoot to establish a reformist group within the National Party which will give Mr Vorster little option but to accelerate changes to bring about a just society.

In senior Nationalist circles it is felt that the Carter administration in America has to be given clear-cut reasons to continue supporting peaceful change in Southern Afrian

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Ergste storm sedert Hertzog

21/11/76
RAPPORT

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

daarvan af of ons kan weg kom van kleur as die maatstaf waarvolgens ons mense beoordeel of hul regte bepaal.

Mnr. Dawie de Villiers (Johannesburg-Wes): Skeiding ten opsigte van geriewe is geen beginsel nie, maar ,,'n praktiese maatreël om orde te handhaaf, wrywing te voorkom en identiteit te beskerm. Waar die doel nie werklik gedien word nie, moet die maatreëls hersien word.

Adv. Louis Nel (Pretoria-Sentraal): Afsondering wat tot goeie menseverhoudinge lei, is geregverdig; afsondering wat menseverhoudinge beduiwel, is ongeregverdig.

Mnr. Sam de Beer (Geduld): Ons sal eenvoudig die volke wie se weë op ons pad geplaas is, 'n plek in die son moet gun.

Mnr. Piet Marais (Moorreesburg): Daar is 'n kabinetskomitee besig met 'n ondersoek om ons te help om aan kleurdiskriminasie te ontkom. Dis dus nie om nou te sê dat die oopstelling van geriewe nie met die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling rym nie.

Mnr. Lucas van Vuuren (LPR vir Hercules): Ons kan nie deur mnr. Pik Botha een beleid verkondig en binnelands 'n ander aanhang nie.

* Die Burger, amptelike mondstuk van die Kaaplandse Nasionale Party, het gister vir die eerste keer in 'n politieke berig kennis geneem van die rusie om dr. Treurnicht. Sy enigste kommentaar lewer hy in 'n naskrif by die berig. Dit lui: „Die Burger het in geen jare in hoofartikels of politieke rubrieke na dr. Treurnicht se standpunte verwys nie."

NE, A.P.,

RAPPORT, 21 November 1976 — 5

SÊ LV'S

SONDER om een keer by name na dr. Treurnicht te verwys, het 'n halfdosyn Nasionale Parlementslede vandeesweek in onderhoude met RAPPORT sterk standpunt ingeneem teen die opvattinge wat die Adjunk-minister verlede Vrydag in 'n toespraak verkondig het.

Mnr. Barend du Plessis, LV vir Florida, sê dit is vir hom ironies dat daar nog mense is wat die beginsel van gedeelde geriewe nie wil aanvaar nie. Dit is dan juis die blanke wat by anderskleuriges die behoefte aan 'n beskaafde lewe aangewakker het, meen hy.

„Die verwarring wat nou bestaan, lei net tot onaangenaamheid.

„Daarom sal ek dit waardeer as die saak opgeklaar kan word sodat almal weet waar hulle staan. Ons moet net eenvoudig nou die kloutjie by die oor bring. As ons dit nie doen nie, sal ons net meehelp om menseverhoudinge te beduiwel.

„Die feit van die saak is immers dat ons in terme van prioriteite in ons bestedingsvereistes eenvoudig nie geriewe sal kan dupliseer nie.

„Ons sal ook moet aanvaar dat die swartman in toenemende mate 'n behoefte aan gedeelde geriewe sal hê. En vir my is dit doodnatuurlik. Dit is vir my bewys van die mate van sukses wat ons met ons opvoedingstaak behaal. As anderskleuriges nie die behoefte aan geriewe het nie, sou al ons werk vergeefs wees," het hy gesê.

Rym volkome

Dr. Denis Worrall, Nasionale senator, reageer soos volg:

„Ek dink hierdie polemiek is betreurenswaardig en bring niemand iewers nie. As 'n politieke party erken ons dat die voortbestaan van die blanke gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika en op hierdie vasteland daarvan afhang of ons kan wegkom van kleur as die maatstaf waarvolgens ons mense beoordeel of hul regte bepaal.

„Ons in die Nasionale Party glo dat ons die antwoord het in 'n beleid wat die eiesoortige nasieskap en etnisiteit van die onderskeie gemeenskappe in hierdie land erken.

„Ek dink dat hierdie opvatting, soos byvoorbeeld in die werke van NP van Wyk Louw uiteengesit, 'n oorspronklike, positiewe en opwindende benadering is. Trouens, as ek net een rede moet gee waarom ek in die politiek en in die Nasionale Party is, dan is dít die rede.

„En in die naam van multi-nasionalisme het ons segregasie op grond van kleur in openbare geboue verwyder, het ons hotels en restaurante oopgestel en mense saam aan sport deel, ongeag hul velkleur.

„Ook op die hoogste politieke vlak — in die Kabinetsraad — neem leiers van verskillende gemeenskappe besluite in sake wat hulle gemeenskaplik raak. Dit alles rym volkome met 'n veelvolkige benadering.

Balanseer

„Wat ons inderdaad besig is om te doen, is om die behoeftes van groepe te balanseer met die reg van individue om self te kies. En as ons konsekwent en eerlik wil wees, moet ons bereid wees om dit in alle aspekte van die gemeenskap te doen."

Mnr. Dawie de Villiers, LV vir Johannesburg-Wes, sê die Regering se standpunt ten opsigte van die deel van geriewe berus „op die gesonde benadering dat waar dit nie gedupliseer kan word nie, dit op ordelike en verantwoordelike manier deur almal gedeel moet word."

„Dit is terselfdertyd ook ons beleid en eerlike voorneme om van onnodige diskriminasie weg te beweeg. 'n Ingewikkelde en uitgebreide permitstelsel waarmee te veel lewensterreine gereguleer word, kan hierdie voorneme in 'n twyfelagtige lig stel."

Identiteit

„Die beleid van die NP en die manier waarop dit uitgevoer word, bring juis mee dat blank en gekleurd op verskillende vlakke met mekaar kontak maak en kommunikeer sonder dat dit 'n politieke bedreiging inhou.

„Die blankes se voortbestaan en identiteit sal nie deur diskriminerende maatreëls of wette verseker kan word nie.

„Skeiding ten opsigte van geriewe is dus geen beginsel nie, maar hoofsaaklik 'n praktiese maatreël om orde te handhaaf, wrywing te voorkom en identiteit te beskerm. Waar hierdie doel nie werklik gedien word nie, verloor die maatreël sy betekenis en verdien dit hersiening," sê hy.

Adv. Louis Nel, (Pretoria-Sentraal), sê die werklike beginsel van die NP is dat blanke sowereiniteit, identiteit en voortbestaan beskerm moet word. Terselfdertyd moet aan die verskillende swart volke 'n eie reg op identiteit en soewereiniteit gegun word.

Volksbelang

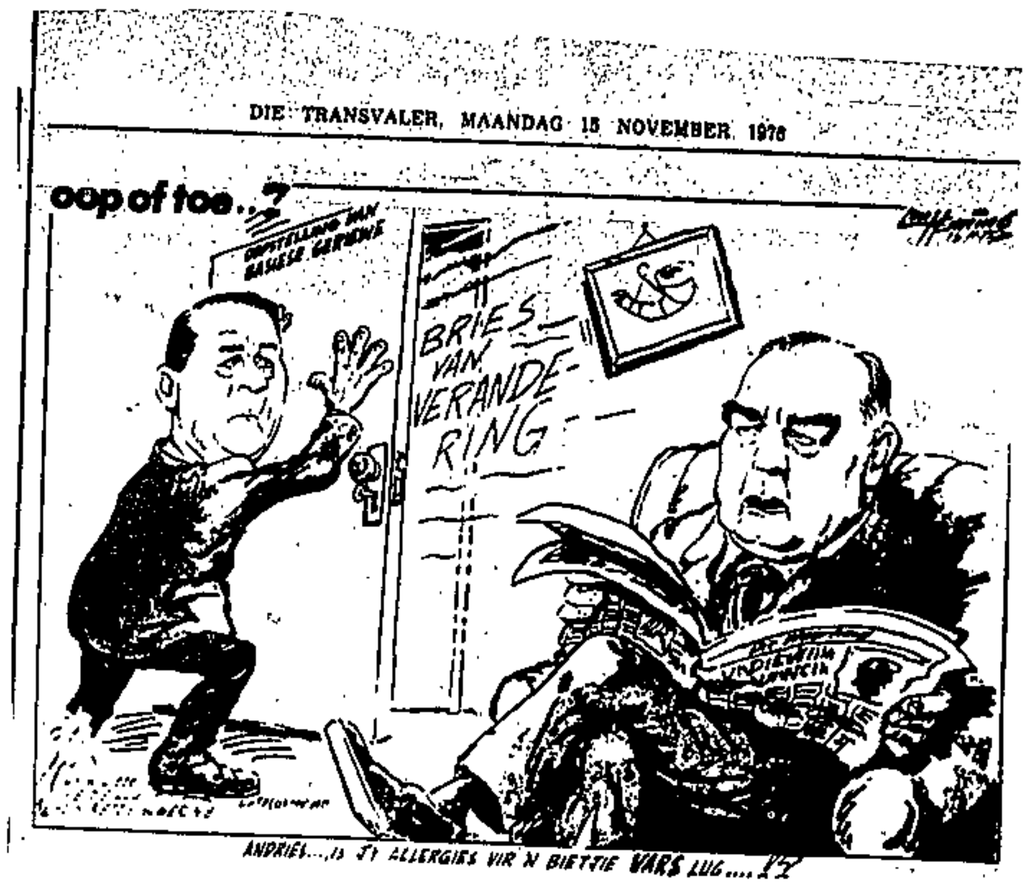
Ons is nie besig om een swart en een wit gemeenskap te bou nie, maar 'n wit gemeenskap en verskeie swart gemeenskappe (wat ontwikkel tot onafhanklike state). Om dit te kan doen, moet ons nie dinge sê wat die volksbewustheid onder swart mense sal uitskakel en in die plek daarvan 'n swart rassistiese eenheid teweegbring nie.

„Afsondering wat tot goeie menseverhoudinge lei, is geregverdig. Afsondering wat menseverhoudinge beduiwel, is ongeregverdig.

„Dit is duidelik dat apartheid op 'n verskeidenheid van terreine uitgefaseer word. Dit is in eie volksbelang dat ons dit as Nasionaliste en realiste sal aanvaar. Die geleenthede wat hieruit spruit, moet gebruik word om groter brûe van vriendskap oor selfs die kleurgrens heen te bou."

Dr. Connie

„Die afskaffing van apartheid in parke, hotels, taxi's, restaurante, teaters en selfs in sport is nie toegewings nie. In die woorde van dr. Connie Mulder is dit net eenvoudig die aanbring van



om die einddoel te bereik. Dit is deel van NP-filosofie en deel van die strategie vir voortbestaan," het adv. Nel gesê.

„Dit is my taak om die Eerste Minister se standpunte uit te dra. En in hierdie verband kan ek getuig dat my mense voorbereid is en hierdie saak as 'n noodwendigheid op ons pad aanvaar.

„Ek glo ook dat as daar manne is wat van die Eerste Minister se pad afdwaal, hy hulle sal vastrap," het mnr. De Beer gesê.

Mnr. Sam de Beer (Geduld) sê hy aanvaar die beginsel van oop geriewe omdat dit deel van NP-beleid en ook deel van sy eie geloofsoortuiging is.

„Ons sal eenvoudig volke wie se weë op ons pad geplaas is, 'n plek ek kan geen beswaar daarteen sien nie."

Mnr. Lucas van Vuuren, L.P.R. vir Hercules, sê:

„Ons kan nie in die VVO sê dat ons alle diskriminerende maatreëls afskaf en binnelands beweer dat daar nie so iets soos diskriminasie bestaan nie. Ons kan nie deur mnr. Pik Botha een beleid verkondig en binnelands 'n ander aanhang nie.

„Oor die deel van geriewe het nie net die Kabinet reeds besluit nie, maar het ook die Eerste Minister dit al by herhaling verduidelik. Daarom glo ek dat alle ampsdraers van die party, selfs tot op bestuursvlak van takke, hierdie beleid moet uitdra sonder dat hul persoonlike voorbehoude en selfs afkeure ter sprake kom."

onder die son moet gun. Dit is veral die posisie met die Kleurling en die Indiër. Omdat hulle dieselfde land met ons gaan deel, sal ons ook bereid moet wees om sekere geriewe met hulle te deel," sê hy.

„Ek glo dat die Afrikaner sterk genoeg staan sodat hierdie sake nie vir hom 'n bedreiging inhou nie. Daarom kan ons hier ook nie van toegewings praat nie — dit is eerder die gelowige mens se sin vir regverdigheid wat ter sprake is.

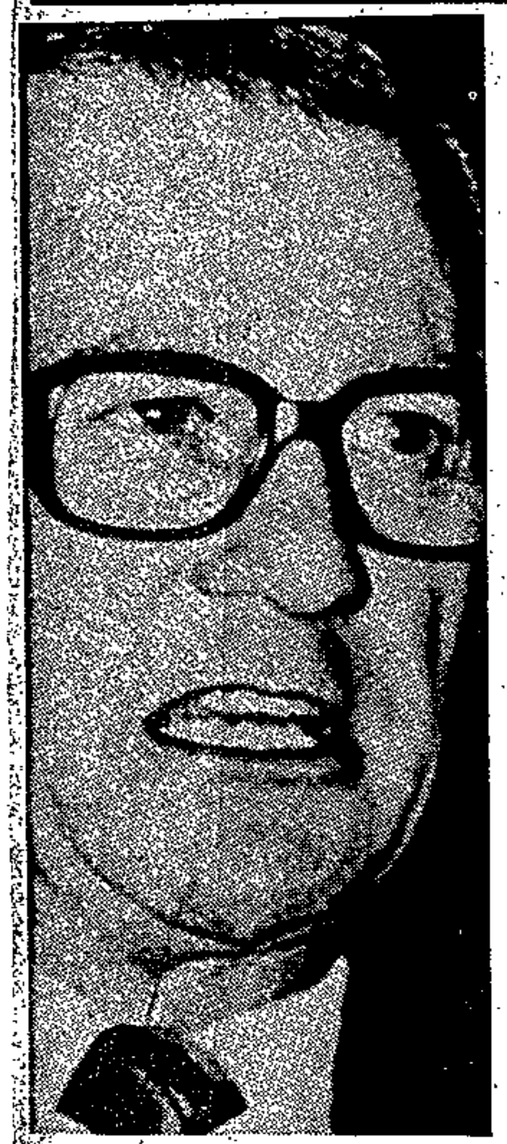
Mnr. Piet Marais (Moorreesburg), sê hy is „bewus daarvan dat 'n kabinetskomitee besig is met 'n ondersoek om ons te help om aan kleurdiskriminasie te ontkom." Daarom dink hy nie dit is billik om Kabinetsbesluite vooruit te loop deur nou te sê dat die oopstelling van teaters en ander geriewe eenvoudig nie met die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling rym nie.

Mnr. Marais sê hy is tevrede met wat die Eerste Minister gesê het, naamlik dat waar die owerheid geriewe nie kan of wil dupliseer nie, bevolkingsgroepe bereid moet wees om te deel.

Afkeure

Mnr. Wynand [illegible] (Paarl) sê oor die i[illegible] van gedeelde ger[illegible] „Die Eerste Minister het dit duidelik uitgespel, en

Beginsel van gedeelde geriewe is beleid



DR. ANDRIES TREURNICHT . . . skerp kritiek teen hom.

Dr. Andries Treurnicht, verlede Vrydag in Johannesburg:

● Die oopstelling van teater-, kerk- en ander geriewe vir alle bevolkingsgroepe rym doodeenvoudig nie met die Regering se beleid van aparte ontwikkeling nie . . .

Hoe kan 'n mens op 'n verbrokkelde maatskaplike lewe strukture van afsonderlike politieke en staatkundige vryheid bou?

Daar word deesdae oordrewe klem op die gemengde bywoning van erediënste geplaas. Waar moet 'n mens dan ophou? Gesamentlike aanbidding moet tot gesamentlike kerkrade ens. lei, óór die grense van afsonderlike state heen. Die mense moet dink voor hulle hierdie dinge propageer . . .

Die Eerste Minister, 30 Sept. in Port Elizabeth:

● Maar waar die owerheid nie kan of wil dupliseer nie, en dit is basiese geriewe of fasiliteite waarop mense aanspraak kan maak, daar moet nie alleen die Afrikaner nie, maar alle ander volksgroepe bereid wees om daardie fasiliteite te deel.

Jy kan nie vorentoe in Suid-Afrika verwag dat die staat fasiliteite vir net een volksgroep moet skep en dan ander uitsluit nie . . . Jy moet bereid wees om fasiliteite te deel wat jy nie kan dupliseer nie . . .

