TOTALITARIANISM

JAN — OCT 1977

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 138] PRETORIA, 31 DECEMBER / 31 DESEMBER 1976 [No. 5370

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2588 31 December 1976

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS.—SECTION 2 (3) (a) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gathering in the Republic of South Africa from 1 January 1977 up to and including 31 March 1977 except in the cases of gatherings—

(1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or

(2) taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building; or

(3) at any time expressly authorised by me or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Dated at Cape Town this 28th day of December 1976.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2588 31 Desember 1976

VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE.—ARTIKEL 2 (3) (a) VAN WET 17 VAN 1956

Aangesien ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, dit nodig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) (a) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), enige byeenkoms in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van 1 Januarie 1977 tot en met 31 Maart 1977 behalwe in die gevalle van byeenkomste—

(1) van 'n bona fide-sportaangeleentheid; of

(2) wat geheel en al en vir solank as wat hulle duur binne die mure van 'n gebou plaasvind; of

(3) wat ek of die landdros van die betrokke distrik te eniger tyd uitdruklik magtig.

Gedateer te Kaapstad op hede die 28ste dag van Desember 1976.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

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325- General

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 139] PRETORIA, 7 JANUARIE / 7 JANUARY 1977 [No. 5371

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 13 7 Januarie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 13 7 January 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/1

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P76/9/106	*Paradise Now*	Judith Malina and Julian Beck	(a), (b) + (e)
P76/10/118	*Dogs, The*	Robert Calder	(a)
P76/10/131	*Judgment of Deke Hunter, The*	George V. Higgins	(a)
P76/11/19	*Where Will I Be Tomorrow?*	Walter Rinder	(a)
P76/11/22	*Shaïk-Mák*	Alan Williams	(a)
P76/11/23	*Lonely Lady, The*	Harold Robbins	(a)
P76/11/46	*Goodey's Last Stand*	Charles Alverson	(a) + (b)
P76/11/78	*Rutland Dirty Weekend Book, The: The Wonderful World of Prince Charles*	Eric Idle	(a) + (b)
P76/11/112	*Bedroom Set, The*	David Rogers	(a)
P76/11/113	*To Turn You On: 39 Fantasies for Women*	E. Aphrodite	(a)
P76/11/115	*Daddy's Darling*	Todd Edmund	(a)
P76/11/117	*Body Games*	Stan Mitchell	(a)
P76/11/121	*Liona*	Fiona Richmond	(a)
P76/11/124	*Schrei Deinen Zorn Hinaus Kind der Freiheit*	James Matthews and Gladys Thomas	(c), (d) + (e)
P76/11/132	*Oliver and Edwards* November 1976, Vol 23, No 2	Hansom Books, London	(a)
P76/11/138	*Sweet Cyanide*	Carl Noone	(a)
P76/12/19	*Day The Earth Caught Fire, The*	Yuri Brokhin	(a)
P76/12/22	*Sweet Fire (River Falls)*	Clayton Moore	(a)
P76/12/83	*Last Reckoning (River Falls)*	Clayton Moore	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*3 Verskeie wet afdrukke van naak vroulike figure/3 Tshirts with prints of nude female figures*	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Forest of Death (Death Ship 2)*	Jon Barton	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Nicholls Book of World Second Records*	G. L. Simons	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Official Handbook of World Second Records, The*	Maurice and Nina Vanderecheltz	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Guinness Book of Love, The*	Steve Hult	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Heute & Bernd Zeigen (00) Liebesmaschinen*	Holger Benson	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Associated Diesel 1977 Kalender/Calendar*	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Quinton Hazell Ltd 1977 Kalender/Calendar*	Quinton Hazell Ltd, England	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Ons Huis Vers Zweden Pompoen*	"Ons Huis", Nijmegen	(e)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Norman Bethune*	Norman Bethune Institute, Canada	(e)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Metal Products (Natal) Bpk (Pty) Ltd 1977 Kalender/Calendar*	M. C. Jacobs (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd, Port Elizabeth	(a)
P76/12/[illegible]	*Guinness Book of Records 1977*	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/12/58.....	*"You Can . . . Reach Me Anytime" papier vuurhoutjiehouer/paper match holder —Voorwerp/object*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P76/12/60.....	*"Peter Meter" Liniaal/Ruler—Voorwerp/object*.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P76/12/63.....	*"Waggish Drunkard"* No 709 *voorwerp/object*.....	Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P76/12/69.....	*Oh Boy!* No 3, 6 November 1976.....	IPC Magazines Ltd, London.....	(a)
P76/11/98.....	*Pleasures of Choris, The*.....	John Colleton.....	(a)
P76/11/104.....	*Stripper*.....	Charlene Keel.....	(a)
P76/11/120.....	*Further Experiences of Emmanuelle, The*.....	Emmanuelle Arsan.....	(a)
P76/11/136.....	*Power of the Serpent, The*.....	Peter Valentine Timlett.....	(a) + (b)
P76/11/138.....	*Scandalous Woman and Other Stories, A* (d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag No ISBN 0 1400 4097 8 ongewens is/i.e. on the grounds that the cover No 0 1400 4097 8 is undesirable)	Edna O'Brien.....	(a)
P76/12/12.....	*Bloodstalk* (*Vampirella* 1).....	Ron Goulart.....	(a)
P76/12/78.....	*Let My People Come* - LR 1069 A ; B (Side One and Two)	Libra Records, New York.....	(a)
P76/12/41.....	*Nieuwe Revu* - Nr. 26, 25 Junie 1976.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V. Amsterdam.....	(a)
P76/12/42.....	*Nieuwe Revu* - Nr. 35, 27 Augustus 1976.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V. Amsterdam.....	(a)
P76/12/43.....	*Big Bolt (Pty) Ltd* 1977 *Kalender/Calendar*.....	Big Bolt (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P76/12/46.....	*Isometric Fasteners (Pty) Ltd* 1977 *Kalender/Calendar*..	Isometric Fasteners (Pty) Ltd, Port Elizabeth...	(a)
P76/12/49.....	*Heavenly Bodies* 1977 *Kalender/Calendar*.....	Gage Technique Ltd, Trowbridge, Wilts.....	(a)
P76/12/58.....	*"Big Girls Love . . . Big Boys!" papier vuurhoutjiehouer/paper match holder—voorwerp/object*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P76/12/81.....	*Welkom Stationers & Printers (Pty) Ltd* 1977 *Kalender/Calendar*	Calenders and Novelties, Johannesburg.....	(a)

No. 14 7 Januarie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 14 7 January 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Section 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/9/90.....	*Anatomy of Witchcraft, The*.....	Peter Haining.....	(a), (b) + (e)
P76/9/91.....	*Warlock's Book, The*	Peter Haining.....	(a), (b) + (e)

No. 45 14 Januarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2530 van 24 Desember 1976 in *Staatskoerant* 5363 van 24 Desember 1976 vervang die inskrywing P76/10/55 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/10/55.....	*Kalahari News*—Vol 6, Nos 11-12, November/December 1973	South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO), London	(e)

No. 45 14 January 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2530 of 24 December 1976 in *Government Gazette* 5363 of 24 December 1976 substitute the following entry for entry P76/10/55:

GOV. GAZ 5375

325-Genaal

No. 42 14 Januarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 42 14 January 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/2

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/9/50	*Sentinel, The*	Jeffrey Konvitz	(a)
P76/10/140	*Confessions from a Package Tour*	Rosie Dixon	(a)
P76/11/58	*Five Hours from Isfahan*	William Copeland	(a)
P76/11/157	*Mao*	Peter Carter	(e)
P76/11/161	*Super Secs, The*	Alice Marchak en/and Linda Hunter	(a)
P76/12/4	*God Player, The*	Eddie Constantine	(a)
P76/12/35	*Bliss Incorporated*	Patrick Skene Catling	(a)
P76/12/38	*Petra*—11/76 November	Printed in Germany	(a)
P76/12/10	*Prima*—November 1976	BSR (Publications) Ltd, London	(a)
P77/1/5	*Swartkopvrou wat by 'n leer staan met deurskynende bloese: Gemonteerde plakkaat/Brunet with see-through blouse standing next to ladder: Mounted poster*	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P77/1/6	*Vrou met naakte borste en arms bo haar kop: Gemonteerde plakkaat/Naked-breasted woman with arms above her head: Mounted poster*	Julius Gordon & Yapanis, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/1/7	*Patrizia Gori*—Nr. 7356 plakkaat/poster	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P77/1/8	*Magneti Marelli* 1977 kalender/calendar	Printed in Italy	(a)
P77/1/9	*Eltern*—Nr. 10, Oktober 1976	Eltern, München	(a)
P77/1/10	*Photo Technique*—January 1977, Volume 4 No 12	Penblade Publishers Ltd, London	(a)
P77/1/13	*Sunpak* 1977 kalender/calendar	Sunpak Corporation, Tokyo, Japan	(a)
P77/1/18	*Falcon Motor Spares: Motorland: Falcon Radiators: Auto-Spares-and-Armature House* 1977 kalender/calendar	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/1/19	*Sex Top*—Nr. 184	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/21	*Sex Top*—Nr. 148	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/22	*Sex Top*—Nr. 144	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/23	*Sex Top*—Nr. 140	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/20	*Sex Top*—Nr. 187	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/27	*Jo Durand*—Nr. 114	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/28	*Panorama*—Nr. 22, 28 Mei 1976; Nr. 29, 16 Juli 1976; Nr. 32, 6 Augustus 1976	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/1/43	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr. 52, 30 Jahrgang, 20 Dezember 1976	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(a)
P77/1/48	*Panorama*—Nr. 33, 13 Aug. 1976; Nr. 34, 20 Aug. 1976; Nr. 35, 27 Aug. 1976	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/1/49	*Panorama*—Nr. 37, 10 Sept. 1976; Nr. 38, 17 Sept. 1976; Nr. 39, 24 Sept. 1976; Nr. 46, 14 Nov. 1975	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/1/56	*Freizeit, Das—Magazin für Junge Leute*—Nr. 45, 1 Nov. 1976	Printed in Germany	(a)
P77/1/57	*Freizeit, Das—Magazin für Junge Leute*—Nr. 46, 8 Nov. 1976	Printed in Germany	(a)
P76/11/84	*Spark*—No. 1, October/November 1976	Editor: John Rogers	(e)
P76/12/30	*Flesh*—Nr. 7	Silwa Film G.m.b.H., Postfach	(a)
P76/12/31	*Kis Colour*—No. 2, 1968	Duo Förlags A.B., Sweden	(a)

No. 43 14 Januarie 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 43 14 January 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/9/146	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr. 38, 30 Jahrgang, 13 September 1976	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(e)

No. 44 14 Januarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2529 van 24 Desember 1976 in *Staatskoerant* 5363 van 24 Desember 1976 vervang die inskrywing P76/11/147 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 44 14 January 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2529 of 24 December 1976 in *Government Gazette* 5363 of 24 December 1976 substitute the following entry for entry P76/11/147:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P76/11/147.....	*African Image, The* (d.i./i.e. 1962 uitgawe/edition).....	Ezekiel Mphahlele.....	In GK./G.N. 995 van/of 29.6.62.

No. 46 14 Januarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 46 14 January 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/11/84.....	*Spark*—No. 1, October/November 1976.....	Editor: John Rogers.....	(c)
P76/12/30.....	*Flesh*—Nr. 7.....	Silwa Film G.m.b.H., Postfach.....	(a)
P76/12/31.....	*Kis Colour*—No. 2, 1968.....	Duo Förlags AB, Sweden.....	(a)
P77/1/23.....	*Sex Top*—Nr. 140.....	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België..	(a)
P77/1/27.....	*Jo Durand*—Nr. 114.....	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België..	(a)

No. 51 14 Januarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel.

No. 51 14 January 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

The Publications Appeal Board under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (b) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is not undesirable.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P75/10/154.....	*Tobias and the Angel*.....	Frank Yerby.

No. 54 14 Januarie 1977

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MAHOMED IN BUX

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Suleman Essop Mahomed, sy vrou Fatima Bibi Ahmed, gebore Moosa, en sy kinders Nasima Suleman Bux, Anisa Suleman Bux en Hasina, woonagtig te Stationweg, Ixopo, te magtig om die van Bux aan te neem.

No. 54 14 January 1977

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MAHOMED TO BUX

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Suleman Essop Mahomed, his wife Fatima Bibi Ahmed, born Moosa, and his children Nasima Suleman Bux, Anisa Suleman Bux and Hasina, residing at Station Road, Ixopo, to assume the surname of Bux.

(325 - Generals)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 97 28 Januarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/5

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/9/56	*Beneath the Underdog*	Charles Mungoshi	(a)
P76/12/53	*Aspects of South African Literature*	Christopher Heywood	(d) + (e)
P76/11/148	*Glass Canoe, The*	David Ireland	(a) + (b)
P76/11/162	*My Mercedes Is Bigger than Yours*	Nkem Nwankwo	(a)
P76/12/7	*Doctor's Wife, The*	Brian Moore	(a)
P76/12/91	*Interview with the Vampire*	Anne Rice	(a) + (b)
P76/12/92	*Plays and Players*—December 1976, Vol 24, No. 3, Issue No. 278	Hansom Books, London	(a)
P77/1/3	*South African Observer, The*—Vol. XXI, No. 7, December 1976	Doussy Trust Building, Pretoria	(e)
P77/1/17	*Sex Top*—Nr. 11	N.V. Uitgeverij 'De Vrijbuiter', Tilburg, België	(a)
P77/1/41	*Love*—September 1976, Vol. 1, No. 1	Cosmo Forum Magazine, Inc., New York	(a)
P77/1/75	*Foseco* 1977 kalender/calendar	Foseco S.A. (Pty) Ltd, Alrode, Transvaal	(a)
P77/1/76	*Lustgefangene in Wort und Bild*	Rüdiger Boschmann	(a)
P77/1/77	*Phone-a-friend*—No. 12	Phone-a-friend, Primrose	(a)
P77/1/80	*Amandla*—December 1976	Peter Tyler, Courtenay Pl, Wellington, New Zealand	(c), (d) + (e)
P77/1/81	*Amandla*—Oct/Nov 1976	Peter Tyler, Courtenay Pl, Wellington, New Zealand	(c), (d) + (e)
P77/1/82	*Vyf sleutelhouer-kyktoestelle wat foto's van naakte vrouebevat/Five keyhole viewers containing pictures of nude women* voorwerpe/objects	Dura-Bee (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/1/86	*Ogel* 1977 kalender/calendar	Ocelid Group (Export) Limited, Essex, England	(a)
P77/1/89	*Dream Merchant, The*	Carter Brown	(a)
P77/1/90	*Kane, Witzig, Hubauer*, 1977 dagboek/diary	I.A.P.A.—Basel—Switzerland	(e)
P77/1/93	*Mens tot Mens*—Poskaartpamflet/Postcard pamphlet	Komitee van Mens tot Mens, Nederland	(a)
P77/1/111	*B. G. Nel, Sweiswerke en Motorhandelaar Welding Works and Motor Trader* 1977 kalender/calendar	P. G. Nel, Sweiswerke en Motorhandelaar/Nel Welding Works and Motor Trader, Beaufort-Wes	(a)
P77/1/120	*Motolek* 1977 kalender/calendar	Milnerton Spares (Pty) Ltd, Rugby	(a)

No. 98 28 Januarie 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/10/141	*Hustler*—May 1976, Vol. 2, No. 11	Hustler Magazine Inc., Ohio	(a)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 97 28 January 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 98 28 January 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act

* * * * * * * * * *

12.

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

(10 marks)

No. 147 4 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies aldus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artik Secti
P77/1/44.....	*Love*—September 1976, Vol 1, No 1.....	Cosmo Forum Magazine, Inc., New York.....	
P77/1/115.....	*Socialismo: Teoria E Prática*—N 2, Junho 1976.....	Imprensa Nóvosti, Moscovo.....	

No. 147 4 Febr

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATI OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Pu Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section the said Act that the undermentioned publica undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the declared every subsequent edition of the said pub to be so undesirable:

No. 148 4 Februarie 1977

OPHEFFING VAN ONGEWENS-VERKLARING VAN PUBLIKASIE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing ge Entry delet
P77/1/84.....	*Drawing the Figure*.....	Russell Tredell.....	In GK./G.N. 56 22.8.1961.

No. 148 4 Februa

RESCINDING OF DECLARATION THA PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publ Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the sa on review that the undermentioned publication undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect publication is hereby deleted:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 146 4 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) ven genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/6

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/1/58.....	*Glad Tidings of Great Joy I Bring*.....	Vanda van Speyk en/and Johan van Wyk.....	(d)+(e)
P77/1/64.....	*Gronddiens*—No 3.....	Vanda van Speyk en/and Johan van Wyk.....	(e)
P77/1/73.....	*SWE Power and Pumps (Pty) Ltd* 1977 kalender/ calendar	SWE Power and Pumps (Pty) Ltd., Windhoek..	(a)
P77/1/93.....	*Internacional Comunista, A*—1 Volume.....	Avante!, Lisboa.....	(e)
P77/1/115.....	*Socialismo: Teoria E Prática*—N 2, Junho 1976.....	Imprensa Nóvosti, Moscovo.....	(e)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 146 325-General 4 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

325- General

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VOL. 140] PRETORIA, 4 FEBRUARIE / 4 FEBRUARY 1977 [No. 5398

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 177 4 Februarie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P77/7

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P77/1/176.
Publikasie.—Message for 1977—to those in authority and to white South Africa.
Voorbringer.—The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, Cape Town.
Artikel 47 (2).—(D) en (E).

Inskrywing No.—P77/1/177.
Publikasie.—Role of riot Police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976.
Voorbringer.—The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.
Artikel 47 (2).—(D) en (E).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No: 177 4 February 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P77/7

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

Entry No.—P77/1/176.
Publication.—Message for 1977—to those in authority and to white South Africa.
Producer.—The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, Cape Town.
Section 47 (2).—(D) and (E).

Entry No.—P77/1/177.
Publication.—Role of riot Police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976.
Producer.—The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.
Section 47 (2).—(D) and (E).

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
177.	Wet op Publikasies, 1974: Publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P77/7	1	5398

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Government Notice			
177.	Publications Act, 1974: Publications or objects: List P77/7	1	5398

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by Die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

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5398—1

Senate Hansard 3

Q cols 17 - 18 28/2/77

325 general

Internal Security Act

18. Senator B. R. BAMFORD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any review committees have been appointed in terms of section 10*sex* of the Internal Security Act; if so, (a) what are the names of the members of each committee, (b) when were they appointed and (c) what are their conditions of appointment;

(2) (a) how many cases have been reviewed by these committees and (b) in how many cases did detainees make representations to the committees (i) in person, (ii) through a legal representative and (iii) in writing.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes. One committee was appointed for the whole of the Republic.

(a) I do not deem it desirable or necessary to supply the information.

(b) 25 August 1976.

(c) The relevant Act does not make provision for conditions of appointment.

(2) (a) 147 investigations in respect of 135 persons were held.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) In the case of 11 detainees written representations were submitted by their legal representatives while two detainees personally submitted written representations.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 183 11 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 183 11 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/5

Lêerskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P77/1/156.....	*Flesh and Blood*	Reay Tannahill.....	(a) + (b)
P77/1/14.....	*Soldier's Tale, A*.....	M. K. Joseph.....	(a)
P77/1/15.....	*Sex People, The*.....	Drs Phyllis and Eberhard Kronhausen.....	(a)
P77/1/40.....	*Man Who gave the Beatles Away, The*.....	Allen Williams and William Marshall.....	(a) + (c)

325 - General

P77/1/127 ...	*Playfair*.....	Dia Andrew.....	(a)
P77/1/130.....	*Graaff-Reinet Hotel & Buiteverbruik* 1977 Kalender/Calendar	Graaff-Reinet Hotel en Buiteverbruik, Graaff-Reinet	(a)
P77/1/145.....	*Sex Industry, The*.....	George Cassesy	(a)
P77/1/158.....	*Ricambi Originali Fiat Veicoli Industriali* 1977 Kalender/Calendar	Gedruk/Printed in Italië/Italy.....	(a)
P77/1/159.....	*Fiat Veicoli Industriali* 1977 Kalender/Calendar.....	Gedruk/Printed in Italië/Italy.....	(a)
P77/1/160.....	*F Kam Curh Store* 1977 Kalender/Calendar	Gedruk/Printed in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P77/1/162.....	*Famous Monsters of Filmland*—Issue No 150, December 1976	Warren Publishing Co., New York.....	(a)
P77/1/181.....	*Guidelines*—No 1.....	Human Rights Committee, Senderwood.....	(e)
P77/1/182.....	*SWAPO* 1977/Kalender/Calendar.....	Gedruk deur/Printed by A. G. Bishop & Sons Ltd, Kent	(e)
P77/1/139.....	*Dotas E Documentos Da Historia Da Frelimo*.....	João Reis [Armando Pedro Muiuane.....	(e)
P77/1/128.....	*New Perspectives*—Vol 6, 3/1976.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki (Finland)	(e)
P77/1/181.....	*Workers Unity*—Issue No 2, January 1977 Pamflet/Pamphlet	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)

No. 184 11 Februarie 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 184 11 February 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Lêerskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie / Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P76/10/130	*Zoll* - Nr 1, Januar 1966; Nr 2, Februar 1966; Nr 3, März 1966; Nr 4, April 1966; Nr 6, Juni 1966; Nr 7/8, Juli/August 1966; Nr 9, September 1966; Nr 10, Oktober 1966; Nr 12, Dezember 1966; Nr 1, Januar 1965; Nr 2, Februar 1965; Nr 3, März 1965; Nr 4, April 1965; Nr 5, Mai 1965; Nr 6, Juni 1965; Nr 10, Oktober 1965; Nr 11, November 1965; Nr 12, Dezember 1965; Nr 1, Januar 1964; Nr 2, Februar 1964; Nr 3, März 1964; Nr 7/8, Juli/August 1964; Nr 9, September 1964; Nr 11, November 1964; Nr 12, Dezember 1964; Nr 1, Januar 1963, Nr 2, Februar 1962; Nr 3, März 1963; Nr 4, April 1963; Nr 5, Mai 1963; Nr 6, Juni 1963; Nr 8/9, August/September 1963; Nr 10, Oktober 1963; Nr 11, November 1963; Nr 12, Dezember 1963; Nr 2, Februar 1962; Nr 5, Mai 1962; Nr 6, Juni 1962; Nr 7, Juli 1962; Nr 8, August 1962; Nr 10, Oktober 1962; Nr 11, November 1962; Nr 12, Dezember 1962; Nr —, April 1961	Kriegsdienstverweigerer, Postfach.....	(c)
P76/10/133.....	*Verband der Kriegsdienstverweigerer (VK)*.....	Kriegdienstverweigerer, Postfach.....	(c)
P76/10/133.....	*Warum wir den Kriegsdienst verweigern*.....	Kriegdienstverweigerer, Postfach.....	(c)
P76/10/133.....	*Zivil*-Zeitschrift der Kriegsdienstverweigerer.....	Kriegdienstverweigerer, Postfach.....	(c)
P76/10/165.....	*Genesis*	Curt Aldrich.....	(a)
P76/10/167...	*Weltoorlog Turk, De* (d.i. vertaling in Nederlands van Amerikaanse titel "The Lustful Turk" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is/i.e. translation in Dutch of original title "The Lustful Turk" which was previously found to be undesirable)	Anonymous.....	(a)
P76/1/62.....	*Twins, The*	Curtis Eady.....	(a)
P76/1/6.....	*Voice of Black People in Southern Africa* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c), (d) + (e)
P76/1/6	*Voice of Black People in S. Africa, The* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c), (d) + (e)
P76/11/8.....	*Chinese Road to Socialism, The*.....	L. L. Wheelwright & Bruce McFarlane.....	(e)
P76/11/13.....	*We Study the Military Affairs*.....	Mao Tse-tung.....	(e)
P76/11/23.....	*Alliance of the Workers Class and the Peasantry*.....	V. I. Lenin.....	(d) + (e)
P76/11/31 ...	*Stories du Dessin Animé*.....	David Chevalier.....	(a), (e) + (e)
P76/11/34 ...	*Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung*.....	Stuart R. Schram.....	(e)
P76/11/36 ...	*Turnen in Schoolgerig*.....	Keith Spicer.....	(a)
P76/11/37...	*Lessen in Verlege* —Eerste Boek.....	Beric Cooke Ltd, London.....	(a)
P76/11/39...	*Carnival Fantasy*.....	Medal Pac.....	(a)
P76/11/40...	*I Dream You Can: 39 Fantasies for Women*.....	J. Whitaker.....	(e)
P76/11/41...	*Sex Dear, in a Psychomantic*.....	Walton Press (Sales) Ltd, London.....	(a)
P76/11/42...	*Dad y's Darling*.....	Todd Edmund.....	(a)
P76/11/43...	*Sex*.....	Anonymous.....	(a)
P76/11/23.....	*Sex Book: Book to Freedom*.....	Rudi Fast.....	(e)

KERLINGE

KESSEN,

KEYNES,

KILPATRI

KINDLEBI

KIRBY, J

KLINE, C.H.: Strategy of product policy, from: Harvard Business Review, 1965

KLINE, C.H.: The strategy of product policy

KOOPMAN, P.R. & AMER, E.W.: Infant preference... failure to replicate

KRASNER, L.: Behaviour therapy (Annual Rev. of Psycho Vol.22, 1971)

LANSON, G.: Molière et la farce

LASHLEY, K.S.: An examination of the electrical field theory of cerebral integration

No. 244 18 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit het dat onderstaande publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 244 13 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/2/1.....	*S/M*—Vol 1, No 2.....	Taboo Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)

No. 245 18 Februarie 1977

TERUGTREKKING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 245 18 February 1977

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATIONS IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/1/31.....	*Quick Red Fox, The*.....	John D. MacDonald.....	In GK./G.N. 58 van/of 15.1.65. In SK./G.G. 1000 van/of 15.1.65.

No. 246 18 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1813 van 27 September 1976 in *Staatskoerant* 5305 van 27 September 1976 vervang die inskrywing P76/7/154 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 246 13 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1813 of 27 September 1976 in *Government Gazette* 5305 of 27 September 1976 substitute the following entry for entry P76/7/154:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section
P76/7/154.....	*Abstract*—Vol 1, No 1, September 1976.....	Inkatha Yenkululeko Yesizwe (N.C.L.M.)/ Zenzele Printers (Pty) Ltd	(d) en (e)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 243 18 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 243 18 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/9

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/10/159.....	*Doctor Who Make House Calls, The*.....	Milton R. Bass.....	(a) en (b)
P76/10/164.....	*Harriet Marwood, Gouvernante*.....	Anonymous.....	(a)
P77/1/59.....	*Killer for a Song, A*.....	John Gardner.....	(a)
P77/1/68.....	*... Und Warten Nur Auf Zärtlichkeit*.....	Joyce Elbrit.....	(a)
P77/1/95.....	*Colonialismo e Alienação*.....	Renate Zeher.....	(d) en (e)
P77/1/116.....	*Revolução e Contra-revolução Na Alemanha*.....	Karl Marx.....	(c)
P77/1/122.....	*Orgãos de Poder Popular: A Experiência de Matanzas (Documentos de Cuba 2)*	Ultimatre, Lisbon.....	(c)
P77/1/135.....	*Pageant*—February 1977, Vol 32, No 8.....	Good Earth Corporation, New York.....	(a)
P77/1/147.....	*Psychology Today*—Vol 2, No 11.....	Gemini Publishing Ltd., London.....	(a)
P77/1/175.....	*Gino d'Italia* Pickaway/Poster.....	Malcolm Grant, Cape Town.....	(a)
P77/1/184.....	*Colonization, Plundering, Slavery*.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c) en (e)
P76/11/20.....	*Vacancy, The*.....	Patrick Mann.....	(a)
P77/1/35.....	*Man Who Came Back, The*.....	Helga Moray.....	(a)
P77/1/65.....	*Guns*.....	Ed McBain.....	(a)
P77/2/1.....	*Silk*—Vol 1, No 2.....	Taboo Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 281 25 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 281 25 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/11

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/12/6	*Thirteen*	Eva Jones	(a)
P77/1/99	*Blizzard and the Holy Ghost*	Joseph Blizzard	(a)
P77/1/119	*Las Virgenes de Kiev*	Karl von Vereiter	(a)
P77/1/134	*Where are We Going?*	Natal Indian Congress	(d)+(e)
P77/1/138	*Drugs and the Public*	Norman E. Zinberg en/and John A. Robertson	(a)
P77/1/153	*Sex and Yoga*	Michael Volin en/and Nancy Phelan	(a)
P77/1/165	*Enforcer, The*	Wesley Morgan	(a)+(b)
P77/1/183	*Freedom Songs of SWAPO* (*Agitat AG* 437) grammofoonplaat/gramophone record	Agitat, België	(d)+(e)
P77/2/2	*Frhjgt*—January/February 1977	BSR (Publications) Ltd, London	(a)
P77/2/3	*Newsweek*—Premiere Issue	Newsweek Inc., Illinois	(a)
P77/2/4	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 5, 24 Januar 1977	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(e)
P77/2/6	*Ebony*—Vol XXXII, No 2 December 1976	Johnson Publishing Co. Inc., Illinois	

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 282 25 Februarie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies aldus ongewens verklaar:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 282 325-General 25 February 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/1/181	*Guidelines*—No 1	Human Rights Committee, Senderwood	(e)
P77/2/13	*Operam* - Number One	S & H Publications Ltd, Middlesex	(a)
P77/2/17	*Flashlight*—First Edition	Flashlight, Durandurna	(d)+(e)

No. 283 25 Februarie 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 283 25 February 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/12/83	*Communist Manifesto, The*	Karl Marx en/and Friedrich Engels	(e)
P76/12/85	*Basic Writings on Politics and Philosophy*	Karl Marx en/and Friedrich Engels	(e)
P77/1/1	*Spotlight on the . . . Transkei*	World Peace Council and the African National Congress of South Africa	(e)
P77/1/30	*Human Rights Committee* pamflet/pamphlet	Human Rights Committee, Senderwood	(e)
P77/1/35	*Homens Do Cremlin, Os*	Editora Tres, Brasil	(e)
P77/1/41	*Mao Tse-Tung: O Imperador Vermelho*	Editora Três, Brasil	(e)
P77/1/98	*Mens tot Mens* poskaart-pamflet/postcard pamphlet	Komitee van Mens tot Mens, Nederland	(e)
P77/1/177	*Role of Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town—Christmas* 1976	The Minister's Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga	(d)+(e)

TABLE 7:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 362 11 Maart 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 362 GA2 543/ 11 March 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

325- Geraf

LYS/LIST P77/13

Inskrywing No Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/16 74	*Stat-kapp*	Edward Lutwak	(c)
P77/1/123	*Revolucio Rosa de* 1977, 4	Leflie	(e)
P77/1/125	*Spare Rib* November 1976 Issue 52	Spare Ribs Ltd. London	(a)
P77/1/126	*Spare Rib* – October 1976 Issue 51	Spare Ribs Ltd. London	(a)
P77/1/168	*Rosa Luxenburg Speaks*	Mary-Alice Waters	(a) / (b)
P77/2/20	*Feast of Snakes, A*	Harry Crews	(c)
P77/2/72	*Feel Free!* advertensieplakkaat advertisement poster	Heinrich's Cowbuilders (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/2/91	*PO Veritate*—December 1976, Vol. 15, No. 7	Po Veritate, Botswana Christian Council, Botswana	(d)
P77/2/92	*Edge of Love, The*—January 1977, Vol. 1, No. 2	Can-Am Media New York	(c)
P77/2/96	*Africa* No. 65, January 1977	Africa Journal Ltd, London	(a)
			(c)

No. 365 11 Maart 1977

UITSLAG VAN PROVINSIALE RAADTUSSENVERKIESING.—KIESAFDELING DURBANVILLE

Ooreenkomstig artikels 87 en 88 van die Wet tot Konsolidasie van die Kieswette, 1946 (Wet 46 van 1946), word die volgende besonderhede betreffende die verkiesing van 'n lid vir die Provinsiale Raad van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop vir die Kiesafdeling Durbanville, gehou op 2 Maart 1977, vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

No. 365 11 March 1977

RESULT OF PROVINCIAL COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.—ELECTORAL DIVISION OF DURBANVILLE

In accordance with sections 87 and 88 of the Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946 (Act 46 of 1946), the following particulars relating to the election of a member of the Provincial Council of the Cape of Good Hope for the Electoral Division of Durbanville, held on 2 March 1977, are hereby published for general information:

Kiesafdeling Electoral Division	Naam van verkose persoon en datum met ingang waarvan verkies verklaar Name of person elected and date with effect from which declared elected	Stemme uitgebring op Votes polled for	Getal verworpe stembriewe Number of ballot papers rejected	Getal stemme uitgebring Total number of votes polled	Totale getal kiesers op lyste Total number of voters' list
Durbanville	Steynberg, Jan Ulrich, 02/03/1977	Myburgh, A. 1543 Steynberg, J. H. 7 545 Wrensch, A. C. 1 286	107	10 778	15 929

Sourc tion

19/2/73, Agricultural Census No. 46.