OP die teenstrydigheid van hierdie twee uitsprake het RAPPORT verlede Sondag in 'n hoofartikel gewys, en in groot mate het vandeesweek se debat ook daarom gewentel. Dr. Treurnicht het hom in sy verweer ook beroep op soortgelyke toesprake wat die Eerste Minister gehou het. Hy sê hy verskil daar nie mee nie.

Hul skeptiese houe in Afrikaanse kerk

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

VAN die skerpste kritiek in baie jare is dié week deur Noordelike Nasionaalgesinde koerante uitgespreek teen 'n regeringslid, dr. A. P. Treurnicht, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Onderwys.

Dit het gevolg op sy toespraak verlede Vrydagaand voor die C. R. Swart-korps van die Rapportryers, waarin hy gesê het dat die oopstel van teater-, kerk- en ander geriewe vir alle bevolkingsgroepe in SA eenvoudig nie rym met die Regering se beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling nie.

Beeld

In sy weeklikse politieke rubriek skryf die redakteur van Beeld, mnr. H. J. Grosskopf, onder meer:

„Met volgehoue ywer verkondig dr. Andries Treurnicht sy credo van 'n negatiewe Nasionalis: dít mag nie gedoen word nie, dát is nie aanvaarbaar nie, en die ander ding kan hy nie rym met aparte ontwikkeling nie . . ."

Oor sy verset teen die oopstel van kerke: Dié instellinge reël hul eie sake. Baie kerke in ons land is oop vir lede van alle rasse. Dit is 'n sterker wordende beweging ook in die Kerk waarvan dr. T. lidmaat is. Juis dan behoort hy as politikus by politieke geleenthede in die openbaar van hierdie terrein weg te bly . . .

„Maar nou ja, sensitiwiteit was nog nooit dr. Treurnicht se sterkste eienskap nie. Dit het ons met die begin van die onluste in Soweto gesien. Hy was lid van die ministerie wat toesig had oor die skolekwessie daar. Weke lank het toenemende onrus gebroei oor die verpligte gebruik van Afrikaans as voertaal vir sekere vakke.

„Op 16 Junie het dinge ontplof. En dr. Treurnicht was heel rustig simplisties: die staat betaal, en die staat sal die voertaal bepaal. Ouers wat besware het, hoef hul kinders mos nie skool toe te stuur nie!"

Die staat het hom gerepudieer: dit is die swart skole en skoolrade wat nou die voertaal bepaal. So is hy oor die Nico Malan-Teater gerepudieer . . . oor die oopstel van sommige van ons beste hotels vir alle rasse.

Hy is onteenseglik die mees dikwels gerepudieerde adjunk-minister. Maar hier, daar en oweral gaan hy op sy ou trant voort. Hy maak stemming teen oop teaters, kerke ens.

Hy weet, so goed soos enigiemand, dat die Regering homself sterk verbind het tot die afskaffing van alle diskriminerende wetsbepalings. Tog wek hy gereeld ook in die openbaar ongerdog teen praktiese stappe wat daardie beleidsbesluit volg.

Hy moet weet dat 'n volslae skeiding op alle vlakke buiten dié van baas en bediende in die „blanke" Suid-Afrika eenvoudig nie in stand gehou kan word nie . . . Hy moet ook weet dat vir ons land en ons mense moeilike aanpassings en moeilike praktiese besluite voorlê . . . Ons moet dit moontlik maak vir die beskawing om in Suider-Afrika die aanslae te oorwin. Daarvoor moet ons die samewerking kry van bruin en swart landgenote. Dit sal ons waarlik nie regkry deur hulle op elke denkbare punt krampagtig eenkant apart te stoot nie.

Van hierdie groot uitdagings vlug hy weg . . . Hy speel met die oppervlakkige emosionele goedjies. In dié proses skep hy bykomende probleme op die gevoeligste veld van groepsverhoudinge vir die Regering.

„Dit raak nou werklik tyd dat hy aan homself 'n eenvoudige vragie stel: of sy politieke gedrag te rym is met die standaarde wat 'n land aan lede van sy ministerie stel, of hy die ministerie die steun gee wat die Regering van hom moet verwag.

„Ander mense in die Nasionale Party stel dié vraag al lank."

Transvaler

In 'n hoofartikel Vrydag sê Die Transvaler: „Hy (dr. Treurnicht), saam met ander, is van tyd tot tyd woordvoerders van 'n aksent in die Nasionale Party wat wars is van enige verandering wat beweeg in die rigting van rasgemengde situasies.

„Dis die aksent van soveel moontlik strakke apartheid. Alles wat skyn of dit daarvan afwyk, is integrasie of 'n beweging na integrasie.

„Dr. Treurnicht se uitlatings oor sport, internasionale hotels en veelvolkige teater-samekomste, sowel as oor identiteit en identiteitsbedreiging — om maar hiermee te volstaan — is bewyse van sy politieke filosofie wat hy met ander deel.

„Die jongste debat bewys weer eens die wydsbeenlopery in die Nasionale Party. Sommige juig oor sy standpunte en ander kwel hulle daaroor.

„Die Transvaler handhaaf jare al die standpunt dat die uitbouing van afsonderlike geriewe op baie plekke en vlakke so 'n langtermyn-projek is dat die deel van geriewe nog meer uitgebrei sal moet word.

„Meer nog, dit sal aanvaar moet word as 'n positiewe ontwikkeling — dat in 'n veelvolkige gemeenskap tye, plekke en geleenthede bestaan vir gemengde situasies."

Vernederende en lukrake ad hoc-beslissings in dié verband moet uitgeskakel word.

„Ons meen dat die Regering op dié pad beweeg en steeds sterker sal moet beweeg.

„Maar daar is Nasionaliste — soos dr. Treurnicht — wat bedek of openlik dié beleidsontplooiing verdag maak of ondermyn . . .

„Die NP kan voorlopig verskillende sienings huisves, maar dan moet mense wat beleid moet uitvoer en administreer — en dr. Treurnicht is een van dié mense — aanvoeling hê vir die nuwe pad wat die NP vir sy beleid oopkap.

„Om jou te beroep op die letter van die beleid wat juis in 'n oorgangstadium verkeer, en so die gees van nuwe beleidsontplooiing te ondermyn, is nie lojaal nie."

Oggendblad

Oggendblad van Pretoria sê die hele beleid van die NP beweeg nou „in 'n rigting wat mik op 'n regverdiger gemeenskap met minder statutêre skeiding, plus behoud van die eie.

„Dr. Treurnicht is sleepvoetend hierby betrokke. Hy doen sy bes om die proses te probeer vertraag. Dit bewys sy standpunt oor die deel van geriewe, gemengde eredienste, om van sport nie eens te praat nie.

„Dit is sy demokratiese reg. Net so bestaan die reg om met hom te verskil — en dit doen Oggendblad met beklemtoning."

Hoofstad

Dr. Treurnicht se ou koerant in Pretoria, Hoofstad, het 'n byklankie in die debat gebring: hy sien 'n nuwe vete uit die Suide teen dr. A.P.

Dié gedagte word verwerp deur sy susterkoerant Oggendblad („bykans die hele Afrikaanse perswese het hom van dr. Treurnicht gedistansieer"), deur Die Transvaler en deur Beeld.

Ironies genoeg, in dieselfde uitgawe van Hoofstad verskyn prof. Hennie Coetzee van Potchefstroom se rubriek waarin dr. Treurnicht behoorlik gestriem word. Onder meer: „Daar bestaan onbetwisbare aanduidings dat op daardie sektor van die verhoudingsbeleid waar dr. Treurnicht die leisels hou, die remme aangeslaan en 'n terugwaartse koers ingeslaan word . . .

„Vir hom bly alle kontak oor volks- en rasgrense heën sinoniem met integrasie. Dit is die tipiese HNP-redenasie en allermins 'n adjunk-minister met 'n doktorsgraad, eksegetiese opleiding en joernalistieke ervaring waardig.

„Om baie kortliks op te som: om kulturele en godsdienstige fasiliteite te deel, lei nêrens ter wêreld tot die ondergang van enige volk of kultuur nie."

En ten slotte: „Dr. Treurnicht is besig om sy hand te oorspeel wanneer dit die kerk en die godsdienstige gemeenskap raak. Daarmee jaag hy nie net Christene in die buiteland, insluitende Afrika, in die harnas teen Suid-Afrika nie, maar wek hy ernstige ontevredenheid onder die kern van gelowiges in die Republiek."

Vrydag het Hoofstad hom in 'n verdere hoofartikel daaroor verbaas dat Die Transvaler nie met hom oor die „Noord-Suid-vete" saamstem nie.

Die Vaderland betreur 'n debat oor 'n belangrike saak soos die deel van geriewe om die persoon van die omstrede dr. Treurnicht. So 'n debat kan moeilik suiwer wees „omdat die persoonlike gevoelens en suspisies van dr. Treurnicht sowel as sy teenstanders soms meriete verdring".

Hy verskil met die adjunk-minister oor presies waar grense getrek moet word, en waarsku hom dat hy sy beeld van 'n onversetlike vasskopper moet temper met 'n bewustheid van noodsaaklike veranderinge.

Heftigste NP-rusie sedert Hertzog-dae

NAT-LV'S TÉÉN

Sy standpunt verdoem

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

NASIONALE parlementslede wat die week deur RAPPORT genader is, neem vierkant stelling in teen dr. Andries Treurnicht oor sy gewraakte toespraak van verlede week in Johannesburg.

Sonder om die Adjunk-minister persoonlik by te kom, verwerp hulle onomwonde sy stelling oor die deel van geriewe, en laat blyk hulle dat daar in hul denke oor die sake en dr. Treurnicht s'n 'n byna onoorbrugbare kloof is.

Dit is die nuutste verwikkeling in die merkwaardige rusie wat dié week om dr. Treurnicht losgebars het nadat hy verlede Vrydag in Johannesburg gesê het dat die deel van geriewe soos teaters, kerke, ensovoorts, nie ryn met die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling nie.

Hierdie woorde het 'n uitbarsting veroorsaak soos laas in die sestigerjare toe die Hertzogiete-stryd op sy hewigste was. Nasionale koerante het sedert daardie dag nog nie weer 'n lid van die Regering geloop soos hulle dié week dr. Treurnicht geloop het.

Verwyte is na hom geslinger dat hy 'n gebrek aan sensitiwiteit het; dat hy agterdog probeer wek teen stappe wat die Regering doen om weg te kom van bloot diskriminerende maatreëls; dat hy die mees getepudieerde Adjunk-minister is (Beeld); dat hy saam met ander bedek of openlik die beleidsontplooiing van die Nasionale Party verdag maak of ondermyn en nie lojaal is nie (Die Transvaler); dat hy sy bes doen om die NP se stappe in die rigting van 'n regverdiger gemeenskap te vertraag (Oggendblad), en so meer. (Volledige berig op bl. 5.)

Die Transvaler sê ook dat die polemiek weer eens bewys is van "die wydbeenlopery in die Nasionale Party. Sommige juig oor sy (dr. Treurnicht se) standpunte en andere kwel hulle daaroor."

Behoefte

Dis duidelik dat dr. Treurnicht se woorde 'n sterk meningsverskil oor beleidsontplooiing onder Nasionaliste blootgelê het. Dit blyk ook uit die menings wat deur Nasionale Parlementslede (meestal jonger lede) teenoor RAPPORT uitgespreek is.

Hulle het o.m. soos volg gerageer (volledige berig op bl. 5):

Mnr. Barend du Plessis (Florida): Dis ironies dat daar mense is wat gedeelde geriewe nie wil aanvaar nie. Dis dan juis die blanke wat die behoefte by anderskleuriges aangewakker het.

Sen. dr. Denis Worrall: Die polemiek is betreurenswaardig. Die voortbestaan van die blanke in Suider-Afrika hang

* VERVOLG OP BL. 23 *

bars uit

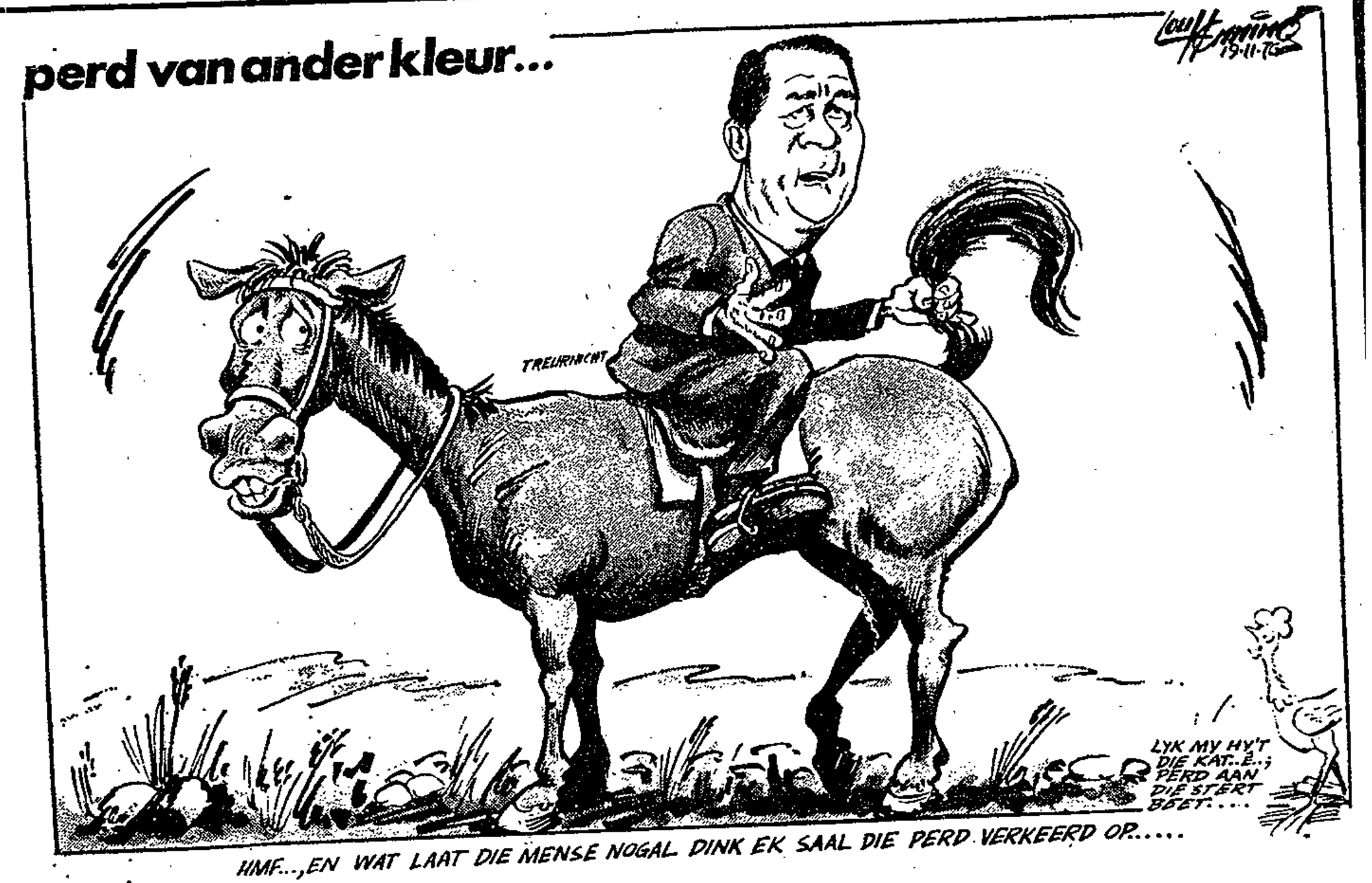
DR. T

21/11/76

325.

When a Nat paper prints a cartoon like this, you know something's stirring in the Nat Party

21/11/76
Sun T.



FROM the Transvaler . . . the headline says: "HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOUR . . ." The caption says: "Hmph . . . and what makes the people think that I have saddled the horse incorrectly . . ."

TODAY the Sunday Times takes the unusual step of publishing, fully, two political columns that appeared in the Transvaler and Beeld this week. Written by the editors, H. J. Grosskopf and Dr Willem de Klerk, they show the vigour of the debate in Nationalist circles and the new independence of Afrikaans journalists.

Dr NO

By H. J. GROSSKOPF, Editor of Beeld

WITH sustained zeal, Dr Andries Treurnicht preaches his credo of a negative Nationalist: this may not be done: that is not acceptable: and the other thing does not rhyme with separate development.

He gave such a display on the Rand last week before a corps of Rapportryers. Among other things, he spoke of the desegregation of churches, theatres and other amenities. He was opposed to this, he said.

It was improper of him to raise the matter in this way. The churches arrange their own affairs; many churches in South Africa are open to members of all races. Even the church Dr Treurnicht belongs to is moving in this direction. As a politician, he should therefore stay away from this field on political occasions.

Soweto

A politician who was himself once an N.G. Kerk synod office-bearer — and Blacks also served on this body — especially should not create the impression that he is using the National Party as a base of control of church affairs.

But sensitivity, one fears, has never been one of Dr Treurnicht's strongest attributes. We saw this at the start of the disturbances in Soweto, when he was the member of the Cabinet responsible for schools in the township. For weeks before, there had been increasing unrest over the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in certain subjects.

On June 16, the situation exploded. And Dr Treurnicht was placidly simplistic: The State pays — so the State will decide on the instruction medium. Parents who object do not have to send their children to school!

It soon became clear, however, that the State did not agree with Dr Treurnicht. He was repudiated — totally.

Black schools themselves and their boards now control the language issue.

He was similarly repudiated over the Nico Malan Theatre affair. He had earlier given Rapport a most strange interpretation of the issues involved — which was rejected by his party superiors. And he was also repudiated over the desegregation of certain of our finest hotels.

Running away

Dr Treurnicht is undeniably the most often repudiated Deputy Minister in South Africa. But here, there and everywhere he continues in his old vein. He raises voices against "open" theatres which had been "opened" with the knowledge and approval of the Government. And there will apparently soon be more such theatres.

As a politician, Dr Treurnicht also raises voices against churches who preach the Word to people without first sifting them racially. And against "open" hotels and theatres.

With him, the emphasis falls on partition, on apartheid, on opposition to developments which could otherwise supply unforced points of contact between Black and White countrymen. It's always negative. No! No! No!

Has Dr Treurnicht ever contributed a single positive suggestion which could help solve Southern Africa's crisis of existence? I have been unable to trace one. Anyway, it's a lot easier not to come forward oneself; to seek dangers in the suggestions of others; to say nothing but no.

This is a well-known method of playing it safe; of running away.

Dr Treurnicht knows as well as the next man that the Government has committed itself to the abolition of purely discriminatory partition. Yet he continually sows public suspicion against practical steps to implementing this policy.

The Prime Minister says amenities which the authorities either cannot or will not duplicate, must be shared. No, says Dr Treurnicht: he cannot rhyme shared amenities with separate development.

He must know — and he is certainly no a fool — that a complete partition on all levels except that of master and servant (and this is what he propagates with eloquent vagueness) cannot be maintained in "White" South Africa. Let alone whether such a partition would be morally defensible.

A question

We must make it possible for civilisation to survive in South Africa. For this we need the co-operation of our Black and Brown countrymen — and we will not obtain this by pushing them away from us on every conceivable point.

From these great challenges, Dr Treurnicht runs away. On these crucial points, he remains silent. He plays about with superficial, emotional little things.

In doing so he creates additional problems for the Government in this most sensitive field of intergroup relations. It is, in truth, time he asked himself a simple question: whether his political behaviour is in accord with the standards a country demands from its Cabinet Ministers.

Others in the National Party have been asking this question for some time.

21/11/76

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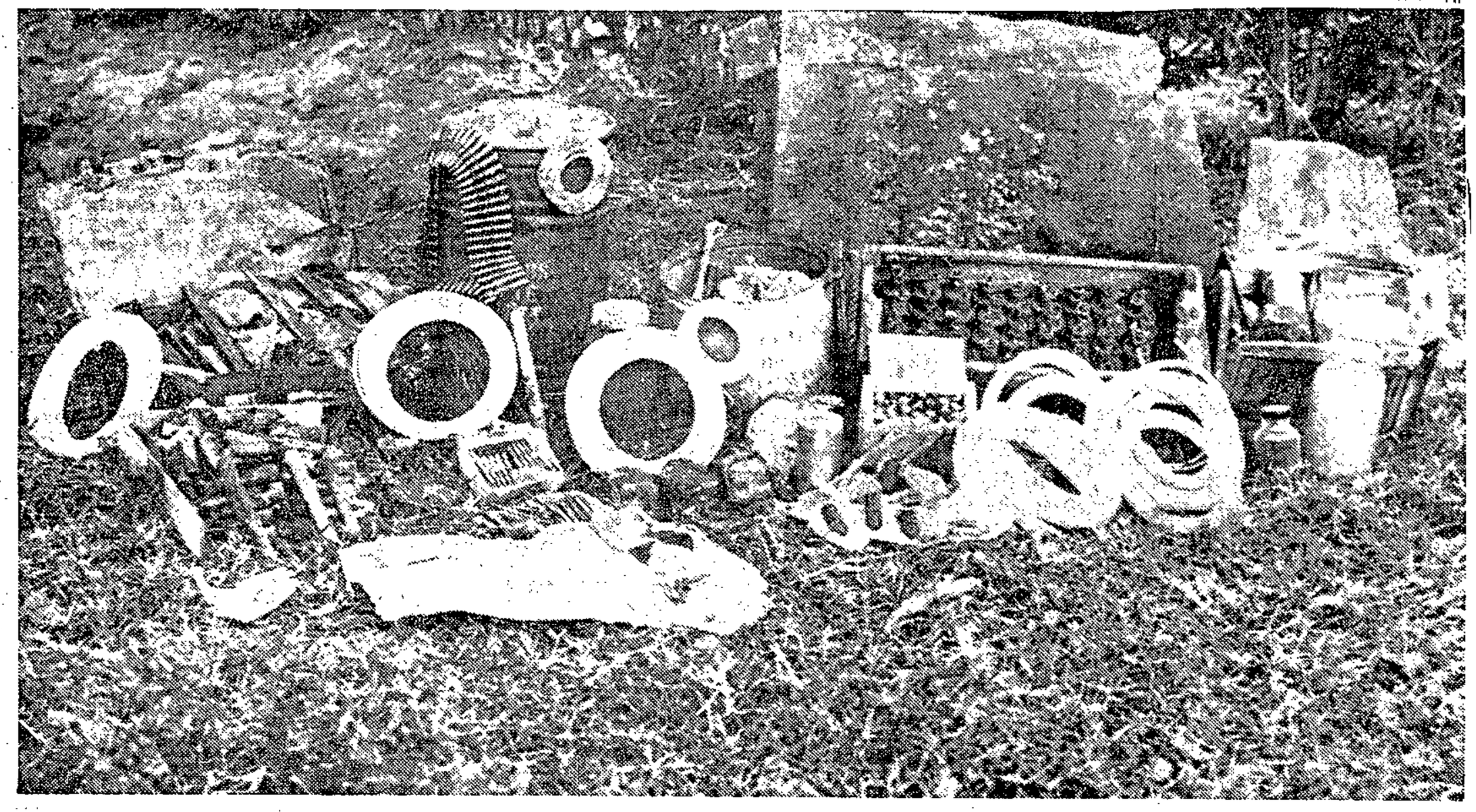

An arsenal recovered from a well constructed cellar in Durban

Ossewa Brandwag: Born as a result of Afrikaner frustration

21/11/76
Sun Trib

By GRAHAM LINSCOTT

DEFINITE wartime collaboration between the paramilitary Ossewa Brandwag and the Germans — including a tip-off on South Africa's plan to invade Madagascar — is disclosed this week in a book by one of the country's key security policemen of the time.

"OB — Traitors or Patriots?", by Lieutenant Colonel George Cloete Visser, a member of the special branch during the war years, which goes on sale tomorrow pulls no punches about the Ossewa Brandwag's potential threat to the war effort.

But Colonel Visser is careful not to judge the motivation of the men against whom he pitted his wits for more than six years.

Of Mr John Vorster he says: "A great patriot was born out of the OB."

"This former senior office bearer in the OB has now earned the admiration of most of those who have the interests of South Africa at heart, at least through his honesty of purpose, his earnest efforts to achieve peace in Southern Africa and his acumen in knowing how to strike a balance between the moderates and extremists in his own party.

"He has emerged as one of the greatest and best-liked Prime Ministers of South Africa."

This is the only reference to Mr Vorster.

Colonel Visser devotes his attention mainly to the OB leader, "Commandant General" Hansie van Rensburg, the brilliant intellectual, army officer and former Administrator of the Free State who met Hitler and described him as a "saint".

Details unearthed or pieced together by Colonel Visser and his security colleagues include:

• A German agent in Lourenco Marques was told of the invasion plan three days in advance of the Madagascar landings by a messenger who said

he came from Van Rensburg. However, as the messenger was delayed at the border by the Portuguese authorities, the information came too late for the Germans to deploy their U-boat fleet.

● The OB established bomb and grenade-manufacturing factories in various centres and had caches of arms in anticipation of a coup d'etat to topple the Smuts government.

● Van Rensburg co-operated with a German agent with a secret radio transmitter. This agent once suggested that coastal towns be bombarded to encourage the OB and its elite, activist wing, the Stormjaers.

● Van Rensburg met Robey Leibbrandt, the South African Olympic boxer turned Nazi agent, who was landed on the Cape coast to make contact with the OB. However, the meeting ended in fisticuffs and Leibbrandt went on to form his short-lived National Socialist Rebels movement.

Lieutenant Colonel George Cloete Visser, author of "OB: Traitors or Patriots?"

● The co-ordinated and widespread campaign of sabotage of power pylons, telephone communications and other strategic installations was masterminded by the OB and the Stormjaers.

Threat

Colonel Visser also quotes from an American document, never before made public, in which an interview with Van Rensburg, conducted by two United States diplomats, is recorded.

In the interview, Van Rensburg is alleged to have threatened that Cabinet Ministers would be assassinated if he were arrested.

"... I can assure you that if the Government was foolish enough to put me into prison I can name at least five Cabinet Ministers who would be killed or at least badly beaten up that same night.

"But the day is coming when violence will be appropriate and the little escapades in which the OB have been previously engaged will be as nothing when the time is ripe for us to take over this country."

On the credit side, Colonel Visser points out that because of the rules of strict secrecy, many members of the OB had only the vaguest idea of what it stood for.

And, apart from the cold-blooded murder of two police informers — he is unable to say on whose authority — there appears to have been a genuine attempt to avoid endangering human life. Explosives were never placed in situations where individuals would be likely to suffer.

Colonel Visser also makes it clear that Malan's National Party had no connection at all with the OB's activities and in fact fought it bitterly.

The introductory paragraph to a post-war report on treasonable activities by South Africans read: "Throughout our investigations in the Union of South Africa, Mozambique, the United Kingdom and Germany, we failed to find any evidence to the effect that any member of the shadow cabinet had, directly or indirectly, been in touch with the enemy."

Colonel Visser writes dispassionately of these events and says he hopes the book will not fan the dead ashes of old quarrels.

Minority

"Time has changed the faces of the political battlefields and perhaps mellowed the fierce heat of emotional patriotism founded in emotional situations."

He seems to see the Ossewa Brandwag as not so much an identification with Nazi doctrines but as the result of Afrikaner frustration — among an extreme minority — at British domination.

Yet, as he points out, this was removed peacefully and constitutionally.

The Anglo-Boer War was finally won by the Boers.

"Commandant General" Hansie van Rensburg, leader of the OB

And thirty years later

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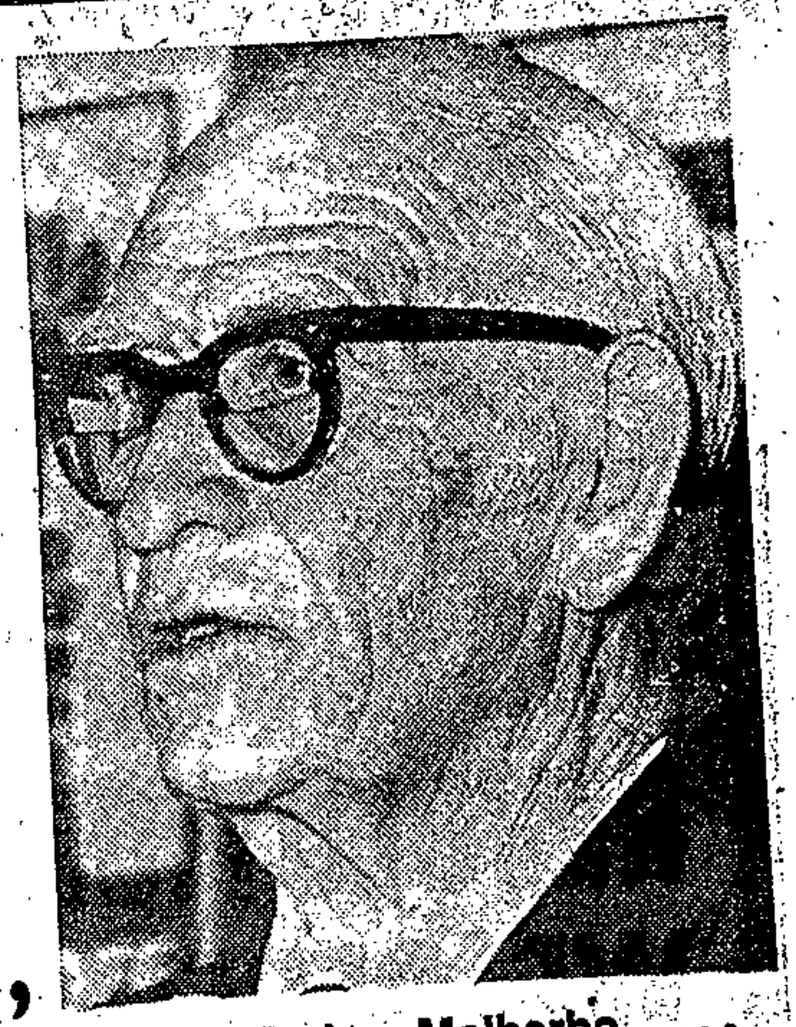
gen.

'In the last resort they would not have let us down'

Sun Trib.
21/11/76



Dr Ernie Malherbe ... negotiated change

DR ERNIE MALHERBE, South Africa's wartime Director of Military Intelligence, told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE this week that the lesson of the Ossewa Brandwag is that change, to have any meaning, should be negotiated and not forced violently.

The fact Afrikaners have peacefully achieved what they wanted show things can be done gradually and by persuasion.

"The Ossewa Brandwag wanted a coup d'etat but this would only have provoked a reaction just as in Black Africa today, and everybody would have been the loser.

"That is why it is better to negotiate a new racial deal today. That is why I hope they can persuade those rather bumptious people at Geneva to negotiate and not quibble over dates.

"They should rather co-operate with the Kissinger plan. I don't know if they realise that if they do not, they will not gain a thing. It would only mean devastation and misery for an entire generation."

Dr Malherbe said the irony of the Ossewa Brandwag was that in spite of their threats he doubted whether they would actually have co-operated with the enemy in the event of a German invasion of South Africa.

"Even an OB like Hansie van Rensburg would not — in the last resort — have let South Africa down."

He said they were personal friends while Van Rensburg was Administrator of the Free State and after the war they met on friendly terms at the Civil Service Club in Cape Town.

"He was a very free and easy, friendly man."

Dr Malherbe said if South Africa found its borders threatened today, the "Fifth Column danger" would be far more serious than that posed by Ossewa Brandwag.

"During the last war we never had any doubts about any non-white supporting us in war.

"Now we are not so sure. Today we haven't the masses with us and they can so easily be influenced by minor issues, due to the situation which has built up.

"The blacks have a hopeless feeling that they have no stake. They have never been given the feeling of belonging. This is the basic alienation we started by not giving them any stake in our white areas."

By contrast, members of the Ossewa Brandwag had a good deal to lose and therefore did not indulge in mindless violence.

He said the problem in reaching an accommodation with the blacks was that this could not be done overnight. And although the black leaders were sophisticated, it was difficult to achieve a social and cultural affinity with the masses.

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Refugee pupils reject amnesty

22/11/76
STAR

Few — if any — Soweto pupils have responded to the amnesty offered by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to return to the country by today.

Last week Mr Kruger said that the estimated 630 pupils who had fled the country to neighbouring territories would be indemnified from prosecution for leaving the country illegally if they returned by today.

Although some parents went to Swaziland and Botswana, where the pupils are, to try to persuade them to return, few if any had come back by the weekend.

The students have rejected the offer because they said they doubted the sincerity of the Minister in offering the amnesty.

Parents in Soweto also voiced the fear that the students might face police harassment if they came back.

RECRUITS

Yesterday Mr Albert Mhlungu, a member of the Soweto branch of the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African in South Africa, said at a meeting in Soweto that parents had no interest in bringing the runaway children back because they were "safe" where they were.

If they came back, he said, they faced the likelihood of being arrested on their return.

According to a Johannesburg morning newspaper, runaway children are being recruited for training in guerilla warfare in foreign countries.

The report said main recruiting agents in Botswana were members of the Black People's Convention. They are Mr Sipho Buthelezi and Mr Bokwe Mafuna, the newspaper said.

[redacted]

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SP raids at dawn for eight

nm · 24/11/76

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In a crackdown beginning at dawn yesterday Security Police here served at least eight banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act on university students, lecturers and trade union workers.

They are now prohibited from attending any gatherings, or from being within certain defined areas, or are confined to certain magisterial districts.