(3) Dept. of Statistics, Statistical News Release, 15th April, 1976.

Notes:

(1) Employment is shown as at June for the years 1960-1964, and thereafter is as at the 31st August.

(2) The classes of farm employees distinguished are:
(a) regular employees - employees normally engaged in farm work in agirulture and in forestry and sugar-cane plantations and include managers, foremen and other regular farm employees.

(b) casual employees - seasonal and occasional employees, excluding contractors and their employees.

(c) domestic employees - employees who are mainly or exclusively engaged in domestic work.

Footnotes:

(1) 'South African Statistics 1974' gives the number of regular farm employees in June 1961 as 856 408. The reason for this discrepancy is not known.

(2) 'South African Statistics 1974' gives the number of casual farm employees on the 31st August 1965 as 327 856.

325 - General

No. 398 18 Maart 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 398 18 March 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/14

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/10/139.....	*Confessions of a Gym Mistress*.....	Rosie Dixon.....	(a)
P76/12/104.....	*Casting Out the Devils*.....	Françoise Strachan.....	(b)
P77/1/142.....	*Black Widow, The* (*Herne The Hunter* 3).....	John J. McLaglen.....	(a)
P77/1/152.....	*How to Get More Out of Sex*.....	David Reuben.....	(a)
P77/2/14.....	*Killings, The*.....	Clark Howard.....	(a)+(b)
P77/2/68.....	*Legend Horror Classics*—Monthly No 9.....	Legend Publishing, Essex.....	(a)
P77/2/99.....	*Black South Africa Explodes*.....	Counter Information Services, London.....	(d)+(e)
P77/2/102.....	*Anti-Apartheid News*—February/March 1977.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P77/2/103.....	*Pro Veritate*—Februarie/February 1977, Vol 15, No 10	Pro Veritate (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein.....	(d)+(e)
P77/2/112.....	*Ferodo Castaways* 1977 kalender/calendar.....	Ferodo Ltd, England.....	(a)
P77/3/3.....	*Stag Version of Biltong and Potroast, The* kassetband/casette tape	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)+(b)
P77/3/4.....	*Gaiety*—No 202A speelkaarte/playing cards.....	Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P77/3/6.....	*"Lady Nyeph Bikinis"* aanbind-etiket/tie-on tag.....	Provincial Printing, Durban.....	(a)
P77/3/7.....	*Wildcat Special*—Spring edition.....	Candar Publishing Co., New York.....	(a)
P77/3/21.....	*Abandon*—No 1515 plakkaat/poster.....	Printed in Germany by Scandecor.....	(a)
P77/3/59.....	*New Life—Parish edition* Vol 1, No 6 (a) pamflet/pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d)+(e)

No. 400 18 Maart 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 400 18 March 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/9/106.....	*Paradise Now*.....	Judith Malina and Julian Beck.....	(a), (b)+(c)
P76/11/84.....	*Spark*—No 1, October/November 1976.....	John Rogers.....	(c)
P76/12/23.....	*Guide to Sexy London*.....	Nancy Carrington.....	(a)
P76/12/27.....	*Marx Feels Marxism*—Sixth English Edition.....	V. I. Lenin.....	(c)
P76/12/30.....	*Flesh*—No 7.....	Silwa Film G.m.b.H.....	(a)
P76/12/31.....	*KIS Colour*—No 2, 1968.....	Duo Förlags AB, Sweden.....	(a)
P76/12/47.....	*Van Mens tot Mens* pamflet/pamphlet.....	"Ons Huis", Nijmegen.....	(c)
P76/12/48.....	*Time for Azania*.....	Norman Bethune Institute, Canada.....	(c)
P76/12/82.....	*On Marxism*.....	V. I. Lenin.....	(c)
P76/12/84.....	*Two Tactics of Social Democracy in a Democratic Revolution*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P76/12/86.....	*Studienausgabe III: Geschichte und Politik* 1.....	Karl Marx en/and Friedrich Engels.....	(c)
P76/12/87.....	*Studienausgabe IV: Geschichte und Politik* 2.....	Karl Marx en/and Friedrich Engels.....	(c)
P76/12/88.....	*Essential Works of Lenin*.....	Henry M. Christman.....	(c)
P77/1/13.....	*Sex People, The*.....	Drs. Phyllis en/and Eberhard Kronhausen.....	(a)
P77/1/76.....	*Luststeigerung in Wort und Bild*.....	Rüdiger Boschmann.....	(a)
P77/1/80.....	*Amandla*—December 1976.....	Peter Tyler, Courtenay Pl., Wellington, New Zealand	(c), (d)+(e)
P77/1/81.....	*Amandla*—October/November 1976.....	Peter Tyler, Courtenay Pl., Wellington, New Zealand	(c), (d)+(e)
P77/1/91.....	*Human Rights Day* advertensiepamflet/advertisement pamphlet	Human Rights Committee, Senderwood.....	(d)+(c)
P77/1/93.....	*Internacional Comunista, A*—1 Volume.....	Avante!, Lisboa.....	(c)
P77/1/115.....	*Socialismo: Teoria E Prática*—N 2, Junho 1976.....	Imprensa Nóvosti, Moscovo.....	(c)
P77/1/123.....	*New Perspectives*—Vol 6, 5/1976.....	The World Peace Council, Finland.....	(c)
P77/1/145.....	*Sex Industry, The*.....	George Cursory.....	(a)
P77/1/161.....	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 1, January 1977.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(c)
P77/1/182.....	*SWAPO 1977* kalender/calendar.....	Gavin Jantbies en/and George Hallett.....	(c)

(C) DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

	PROVINCE	EMPLOYMENT					
		August 1965	August 1969	August 1973	Percentage change 1965-69	Percentage change 1969/73	1964/6
AFRICAN	CAPE	25 775	23 788	20 284	- 7,7	- 14,7	5,08
	NATAL	13 158	12 811	11 233	- 2,6	- 12,3	6,47
	TRANSVAAL	39 877	40 033	34 360	0,4	- 14,2	5,90
	O.F.S.	33 133	32 909	31 265	- 0,6	- 5,0	3,66
	R.S.A.	111 923	109 541	97 142	- 2,1	- 11,3	5,12
ASIAN	CAPE	36	-	10	-	-	10,15
	NATAL	320	337	163	5,3	- 51,6	12,52
	TRANSVAAL	4	8	1	100,0	- 87,5	3,75
	O.F.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R.S.A.	360	345	174	- 4,2	- 49,6	12,19
COLOURED	CAPE	20 770	18 584	15 884	- 10,5	- 14,5	7,72
	NATAL	24	40	20	66,7	- 50,0	10,80
	TRANSVAAL	192	208	167	8,3	- 19,7	6,87
	O.F.S.	625	546	487	- 12,6	- 10,8	4,67
	R.S.A.	21 611	19 378	16 558	- 10,3	- 14,6	7,63
WHITE	CAPE	109	71	-	- 34,9	-	21,45
	NATAL	8	-	-	-	-	46,95
	TRANSVAAL	29	14	-	- 51,7	-	21,32
	O.F.S.	6	9	-	50,0	-	15,22
	R.S.A.	151	94	-	- 37,7	-	22,36
TOTAL	CAPE	46 690	42 443	36 178	- 9,1	- 14,8	
	NATAL	13 509	13 188	11 416	- 2,4	- 13,4	
	TRANSVAAL	40 102	40 263	34 528	0,4	- 14,2	
	O.F.S.	33 744	33 464	31 752	- 0,8	- 5,1	
	R.S.A.	134 045	129 358	113 874	- 3,5	- 12,0	

P77/2/102 .....

Anti-Apartheid News—February/March 1977.....

Entry No.

Publikasie of voorwerp
Publication or object

Skrywer of voortbringer
Author or producer

Artikel 47 (2)
Section 47 (2)

Anti-Apartheid Movement, London..... (c)

6 No. 5452 STAATSKOERANT, 18 MAART 1977

No. 401 18 Maart 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie alhier ongewens verklaar:

No. 401 18 March 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

	Percentage change 1968/69 1972/73
	-1,4
	25,2
	25,3
	5,8
	14,1
	-
	23,3
	176,7
	-
	17,2
	9,2
	116,2
	53,6
	3,2
	9,5
	-
	-
	-
	-

325-Geraap

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 399 18 Maart 1977

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die onderstaande publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die onderstaande inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 399 18 March 1977

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/1/33.....	*Lady Here's Your Wreath*.....	James Hadley Chase.....	In GK./G.N. 1085 van/of 21.6.68. In SK./G.G. 2101 van/of 21.6.68.

325 - Gazet

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	12		13		14		15	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	
TO 1,9	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
2 - 4,9	5	17	26	78	-	-	6	28
5 - 9,9	3	27	21	148	-	-	6	220
10 - 19,9	3	48	21	298	2	27	8	1 283
20 - 49,9	6	170	30	941	4	181	11	1 619
50 - 99,9	7	531	35	2 601	2	151	8	1 807
100 - 199	13	1 878	31	4 365	4	692	1	964
200 - 299	15	3 716	19	4 674	5	1 255	4	953
300 - 499	32	12 567	47	19 075	1	428	6	1 283
500 - 999	106	76 610	174	132 901	8	6 703	34	6 619
1 000 - 1 999	162	237 187	388	582 988	37	58 262	145	14 807
2 000 - 4 999	216	701 289	653	2 106 334	162	541 590	379	34 964
5 000 - 9 999	88	597 292	240	1 642 843	77	555 605	234	31 526
10 000 - OVER	31	446 588	76	1 094 357	31	422 632	111	1 587 526
TOTAL	687	2 077 920	1 763	5 591 605	333	1		

ECONOMIC REGION

No. 472 25 March 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/15

Instrowing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/10/32	*Will to Die, The*	Can Themba	(d), (e)
P77/1/21	*Miracles of the Gods*	Erich Von Daniken	(b)
P77/1/23	*Black Cossacks, The*	Leo Kessler	(a)
P77/1/89	*On Alien Wings* (Vampirella 21) (d), en amend diarvan die omslag No. 07221 39602 cingewens is/i.e. on the grounds that the cover No. 07221 39602 is unacceptable)	Ron Goulart	(e)
P77/2/30	*Love's Mysteries*	Glenn Wilson en/and David Nias	(a)
P77/2/44	*Bermuda*	Mary Loos	(a)
P77/2/65	*Vandeki*	Wallace Hildick	(a), (b)
P77/2/101	*Katmura* – February 1977	Katmura, Joubert Park	(d), (e)
P77/2/107	*Edge, The*	John V. Lindsay	(a)
P77/3/2	*Sex Is a Lonely Affair*	Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois	(e)
P77/3/15	*Black Thirteen, The Sixth African Voice*	Basil Moore	(a)
P77/3/22	*Sex Clinic, The* (Illustrasie/Illustration)	Orbis Speed/Unknown	(c)
P77/3/26	*Pocket Playboy, The* – No. 1	Playboy Press, Illinois	(a)
P77/3/27	*Playboy's Book of Humor 2*	Playboy Press, Illinois	(a)
P77/3/30	*Playboy's Guide to Electronics*	Playboy Press, Illinois	(a)
P77/3/31	*Playboy's Guide to Photography*	Playboy Press, Illinois	(a)
P77/3/32	*Playboy's Guide to Stereo*	Playboy Press, Illinois	(a)
P77/3/33	*Playboy's Guide to Winemanship*	Frank Henderson	(a)
P77/3/35	*Trapped*	Stan Shafer	(c)
P77/3/38	*Cards to Africa*	Lloyd Veach	(a)
P77/3/41	*Time of Abundance*	Raphael De Santiago	(c)
P77/3/43	*Never Too Many*	Jack Walker	(c)
P77/3/45	*Never Too Rich to Die*	Meiken Lu	(d), (e)
P77/3/52	*Best Sex Ever, The* – February 1977 Vol. 4 No. 9	African Peoples Socialist Party, St. Petersburg	(d), (e)
P77/3/56	*Erotic Tales of Passion*	ANC (SA) Women's Section, Lusaka	(a), (c)
P77/3/62	*Scandalous* – Issue No. 4/75, Dutch Quarter 1975	Anti-Apartheid Movement, Netherlands	(a)
P77/3/65	*Love Stories* – No. 287, 29 November 1976, Nr. 287, 29 November 1976	Zurich	(c)
P77/3/68	*Cop Fever* – April, 1 Februarie 74, 7 Januarie	Printed in Germany	(c)
P77/3/73	*Best of Dark Fantasy, The*	David Hamilton	(a)
P77/3/74	*In Love* – Januarie	Caxton Limited, Johannesburg	(e), (f)
P77/3/83			

		ea	21 922 707 501 729 760 320 700 393 936 897 106 48 50 90

325-Geeral

No. 471 25 Maart 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 362 van 11 Maart 1977, in *Staatskoerant* 5431 van 11 Maart 1977, vervang die inskrywing P77/2/89 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 471 25 March 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 362 of 11 March 1977, in *Government Gazette* 5431 of 11 March 1977, substitute the following entry for entry P77/2/89:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voordbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/2/89.....	*Pro Veritate*—December 1976, Vol. 15 No. 7.....	Pro Veritate (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein.....	(d)+(e)

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION 12		13		14		15	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
TO 1,9	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
2 – 4,9	5	17	26	78	–	–	6	24
5 – 9,9	3	27	21	148	–	–	6	43
10 – 19,9	3	48	21	298	2	27	8	107
20 – 49,9	6	170	30	941	4	181	11	394
50 – 99,9	7	531	35	2 601	2	151	8	521
100 – 199	13	1 878	31	4 365	4	692	1	171
200 – 299	15	3 716	19	4 674	5	1 255	4	992
300 – 499	32	12 567	47	19 075	1	428	6	2 480
500 – 999	106	76 610	174	132 901	8	6 703	34	28 166
1 000 – 1 999	162	237 187	388	582 988	37	58 262	145	220 891
2 000 – 4 999	216	701 289	653	2 106 334	162	541 590	379	1 283 893
5 000 – 9 999	88	597 292	240	1 642 843	77	555 605	234	1 619 802
10 000 – OVER	31	446 588	76	1 094 357	31	422 632	111	1 807 270
TOTAL	687	2 077 920	1 763	5 591 605	333	1 587 526	953	4 964 754

STAATSKOERANT
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325 - General

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 549 31 Maart 1977

VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE.—ARTIKEL 2 (3) (a) VAN WET 17 VAN 1956

Aangesien ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, dit nodig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) (a) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), enige byeenkoms in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van 1 April 1977 tot en met 30 September 1977 behalwe in die gevalle van byeenkomste—

(1) van 'n bona fide-sportaangeleentheid; of

(2) wat geheel en al en vir solank as wat hulle duur binne die mure van 'n gebou plaasvind; of

(3) wat ek of die landdros van die betrokke distrik te eniger tyd uitdruklik magtig.

Gedateer te Kaapstad, op hede die die 29ste dag van Maart 1977.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 549 31 March 1977

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS.—SECTION 2 (3) (a) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gathering in the Republic of South Africa from 1 April 1977 up to and including 30 September 1977 except in the cases of gatherings—

(1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or

(2) taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building; or

(3) at any time expressly authorised by me or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Dated at Cape Town this 29th day of March, 1977.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

INHOUD

No.	*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Justisie, Departement van		
Goewermentskennisgewing		
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Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by Die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

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325-General

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

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VOL. 143] PRETORIA, 4 MAY MEI 1977 [No. 5539

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 788 4 May 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/4/81.

Publication.—*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth* —11 April 1977 pamphlet.

Author or producer.—Rev. D. Russell, Woodstock.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 788 4 Mei 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Inskrywing No.—P77/4/81.

Publikasie.—*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth* —11 April 1977 pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Rev. D. Russell, Woodstock.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

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Printed by and obtainable from The Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

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Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by Die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

5539—1

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

526

1 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 526

1 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

325-General

LIST/LYS P77/17

...ty No. / ...wing No.	Publication or object / Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer / Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) / Artikel 47 (2)
74	*Girl Like Me, A*	Sandra Harmon	(a)
80	*Two-minute Warning*	George La Fountaine	(a)
122	*Short History of Guerrilla Warfare, A*	John Ellis	(c)
1	*Wild Cherry*	John C. Douglas	(a)+(b)
5	*General Chemical Corporation Ltd.* 1977 Calendar/Kalender	General Chemical Corporation Ltd., Pretoria	(a)
	My Life with Xaviera "The Happy Hooker"	Larry	(a)
0	*Sex Guide*—No 118	Jalart House Inc, Port Chester, New York	(a)
57	*Secret Erotic Paintings, Bronzes and Statues of the Royal Museum at Naples*	Colonel Fanin	(a)
8	*Trials and Tribulations*	Jane Marciano	(a)
3	*Unity Movement of South Africa, The*—Bulletin No 1, September 1976 Pamphlet/Pamflet	The Unity Movement of South Africa	(a)
6	*Incubus*	Ray Russell	(c), (d)+(e)
7	*Photograph of nude woman figure/Foto van naakte vroue-figuur*	Singleton Editorial, Southdale	(a)
	Penthouse Pets—Swizzel Strippers No 395—Object/Voorwerp	Japan	(a)
9	*150 New Cartoons*—June 1977, Vol 16, No 75	Charlton Publications, Inc., Derby	(a)
	Cartoon Carnival—July 1977, Vol 15, No 76	Charlton Publications, Inc., Derby	(a)
1	*Reveille*—March 11, 1977, No 1924	Reveille Newspaper Ltd., London	(a)
2	*Freizeit-Magazin, Das*—Nr 4, 17 Januar 1977	Printed in Germany	(a)
5	*Panorama*—Nr 2, 14 Januari 1977	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
	Panorama—Nr 3, 21 Januari 1977	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
7	*White Women*	Helmut Newton	(a)
10	*Photographing Sensuality*	J. Frederick Smith	(a)
	Kimindustrials (Pty) Ltd., 1977 Calendar/Kalender	Kimindustrials (Pty) Ltd., Kimberley	(a)
6	*Study of Contraception, A: Practices and Methods*	T. K. Peters with Robert Elgin	(a)

No. 527 1 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications to be so undesirable:

No. 527 1 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies aldus ongewens verklaar;

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/58.....	*Unity Movement of South Africa, The*.— Bulletin No 1. September 1976 Pamphlet/Pamflet	The Unity Movement of South Africa.....	(c), (d)
P77/3/60.....	*Vow (Voice of Women)* - Fourth Quarter 1976.....	ANC (SA) Women's Movement, Lusaka....	(e)

No. 528 1 April 1977

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 528 1 April 1977

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication(s) Publikasie(s)	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P77/1/85.....	*Rich Man, Poor Man*.....	Irwin Shaw.....	In G.N./GK. 105 of/van 29.1.71. In G.G./SK. - 2980 of/van 29.1.71.

No. 529 1 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 184 of 11 February 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5401 of 11 February 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P76/11/133:

No. 529 1 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 184 van 11 Februarie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5401 van 11 Februarie 1977 vervang die inskrywing P76/11/133 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P76/11/133.....	*No Easy Walk to Freedom*.....	Nelson Mandela.....	(e)

No. 530 1 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 282 of 25 February 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5411 of 25 February 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/1/181:

No. 530 1 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 282 van 25 Februarie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5411 van 25 Februarie 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/1/181 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/1/181.....	*Guidelines*—No 1.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(c)

325- Geread

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS No. P77/24

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/2/87	*Sexual Power of Marijuana, The*	Barbara Lewis	(a) (b)
P77/3/80	*Star is Born, A*	Alexander Edwards	(a)
P77/3/88	*Elgin 1977 Calendar/Kalender* (revised version/hersiene uitgawe)	Calendar and Business Gifts, Durban	(a) (b)
P77/3/106	*Last Tango in Paris*	Bernardo Bertolucci	(a)
P77/3/124	*Chinatown Connection, The*	Owen Park	(a)
P77/3/127	*Chinese Donavan*	Carter Brown	(a)
P77/3/141	*Ja, Das Haben die Soldaten so Gerne*—E 1012 Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat (i.e. on the ground that the cover is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag ongewens is)	Miller International Schallplatten G.m.b.H. Hamburg	(a) (b)
P77/3/142	*Sexy—Lässt die Puppen Tanzen*—9045 Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat (i.e. on the ground that the cover is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag ongewens is)	Miller International Schallplatten G.m.b.H. Hamburg	(a) (b)
P77/3/183	*Voice of African Workers*—Vol 1, No 4, December 1976; No 5, December 1976	Organisation of African Trade Union Unity Accra, Ghana	(e)
P77/3/187	*Torment to Triumph in Southern Africa*	Louise Stack and/en Don Morton	(e)
P77/3/192	*Mozambique: Revolution or Reaction?*	Somora Machel	(e)
P77/3/194	*Resistance against Fascist Enslavement in South Africa*	Council On African Affairs, New York	(e)
P77/3/196	*Man and Development*	Julius K. Nyerere	(e)
P77/3/204	*Varsity*—Issue No 2, March 1977	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P77/3/206	*Think Big Advertisement/Advertensie*	Unknown/Onbekend	(a) (b) (e)
P77/4/7	*Ha Ha (Paperback Bogfest No 5)*	J. D. Sheffield	(a)
P77/4/8	*Ha Ha*—No 37	Williams Publishing & Distributing Co Ltd London	(a)
P77/4/9	*Weird*—March 1977, Vol 10, Number 1	Eerie Publications Inc., New York	(a)
P77/4/16	*Why must I be a Perpetual Victim of Charity? Pamphlet/Pamflet*	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(d) (e)
P77/4/22	*Zap Comix*—No 4	Apex Novelties	(a)
P77/4/23	*Grim Wit*—No 2	Last Gasp Eco Funnies, California	(a)
P77/4/24	*Bogey*—No 1	Antonio Ghura	(a)
P77/4/26	*Skema*—Anno VI, Numero 7	Italy	(a)
P77/4/27	*Reveille*—December 24/31 1976, No 1914	Reveille Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)
P77/4/30	*Reveille*—December 17, 1976 No 1913	Reveille Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)
P77/4/32	*O.F.S. Used Car Parts (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk. 1977 Calendar/Kalender*	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/4/42	*Dome* 2—3 March 1977	SRC, University of Natal, Durban	(d)
P77/4/42	*Dome* 3—17 March 1977	SRC, University of Natal, Durban	(d) (e)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 655

22 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST No. P77/24

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/2/87	*Sexual Power of Marijuana, The*	Barbara Lewis	(a) (b)
P77/3/80	*Star is Born, A*	Alexander Edwards	(a)
P77/3/88	*Elgin 1977 Calendar/Kalender* (revisod version/hersiene uitgawe)	Calendar and Business Gifts, Durban	(a) (b)
P77/3/106	*Last Tango in Paris*	Bernardo Bertolucci	(a)
P77/3/124	*Chinatown Connection, The*	Owen Park	(a)
P77/3/127	*Chinese Donavan*	Carter Brown	(a)
P77/3/141	*Ja, Das Haben die Soldaten so Gerne*—E 1012 Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat (i.e. on the ground that the cover is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag ongewens is)	Miller International Schallplatten G.m.b.H. Hamburg	(a) (b)
P77/3/142	*Sexy—Lässt die Puppen Tanzen*—9045 Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat (i.e. on the ground that the cover is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag ongewens is)	Miller International Schallplatten G.m.b.H. Hamburg	(a) (b)
P77/3/183	*Voice of African Workers*—Vol 1, No 4, December 1976; No 5, December 1976	Organisation of African Trade Union Unity Accra, Ghana	(e)
P77/3/187	*Torment to Triumph in Southern Africa*	Louise Stack and/en Don Morton	(e)
P77/3/192	*Mozambique: Revolution or Reaction?*	Somora Machel	(e)
P77/3/194	*Resistance against Fascist Enslavement in South Africa*	Council On African Affairs, New York	(e)
P77/3/196	*Man and Development*	Julius K. Nyerere	(e)
P77/3/204	*Varsity*—Issue No 2, March 1977	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P77/3/206	*Think Big Advertisement/Advertensie*	Unknown/Onbekend	(a) (b) (e)
P77/4/7	*Ha Ha (Paperback Bogfest No 5)*	J. D. Sheffield	(a)
P77/4/8	*Ha Ha*—No 37	Williams Publishing & Distributing Co Ltd London	(a)
P77/4/9	*Weird*—March 1977, Vol 10, Number 1	Eerie Publications Inc., New York	(a)
P77/4/16	*Why must I be a Perpetual Victim of Charity? Pamphlet/Pamflet*	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(d) (e)
P77/4/22	*Zap Comix*—No 4	Apex Novelties	(a)
P77/4/23	*Grim Wit*—No 2	Last Gasp Eco Funnies, California	(a)
P77/4/24	*Bogey*—No 1	Antonio Ghura	(a)
P77/4/26	*Skema*—Anno VI, Numero 7	Italy	(a)
P77/4/27	*Reveille*—December 24/31 1976, No 1914	Reveille Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)
P77/4/30	*Reveille*—December 17, 1976 No 1913	Reveille Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)
P77/4/32	*O.F.S. Used Car Parts (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk. 1977 Calendar/Kalender*	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/4/42	*Dome* 2—3 March 1977	SRC, University of Natal, Durban	(d)
P77/4/42	*Dome* 3—17 March 1977	SRC, University of Natal, Durban	(d) (e)

No. 657

22 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undetmentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications to be so undesirable:

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/183	*Voice of African Workers*—No 5, December 1976	Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, Accra, Ghana	(e)
P77/4/22	*Zap Comix*—No 4	Apex Novelties	(a)
P77/4/24	*Bogey*—No 1	Antonio Ghura	(a)
P77/4/27	*Reveille*—December 24/31, 1976, No 1914	Reveille Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)

No. 657

22 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies alsdus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/183	*Voice of African Workers*—No 5, December 1976	Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, Accra, Ghana	(e)
P77/4/22	*Zap Comix*—No 4	Apex Novelties	(a)
P77/4/24	*Bogey*—No 1	Antonio Ghura	(a)
P77/4/27	*Reveille*—December 24/31, 1976, No 1914	Reveille Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

The Publications Appeal Board under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is not undesirable.

Entry No Inskrywings No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P76/4/54	*Tell me why—Boys, Sex and Babies*	Arkady Leokum

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel:

Inskrywings No.	Publikasie	Skrywer of voortbringer
P76/4/54	*Tell me why—Boys, Sex and Babies*	Arkady Leokum

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—LIST P77/25

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

Entry No.—P77/4/81.
Publication.—*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth*, 11 April 1977, Pamphlet.
Author or producer.—Rev. D. Russell, Woodstock.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—LYS P77/25

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoelings van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

Inskrywings No.—P77/4/81.
Publikasie.—*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth*, 11 *April* 1977, Pamflet.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Eerw. D. Russell, Woodstock.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

No. 745 29 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 745 29 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS No. P77/26

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 42 (2)
P77/3/48.....	*Cutter and Bone*.....	Newton Thornburg.....	(a) + (b)
P77/3/54.....	*Dregodly*.....	K. R. Dwyer.....	(a)
P77/3/71.....	*Fortunes of Floyd, The*.....	Simon Raven.....	(a) + (c)
P77/3/75.....	*Tuesday Blade, The*.....	Bob Ottum.....	(a) + (b)
P77/3/102.....	*Wife, The*.....	Judith Burnley.....	(a)
P77/3/103.....	*Uxion*.....	Arthur Maimane.....	(c), (d) + (e)
P77/3/117.....	*Fathers Once First*.....	Rosita Sweetman.....	(a)
P77/3/129.....	*Nak of Ace, The* (i.e. on the ground that the cover No. 583 12822 X is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag No. 583 12822 X ongewens is)	Desmond Morris.....	(a)
P77/3/131.....	*Phoenix Island*.....	Charlotte Paul.....	(a)
P77/3/143.....	*Final Score*.....	Emmett Grogan.....	(a) + (b)
P77/3/146.....	*Yesterday is Dead*.....	Dallas Barnes.....	(a)
P77/3/149.....	*Zorch Song*.....	Anne Roiphe.....	(a)
P77/3/188.....	*Labour: Forced or Free?* (CFMAG Topics No 1).....	Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London	(e)
P77/3/189.....	*Health under Attack* (CFMAG Topics No 2).....	Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London	(e)
P77/3/190.....	*Women of the Revolution* (CFMAG Topics No 3).....	Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London	(e)
P77/3/191.....	*Sharpville and After: Suppression and Liberation in Southern Africa*	American Committee on Africa, New York.....	(e)
P77/4/6.....	*More Jokes for the John*.....	Kaurom Inc., New York.....	(a)
P77/4/25.....	*Anthology of Slow Death*.....	Baba Ron Turner.....	(a) + (b)
P77/4/54.....	*Partners in Apartheid*.....	Don Morton.....	(c)
P77/4/55.....	*Statement on the Expulsion from the A.N.C. (S.A.) of T. Benga and others on under*	African National Congress of South Africa, London	(c)
P77/4/59.....	*We are at War Pamphlet/Leaflet*.....	African National Congress.....	(c)
P77/4/62.....	*Powers Behind Apartheid, The*.....	G. Tsolo.....	(c)
P77/4/67.....	*My New Sister*.....	Bo Jarner.....	(a)
P77/4/72.....	*Nudes of the '30s and '50s*.....	Thomas Walters.....	(a)
P77/4/78.....	*Scope*—April 6, 1977, Vol 12, No 14.....	Republican Press Ltd, Durban.....	(a)
P77/4/93.....	*Een Woord tot Mens Postcard Pamphlet/Poskaartpamflet*	Komitee van Mens tot Mens, Nederland.....	(c)

No. 759 29 April 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)

On 25 April 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision on 18 April 1977 of a Committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as ten days from the date of this notice.

Entry No.—P77/3/114.
Publication.—*The Facts of Rape.*
Author.—Barbara Toner.

No. 759 29 April 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 25 April 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 18 April 1977 van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as tien dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywing No.—P77/3/114.
Publikasie.—*The Facts of Rape.*
Skrywer.—Barbara Toner.

No. 760 29 April 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)

On 25 April 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision on 22 April 1977 of a Committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning

No. 760 29 April 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 25 April 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 April 1977 van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 746 29 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 746

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

LIST/LYS No. P77/27

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/174.....	*Scope*—Vol 12, No 12, 25 March 1977.....	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.....	(a)

No. 747 29 April 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 577 of 7 April 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5496 of 7 April 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/3/185:

No. 747 29 April 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 577 van 7 April 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5496 van 7 April 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/3/185 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/185.....	*Rhodes*—Vol 31, No 2, Friday, 25th March 1977....	SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	(a), (b) + (c)

TABLE 6

Maize			-
Grain S			-
Wheat			-
Other C			0,3
Sunflow			-
Ground			-
Ground			-
Legume:			-
Tobacc			-
Chicor			-
Seed C			-
Sugar			-
Sisal			-
Phormi			-
Hay&Fo			0,1
Vegeta			0,4
Citrus			0,3
Citrus			0,3
Banana			-
Gran			0,3
Other			-
Other			0,1
(N-B			-
Nut Tr			-
Nut Tr			-
Grapes			-
Grapes			-
Other			-
Other			-
Cattle			0,2
Sheep			0,2
Goats			5,2
Pigs			0,7
Horses,M			0,6
Ostriche			0,2
Poultry			2,1

10

325-General

Source: Department of Statistics, Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production 1972/73 Agricultural Census No. 46. Report No. 06-01-10.