Most of the people banned are connected with the University of Cape Town, and several are members of the UCT Wages Commission.

The Directorate of

GRAEME BLOCH

MARY SIMONS

Publications this year listed as "undesirable" a news sheet on working conditions circulated among African workers and produced by the commission.

The banning orders are for five years.

List

Banned under Act No. 44 of 1950, Section 9 (1A) and 10 (1A) are Miss Debbie Budlender, Miss Mary Simons, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr. Willie Hofmeyer, Miss Judy Favish, Mr. Graeme Bloch, Miss Wilma van Blerk and Mr. Elijah Loza.

Miss Debbie Budlender is an honours student in economics, a part-time worker for the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau and former member of the UCT Students' Representative Council. Her brother, Geoff, is a past-president of the SRC.

Miss Mary Simons is a lecturer in comparative African government and law attached to the Department of Anthropology at UCT.

Her sister, Miss Tanya Simons, is a librarian at the university.

Mr. Willie Hofmeyer is a third-year B.A. economics student and a member of the UCT Wages Commission.

Miss Judy Favish is a literacy trainer, a former student at UCT and connected with the UCT Wages Commission. Miss Favish is a part-time member of the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau.

Mr. Graeme Bloch, of a Cape Town family, is a third-year B.A. economics student, a former editor of Varsity, the UCT campus newspaper, and a member of the UCT SRC.

Mr. Elijah Loza (58) is from Guguletu. In 1963 Sir de Villiers Graaff devoted his personal attention to the triple consecutive detention of Mr. Loza, a former trade union official. Sir de Villiers called on Mr. Vorster, then Minister of Justice, to discuss the detentions.

Miss Wilma van Blerk is attached to the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Reaction

Last night Professor David Welsh, professor in African studies in the University of Cape Town, said: "The current wave of restriction orders is a desperate effort by the Government to seek a scapegoat for the unrest of the past few months. No reasons have been advanced for these actions which have presumably been based upon the untested evidence of paid informers."

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Terror war 'hypocrites'

nm 24/11/76

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, yesterday strongly deplored the fact that many other countries were openly backing terrorism in South Africa while they could not stop it in their own "peaceful" countries.

Addressing an African Police medal parade at Katlehong police station, Mr. Cruywagen said: "The time has come when we all have to join forces to resist effectively these forces of evil."

Colour no bar

He added: "We must work for the welfare of all our our people. We must make our country and our people strong, prosperous, great and proud."

He said South Africa's non-Whites must remember that the terrorist was not concerned with the colour of his victim's skin or on whose side he was.

"He is trained for one purpose and one purpose only — to kill and destroy," said Mr. Cruywagen.

"Many innocent Bantu men, women and children have been killed in the last few years in the wake of the terrorist."

Shrewd promises

The Deputy Minister said it had to be clearly understood that the so-called freedom fighters sought no solution to respective problems, nor were they man enough to come out in the open and fight for the cause in which they believed.

Most of them were misled with shrewd promises by communist countries which knew nothing of South Africa's internal problems.

And, said Mr. Cruywagen, most could not think for themselves.

"Somebody else must do the thinking for them, using them only as puppets to do the dirty work," he added.

South Africa was more sensitive to the challenge of communism and terrorism today than ever before.

"These forces are determined to overthrow our social order and everything sacred to us.

"We must therefore unite and fight them in every way possible. We must at all times guard against the fellow travellers who are preparing the way for them," he said.

B25

them.

G 25/11/76

Torture alleged

From Mrs D CLEMINSHAW (Newlands):

I HAVE looked in vain for some response to the statement made recently to the Sunday Tribune by Paul Oestreicher on his way out of South Africa. He said categorically that torture is systematically used against detainees and that he had sent several sworn affidavits to this effect back to Britain.

The Rev Mr Oestreicher is an Anglican priest, an official of the British Council of Churches and chairman of Amnesty International. His opinion carries weight in the highest circles.

Because hundreds are detained at present and five have died in police custody in recent months, there is widespread fear that at least some detainees may be being subjected to torture (let alone the agony of solitary confinement). There seems no way of proving or disproving allegations of torture, but is this really good enough for South Africa? If it is not, where are the voices of our moral, legal and political leaders, who should be challenging us all on this issue? One is not asking them to raise their voices, but reminding them that they have an obligation to do so.

Further, only those who protest against the use of torture now will have a moral right to object to its use by any future government. And if that thought is not powerful enough to move our leaders, let us remember Shakespeare's words in Shylock's mouth:

"...and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge ... the villainy you teach me, I will execute; and it shall go hard, but I will better the instruction."

There are still plenty of influential voices in this country that could and ought to be raised. Where are they?

(325) 267.

Munnik statement on 'men in boot' inquiry

Argus 26/11/76

A ONE-MAN commission of inquiry has found that two African men were not forced into the boot of a traffic patrol car on July 6 as alleged by three Cape Town students, the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, says in a statement.

The statement said the Administrator had received the report containing the findings and recommendations of the commission.

The full report would be tabled during the February session of the Provincial Council.

The commissioner, Mr H. van Huyssteen, a former magistrate, had been appointed by the Administrator under powers vested in him and in terms of a proclamation of July 16.

A LETTER

The inquiry was into certain allegations in a letter published in the Cape Times on July 13 under the names of G. Kraak, D. Stern and L. Thorne, and into allegations in a leading article, published by the Cape Times on July 14 under the heading: 'Jokes we can do without.'

The Administrator said in his statement that the commission found that two Bantu men were stopped by two members of the provincial traffic force on Settlers' Way on July 6.

The Bantu men were, in fact, asked for their identity documents and where they lived, but there was nothing wrong with this.

The commission found that no one was handcuffed, no one was forced into the boot of a vehicle and no one was terrified or humiliated, the statement said.

HOT HEADED

It was also found that the observations in the letter in the Cape Times were 'an exaggerated and emotionally loaded version by the three hot-headed letter writers who are students of the University of Cape Town and who have political aspirations.'

A reference to 'boot-locking humour' in the article 'Jokes we can do without' was 'a fabrication of the editor of the Cape Times' as nowhere in any conversation or document by any witness was it alleged that any 'boot-locking' took place.

Th commission found, according to the statement that the Cape Times was responsible for the unfounded use of the words 'crammed into the boot of a patrol car' and 'boot-locking humour' to place the incident in a worse light than was actually the case. This was found to be 'utterly reprehensible'.

NOT GUILTY

The commission recomthat the traffe officers were not guilty of 'any unauthorised conduct, except for the possible incongruity of instructing or telling the Bantu men to sit on the boot.'

Friday,
November 26, 1976

DAILY

Swoop on welfare offices

JOHANNESBURG — Two women were detained yesterday and hundreds of documents confiscated during a massive Security Police raid on a Johannesburg building housing at least 10 religious and welfare organisations.

In apparently related incidents, two members of the South African Council of Churches — one of the organisations raided yesterday — were picked up by Security Police at their Soweto homes. The husband of one of them was also detained.

But last night, Maj-Gen M. Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, said he could only confirm the arrest of one, Miss Myrtle Wyngaard, mother of a five-year-old son, and administrative secretary of the Christian Academy.

She was taken away by police yesterday afternoon from her office on the sixth floor of the Diakonia House, the Braamfontein building where both the SACC and the Christian Institute have offices.

General Geldenhuys said he could not comment on the other detentions.

But colleagues and relatives said the others detained yesterday were:

Mr Barney Ngakane, 74, director of the SACC's university bursary fund, who was picked up at his Orlando home under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Bernadette Mosala, an SACC administrative officer, also picked up at her Soweto home under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Mrs Mosala's husband, Leonard, was also detained.

A Mrs Brown, of the Ecumenical Literature Distribution Fund, was also taken away from her offices on the first floor of Diakonia House.

Yesterday's eight-hour raid on the building involved about 40 security policemen who effectively sealed off the buildings, even questioning and searching visitors.

According to workers there, a thorough search and inspection of thousands of documents was carried out and hundreds of documents confiscated.

Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, said a Col Olivier of the Security Police presented him with a search warrant when he arrived for work at about 8.30 a.m.

"All the staff in the building were first ushered into the main hall where we were divided up and told to wait until we were called," Dr Naude said.

"Finally a Capt Van Niekerk accompanied me and my staff to our offices where a meticulous search was carried out.

Mr John Rees, general-secretary of the SACC, said yesterday that police confiscated scores of the SACC's Christmas poster which carried a photograph of two children carrying a third child killed during the Soweto riots.

"When I asked why the posters were being taken, a security policeman said the photograph had been banned."

Mr Peter Randall, director of Ravan Press, said the police search of his offices had been so thorough that one policeman had spent a considerable time examining his copy of the Shorter Oxford Dictionary.

The Rev Joshua Nxumalo, who was working in the offices of the Church of the Province yesterday, said Security Police had searched his offices for 45 minutes

"We were escorted wherever we went in the building — even to the lavatory."

The Security Police left the building at about 3.15 p.m.

Meanwhile, Mrs Bridget Oppenheimer, wife of mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said she was threatened with arrest.

Mrs Oppenheimer said she had gone to Diakonia House to pick up Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, a member of the Women for Peace Movement. When she tried to enter the building she was turned away and threatened with arrest if she did not move away. — DDC-SAPA.

... and 3 held in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN — Security Police in the Cape yesterday detained three people and confirmed that one more person had been banned. This brings to nine the number of people banned under the Suppression of Communism Act this week.

The three people detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act are: Mr Cedric Mayson, 49, the editor of the Christian Institute mouthpiece, Pro Veritate; Mr Bruce Campbell Smith, 27, a final year art student at Michaelis School of Art. He is from Durban;

And Mrs Jean Naidoo, 38, a Cape Town mother of six and a drama teacher.

A five-year banning order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, was served on Mr Jeremy Baskin, an art student at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Baskin, who was banned in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, was chairman of the wages commission — a subcommittee of the Students Representative Council of UCT — last year. He is still a member of the wages commission.

Mrs Naidoo was arrested within 18 hours of giving evidence at the Cillie Commission on Wednesday.

But last night, Mr Justice Cillie, chairman of the one-man commission, said the evidence she gave in camera could have no connection with her detention.

Mr Mayson, a former Methodist minister and general secretary of the Christian Citizenship Department of the Methodist Church, is married with six children. — SAPA.

26/11/76 STAR

The day the SB called on the CI...

Rian Malan

About 7 am yesterday between 35 and 40 security policemen raided Diakonia House, Braamfontein, where the Christian Institute and the South African Council of Churches have their offices.

The raid lasted eight hours. The policemen searched every office, every filing cabinet, every desk — even the dustbins.

When they left, they took four detainees, one or two typewriters, two vanloads of documents, every copy of the next adition of the SACC magazine and a few banned books.

The odd thing was, nobody was told exactly what the aim of the raid was.

"BAFFLED"

When it was all over, Dr Beyers Naude, Director of the Christian Institute, said he had been given no indication of what the police were after.

Tight-lipped Mr John Rees, General Secretary of the SACC, seemed equally baffled.

Security policemen refused to comment.

For most of the workers of the pro bodies the day was boring and tedious. Some were met in the entrance hall by polite security men, who ushered them into a hall where they stayed until their offices were searched.

SANG HYMNS

They were allowed to leave only under police escort, and passed the time by singing hymns and chatting.

Dr Naude was greeted by Lieutenant-Colonel J P Olivier who produced a warrant to search the whole building.

Among the documents taken from his office were financial papers, minutes of CI meetings and a few banned publications, "which we lock away until we get around to destroy them."

Meanwhile, a systematic search of the building was under way. A team of policemen worked through each floor, and two guards were stationed on each landing.

They asked no specific questions, and gave staffers no idea what they were looking for. Mr David Thomas, SACC director of communications, was left with the impression that they did not know.

POSTERS TAKEN

"They took posters, documents, a couple of legal publications and every copy of this month's edition of Kairos, the SACC magazine," Mr Thomas said.

On the sixth floor, documents relating to the Black Parents' Association were removed from the office of Dr Manas Buthelezi, who is to become a Bishop of the Evangelistic Lutheran Church in January.

Across the corridor, the police detained Miss Myrtle Wyngaard (37), a secretary at the Christian Academy and mother of a 5-year-old-boy. Her typewriter was removed.

When bystanders asked why, they were told: "You are asking too much."

While the raid was on, Mr Barney Ngakane (74), Miss Sybil Brown and Mrs Bernadette Mosala, were picked up elsewhere.

EDITOR HELD

Around midday people in the building heard Mr Cedric Mayson, editor of the CI journal Pro Veritate, had been arrested in Mossel Bay.

There was no hysteria, no violence. At times, workers and policemen drank coffee together.

When the policemen left, the mood was calm and subdued, with CI and SACC staffers claiming that they had nothing to hide.

Three secretaries, friends of Miss Wyngaard, were seen weeping.

Mr Rees had a grim joke for a friend on the telephone: "Well, now we know how they spend our income tax."

Police loading boxes full of SACC and CI documents into a van after their raid at the Diakonia House in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, yesterday. The documents were removed from an alley at the back of the building.

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Baton police disperse marchers

Sun Times
28/11/76

By NORMAN WEST

POLICE baton-charged and dispersed a march of about 150 African pupils in central Cape Town yesterday.

The pupils walked at a brisk pace holding placards reading: "To hell with Bantu education", "Are we not human beings?" "We want majority rule", while they sang the African hymn, "Nkosi sikilele e Afrika" ("God save Africa").

They marched up Adderley Street, watched by thousands of Saturday morning shoppers.

Scattered

They turned into St Georges Street, then up Wale Street and down Burg Street towards Greenmarket Square.

On the corner of Hout Street, police jumped from three vans in a swift baton charge.

Onlookers scattered and the demonstators apparently eluded the police in the confusion.

Few demonstators were struck by batons at this stage.

Most of the pupils scattered towards Greenmarket Square where they regrouped after the police had driven off.

They rolled open their placards and restarted their marching and singing, again in the direction of the city centre.

By now, they were followed by about 1 000 Blacks. Whites scattered into nearby shops.

The marchers turned up Plein Street and brought the traffic to a standstill.

Patrolled

By this time, about a dozen police squad cars and patrol vans rolled out of their Caledon Square garages and converged on Plein Street, sealing it off at two points.

They baton-charged the marching crowds and scattered them in all directions.

The marchers did not regroup again.

Police in vans and squad cars continued to patrol the streets. The situation appeared normal again by noon.

None of the Black pupils was prepared to discuss the march with reporters.

The marchers were from the Peninsula's three African townships, Langa, Nyangu and Guguletu.

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Thursday,
December 2, 1976

DAI

Terror gang blamed

PRETORIA — There was no doubt the men responsible for a hand-grenade attack on two policemen were terrorists, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday.

Mr Kruger said Russian hand-grenades and timing mechanisms, as well as rounds for the AK-47 machine carbine, were found in steel trunks belonging to the men.

Police anti-terrorist units are conducting an intensive search operation for the terrorists, but their task is being hampered by the thick undergrowth in the area.

Mr Kruger emphasised the incident did not herald the establishment of a new terrorist front against South Africa, even though the country was under pressure from terrorists.

He said plans by the African National Congress to intimidate South Africa would include isolated terrorist incursions. In his opinion, however, the ANC would not succeed in sending large groups over the country's border.

The attack occurred on Tuesday near Barberton, not far from a customs post on the South African-Swaziland border.

One of the policemen, Const R. Brits, 25, suffered severe leg injuries when one of four blacks picked up for questioning threw a hand-grenade into the cab of the police vehicle. His condition is said to be improved.

The other policeman, Const N. Khosa, 30, was also injured, but not seriously.

Meanwhile, the ANC headquarters in London yesterday left its options open to claim or disclaim responsibility for the attack. — DDC-SAPA.

Man stabs wife

325

Mdantsane youths acquitted of attending unlawful gathering

3/12/76 pp

EAST LONDON — Forty-one Mdantsane youths were yesterday acquitted on charges of attending a prohibited gathering when they appeared before Mr S. van Zyl in the Regional Court..

Mr Van Zyl ruled that 37 of the youths, ranging in age from 15 to 20, were not guilty at the close of the state's case. They were not required to give evidence in their defence and were discharged.

The remaining four, Mr Luvuyo Sinuka, 19, Mr Richard Stemele, 20, and two youths, aged 17 and 15, were required to remain in the dock while the case continued.

A state witness, Lt B. Fourie, said he had seen a gathering of between 200 and 250 black youths near the Hlokoma High School in Mdantsane at about 12 pm on August 13.

He had followed the gathering to Kakaza Road and to an open space where the group of youths were surrounded by policemen.

They broke and ran in all directions and some were arrested by policemen.

Lt Fourie said there were no spectators at the spot where the crowd broke up and ran. It was an open space and the nearby houses were "some distance" away. He did not see policemen arrest any of the accused in between the houses. He said the majority of those arrested had been arrested in the open space.