Footnotes:

1. In the cases of maize, grain sorghum, wheat, other cereals, sunflower seeds, ground nuts, legumes, tobacco, chicory, seed cotton, sugar cane sisal and phormium tenax the table shows the percentage of total production produced in each economic region; for vegetables the percentage of sales in each economic region; for all fruit trees the percentage of trees in each economic region; and for livestock and poultry the percentage of total number in each region.

Footnote

2. (B) - Bearing
(N-B) - Non-Bearing.

325-General

No. 785 6 May 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P77/29

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/[illegible]/77	*Fury, The*	John Farris	(a)
P77/[illegible]/82	*Mares Allos*	Cassandra Rios	(a)
P77/3/16	*Sexual Loving:* The Experience of Love	Joseph and Lois Bird	(a)
P77/3/[illegible]9	*Great White Hour, The*	Africa Bureau, London	(e)
P77/3/[illegible]5	*Heavy Metal*—April 1977	HM Communications, Inc., New York	(a)
P77/3/202	*Pro Veritate*—March/March 1977, Vol 15, No 11	Pro Veritate (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)
P77/4/53	*Oppression or Liberation:* Southern Africa at the Crossroads	NUS Publications, London	(e)
P77/6/58	*Crisis*—No 1	Central Printing Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P77/4/60	*Dwelling Place of Our Own, A*	Randolph Vigne	(d)+(e)
P77/4/70	*Coming Again*	Jean Francis	(a)
P77/4/[illegible]	*Films and Filming*—March, 1977, Vol 23, No 6	Hansom Books, London	(a)
P77/4/[illegible]8	*R.C. Power (Pty) Ltd* 1977 Calendar/Kalender	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/4/[illegible]7	*DRC* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	DRC Calendars and Diaries, Bristol	(a)
P77/4/[illegible]95	*Hodder of Ancient Opar* No 0 417 01500 2 *Illustration: book Cover/Illustrasie. Boekomslag*	Philip José Farmer	(a)
P77/4/143	*Profile*—December 1976/January 1977	S.A.I.P., Parkview	(a)
P77/4/144	*Private Postcards*	Karl de Haan	(a)
P77/4/145	*African Orpheus*	Karl de Haan	(a)
P77/4/147	*Penthouse* 1977 Calendar/Kalender	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P77/4/109	*Paris Match*—No 1429, 16 Oct. 1976	Printed in France/Gedruk in Frankryk	(a)

No. 820 6 May 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS LIST P77/30

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

Entry No.—P77/4/119.
Publication or object.—Z–Vol 2, No. 2.
Author or producer.—Students for Social Democracy (SSD), University of Cape Town.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/4/123.
Publication or object.—*Wits Student*—4th April 1977.
Author or producer.—SRC, University of Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/5/2.
Publication or object.—*Voice, The*—April/May issued 1977.
Author or producer.—The Voice Board of Management, Braamfontein.
Section.—47 (2) (d) + (e).

No. 820 6 Mei 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE LYS P77/30

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P77/4/119.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—Z–Vol 2, No. 2.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Students for Social Democracy (SSD) University of Cape Town.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P77/4/123.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Wits Student*—4th April 1977.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P77/5/2.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Voice, The*—April/May issued 1977.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—The Voice Board of Management, Braamfontein.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) + (e).

No. 785 6 Mei 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

325-Geval

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P76/12/29.....	*Kim Il Sung—Selected Works II*.....	Foreign Languages Publishing House Pyong-yang, Korea	(c)
P76/12/93.....	*V I Lenin—Collected Works:* Vol 7, September 1903–December 1904; Vol 9, June–November 1905	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P76/12/94.....	*V I Lenin—Collected Works:* Vol 6, January 1902–August 1903	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P76/12/95.....	*V I Lenin—Collected Works:* Vol 15, March 1908–August 1909; Vol 19, March–December 1913; Vol 21, August 1914–December 1915; Vol 27, February–July 1918; Vol 38, Philosophical Notebooks	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P76/12/96.....	*V I Lenin—Collected Works:* Vol 2, 1895-1897; Vol 5, May 1901–February 1902	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P76/12/97.....	*Kim Il Sung—Biographic Data (II), (III)*.....	Bank Bayg.....	(c)
P76/12/98.....	*Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung*	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyong-yang, Korea	(e)
P76/12/99.....	*Kim Il Sung: Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle*	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyong-yang, Korea	(e)
P76/12/100.....	*V I Lenin—Collected Works:* Vol 20, December 1913–August 1914	Progress Publishers, Moscow.....	(e)
P76/12/101.....	*Kim Il Sung—Selected Works (III), (IV)*.....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyong-yang, Korea	(e)
P76/12/102.....	*Kim Il Sung—Oeuvres Choisies IV*.....	Editions E Langues Étrangeres, Pyongyang, Coree	(e)
P77/1/96.....	*Colonialismo E Alienação*.....	Renate Zahar.....	(d) (e)
P77/1/114.....	*Revolucao E Contra-Revolução Na Alemanha*.....	Karl Marx.....	(e)
P77/1/122.....	*Orgaos Do Poder Popular: A Experiência De Matanzas (Documentos De Cuba 2)*	Ulmeiro, Lisboa.....	(e)
P77/1/123.....	*Revolução Russa De 1917, A*.....	Lenine.....	(e)
P77/1/134.....	*Where Are We Going?*.....	Natal Indian Congress.....	(d)
P77/1/180.....	*Samora Machel*—MO.615 Gramophone Record/Grammofoonplaat	Bantu Music Publishers.....	(c)
P77/1/181.....	*Guidelines* No 1.....	Unknown Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/1/183.....	*Freedom Songs of SWAPO (Agital AG 437)* Gramophone Record/Grammofoonplaat	Agitat, België.....	(d) (e)
P77/1/184.....	*Colonization, Plundering, Slavery* Pamphlet/Pamflet....	Unknown Onbekend.....	(d) - (e)
P77/2/1.....	*Silk* Vol 1, No 2.....	Tabor Publications, Ltd., London.....	(a)
P77/2/16.....	*Wretched of the Earth, The*.....	Ukanje Lagos.....	(c)
P77/2/17.....	*Flashlight* - First Edition.....	Flashlight Publications.....	(d) - (e)
P77/2/19.....	*Vulani* - Issue -January 1977.....	Unknown Onbekend.....	(c)
P77/2/23.....	*Xaviera Meets Marilyn Chambers*.....	Xaviera Hollander and en Marilyn Chambers...	(a)
P77/2/42.....	*Size of It, The*.....	Jay Greene.....	(a)
P77/2/43.....	*Quorum*—Number One.....	S & H Publications Ltd, Middlesex.....	(a)
P77/2/49.....	*Mens tot Mens* Postcard Pamphlet/Poskaartpamflet....	Komitee van Mens tot Mens, Nederland.....	(d) - (e)
P77/2/51.....	*In Defence of the African Image and Heritage*.....	African National Congress of South Africa...	(e)
P77/2/52.....	*Muslim News*—Vol 17, No 2, 4th February 1977.....	Muslim News Publications Adelaide.....	(d) - (e)
P77/2/54.....	*Unyoung, Uncoloured, Unpoor*.....	Colin Morris.....	(b) (d) (e)
P77/3/35.....	*How Girl*.....	Frank Henderson.....	(a)
P77/3/36.....	*Trapped*.....	Stan Shafer.....	(d)
P77/3/38.....	*Careless Karen*.....	Lloyd Veach.....	(d)
	...Much.....	Raphael De Santiago.....	(a)
	...Do It in China.....	Jack Walker.....	(a)
		Mei-en Lu.....	(a)

13 May 1977 | No. 831 | 13 Mei 1977

LICATIONS OR OBJECTS

...in section 4 of the Publications ...ection 11 (2) of the said Act that ...ations or objects are undesirable ...tion 47 (2) of the said Act.

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

LIST/LYS P77 31

Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
...*I Can Split*.....	Judah Ressner.....	(a)
...*l to Death, The*	Sven Hassel.....	(a)
...*Gypsies*.....	Peter Maas.....	(a)
.....	Robin Moore.....	(a)
...*(The Mercenaries)*.....	Jon Hart.....	(a)
...s.....	Anne Edwards.....	(a)
...*Sleeping In My Bed?*.....	Alan Bleasdale.....	(a)
...a: *"Resettlement"—The New Violence to* Pamphlet/Pamflet	The International Defence and Aid Fund, London	(d)
...ge, *The* (New and revised edition, 1974—571 04824 2)	Ezekiel Mphahlele.....	(c), (d)+(e)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/4/83.....	*Cleo*—No 54, April 1977.....	Australian Consolidated Press Ltd, Sydney, NSW	(c)
P77/4/108.....	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 16, 11 April 1977.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(e)
P77/4/122.....	*Castano, Ioannides, Lon Nol, Thieu, Franco, Pac Jeung Hi, Pinochet, Smith, Vorster* Poster/Plakkaat	The World Federation of Democratic Youth..	(e)
P77/4/134.....	*Penthouse Photo World*—August/September 1976, Nr 3	Penthouse Photo World, New York.....	(a)
P77/4/140.....	*R. Crumb's Carload O'Comics*.....	Bélier Press, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P77/4/152.....	*Ho! Stuff*—Number Two.....	Sal Quatuccio, New York.....	(a)
P77/4/151.....	*Comix Book*—No 5.....	Kitchen Sink Enterprises/Krupp Comic Works, Inc., Wisconsin	(a)
P77/4/153.....	*Arcade*—Fall 1976 Vol 1, No 7.....	The Print Mint, Inc., Berkeley.....	(a)+(b)
P77/4/157.....	*Subvert Comics*—No 3.....	Saving Grace/Keith Green Industrial Reality, San Francisco	(a)
P77/4/158.....	*D.O.A. Comics*—Number One.....	Saving Grace/Keith Green Industrial Reality, San Francisco	(a)
P77/4/161.....	*Flamed-Out Funnies*—No 2.....	Rip Off Press Inc., San Francisco.....	(a)+(b)
P77/4/162.....	*Panorama*—Nr 4, 28 Jan. 1977; Nr 5, 4 Februari 1977; Nr 7, 18 Febr. 1977	Uitgeverij Spoarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/4/166.....	*Yen*.....	Anonymous.....	(a)
P77/4/167.....	*1960*.....	Norman Thomas di Giovanni.....	(a)

(2)

(1)

Notes

Source

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 143] PRETORIA, 17 MAY / 17 MEI 1977 [No. 5554

325 - General

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 909 17 May 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act prohibited the possession of the said publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/4/43.

Publication.—*Torture in South Africa?*

Author or producer.—The Christian Institute of Southern Africa, Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (b) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 909 17 Mei 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Inskrywing No.—P77/4/43.

Publikasie.—*Torture in South Africa?*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Die Christelike Instituut van Suidelike Afrika, Kaapstad.

Artikel.—47 (2) (b) en (e).

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No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	Binnelandse Sake, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
909.	Wet op Publikasies, 1974: Ongewenste publikasies: Lys P77/4/43	1	5554

Printed by and obtainable from The Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

60432—A

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by Die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

5554—1

No. 1024 10 June 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 1024 10 Junie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/38

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/103.....	*Tales of Mystery and Romance*.....	Frank Moorhouse.....	(a)
P77/3/157.....	*True Modern Romances*—No. 226, March/April.....	Transpacific Magazines Ltd., Hong Kong.....	(a)
P77/4/28.....	*Portugal-Colonies: Révolution Socialiste!*—Sept 1974..	Ligue Marxiste Revolutionnaire.....	(c)
P77/4/35.....	*Evil Streak, An*.....	Andrea Newman.....	(a)
P77/5/3.....	*Eye in the Pyramid, The* (*Illuminatus!* Part 1).....	Robert Shea en/and Robert Anton Wilson....	(a)
P77/5/5.....	*Autumn of the Patriarch, The*.....	Gabriel García Márquez.....	(a)
P77/5/54.....	*Articles of Faith*.....	Ronald Harwood.....	(a), (b), (c)+ (e)
P77/5/70.....	*Network*.....	Sam Hedrin.....	(a)+(b)
P77/5/91.....	*Donne* 5—21st April 1977.....	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(a)+(e)
P77/5/98.....	*Okike*—Number 11, November-December 1976.....	Okike, P.O. Box 33, Nigeria.....	(e)
P77/5/124.....	*Best of Cream, The*—Spring 1977.....	Cream Magazine, Inc., Birmingham.....	(a)
P77/5/125.....	*Queens, The*.....	George Alpert.....	(a)
P77/5/128.....	*Panorama*—Nr 6, 11 Febr 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/5/129.....	*Amateur Photographer*—Vol 155, No 12, March 23, 1977	IPC Business Press Ltd., London.....	(a)
P77/5/134.....	*Young Voice*—No 6, 20/4/1977.....	Young Church for Social Change.....	(e)
P77/5/135.....	*Crisis*—April 1977.....	Students African Movement/Central Printing Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P77/5/179.....	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 22, 23 Mai 1977.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
P77/5/101.....	*Ikwezi*—Vol II, No III, August 1976.....	Ikwezi, London.....	(e)
P77/5/103.....	*African Red Family*—Volume Three, No 1; Special Publication, No 1	Hamibantu Publications, London.....	(e)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1025 10 June 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1025 325-General 10 Junie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/6/4.....	*Jana Shakti*—Number 1, May 1977.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d) + (e)
P77/5/101.....	*Ikwezi*—Vol II, No III, August 1976.....	Ikwezi, London.....	(e)
P77/5/103.....	*African Red Family*—Volume Three, No 1; Special Publication, No 1	Hamibantu Publications, London.....	(e)

No. 1026 10 June 1977

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 27 May 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 20 May 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

No. 1026 10 Junie 1977

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 27 Mei 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 20 Mei 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P77/4/45.....	*Bear*.....	Marian Engel

325- General

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

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VOL. 146] PRETORIA, 12 AUGUSTUS / 12 AUGUST 1977 [No. 5714

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1617 12 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1617 12 August 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/59

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/247.....	*What's On in Modderdam?/Kwenzeka Ntoneni e-Modderdam*	Communities Commission, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/8/47.....	*Justice in SA Injustice SA* (31 July 1977).....	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(e)

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
1617.	Wet op Publikasies, 1974: Ongewenste publikasies: Lys P77/59	1	5714

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5714—1

325 - Geneep

DU PLESSIS, Cornelius Johannes. Claim MVA 501978. 27/2/75, Roodepoort-Randfontein Road. Discoverers Memorial Hospital.

S.A. Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 175, Stellenbosch

MAVUMENGWANA, Buyiswa Adelina and William Nopopo Gxowa. Claim MVA 502033. 1/3/75, Raymond Pollet Avenue, Worcester. Eben Dönges Hospital, Worcester.

Santam, Posbus 653, Kaapstad

MATABANE, Magdaline. Eis 7/N/679. 17/4/74, Meadowlands. Baragwanathhospitaal.

Sentraboer (Koöperatief) Bpk.

MASEKO, Paulus. Eis 6/50. 10/6/75, Breyten-Ermeloweg, Ermelohospitaal.

Southern Insurance Association Ltd, P.O. Box 297, Cape Town 8000

MTANTI, Matomliza. Claim G/X2/64095. 17/12/71, Kitchener Street, Kensington, Johannesburg.

Union National and South British Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 1087, Pretoria

TWALA, Elsie. Claim 75/P/0054. 25/12/74. H. F. Verwoerd Hospital, Pretoria.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1589 12 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1589 12 August 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P 58/77

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/5/152	*Lovers and Tyrants*	Francine du Plessix Gray	(a)
P77/6/166	*Abba Abba*	Anthony Burgess	(b)
P77/7/54	*Hite Report, The*	Shere Hite	(a)
P77/7/170	*True Detective*—June 1977	The Illustrated Publications Company Ltd, London	(a)
P77/7/175	*World Council of Churches and Bank Loans to Apartheid, The*	World Council of Churches, Geneva	(e)
P77/7/190	*Du Luxe Camera Viewer* —No 505 Voorwerp/Object	Vervaardig/Made in Hong Kong	(a)
P77/7/193	*When I was . . . One Year Old Papier Vuurhoutjiehouer/Paper Match Holder*—Voorwerp/Object	The Escalator Matches	(a)
P77/7/198	*Panorama*—Nr 19, 13 Mei 1977	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/7/199	*Panorama*—Nr 20, 20 Mei 1977	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/7/200	*Panorama*—Nr 21, 27 Mei 1977	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/7/201	*Panorama*—Nr 22, 3 Juni 1977	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P77/7/204	*Black Student Society* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Black Student Society, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d)+(e)
P77/7/207	*Martelingen in Suid-Afrika*	Die Christelike Instituut van Suider-Afrika/The Christian Institute of Southern Africa, Mowbray	(b)+(e)
P77/7/221	*Hydraflex (Pty) Ltd* 1977 Kalender/Calendar	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/7/192	*"Breast Test" Doolhof Sukkelspel/Maze Puzzle* Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)

No. 1590 12 Augustus 1977

VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 1590 12 August 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undersirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/10/165	*Hink Stap Zijsprong*	Alan Marshall	(a)
P77/3/195	*O Processo da Revolução Democrática Popular Em Moçambique*	Samora Machel	(e)
P77/5/60	*Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward, The*	Kim Il Sung	(e)
P77/5/97	*Strike While the Iron is Still Hot* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)
P77/5/137	*South Africa—What Have They Done With Temba Nolutshungu?* Rondskrywe/Pamflet—Circular/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P77/6/4	*Jana Shakti*—Number 1, May 1977 Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)
P77/6/5	*Celebrate?—To Hell With Their Republic* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)

The Natal Mercury

325 General MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1977

TERRORIST MENACE

TODAY THE NATAL MERCURY publishes disturbing disclosures of the extent and depth of recent penetrations by terrorists into Natal and other parts of the country.

Mercifully the immediate threat posed by these gangs of fully trained and armed infiltrators, some of whose bases were not far from Durban, has been removed by the prompt and effective action of the Security Police. But the sober realisation of what might have happened, and of what could happen in the future, must surely bring a new sense of awareness of the dangers we face into every home.

The disclosures also shed new light on the grim realities that often lie behind necessarily sketchy reports of Security Police operations, including arrests and detentions.

We do not believe that there is any significant section of any group in Natal — Africans, Coloureds, Indians or Whites — that wants the sort of indiscriminate violence and destruction that these terrorists were preparing to sow, or sees it as an answer to our problems. There is, nevertheless, a sufficient number of violent radicals and extremists to ensure that the menace of terrorism, stoked by arms and aid from aboard, will be with us for a long time.

In the long run the only answer is to convince the patient and law-abiding majority that adaptation and development of our democratic free-enterprise system can and does offer an infinitely brighter future for all than the sterile socialist and totalitarian systems that have been imposed on hapless Black masses elsewhere in Africa by those who are the main advocates and exporters of terrorism.

Comparisons between South Africa's dynamic progress and the dismal agricultural, economic and social performance of most of the rest of Africa are relevant and necessary. But the fact remains that the comparison most Blacks in South Africa make is between the quality of their own daily lives and that of most Whites around them.

Artificial barriers, based purely on colour, that stand in the way of equal opportunity must be removed if the promise of the free-enterprise system is to remain valid and credible.

The real battlefield against terrorism and subversion is in the hearts and minds of the people. Our own Defence chiefs have left us in no doubt about that.

There is no need for alarm provided the priorities are recognised and acted upon. Alert and efficient security forces still enjoy a large measure of willing co-operation. But it is important to secure basic loyalties and remove as many grievances as possible before terrorist pressure and intimidation build up.

Natal, with five frontiers across which trouble could come, cannot afford to drag its heels or neglect such opportunities as the Natal Turnhalle or "indaba" concept.

BPC condemns King detentions

D.O. 3/9/77

325 - General

EAST LONDON — Security Police harassment and detention of black consciousness leaders has been bitterly condemned by the acting-resident of the Black People's Convention.

A statement released by Mr Kenny Rachidi of the BPC offices in Johannesburg strongly attacks the recent wave of arrests on black consciousness leaders in King William's Town, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The statement reads: "BPC is keeping a keen watch on the continued harassment of black consciousness leaders, particularly the Security Police raids on the BPC offices in King William's Town, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

"Since the detention of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, and top executive member, Mr Peter Jones on August 18, the Security Police seem to be openly declaring war on BPC members".

"Subsequent to the detention of these two people, Mrs Nohle Mohapi, the wife of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, the political detainee who died while in detention, Miss Nosipho Kati, and Mr Xoliswa Nqabeni, Mr Thami Zani and Mrs Asha Rambally were all detained by Security Police under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act," the statement reads.

Mr Jones holds a top executive finance post in BPC while Mr Zani — prior to the Security Police serving him with a five-year banning order — was head of the black consciousness movement's publicity secretariat.

Mr Biko, a founder member of the South African Student's Organisation (Saso) is honorary President of the BPC.

The statement goes on to say: "The detentions of these leaders is a carefully planned act of blatant intimidation and violence against the BPC.

"BPC has long foreseen such measures employed and is geared only to grow from strength to strength through such Security Police actions."

The statement further reads: "BPC offices in Leopold Street, King William's Town have been raided by Security Police and office machines removed."

Detainees from the BPC in Port Elizabeth listed in the statement are: Mr Nyameko Pitjana (presently under a five-year banning order) and Mr Pat Titi.

"The suffering of the Pitjana family has turned into a legend of the black consciousness struggle," the statement reads.

Mr Rachidi said in Cape Town the detained black consciousness people and leaders later released by the Security Police are: Mr Johnny Issen, Mr Amin Abraham and Mr Ronny Crotz.

"All those detentions and raids are a graphic example of how blackness shall be resisted and met with violence by the South African Government.

"The joke of it all is how National Party members of Parliament, in an effort to win support and confidence of the white electorate at their and natred for the black man and his aspirations because of their actions.

"BPC stresses continually it does not claim black people to be the chosen race, nor the race choosing to dominate at the expense of other races," the statement concludes. — DDR

8/9/77

Terror trial to go ahead

325. General

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG THE defence counsel in the terrorism trial here closed their case yesterday on the application by the four accused to have their pleas of guilty reversed.

They have already been found guilty of participating in terrorist activities but before sentence was passed requested alternative legal representation and a reversal of their pleas.

At the start of yesterday's proceedings before Mr. Justice Kriek, Mr. Ishmail Mohamed SC withdrew his application for the trial to continue in the absence of his client, Walter Mtshali (29).

Mtshali had been pronounced unfit to continue with the proceedings following a brief examination by a psychiatrist, Dr. Marie Paterson, on Tuesday morning.

She found him to be suffering from gross emotional disturbances, confusion and incoherence.

Recovery

However, after further consultation with Mtshali, Dr. Paterson found that he was not mentally ill and had later recovered from his "acute hysterical state."

On withdrawing his application Mr. Mohamed said he no longer contended that Mtshali was not fit to continue with the case and that there was no justification for the trial to be postponed.

Dr. Paterson then told the Court of her findings, in relation to each of the accused, on the possible effects of solitary confinement.

She admitted that she was no expert in this field but had studied the works of various authorities, including those of Dr. Louis Jolyon West, an American psychiatrist who gave evidence in the recent terrorism trial featuring Harry Gwala and nine others.

Condition

Referring to Mtshali's condition on Tuesday morning, Dr. Paterson said she did not think his actions were put on just for her benefit.

"His type of condition can be manifested on a number of occasions at isolated intervals and varying frequencies," she said.

Dr. Paterson said she would not describe his recovery about three hours later as being "miraculous or an exceptional situation."

She was unable to form any definite opinion of any of the accused.

"I've no way of proving that what they told me was accurate and am unable to say whether the effects of solitary confinement are present."

The trial continues today.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1813 9 September 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1813 9 September 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/63

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/108.....	*Roes van de Hartstocht, De*.....	Robert Gaillard.....	(a)+(d)
P77/7/157.....	*Embassy*.....	James Horbury.....	(a)+(b)
P77/7/167.....	*If You Could See Me Now*.....	Peter Straub.....	(a)+(b)
P77/8/2.....	*Wicked Loving Lies*.....	Rosemary Rogers.....	(a)
P77/8/50.....	*Activities of the Mongolian Trade Unions for the Good of the Working People, The* (50 *years of Trade Unions in P.R.M.*)	Mongolian State Publishing House, Montsame	(e)
P77/8/51.....	*Socialist Economy of Mongolia, The* (*the 50th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic*	L. Gurzhav.....	(e)
P77/8/52.....	*Mongolia's Cultural Rebirth* (50*th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic*)	T. Khasbaatar.....	(e)
P77/8/53.....	*Mongolia's Foreign Policy: Peace and Cooperation* (50*th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic*)	K. Olzvoy.....	(e)
P77/8/54.....	*Labour Code of the Mongolian People's Republic, The*..	Profizdat Publishers, Moscow.....	(e)
P77/8/55.....	*Role of the Mongolian Trade Unions in the Building of Socialism, The* (50 *years of Trade Unions in P.R.M.*)	Mongolian State Publishing House, Montsame	(e)
P77/8/56.....	*Rising Living Standards of the Mongolian People* (50*th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic*)	G. Ochirbat.....	(e)
P77/8/103.....	*Panorama*—Nr 47.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/8/114.....	*Girls, Giggles and Garters*.....	Vanity Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Turffontein....	(a)

No. 1814 9 September 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 1814 9 September 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Enty No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/53.....	*Leviatha* (*Illuminatus Part III*).....	Robert Shea en/and Robert Anton Wilson....	(a)+(b)
P77/6/134.....	*Kommunikee*—March 1977.....	Anti Apartheids Beweging, Nederland.....	(e)
P77/6/180.....	*Wits Student*—(Special 'June 16' Edition).....	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d)+(e)
P77/6/182.....	*EPS* (*Ecumenical Press Service*)—No 11, 21st April 1977	World Council of Churches en ander and other, Geneva	(e)
P77/6/189.....	*Who Says Sharpeville is Dead and Gone?*—SACTU Pamflet/Pamphlet No 3	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/194.....	*Getting in Touch: Self Sexuality for Women (the yes book of sex)*	Carolyn Smith, Toni Ayres en/and Maggie Rubenstein	(a)
P77/6/195.....	*You Can Last Longer (the yes book of sex)*.....	Ted McIlvenna en/and Herb Vandervoort....	(a)
P77/6/208.....	*Soweto Students' Representative Council: "We Shall Share Sufferance and Joyous Moments"*—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d)+(e)
P77/6/208.....	*Soweto Student's Representative Council: "Black People of Azania . . ."*—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d)+(e)
P77/6/211.....	*Strike*—June 16–18 kleefseël/stieker.....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P77/6/211.....	*Strike! Strike! Strike! Strike!*—June 16-18 Pamflet/Pamphlet	African National Congress.....	(e)
P77/6/217.....	*War of the Flea, The*.....	Robert Taber.....	(e)
P77/7/1.....	*Fifty Fighting Years*.....	A. Lerumo.....	(e)
P77/7/2.....	*Apartheid: The Story of a Dispossessed People*.....	Ethel Khopung.....	(d)+(e)
P77/7/4.....	*Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism, The*	Kim Il Sung.....	(e)
P77/7/5.....	*Apartheid is Built on Torture*.....	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki (Finland)	(e)
P77/7/10.....	*Southern Africa: A Time for Change*.....	Friendship Press, Inc., U.S.A.....	(e)
P77/7/14.....	*ZPRA Combat: Diary* 1977 (*January–April*).....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P77/7/19.....	*Apartheid*—April 1977, Vol 1, No 1.....	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(e)
P77/7/25.....	*Auntie's Guiding Hand*.....	Sebastian Stevens.....	(a)
P77/7/26.....	*Satyr, The*.....	Peter Blandish.....	(a)
P77/7/34.....	*Eva*—Nr 3.....	Gedruk/Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P77/7/35.....	*Private International*—No 1.....	Roafield Ltd., London.....	(a)
P77/7/37.....	*Freitag Illustrierte*—Nr 15.....	Sonnenverlag G.m.b.H., Baden Baden.....	(a)
P77/7/64.....	*Opinions*—No 1, June 1977.....	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P77/7/67.....	*Selected Works*—Vol 1.....	Karl Marx.....	(e)
P77/7/68.....	*Ho Chi Minh: A Biographical Introduction*.....	Charles Fenn.....	(e)
P77/7/69.....	*Conference of Communist and Worker's Parties*.....	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P77/7/71.....	*Che Guevara Speaks*.....	George Lavan.....	(e)
P77/7/72.....	*Under the Banner of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung*	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang	(e)
P77/7/74.....	*Age of Permanent Revolution, The: A Trotsky Anthology*	Isaac Deutscher/George Novack.....	(e)
P77/7/75.....	*Little Red Struggler, The*.....	The Communist Party, London.....	(e)
P77/7/76.....	*Whither and With Whom?*.....	V. Bolshakov.....	(e)
P77/7/77.....	*Five Documents on Literature and Art*.....	Mao Tse-Tung.....	(e)
P77/7/79.....	*Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Tse-Tung*..	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
P77/7/80.....	*Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla*.....	Carlos Marighella.....	(e)
P77/7/92.....	*Action Against Apartheid*.....	United Nations, New York.....	(e)
P77/7/94.....	*South Africa has robbed Us of Our Country*.....	South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia, London	(e)
P77/7/111.....	*Revolutionary Guerrilla Warfare*.....	Sam C. Sarkesian.....	(e)
P77/7/115.....	*Marxism and Communism: Essential Readings*.....	Robert V. Daniels.....	(e)
P77/7/117.....	*Mao Tse-Tung*.....	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
P77/7/121.....	*Prison Writings*.....	Régis Debray.....	(e)
P77/7/124.....	*From Marx to Mao Tse-Tung*.....	George Thomson.....	(e)
P77/7/125.....	*Guerilla—Theorie und Methode*.....	Ernesto Che Guevara.....	(e)
P77/7/126.....	*For the Liberation of Brazil*.....	Carlos Marighela.....	(e)
P77/7/127.....	*Great Socialist Cultural Revolution in China* (1), *The*..	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
P77/7/128.....	*Viva Che*.....	Marianne Alexandre.....	(e)
P77/7/129.....	*Surveys from Exile* (*Political Writings No.* 2).....	David Fernbach.....	(e)
P77/7/133.....	*Racism in South Africa*.....	H. E. M. Achkar Marof.....	(e)
P77/7/134.....	*Maltreatment and Torture of Prisoners in South Africa*	Mr Varakat Ahmad.....	(e)
P77/7/177.....	*On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army*	Kim Il Sung.....	(e)
P77/7/179.....	*Manifesto Del Partito Comunista*.....	Karl Marx en/and Friedrich Engels.....	(e)
P77/7/180.....	*Sobre La Coexistencia Pacifica*.....	V. I. Lenin.....	(e)
P77/7/181.....	*SüdAfrika—Rassendiktatur Zwischen Elend und Widerstand*	Erika Hunge.....	(e)
P77/7/204.....	*Black Student Society*—Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Black Student Society, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d)+(e)
P77/7/208.....	*Informationsdienst: Südliches Africa*—Nr 6, Juni 1977	ISSA, Bonn.....	(e)
P77/7/239.....	*Pleasure Street*.....	Joseph Arrowsmith.....	(a)
P77/7/241.....	*Overripe*.....	Ginger Craft.....	(a)
P77/7/242.....	*Mixed Coupling*.....	Rodney St Clair.....	(a)
P77/7/246.....	*Sapphic Nest*.....	Rex Weldon.....	(a)
P77/8/47.....	*Justice in SA Injustice SA*.....	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(e)

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates

325- General

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 147] PRETORIA, 9 SEPTEMBER 1977 [No. 5738

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1900 9 September 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3).—PUBLIKASIE MAGERSFONTEIN, O MAGERSFONTEIN

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 14 (1) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die Appèlraad oor Publikasies gelas om die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, te heroorweeg. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde lasgewing kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1900 9 September 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3).—PUBLICATION MAGERSFONTEIN, O MAGERSFONTEIN

The Minister of the Interior under section 14 (1) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, directed the Publications Appeal Board to reconsider the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said direction is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/1/97.....	*Magersfontein, O Magersfontein*.....	Etienne le Roux.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
1900.	Wet op Publikasies, 1974: Ongewenste publikasies	1	5738

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Government Notice			
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5738—1

SOBUKWE TESTS

8/9/77 N Mercury

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Robert Sobukwe, founding president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, left Kimberley yesterday for Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

Mr. Sobukwe (52), is restricted to Kimberley under a banning order, but he has been given permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, to receive treatment in any hospital in South Africa.

The relaxation of the banning order was granted after a medical report on Mr. Sobukwe was submitted to Mr. Kruger on Thursday. The report was submitted after Mr. Sobukwe had undergone a series of tests in Kimberley on Wednesday.

Mr. Sobukwe is understood to be seriously ill. He has been ill for about two months, during which time he consulted doctors from Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

His wife, Mrs. Veronica Sobukwe, a nursing sister, will accompany him to Groote Schuur. He will undergo another series of tests there, after which a decision will be made on how best to treat his illness.

The gently-spoken Mr. Sobukwe led Africanists in a breakaway from the African National Congress in 1958 and became the founding president of the Pan Africanist Congress in 1959.

325 - General

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n. 34:805-22.

al Publication

ANSON, A., 1969. Comparative photo interpretation from panchromatic, colour and infra red (Ektachrome) photography. Photogramm. Engng. 32:286-297.

ARBOUSSET, T.,& DUMAS, F., 1963. Narrative of an exploratory tour to the North-East of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. C. Struik (Pty) Ltd., 1963. First Edition 1833.

ASHTON, H., 1952. The Basuto. Oxford University Press, London, New York & Toronto.

ASTLE, W.L., WEBSTER, R.,& LAWRENCE, G.J., 1969. Land classification for management planning in the Luangwa Valley - Zambia. J.Appl.Ecol. 6:143-169.

AYYAD, M., 1971. A study of solar radiation on sloping surfaces of Alexandria. U.A.R.J.Bot. 14(1):65-73.

BAWDEN, M.G.,& CARROLL, D.M., 1968. Land resources of Lesotho. Land Resources Division of Directorate of Overseas Surveys, England. Land Resources Study No. 3. pp 89.

BECKING, R.W., 1957. The Zürich-Montpellier School of Phytosociology. Bot. Rev. 23:411-488.

BENSON, M.L., & SIMS, W.G., 1967. False colour film fails in practice. J.For. 65(12)904

CAPE TIMES 13/9/77

Witnesses untruthful — former ANC man

Staff Reporter

MALMESBURY. — The president of the Western Province Soccer Board, Christmas Tinto, 52, told the Regional Court here yesterday that he was a member of the banned African National Congress before it was banned in 1960 but denied that he was still an active supporter of it.

Mr Tinto, a father of four children, pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Internal Security Act.

He is alleged to have incited or encouraged Guguletu school children, between January 1 and February 28 this year to undergo military training, to further the aims of the banned ANC, or any other banned organization.

Mr Tinto said in evidence that the five State witnesses who gave evidence against him, were "not speaking the truth".

"It amazes me," he said, and was not "cross with them as they had been told what to say to the court by the police".

Previous evidence was that Mr Tinto addressed a group of students at three meetings in Guguletu earlier this year. He allegedly introduced himself to them as a banned member of the ANC and urged them to leave the country to undergo training in the ANC.

Mr Tinto told the court that he had only been present at two meetings lasting about two hours each. He said he had been requested by one of the students to give them

325 - General

Some implications of

(1) If the revi stimate is accepted then, (a) even on the offic s, net grain imports into the Transkei would co mall proportion of total grain requirements.

(b) It does not follo lts that everyone in the Transkei is well fed. lack land and/or the manpower to plough an ussed below) might not have enough to eat. ed (p.98) on the "very striking" inequality reserves. Second, a diet that is over-depe n result in malnutrition. Most malnutrition in now considered by nutritionists to be du er than protein deficiency: i.e. peop getting enough to eat. Malnutrition due to pr or imbalance (even with the intake of sufficie ess common. However, if there exist, as rep shiorkor and pellagra (the protein-deficienc rition) as distinct from the more common m antustans, then this is not incompatible with of maize - especially if subsistence farmers t it with beans or similar legumes. Thi most difficult of the cereals to wean childr rd to get them to take enough of such bulky f as moreover a protein- blocker (zein) which m on of protein difficult. (2 3 4)

(c) It does not follow s that there are no grain imports into the districts may "import" while others "export". adequate marketing and transport facilities, ier and cheaper for those in, say, Qumata from SA than from Pondoland. The point kei would not be a large net importer of

(2) If an upward utput and yield estimates are also accepted then

(a) the Transkei must roducer of grain. The question then arises - e mealies gone? Unrecorded sales? High storage losses? Wasteful feeding of grain to animals in the absence of marketing facilities?

— survey

respondent
is overwhelmingly in favour of
et, says a special survey of large
out for the Daily Telegraph of
nt of the 217 companies questioned
bership.
and seven percent were not sure.
hat exports would suffer and
drew from the EEC.
employment is put at two percent.
oned research services to conduct
major test of business opinion on
the Common Market in 1973.
es and comments on their sales

FIN MAIL 16/9/77

BLACK UNIONS — 2

Police pressure?

325 General

Are the police carrying out a nation-wide probe of the independent black trade union movement? Yes, say 10 trade unions in Natal, Port Elizabeth and on the Reef.

A statement issued this week by nine unregistered and one registered union charges that police — or men who claim they are policemen — are engaged in questioning workers about union activities in major industrial centres.

These are not the first such charges — recently members of two Reef unions alleged that they had been questioned about union activities by the police.

Now, according to this week's statement, African union members on the East Rand have also been questioned by men claiming to be policemen.

According to the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU), the questioners asked the workers about union meetings, other activities of their union, and the proposed federation of black unions. Says MAWU: "It would seem that police are conducting a widespread investigation into the trade union movement in SA.

"We are not engaged in illegal activity. Our offices and books are open to inspection from properly authorised officials who make enquiries in the proper manner."

Some of the unions point out that intimidation of their members conflicts with what they understand to be the motivating spirit of the Wiehahn Commission.

325 - General

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1644 19 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/60

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/172.....	*From Protest to Challenge: Documents of African Politics in South Africa*, 1882-1964 Volume 3	Thomas Karis en/and Gwendolen M. Carter..	(d)+(e)
P77/7/32.....	*Friends of Lucifer, The*.....	Dennis Sinclair.....	(a)+(b)
P77/7/41.....	*Mercenaries, The: High Slaughter*.....	Jon Hart.....	(a)
P77/7/52.....	*Bunte*—No 28, 30.6.1977.....	Gedruk/Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P77/7/73.....	*Young in the Revolution, The*.....	Vladimir Sevruk.....	(e)
P77/7/76.....	*Whither and With Whom?*.....	V. Polshakov.....	(e)
P77/7/79.....	*Selected Reading from the Works of Mao Tse-Tung*..	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
P77/7/98.....	*To Live Again* (d.i. die 1977 uitgawe met die No 0 00 614609 0 i.e. the 1977 edition with the No 0 00 614609 0)	Robert Silverberg.....	(a)
P77/7/105.....	*Blanke Boezems*.....	Jurgen Boland.....	(a)
P77/7/109.....	*Hollywood Babylon* (*A Delta Special*).....	Kenneth Anger.....	(a)
P77/7/148.....	*Understanding Sex*.....	The Hamlyn Publishing Group Limited, London	(a)
P77/7/162.....	*Pas Op Een Blondje* (*Triple Sex 4: Frankrijk Pas Op! Liefde*)	John Carter.....	(a)
P77/7/163.....	*Bosuinf, De*.....	Ricardo.....	(a)
P77/7/164.....	*Engel der Duisternis*.....	Ricardo.....	(a)
P77/7/165.....	*Minnaars, De*.....	Ricardo.....	(a)
P77/7/166.....	*Ontvang Mijn Kus*.....	Ricardo.....	(a)
P77/7/177.....	*On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army*	Kim Il Sung.....	(e)
P77/7/208.....	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 6, Juni 1977..	ISSA, Bonn.....	(e)
P77/7/239.....	*Pleasure Street*.....	Joseph Arrowsmith.....	(a)
P77/7/241.....	*Overripe*.....	Ginger Craft.....	(a)
P77/7/242.....	*Mixed Coupling*.....	Rodney St Clair.....	(a)
P77/7/244.....	*Winds of Change: Modern Short Stories from Black Africa*	Chinua Achebe, Jomo Kenyatta, Amos Tutuola en ander/and others	(d)
P77/7/246.....	*Sapphic Nest*.....	Rex Weldon.....	(a)
P77/8/11.....	*Africa*—No 72, August 1977.....	Afrika Journal Ltd, London.....	(e)
P77/8/40.....	*Contact*.....	Contact Publishers, Hillbrow.....	(a)

No. 1645 19 Augustus 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/2/24.....	*Miracles of the Gods*.....	Erich von Daniken.....	In GK./G.N. 472 van/of 25.3.77. In SK./G.G. 5466 van/of 25.3.77.

No. 1646 19 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE REGSTELLINGS

In Goewernentskennisgewing 1504 van 5 Augustus 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5695 van 5 Augustus 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/7/33 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/33.....	*Year of the Snake, The* (*Kung Fu 2*).....	Lee Chang.....	(a)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1644 19 August 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 1645 19 August 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 15 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of the Committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (b) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/2/24.....	*Miracles of the Gods*.....	Erich von Daniken.....	In GK./G.N. 472 van/of 25.3.77. In SK./G.G. 5466 van/of 25.3.77.

No. 1646 19 August 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1504 of 5 August 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5695 of 5 August 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/7/33:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/33.....	*Year of the Snake, The* (*Kung Fu 2*).....	Lee Chang.....	(a)

No. 1647 19 Augustus 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 1647 19 August 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/4/28	*Portugal-Colonies: Révolution Socialiste!*—September 1974	Ligue Marxiste Revolutionnaire	(e)
P77/5/3	*Eye in the Pyramid, The (Illuminatus Part I)*	Robert Shea en/and Robert Anton Wilson	(a)
P77/5/93	*Decisive Factor in Our Liberation Struggle is the Conscious Participation of the People, The.* Poskaart/Post Card	South-West Africa People's Organisation, London	(e)
P77/5/94	*Goal of Our Struggle is to Achieve Freedom, People's Democracy and National Independence, The.* Poskaart/Post Card	South-West Africa People's Organisation, London	(e)
P77/5/95	*Struggle Continues, The/La Lucha Continua/La Lutte Continue.* Poskaart/Post Card	South-West Africa People's Organisation, London	(e)
P77/5/96	*"Now There Are Only Two Options . . ."* Kleefseël/Sticker	SWAPO	(d)+(e)
P77/5/101	*Inkwezi*—Vol II, No III, August 1976	Ikwezi, London	(e)
P77/5/103	*African Red Family*—Volume Three, No 1; en/and Special Publication No 1	Hamibantu Publications, London	(e)
P77/5/134	*Young Voice*—No 6, 20 April 1977	Young Church for Social Change	(e)
P77/5/146	*How To Save Your Own Life*	Erica Jong	(a)
P77/5/153	*Guerrilla Warfare*	N. I. Klonis	(e)
P77/5/158	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 5, December 1974	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/159	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 6, January 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/160	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 8, March 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/161	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 9, April 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/162	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 10, May 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/163	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 11, June 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/164	*Sexology*—Vol 41, No 12, July 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/165	*Sexology*—Vol 42, No 1, August 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/166	*Sexology*—Vol 42, No 2, September 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/167	*Sexology*—Vol 42, No 3, October 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/168	*Sexology*—Vol 42, No 4, November 1975	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/5/169	*Sexology*—Vol 43, No 7, February 1977	SXO Corp., New York	(a)
P77/6/3	*Guidelines*—No 4, April 1977	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P77/6/7	*Inprecor*—No 6, New Series, 12 May 1977	International Press Correspondence, France	(e)
P77/6/65	*New Road of Revolution, The*	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa)	(e)
P77/6/66	*Z*—Vol 2, No 4	SSD, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/6/67	*National Student*—No 2, 1977	NUSAS, Cape Town	(e)
P77/6/69	*Solidarity/Ukuzibandakanya* Pamflet/Pamphlet	SRC Press, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/6/70	*Power to the People* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P77/6/71	*Amandla Ase Bantwini* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P77/6/81	*Sexgames*—Bizarre Issue! Volume 2, Number 1	Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey	(a)
P77/6/83	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 3, May 1977	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P77/6/87	*Stay Home!!!! And Strike Now!!!* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P77/6/90	*Action*—No 4, 1977	Communities Commission, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/6/91	*Crisis*—No 3	Students' African Movement, Universiteit van die Witwatersrand	(d)+(e)
P77/6/96	*Africa's Problems Are Our Problems* Plakkaat/Poster	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)
P77/6/104	*Anal Wife, The*	Claire Castillo	(a)
P77/6/110	*Count*—Volume 1, Number 2	Pepperwell Ltd, London	(a)
P77/6/116	*Dome* 9—16th June 1977	SRC, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)
P77/6/117	*Varsity*—No 6	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)
P77/6/121	*Marteling in Namibia* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Biskop L. Auala, Biskop R. Koppmann, Dr. J. L. de Vries en Eerw. E. S. Morrow	(e)
P77/6/126	*Xaviera's Supersex*	Xaviera Hollander	(a)
P77/6/143	*Crux*—No 2	A.C.T. Universiteit van Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(e)
P77/6/146	*Revolutionaries on Revolution*	Philip V. Springer en/and Marcello Truzzi	(e)
P77/6/147	*Why Black Power?*	Joseph R. Barndt	(e)
P77/6/148	*Little Red Schoolbook, The*	Søren Hansen en/and Jesper Jensen	(e)
P77/6/149	*Terror* Pamflet/Pamphlet	S.D.A., Universiteit van Natal, Durban	(e)
P77/6/152	618 *Dead—June* 16—*Remember Soweto* Plakkate om die Soweto Onluste van 16 Junie 1976 te Herdenk/Posters in Commemoration of the Soweto Riots of 16 June 1976	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P77/6/155	*So-Where-To*	S.D.A., Universiteit van Natal, Durban	(e)
P77/6/183	*Struggle Continues, The*	Kwame Nkrumah	(e)
P77/6/190	*Special Forces Demolition Techniques FM* 31-20—December 1965	Paladin Press, Colorado	(e)
P77/6/42	*Violent World*—May 1977, Vol 1, No 1	Violent World Inc., New York	(a)

N. Mercury 21/9/77 325-General

'Bloodshed' is on Chief's tape

African Affairs Correspondent

A RECORDING of the meeting between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Minister of Justice Mr. J. Kruger on Monday, taped by the Chief's personal aide, made it clear yesterday that Mr. Kruger warned the Chief that White reaction to the broadening of Inkatha could lead to bloodshed. But Mr. Kruger said he did NOT want a repetition of Blood River.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that although no reference to Dingaan was found on the one tape made available to the Mercury Mr. Kruger had not denied warning him against "going the same way as Dingaan."

He pointed out that there were two tapes and emphasised that Mr. Kruger's comments had been heard by Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa, Minister of Justice, Mr. Gibson Thula, the Urban Representative and Mr. Eric Ngubane, his personal aide.

The men, he said, had also heard Mr. Kruger's several references to Blood River.

The following transcript of portions of the tape shows that Mr. Kruger not only issued a stern warning to the Chief, but he also demonstrated his Government's continued determination to fragment the Black population.

Kruger: We are doing exactly the same to you as what Campbell-Bannerman (after the South African War) did to us. He said to us. "Look, we realise that we have suppressed you and we are now giving you freedom." Now we are trying to give the Zulu nation their freedom and now we find that the Zulu nation wants to gang up with the other nations into a Black-White polarisation.

Buthelezi: No, but what about my people in Soweto, Mr. Minister?

Kruger: Well, its like the Greeks in South Africa. I mean, they are here, but they are really not. I mean in all fairness to everybody I don't think anybody here can really say that the Greeks and the Afrikaners are the same thing. Although he is living in my area he must live here on sufferance even if I take the vote away from him. I mean, the man comes from Greece into my country and keeps his cultural identity. He must realise he is keeping his cultural identity and, Chief, our difficulty is this that if we don't follow this sort of policy we will be warring with each other on a racial basis for the rest of history.

Viable

Let's first make the Zulu people viable and this is the point that I made to Mr. Mtetwa (Zulu Minister of Justice) when I said to Mr. Mtetwa, but when he said to me "well, you don't give me enough things," I said, well why should I give you if I see that your philosophy is dead against what I am trying to do for you.

Then obviously there will be White reaction. We will turn round and say, "Well, let them do their damndest and let's see what they want to do. If they want to fight, alright, then they want to fight. If they don't want to fight, well we will try and help them like they have helped us."

I am not a racist, Chief I am not looking down on anybody. I am appreciative what the Black man in the various nationalities have done for South Africa.

You are sons of South Africa like I am a son of South Africa. But, what you must not forget, what I honestly believe the Black leaders must not forget, is what the White man also brought — the Afrikaner by name, if I may refer to my nationality — what we have brought to South Africa. We can't undo that. My people's conscience needn't be worried.

Later Mr. Kruger referred to the Pan African Congress and the African National Congress.

Regime

Kruger: The PAC, let us make no bones about it, PAC believes in Pan Africanism. It's a racialistic thing. It's the Black man against the White man. The Black man must take Africa and the White man must get out — either into the sea or he must go over to Europe. But this can't be. The ANC goes one better. They want to have a communistic regime.

They want to have, they simply want to have, a dictatorship which you and I certainly cannot ever serve. This is our tragedy. That is what we are talking about.

Mr. Mtetwa: With your permission, Mr. Minister, I think our trouble now here with us and your Government is just one point: Is that the separate development, if we Zulus don't see separate development here, in Natal (?), we must not express our views. That . . .

Kruger: No, but that is why you have leaders, Mr. Mtetwa. Because I must try and get your leaders, I want to show your leader my good intentions and your leader must say to me, "Yes, I am a Zulu, I want to be a Zulu, you are right. Now I have helped you and you must help me and I will help you again. I want to be a Zulu nation, alright."

Heritage

But we must get our basic things right. If Inkatha wants to become a nationalist organisation like my people have had nationalist organisations then I am not going to do anything against Inkatha. I believe that nationalism is correct. I am a nationalist and I believe that the Zulu people must be proud of their heritage. I believe that the Zulu people must have a nationalist organisation, but if he wants to broaden his base like I get the impression, I only — I don't put it higher than that — I get the impression that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi wants to broaden the base onto a Black polarisation.

Then, of course, it's going to, there is going to be trouble. No doubt about it because you can understand we have got to react. We cannot sit quiet while Black man polarises against White man. It will become a life and death struggle then. This is our difficulty.

Mr. Mtetwa: But I think our policy is clear that we don't want Whites to go away, we want to live together.

Kruger: No, but you want to be the majority. You want to lump all Black people. Let me tell you what I see how you want it, then let Chief Gatsha tell me I am wrong. You people want to say 'Look, the Black people are numerically, by numbers, you are superior to the Whites.'

You have got more Blacks than Whites therefore the White man must give over the government, common parliament, to the Black man and the White man, but the White man, must take his minority position in this government. The Black man as a racial group is numerically superior, and this is our argument. We say the Black man is not, must not polarise himself as a Black man. That is totally racialistic and we say let nations be independent. We did not start the homelands, the British started it.

I am telling you, this is a British constitutional development. They had the protectorates and they had the northern States as colonies and they gave them independence and we are doing exactly the same for various nationalities in this country.

Trouble

But that cannot be wrong. There is nothing wrong with it. It's not racialistic. We are trying to help the Black man. Now this is where the trouble is coming, Chief Gatsha. This is where the trouble is coming today.

You are causing a reaction and I want to tell you this morning, I want to say very honestly, you are causing a very great reaction among the Whites. I am very worried that the White man will put his back against the wall and say 'No, go to hell, we do nothing for them. They want to fight, let them fight.'

My people did that at Blood River. They will do it again and I don't want that.

The only possible way for you to live in peace, and let me tell it to you today, the only possible way for you to live in peace with the Xhosas is to say "Look, I remain a Zulu. I am not going to take the whole Xhosaland. I am not going to take the whole of Mangope's people. I don't want to be the leader of South Africa."

The widening gap

24/9/77 N Mercury 326 Quarry

IF ANYONE in South Africa today should be acutely aware of the tremendous influence that authentic Black leaders have on the course of events, it is the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, after his deplorable bungling of the tragic Steve Biko affair. The domestic and international repercussions, which are by no means over, add up to one of the worst setbacks the country has ever suffered.

It is not to be expected that a Government elected to carry out the policy of separate development should like much of what Mr. Biko and other Black leaders stand for. But, like it or not, the legitimate aspirations stirred by a growing Black consciousness (which ironically is also a cornerstone of the philosophy of separate development) cannot be ignored or wished away.

Nor does it help to ban its leading exponents or imprison them without trial. Steve Biko is a more potent force in death than he ever was in life. Individuals and organisations can be suppressed for a while, but the legitimate aspirations of a developing people cannot.

The path that offers most hope is that of sincere consultation on matters of common concern, and it was apparently in that spirit that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi approached his meeting with Mr. Kruger in Pretoria on Monday — a meeting which, on the Chief's account of it, has done nothing to improve understanding and narrow differences.

Mr. Kruger has warned that he would act against Chief Buthelezi in some unspecified way if he broadened his Inkatha Liberation Movement beyond the confines of a Zulu national movement compatible with the policy of separate development. Chief Buthelezi says he speaks as one who has "a real anticipation" that his continued opposition to separate development will lead to action against him which will make further dialogue impossible.

This ominous deterioration of relations between the Government and the internationally respected leader of more than four million Zulus, coming hot on the heels of the Biko affair, demands urgent attention at the highest level.

Chief Buthelezi's blunt references to an impending race war will shock many who fail to appreciate that his habit of preaching peace in parables of war is probably rooted in his awareness of his exposed position as a moderate, and of the mounting pressures he will face if moderation fails.

By his words and by his highly responsible leadership of his people during periods of unrest, Chief Buthelezi has shown himself to be passionately on the side of peace and reconciliation, which he discusses from an openly Christian standpoint in a sub-continent heavily shadowed by the godless creed of Marxism. If the Government cannot deal sensibly with leaders like Chief Buthelezi, it will eventually have to deal with men of a very different calibre.

5.3.2 Communities of the talus slopes (see p.86)

5.3.2 (i) Elionurus argenteus - Eragrostis chloromelas co-dominant grassland community with Andropogon appendiculatus present

(ii) Elionurus argenteus - Eragrostis chloromelas co-dominant grassland community with Hyparrhenia hirta present

(iii) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis lehmanniana co-dominant grassland community

(iv) Eragrostis chloromelas - Sporobolus fimbriatus co-dominant grassland community

factual conditionals in New Economic History. Fogel attempts to measure the effect railways had on the Gross National Product of the U.S.A. in 1890, by reconstructing a U.S.A. without railways. He builds canals, waterways and roads for wagon transport into his model and makes provision for a railless Europe as well (equilibrium analysis). He allows for all the economic factors he thinks relevant in his model and compares the model of 1890 and the historical reality, dispelling the myth of the indispensability of railways to American economic growth. According to Fogel railroads contributed only 6,3 per cent to the GNP in 1890 when railways were more efficient than they had been during the previous fifty years.

The methods of the New Economic Historians call for a difference in ~~presentation. Because their methods~~ depend heavily upon [illegible] and economic theory, New Economic Historians are very careful to define their aims (5) and describe methods employed at the beginning of their studies. [illegible] assumed that their aims and methods would be self-evident to the reader. [illegible] History [illegible] upon quantitative source material, records such as are found in census [illegible] records of harvest [illegible]. Some qualitative records are [illegible] travellers' journals and cahiers, but [illegible] of traditional economic history [illegible]

(5) Ibid.

(6) Fishlow + Fogel, "[illegible]y," Journal of Economic History, [illegible]

(7) S. Kowalska-Glikman, "Quantitative Methods in History" The Journal of European Economic History, III, 1, 1974.

C.T. 21/9/77 (325-General)

Four petrol bombs thrown at house

Staff Reporter

FOUR PETROL bombs were thrown at the home of a Guguletu security policeman on Monday night, Colonel J H Vorster, the Athlone District Commandant, said yesterday.

The policeman — whose name has not been disclosed for security reasons — put out a fire which began when three of the petrol bombs exploded in the house.

Curtains, a settee and chairs were burnt. The damage has been estimated at about R700. Several windows were also smashed. No one was injured.

Colonel Vorster said that the police were investigating the incident. No arrests have yet been made.

Soweto trio in hospital

D.D. 23/9/77
325-Gravel

JOHANNESBURG — Two teenage girls and a nine-year-old boy are in Baragwanath Hospital after being injured in incidents involving the police in Soweto.

The two schoolgirls, Ellen Selebogo, 15, and Violet Mlangeni 18, were injured on Wednesday when riot police opened fire on mourners attending memorial services for Mr Steve Biko.

Ellen, who was shot under the left ear, said a bullet struck her as she was walking past a church where a memorial service was being held.

Violet, who was shot near St Matthew's Anglican Church, underwent an abdominal operation after being admitted for the removal of a bullet.

The nine-year-old boy, Basil Kepasi, was allegedly beaten by a policeman. Police are investigating. — DDC.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1933 23 September 1977

VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 2 (3) VAN DIE WET OP OPROERIGE BYEENKOMSTE, 1956

Aangesien ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, dit dienstig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), vir die tydperk met ingang van 29 September 1977 en eindigende op 29 September 1979, in die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf—

(1) enige byeenkoms soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet, uitgesonderd enige byeenkoms vir doeleindes van bona fide-godsdiensoefeninge; en

(2) enige byeenkoms soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet, wat van die volgende soort is, naamlik enige byeenkoms waarop enige staatsvorm of enige beginsel of beleid van die regering van 'n staat gepropageer, verdedig, aangeval, gekritiseer of bespreek word, of waarop daar teen enige persoon, saak, optrede of beoogde optrede of versuim om op te tree, protes aangeteken word.

Ek het spesiale voorskrifte aan die Landdros, Johannesburg, uitgereik rakende die magtiging van uitsonderings.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die 13de dag van September 1977.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE

Daardie gedeelte van die Stad Johannesburg wat lê ten suide van Presidentstraat, ten ooste van Sauerstraat, ten noorde van Markstraat en ten weste van Joubertstraat: Met dien verstande dat die binnekant van enige gebou daarop geleë, van sodanige gedeelte uitgesluit is.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1933 23 September 1977

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (3) OF THE RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES ACT, 1956

Whereas I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, deem it expedient for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), prohibit for the period commencing on 29 September 1977 and ending 29 ber 1979, in the area described in the Schedule he

(1) any gathering as contemplated in section of the said Act, except any gathering for the of bona fide divine services; and

(2) any gathering as contemplated in section of the said Act, which is of the following kind any gathering at which any form of state or any or policy of the government of a state is pr defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or pr cause, action or contemplated action or failu action is protested against.

I have issued special instructions to the Johannesburg, regarding the authorisation of

Signed at Pretoria, this 13th day of Septemb

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

That portion of the City of Johannesburg w the south of President Street, to the east of S to the north of Market Street and to the west Street: Provided that from such portion shall b the inside of any building situate thereon.

325 - Gen

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING GG. 5745
325-General

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1952 23 September 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1952 23 September 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P77/65

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/8/23	*Write Up*	Molly Parkin	(a)	(b)
P77/8/33	*Cable Car*	Earl Thompson	(a)	(b)
P77/8/35	*Dry Hose*	Sarah Kernochan	(a)	(b)
P77/8/36	*Users, The*	Joyce Haber	(a)
P77/8/3	*Peter Pan's Tortures, Deaths* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Young Men's Muslim Association, Pietermaritzburg	(c)
P77/9/4	*International Socialism* 15	Cedrak dem/Printed by Cornhill, Dorchester	(c)
P77/9/5	*Spotlight* Vol 1, No 2, July 1977	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(c)
P77/9/9	*SANA Bulletin* May 1977/3; June 1977/3	SANA (South African News Agency), Geneva	(c)
P77/9/11	*Ebony* No 7, July 77	Ebony, München	(a)
P77/9/22	*"French" Ways, The*	Calvin Meyers	(a)
P77/9/24	*Available Wave*	David Ingram	(a)
P77/9/28	*Players* Vol 4, No 3, August 1977	Players International Publications, California	(a)
P77/9/29	*Players Girls Pictorial* Vol 1, No 7, September 1977	Players International Publications, California	(a)
P77/9/38	*Little Sexy Stories*	Roger Peet	(a)
P77/9/40	*Tricks and Licks*	Michael O'Farrell	(a)
P77/9/41	*Tennis Pro's Willing Students, The*	George Wilson	(a)
P77/9/42	*Susie's Passion for Answering Sex Ads*	Susie Fields	(a)
P77/9/43	*Study Hall (School Room Series)*	Faye Jackson	(a)
P77/9/44	*Special Summer Session, A (School Room Series)*	Elizabeth Watson	(a)
P77/9/45	*Sex Fantasies*	Jerry Ranger	(a)
P77/9/46	*Salesman's Sucked-In Girlfriend, The*	Dean Morro	(a)
P77/9/48	*Our Fair Flagellants* (Volume Two)	Jeremy Hornell	(a)
P77/9/49	*Orgy Girls*	Peter Steel	(a)
P77/9/50	*Miss Jones and Billie (School Room Series)*	Carole Wilson	(a)
P77/9/75	*Botticelli South Africa (Pty) Ltd* Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet	Botticelli South Africa (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town	(a)
P77/8/149	*Sand in the Wind*	Robert Roth	(a), (b)	(c)

				Max.
	FRENCH III			
YEAR'S WORK:				160
PAPER I:	A. (a) Thème			80
	(b) Exercices de langue			20
	B. or C. La Tragédie au XVIIe siècle (1 commentary and 1 essay)		2 x 40	80
PAPER II:	A. Histoire de la langue			
	B. Textes du moyen âge:			
	1. Translation	(30)		
	2. Essay	(30)	3 x 60	180
	C. Littérature de la Renaissance			
PAPER III:	Textes Modernes			
	3 questions (1 may be answered in English)		3 x 60	180
ORAL:				100
				800
	FRENCH HONOURS			
PAPER I:	Stylistique comparée			
	Thème		60	
	Commentaire de traduction		60	120
PAPER II:	Histoire de la langue		3 x 40	120
PAPER III:	Textes littéraires du moyen âge			
	Qn. 1: Contexte	10		
	Traduction	20		60
	Commentaire	30		
	Qn. 2 - 5		2 x 30	60
PAPER IV:	Histoire de la littérature		2 x 60	120
PAPER V:	Auteur Mo[illegible]			120
ORAL:				100
				700

325 - Queen

Cape Times 23/9/77

Poet's book embargoed

Staff Reporter

THE latest book of poems by Sipho Sepamla, the first black writer to win the Pringle Award, was embargoed last week.

The book, "The Soweto I Love", published by Rex Collins in London, appeared on the embargoed list on Friday.

Mr Sepamla was awarded the Pringle Award earlier this week for his creative writing. His poems "The Odyssey" in Ophir 23 and "I remember Sharpeville" in New Classic No 3 made him joint-winner with Lionel Abrahams.

"The Soweto I Love" is Mr Sepamla's third book of poetry. It was published simultaneously in England, America and South Africa in June.

ARGUS 26/9/77 (325-Genl)

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Security Police major and a sergeant were today gunned down by a terrorist in Dobsonville, near Roodepoort.

Major Jaap Burger is reported to be satisfactory after surgery to remove a bullet from his shoulder.

The other injured security policeman, a Constable Riekert, was not admitted to hospital.

The terrorist was killed by police fire.

The terrorist was shooting with an automatic machine gun.

A senior police spokesman said the Security branch received information that a man with a machine-gun was in a certain house in Dobsonville.

Opened fire

At 4.45 am today security policemen surrounded a house in Mpepeto Drive.

As they were closing in, the terrorist opened fire.

It is believed Major Burger was hit by the first burst.

Police returned the fire, killing the terrorist.

Neighbours said the house was owned by Mr Ruben Molhiki a porter at the Leratong Hospital, near Krugersdorp.

Mr Isaac Monamodi, who lives immediately behind Mr Molhiki's house said he was getting ready to go to work.

'Suddenly there was a terrible amount of shooting. I did not think it would stop.

Frightened

'I was frightened and lay on the floor.

'Later I looked out of the window and saw men running, but I was too scared to go and see what was happening,' he said.

Another man who lives in the vicinity, who would only give his name as Ben, said a Dobsonville teacher, Mr J. Molokwani, of Boikanyo Higher Primary School, was a boarder in the house.

He said a nurse and three other people also boarded there.