Asked by Mr Sinuka if the police were given orders to hit the youths with batons, Lt Fourie said they were not. No-one had been hit with batons in his presence.

Another state witness, Lt D. J. de Villiers, said he had arrested Mr Sinuka and Mr Stemele in the yards of two houses next to Kakaza Street.

He said the group appeared to know where they were going and shouted at police, shaking their fists at them and making the black power salute.

He did not know if all the accused arrested that day were involved in the gathering. There was a distinct gap between the people in the gathering and the people who were watching. Most of the spectators were adults, while those in the gathering were youths. "No police officer could have made the mistake of arresting someone who was not in the group," he said.

He said they were never totally encircled by the police, and they had all run in the same direction — to the south.

He said Mr Stemele was about 30 metres from the road when he was arrested, and Mr Sinuka was arrested when he ran up against a fence.

Sgt N. Bessinger told the court the 15-year-old youth he had arrested was definitely a member of the group. He said the youth had run away and he had stopped him just before a gate.

He said there were no bystanders in the direction in which the youths fled, but some had been arrested in yards where there were other people.

He had not seen the crowd being provocative. They were harming nobody and were not screaming at the police.

Sgt G. Qabazi said he had arrested a 17-year-old youth because he was running away "some distance from the gathering". He admitted the youth could have been an onlooker, but he had been running from the direction of the gathering.

He said the group of youngsters were singing and carrying pieces of cardboard. He did not know what was written on these.

He said it was possible that bystanders and those marching in the group were mingling..

In his defence Mr Sinuka said he was not a part of the gathering and was not arrested by Lt De Villiers, but by a civilian, Mr Mfana Jekwa, who threatened him and a friend at gunpoint and took them to the Mdantsane Police Station.

One of the accused previously discharged, Mr Linda Makonga, also gave evidence to this effect, saying he and Mr Sinuka were both arrested near the road leading to Mount Ruth Station. They had seen the gathering forming while playing chess and decided to go home.

Mr Stemele testified that he was running away from the police when arrested. He had been on the road when the gathering approached; and had run away from police with batons. He tripped and fell against a fence, but said he was arrested by a black policeman and not Lt De Villiers.

The 17-year-old youth did not give evidence in his defence, but his attorney, Mr L. M. Makhapela, pointed out that Sgt Qabazi was not certain whether he was part of the procession when he arrested him.

In his defence the 15-year-old said he was going in the opposite direction to the group when he was knocked down as they ran. Sgt Bessinger had arrested him while he was on the ground. — DDR

Sunday Express

• JOHANNESBURG, DECEMBER 5, 1976 20c 25c in Natal. Prices elsewhere on Back Page.

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336.
25 - General

Mystery of terror-bomb suitcases

Sunday Express
5/12/76.

WITHIN days of police finding a cache of terrorist arms near the Swaziland border, the Sunday Express can disclose that two powerful suitcase bombs have recently been smuggled into Swaziland.

They had apparently been slipped into the country from Mozambique.

This indicates that terrorists may be trying to smuggle arms through Swaziland into South Africa to start terrorist attacks in the Republic.

One of the suitcase bombs

Express Reporter

was found alongside the railway line from Mozambique, and appeared to have fallen from a train.

The other was found on a lorry at a cement factory near Matsapa, where trains from Maputo stop.

Both were highly sophisticated, with an estimated destructive radius of up to 3 km.

According to one security expert, each was powerful enough to destroy a medium-sized factory.

News of the discovery of these bombs comes three days after a South African police patrol found a tin trunk of "terrorist material" near Border Gate, which leads into Swaziland near the Mozambique border.

This trunk contained Russian hand grenades, timing mechanisms and rounds for the AK-47 machine carbine commonly used by terrorists in Rhodesia and Angola.

The patrol discovered the trunk while searching the area where Constable R Brits and Constable J. Khosa were blown up by a grenade while sitting in their truck on Tuesday. Both were badly injured.

The grenade was thrown soon after the constables had picked up four men whom they saw carrying the trunk and looking suspicious.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said later that the police were completely satisfied the four men were terrorists.

Strengthening the suspicion that terrorists are trying to smuggle weapons through Swaziland is the fact that two other suitcase bombs — similar to those recently discovered — were found in Swaziland earlier this year.

This raises the possibility that a number of these bombs may have slipped through Swaziland undetected in the intervening months.

But confusing the issue is the fact that the two recent bombs were discovered with anti-Machel pamphlets.

They were also made of a mixture of components from various countries of origin, including South African fuses.

This introduces the possibility that they may have belonged to anti-Machel elements who were trying to smuggle them by train into Mozambique and not South Africa.

But in view of the cache at Border Gate, it seems more likely that the pamphlets were merely a "blind".

The first of the recent bomb discoveries was on the rail bed near a station in Swaziland.

The multi-coloured wooden case was the size of a normal travelling case and the bomb, which contained 20 kg of explosives, was carefully moulded inside a separate casing.

It was discovered by the driver of an out-going train who immediately reported it to the Police.

325, ~~332~~

They won't get far

5/12/76 SUN TIMES

By MARGARET SMITH and NEIL HOOPER

MORE terrorists will try to cross into South Africa — but the police will make sure they don't get very far, says Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police.

He said the banned African National Congress had recruited local Blacks for military training abroad and was trying to infiltrate them back into the country.

"The police on border patrol face a tricky task, but they are very experienced and effective. Remember that many of them have seen duty in Rhodesia. Of our whole police force, about 75 per cent have had experience in bush border duty, and 90 per cent have been through special anti-terrorist courses.

"They have the situation well in hand. It will not be necessary to call in troops."

Mr Kruger said there was no need for fear, but nevertheless urged Whites to take security precautions, even in cities.

MR JIMMY KRUGER . . . we can handle it.

"Know all the Blacks on your premises, take careful note of any strangers, report any suspicious behaviour and hire workers only through proper channels."

A senior officer of the security police told the Sunday Times that since the beginning of the year the police had been systematically cracking down on cells of a nationwide ANC network which had been recruiting South African Blacks for terrorist training.

So far two separate networks had been uncovered and about 75 people — including senior members of the organisation — had been detained.

The officer said the recruits were smuggled to a depot in Swaziland. From there they were sent to various African states, one Tanzania, for training.

The security police cracked down on the second network three months ago after a suitcase containing a bomb was found near the railway line at Mbabane, Swaziland.

Police linked the case with a group operating from Newcastle, Natal.

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336

325 General

Swaziland bomb

JOHANNESBURG — The Assistant Commissioner of Police in Swaziland, Mr Charles Bell, confirmed yesterday that two powerful suitcase bombs had been found on the railway line from Mozambique, but said there was "no evidence that the bombs were destined for South Africa."

"One bomb was found on a railway track near a cement factory about ten days ago. The other was found next to the railway line about six months ago. It appeared to have fallen off a train," Mr Bell said.

"But there is no indication the bombs were meant for South Africa. The railway line on which they were found runs from Maputo and ends at the iron ore mine near Mbabane.

"So far we have had no evidence of terrorists trying to smuggle arms through Swaziland."

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7/2/76
D D

No blame for 23 PE dead

PORT ELIZABETH — An inquest magistrate found yesterday that nobody was to blame for the 23 deaths during the unrest in Port Elizabeth's black townships.

Mr E. de Beer found that the 23 people were shot in justifiable circumstances.

"The police should be commended on their conduct from August 18 to 20," Mr De Beer said. Police conduct showed that they acted as friends of the public in a protective capacity, he said.

The duty of the police was to restore order and peace, to prevent public violence and further damage to property and to protect the public from attacks. "This the police did, although it was at the cost of 23 lives.

"On the whole it appears that the police did not shoot indiscriminately, but restrained themselves and fired only when conditions became critical," he said.

The police first used teargas to control the rioters. If that had no effect, they used birdshot, and only if that failed, were R1 rifles used. In many cases people were shot to assist arrests and not shot dead.

Mr De Beer said that although it could not be determined from the evidence who shot four people, it was apparent that they were shot by the police in similar circumstances as the others. The reason for this was that many of the wounded ran away and some of the bodies were removed by the crowds.

This was apparently what happened to the four men Mr M.E. Mjo, Mr S.S. Dleaphantsi, Mr F.H. Zuba and Mr M.E. Mfekelo.

Mr De Beer said that unrest started when pupils from several high schools in the black townships refused to attend classes, in sympathy with pupils in Soweto and Cape Town who were killed or arrested by the police. Protests were held in the streets and hundreds joined in. — DDC.

310

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Grenade band in Swaziland?

The four black men involved in the grenade attack that seriously injured two South African policemen in the Eastern Transvaal on November 30 have fled across the border to Swaziland.

Brigadier A de Waal, Divisional Commissioner of the Eastern Transvaal, said: "An African woman working in the fields saw four men, two of them carrying trunks, heading towards the Swaziland border. They were sighted later across the border."

The four men, two of them in their 20s, one in his 30s and the other in his 40s, were being taken to the Komatipoort police station to have their cases searched, when they threw hand-grenades into the cab of the police van and escaped.

The incident took place near the Swaziland border.

Constable R Brits and Sergeant J Khosa were seriously injured.

Constable Brits' condition is still "serious," but Sergeant Khosa is said to be out of danger, although both men are still in the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit.

Brigadier de Waal said the Swaziland police have been informed that the men were in their country and that they are helping them with the search.

310

336

325
General

7/2/76

Grenade gang cross into Swaziland

JOHANNESBURG — Police have definitely established that the four men involved in the grenade attack on two South African policemen in the Eastern Transvaal on November 30 have crossed into Swaziland.

Brig A. de Waal, divisional commissioner for the Eastern Transvaal, said yesterday the men had been seen heading for the Swaziland border and were later seen in Swaziland itself, in the mountainous border area.

"A woman we questioned this week told us she had seen four men, answering the description given, fleeing from the area where the attack took place and heading for the Swaziland border," Brig De Waal said.

"A man who lives in Swaziland also told police he had seen four men with tin trunks on the Swaziland side of the border. His description tallied with the information we had about the men."

A search has been under way for the men since they escaped from custody on November 30, by throwing a hand grenade into the cab of a police van, seriously injuring two policemen. — DDC.

325 gen

...mission ban yesterday.

Cries of 'Thank the Lord'

Staff Reporter Cape Times 8/12/76

SPECTATORS in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday shouted "Thank the Lord" when Mr Justice Diemont acquitted four women students at the University of the Western Cape on charges of sabotage.

The women — Josephine Vincent, 22, Mathilda Morolong, 21, Miriam Klassen, 22, and Inocentia Linda Kathar, 21 — had pleaded not guilty to charges of sabotage, alternatively arson, alternatively malicious damage to property.

The charges arose out of a fire in Room 16 at a hostel on the university campus in the early hours of August 30 this year.

Acquitting the four women, Mr Justice Diemont said that the State's case depended on the evidence of a 19-year-old student at the university, Gail Patricia Davids, who was warned as an accomplice.

There was the gravest doubt as to her credibility, he said, and the State had failed to prove its case.

Mr Justice Diemont sat with two assessors, Mr S van Zyl Smit and Mr W P Stanford. Mr C du Plessis appeared for the State and Mr B Kies and Dr W Cooper, SC, instructed by Omar and Co, appeared for the four women.

325 ger

Police tell manager: kick out those Blacks

RDM 9/12/74

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Two policemen yesterday issued the manager of the Golden Egg restaurant in Oxford Street, East London, with an ultimatum: "Kick out those four Black customers or else we will arrest you."

This was confirmed by the manager of the restaurant, Mr K. Gaiser, who said he had been highly embarrassed, both for the customers and himself over the incident.

"As far as I am concerned there was no need for me to tell any of my customers that they should leave the restaurant. We admit people here irrespective of colour or creed provided they behave themselves in an orderly fashion," he said.

Mr Gaiser, a German immigrant who has been manager of the restaurant for the past two years, said the two uniformed policemen informed him he needed a permit from the East London Town Clerk before he could serve Black customers.

"If that is the case then the Town Clerk can expect a visit from me — their money is as good as anybody else's. And anyway I am a businessman running a restaurant to serve all the people of East London.

"The four people involved were only half-finished their meal when the police arrived."

"I serve whom I want to serve and do not run my restaurant on a racial basis — if the people can afto eat here and there is space for them at the time, then I will serve them and nothing will stop me",

One of the diners Mr Charles Nqukula said: "I will never understand the attitude of some Whites towards Blacks in this country, particularly at a time when race relations has become the major concept in the South African situation".

The station commander of Fleet Street Police Station, Colonel R. Nel, refused to comment on the incident last night, but said he would make a statement after he had investigated the matter.

325 gen

Child gets bail after 'Mail' story

9/12/76
RDM

By MIKE STENT and MIKE NDLAZI

THE BLACK child held in custody since his arrest in Tembisa on November 1 was granted bail of R50 at an unscheduled court hearing on Tuesday.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman at Tembisa police station.

The child, who may not be named because he is a minor, has been held under the Sabotage Act for more than a month.

The case was first publicised by the Rand Daily Mail last Friday.

The child's mother is a R6-a-week domestic servant and a mother of eight.

She said that after police interviewed her on Tuesday about an affidavit in which she alleged that police had assaulted the child she went to court where bail was granted for her son.

He was not due to appear in court again until January 17.

The affidavit was published in full in Tuesday's Rand Daily Mail.

It claimed that when the child was arrested he was twice thrown to the ground by police before being thrown by his feet into the police van.

The mother also alleged that when she saw her son on the day after his arrest his face was so swollen that he could not eat.

She said yesterday that she had decided not to lay charges of assault against the police.

The mother, a 48-year-old widow, said that on Tuesday two White policemen came to her home. She claimed she was taken to Tembisa police station where the policemen showed her a copy of the Rand Daily Mail and asked her who wrote the story about her son.

She said she did not know.

The police then asked her how the Rand Daily Mail got the story and who was the White woman who accompanied her to Tembisa police station when she signed the affidavit alleging the assault.

She said she knew the woman, Mrs Ingrid Templer, but did not know where she lived.

They then asked her whether she would be able to recognise the policemen she alleged had assaulted her son. She told them she would be unable to do so.

She was then taken to an unscheduled court hearing where bail for her son was granted. She could not afford to pay immediately but yesterday borrowed the R50 from Mrs Templer, her sister-in-law's employer.

My turn to serve

10/12/76 DD

For more than a year I have been engaged in a grim legal tennis match with the head of the Security Police, General Geldenhuys. He has just dropped his service, and now it's my turn to serve.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of South Africa over-ruled a magistrate's judgment sentencing me to six months imprisonment, and this decision must have come as a grave disappointment to General Geldenhuys, who initiated the year-long process in terms of which I was faced with the prospect of going to jail.

Sometimes I wonder whether these Security people really understand the normal principles of law. They certainly don't have a highly successful record of getting people into jail via the courts. They usually achieve this by detention without trial under status which bypass the courts, and when they have to depend on proper courts, with proper judges and proper lawyers present, it is often a different story.

So spare a thought this morning for General Geldenhuys in his chagrin. But if he thinks this is his only disappointment, he is mistaken. I have further bad news for General Geldenhuys, who better start brushing up his return of service.

He will recall that this whole business started with certain allegations I made against one of his Security Branch officers, and that instead of taking action against this man he took action against me.

Well, now that the action against me has failed, I feel it is time for his man to face the music, and I hereby set out the following facts for all my fellow citizens to see:

On the evening of September 21, 1964, Warrant Officer Gerhardus Hattingh of the Security Police lurked in the shadows of the Hogsback Inn, a mountain resort in the Eastern Cape.

Parked in the hotel grounds was a car he had followed that afternoon, a car belonging to South African author Alan Paton, and that night while the Patons were inside the hotel Warrant Officer Gerhardus Hattingh waited until all was quiet. Then he looked about for a number of large stones, finding at least three the size of a melon.

He used these to smash in the windscreen of the car, and having done that, he smashed the rear window as well, leaving the rocks inside the car among shards of shattered glass. Then he beat a hasty retreat.

The following morning Mr Paton went to his car. He says: "I saw that both the windscreen and rear window had been badly damaged. Inside the car were several large stones, presumably used to break the glass. The damage amounted to about R150. I felt quite sick when I saw what had happened to my car, to think that someone would do such a thing."

Another officer of the Security Police at the time was Warrant Officer Donald John Card, to whom Hattingh boasted of his feat. Card was shaken to hear what he had done, but not wanting to let a colleague down, he decided not to disclose it. Nor would he have done so if I hadn't been subpoenaed on the instructions of General Geldenhuys last year.

I had complained privately to the authorities about Hattingh's bullying propensities in connection with another matter, and only after further probing had spoken of the Paton incident as well, of which Card had told me when I once asked him what sort of person Hattingh was. At first I refused to name Card as the witness but Card insisted I should do so.