Outside the house where the shooting took place two riot squad policeman armed with automatic weapons stood guard.

Rifle saves constable in Soweto shoot-out

C. Times 27/9/77

325 General

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A young police constable survived an automatic fire shootout in Dobsonville, Soweto, when a bullet struck the magazine of the rifle he was holding across his body.

The incident occurred when a local schoolteacher, Mr Nicholas Molokwane, died in a shoot-out with police who were investigating alleged terrorist activities.

Constable Riekert received a flesh wound after his rifle saved him from a fatal injury and Major Jaap Burger of the Johannesburg security police was shot in the left shoulder and right hip. Major Burger is reported to be in a satisfactory condition after surgery.

A police spokesman said yesterday a lone gunman fired on the men with a machinegun from a house in Mpepeto Drive, Dobsonville, at 4.45am. He was killed when they returned his fire.

In Dimbaza, near King William's Town, a 17-year-old schoolboy, Wiseman Tyakuma, was shot dead when rioting erupted yesterday. Two other schoolboys received superficial gunshot wounds and a large crowd set fire to offices of the Eastern Cape Bantu Administration Board, stoned windows of factories and overturned a police vehicle.

Police fired shots and teargas in Meadowlands, Soweto, yesterday after 92 people left court where they appeared on charges of public violence following their arrest at the weekend while leaving for the funeral of Mr Steve Biko in King William's Town.

Nearly 400 people had gathered outside the court, blocking the road and stoning the police, said Brigadier J J Gerber, Deputy Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto.

Police fired four shots of birdshot and several shots from 9 mm service revolvers. It was not known if anyone was injured, he said.

Students at all 17 schools in Kwa Thema, Springs, yesterday staged a total stayaway, while police patrolled the township. No incidents were reported.

Police yesterday launched a top-level investigation into the Dobsonville shooting, and General Gert Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, said: "We cannot say yet that the dead man was a terrorist.

"A number of firearms were confiscated but at this stage I cannot reveal whether they were Russian, Chinese or local."

He declined to comment on arrests reported to have been made by police after the shooting, including that of Mr Enoch Duma, a Sunday Times journalist, and Mr Thami Mazwai, a reporter from the World.

BULLETS FLY AT MAFEKING

325-General

Mercury Correspondent 28/9/77

JOHANNESBURG — Two terrorists were caught by police in Mafeking in a train bound for Johannesburg on Sunday, a day before the Soweto shoot-out with an alleged terrorist in which a police major and a constable were wounded.

General Gert Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, last night confirmed the arrest of the two terrorists on Sunday, and said that a number of arms and ammunition had been seized.

He declined to elaborate on the incident, but sources in Mafeking said yesterday that 19-year-old railway Constable J. Hepburn had encountered three terrorists as he was walking through a train compartment.

The train had been stationary and on its way to Johannesburg.

The sources said Constable Hepburn had asked the three men for their identity documents as a routine check for illegal immigrants.

One man had pulled a gun on him. A scuffle had allegedly ensued in which several shots were fired.

Several railway employees had run to the constable's assistance.

They had arrested two terrorists while the third man had escaped.

Rifles and hand-grenades had been found on the two men, according to the Mafeking sources.

According to people in daily contact with the railway authorities at Makeking, police later establish that the terrorists had crossed the border into South Africa from Botswana at the Ramathabama border post.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria General Prinsloo declined to comment on whether the terrorist capture in Mafeking had helped police to locate the Dobsonville home where a gunman was killed in the shoot-out with police on Monday. Sapa.

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1977

CALL FOR REFORM

325 General

COMING AS IT does from the heart of one of Afrikanerdom's most hallowed institutions, the support of seven Stellenbosch law professors for the reform of the Terrorism Act adds considerable weight to a campaign which the Government would be most unwise to ignore.

The specific proposals with which the professors have associated themselves were made last week by seven advocates, all of whom are past or present chairmen of the Johannesburg Bar Council. They called for the reform of Section Six of the Act, which provides that no person other than an official shall have access to a detainee, so as to allow regular visits by a lawyer, a private doctor or other representatives of his family.

This does not, of course, make detention without trial acceptable. But in the face of almost daily evidence that the security of the country is threatened by ruthless and dangerous forces, it would be unrealistic to insist that those who are responsible for the safety of the State should not, within reason, have the extra powers they may need to do the job effectively. The granting of those powers should, however, be subject to strict checks and disciplines, and the conditions under which detainees are held should come as close as possible to the ideal of **habeas corpus** in the protection they afford.

If the Government refuses to consider such reforms then it lays itself open to the charge that it is using the detention system as an instrument of fear and intimidation. The atmosphere of suspicion and distrust that this can create in the community is not to the advantage of the police in the long run, and the Biko affair has been a stunning example of the harm that can be done to the country through the death of one man.

Whether he accepts it or not, the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr. Kruger, will now more than ever be held personally responsible for the wellbeing of every detainee in his custody. It is encouraging to note that on learning that another Black Consciousness leader, Mr. Moki Cekisani had been admitted to hospital apparently suffering from epilepsy, Mr. Kruger called for an urgent medical report for public release.

If there is one good legacy of Mr. Biko's death it is that a dramatic reduction in the health hazards to which so many detainees have been prone now seems probable.

Section 6 detainees

Mercury Correspondent 28/9/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two local members of the Black Consciousness movement have been detained by Security Police here.

Mr. Ray Magida and Mr. Fikile Mlinda have been detained in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Magida is chairman of the local branch of the Black Peoples' Convention as well as a field worker for the Border Council of Churches.

Mr. Mlinda is a worker for the Zimele Trust Fund, an organisation which caters for political prisoners' families as well as for former political prisoners.

325 - General

325 - General

Police crack terror cell

CAPE TIMES 29/9/77

JOHANNESBURG. — Six suspected terrorists had been arrested since the discovery of a terrorist cell in Mafeking last weekend, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in an SABC interview yesterday.

Incidents of urban terrorism had to be expected from time to time because a large number of recruits left the country to be trained in Botswana and other neighbouring states, he said. Large quantities of arms were continually offloaded at Nacala on the east coast by the Russians.

Mr Kruger said that apart from the two terrorists captured at Mafeking station, six more had been arrested after the shooting incident in Dobsonville, Soweto, on Monday. Another terrorist cell had been uncovered.

Mr Kruger

No probe on Biko yet —Prinsloo

Pretoria Bureau

There will be no police investigation into the death in detention of black leader Mr Steve Biko until the post-mortem on his body is complete, the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said in Pretoria today.

But, Gen Prinsloo added in a short statement made through an official in his office, the matter was "receiving attention."

The Chief State Pathologist, Prof J D. Loubser, said yesterday he expected to complete the full post-mortem examination by October 10.

An interim autopsy report had, however, been made by him following the initial examination of Mr Biko's body on September 13. This had been made available for any possible police investigation, Prof Loubser added.

325 gen - 4 -

: D. Thornberry

or next issue - Spring; due out on 11-10-77.

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; of four delegates to NatCon - suggested proposal at G.B.M. :

ship of R65 per member.

p.m.

Next meeting to be held on Wednesday, 26th October, 1977 at the Palace Hotel, Kenilworth at 7.30 p.m.

325-General

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 147] PRETORIA, 30 SEPTEMBER 1977 [No. 5758

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2041 30 September 1977

VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE—ARTIKEL 2 (3) (a) VAN WET 17 VAN 1956

Aangesien ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, dit nodig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) (a) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), enige byeenkomste in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van 1 Oktober 1977 tot en met 31 Maart 1978 behalwe in die gevalle van byeenkomste—

(1) van 'n bona-fide sportagtige aard; of

(2) wat gehou word geheel en al binne die mure van 'n gebou en vir solank as wat hulle duur; of

(3) wat ek of die landdros van die betrokke distrik te enige tyd uitdruklik magtig.

Gedateer te Pretoria, op hede die 27ste dag van September 1977.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2041 30 September 1977

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS—SECTION 2 (3) (a) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gatherings in the Republic of South Africa from 1 October 1977 up to and including 31 March 1978 except in the case of gatherings—

(1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or

(2) taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building; or

(3) at any time expressly authorised by me or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Dated at Pretoria this 27th day of September 1977.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Justisie, Departement van		
Goewermentskennisgewing		
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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING 325-Gerend

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

30 September 1977

No. 2016

ONDERSKEIDBARE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet 1974, bevind dat onderskeidelik die ondervermelde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

30 September 1977

No. 2016

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

PUBLIST P77/66

Nr. / No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
[illegible]	*Progressive Views*.....	Bill Ravin.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Le Nouvelle Ecolle*.....	R. D. Laing.....	(a)
B[illegible]	*Pour Rose*.....	Rosemarie Heinikel.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 36, 29 August 1977.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
[illegible]	*New African Development*—Vol 11, No 9, September 1977	African Development Magazine Ltd, London...	(c)
[illegible]	*Legal Rights* No 34673 Grammofoon, deel/Gramophone Record	Peter Tosh.....	(c)
B[illegible]	*Crazy-Go-Round*.....	Lamae McMann.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Raw Tongue*.....	G. Howard Hall.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Africa in Struggle*—vol 1, No 2.....	Africa in Struggle, London.....	(c)
[illegible]	*Actuthula*—Vol 1, No 1, September 1977.....	Writer's Association of South Africa (WASA)	(d) - (e)
[illegible]	*New Perspectives*—Vol 7, 4/1977.....	Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Finland	(c)
[illegible]	*Disperato Ritorno* (*Terror*—Anno VI, N.59, Settembre 1975)	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Il Necrologio Di Lovanio* (*Terror* - Anno VI, N.52, Febbraio 1975)	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
B[illegible]	*Il Golem Vendicatore* (*Terror* - Anno V, N.40, Febbraio 1973)	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Bambole Per Un Massacro* (*Terror* - Anno VI, N.55, Maggio 1974)	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Grida Il Lamenti* (*Terror* - Anno VII, N.68, Giugno 1975)	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
B[illegible]	*I Guanti Dell' Orrore* (*Super Terror* - Supplemento Al N.45, Del Luglio 1973)	Forum Press Ltd, London.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Forum: The International Journal of Human Relations*—Vol 8, No 11	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
[illegible]	*La Donna Senza Volto* (*Oltretomba Gigante*—Anno II, N[illegible] Agosto 1974)	Printed in Italy.....	(a)
[illegible]	*La Sexta Del Demonio* (*Oltretomba Gigante* - Anno III, N.24, Maggio 1975)	Hanson Books, London.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Films and Filming*—Vol 23, No 12, September 1977....	Printed in Spain.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Convivencia*—No 40.....	Distribpix Inc., New York.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Distribpix Presents*.....	Gadoline Ltd, Surrey.....	(a)
[illegible]	*Sexmates*—Issue Two.....	Robin Blackburn.....	(e)
[illegible]	*Revolution & Class Struggle*.....		

325 - General

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 2014 30 September 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES OP PUBLIKASIES

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (Wet 42 van 1974) die Regulasies op Publikasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 536 van 18 Maart 1975, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 819 van 25 April 1975 en R. 1751 van 24 September 1976, gewysig soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. R. 2014 30 September 19

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

AMENDMENT OF PUBLICATIONS REGULATIO

The Minister of the Interior has in terms of sect 44 of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 197 amended the Publications Regulations, published un Government Notice R. 536 of 18 March 1975, as amend by Government Notice R. 819 of 25 April 1975 a R. 1751 of 24 September 1976, as set out in the Sched hereto.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 2 word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"2. 'n Lid van die direktoraat beklee behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 3 sy amp vir 'n tydperk van vyf jaar.".

2. Regulasie 8 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(2) Aan iemand bedoel in artikel 3 (1) (b) en (2) van die Wet word 'n bedrag van R20 per dag betaal vir elke dag waarop hy 'n komitee of die direktoraat, na gelang van die geval, van advies dien.";

(b) deur in subregulasie (3) "38 (8)" deur "35 (8)" te vervang.

3. Regulasie 10 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (3) (*d*) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(d) word aan bedoelde voorsitter dieselfde vervoer en vervoer-, reis- en onderhoudstoelae en oorplasingskoste betaal of toegeken as wat kragtens regulasies 9, 10, 13 en 14, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 15 van 7 Januarie 1972, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1401 van 10 Augustus 1973, R. 280 van 20 Februarie 1976, R. 1652 van 10 September 1976, R. 1863 van 15 Oktober 1976 en R. 1729 van 2 September 1977, aan 'n persoon wat die amp van 'n regter van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika beklee, betaal of toegeken word.";

(b) deur die volgende paragraaf by subregulasie (5) te voeg, terwyl genoemde subregulasie paragraaf (a) word:

"(b) 'Minister' met betrekking tot die regulasies bedoel in subregulasie (3) (d), beteken die Minister aan wie die uitvoering van die Wet van tyd tot tyd toegewys word.".

4. Bylaes D, E, F, I en J word hierby deur die volgende Bylaes vervang:

BYLAE D

DP 2A

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Volg No.....

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

A SERTIFIKAAT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat die—

.....

.....

(Verstrek hier die naam en/of besonderhede van die betrokke rolprent, die deel van 'n rolprent wat vertoon word om daardie rolprent te adverteer, die vertoonde illustrasie of illustrasies of prent of prente)

vervaardig of versprei deur—

.....

.....

deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 (1) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

*onvoorwaardelik/onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes goedgekeur is.

....

Datum Direkteur van Publikasies

* Haal deur wat nie van toepassing is nie.

SCHEDULE

1. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 2:

"2. A member of the directorate shall subject to the provisions of regulation 3, hold office for a period of five years.",

2. Regulation 8 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

"(2) There shall be paid to any person referred to in section 3 (1) (b) and (2) of the Act an amount of R20 for every day on which he gives advice to a committee or the directorate, as the case may be.";

(b) by the substitution, in subregulation (3), for "38 (8)" of "35 (8)".

3. Regulation 10 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (3) (d) of the following:

"(d) there shall be paid or granted to the said chairman the same transport and transport, travelling and subsistence allowances and transfer expenses as those paid or granted in terms of regulations 9, 10, 13 and 14, published under Government Notice R. 15 of 7 January 1972, as amended by Government Notices R. 1401 of 10 August 1973, R. 280 of 20 February 1976, R. 1652 of 10 September 1976, R. 1863 of 15 October 1976 and R. 1729 of 2 September 1977, to a person occupying the office of a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa.";

(b) by the addition to subregulation (5) of the following paragraph, the said subregulation becoming paragraph (a):

"(b) 'Minister' in relation to the regulations referred to in subregulation (3) (d), means the Minister to whom the administration of the Act is from time to time assigned.".

4. The following Schedules are hereby substituted for Schedules D, E, F, I and J:

SCHEDULE D

DP 2A

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Serial No.....

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

A CERTIFICATE

It is hereby certified that the—

.....

.....

(State the name and/or particulars of the cinematograph film, the portion of a cinematograph film exhibited for the purpose of advertising such film, the exhibited illustration or illustrations or picture or pictures)

made or distributed by—

.....

.....

has/have been approved by a committee referred to in section 4 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974—

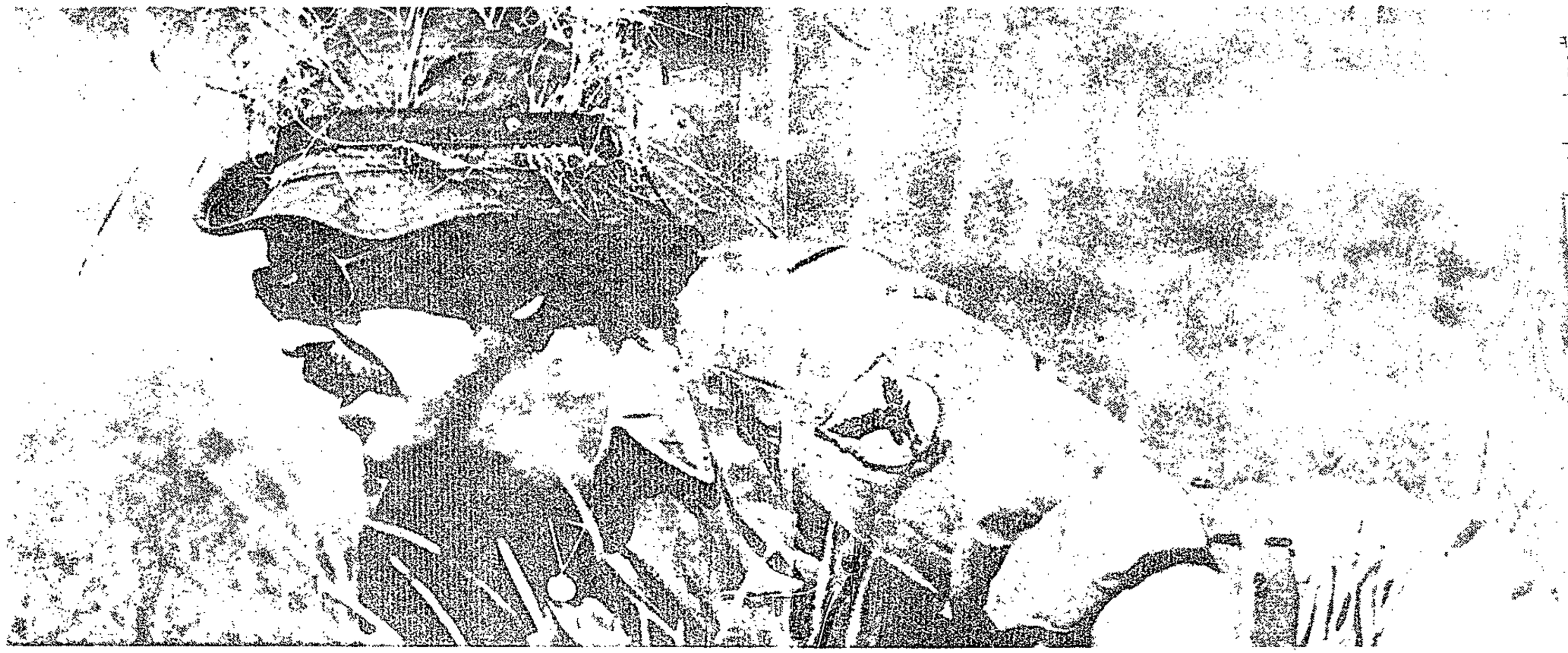
*unconditionally/subject to the following conditions.

....

Date Director of Publications

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

Freikorps sê so wil immigrante bydra tot verdediging van SA



'N LID van die Germanisches Freikorps in volle uniform met die hoed gekamoefleer met gras. Die swart arend op die linkerarm is die korps se embleem.

gewere moet dien en lê ons ons toe op fiksheid en dissipline."

Die stigting van die korps het oorsee groot opspraak gewek. Op die Oos-Duitse televisiediens is gesê 'n Duitse taakmag van 600, gewapen tot die tande toe, staan gereed om teen invallers in Suid-Afrika toe te slaan.

Oud-Nazi's

Lede van die korps vergader ook gereeld elke maand in 'n hotel in Johannesburg. Op verskeie van hierdie vergaderings is die gesigte van oud-Nazi's opgemerk.

„Hulle het egter nie aansoek gedoen om lid van die korps te word nie," sê mnr. Beutler. „Hulle sou in elk geval ook nie toegelaat word om lede te word nie.

„Elkeen wat aansoek doen om lid van die korps te word, se verlede word eers deeglik nagegaan. As ons nie tevrede is nie, word die aansoek geweier."

NAZI'S IS ONS NIE!

Deur JOHAN POTGIETER

DIE stigting van die Germanisches Freikorps in Johannesburg het niks met neo-Nazisme te doen nie. Dis 'n organisasie wat bestaan uit immigrante uit Europees-Germaanse lande wat die belange van hul tweede tuiste — Suid-Afrika — eerste stel.

So sê mnr. Bob Beutler, 41, die Duitse ingenieur van Johannesburg wat die korps verlede jaar gestig het. Aanvanklik was daar slegs ses lede. Vandag is daar meer as 300 afkomstig uit lande soos Duitsland. Brittanje, Switserland, Oostenryk en ander Europese lande. Tagtig persent van die lede is egter van Duitsland afkomstig.

Mnr. Beutler sê hy het die korps gestig ná 'n gesprek met 'n Parlementslid. Dié het hom gevra of hy ook, soos talle ander immigrante, sy tasse gaan pak en teruggaan na sy geboorteland sodra moeilikheid in Suid-Afrika uitbreek.

Hy het ontkennend geantwoord, waarop die Parlementslid hom gevra het om iets te doen om dit te bewys. Die gevolg was die stigting van die korps.

Deel bydra

„Die korps wil in tye van moeilikheid sorg dat die immigrant ook sy deel tot die verdediging van die land bydra. Daarom probeer ons amptelike erkenning van die korps by die Weermag kry — as deel van die Weermag of as 'n onafhanklike eenheid," sê mnr. Beutler. Finale samesprekinge word vandeesweek met die Weermag gevoer.

Tot dusver het sowat 150 lede van die korps reeds paramilitêre kampe bygewoon. Die kakie-uniforms wat hulle dra, het hulle self gekoop en die koste van elke kamp dek hulle self. Die kampe word gewoonlik op 'n plaas naby Halfweghuis tussen Johannesburg en Pretoria gehou.

„Ons hoop dat die Weermag ons later militêre toerusting sal gee," sê mnr. Beutler. „Tot dan maak ons maar gebruik van stokke wat ons

GOVERNMENT NOTICES 325-General

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section ... of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned ...ication is undesirable within the meaning of section ...) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a ...mittee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the ...ication is not undesirable within the meaning of the ...section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P77/67

...istry No. ...ywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
.../140.....	*Hunter's Moon*.....	Norah Hess.....	(a)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2057

7 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

No. 2058 7 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2058 7 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/68

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/7/141	*Uhuru's Fire*	Adrian Roscoe	(c)
P77/7/232	*Twins*	Bari Wood and/en Jack Geasland	(a)+(b)
P77/7/234	*Long Time No See*	Ed McBain	(a)
P77/8/6	*Falconer*	John Cheever	(a)
P77/8/30	*Go For Out*	Forrest Webb	(a)
P77/8/88	*Donga*—Februarie 1977	Donga, Parktown	(d)+(e)
P77/8/134	*Love Game, The*	Nicolas Wright	(a)
P77/8/135	150 *Sex Questions & Answers*	Le Mon Clark and/en Isadore Rubin	(a)
P77/9/16	*Yearnings for a Big Time*	Phillip Benders	(a)
P77/9/17	*Untamed Passions*	Sol Brook	(a)
P77/9/32	*Touch*	Touch, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/9/51	*One More Time*	Lee Milton	(a)
P77/9/83	*Freedom for Prisoners of Imperialism and Reaction!*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P77/9/87	*Soviet Land* 1917-1977	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House	(e)
P77/9/101	*Guide to Figure Photography*	Peter Basch	(a)
P77/9/103	*Amor*	John D'Amicis	(a)
P77/9/120	*To Each His Own*	Randolph O'Brien	(a)
P77/9/123	*Pearl, The*	New English Library, London	(a)
P77/9/124	*Rugby Jokes*	Sphere Books Limited, London	(a)
P77/9/131	*Spanish Train and Other Stories*—AMLS 68343 Gramophone Record/Grammofoonplaat	Chris de Burgh	(b)
P77/9/135	*LSM News, Special Issue On: SWAPO*—Nos 11 , 12	LSM Information Center, Oakland, U.S.A.	(c)
P77/9/138	*Sun Up/Sonop*—September 1977, Orgaan No 1	Die N.S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg	(b), (c) + (d)
P77/9/140	*August 18th - Commemoration Day Pamphlet/Pamflet*	Unknown/Onbekend	(d) + (e)
P77/9/144	*Touch*	Touch, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/9/145	*Contact* -No 5	Contact Publishers, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/9/147	*Ann Summers—Intimate Products* Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Ann Summers—Intimate Products, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/9/148	*Ann Summers: Spring* 1977 Catalogue/Katalogus	Ann Summers—Intimate Products, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/9/155	*Daily Mirror*—(*Omnibus Edition of Seven Issues*) Thursday, July 14, 1977; Friday, July 15, 1977; Saturday, July 16, 1977; Sunday, July 17, 1977 (*Sunday Mirror*); Monday, July 18, 1977; Tuesday, July 19, 1977; Wednesday, July 20, 1977	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)
P77/9/157	*Circular Re Forwarding of Pornography by Scandinavian Direct Mail/Rondskrywe Insake die Toesending van Pornografie deur Scandinavian Direct Mail*	Scandinavian Direct Mail, Denmark	(a)

No. 2059 7 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications to be so undesirable:

No. 2059 7 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/144	*Touch*	Touch, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/9/145	*Contact*—No 5	Contact Publishers, Johannesburg	(a)

8/10/77 325 - (general)

State pathologist calls in experts

DD 8/10/77 (325) gen

PRETORIA — The Chief State pathologist, Prof J. D. Loubser, said here yesterday he had found it necessary to call in two experts at an advanced stage in the investigations into the death of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention on September 12.

"These specialist research workers are presently carrying out tests in sophisticated and well-equipped laboratories with a view to ascertaining the cause of Mr Biko's death with greater certainty."

Prof Loubser said he was awaiting the reports of the experts. This might be "some while."

He declined to define "some while" or to reveal the identities of the two specialists or in what particular medical field they were specialists. — DDC.

‚U sal na my luister!' snou advokaat

Vuurwarm botsing in Persraad

Rapport 9/10/77
325
General

MNR. NEVILLE KRIGE, hoof van die Persekretariaat.

Deur MARTIN WELZ

VUURWARM verwyte is Vrydagaand heen en weer geslinger tussen die voorsitter van die Persraad, regter Oscar Galgut, en adv. Sydney Kentridge, SC, by die verhoor van 'n dringende klagte van die Minister van Justisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, teen die Rand Daily Mail.

In een stadium in die begin van die verhoor het adv. Kentridge na die voorsitter gesnou: „U sal na my luister!" En toe teen die einde: „Geen redelike tribunaal kan tot so 'n bevinding kom nie!"

Die Rand Daily Mail is deur die Persraad tereggewys oor twee aspekte van sy berig van Vrydagoggend ...

Hierop het regter Galgut geantwoord dat die betoog irrelevant was, aangesien die Persraad se reëls nie vereis dat 'n klaer by die verhoor teenwoordig moet wees nie. Adv.Kentridge het daarop geantwoord dat die Rand Daily Mail alleen tot 'n dringende verhoor ingestem het op die veronderstelling dat die Minister die koerant se beweringe oor die omstandighede van mnr. Biko se dood betwis. In daardie geval sou dit werklik van nasionale belang wees dat die saak onmiddellik reggestel word, het adv. Kentridge gesê.

Op hierdie punt het regter Galgut vir adv. Kentridge aangedui dat hy moet ophou met sy betoog. „Ons het na die stukke gekyk. Ek en my assessore is dit eens dat alles ... dood van Steve Biko. Die berig het verskyn onder die opskrif: „No sign of hunger strike — Biko doctors."

Min. Kruger het gekla dat die opskrif nie deur die inhoud van die berig gesteun word nie. Daarby het hy aangevoer dat die volgende stelling in die berig ook nie deur die inhoud gesteun word nie:

„Die feit wat blyk uit onderhoude met hierdie dokters en andere wat gedurende die laaste week van mnr. Biko se lewe kontak met hom gehad het, weerspreek punte wat deur mnr. Kruger gemaak is in sy verklaring wat gevolg het op die wêreldwye protes oor sy dood."

Die Persraad het mnr. Kruger op albei punte gelyk gegee en die Mail betig.

Vroeg haaks

Regter Galgut se assessore by die saak was mnr. Jan Victor van Perskor en prof. Theo van Wijk, rektor van Unisa.

Regter Galgut en adv. kentridge was reeds vroeg in die verhoor haaks, toe adv. Kentridge sy betoog ingelui het met 'n versoek dat die Raad kennis moet neem van die feit dat min. Kruger nie persoonlik by die verhoor opgedaag het nie, ten spyte daarvan dat hy vroeër die middag deur die verweerder versoek was om teenwoordig te wees om sy klagtes te verduidelik en om „'n paar" vrae te beantwoord.

„Nadat hy ons almal hierheen laat kom het vir 'n saak van ‚dringende nasionale belang', moes hy ten minste hoflikheidshalwe hier gewees het," het adv. Kentridge ... wat u tot nou toe gesê het, irrelevant is," het regter Galgut gesê. „Nêrens in die reëls word daar vereis dat die klaer teenwoordig moet wees nie."

„U sal na my luister," het adv. Kentridge hom met nadruk toegesnou. „Voor hierdie tribunaal geld die reël nog dat die ander kant ook aangehoor moet word voordat daar tot 'n beslissing gekom word".

Daarop het hy voortgegaan met sy betoog.

Onmiddellik nadat regter Galgut sy uitspraak gelewer het, het adv. Kentridge ontsteld op die been gekom. Hy het onder meer gesê dat die bevinding „volkome onaanneemlik" is.

„Na ons mening is dit heeltemal teenstrydig met die getuienis voor u en heeltemal teenstrydig met die eenvoudige betekenis van die Engelse woorde wat gebruik is.

„Ek behou die reg voor om dit op hersiening te neem op die grond dat dit 'n bevinding is waartoe geen redelike tribunaal kan geraak nie.

„En ek wil u vra as u belang stel in die openbare belang en die openbare beeld, watter soort openbare beeld u bevinding in die wêreld en in Suid-Afrika self skep."

Regter Galgut: mnr. Kentridge, ek sal wat u gesê het, eenvoudig ignoreer."

Adv. Kentridge: „Soos u klaarblyklik alles geïgnoreer het wat ek vroeër in die verhoor gesê het."

325 - General

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 148] PRETORIA, 12 OCTOBER / 12 OKTOBER 1977 [No. 5772

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2116 12 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS 77/71

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/160	*Z* Vol 2 No 2	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/10/30	*Phone A Friend* Nos 13-21	Phone A Friend, Primrose, Germiston	(a)
P77/10/32	*Assassin: The Secret World of The Killer Elite!* Vol 1 No 1	Can-Am Media, New York	(a)+(e)

No. 2117 12 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/160	*Z* Vol 2 No 2	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/10/30	*Phone A Friend* Nos 13-21	Phone A Friend	(a)
P77/10/32	*Assassin: The Secret World of The Killer Elite!* Vol 1 No 1	Can-Am Media, New York	(a)+(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2116 12 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS 77/71

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/160	*Z* Vol 2 No 2	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(e)
P77/10/30	*Phone A Friend* Nos 13-21	Phone A Friend	(a)
P77/10/32	*Assassin: The Secret World of The Killer Elite!* Vol 1 No 1	Can-Am Media, New York	(a)+(e)

No. 2117 12 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

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Government Notices			
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Goewermentskennisgewings			
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2117.	Wet op Publikasies, 1974: Ongewenste publikasies	1	5772

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5772—1

325-General

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2109 14 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publications are not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P77/69

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/114.....	*Facts of Rape, The*.....	Barbara Toner.....	(a)
P77/6/101.....	*Truck*.....	Peter Cave.....	(a)

No. 2110 14 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P77/70

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/7/231.....	*Striptease Voor Mr Travis* (*Sex Top Pocket* Nr 5).....	M. E. Knerr.....	(a)
P77/8/120.....	*Front Runner, The*.....	Patricia Neil Warren.....	(a)
P77/8/143.....	*Haus Der Sappho, Das*.....	Antoine Pithon.....	(a)
P77/9/72.....	*International Socialism*—May 1977, Number 98; June 1977, Number 99; July 1977, Number 100	Socialist Worker Printers and Publishers Ltd, London	(c)
P77/9/108.....	*Prisoner's Tale, A*.....	G. F. Newman.....	(a)
P77/9/133.....	*Amandla*—Januari 1977; Februari 1977; Maart 1977; April 1977; Mei 1977	Boycot Outspan Aktie, Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité) and/en Werkgroep Kairos	(c)
P77/9/137.....	*Namibia*—Volume 1, Number 1, 1977.....	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, London	(c)
P77/9/181.....	*Color Foto*—1 Sept. 1977.....	Printed in Germany/Gedruk in Duitsland.....	(a)
P77/7/23.....	*Selle Ou Storie* (i.e. the rewritten text of the play/d.i. die herskryfde teks van die toneelstuk)	Pieter Dirk Uys.....	(a), (b) + (c)

No. 2111 14 October 1977

PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 30 September 1977 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film Annie Hall. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R77/9/35.....	*Annie Hall*.....	United Artists Corporation S.A. (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2109 14 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/69

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/114.....	*Facts of Rape, The*.....	Barbara Toner.....	(a)
P77/6/101.....	*Truck*.....	Peter Cave.....	(a)

No. 2110 14 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/70

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/7/231.....	*Striptease Voor Mr Travis* (*Sex Top Pocket* Nr 5).....	M. E. Knerr.....	(a)
P77/8/120.....	*Front Runner, The*.....	Patricia Neil Warren.....	(a)
P77/8/143.....	*Haus Der Sappho, Das*.....	Antoine Pithon.....	(a)
P77/9/72.....	*International Socialism*—May 1977, Number 98; June 1977, Number 99; July 1977, Number 100	Socialist Worker Printers and Publishers Ltd, London	(c)
P77/9/108.....	*Prisoner's Tale, A*.....	G. F. Newman.....	(a)
P77/9/133.....	*Amandla*—Januari 1977; Februari 1977; Maart 1977; April 1977; Mei 1977	Boycot Outspan Aktie, Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité) and/en Werkgroep Kairos	(c)
P77/9/137.....	*Namibia*—Volume 1, Number 1, 1977.....	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, London	(c)
P77/9/181.....	*Color Foto*—1 Sept. 1977.....	Printed in Germany/Gedruk in Duitsland.....	(a)
P77/7/23.....	*Selle Ou Storie* (i.e. the rewritten text of the play/d.i. die herskryfde teks van die toneelstuk)	Pieter Dirk Uys.....	(a), (b) + (c)

No. 2111 14 Oktober 1977

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 30 September 1977 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Annie Hall. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R77/9/35.....	*Annie Hall*.....	United Artists Corporation S.A. (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No. 2112 14 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

No. 2112 14 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoelings van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P76/10/132.....	*Kämpfendes Afrika*—Nr 30, Juli 1976.....	Herausgeber: Medic Angola, Zürich.....	(o)

No. 2115 14 October 1977

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 4 October 1977 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film Carrie. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

No. 2115 14 Oktober 1977

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 4 Oktober 1977 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Carrie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R77/9/36.....	*Carrie*.....	United Artists Corporation S.A. (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

U.S. man's plea for return of documents

(325 general) Argus · 19/10/77

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A young American researcher, Mr Andrew Silk, has written to the South African Embassy in Washington asking for help in retrieving research material he claims was confiscated by the security police in South Africa last month.

Mr Silk, 24, son of the New York Times economics columnist Leonard Silk, has also written to the U.S. State Department asking for their help in the matter.

Mr Silk was detained on September 22 in Guguletu for being in the township without a permit.

He said subsequently the security police went to his University Estate home and took documents and tapes.

The day after his detention, Mr Silk left the country. He is now living outside New York.

PRESSURE

In his letter to the Ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, and to the State Department, Mr Silk said that he left South Africa because he was afraid that pressure would be exerted on him to disclose the identity of people to whom he had promised anonymity.

In his letter he said he was detained after giving a friend a lift home to Guguletu. He had offered to pay the admission of guilt fine, but was never charged with any offence.

Mr Silk had been in South Africa for 10 months as a fellow of the Thomas J. Watson Foundation, collecting accounts of life under the apartheid system.

At the time of his detention he was also working with the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

In his research he had been given information by people to whom he had promised confidentiality. He said that following questioning by the security police he was worried that he would be required to disclose their identities — so he left South Africa.

He wished to continue with his work on South Africa. For this reason he had written to the South African Embassy asking for help in recovering his documents.

'In my research I did nothing illegal,' he said.

'I have made myself available to the Ambassador for any questioning with regard to my activities while I was in South Africa.'

CONSULATE

Mr Silk said he had also written to the State Department because the police had refused him access to the American Consulate.

'I feel it is important that they should know because it is something that does not just affect me — it might affect other Americans in South Africa.'

Mr Silk said he has no immediate plans to return to South Africa. He is working on a series of articles for the Country for the Nation, a sociopolitical publication.

'Terror' charge (325-General) trial deferred

N Mercury 12/10/77

Court Reporter

TWO YOUNG men charged with participating in terrorist activities were remanded to November 28 when they appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

The State alleges that between March 1 and April 30 Mr. Bongani Emmanuel Ntsele (23) and Mr. Themba Samuel Xulu (25) incited, aided or encouraged 12 men to undergo military training.

The charge sheet alleges that the training could have been of use to persons intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

No charges were put to Mr. Ntsele and Mr. Xulu when they appeared before Mr. G. A. Robertson and they were not asked to plead.

Defence counsel Mr. Pius Langa (instructed by N. Pillay and Co.) told the Court the defence was not ready to proceed with the case, so it was adjourned.

Mr. Ben Schonfeldt appeared for the State.

EL man has security charges withdrawn

D.D. 14/10/77 325. General

EAST LONDON — Charges under the Internal Security Act were withdrawn against a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Zola Nqini, 43, of Zone Nine, Mdantsane when he appeared in court here yesterday.

The charges were withdrawn on the instructions of the acting Attorney General of the Eastern Cape, Mr S. A. Engelbrecht but no reasons were stated in a letter attached to the charge sheet.

Another former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Joe Mati, 44, also of Zone Nine, Mdantsane, who previously appeared with Mr Nqini, will appear in the Regional Court here on October 24 on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Although the charges have been withdrawn against Mr Nqini he was kept in custody and no reason was advanced why. — DDR

Security Police 'need counsel'

17/10/77
Argus.
325-Geweld

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

FOLLOWING cases of death in detention and allegations of torture, Anglican priests have been asked to refer known employees of the Security Police who are Anglican Church members to the Archbishop 'to enable him to minister to them.'

A motion, passed without dissent by the Cape Town Diocesan Synod today, said the synod was 'aware of the deaths of several detained people, and also aware of the profoundly distressing allegations of torture of people detained by the Security Police.'

HELP NEEDED

It added: 'Knowing that some members of our Church are employed by the Security Police, Synod believes they require pastoral counsel and need help in understanding the profound contradiction between the nature of their work and their Christian commitment, as expressed in membership of the Anglican Church.

'This Synod requests that any parish priest should refer such cases to our Archbishop to enable him to minister to them.'

Earlier the Synod, again without dissent, called for the abolition of detention without trial and the repeal of 'all legislation which makes ill-treatment and torture possible.'

● See Page 7

Dawn raids on city clergy and journalists

Argus 19/10/77

Argus Staff Reporters

SECURITY POLICE made simultaneous raids from 4.30 am today on the Peninsula offices of the Christian Institute, Union of Black Journalists and a number of other organisations, as well as the homes of a number of clergymen.

Those who were raided at their homes before dawn were the Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute; Dr Francis Wilson, head of economic research at University of Cape Town; the Rev Moses Moletsane, an Anglican priest and a board member of the Black Community Programmes, and the Rev David Russell, an Anglican priest.

The first to be raided was the Rev Theo Kotze, Methodist clergyman.

His wife Helen, said three Security Police officers arrived at their Claremont home at 4.20 am. After searching the house for Christian Institute documents, they accompanied Mr Kotze to the office of the Christian Institute at the Ecumenical Centre in Mowbray.

'LOYAL STAFF'

Mr Kotze said the banning of his organisation would not stop him.

'I'm a minister of the Gospel and nothing can change that,' he said.

Carrying his belongings from the institute's offices in Mowbray, he said: 'I'm just too deeply grateful for the wonderful loyal staff we have and I'm terribly sad that these brave, committed young people are going to be without jobs.

'I also find it absolutely incredible that they can ban a Christian organisation whose whole outlook

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Security police raids

(Continued from Page 1)

is based on the Christian values of justice, love and reconciliation.'

He was heavily engaged in running reconciliation courses. All the documentation used for these courses were taken by Security Police.

'I would have thought that the one thing this country needs right now is reconciliation, and I'm going to go right on working towards that.'

Security Police refused to allow The Argus to photograph Mr Kotze clearing up his desk. 'This is State property and we can't allow you to take pictures,' an officer said.

THE WARRANT

Mr Russell was raided at his Woodstock home at 4.30 am. The police spent two hours at his home and his office in the Ecumenical Centre.

He was also shown the list of banned organisations and search warrant, listing a number of Acts which form part of the Government's security legislation.

The warrant refers to 'certain books and documents' which advocated violent revolution, acts aimed at 'bringing about political, industrial, social or economic change within the Republic,' endangered internal security, or related to the affairs of 19 organisations listed as 'banned' from midnight.

A number of documents were removed.

Dr Francis Wilson said the raid on his Rondebosch home started at 4.30 am and lasted about 90 minutes, during which he was also taken to his office at the University of Cape Town.

He said the Security Police were apparently looked for documents relating to the Christian Institute. They removed all his Christian Institute files, including minutes of meetings dating back many years.

Dr Wilson was also shown the list of newly-banned organisations.

The Rev Moses Moletsane, an Anglican priest at Langa, said 'nine men and a lady, all in plain clothes,' arrived at some time after 4 am, and searched St Cyprian's Rectory, his home. They spent almost two hours going through papers.

Mr Moletsane said he was not told of any banned organisations. The police said they were searching for documents lating to Zimele Trust Fund, of which he is a board member. They removed all documents relevant to that body.

He said Zimele was 'a small body,' separate from the Dependents' Conference, which gave financial aid to families of detainees. It had last met in King William's Town in August.

Mr Moletsane said he could not explain the presence of a woman in the group.

Mr Moletsane said this was the first time he hd been raided by Security Police.

With reference to the banning of Zimele, he said: 'This is another shock and we're getting used to shocks. Obviously, the Government has more to come.

MUSLIM ASSEMBLY

'It is really ridiculous that such an organisation should be banned. I really can't see how anybody could believe it is endangering State security or that its views are dangerous.'

In Athlone this morning three members of the Security Police threatened to break into the closed office of the Siyazinceda Trust, according to Mr S. Seria, the secretary of the Muslim Assembly.

Siyazinceda, a black organisation which helps families nd relatives of Robben Island and political detainees, has its offices in the Muslim Assembly Centre in Dobson Road, Athlone.

Mr Seria said he warned the police that he would lay a charge against them if they broke into the office of Siyazinceda, which was still closed.

He said the police, who had a search warrant, told him they would wait until the office opened.

A clothing factory in Woodstock, run as a registered company and project of the Black Community Programmes, was closed by Security Police early today before the 35 workers arrived.

Pretoria News

RDM 19/10/77

apologises for story on Kruger

325 General.

THE Pretoria News yesterday apologised for a report last month which stated that the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, had been "in the hotbox" at a Cabinet discussion on the death of the black leader, Mr Steve Biko.

The newspaper said in a front-page report that the matter had not been raised in Cabinet on the day in question, and apologised for the error.

This is the second newspaper apology this week about reports concerning Mr Kruger and the Biko affair.

The apologies came after Mr Kruger had lodged complaints.

The World apologised on Monday for terming a Press Council action against the Rand Daily Mail a "scandalous public demonstration" by the Minister.

The Pretoria News said yesterday it had reported on September 20 that the Cabinet considered for the first time that day the circumstances of the death of the black consciousness detainee, Mr Steve Biko, and the political consequences in its wake.

"The Minister of Police, Mr J Kruger, has now denied that the matter was considered or raised in any way at all by the Cabinet on that day," the newspaper said.

"In the same report it was indicated that Mr Kruger was in the 'hotbox' at the Cabinet meeting. This was intended to convey that he had already been widely censured for his handling of the affair and that the focus of attention would therefore be on him.

"However, since the matter was not raised in Cabinet, Mr Kruger could not have been in the 'hotbox' or hauled over the coals at the Cabinet meeting.

"The Pretoria News apologises for these errors," the report said. — Sapa.

SA envoy tells of new dispensation for blacks

325
20/10/77 Queried

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A South African Government official has hinted that blacks in the Republic may be issued with identity documents similar to those of whites.

Carl Noffke, information counsellor at the Washington Embassy, has told millions of American newspaper readers that the step needs final approval of the Cabinet and follows 'fruitful' talks between the government and homeland leaders aimed at relaxing influx control.

He also says a new 'dispensation' envisaged for urban blacks includes a local form of government equal to, and possibly higher than, municipal government in the country.

In a published letter, Mr Noffke tells readers of the Christian Science Monitor — which is published internationally — that 'whites, blacks, coloureds, and Asians are constantly seeking solutions to ensure peaceful co-existence in this dispersate society.'

REBUTTAL

On the day that America learnt of the South African Government's ruthless crackdown on dissent against apartheid, the newspaper published the letter which attempts a rebuttal of a recent Monitor series which reflected and analysed the country's situation as 'crisis in South Africa.'

The series was written by the newspaper's overseas news editor, Geoffrey Godsell, who visited the country.

Noffke says: 'If it were not for the South African commonplace names, one would have thought that the author was referring to one of the most ruthless military dictatorships of the Third World.'

He says South Africa, like any other country, has its problems.

Solutions would have to be found inside South Africa, he says, 'and these will certainly not be achieved through violence and confrontration.'

He goes on: 'The writer gave his readers an all too brief a glimpse of positive achievements while accentuating negative aspects of South Africa's problems.

'Mr Godsell's message was clear: whites are bad and power-hungry. Blacks are deprived and exploited. The white Afrikaner nation is fighting for its life — whites live in fear and are digging in their heels.

'They resort to far-reaching legislation to protect themselves. Blacks, on the other hand, are revolting against the status quo and are pressuring for social change.

'New proposed constitutional changes for whites, coloureds and Asians were questioned and criticised by quoting, among others, the opinion of cynics.'

Noffke says: 'Elsewhere in the world, nations are encouraged to achieve self-determination, but in South Africa such a natural urge is made to appear immoral and archaic.'

DISPENSATION

He says the Monitor writer was 'apparently unaware' of the new 'dispensation' planned for urban blacks, which would grant local government perhaps at a higher level than municipalities, and of 'fruitful' discussions between the Government and homeland leaders on relaxing influx control 'and the issue of identity documentation to blacks similar to that of whites and subject to final approval of the South African Cabinet.'

(News by H. Roberton, 1501 Broadway, New York, NY10036.)

Mervis warns on bannings

Star 20/10/77

325 - General

Yesterday's bannings and detentions represent a "clear admission by the Government that it has lost the power to control South Africa by democratic methods," Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times and Progressive Federal Party provincial candidate for Orange Grove, said last night.

"To say that the world will be shocked and outraged by the banning of Donald Woods and yesterday's other events is only a minor part of the story," Mr Mervis said.

"Far more serious and far more alarming is the fact that although the Government knew precisely the sense of outrage and shock it would provoke right around the world, it was nevertheless prepared to go on with its bannings, closures and detentions.

"This appears to me to represent a clear admission by the Government that it has lost the power to control South Africa by democratic methods."

He said: "The ban on Donald Woods, coming so soon after the closure of the World and the detention of its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, serves as a fresh warning that as far as the Nationalist Government is concerned, Press freedom in South Africa is dead and buried."

(Report by M Crozier, 47 Sauer [illegible] Johannesburg.)

Hope for future gone says chief

325 - General

African Affairs Correspondent N.M. 20-10-77

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, commenting yesterday on the banning of the Christian Institute and its director, Dr. Beyers Naude, said: "As a Christian I am left without hope for the future of this land."

He said: "Men like Dr. Naude have been the only reason most Black Christians thought there was any hope of reconciliation in South Africa.

"Christianity remained relevant only in so far as men like Dr. Naude were free to go about their work of reconciliation between the people of the various races."

Chief Buthelezi called the bannings of the 18 organisations a "callous and politically ruthless action."

Amazed

While not surprised by the bannings "after the warnings I got last month from the Minister of Justice about possible action against Inkatha," he was amazed by the lack of "foresight and perception entailed in this action."

He found it difficult to believe the "frightened White minority power elite" represented the collective wisdom of the country. He added: "Men who act so rashly are incapable of charting South Africa through the rough seas ahead of us."

Chief Buthelezi said: "If the world needed any evidence that the only option left for a solution to the country's ills is violence that evidence has been handed to it on a platter by the Government."

The majority loathed the idea of senseless destruction of people and property "into which the Government's actions seem bent on dragging all of us.

Snuffing

"We still believe it is possible for Black and White to live together in this troubled land. The Government is, however, snuffing out even that lingering hope . . ."

Extent of ban shocks and alarms

MR. Pat Poovalingman, president of University of Natal - Convocation said: "The banning of people and organisations no longer surprises or shocks me. We have long been aware that the country is becoming more and more fascist in curtailing civil liberties.

"But that the Government would go to the extent of banning the World — the newspaper with the largest circulation of any Black paper in Africa — is shocking and alarming.

"The effect on the Black people of the Reef will be frightening."

Commenting on the detention yesterday of Mr. Norman Dubizane and Mr. Diliza Mji, two students of the University of Natal Medical School, Mr. Poovalingman said:

"Coming at a time when the medical students are engaged in a wholly justified protest against the Government's decision to phase-out African students, the detentions are a very bad portent."

Mr. Cosmas Desmond, former Natal regional director of the now-banned Christian Institute, said yesterday no legislation or banning could ever suppress what the CI stood for, writes our political reporter.

He recalled that in June last year, shortly after the publication of the Internal Security Bill, he had said any further action against the CI in terms of this legislation would be irrelevant.

"At the time I said whatever they did they could not suppress what the CI stood for and that this was the important thing about the CI."

CT. 20/10/77

Raids at dawn, then bans, detentions

325-General

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EARLY morning raids throughout the country yesterday heralded the Minister of Justice's banning of at least seven people, and of three publications — including two newspapers — and 18 organizations. Between 50 and 70 people were thought to have been detained.

A special Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday banned the black newspapers The World and Weekend World. The 18 organizations declared unlawful included the Christian Institute.

The Christian Institute's organ, Pro Veritate, is also prohibited.

The action against the three publications was taken in terms of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act. It prohibits the printing, publication or dissemination of the three publications.

The action against the 18 organizations is in terms of section 2 of the same act.

Other organizations declared unlawful are the Black Parents' Organization, the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), the South African Students Organization (Saso) and the Union of Black Journalists.

The gazette also designated a regional magistrate, Mr Willem Frederick Krugel, as liquidator of the assets of the organizations declared unlawful as from yesterday.

News of the Christian Institute banning broke dramatically in London with a phone call from South Africa at 4am to a London clergyman.

He picked up the telephone to hear a woman's voice saying: "The security branch are in the next room. They are taking everything away. We have been banned and so have 18 other organizations. Tell the world."

Then the line went dead.

The Rev Paul Oestreicher who took the call, is a member of the general synod of the Church of England and a trustee in Britain of the Christian Institute.

He declined to name the caller.

By late last night seven people were known to have been banned under restriction notices yesterday in terms of the Internal Security Act.

They were:

Mr Donald Woods, editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Dr C F Beyers Naude, Director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director, Christian Institute, the Rev Brian Brown, administrative director, Christian Institute, the Rev David Russel, an Anglican priest, the Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, and Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in education at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The editor of the World, Mr Percy Qoboza, was detained shortly before he was to have addressed a press conference on the banning of his newspaper.

A spokesman for the World said three people, believed to be security officers, arrived at the newspaper's head office in Industria about 12.15pm and were shown the way to Mr Qoboza's office. The editor was preparing notes for the press conference which was to have been held at 12.30pm.

They returned accompanied by Mr Qoboza and left by car.

All over the country, homes and offices of journalists, lawyers and students, as well as members of the banned organizations were searched and documents and in some cases financial accounts seized.

At least seven members of Soweto's Committee of Ten and two executive members of the Soweto Teacher's Action Committee were arrested at their homes in pre-dawn raids.

Also detained was Father Patrick Mkhatshwa, acting secretary-general of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference.

An early protest at the bannings ended when more than 30 heavily armed police arrested two truckloads of Witwatersrand University students who marched to the Braamfontein post office.

About 50 students marched to the post office with brief bursts of song and chants of "Amandla". They came from a protest meeting against the bannings, held at the university great hall.

One of the speakers in the great hall suggested that students should go to the Braamfontein post office to send telegrams of protest to the Minister of Justice.

Students had barely entered the post office when two truck loans of uniformed police arrived.

Not one telegram was sent off.

In Soweto, primary school children began streaming out of classes yesterday — leaving schools previously not affected by unrest and boycotts.

Bantu Education Department officials confirmed that primary schoolchildren began leaving their classrooms yesterday morning. Officials said groups of youths had visited primary schools in parts of Soweto yesterday, warning them of violence if classes were not stopped.

At Mamelodi, the largest of the Pretoria townships, there was also class disruption.

This was confirmed by the regional director of Bantu Education for the Northern Transvaal, Mr F J Wiese, in a telephone interview.

In Atteridgeville, west of Pretoria, all the schools continued to boycott their classes, according to Mr Wiese.

The class boycott was in its third day yesterday. — Sapa and Own Correspondents

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Felicity Fouche,
16 Woodbines,
Rosslyn Road, O.
RONDEBOSCH, 7700. H. 653558

Anne Fowler, (Mike)
10 Lindsay Crescent, O. 412303
OAKRIDGE, 7800. H. 727993

KENILWORTH, 7700. H. 773272

Margaret Lynch,
601 Angra Pequena,
Grove Avenue, O.
CLAREMONT, 7700 H. 664862

Vernon Matthysen (Christine)
6 Weltevreden Drive, O. 987491
CONSTANTIA, 7800. H. 743395

Nick Noel-Tod (Country Member),
P.O. Box 3473,
JOHANNESBURG, 2000.

Steve Pretorius,
104 Park Corner,
Derby Road, O. 987491
KENILWORTH, 7700. H. 612621

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October 20, 1977

N.M

Police swoop in major S.A. centres

BANNINGS, detention, searches and house arrests were reported from major South African centres yesterday.

From Cape Town Sapa reports that banning orders were served on the Reverend David Russell, an Anglican priest, and the Reverend Theo Kotze a Methodist clergyman and former Cape director of the now-banned Christian Institute.

The banning order served on Mr. Russell is combined with house arrest.

Mr. Kotze is confined to Wynberg magisterial district and in other respects his banning order apparently conforms to the usual banning order relating to visitors and reporting to the police regularly.

Both banning orders expire on October 31, 1982.

In Johannesburg police served five-year banning orders on Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, and two of his staff members.

The staff members are the Reverend Brian Brown, a Methodist minister and administrative director of the CI and Mr. Cedric Mayson, editor of the CI magazine Pro Veritate.

Police told CI staff members to remove all their belongings from the institute's head office in Praamfontein.

Mrs. Penelope Mayson said Dr. Naude, Mr. Brown and her husband had all been ordered to report the

also been restricted to the Johannesburg district.

Two high-ranking officials of the Black Peoples Convention (BPC) and the Black Community Programme (BCP) were detained at the BPC and BCP offices in Johannesburg.

Mr. Thandiszwe Mazibuko of BPC and Mr. Aubrey Mokoena of BCP were taken away by four White Security Police in two cars.

In East London, reports our correspondent, Security Police searched the homes of three reporters of the Daily

They left taking with them books, newspapers and documents.

In Duncan Village Security Police searched the home of the secretary of the now-banned BPC, Mr. Ryan Mapisa, and removed documents belonging to the organisation.

Mr. Bonile Tuluma, chairman of the BPC branch in Duncan Village, was detained.

About 50 workers were turned away yesterday morning from a clothing factory in Cape Town, a project of the banned BCP.

A spokesman for Isjac Investments (Pty.) Ltd., Mr. Armien Abrahams, said: "It was pathetic when we had to tell them they could not work there any more. They asked about their wages and we had to tell them we could not draw a cent of our funds."

Security Police locked the factory after a search about

BAN REACTION

FROM PAGE 1

people.

Later in the day Mr. Qoboza was detained shortly before he was to hold a Press conference at the World's offices.

Mr. Woods was banned under the Internal Security Act late in the afternoon.

It is believed the order was served on him shortly before 5 p.m. at Jan Smuts Airport.

He was due to leave last night for he United States where he was to attend a conference of the influential African-American Institute.

He was then due to fly to Canberra for consultations with members of the Australian Government.

Mr. Woods telephoned his wife Wendy at 4.50 p.m. to tell her he had been banned.

"He seemd calm but in a hurry — as though the police were chivvying him," Mrs. Woods said last night.

It is believed Mr. Woods was to be driven back to East London by three members of the Special Branch.

He was a close friend of Mr. Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in detention last month.

Mrs. Woods said she feared the banning order on her husband was an attempt to dampen criticism of the handling of the Biko case by Mr. Kruger — the man who would have signed Mr. Woods's banning order.

In New York a Johannesburg dispatch on the restrictions was read into the record of the General Assembly of the United Nations when it resumed debate on the South West Africa question.

Demos

There was speculation that African members might seek a meeting of the Security Council.

Back in London three men were arrested during a noisy and angry demonstration outside South Africa House.

The only moment of possible violence came when a passerby, apparently angered by the chants of "Fascists Out," tore an anti-

apartheid poster out of the hands of a demonstrator.

He was immediately arrested by members of the strong police guard around the embassy. The two other men arrested were prominent anti-apartheid figures, a

Police arrest PFP man

325 Several
20/10/77

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Kendall Jordi, the PFP candidate for the provincial council in Florida, was among the 64 people arrested in Braamfontein yesterday.

He was charged with participating in an unlawful gathering and released on R50 bail last night, after PFP officials spent an anxious few hours wondering whether he would get to the nominating court in Florida in time in the morning.

Mr. Jordi, who is a lecturer in mathematics and computer science at the University of the Witwatersrand, was ordered to appear in the Hillbrow magistrates court at 8.30 a.m. today half an hour before he was due at the nomination court.

But Mr. James Ramsey, PFP MPC for Bezuidenhout, an attorney persuaded the Hillbrow Police to hold the matter over until later today.

He was holding a sheaf of pamphlets issued by the Wits Students' Representative Council which named

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

PFP MAN

★ FROM PAGE 1

the organisations and people banned yesterday when he was arrested.

Mr. Jordi said a policeman asked him to hand over the pamphlets, and later arrested him.

Sapa reports that more than 30 heavily armed police arrested two truck loads of Witwatersrand University students, who marched to the Braamfontein Post Office in Johannesburg yesterday.

About 50 students marched to the post office with brief bursts of song and chants of "amandla." They came from a protest meeting at the university great hall, against the bannings of newspapers and Black organisations announced yesterday.

One of the speakers in the great hall suggested that students should go to the Braamfontein post office to send telegrams of protest to the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger.

Students had barely entered the post office when two truck loads of uniformed police arrived. Most of the men were armed with rifles and a few machine pistols were in evidence.

Goodwill, friends lost in Britain

Detainees

In one swoop yesterday, security police detained some of South Africa's most influential black leaders.

Many — probably most — whites do not know their names. But to blacks, especially those in urban areas, their names are household words.

Some of these leaders are people who have travelled extensively; hold impressive academic qualifications. All are implacably opposed to the policy of apartheid.

Here are brief profies of some:

As editor of The World, South Africa's second largest daily newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza has occupied a key position in South African society — and the hottest journalistic seat in the country.

Born in the slums of Sophiatown, he soon gained a reputation as a bright student and a young man of principle. He worked for the Progressive Party before entering journalism, and rose from a reporter to news editor and then editor. In 1975 he went to Harvard University on a Nieman Fellowship.

An outspoken and tough-minded man, with a keen sense of humour, he has frequently angered the authorities.

Yet he has also often come under fire from elements in the black community — activists on

Britain UN pressu

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Government can well afford to shrug off the predictable protests from anti-apartheid and similar bodies in Britain following its banning orders and arrests.

Whether it can treat as lightly the alienation of friends and influential people until now willing to try to understand its policies is a matter for it to assess in economic and political terms in the months to come.

Goodwill towards South Africa plummeted following the publicity over Steve Biko's death in custody. The present acts have almost certainly exhausted the residue.

The fact that Mr Kruger, the Minister of Justice, signed the orders is seen as ominous. He is well-remembered for his remark that Biko's death left him cold (his subsequent explanation that the phrase was misunderstood only worsened the situation).

From 8 o'clock yesterday morning his name and action were relayed to millions of homes by BBC and independent radio stations. Television displayed the news last night.

However, it is perhaps safe to assume that the events in South Africa will leave only a marginal impression on the British man in the street — one preoccupied with football pools and the price of beer. Unfortunately for South Africa, those who will be most affected by them are the influential ones in the economic and major political fields.

Recent trends in South Africa had led these people to believe that efforts were being made by the Government to achieve a more equitable society.

Mr Biko's death and the Minister's remarks seriously undermined this belief. The events of yesterday could well act as a guillo-

To print or not to print? That was the big question at The World yesterday. Debating this point were (from left) Brian Hall, assistant editor, Jeff Moagi and Mike Quinn, compositors, Maggie Paterson, chief sub, and Joe Latakgomo, news editor. The press did not roll.

The edition that never went to press

Terry Baron

A newspaperman's first instinct is to get the story so it was all systems go at The World early yesterday.

The paper had been banned. Manager Mr John Marquard was telling how he had tried to get through to Mr Kruger and how the Minister's private secretary had giggled at one of his questions.

"I told him: 'Hell, this is no laughing matter' and he apologised immediately. 'I'm sorry, meneer. Ek is jammer'."

But in the newsroom and the sub editors' room it was like any newspaper handling a big story anywhere. Phones ringing, telexes chattering . . . adrenalin flowing."

News editor, Joe Latakgomo, was pulling together information for the lead and had no time to talk. Chief sub editor Margaret Paterson had her head down over her dummy pad, laying out an edition that everybody knew would never hit the streets.

"We're just carrying on as normal," said assistant editor Brian Hall. "We'll do everything ... have it all ready so we can push the button if a miracle happens."

But Mr Kruger was in no mood for a reprieve. Wire agency telexes poured into the offices. Editor Percy Qoboza studied them all, preparing for a Press conference scheduled for 12.30 pm.

He found time to say he would not have a prepared statement. He would prefer it to be off the cuff. A straight question and answer session.

At 12.21 a staffer bursts into the subs room. "They've taken Percy away. The cops are taking him to John Vorster Square."

Press and television crews are swarming round the building. Anybody and everybody connected with The World is being interviewed. A reporter sits at her desk with tears streaming down her face.

Desultory work continues on The World. Articles are being written and put into type.

In the canteen at lunchtime the multiracial staff gather round a radio to hear a dispassionate news announcer relate the day's events.

A compositor listens carefully to the end. He stubs out his cigarette and walks out of the room.

"That's it, boys," he says. "They've screwed us good and proper."

325 General

The Star Thursday October 20 1977

household words to blacks

re on SA mounts

the left, who feel that he is too moderate, and homeland leaders, who strongly resent his critical attitude towards them.

He once said that Martin Luther King, Albert Luthuli and Robert Sobukwe were the black men he admired most.

In a recent interview with The Star, Mr Qoboza said: "Separation is wrong because it implies discrimination, and discrimination causes bitterness and animosity between the races.

"People must accept this. We do not agree with what Mr Vorster says. But we defend his right to say it. And that's all we ask for ourselves."

Dr Nthato Motlane, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, is possibly the most prominent man in Soweto.

Born outside Pretoria, he was a brilliant student at school. At the University of Fort Hare he came into contact with African nationalist politics. He was secretary of the ANC youth league and took part in its campaign of defiance. He was arrested, stood trial and received a suspended sentence.

Over the years he has devoted much of his time to community work and has played a leading role in efforts to improve health services in the townships.

CONCERN

In an interview with The Star earlier this year he expressed concern about the increasing polarisation of the races in South Africa.

"Today we are strangers to each other," he said.

Many black people regard him as a pragmatic, moderate man. However, he has angered the Government by his habit of speaking candidly. The police were especially angered by allegations he made recently about police brutality in Soweto.

UNITY CALLS

As president of the Black People's Convention, an organisation which plays a leading role in South African black politics, Mr Hlaku Rachidi, is an important figure in the black community.

Elected president of the BPC in 1975, he has stressed the importance of developing the organisation as a grass roots movement and has also made repeated calls for black unity.

Mr Rachidi, who was born in Pietersburg, was expelled from a Kilnerton school for political activities.

He was expelled from the University of Fort Hare after the 1968 strikes.