However, although the consequent developments yielded a strong prima facie case that a Security Police officer had committed a crime (malicious damage to property) and produced a witness willing to testify under oath, the matter was apparently not taken any further.

Well, now the time has come to take it further. And to get General Geldenhuys moving in connection therewith, here is some more information for him. It concerns law, and particularly the law of evidence about which General Geldenhuys does not seem to know a great deal.

In an interview published in the Sunday Express of October 31 this year, General Geldenhuys said Card's evidence against Hattingh would be inadmissible because it was hearsay, but General Geldenhuys is wrong, as any sound lawyer could tell him.

Hearsay evidence is indirect and inadmissible as testimony of what a second party is reported to have perceived, but Card's evidence is both direct and admissible because it is a first-person account of what Card himself heard, namely Hattingh's statement to him.

There are two further legal points which may be confusing General Geldenhuys. One is the inadmissibility of a confession made to a peace officer. But this does not apply as between one policeman and another, and Hattingh's statement being not a confession but an admission constitutes evidence that is both direct and admissible. Finally, the action is not prescribed by time, as only 12 of the 20 years have elapsed.

So there you are, General Geldenhuys. You said you wanted evidence against Hattingh and now you've got it. You have a witness who is prepared to testify, and whose evidence is both direct and admissible, and there is surely also supportive circumstantial evidence from Security records regarding Hattingh's whereabouts at the time.

By the way, if you now still decline to prosecute this will not help Hattingh, because in that case Alan Paton plans to institute a private prosecution and your man will end up in court in any case. Furthermore there is every likelihood that such criminal proceedings will be followed by civil proceedings as well, because according to my calculations interest on the R150 Mr Paton had to pay for repairing his car has now pushed Mr Hattingh's financial indebtedness in the matter to R330.

Then there is the question of legal costs, of course, so one way or another Mr Hattingh's little caper on that fateful evening in 1964 could end up costing him quite a packet — but that's how justice works, General Geldenhuys, isn't it? And justice is what we are all after, isn't it?

In Hattingh's case, whether he seeks it or not he is going to get it. I've had my turn in the dock. Now it's his turn.

— Donald Woods

[redacted]

225 Spread

325 general

ARGUS 10/12/76

3

Unrest: Pinelands man gets jail term

THE phrase 'Black power' could be described as a war cry, a Cape Town Regional Court Magistrate said today in sentencing a man convicted of public violence to 18 months' imprisonment of which half was suspended.

Steven Michael Hannath, 27, of Pinelands, had pleaded not guilty.

'You, a White person, activated the already excited crowd,' Mr M. M. C. Symington told Hannath who was convicted of shouting 'Black power' and 'solidarity with the Blaek people' during unrest on the Grand Parade on September 7.

IMPULSIVELY

Hannath told the court at a previous hearing that he acted impulsively after seeing an innocent person and two schoolgirls assaulted by police.

Mr C. V. Louw, who appeared for Hannath, said application would be made for leave to appeal.

Mr R. B. Rorich appeared for the State. Mr Louw was instructed by Simon Abel and Son.

Woods wins appeal against jail sentence

OWN CORRESPONDENT

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The editor of the Daily Dispatch of East London, Mr Donald James Woods, has won his appeal in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown against a six months' jail sentence.

In December last year an East London magistrate sentenced Mr Woods to six months' jail when he refused to disclose the name of an informant relating to an alleged break-in by a Special Branch officer at the Black Community Programme offices in King William's Town earlier in the year.

Mr Woods told the head of the Bureau for State Security, General Van den Bergh, and the Minister of Justice that he had information which linked a Security Police officer named Hattingh with the break-in.

Mr Woods was later asked to disclose the name of his informant but refused to do so because his informant feared reprisals.

Yesterday Mr Justice Theal Stewart handed down a judgment in which he concurred with Mr Justice Kannemeyer, setting aside the magistrate's ruling on a technical point.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said the magistrate who issued the subpoena must hold the examination. He said it was common cause that the subpoena was issued and signed by Mr P. S. Sauerman in his capacity as magistrate and that the examination was held by Mr N. R. Oosthuysen, another magistrate.

The ruling by the magistrate that there was no just excuse justifying Mr Woods' refusal to disclose the identity of his informant, and the sentence imposed as a result of his refusal, was accordingly set aside.

Commenting on the judgment, Mr Woods said it would be a grave disappointment to General Mike Geldenhuys, the head of the Special Branch.

"The Special Branch are generally more successful in putting people in jail when they by-pass the courts through detention without trial. What they usually regard as evidence can seldom stand exposure to the full light of public inquiry before qualified officers of the courts.

"But there is still hope for General Geldenhuys. It is not too late for him to study some law and gain more knowledge of how normal systems of justice work when the courts are involved."

~~335~~
323 General

Police keep mum on Soweto shots probe

12/12/76.
Sunday Express

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

POLICE probing alleged indiscriminate shootings and arrests in Soweto have completed their investigation.

The deputy CID chief on the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J F L Engelbrecht, said yesterday his report would probably be handed to the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, next week.

He refused to disclose the results of the probe.

Brig Engelbrecht was placed in charge of the investigation after publication in the Sunday Express last month of allegations by Soweto residents that police had been shooting and arresting people indiscriminately.

Police action was given as a major reason behind a mass exodus of young people from Soweto, many of whom have taken refuge in neighbouring states.

Soweto's police chief, Brig Jan Visser, strongly denied that police had acted indiscriminately when he was approached for comment.

Brigadier Engelbrecht said yesterday his report would be handed to Major-General D J Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control. It would then be handed to Gen Prinsloo.

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session ~~high point of violence~~

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beginning of July ~~tember.~~

For some weeks after the conclusion of the parliamentary session, a degree of calm, such as had not prevailed for several months, was restored to the country. Contributing to this was the initial inactivity of politicians who, after a strenuous session, were anxious to enjoy a rest and probably took comfort in the thought that over-exposure of the flag issue might make it stale before the referendum. Nonetheless, though on a smaller scale, flag agitation did continue during July. In August and September it became intense. Indeed, these months witnessed a political campaign in the recess probably of unprecedented intensity

325 gen

KDM 15/2/16.

SP 'did not make dynamite arrest'

MAJOR-GENERAL Mike Geldenhuys, Chief of the Security Police, denied last night that his men had arrested anybody in connection with 40 sticks of dynamite found at Crown Mines, Johannesburg.

"The case concerns an ordinary theft and Security Police have nothing to do with it," he said.

A CID spokesman confirmed that two men were arrested after dynamite was stolen from Crown Mines on Friday apparently to blow open a safe. They will appear in court today charged with theft, he said. Far less than 40 sticks were involved.

325 ger

Kruger not consistent — Woods

Staff Reporter

MR DONALD Woods, editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, has claimed the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, acted inconsistently in allowing the Security Police to subpoena him.

Mr Woods was reacting to the Minister's denial that by allowing the subpoena he had breached the confidence placed in him by Mr Woods.

The allegations follow Mr Woods' successful appeal against a six-month jail sentence for refusing to disclose the name of an informant.

Replying to the Minister's statement on Monday that he did not mention Mr Woods' confidential conversation to any security policemen because it was based on hearsay, Mr Woods said: "If Mr Kruger regarded the reports I mentioned as hearsay, and therefore by implication inadmissible, why did he not stop the security police from issuing the subpoena?"

Mr Woods added he wondered whether Mr Kruger would have allowed the security police to subpoena a known Nationalist supporter in similar circumstances.

"If the security police told the Minister they were going to subpoena a Nationalist supporter on a matter previously discussed with him, in private, would he have let them go ahead without any further communication with that person?" Mr Woods asked.

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1) MIDDLE ENGL... LITERATURE

Lecturers:

Professor A. Lennox-S...

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialec... Middle English texts.

Prescribed Books:

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works ... (Oxford paperback).

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smit... English Verse and Prose

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Centu... (Oxford)

2) LITERATURE OF THE ... AROQUE PERIODS

Lecturers:

Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H. ...

Course Description:

The course will be divided into t... the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages or style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C. Smith & E. de Selincourt (Oxford paperback)

Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (None ...

Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

/1 .....

325
gen

21/12/76.

Unrest: 1 381 convicted

JOHANNESBURG — Since June this year 1 381 people have been convicted for offences relating to unrest.

According to figures issued by the Institute of Race Relations, 926 of those convicted were children under 18 years old.

Five hundred and twenty eight received corporal punishment, usually between five and eight cuts with a light cane. Two seventeen-year-old youths each received five years imprisonment for sabotage.

Three hundred and ninety seven children received suspended sentences or fines. Most adults, 182, received jail sentences.

The heaviest sentence has been given to Mr Tom Moses, 23, who received 12 years for sabotage.

A further 2 915 people still have charges pending against them. Of these, 1 632 face charges of public violence.

In the 1960 emergency over 20 000 people were held. Of these about 200 received jail sentences for convictions related to the declaration of the state of emergency. — DDC.

Unmoved by BOSS 'tail'

London Staff Reporter

BRIGHTON — Mr Sparrow was shadowed by BOSS on one of his visits to South Africa — but he saw nothing sinister in this.

"I met Boss," he said. "They introduced themselves to me . . . a charming person came to see me and said: 'I am a member of the Bureau for State Security.'

"He added: 'You made a speech in Kinross to 200 people in which you suggested that detente, the South African Prime Minister's policy at the time, would not be enough and that it should be followed be followed by *entente*, possibly even *cordiale*.'

"I said yes. The meeting at Kinross had been an enormous success.

"So I knew they were interested in my activities. But could we really blame them for this? Here was an obviously political and, I suppose, articulate character going around the country, and suddenly he makes a speech in which he has the presumption to lay down guidelines for South African foreign policy . . . which is not his job."

325 ger

Mum fights to keep son in SA

23/12/76 STAR

A Pretoria mother, Mrs Cherry Griffiths, is battling to stop the deportation of her son, Wayne (22), who has lived in South Africa for 15 years and has done two tours of army service on the border.

Mrs Griffiths, a free-lance artist, said her son had been convicted in April of possessing a small quantity of dagga. He was sentenced to six months' jail, suspended.

On Monday, when he was to have left for three months' duty on the border, Wayne was told to report to the police.

VOLUNTEERED

"He was served with a deportation order, and was put in the cells," said Mrs Griffiths. "He was due to be deported on Friday, but the Department of the Interior said it would wait until a decision was taken on my representations."

Mrs Griffiths came to South Africa with her children 15 years ago. Although she has been naturalised, her son remained a British citizen.

"He volunteered for national service, and did two spells on the border," she said. "South Africa is his only home. He speaks Afrikaans well."

Mrs Griffiths said Wayne had been touring the Cape as an assistant with the stage production, "Faan se Stasie" when he was arrested.

Mr R C Lindeque, Deputy Secretary of the Interior, said: "I can give the assurance that we always give attention to any representations we receive."

336
325 arrests

POLICE RAID

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of police took part in raids in Johannesburg and Soweto on Thursday night.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg, Major-General W. H. Kotze, said from time to time the police made raids on suspected wrong-doers and criminals.

Seven stolen cars were recovered, about 400 traffic offenders were caught and 13 people were caught transporting petrol illegally.

Six people were caught with unlicensed firearms in their possession. One man had unwrought gold in his possession. — (Sapa.)

325 gen

Star 29/12/76

Priest identifies policeman

A policeman, who allegedly told an Alexandra priest that he wished there was a riot so he could shoot him, was identified by the priest today.

The Rev Sam Buti, secretary general of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, went to Alexandra police station today to point out the policeman.

Last Thursday Mr Buti was stopped by the policeman in Wynberg and asked whose car he was driving. Mr Buti said it was his. The policeman asked to see his driver's licence.

There was an argument between the two men which ended when the policeman allegedly said he wished he could shoot Mr Buti.

Police are investigating possible charges of crimen injuria against the policeman but Mr Buti does not want him charged.

"I just want to highlight the behaviour of some policemen," he said.

'BOSS man shot dead

Star 29/12/76

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A black Government official, believed to be a member of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), was gunned down in Owambo at the weekend. He died immediately.

Informed sources say his car went up in flames after being caught in machine-gun fire.

The two men travelling with him escaped.

The ambush is believed to have taken place at Okankolo, near the main road linking the homeland with the white south.

Birdshot blindness: Police promise

30/11/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The police will investigate any claims of birdshot blindness as a result of the riots if they are reported to the Soweto police, the Commissioner of Police said yesterday.

Reacting to claims in a Sunday newspaper article that the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association had established there were cases of blindness caused by police use of birdshot in Soweto, General Gert Prinsloo said those affected must come forward. Specific claims would definitely be investigated.

The roll of the riot deaths

TWENTY-SIX died in the unrest in Cape Town townships at the Christmas weekend, but no one knows what proportion that represents of the overall official death toll since the outbreak of unrest in Soweto on June 16.

On November 29 American Congressman Charles Diggs quoted the Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, as putting the death toll between 250 and 280. Mr Diggs added immediately that he did not believe the figure.

Attempts to get a figure from the Department of Information yesterday were unsuccessful. The Rand Daily Mail was simply referred to the police, from which the department obtained all its information on deaths during the unrest.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said police death figures on the unrest had been given to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry and were not available to the public.

The Institute of Race Relations has been unable to compile an overall list of deaths for its annual survey in the unrest because of the paucity of official information.

Mr Enoch Duma, a reporter on the Sunday Times, investigated deaths in Johannesburg and came up with 376 names of people, most of whom had died in Soweto. The Cape Times and the Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape have published similar lists of deaths in Cape Town.

The Rand Daily Mail today publishes their findings: A total of 499 names.

HERE is the list compiled by Mr Enoch Duma, a reporter on the Sunday Times, after his investigations.

E

Edelstein, Melville Leonard, Eesterhuizen, Johannes Hendrik.

F

Follie, Enoch (June 18), shot above the heart.

G

•Gincana, Atwell (June 18); •Godwe Jeffrey (June 18).

K

•Kalane, George; •Kekane, Shadrack; •Keokame, Marshall (June 16); •Kgampe, Philemon; •Kgapule, Edward; •Kgongoana, Ariel "Pro" (June 16); •Kgupisi, Herbert; •Khumalo, Daniel (June 19); •Kobedi, Kabelo (June 25); •Kubeka, Johannes, 24, (June 17), gunshot wounds of left leg, died of haemorrhage; •Kubheka, Robert; •Kumalo, Zolile (June 17); •Kumalo, Nehemia, •Kunene, Norman, 27, (June 17); •Kwinana, Gregory, (June 17).

L

•Ledwaba, Jacob; •Lepota, David; •Leroke, Hermina; •Linda, Petrus King, killed by bullet; •Lengwathi, Patrick Themba (June 12), shot; •Lloyd, Jan, 26, •Luvatsha, Thembo, bullet wounds below stomach.

M

•Mabaso, Mathabeni, •Mabuku Gladys.

•Madzivhandila, Patrick; •Magadani, Florence; •Mahasha, Daniel; •Mahlambi, Paulina; •Mahlanza, Raymond, 24, (June 17), shot in hip, •Mahapo, Godfrey; •Maipa, Simon; •Majola, Boy;

•Makhari, Abraham, 33; •Makhabane, Petrus K, shot in stomach and chest; hotla, •Manganyi, Victor;

•March, Phillip (June 20), shot thrice through head and stomach; •Masenya, Grace;

•Masinga, David, 19, (June 16); •Mathebula, Jacob Sydney.

•Mathebula, Josiah; •Matome, Mackenzie; •Matsapola, E., two bullet wounds; •Matsepe, Jeffrey; •Matsunyane, James Sello, shot at the back — bullet went through the body.

•Mavimbela, Sipho; •Manale, Herbert; •Mbebe, Frank; •Mchunu, Christopher, 21; •Nthite, Isaak Ronnie; •Ntsele, Fraser, 21; (June 17), gunshot wounds of liver and kidney.

P

•Phakathi, Charles; Peterson, Hector, 13, (June 16), among the first riot victims to die; •Patrick, Petrus; •Pindela, Nelson.

R

•Radebe, Mpikeleli Jeremiah; •Radebe, Susie; •Raditlhalo, Alfred; •Rambuda, Bethuel; •Ruiters, Harry.

S

•Sealetsa, Samuel Ntsamo.

•Segegede, Jan; Selane, Charles; Senatle, Vincent; •Shabangu, Doctor.

•Sihlangu, Elizabeth; •Simelane, Benjamin; •Sithole Benjamin; •Sithole, Douglas; •Sithole, Samuel.

T

•Taaka, Louis, bullet wound on groin; •Taunyana, David; •Tefu, Madimetja Lucas; •Teisi, Gabriel; •Thobejane, Ida; •Tokota, Kenny; •Tshabalala, Christopher; •Tshabalala, Godfrey; •Tshabalala, Titus; •Tshabalala, Michael; •Tshabalala, Sarah; •Tshabalala, Veronica.

•Twala, Thomas, 21; •Tyiki, Robert, 15, (June 17), gunshot wounds of heart.

People listed as "unknown" by the Johannesburg inquest court and only identified by the following "serial" numbers. 1528; 1529; 1530; 1531; 1532; 1533; 1534; 1535; 1536; 1537; 1538; 1539; 1540; 1541; 1542; 1543; 1544; 1545; 1546; 1547; 1548; 1549; 1551; 1553; 1555; 1559; 1560; 1629; 1630; 1631; 1632; 1633; 1634; 1635; 1941; 1997; 1998.

V

•Vilankulu, Mangoeng Joseph, shot; •Van Rooyen, Aubrey Vincent.

W

•Wilson, Margaret, shot.

Y

•Yiba, Monde.

Z

•Zondo, Simon Gosson, 18, (June 18), gunshot wounds; •Zungu, Philip; •Wandile, John, burn wound in abdomen.

THE list of dead obtained from a Soweto undertaker. Causes of death contained in post mortem reports:

McAnthony Siziba, 11, Aug 26.
Jonathan Siziba, 5, Aug 26.
Eric Mabaso, 18.
Gordon Nkuta, 19, July 25.
Titus Moatse, 15, July 19.
Joyce Hlatshwayo, 4.
Jacob Phiri, 28, June 28.
Jacob Twala, 18, Oct 30.
Samuel Tsotetsi, 18, Nov 1.

Another list from a Soweto undertaker accompanied by official death certificates.

Johannes Hlongwane, 43, Sept 12.
Petros Hlongwane, 29, July 25.
Zabulon Kubheka, 47, Aug 22.
Hilton Kubheka, 19, July 16.
Peter Letsholo, 21, Aug 25.
Inspector Luphindo, 24, July 2.
John Leburu, 23, June 18.
Mbopha Mlangeni, 18, Sept 14.
Johan Mathobela, 19, Aug 12, while detained at Johannesburg Fort.
Sinki Witboy, 6, died in petrol bomb attack in parents' house in Zola.
Aaron Mbele, struck by bullet.
Sipho Clement Mbatha, 22.
Robert Tseke, 19, shot through the head on Aug 6.

Agnes Moatlhudi, 10 of 163 Zone 5, Meadowlands.
Thomas Sibanyoni, 10.
Semjjie Sibanyoni, 5.

List obtained from a Mofolo North undertaker, containing names of people who died during the Soweto unrest:

Timothy Nhlapo, 31, of 767 Dlamini No 1.
Vusimuzi Ngubane, 34, of 629 Zondi 2.
Ignatius Ramen, 18, of 834b Meadowlands bullet wound through the heart.
Tshwayela Victor of 1327b Emndeni South bullet wound around the groin.
Radebe Wilson of 2335a Zola 2 bullet wounds on head and body.
Lebelo Albert of 6534 Zone 4, Diepkloof, Aug 4 shot and teargas.
Kunene Edward of 1187a Zola North June 18 stabbed twice left side chest.
Mogotsi Nchimane Philemon of 1018a Orlando West, assault.
Ramashila Solomon of 33 - 13th Avenue, Alexandra stabbed to death on June 19.
Talaza Selwyn Silulamo of 46 - 8th Avenue, Alexandra.
Morolong J.P. of 10731 Orlando West Sept 23 stabbed and beaten to death.
Semousi S of 10120 Orlando West 2 Aug 30 assault head injuries.
Serobe L.M. 58 - 6th Avenue, Alex Aug 9 shot through lower region of the body.
Sebeela J.E. 13 - 4th Avenue, Alex shot.
Garnie R.W. 4 - 6th Avenue, Alex shot right shoulder.
Madibo P. of 1 - 14th Avenue, Alex shot left shoulder.
Makate W.T. 99558 Orlando West 2, shot through the neck.
Mashiane F.B. of 2173, Zone 9, Meadowlands Aug 26 shot.
Maphalala S. of 1355 Rockville Aug 27 shot.
Ndlovu H.J. of 646 Moroka shot.
Mmutle D. of 7507 Orlando West bullet wound on the side.
Moleko H. June 18 shot in the stomach.
Letlaku J. of 1928 Zone 9, Meadowlands.
Mofokeng R.A. of 1219 Putswa Street, Dube June 17 stabbed with bottle.
Simelane O.T. of 1383 Sidumedi Drive, Kagiso 2 shot neck and breast.
Mthombeni M. 40c White City, Jabavu attacked by thugs.
Khumalo N.M. of 1550 Senaoana, PO Moroka stabbed above the heart.
Barron J. 152b Zone 5, Meadowlands shot through the head.
Take L. of 610 Central Western Jabavu bullet wound on groin.
Sitshoni Z.C. of 8183 Orlando West bullet wound above heart.
Ntshangase P. 87-14th Avenue, Alex bullet wound through the heart.
Abrel Lebelo of 6534, Zone 4, Diepkloof.
Aby Masilela of 3498, Zone 10, Meadowlands.
Emmanuel Dlamini of 5196, Zone 5, Diepkloof.
Peter Makgabane of 574, Central Western Jabavu.
Charles Raditlalo of 7517, Zone 3, Diepkloof.
Mphele Mohlabane of 8773 Orlando West
Richard Mailangwe of 559c, White City.
John Sibiya of 2580, Zone 2, Diepkloof.
Obed Ndlovu of 1591 Mofolo North.
Morris Mashinini of 1514b, Zone 1, Diepkloof.
David Makgetle of 187d, Zone 2, Meadowlands.
Joseph Mphuthi of 1370, Central Mamelodi.
Andries Kekane Mamelodi.
Jacob Nkosi, K3397 M
Shadrack Mabuza Mamelodi.
Lazarus Matimela Mamelodi.
Patrick Zwane, S6665 M
Ames Mbatha, R6258 M
George Sebesebe Mamelodi.
Daniel Madikane, 1449
Patrick Ntimdane Mamelodi.
Johannes Ngobeni Mabopane.
Simon Mohwadubo Mabopane.
Abea Mashegoane Mamelodi.
Johannes Ntlalen Mamelodi.
Aaron Mathabath Mamelodi.
Michael Nare, 56869
Robert Pitso, x1 Kle
Norman Kunene, W. F

Linda Kgokong, 10124
Humphrey Xaji, 1930
Ashley Lesejane, 184

On November 12 t Cape Region of the Race Relations release of 94 people whom it t died in the unrest the was compiled from v stitute described as sources. But the Institu guarantee absolute because of what it des "official silence on t death and injury."

The 94 names are:

A

Adams, Sandra Joy of Kewtown. Killed in 16. Shot dead while third floor.
Adriaanse, Noel, 1 Oribi New Hanover Sept 7. Died of gun received near Town Hanover Park, night
Africa, Piete, 24 ye Supply, Montagu. Sep of death under invest
Albin, David Basi Elsies River. Shot Sep near home — gunsho
Allie, Abdurahm Retief Street, Parow. Shot. Businessman.
Appolis, Christoph Winterberg Avenue Died Sept 9. Die received near home

The Rand Daily Mail today publishes their findings. A total of 499 names.

M

•Mahaso, Mathiaheni; •Mabulu, Gladys;
•Madzivhandila, Patrick; •Magadani, Florence; •Mahasha, Daniel; •Mahlambi, Paulina; •Mahlanza, Raymond, 24, (June 17), shot in hip; •Mahapo, Godfrey; •Maipa, Simon; •Majola, Boy;
•Makhari, Abraham, 33; •Makhabane, Petrus K, shot in stomach and chest; hotla, •Manganyi, Victor;
•March, Phillip (June 20), shot thrice through head and stomach; •Masenya, Grace;
•Masinga, David, 19, (June 16); •Mathebula, Jacob Sydney.
•Mathebula, Josiah; •Matome, Mackenzie; •Matsapola, E., two bullet wounds; •Matsepe, Jeffrey; •Matsunyane, James Sello, shot at the back — bullet went through the body.
•Mavimbela, Sipho; •Manale, Herbert; •Mbebe, Frank; •Mchunu, Moses; •Mda, John, 32, (June 17); gunshot wounds of chest and lung; •Menwe, Peter; •Mevana, David, shot through sternum; •Mhlanga, Samuel.
•Mhlongo, Felix (June 18), shot — wound involving lung, heart and spinal column; •Mithi, Lily; •Mkhize, Tusokwakhe; •Mkhotlana, Elias, 43; •Mkhwanazi, Israel; •Mkhwanazi, Lindiwe; • Mlangeni, Lea; •Mmutle, D., bullet through the side; •Mnculwane, Mantombi P., shot; •Mngemane, Morris, five bullet wounds.
•Mngoma, Tenson; •Mngomezulu, Simon, 29, (June 18); •Mphetha, Lawrence.
•Modukanele, Jacob; •Modukanele, Isaac Rasebata; •Moerane, Jacob, 23 (June 19), burnt under vehicle; •Mogola, Johannes; •Mokgatle, Moses;
•Mogapi, Stephen; •Mokoena, Moses, •Mokoena, Vincent; •Moleko, Hendrick, (June 18), shot in the stomach.
•Montjane, Elijah; •Mononyane, Joseph S. (June 18); •Msimanga, Mbekiseni; •Mthembo, John; •Mtshadi, Simon; •Mubuya, Bennett; •Mukel, Dennis; •Mzila, Hezia.

N

•Ncube, Daniel, bullet wound on the hip; •Ndau, Herbert; •Ndebele, Zuzele, •Ndibongo, Michael;
•Ndlovu, Jimmy; •Ndlovu, Leslie; •Ndou, Herbert; •Ngcobo, Thuthuka, 16, (July 15); •Ngobeni, Harry, 26; •Ngubane, Aaron; •Ngwenya, Stanley
•Nkabinde, Fanyana; •Nkabule, David; •Nkomo, Eric, 17.
•Nkwana, Peter; •Nkwe, Joseph; •Noge, Cornelius; •Nokwana, Nomvula, •Nolovu, H. J., shot; •Ngaba, Wellington, shot; •Nyati, Johanna; •Nqhoba, Shadrack; •Ntanzi, Egu; •Ntebele, Francis, 17, (Sept 23); •Ntshangase, Daniel, •Nthini, John, is on as unknown by the Johannesburg inquest court and can be identified by the following serial numbers: 1528; 1529; 1530; 1531; 1532; 1533; 1534; 1535; 1536; 1537; 1538; 1539; 1540; 1541; 1542; 1543; 1544; 1545; 1546; 1547; 1548; 1549; 1551; 1553; 1555; 1559; 1560; 1629; 1630; 1631; 1632; 1633; 1634; 1635; 1941; 1997; 1998.

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•Vilankulu, Mangoeng Joseph, shot; •Van Rooyen, Aubrey Vincent.

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•Wilson, Margaret, shot.

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•Yiba, Monde.

Z

•Zondo, Simon Gosson, 18, (June 18), gunshot wounds; •Zungu, Phillip; •Wandile, John, burn wound in abdomen.

THE list of dead obtained from a Soweto undertaker. Causes of death contained in post mortem reports:

Titus Tshwene, 13 died Aug 27 of multiple shotgun pellet wounds of lungs.

Johannes Sibeko, 42, died Sept 7 gunshot wounds of chest and abdomen.

Makhosi Makhotla, 45, died Sept 7 gunshot wounds of abdomen.

Joyce Buthelezi, 16, died Sept 17 shotgun wounds of chest and head.

Sylvester Vusi Maseko, 21, Sept 20 gunshot wounds of the head.

Lawrence Mshelwane, 27, gunshot wounds of abdomen.

Gunstan Kwadi, 32, Aug 26 gunshot wounds of head.

Raymond Mofokeng, 14, Aug 25 gunshot wounds of chest and neck.

Petrus Gule, 15, Aug 26 gunshot wounds of head.

Washington Makate, 25, Aug 25 shotgun pellet wounds of both legs, died of haemorrhage.

Patrick Nkosi, 20, Aug 27 bullet wound through neck with contusion of medulla oblongata.

Sara Maseko, 46, June 17 gunshot wounds of thighs died of haemorrhage.

Samson Fantu Kalakahla, 26, Aug 25 gunshot wounds.

Daniel Nathan Motsweni Sept 25 gunshot wounds.

Undertaker's list of people who died during the Soweto unrest, taken from Government death certificates.

Alfred Sealogo, 23, Aug 10.
Phenius Radebe, 27, Aug 21.
Andrew Shomang, 30 Aug 24.
Joseph Mpinga, 34, Sept 25.
Samson Mabena, 29, Sept 13.
Patrick Mabuza, 24, Sept 17.
Paulos Zwane.
Gideon Mncube, 20, July 15.
Samuel Matlhaku, 66, June 26.
Dominic Letleka, 4, July 18.
Edgar Zwane, 5, hit by car running from police.
Peter Letsolo, 21, Sept 25.
McAnthony Siziba, 11, Aug 26.
Jonathan Siziba, 5, Aug 28.
Eric Mabaso, 18.
Gordon Nkuta, 19, July 25.
Titus Moatse, 15, July 19.
Joyce Hlatshwayo, 4.
Jacob Phiri, 28, June 28.
Jacob Twala, 18, Oct 30.
Samuel Tsoletsi, 18, Nov 1.

Another list from a Soweto undertaker accompanied by official death certificates.

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Petros Hlongwane, 29, July 25.
Zabulon Kubheka, 47, Aug 22.
Hilton Kubheka, 19, July 16.
Peter Letsholo, 21, Aug 25.
Inspector Luphindo, 24, July 2.
John Leburu, 23, June 18.
Mbopha Mlangeni, 18, Sept 14.
Johan Mathobela, 19, Aug 12.
Reuben Mthembu, 19, Aug 2.
George Malindisa, 23, July 31.
Titus Majola, 15, July 19.
John Molefe, 19, June 25.
Monica Nkosi, 6, Aug 1.
Jacob Moerane, 23, June 19 burnt under vehicle.
Nororuru Nkonyane, 34, Aug 10.
Timothy Ndlovu, 36, June 18.
Jeffrey Tshabalala, 24, July 17.
Johannes Mashaba 22, strangulation
Lesley Hastings Ndlovu, 17, June 16 of 7235 Orlando West.

David Mahlaba, 24.
Hector Ndlela, 20.
Vivian Thabethe, 27.
Peter Molefe, 21.
Oben Ngcobo, 17.
Walter Maichetha, 15.

Cases investigated Sunday Times Extra reporter.

Dumisani Isaac Mbatha, 16, Sept 25 at Far East Rand Hospital, detained during central Johannesburg unrest.

Maxwell Mahlinza, 24, June 17 shot in the hip.

Peter Mabena, 18, of 2410 Orlando East, stabbed during backlash of Mzimhlope.

Sydney Kabelo Khaje, 47, shot by police at Doornkop Cemetery while sitting in his car.

Selby Mabandlana, 58, chopped about the head with a panga by hostel dwellers.

Arthur Mankayi, 24, chopped to death on Aug 24.

Gideon Mankayi, 39, cut across the head with sharp instrument.

Benjamin Mankayi hit on the head with lethal instrument.

Thomas Witboy, 10, died in petrol bomb attack in his parents' house.

Jacob Mashabane, 22, former Ngoye university student, died while detained at Johannesburg Fort.

Sizki Witboy, 6, died in petrol bomb attack in parents' house in Zola.

Aaron Mbele, struck by bullet.

Sipho Clement Mbatha, 22.

Robert Tseke, 19, shot through the head on Aug 6.

Agnes Moatlhodi, 10 of 163 Zone 1, Meadowlands.

Thomas Sibanyoni, 10.

Semajie Sibanyoni, 6.

List obtained from a Mofolo North undertaker, containing names of people who died during the Soweto unrest:

Timothy Nhlapo, 31, of 767 Dlamini No 1.

Vusimuzi Ngubane, 34, of 629 Zondi 2.

Jeremiah Rasmen, 18, of 834b Zola 3.

Jumba Gumata, 26, of 2935 Rockville.

Godfrey Khambule, 12, of 934 Mofolo North.

Stanley Mbengwane, 20, of 774 Zola North.

Simon Mbele, 19, of 1474 Zondi 1.

John Radebe, 35, of 2092 b Zola 2.

The Black Parents' Association, a body formed in Soweto soon after the unrest, committed itself to provide funeral and relief donations which totalled R47 622, 60 for 183 people who either lost their lives or were injured during the disturbances:

There were 167 victims buried in Soweto through the help of the BPA. Among them were:

Reginald Luvatsha of 1830 Pimville.

Boas Sydney Masilo of 873a Zola.

Mnyane Jacob Nkofu of 2617 Pimville.

Samuel Shihlomule of 533 Central Western Jabavu.

Abel Jan Matsahu of 1082Aa Orlando West.

Gustov Kgoadi of 463b Meadowlands.

Doctor Koalana of 10289 Orlando West.

Willy Koalama of 10289 Orlando West.

Johannes Pooe of 5504, Zone 4, Meadowlands.