A man who gained widespread prominence only in recent years, he is, nevertheless, a respected figure among many urban black people. One indication of this was the reception that he was given recently by thousands of people attending the funeral of black conciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

Seemingly reserved by nature, he can be a forceful speaker.

CHURCH LEADER

Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa is one of the most influential churchmen in southern Africa.

He is the secretary of three groups in the church, representing eight countries in southern Africa.

A banning order served on him earlier this year has severely restricted his activities as general secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference. His banning provoked angry protests from the urban black community.

An articulate, charismatic man, he has played a prominent role in the black consciousness movement.

Many foreigh diplomats hold him in extremely high esteem and have often had discussions with him.

His banning was severely criticised by the Catholic Church which sent a strongly worded telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Mr Leonard Mosala has been involved in civic affairs in Soweto for several years and has been an outspoken critic of Government policies.

Educated at Pius XII Catholic University College, he says he became politically aware at high school as a result of seeing conditions blacks had to live under at church farms. He was appalled by the feudal life they led.

"This political awareness increased when I started working in Johannesburg for the princely sum of two pounds, nine shillings and 11 pence a week," he said in an interview this year.

"I was dissatisfied with the gross and blatant exploitation of black labour

MR PERCY QOBOZA

and this forced me to join the African Chemical Workers' Union. I was co-opted to its executive in two years."

He is respected by several corporate leaders in Johannesburg, and has expressed the belief that peaceful change is possible provided business leaders can stand as an organised body against what he calls "harmful economic and racial policies of the National Party" and provided the Government "is prepared to see reason."

Mr Tom Manthata, a soft spoken, but strong-willed man, has emerged in recent years as a prominent member of the BPC. Like Mr Mosala, he is a member of the Committee of Ten.

A former teacher, Mr Manthata has been involved in the formation of youth organisations.

In an interview earlier this year, he described the black man as an alienated being, whose basic nature was communalistic; a person who lived for his home and family.

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Pressure began to mount at the United Nations today for a Security Council meeting on South Africa and the adoption of sanctions under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

Western countries made it clear that their existing relationship with South Africa had become untenable following yesterday's bannings and arrests and that they were prepared to reconsider their former oppositions to sanctions.

The Security Council remains "seized of the matter" of South Africa, following its March debate on the country, which means that a debate can be started at a moment's notice.

All African countries at the UN are to meet today and an African spokesman said the question of a Security Council meeting would take precedence over other business, including the General Assembly's current debate on SWA/Namibia.

Western representatives, meanwhile, said that events in South Africa over the past 24 hours had been "the last straw" and that their own national interests dictated that they distance themselves as far as possible from the South African Government.

ARMS EMBARGO

One Western European Ambassador said: "We can no longer justify protecting a government which resorts to this sort of desperate and ill-conceived action.

"The words of all our foreign ministers in the General Assembly in the past three weeks have gone unheeded by Pretoria.

"This time we mean business, more than anything else because it might save South Africans from a next time."

There are four draft resolutions on South Africa still pending in the Security Council.

The most likely to be introduced if the Africans decide tomorrow to go ahead with their demand for a council meeting is one which calls for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.
than it might appear. It that it might appear. It would be introduced under Chapter Seven of the Charter, meaning that the road would be open for later economic sanctions.

Another pending resolution calls for a ban on new foreign investment in South Africa — something which all nine members of the European Economic Community announced at the UN during the present General Assembly session they were considering.

Senior Western spokesmen indicated that their governments would be expressing their outrage at the bannings and arrests in South Africa to the South African Government within the next few hours.

They said they were particularly disturbed by the detrimental effect of the Government's action on the entire western peace initiative in southern Africa.

Young sees it as suicide

NEW YORK — The US Ambassador at UN, Mr Andrew Young, said the South African Government was committing social and political suicide.

It might be that Western initiatives on Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia would move forward even faster because Pretoria was being hurt by these problems.

"The events of the past few days are tragic because the South Africans seem to be repressing their moderates. It's ironic because this is what Stalin did.

"When you kill off your moderates, when you crush them, you are only forcing the people to move to the extremes to the left and to the right," he said.

"In doing that, I think they are doing the thing that hurts them the most, because their only future is to find some way to bridge the polarisation. But they are creating it.

"I think they are panicked, they are frightened and they are committing social and political suicide," he said.

Aksed what yesterday's bannings and arrests would do to US relations with South Africa, Mr Young said: "Our relations remain the same. The other irony is that they (the South African Government) tend to be very irrational about their own situation, but they can be quite reasonable sometimes in dealing with Namibia and Rhodesia." — Sapa.

Argus 20/10/77

Charge or free detainees, Kruger urged

325 - General

THE Progressive Federal Party candidate in Parktown, Dr Zac de Beer, last night challenged the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to justify his actions in banning and detaining people, organisations and newspapers.

'Charge or release those people whose liberty you have taken away, or stand condemned in the eyes of the world as a tyrant and a despot,' Dr de Beer said.

He was addressing about 140 people at a PFP Groote Schuur constituency meeting.

'I recognise there may be a chance that there is some justification, unknown to us, for what the Government has done. I find it difficult to believe.'

INVESTIGATION

Mr Kruger had implied he based his actions on the report of a group of men who had investigated certain matters and organisations.

'I challenge Mr Kruger to produce this report he refers to in such vague tones and to show how he justifies what he has done,' Dr de Beer said.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP Provincial Council candidate for Groote Schuur, said Dr Jan S. Marais's joining the National Party had 'saddened' him, because he had 'joined the Nationalists to try the impossible.'

He went on: 'Here was a man who had well-known verligte ideas and who propagated these ideas wherever he went. He has now joined the National Party, not because he agrees with their present policies, but because he believes he can change these policies once he is inside that party.'

SECRET PROMISES

Mr van Eck said Dr Marais was the victim of secret promises made to him by verligte members that the National Party was going to change, promises which would not be made in public because they would be repudiated immediately.

'Hundreds of verligte Nationalists have tried to change the National Party from within and have failed.

'The most obvious example is to be found in West Africa. There what happened in South Mr Dirk Mudge has resigned from the National Party and has formed his own party.

'If people such as Dirk Mudge, who was in a position of power within the National Party, could not succeed in changing the National Party from within and was forced to leave, what hope can others, and especially newcomers such as Dr Marais, have to achieve the impossible?' Mr van Eck asked.

(News by L. B. Friedman, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Think-again call to Minister

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, last night called on the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to 'think again, if only for South Africa' about the latest bannings and detentions.

In an unscheduled speech 'in the light of the sombre events,' at an election meeting in Mowbray town hall, Mr Eglin said the bannings and detentions were 'sheer madness.'

'To ban organisations which represent black aspirations will not blunt those aspirations, and to ban people and newspapers which represent and voice frustrations will not blunt those frustrations,' Mr Eglin told 140 people attending the meeting.

'CHILLING'

'It is merely going to bring about confrontation. Mr Kruger has taken this country a giant step closer to confrontation.

'The chilling hand of authoritarianism has shown that no person, organisation or newspaper is beyond its grasp,' Mr Eglin said.

He said the actions taken against Mr Percy Quboza, editor of the World, and Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Despatch, were 'sheer vindictiveness' against two men who, through their eloquent writing, had conveyed the mood of black people to whites.

Yesterday's Government action had left South Africa the poorer and had made reconciliation more difficult.

Mr Eglin said the Government had lost its moral claim to lead South Africa and said its actions placed 'an almost noble responsibility' on the electorate to keep alight the flame of hope for peace in South Africa.

(News by L. B. Friedman, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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B. Kantor : The Money Supply Process in South Africa.

G. de Kock : The Business Cycle in South Africa Recent Tendencies, S.A.J.E. March 1975.

F.D.F. Strydom : Monetary Legislation in South Africa, An Analysis S.A.J.E. March 1974.

Annual Reports and Economic Surveys of the S.A. Reserve Bank.

Budget Speeches and Statistical Survey.

S.A. Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin - The Economic Surveys.

7. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INFLATION.

Glahe Chap. 12 Durnburg and McDougall Chap. 16.

H.G. Johnson : "Inflation : A) Monetarist View in H.G. Johnson, Further Essays in Monetary Economics Chap. 13.

F. Machlup : Cost Push and Demand pull in R.J. Ball and Peter Doyle (Penguin).

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RDM 24/10/77

UNPRECEDENTED

Staff Reporter

international reaction followed yesterday as the Government topped its banning of The World newspapers and 18 organisations by clamping restrictions on Mr Donald Woods, editor of East London's Daily Dispatch.

Mr Woods was banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, under the Internal Security Act.

The order was served on him at Jan Smuts Airport as he was about to fly to the United States on the personal invitation of the US Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, to meet Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the US Ambassador at the UN, Mr Andrew Young, and possibly President Jimmy Carter.

Police threw a tight veil of secrecy over the country-wide raids that culminated in at least seven bannings, 40 detentions and 19 homes and offices raided. In Johannesburg 54 Wits students were arrested after a protest march.

Overseas reports indicated that the news of the latest bannings and detentions.

And the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said yesterday's action was a "tragic setback".

Condemnatory comments from many political, religious and other leaders poured into South African newspaper offices last night.

At the UN the Reuter dispatch on the bannings was read into the General Assembly record during the SWA/Namibia debate and reports said it would be a setback to Western efforts to work out a negotiated settlement for the territory.

The Newspaper Press Union's President, Mr J. Mellet, yesterday expressed grave concern and stressed that Mr Kruger's statement yesterday (see Page 2) had provided insufficient reason for the banning of The World.

The Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, last night refused to comment.

Last night police remained on the alert after violence erupted in some black townships where petrol bomb and stone throwing incidents were reported.

Those banned yesterday include Mr Woods; the Christian Institute's executive director, Dr C F Beyers Naude; its Cape director, the Rev Theo Kotze; the Anglican Church's Rev David Russel; a CI administrator, Mr Brian Brown; a Rayan Press and former Spro-cas director, Mr Peter Randall, and the editor of the CI's Pro Veritate, Mr Cedric Mayson.

Sapa reported yesterday that Mr Kruger could at some future stage lift the bannings on the newspapers. "As far as the Act is concerned the banning is by proclamation. It follows that at a certain age there can be a de-proclamation," Mr Kruger said.

SA 'in same camp as black states'

Argus 20/10/77

325-Generals

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The banning of The World newspaper and 18 organisations placed South Africa firmly in the same camp as the black states of Africa, Senator Eric Winchester said last night.

Speaking at a house meeting in Durban North, where he is the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary candidate, Senator Winchester described the Government's action as 'stupid and dangerous' and said its effect on world opinion would be shattering.

Senator Winchester warned that the real issue at stake in the election was whether democracy was to survive in South Africa.

The Government's proposed constitution would move the country into the same political situation prevailing in most black African states where ultimate power rested in the hands of the president and the opposition was proscribed.

'We, who in the past have so often ridiculed these states, are now following their path. We certainly are becoming part of Africa — but not in the way we ever thought we would do.'

Already there had been accusations that the opposition parties in South Africa were unpatriotic and at best irrelevant.

The loss of individual freedoms, imprisonment without trial and secrecy over the use of the army in Angola were all actions typical of a government which believed it was all-powerful and not answerable to the electorate.

(News by R. Griffin, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/10/43.....	*Rhodesian Terrorist Propaganda War*.....	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, Rhodesia	(c)
P77/10/45.....	*Kontakt*—No 4, 1977.....	Central Council of the Free German Youth, Berlin	(c)
P77/10/46.....	*International Legal Status of Racist South Africa*....	IUEF, Geneva.....	(c)
P77/10/47.....	*Bathing Beauties*.....	Michele Colmer.....	(a)
P77/10/48.....	*Rhodes*—Friday 30 September 1977, Vol 31, No 8....	SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	(c)
P77/10/47.....	*News Sall'an*—No 2, Vol 1, Sept/Oct 1977.....	SASA, Crawford.....	(b), (c) + (e)
P77/10/49.....	*Azanian Liberation. Generation* Pamphlet/Pamflet....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(c)

No. 2170 21 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

No. 2170 21 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/72

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/116.....	*Forty-first Thief, The*.....	Edward A. Pollitz Jr.....	(a)

No. 2172 21 October 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

No. 2172 21 Oktober 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P75/12/23.....	*Oorlog Der Guerilla's, De*.....	Ernesto 'Che' Guevara.....	(e)
P77/6/135.....	*Guidelines*—No 5, May 1977.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(c)
P77/7/3.....	*If They come in the Morning*.....	Angela Y Davis.....	(e)
P77/7/6.....	*Imperialist Conspiracy in Africa*.....	I B Tabata.....	(e)
P77/7/8.....	*Black Theology and Black Power*.....	James H. Cone.....	(e)
P77/7/9.....	*Focus on Southern Africa*—Vol 1, No 3, November 1974	Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, Zambia.....	(e)
P77/7/93.....	*Event*—February/March 1974.....	Division of Life and Mission in the Congregation, Minnesota	(d) + (e)
P77/7/182.....	*On Vietnam and World Revolution*.....	Che Guevara.....	(e)
P77/7/183.....	*50 Years of World Revolution*.....	Ernest Mandel.....	(e)
P77/7/184.....	*Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory, An*.....	Ernest Mandel.....	(e)
P77/7/185.....	*Korean Studies*—No 5, 1974.....	The Philatelists' Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang	(e)
P77/7/186.....	*Mao Tse-Tung: An Anthology of His Writings*.....	Anne Fremantle.....	(e)
P77/7/187.....	*Review of African Political Economy*—No 7, Special Issue on South Africa, Sept/Dec 1976	Merlin Press, London.....	(e)
P77/8/50.....	*Activities of the Mongolian Trade Unions for the Good of the Working People, The (50 Years of Trade Unions in P.R.M.)*	Mongolian State Publishing House, Montsame	(e)
P77/8/51.....	*Socialist Economy of Mongolia, The (The 50th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic)*	L. Gurzhav.....	(e)
P77/8/52.....	*Mongolia's Cultural Rebirth (50th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic)*	T. Khashbaatar.....	(e)
P77/8/53.....	*Mongolia's Foreign Policy: Peace and Cooperation (50th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic)*	K. Olzvoy.....	(e)
P77/8/54.....	*Labour Code of the Mongolian People's Republic, The*	Progzdat Publishers, Moscow.....	(e)
P77/8/55.....	*Role of the Mongolian Trade Unions in the Building of Socialism, The (50 Years of Trade Unions in P.R.M.)*	Mongolian State Publishing House, Montsame	(e)
P77/8/56.....	*Rising Living Standards of the Mongolian People (50th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic)*	G. Ochirbat.....	(e)
P77/8/90.....	*Lip and Tongue Love*.....	Martin Dean.....	(a)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES 325-Geral GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2171 21 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2171 21 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/73

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/7/159	*First Shot, The (Caleb Thorn 1)*	L. J. Coburn	(a)
P77/8/67	*Lost Gods*	John Allegro	(a)+(b)
P77/8/72	*Lancelot*	Walker Percy	(a)+(b)
P77/8/80	*Establishment of Innocence*	Harvey Aronson and/en Mike McGrady	(a)
P77/8/124	*Sweets of Pimlico, The*	A. N. Wilson	(a)+(b)
P77/8/125	*Slide*	Gerald A. Browne	(a)+(b)
P77/8/152	*Eros Sexus Sitte*	Hannsferdinand Döbler	(a)
P77/9/10	*Delta of Venus*	Anaïs Nin	(a)
P77/9/77	*Soviet Military Review*—No 6, June 1977	Soviet Military Review, Moscow, U.S.S.R.	(e)
P77/9/78	*Mongolia*—No 1 (34), 1977	Mongolia People's Republic, Montsame	(e)
P77/9/81	*Leninism: Science and Art of Revolutionary Creativity*	Yu Andropov	(e)
P77/9/82	*Cultural Life (U.S.S.R. Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow)*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P77/9/84	*Soviet Family and the Law*	Yuri Korolyov	(e)
P77/9/85	*Statement at a Press Conference on March 31, 1977*	A. A. Gromyko	(e)
P77/9/110	*Soweto I Love, The*	Sipho Sepamla	(e)
P77/9/86	*Developing Countries from the Standpoint of Marxist Political Economy*	Yuri Popov	(e)
P77/9/122	*Namibia: Some Light on the Struggle for National Liberation*	Onesmus Akuenje and/en Hidipo Hamutenya	(e)
P77/9/127	*Last Year of Malcolm X, The*	George Breitman	(e)
P77/9/150	*Confessions of Idi Amin*	Trevor Donald	(a)
P77/9/158	*Photography Year Book 1978*	John Sanders	(a)
P77/9/159	*Vampire Cinema, The*	David Pirie	(a)
P77/9/166	*"When the History . . ."* Sticker/Kleefsêel	SWAPO	(e)
P77/9/167	*Vorster, Callaghan and How They are Stealing the Wealth of Namibia* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P77/9/174	*Mongolia*—No 3 (36)	M.P.R. Council of Ministers State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, Ulan-Bator	(e)

11 (325 - General)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 148] PRETORIA, 21 OCTOBER / 21 OKTOBER 1977 [No. 5785

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2222 21 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2222 21 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS 77/74

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/10/11	*Who are the real terrorists*	International University Exchange Fund	(e)
P77/10/4	*The New Terrorists*	International University Exchange Fund	(e)
P77/10/48	*Jabula in Amsterdam* (Gramophone record and jacket/ Grammofoonplaat en omslag)	De Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)
P77/10/59	*Detention without trial in South Africa* 1976-1977	South African Institute of Race Relations (Inc.), Johannesburg	(e)
P77/10/60	*A Tribute*—September 1977	South African Students' Organisation (S.A.S.O.)	(d)—(e)
P77/10/63	*Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws No 84*	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)
P77/10/71	*Katutura*—October 1977	Katutura, Joubert Park	(e)
P77/10/57	*Superman*—TKS 227 (Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat	Celi Bee & the Buzzy Bunch	(a)
P77/10/67	*Hits Wild*—MFP 54816	EMI Music for Pleasure, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/10/50	Jacket of the gramophone record/Omslag van die grammofoonplaat *Hits Wild*—MFP 54816	Interpak	(a)

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De Villiers regrets bans

Staff Reporter

THE managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr D P de Villiers, yesterday described bannings of newspapers, organizations and individuals as a "regrettable feature" of governmental action.

Speaking at the Gardens constituency nomination court, he said: "I have never made a secret of the fact that I believe considerable reform to be necessary in South African society, particularly in the field of relations between people of various cultural and racial groups."

Mr De Villiers nominated Dr Denis Worrall as the National Party's parliamentary candidate for Gardens and Mr Gideon Horn as the provincial candidate.

Mr De Villiers said he hoped that the necessary reform would, in future, "obviate regrettable features such as the kind of governmental action taken yesterday against certain newspapers, organizations and individuals, together with the kind of circumstances that have in the past given rise to it".

"I believe that in the present political circumstances the desired reform can best be achieved by sending to our legislative bodies persons of the calibre of Dr Worrall and Mr Horn, who will to my knowledge, actively and from conviction work for it within the ranks of the governing party," he said.

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of either Economics I

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assical Archaeology,
, History I, Politi-

nds I as a qualifying

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h. Cultural History of Western Europe III can only be counted as a major course (Column C.) if at least one of the following courses is included in the curriculum: Afrikaans en Nederlands II, Economic History II, English II, French II, German II, Greek II, Hebrew II, History II, History & Appreciation of Music II, History & Theory of Art II, Italian II, Latin II, Philosophy II, Religious Studies II.

i. Drama I can only be taken after the completion of Speech & Drama.

j. Economics IB is a course for students who do not intend to take Economics II. Economics III can only be taken after the completion of an approved course in Statistics.

k. English I. Admission to English I is limited. Students will be admitted to English I when this course is required either by University regulations or by statutory requirements. All other students will be admitted on merit.

l. Geology III can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I and Physics I.

m. Mathematics I can consist of either Maths. Ia and Ib, or Maths.Ia and Statistics Ia.

n. Mathematical Statistics I can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I, and Maths.Stats.II after completion of Maths.II.

o. Physics II can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I.

p. Physiology I can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

q. Public International Law should not be taken in the first year.

r. Roman Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent.+

s. Roman Law II can only be taken after the completion of Latin I, and either after the completion of, or at the same time as, Roman-Dutch Law I.

t. Roman-Dutch Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent,+ and either after the completion of, or simultaneously with, Roman Law I.

+ An elementary Latin course is offered at the University for this purpose.

u&v. Law: If you are proceeding to the LL.B.degree you are strongly advised to take Latin I and II. A working knowledge of Afrikaans is desirable.

If you intend practising as an ADVOCATE, or, after having obtained the LL.B.degree, as an ATTORNEY, in the Republic or in South West Africa, you must include in your curriculum ENGLISH I AND AFRIKAANS or AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I.

w. Zoology II can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POL

B. Kantor : The Evaluat

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A 17-year-old student may not be named because she is under age.

Mr E Brandt was on the bench. Mr S G Nel appeared for the State and Mr Raymond Tucker appeared for 57 of the students. Mr Jordi was not represented.

Simon Windeler, 19, Raistrick Turton, 25, John Kelly, 28, Jean Knopper-
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The students are: Gus-
tav Arthur Fichardt, 21, David Gollach, 21, Jeremy William Bowyer, 21, Marc Suttner, 21, David Fiet-
cher, 19, Patrick Martens, 18, Keith Hytton, 18, Tim-
othy Beck, 21, David Gra-
ham, 21, Michael Pertz, 19, Clifford Goldsmith, 20, Ar-
thur Bloxan, 22, William

The court appearances followed a march in Braamfontein, Johannes-
burg, on Wednesday when students were arrested.

No evidence was led yes-
terday and the hearing was postponed to November 24 for trial in the Johannes-
burg Magistrate's Court.

The students and Mr Jor-
di, a lecturer in mathema-
tics and computer science at Wits, were released on bail of R50 each.

The Progressive Federal Party candidate was Mr Kendall Jordi, standing at Florida.

FIFTY-NINE University of the Witwatersrand stu-
dents and a Provincial Council candidate appear-
ed briefly in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court yester-
day charged with attend-
ing a gathering in contrav-
ention of prohibitions under the Riotous As-
semblies Act.

Staff Reporter

protest march

60 from Wits on bail after

RDM 21/6/77

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B. Kantor : The Money Supply Process in South Africa.

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P.D.F. Strydom : Monetary Legislation in South Africa, An Analysis S.A.J.E. March 1974.

Annual Reports and Economic Surveys of the S.A. Reserve Bank.

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Security Police raid UBJ head offices

RDM 21/10/77

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Staff Reporter

SECURITY Police yesterday raided the Johannesburg head office of the banned Union of Black Journalists and seized files and documents.

The Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) was one of 18 organisations banned on Wednesday by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

About 15 plainclothes police arrived at the UBJ office in Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, yesterday.

They were received by two UBJ office bearers, Mrs Juby Mayet and Mr Mike Norton, who work for the black c h r o n i c l e oriented newspaper The Voice in an office in the same building.

Mrs Mayet and Mr Norton and some youths visiting them were told to stay in the building until police had finished their search.

Rand Daily Mail reporters were not allowed into the UBJ offices and when one took a photograph of the front of the building a policeman in camouflage uniform told him to move off, used abusive language and threatened to break the camera.

Mr Norton, Mrs Mayet and the youths were allowed to leave the building more than an hour later.

Police were seen carrying boxes to cars parked outside.

Mr Norton said that on Wednesday, when he was working through the night preparing pages for this m o n t h ' s edition of The Voice, riot police armed with rifles were in the building.

They entered his office four times and scrutinised the pages and photographs, he said.

Mrs Mayet said Security Police called on her home early on Wednesday morning.

325 gm

Vorster on bannings: I would have done same

MR Vorster . . . willing to take responsibility.

Dr C. P. Mulder

VORSTER IDOL OF ALL RACES – Mulder

ALBERTON. — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, was not only the leader of the National Party but also the champion and idol of all true and loyal South Africans of all races, the leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr C. P. Mulder said here last night.

Dr Mulder was announcing the names of Transvaal National Party candidates for next month's general election. Mr Vorster was the main speaker at the meeting.

Dr Mulder said Mr Vorster, because of his honesty and integrity, was accepted and supported by English-speaking South Africans on the Witwatersrand.

This was more than the opposition parties and the opposition Press would like to believe.

'COURAGE'

In spite of the fact that the world found itself in a position where some prime ministers of other countries were not prepared to speak out, Mr Vorster had the courage of his convictions to speak out on matters in which he believed. For this South Africa honoured him.

Dr Mulder said that except for one or two provincial council seats, he did not think the New Republic Party would win any parliamentary seats in the Transvaal.

The Progressive Federal Party would be dealt with at the polls. — Sapa.

(News by C. le Roux, 627 Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.)

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, has fully backed the actions of his Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, in banning publications, individuals and organisations this week, and has shrugged off American diplomatic counter-action.

Speaking to more than 2 000 people in Alberton at a Nationalist rally launching the party's election campaign on the Reef, Mr Vorster said that if he were still Minister of Justice, he would have acted exactly as Mr Kruger had and that he and his Ministers were willing to take full responsibility with Mr Kruger.

Reacting to a report that Mr Hodding Carter of the United States Government's White House staff had said the South African Government's action against organisations, periodicals and individuals would lead to a review of U.S. relations with South Africa, the Prime Minister replied:

'I say that is none of my business whatever. That is Mr Carter's business if he so wishes. As far as I am concerned I am not interested. It is totally irrelevant.'

A change

For 10 months the Carter Administration had been trying to make policy for South Africa.

'It will be nice for a change if they make their own policy. May I add, and not facetiously, if they do then we will at least know where we stand and what the policy is.'

South Africa had never made a secret of the fact it wanted the best relations with the United States, with the Western world, and with non-communist countries.

He and his colleagues had gone out of their way to do everything in their power to improve those relations where they could.

'I will do so as often as circumstances are such that it is to the advantage of South Africa's interests,' Mr Vorster said.

But the fact South Africa was prepared to work together did not mean it would allow itself to be prescribed to on how it ran its affairs, neither today nor tomorrow.

Hint of retirement?

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Did the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, give a hint last night that he is thinking of retiring?

Dealing with Opposition warnings that this might be the last election and that there would be a dictatorship after this with no chance to vote again, Mr Vorster said in Alberton last night: 'They said that in 1953, when I first came to Parliament.'

'Now I want to retire they come with the same story.'

(News by J. M. Patten, 216 Vermoulen Street, Pretoria.)

Mr Vorster went on to attack the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young.

Mr Young was reported to have said South Africa's action smacked of Stalinism, if that were so, Mr Young should like it and should not criticise at all, because he had said communism had never harmed him.

In addition, Mr Young had said it did not matter whether South Africa was run by a Marxist government or not.

'It doesn't matter as far as the United States is concerned, but it matters a hell of a lot as far as South Africa is concerned,' Mr Vorster said.

Knew problems

Dealing earlier with Mr Kruger's banning action, Mr Vorster said he knew the problems Mr Kruger had to deal with and many of the 'clients.'

He knew what certain organisations were planning and where they wanted to go with South Africa.

It was said to him it was a pity Mr Kruger took such steps because it would harm the National Party in the election and because it would harm the National Party in the election and because it would harm South Africa's image abroad.

Accepting such allegations for the purpose of the argument, he said that when it came to steps to safeguard the future of South Africa and law and order, to save lives and protect property, then people did not want the Government to look at votes, but at the safety of South Africa.

The question of South Africa's image overseas was a difficult matter.

At all times

There were times when it had to be taken into account.

At all times one should try to act in such a way as not to create emmity against South Africa, 'But we are not governing overseas. We are governing South Africa,' he said.

Mr Vorster said Mr Kruger had not acted arbitrarily, but according to law.

Before acting against an organisation or publication, such organisations had to be looked at by three legal men, of whom the chairman had to be a senior magistrate.

'What happens in practice is that three magistrates are appointed to study of the periodical or aims, objects and activities and to make a careful study of the periodical or newspaper before action is taken,' he said.

In the sixties he had banned certain periodicals.

If the same sort of action had not been taken against organisations and individuals, then: 'You would not have been sitting here tonight.

'That is the reality of the South African situation.'

(News by J. M. Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

Argus 21/10/77

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Mail next on ban list, says editor

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The Rand Daily Mail would be the next newspaper to be banned by the government, its editor, Mr Alister Sparks, said in a BBC television interview last night.

Every editor of an English newspaper in South Africa lived with the fear that his paper would be banned, he said. But he believed the Rand Daily Mail was the next most likely target, following the banning of The World because of its reporting over the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

'We cannot allow this to silence us, but it does place a greater pressure on us,' he said.

He praised the detained editor of The World, Mr Percy Qoboza, who, he said, had transformed The World from a 'yellow Tabloid' into a serious newspaper and a mouthpiece that gave expression to black aspirations.

He believed that Mr Donald Woods, editor of East London's Daily Despatch, had been banned more because of his writings.

Mr Sparks said he had been 'gravely disappointed' by the 'spineless' reaction of the Afrikaans press to the latest wave of bannings and arrests.

MRS WOODS

In an earlier television interview the wife of the banned East London editor said she believed he had been silenced because of the impending inquest on the death of Biko.

'Donald would have told the blunt truth,' she said. 'But if my husband is silenced there will be people to take his place and if they are silenced there will be others to take their places,' Mrs Woods said.

Opposition spokesmen see the (325) general bannings as a red herring of gigantic proportions

Star 22/10/77

TIM PATTEN, The Star's Political Reporter, discusses the reactions of the opposition leaders to this week's bannings — and the questionable timing of them.

Red herrings at election time are commonplace . . . but a dark and menacing shadow over the entire country, caused by the banning of The World and the 18 organisations, is an awesome prospect for a general election.

This, at least, is the view of the Opposition party leaders — with only one exception — as the campaign for the November 30 elections gets under way.

Views differ on why the Government picked this moment to impose such far-reaching restrictions, but the consensus held that it was a red herring of gigantic proportions.

Smokescreen

On the left of the political divide the parties see the tough action as an attempt to stampede the electorate into the white laager; and on the right it is seen as a huge smokescreen to blot out the dissent felt among Afrikaners over the Nationalist constitutional proposals.

All in all, they agree it was an election gimmick rather than a necessary security measure — and one which could hardly have been designed to improve South Africa's image.

Only Mr Myburgh Streicher, leader of the breakaway South African Party, is in full agreement with the Government's action. The bannings, he says, will have no effect on the election.

But the leader of the right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, whose political nous, if not his policies, are respected, says the timing of the action is a clear-cut case of trying to bury two very relevant issues: the constitutional proposals, and the Biko death findings.

Says Mr Marais: "The Nationalists are trying to consolidate their ranks. . . but this will be at the cost of many thousands of votes they thought they would get.

"The Government will pay a heavy price for this, and when we look at it carefully there is nothing they can gain from it."

The HNP leader said that if the Prime Minister thought he would recapture the votes of those who had left the NP to join the HNP he would have to think again.

Those who had left the Nationalist ranks were gone for ever. It would not be tough action against the blacks which would convince HNP supporters that the Government was bent on maintaining order.

Dissenters, he said, would not be looking beyond the implications of the constitutional proposals.

Desperate

"It seems to me to be the action of a desperate Government ... desperate to draw attention away from the real issues."

And Mr Marais had a word of advice to the left-of-centre opposition parties: "Don't play into the hands of the Government by overreacting to the bannings."

Mr Vorster — safety of the country more important than votes or overseas image.

But Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party which is making a run for the status of official Opposition in Parliament, thought the effects of the banning could not be overplayed.

He says the bannings underline with stark clarity the real issues in the November 30 election. It points to one thing, he says, and that is the "reducing basic options facing South Africa."

Options go

Mr Eglin feels that Mr Vorster has been trying to draw a red herring across the election trail, and to exploit the patriotism of voters with the purpose of diverting attention from this issue.

The banning, he says, highlights the failure of the National Party's policy and the "incompetence of its Ministers."

By banning newspapers and organisations the Nationalist Government was shown to be incapable of governing a multiracial South Africa without resorting to dictatorial means.

It points to the price all South Africans will have to pay, unless, he says, the Nationalists are checked now.

Jaap Marais, HNP — "trying to bury the constitutional proposals and Biko death findings."

The narrowing options he says involve the "increasing, vicious spiral of confrontation and conflict with all South Africans the losers in the end, as opposed to a serious and deliberate attempt at reconciliation before it is too late."