Columbus Khumalo of 1934a Zola 3.

Simon Mpusula of 1384 Mofolo North.

Titus Sibeko of 10709 Mzimhlope.

Herminah Leroke of 4870, Zone 4, Diepkloof.

Michael Pooe of 3849 Orlando East.

Amos Mokoena of 493a White City.

Bernard Maboya of 402 Molapo.

Abrel Lebelo of 6534, Zone 4, Diepkloof.

Aby Masilela of 3423, Zone 10, Meadowlands.

Emmanuel Dlamini of 5196, Zone 5, Diepkloof.

Peter Makgabane of 574, Central Western Jabavu.

Charles Raditlalo of 7517, Zone 3, Diepkloof.

Mphele Mohlabane of 8773 Orlando West.

Richard Mailangwe of 559c, White City.

John Sibiya of 2580, Zone 2, Diepkloof.

Obed Ndlovu of 1591 Mofolo North.

Morris Mashinini of 1514b, Zone 1, Diepkloof.

David Makgetle of 187d, Zone 2, Meadowlands.

Joseph Mphuthi of 1370, Central Western Jabavu.

Lobian Molapo of 1306, Orlando East.

Samuel Nkata of 1254 Zondi 1.

Lord Miller of 1339, Orlando East.

Martin Tshabalala of 762, Emndeni North.

Philemon Mogotsi of 10179, Orlando West.

Lebogang Shamang of 10177b, Orlando West.

Princess Mbeki of 183a, White City.

Michael Nyelele of 1255, Zone 2, Meadowlands.

Dennis Mmutle of 7507, Phomolong.

Bennet Maboya of 402 Molapo.

Wandile Zwane of 2291 Dube.

Bernard Mazimango of 495b Zola North.

Daniel Majoko.

Tennyson Tshabalala of 1567 Jabulani.

Themba Masuku of 1793 Jabulani.

Timothy Nhlapo of 767 Dlamini 1.

Raymond Mofokeng of 120, Zone 1, Meadowlands.

Israel Zamaydwe of 8152, Zone 6, Diepkloof.

Ben Mashombo of 1971 Molapo.

Amon Vusi Ngwenya of Mzimhlope.

Paul Sekhukhuni of 9864a Mzimhlope.

Ambrose Nabuka of 67b Naledi.

Samuel Ntuli of 922a White City.

Johan Mocketsi no address.

List of names compiled by a Johannesburg church organisation:

Seakeco Cecil Lopang of 9042 Orlando West shot in the stomach.

Modisane Samuel Oupa of 333b Thekwane Street, Zone 7, Ndlovu H.J. of 646 Moroka shot.

Mmutle D. of 7507 Orlando West bullet wound on the side.

Moleko H. June 18 shot in the stomach.

Letleku J. of 1928 Zone 9, Meadowlands.

Mofokeng R.A. of 1219 Putswa Street, Dube June 17 stabbed with bottle.

Simelane O.T. of 1383 Sidumedi Drive, Kagiso 2 shot neck and breast.

Mthombeni M. 40c White City, Jabavu attacked by thugs.

Khumalo N.M. of 1550 Senaoana, PO Moroka stabbed above the heart.

Barron J. 152b Zone 5, Meadowlands shot through the head.

Take L. of 610 Central Western Jabavu bullet wound on groin.

Sitshoni Z.C. of 8183 Orlando West bullet wound above heart.

Ntshangase P. 87-16th Avenue, Alex bullet wound through the heart.

Wilso M. of 10 - 3rd Avenue, Alex shot.

Ndlovu H. of 7235 Orlando bullet wound on forehead.

Mkwanzi L. of 65 Mofolo South shot.

Maga Dane F.M. of 47 - 13th Avenue, Alex bullet wound.

Hotwane N.C. of 24 - 18th Avenue, Alex crushed by a bus.

Nkutha H.P. of 153 - 9th Avenue, Alex shot.

Phiri J. of 159 - 9th Avenue, Alex shot and car crashed.

Masilo E.N. of 10254 Moroka Aug 24 chopped by hostel dwellers.

Mabaso N. of 1033a Naledi shot

Mngemane M. of 691 White City Jabavu five bullet wounds.

Zwane J. of 2191 Dube Village, burst wound in abdomen.

Twala T. of 1155b, White City shot.

Sebati P.A. of 1043 Zone 1, Meadowlands shot through both thighs.

Lesumi J. of 340b Zone 1, Meadowlands assaulted by hostel inmates with choppers.

Modise J of 1670 Rabonife Street, Dobsonville shot in the stomach.

Tshabalala M.J. of 762 Emndeni South shot through intestines.

Mohamme J. of 10763b Orlando West 2, Aug 24, stabbed in the stomach, face sliced off.

THE Black Parents' Association has provided the names of a further 26 people who died in townships in the East and West Rand and near Pretoria. They are: Elifas Dithipe, 1390 Kagiso.

David Kolonga, 16546 Mamelodi.

Thami Ntenga, 295 Kagiso I.

Elifas Mathakgane, A233 Mamelodi.

John Khoza, F1771 Mamelodi.

Sam Boy Mabunda, 12138 Aug

Ndlovu H.J. of 646 Moroka shot.

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Thami Ntenga, 295 Kagiso I.

Elifas Mathakgane, A233 Mamelodi.

John Khoza, F1771 Mamelodi.

Sam Boy Mabunda, 12138 Mamelodi.

Cloete, Joseph Edward Sugarloaf Road, Mannenberg in Mannenberg Sept 9.

Cook, Faried, 16 yea nenberg. Died Sept. Shot

D

Dajee, Bhanudey, Retreat. Died Sept Shopkeeper.

Daniel, John. Retreat.

Dondi, Sydwell Barki. NY 50 No 135. Shot Sept

Daniels, Kammips, 33 Primrose Street, Cleetes 7. Shot dead.

Davids, John. 8 (c) Walk. Sept 9, 1976. Shot

Davids, Rachaad, 17 Strandroos Close, Kewt 17, 1976. Shot

Dube, Yvene, 45 y Amstel Hof, Paarl Eas Shot dead.

E

Elliot, I. No details. De

Essop, Dawood. 5 Tug Mannenberg. Aug 26, dead.

F

"Ferdi" . .? Age . . ? Guguletu. Died Aug 18-2 76 Cape Times).

segaai Avenue, Bonteheu Aug 25. Shot.

Bezuidenhout, Isaac. M Died prior to Sept 14. B

Botha, Neville. 7th Retreat. Shot Sept 16. wounds received near h

C

Carolissen, Gasant, Parkwood Estate. Shot

Carolissen, Ronald Cl years. Sept 9. Stellenb 24/9/76. Reported by I CRC

Adriaanse, Noel, 13 Oribi New Hanover P Sept 7. Died of gunsho received near Town Ce Hanover Park, night Se

Africa, Piete, 24 years Supply, Montagu. Sept 1 of death under investiga

Albin, David Basil, Elsies River. Shot Sept 9 near home — gunshot.

Allie, Abdurahman, Retief Street, Parow. Di Shot. Businessman.

Appolis, Christopher, Winterberg Avenue, Died Sept 9. Died o received near home. Sh Mannenberg.

B

Barnes, Isaac, 15 y

Bezuidenhout, Isaac. M Died prior to Sept 14. B

Botha, Neville. 7th Retreat. Shot Sept 16. wounds received near h

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riot deaths

Town townships at the
t proportion that repre-
he outbreak of unrest in

Charles Diggs quoted the
as putting the death toll
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obtained all its informa-

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day Times, investigated
76 names of people, most
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David Makgetle of 187d, Zone 2, Meadowlands.
Joseph Mphuthi of 1370, Central Western Jabavu.
Lobian Molapo of 1306, Orlando

Meadowlands bullet wound through the heart.

Tshwayela Victor of 1827b Emndeni South bullet wound around the groin.

Radebe Wilson of 2335a Zola 2 bullet wounds on head and body.

Lebelo Albert of 6534 Zone 4, Diepkloof, Aug 4 shot and teargas.

Kunene Edward of 1187a Zola North June 18 stabbed twice left side chest.

Mogotsi Nchimane Philemon of 1018a Orlando West, assault.

Ramashila Solomon of 33 - 13th Avenue, Alexandra stabbed to death on June 19.

Talazo Selwyn Sibulamo of 46 - 8th Avenue, Alexandra.

Morolong J.P. of 10731 Orlando West Sept 23 stabbed and beaten to death.

Semousi S of 10120 Orlando West 2 Aug 30 assault head injuries.

Serobe L.M. 58 - 6th Avenue, Alex Aug 9 shot through lower region of the body.

Sebeela J.E. 13 - 4th Avenue, Alex shot.

Garnie R.W. 4 - 6th Avenue, Alex shot right shoulder.

Madibo P. of 1 - 14th Avenue, Alex shot left shoulder.

Makate W.T. 95558 Orlando West 2, shot through the neck.

Mashiane F.B. of 2173, Zone 9, Meadowlands Aug 26 shot.

Maphalala S. of 1355 Rockville Aug 27 shot.

Ndlovu H.J. of 646 Moroka shot.

Mmutle D. of 7507 Orlando West bullet wound on the side.

Moleko H. June 18 shot in the stomach.

Letlaku J. of 1928 Zone,9, Meadowlands.

Mofokeng R.A. of 1219 Putswa Street, Dube June 17 stabbed with bottle.

Simelane O.T. of 1383 Sidumedi Drive, Kagiso 2 shot neck and breast.

Mthombeni M. 40c White City, Jabavu attacked by thugs.

Khumalo N.M. of 1550 Senaoana, PO Moroka stabbed above the heart.

Barron J. 152b Zone 5, Meadowlands shot through the head.

Take L. of 610 Central Western Jabavu bullet wound on groin.

Sitshoni Z.C. of 8183 Orlando West bullet wound above heart.

Ntshangase P. 87-14th Avenue, Alex bullet wound through the heart.

Wilso M. of 10 - 3rd Avenue, Alex shot

Mamelodi.
Andries Kekane, B603 Mamelodi.
Jacob Nkosi, K3397 Mamelodi.
Shadrack Mabuza, 13483 Mamelodi.
Lazarus Matimela, P5456 Mamelodi.
Patrick Zwane, S6665 Mamelodi.
Ames Mbatha, R6258 Mamelodi.
George Sebesebe, 10792 Mamelodi.
Daniel Madikane, 14492.
Patrick Ntindane, 16862 Mamelodi.
Johannes Ngobeni, 1083H Mabopane.
Simon Mohwaduba, 1767A Mabopane.
Abea Mashegoane, V7442 Mamelodi.
Johannes Ntlaleng, V7708 Mamelodi.
Aaron Mathabathe, 14738 Mamelodi.
Michael Nare, 56869 Mamelodi.
Robert Pitso, x1 Klerksdorp.
Norman Kunene, W. R. B. Selby.

Linda Kgokong, 10124 Daveyton.
Humphrey Xaji, 1930 Daveyton.
Ashley Lesejane, 1842 Moepong.

On November 12 the Western Cape Region of the Institute of Race Relations released the names of 94 people whom it believed had died in the unrest there. The list was compiled from what the Institute described as overlapping sources. But the Institute could not guarantee absolute accuracy because of what it described as the "official silence on the extent of death and injury."

The 94 names are:

A

Adams, Sandra Joyce, 24 years, of Kewtown. Killed in Athlone Sept 16. Shot dead while standing on third floor.

Adriaanse, Noel, 13 years, of Oribi New Hanover Park. Died Sept 7. Died of gunshot wounds received near Town Centre. Died Hanover Park, night Sept 8.

Africa, Piete, 24 years, 49 White Supply, Montagu. Sept 11. Details of death under investigation.

Albin, David Basil, 16 years, Elsies River. Shot Sept 9. Wounded near home — gunshot.

Allie, Abdurahman, of Piet Retief Street, Parow. Died Sept 18. Shot. Businessman.

Appolis, Christopher, 16 years. Winterberg Avenue, Heideveld. Died Sept 9. Died of wounds received near home. Shot dead in Mannenberg.

A flashback to the riots in Soweto.

Ferguson, Henry Andrew, 31 Years. Groenwalt, Hanover Park. Sept 2.

Fink, Alfred, 14/15 years. Vrygrond, Steenberg. Sept 15.

Fish, Edward 41, 14th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 9. Shot dead.

G

Gasnola, Saleiman, 17 years. Thorton Road, Athlone. Died Sept 9 or 10. Shot.

Genu, Fostus, 28 years. Guguletu. Aug 12.

Gobile, Chris, 22 years. Guguletu. Died Aug 11, 1976.

Gushman, Edwin, NY 77 No 22 Guguletu Aug 12, 1976. Shot dead.

H

Harris, Ronald. Bango Crescent, Silvertown. Died Sept 16.

Masiba, Nkululo, 25 years. Guguletu. Died Aug 11, 1976.

Mtetwa, Temba, 21 years. Guguletu. Aug 31.

Mathieson, Reginald. Vrygrond 983 Sept 9.

May, Nicholas. Vrygrond 2361. Sept 8. Shot.

Mazwe, Mncedisi, 16 years. Guguletu. Sept 16.

Mazwi, Zinzo. Guguletu. Sept 16-19.

Meyer, Karl, 44 years. Hesterhof, Heideveld. Sept 9.

Mjamba, Douglas, 20 years. Guguletu. August. 12.

Moses, Philip. 42 years 45, 9th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 11. Shot dead.

Mosi, Xohle (Xqule), 18 years. — shot by traffic officer when allegedly setting fire to an Ottery Service Station.

Swart, Christie, 17 years, 11th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 8 Shot.

T

Truter, Christopher, 15 years, Bonteheuwel. Died Sept 1. Shot.

Tshaya, Michael, 18 years NY 11, Room 4, Guguletu. August 11.

V

Van Der Ross, Nora. Steenberg Sept 16.

Van Kerke, Naorin 10 (9) years. Ravensmead, Tiervlei. Sept 8. Shot.

Van Zyl, Alec, 23 years. Retreat Sept 15.

Vermeulen, G 20 years. 167B Bonteheuwel Avenue,

A flashback to the riots in Soweto.

Maritsane I.B. 4123, Zone 9, Meadowlands Aug 26 shot.

Maphalala S. of 1355 Rockville Aug 27 shot.

Ndlovu H.J. of 646 Moroka shot.

Mmutle D. of 7507 Orlando West bullet wound on the side.

Moleko H. June 18 shot in the stomach.

Letlaku J. of 1928 Zone 9, Meadowlands.

Mofokeng R.A. of 1219 Putswa Street, Dube June 17 stabbed with bottle.

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Barron J. 152b Zone 5, Meadowlands shot through the head.

Take L. of 610 Central Western Jabavu bullet wound on groin.

Sitshoni Z.C. of 8183 Orlando West bullet wound above heart.

Ntshangase P. 87-14th Avenue, Alex bullet wound through the heart.

Wilso M. of 10 - 3rd Avenue, Alex shot.

Ndlovu H. of 7235 Orlando bullet wound on forehead.

Mkwanzi L. of 66 Mofolo South shot.

Maga Dane F.M. of 47 - 13th Avenue, Alex bullet wound.

Hokwane N.C. of 24 - 18th Avenue, Alex crushed by a bus.

Nkutha H.P. of 153 - 9th Avenue, Alex shot.

Phiri J. of 159 - 9th Avenue, Alex shot and car crashed.

Masilo E.N. of 10254 Moroka Aug 24 chopped by hostel dwellers.

Mabaso N. of 1093a Naledi shot

Mogamane M. of 691 White City Jabavu five bullet wounds.

Zwane J. of 2691 Dube Village burnt wound in abdomen.

Twala T. of 1155b, White City shot.

Sebati P.A. of 1049 Zone 1, Meadowlands shot through both thighs.

Lesumi J. of 340b Zone 1, Meadowlands assaulted by hostel inmates with choppers.

Modise J of 1670 Raborife Street, Dobsonville shot in the stomach.

Tshatsela M.J. of 762 Emndeni South shot through intestines.

Mahamme J. of 10760b Orlando West 2, Aug 24, stabbed in the stomach, face sliced off.

THE Black Parents' Association has provided the names of a further 26 people who died in townships in the East and West Rand and near Pretoria. They are:

Elifas Dithipe, 1390 Kagiso.

David Kolonga, 16546 Mamelodi.

Thami Ntenga. 295 Kagiso I.

Elifas Mathakgane, A233 Mamelodi.

John Khoza. F1771 Mamelodi.

Sam Boy Mabunda, 12138

325 gen

Meetings ban stays

Pretoria Bureau

The ban on gatherings imposed by the Minister of Justice under the Riotous Assemblies Act was today extended to March 31 next year.

A Government Gazette notice applies to same conditions as those previously in force. All gatherings are banned except those of a bona fide sporting nature, those taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building, and any other gathering expressly authorised by the Minister or the magistrate of the district concerned.