Mr Eglin says that Mr Kruger's actions have narrowed these options and have reduced the time available in a disturbingly dictatorial way.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, leader of the Opposition and of the New Republic Party, says the bannings have had, and will have, a profound impact on the voting public.

This was so not only because people objected to arbitrary executive action, but because they do not see it as providing any solution to the problems facing the country.

He says spokesmen for the Government had made numerous statements, none of which he could find reassuring.

"There is only one remedy left for the electorate: Vote against the Government and express the disapproval felt."

Mr Cadman said despite the smokescreen created by the bannings the electorate would be examining other issues. The bannings were in direct

Colin Eglin, PFP — real issue is the reducing basic options facing country.

relationship with the policy of separate development, which was no adequate solution to the legitimate aspirations of the urban blacks.

Safety first

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, dismisses the claim that the bannings would harm the National Party in the election.

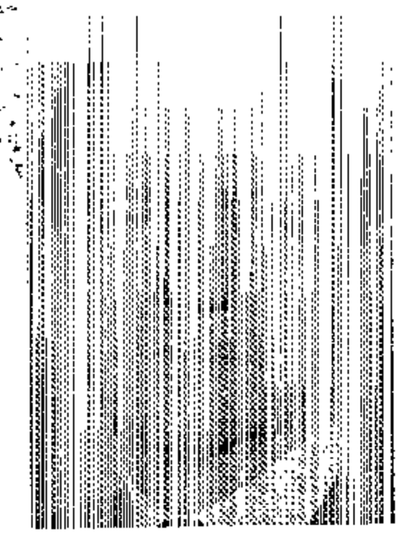
If these allegations were accepted, he told a party rally in Alberton this week, when it came to taking steps to safeguard the future of South Africa, law and order and saving lives, then the people did not expect a government to look for votes.

Its purpose, he said, was to secure the safety of the country.

On the question of the country's image, he said there were times when it had to be taken into account and enmity against South Africa should not be created.

"But we are not governing overseas. We are governing in South Africa."

No one expected Mr Vorster to admit that the bannings were an election red herring, but, for the record, he rejects that claim completely.



Radclyffe Cadman, NRP— sees a profound effect on public vote; bannings no solution.

Myburgh Streicher, SAP— in full agreement and "n effect on elections."

(Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper)

(325) general

Saturday October 22 1977

Carter to blame for bannings, says Kruger

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said yesterday that President Carter of the United States had to bear a lot of the responsibility for this week's ban on certain South African organisations and publications.

In an interview with the New York Times, Mr Kruger said that those concerned had been encouraged by the thought that President Carter was backing them.

He also stated his belief that the Government's separate development policy could eventually bring peace and an end to violence in South Africa.

Mr Kruger said he had been forced to take stringent measures because of an imminent danger to the State caused by certain people seeking confrontation.

"It had become such a polarisation situation that violence could have flared up at any moment. So we decided to stop it.

"It is as simple as that."

Mr Kruger said the Black Consciousness Movement was totally equated with the Black Power movement, which was totally committed to the violent overthrow of the Government.

At one stage, 700 people had been arrested because they tried to come out of the townships to start destruction in the streets.

"The police have managed to contain this but the time has now come to crack down on the whole organisation and everybody connected with it," he said.

All the good South Africa was trying to do was being disrupted from outside by those who said they knew how to solve the country's problems better than South Africa.

"I think President Carter bears a lot of responsibility for this," Mr Kruger said.

"Once people get the idea that a large country like America — a large democracy like America — is backing them up, obviously it is an incentive to the people who want to achieve by violence the same thing that President Carter wants to achieve through peace."

The interviewer, John Burns, said this was an important distinction. President Carter had consistently called for peaceful change and evolution.

"It is one thing calling for peace when the rest of Africa is calling for the same thing by violence. And you start indicating through outside agencies that violence will not only be permitted but its perpetrators will be considered as freedom fighters instead of terrorists," Mr Kruger said.

"I do not believe that the American people in a referendum would take the attitude the Carter administration is taking."

President Carter sent emissaries to communist China to normalise relations without criticising the form of government there in any way.

"Why should he start telling us how to run our show before he is prepared to do business with us? He is prepared to do business with Red China and he is prepared to do it with some other non-democracies.

"But South Africa must settle for what America wants us to do. Why should we? We are not a colony of America and we don't belong to them." — Sapa.

8.

can only be taken after completion of either Economics I

ly be taken after the completion of one of the following
ges Intensive, Ancient History & Classical Archaeology,
I, Economic History I, Geography I, History I, Politi-
opology I, Sociology I.
ted as well as Afrikaans en Nederlands I as a qualifying

ly be taken after the completion of Maths.I; and Maths
ompleted before taking Appl.Maths.III (refer Science

urses can only be taken after the completion of

taken after the completion of Physics I.
a taken after the completion of Mathematics I.

rnment & Law I can only be taken after the completion of

ern Europe III can only be counted as a major course
one of the following courses is included in the curricu-
lands II, Economic History II, English II, French II,
rew II, History II, History & Appreciation of Music II,
II, Italian II, Latin II, Philosophy II, Religious Studies

n after the completion of Speech & Drama.

for students who do not intend to take Economics II.
e taken after the completion of an approved course in

English I is limited. Students will be admitted to
se is required either by University regulations or by
All other students will be admitted on merit.

taken after the completion of Chemistry I and Physics I.

t of either Maths. Ia and Ib, or Maths.Ia and Statistics Ia.
I can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics
ter completion of Maths.II.

aken after the completion of Mathematics I.

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should not be taken in the first year.

taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent.

taken after the completion of Latin I, and either
or at the same time as, Roman-Dutch Law I.

ly be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or
after the completion of, or simultaneously with,

course is offered at the University for this purpose.
ng to the LL.B.degree you are strongly advised to take
ng knowledge of Afrikaans is desirable.
as an ADVOCATE, or, after having obtained the LL.B.degree,
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AFRIKAANS or AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I

Star 22/10/77

Indians (325) general to be charged

More than 90 Indians held in a mass raid in Lenasia yesterday will appear in court on Monday charged with holding a prohibited public meeting.

Today Mr P Clemson of The Star and The Star's attorney, Mr P Reynolds went to John Vorster Square to apply for bail for Mr Yussef Nazeer, a reporter of The Star who in the course of his duties and upon instructions of The Star had attended the meeting at Lenasia.

The police advised that it was a security matter. At the offices of the Security Branch an application for bail was presented and fully discussed with Lieutenan Struwig. He advised that the arrests did not fall under the Security Branch and referred them to a Major van Wyk of the Protea police station in Soweto.

Major van Wyk who was eventually contacted at his home was told that as Mr Nazeer had attended the meeting sole[illegible] in the

To Page 3, [illegible] 1

Indians to be charged

From page 1

course of his duties as a newspaper reporter.

It was suggested to Major van Wyk that he should take this into account in agreeing to bail for Mr Nazeer. Mr Reynolds undertook personally to ensure that Mr Nazeer would attend court on Monday.

Major van Wyk said he was not interested and the fact that Mr Nazeer had attended the meeting as a newspaper reporter upon the instructions of his newspaper made no difference and was no reason for him to agree to bail.

Major van Wyk stated that he could be contacted tomorrow when he would be back on duty but he would not say how, when or where he could be contacted.

FOR THE B.A. DEGREE

table periods, e.g. (1) = first period, 8.30 - 9.15 a.m.

NIORS)	C.(MAJORS FOR B.A.DEGREE)	
taken in first year)		
n.History (5)	-	
tory I (1)	-	
ory II (+)		
I (4)	African Lang.III (+)	
	-	
II (3)	Afrik.& Ned.III (3)	
	-	
Applied Maths. II (1)		
Applied Maths.III (3)	-	
Archaeology II (2)	Archaeology III (+)	
Botany II (2)		
Botany III (2)	-	
Chemistry II (3)		
Chemistry III (3)	-	
g. -	Comparative African Govt.& Law I (4)	Comp.African Govt.& Law II (2.15 p.m.)
-	Constitutional Law (3)	-
h. Cult.Hist.of W.Europe I(2)	Cult.Hist.W.Eur.II (1)	Cult.Hist.W.Eur.III (4)
i. -	Drama I (2)	Drama II (5)
j. Economics Ia (3)	Economics II (4)	Economics III (2)
j. Economics IB (6.05 p.m.)		
Economic History I (2)	Economic History II (1)	Econ.History III (3)
k. English I (3) or (5)	English II (4)	English III (1)
French Intensive (4)		
French I (1)	French II (3)	French III (2)
Geography I (2)	Geography II (5)	Geography III (3)
l. Geology I (5)	Geology II (2)	
	Geology II (5)	-

(325) general

Bannings: world shock waves rumble on

Critical reaction against the Government's bannings and detentions this week continues to mount at home and abroad.

● From Washington, The Star Bureau quotes the Washington Post of yesterday: "Those 'anarchists' whom the South African regime again accuses of fomenting trouble could not do the country as much harm in 10 years as Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger. . . has done in one day."

In a centre-page assessment of Mr Vorster's speech at Alberton this week, Stephen Rosenfeld says:

"But in essence South Africa is like Russia, or becoming so. The unmistakeable scent of police is in the air."

But he also says: "My minority judgment — to be honest, my guess — is that a capacity for national rescue may exist within the Afrikaners, the community at once responsible for South Africa's crisis and the best situated to defuse it."

The tabloid New York Daily News — America's largest-circulating daily newspaper — condemns the South African action in a leading article and, uncharacteristically, publishes a cartoon of a black man being whipped.

The Daily News says: "The drastic new reprisals have moved South Africa closer to outright police-state rule, closer to open racial warfare, closer to bringing down on the nation's head political and economic sanctions by countries appalled at its violations of human rights."

The New York Post says: "In this sweeping, ruthless move against responsible opposition voices, Prime Minister Vorster and his associates have invited and incited another long night of violence that could have worldwide repercussions."

The Christian Science Monitor emphasises that "the heavy-handed action this week is too much even for Die Transvaler."

The New York Times balances two views in centre-page pieces by Percy Qoboza, detained editor of The World, and Professor Chris Barnard.

● From Paris, our correspondent quotes a statement by the French Foreign Ministry saying: "The French Government condemns the measures which the South African Government has just decided which aggravate in alarming fashion the policy of apartheid which runs counter to the ideals to which France is particularly attached."

● From Bonn, our correspondent reports of anti-South Africa demonstrations in four West German cities.

● A correspondent in Glasgow quoted the Conservative spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr John Davies saying if South Africa "absolutely put up the barricades against any kind of understanding it would be exceedingly difficult to avoid a confrontation of the most terrifying kind."

● From Geneva, Sapa-Reuter said the general secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, Dr Carl Mau, described the bannings as "repressive and vicious."

From Sarasot (Florida) AP reported directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors calling for protests against an "appalling blow" against freedom of expression in South Africa.

● At home, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town, issued a statement yesterday protesting about the banning of the Rev David Russell and other clergy.

● Sixteen psychology lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand asked the Prime Minister to reconsider the actions taken by Mr Kruger.

● The President of the Newspaper Pess Union, Mr Hal Miller, said that despite representations to the Minister of Justice he personally had not been able to establish the detailed reasons for the banning of The World and Weekend World.

He appealed to the Minister either to withdraw the banning orders or to publish fully detailed reasons for the banning of The World and the Weekend World reports ...

● And the editors of the 19 South African newspapers expressed "profound condemnation of the arbitrary action" against The World newspaper and its editor Mr Percy Qoboza, and the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

The editors associated with a statement drawn up by Mr A H Heard (Cape Times) are: Mr George Farr acting editor of the Daily Dispatch; Mr Tertius Myburgh (Sunday Times); Mr Allister Sparks (Rand Daily Mail); Mr Rex Gibson (Sunday Express); Mr Ian Wyllie (Sunday Tribune); Mr Richard Steyn (Natal Witness); Mr Harvey Tyson (The Star); Mr John O'Malley (The Argus); Mr Michael Green (the Daily News); Mr Andrew Drysdale (Pretoria News); Gary Brennan (The Post); Mr Mike Lloyd (Diamond Fields Advertiser); Mr John Sutherland (Evening Post); Mr Harry O'Connor (Eastern Province Herald); Mr James McMillan (Mercury); Mr Graham Hatton (Financial Mail); Mr Peter Ferraz (The Friend), and Mr Anthony Konigkramer (Ilanga), reports Sapa.

Messrs Tyson, O'Malley, Green and Drysdale said this morning their names had been left off an earlier list through an oversight.

"Some of us were in fact consulted about the drafting of the statement," said a statement by the editors, "but through an apparent oversight our names were not included on the list of signatories."

● The bannings were described by students of St Peter's Seminary, Hammanskraal, as "an unprecedented emasculation of the black voice," says our Pretoria Bureau.

● The Academic Staff Association at the University of Natal said that a society under which such provisions operated lacked freedom of thought and every other sort of freedom our Maritzburg Correspondent reports.

The beginning of the end...

325-General

Weekend Argus 22/10/77.

Politics by Phoenix

THERE are two ways in which one can look at the bannings and detentions of the past week.

One can make oneself unhappy and miserable by asking: where is it going to end? If it is The World and Beyers Naude and Theo Kotze and Donald Woods today, who will it be tomorrow?

Will it not lead to protest against the Government's policies being outlawed? Will it not be made a criminal offence to propagate political rights for all in a multiracial state?

Do the events of the past week not indicate that South Africa is on the way to a police state?

Valid questions. Ominous implications.

But there is another aspect of the matter.

A Government which resorts to this type of action has failed as a government. There can be no getting away from it.

However many people and newspapers are banned, however much the country is run by police and military force, in the long run the Nationalist Government cannot last.

Alas that it is making the peaceful transition to something better more difficult by its actions.

But, all the same for the National Party Government, it is the beginning of the end.

Moving closer

THE closer the black man in South Africa comes to the way of life of the white, the better are the prospects for the white man's future.

Guess who said that? Jimmy Carter? Andrew Young? A member of the 'liberal establishment' in South Africa? One of the 'unpatriotic' opposition MPs?

No. The general manager of the South African Railways, Mr Kobus Loubser.

He told a congress of Spoorbond, a Railway staff association representing 6 000 workers, that 20 196 workers of races other than white were doing work previously performed by whites, proudly adding: The rest of South Africa could learn a lot from the Railways with regard to black advancement.

Mr Loubser of course is absolutely right. The closer the black man comes to the way of life of the white — the better training he gets, the better job he gets, the better home he lives in, the better facilities he has to enjoy, the better political platform he has to express his views — the better are the prospects for the white man's future.

Mr Loubser should speak to the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller. This is the drivel the Minister delivered during an election speech in Bloemfontein: 'For the first time in my life I feel this severe hatred between black and white in South Africa — and it is the influence of Jimmy Carter and the PFP.'

Poor Mr Muller. Mr Jimmy Kruger has really made him look silly.

Fighting on own

THERE were many supporters and members of the Progressive Federal Party who genuinely hoped the party would come to an electoral agreement with the New Republic Party in order to avoid three-cornered contests which would give the Nationalists parliamentary seats on a plate.

But the more one listens to NRP speakers, the more one has sympathy with the PFP fighting on their own.

Listen to Mr Francois Oberholzer, provincial candidate for the NRP in Rosettenville and chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee. He was asked how he could reconcile fighting the National Party in the coming election and collaborating with them in the City Council:

'I regard the PFP as a far greater enemy than the Nationalists.'

After this week's events, an alliance with the NRP would obviously have been an embarrassment to the PFP with people such as Mr Oberholzer standing as candidates for the NRP.

Unfortunate slip

IT was this week's most unfortunate slip.

Thousands of words of newspaper comment on the bannings and detentions were sent overseas from South Africa. In the Sapa-Reuter version that reached the BBC, The Cape Times editorial comment on Thursday followed on that of Die Transvaler — but the linking sentence indicating where The Cape Times comment started fell away.

So BBC listeners heard some comment by Die Transvaler (which was genuine enough) followed by the following sentence: This is the action of foolish and frightened men, who do not have the courage to face the truth of their own disastrous failure when it is spelt out to them in plain and forceful language.'

If only Die Transvaler were so forthright!

On the roll

AN election story which is supposed to be true:

An MP was canvassing and knocked on the door of a flat.

'Who is it?' a man shouted from inside.

The MP gave his name.

'What do you want?' the voice came again.

'Are you on the voters' roll?' asked the MP.

'No,' came the reply, 'I'm in the bloody bath.'

22/10/77

325-General

Star 22/10/77

(325)

general

Kruger tells US: I chose to stop unrest

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said last night in an interview televised across the United States he had no doubt he had done the right thing in acting against newspapers this week.

He said in an interview with ABC television news that continuing agitation might have led to violence. While he regretted the effect of the move overseas, he had had to act. "I chose to try and stop the unrest in my country," Mr Kruger said.

"Eventually I had to make an agonising choice between my country's reputation overseas and the peace and welfare of the people in my land.

"And, given that choice, I say without any hesitation I have no doubt I have done the right thing. I chose to try and stop the unrest in my country," he said.

He did not foresee any danger to other newspapers as long as they kept within the law.

Any newspaper that kept within the law would face no danger of banning.

HISTORY

"And if I may add, I think we have a good history of Press freedom. I don't think anybody can ever even suggest that our country hasn't got Press freedom," he said.

Told by the interviewer, Mr Harry Reasoner, that some South African editors had said the Government action would make them nervous and constrain their editorialising, Mr Kruger said: "Press freedom means obeying the laws, and also staying within the confines of reasonableness, of reasonable publications."

Asked if he felt he had nipped arson, riots or subversion in the bud, Mr Kruger replied that anyone who had studied the evidence in 30 or 40 trials, and seen caches of explosives found inside and outside Soweto and the few outbreaks of urban terrorism, would realise there was a certain amount of danger in South Africa.

SIMMERING

"It is possible for us to contain it, but unfortunately it kept on simmering and carrying on, and the result has been there are indications that it is getting worse, that the black community of our country their total social life has been disrupted.

"We only had to come to the conclusion that this couldn't carry on," he said.

"It is easy for me to contain small sporadic outbursts, but this thing you can't leave it like that. It is totally upsetting our black people's whole communal life."

Was there any evidence of an attempt to disrupt the election? "There was no direct evidence of an attempt to disrupt the election, although that was well on the cards in any case. But that is not the main consideration.

"The main consideration is that I cannot allow our black townships to carry on in this way, because I keep getting letters from them asking me to do something about it." — Sapa.

[DEMRA *thoughtfully, after a pause*]: But are you really pleased, Micio, with what you've done?

MICIO: If I could alter the situation — no. But as things are, I can't; so I must accept it quickly. Life is like a game of dice; if you don't get the throw you need most, you must use skill to make the best of what turns up.

DEMRA: I further admit: Make the best indeed! And this skill of sense or shame:

MICIO *[suddenly serious]*: Now then, Demea, that's enough of your ill-temper. Your son is to be married; can't you be-

[DROMO *opens the door of* MICIO'S *house to call* SYRUS.]

DROMO: Hey, Syrus, Ctesipho wants you.

Harvey Tyson

Star 22/10/77 (325) general

Undercurrent Affairs

Whatever happened to Law and order?

There is now one burning issue before the country. It is the issue on which next month's election should be fought. It is the issue which all voters should have faced years ago. It is the major issue which broke the Parliamentary Opposition, but which could build something new.

The issue is this: Is this Government capable of maintaining Law and order?

So far as the law is concerned, there is no debate. Everyone must concede that the National Party has, over the years, destroyed much of South Africa's carefully developed legal system. A thousand bannings and countless detentions without trial provide stark evidence.

They are not the only evidence. There are other statutes and other actions in which the present Government — sometimes aided by the timidity or misplaced cunning of part of the Opposition — has by-passed the Courts in order to achieve its own ends.

No, there is no need to debate whether the NP Government has failed to uphold our system of Roman Dutch Law.

What about maintaining order?

With its panoply of total power, acquired in the name of keeping the peace — what has it achieved? A continuing "campaign of hate," according to the Minister of Justice. One that has caused "much damage and much suffering." He says that "a relatively small group is taking a lead in this, but use is being made of a whole lot of organisations and of many people."

Having stated the problem the Minister's solution is to ban a whole lot of organisations. In one dawn swoop this week the authorities drove underground almost every articulate urban black organisation in existence.

It is probably the most shortsighted, mishandled action for keeping the peace in the past 50 years. It bodes ill for all sections of the community.

The Minister has explained that he took this drastic action for the sake of the majority of the black people as well as the majority of whites.

But what do moderate blacks say? I haven't been able to find a single one (is there one?) who agrees that the latest draconian methods help him in his cause for peace and South African loyalty.

Let us take a superb example: a black leader who is known—sometimes reviled — for his moderation, a leader who seeks a common South African loyalty and works within the overall Separate Development policy. This is what the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Nstwanwisi, told this week's international conference on "Marketing South Africa's Image."

"The summary banning of urban leaders . . . will create a void in leadership and leave the urban people without direction. It will escalate the riots which are the order of the day in the urban areas."

Far from accepting the idea that the bannings would protect the majority of blacks, the homeland leader walked to a microphone to "protest with all the power at my command."

WILL NO-ONE LISTEN?

★ ★ ★

I said in an editorial in The Star this week that there is a frantic element in the Cabinet which, if not checked, will destroy the country. I believe it very deeply . . . and if you don't believe it, turn to the most friendly black man you know and ask him what he thinks the latest Government actions will do for race relations.

The methods which a strong government has used for the past two decades are outmoded. Such short-term measures invariably wear out, and they are now worn dangerously thin.

The tragedy is that perhaps half of the white electorate and more than half of the black adult population have an alternative solution in mind, yet none of them—least of all the parliamentary opposition parties — are prepared to work together to introduce their proposals.

Their proposals can be summed up very simply:

- Dismantle apartheid.
- Recognise the permanence of urban blacks.
- Call together the leaders of all racial groups to hammer out a system of government in which no ethnic group will dominate the others.

The Star has all along said that our country needs the broadest and strongest possible opposition in Parliament. We have asked voters to support the Opposition candidate least likely to lose to the NP. In selecting your choice to strengthen the brake on the over-fat Government you must create one safeguard. Your candidate must pledge himself publicly to supporting the three points of the programme for peace listed above.

They are points that happen to be built in to PFP and NRP policies . . . but some politicians become very faint-hearted on the law-and-order issue.

What is needed now is for Opposition candidates to forget their lily-white petty differences and work together to stop the Government breaking down the Law and bringing on disorder.

WILL NO ONE ACT?

★ ★ ★

The irony of the Government's bannings, arrests and closing down of newspapers at the height of the international conference on improving SA's image was not lost on the high-powered congress.

It was instantly obvious that these moves would antagonise friendly world opinion and thus undermine the nation's economic environment. But other grave threats were identified as well.

Some realised that it undermined the credibility of every black man prepared to work with the Government. As the Chief Minister of Gazankulu explained:

"It will be said they are stooges".

Wednesday's bannings have also undermined the credibility of every form of communication in this country. As I had to explain: "While The World is gagged, every newspaper (all the media) operate under suspicion."

What the Government also fails to understand is that its authoritarian actions are not only antagonising friends abroad, they are antagonising all the moderates at home — white as well as black.

Does this Government really want total confrontation?

Does this country really want this Government?

How your rights have diminished

By BILL KRIGE, Political Correspondent

HOW free are South Africans? . . . Government spokesmen insist we are part of the free world, a bastion of democracy no less, boasting a free and untrammelled Press.

The assessment of Professor Tony Matthews, head of the Department of Law at the Durban campus of the University of Natal, is markedly different.

"If you only exercise freedom to the extent that Minister Kruger allows it then I don't think you have got any freedom at all," he said in interview.

"I think civil liberties are virtually in abeyance. I don't say that people don't exercise them but the exercise is conditional on the Government approving what you do."

While no society is entirely free, South Africa's own history of restrictions on liberty is older than Union. In the past 30 years in particular, a host of laws have been enacted to enforce apartheid at all levels, social, economic and political.

Laws such as those governing group areas and separate amenities and measures such as influx control have curbed the freedom of all to go where they like, associate with whom they will, trade where they can and much more.

Then there have been laws to provide for the security of the State; measures designed to keep the lid on while the Government pursues the timeless task of implemening its ideology.

Collectively, they have gouged deep holes in the remnants of freedom left to South Africans. They have engendered more distrust, suspicion and hatred than anything else.

From the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 to last year's Internal Security Act, which largely replaced and reinforced it, the rights of citizens have been whittled away.

The law courts have been by-passed and the powers of the executive increased; so much so that the Professor of Public Law at the University of Cape Town, Professor W. Dean, has said that the powers available to the Government in terms of ordinary law are greater now than those which had to be sought through the declaration of a State of Emergency in 1961.

Some of them are . . .

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Government has the absolute right to ban any organisation, publication or individual. There are no judicial safeguards. The Supreme Court has held that the Act does not allow an organisation affected the right to insist on a hearing before it is actually banned.

The Government can, if it so wishes, list the members of a banned organisation. Once that happens none may be quoted and they are forbidden to take part in most political activity.

Nor have the courts any say in the matter once a publication or an individual is banned in terms of the Act. Once again the Government's right to ban is absolute and the relaxation of restrictions is entirely dependent on the pleasure of the Minister of Justice.

Not only can the courts not set aside a banning, they cannot even extract from the Government the reasons for a banning.

A few years ago, Dr Neville Alexander was released from Robben Island after a 10-year sentence for sabotage. He was then served with a banning order. He went to court asking in effect how he could possibly have been furthering the aims of Communism in jail. The Minister of Justice said he had his reasons but declined to reveal them — even when ordered by a court to do so.

The case went to the Appellate Division which ruled that he wasn't obliged to do so.

Dr Alexander remains banned.

Then there are measures such as the Terrorism Act which gives the police power to arrest without warrant anybody suspected of having information about terrorist activities. Citizens can be detained indefinitely and held incommunicado.

The Riotous Assemblies Act can be invoked to ban gatherings other than sports and religious meetings.

As Durban Law Professor Dr Barend van Niekerk said last year after the passage of the Internal Security Act: "We already have the dubious honour of sharing first place with the Soviet Union of having the most widely and amorphously framed security legislation in the world.

"Yet even that security legislation is not deemed wide enough and the ultimate power is now being taken by the Government — that of punishing its opponents by imprisonment without recourse to the legal system."

None of the country's security laws were enacted in a vacuum. They reflect quite accurately the changing circumstances of South Africa; the transition from acceptability among nations to virtual isolation, the periodic upheavals such as Sharpeville and Soweto, the tensions caused by its own laws.

The banning of three publications adds a new dimension to the process of curtailing free speech and the freedom to hold and state opinions.

Perhaps the Government would do well to read a speech delivered in the British House of Commons by R. B. Sheridan 167 years ago.

"What was it that caused the downfall of all the nations of Europe? Was it the liberty of the Press? No: it was the want of that salutary control upon their Governments, that animating source of public spirit and national exertion.

"If the liberty of the Press had existed in France before or since the revolution — if it had existed in Austria, in Prussia, in Spain, Bonaparte would not now find himself in a situation to dictate to Europe."

Sunday Tribune 23/10/77 (325) general

Two gagged South Africans speak in Barnard's French TV film

Sunday Tribune 23/10/77 325 general

By LEON BEKKER

TWO silenced South Africans, jailed Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach and Dr Nthato Motlana, will appear in a documentary programme on French television next month.

The 90-minute film was made in South Africa by heart surgeon Professor Chris Barnard.

Special permission was given by the Prisons Department to Professor Barnard to interview Breytenbach in Pollsmoor Jail, Cape Town.

Professor Barnard's interview with Dr Motlana, detained this week in the Government's crackdown, touched on the relationship between Dr Motlana, his Committee of Ten and the Government.

Dr Motlana told Professor Barnard the Government was not prepared to negotiate. The Committee of Ten wanted to see the Prime Minister, but had been turned down.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, told Professor Barnard that Dr Motlana and the committee had not approached him.

Other side

Professor Barnard saw a television documentary on South Africa, made by a German television crew, on French television some time ago and told the French network it should present the other side of the story.

The German documentary did not give a balanced view of South Africa, Professor Barnard said.

It was arranged that he could make a documentary to present the other side to French viewers.

A few months ago he arranged with a freelance journalist in Cape Town to write a script for the documentary. However, Professor Barnard did not approve of the script submitted and decided to do his own.

Top views

Filming started and top South Africans were interviewed by Professor Barnard. They included Mr Vorster, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Dr Motlana and Breytenbach.

Professor Barnard had also arranged an interview with black leader Steve Biko, but he died in detention before the interview was held.

The interview with Mr Kruger came before Mr Biko's death and consequently it did not touch on his death or the outcry that followed.

The documentary also includes looks at the Coloured township of Mitchells Plain in Cape Town and a few minutes on the squatter troubles that caused a public outcry last month.

Professor Barnard also hoped to include an interview with the leaders of the Black People's Convention — banned this week — but the BPC turned down the offer.

From the leader of Inkatha . . . a sombre and sober warning

THE DIE IS CAST

Sunday Tribune 23/10/77 (107) 325 General

TO ANYONE who has not had the opportunity of having an eyeball to eyeball interview with the Minister of Justice the events of the past four days must have come as a shattering shock.

I have had the opportunity to have a man-to-man interview with Mr Kruger twice. Although the lengths to which he has gone this time in banning 18 organisations and two publications surprised me, it was not really unexpected.

One has to meet the Minister to grasp just what kind of man, the man who can decide the fate of anyone in this country with a stroke of a pen, really is. The interview I had with him on September 19 is an experience I will carry in my mind for the rest of my life.

These actions are not unconnected with the looming white election. This election is being operated as the last warning to all those who thwart the Government's grandiose scheme of apartheid, both in the country and outside.

Mr Vorster a short while ago told the world "to do their damnedest". If anyone in South Africa had any illusions when this was said as to whether the Prime Minister really meant what he said, I think the actions of the Minister of Justice have now put the matter beyond all doubt.

The whole tenor of ministerial statements before and after the bannings indicate the extent to which Mr Vorster's words at the height of the Soweto unrest to the effect that "law and order will be maintained at all costs", were uttered in all seriousness.

What has left everyone flummoxed is whether in fact the drastic steps taken were justified by the activities of the people and the organisations concerned.

The South African security system is one of the tightest and most efficient even by standards behind the Iron Curtain.

No-one in South Africa is not under the daily surveillance of the Bureau for State Security and the secret police.

The ruthlessness of the Riot Squad police was displayed with very little mercy on children who were engaged in peaceful demonstrations in Soweto. If the organisations or people concerned were breaking the law through their activities then the right course would have been to take them before the courts.

The Government knew that the drastic measures which it sanctioned, now taken by Mr Kruger, would cause the worst backlash from the international community.

One is tempted to think that its aim is to bring things to a head both at home and abroad. In fact, there is no other conclusion that can be drawn from the extreme measures taken against black organisations, individuals and publications.

So far, the newspapers have been the only white institutions apart from the Church which have been a redeeming feature as far as white credibility among blacks is concerned.

Blacks have been aware that the majority of whites regard the strong voice for justice, which most English newspapers represent, as amounting to incitement of blacks against white supremacy and its mystique.

The banning of The World, which represented a certain black point of view, and the banning of Mr Woods, the editor of the Daily Dispatch is a broad hint from the racist regime to the whole English Press "to stop inciting blacks and telling them that they are oppressed, something they would otherwise not be aware of" (in the opinion of the Government).

The message has been uttered, loudly and clearly, that this will no longer be tolerated by Pretoria.

Churchmen such as Dr Beyers Naudé, the Rev Theo Kotze, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Bishop Colin Winter and a few others, have bought time for the Church, as far as blacks are concerned, in order to put its house in order as far as standing for justice and truth is concerned.

By making these men irrelevant in the area of reconciliation through drastic actions taken against them, it means that for blacks the Church will be seen more and more as irrelevant to the suffering and the oppressed of this land.

Apartheid's aim is to polarise black and white, and yet it was most surprising for me to be accused by Mr Kruger, together with Inkatha and the black-consciousness movement on September 19 of doing just that.

The organisations, newspapers and individuals who are banned all stand for reconciliation. And quite ironically the racist regime in Pretoria which stands for polarisation, is now accusing them of doing what the National Party regime has been doing in South Africa for the last 29 years.

Whites will now be asked through the imminent election to endorse what the Government has done by voting Nationalist.

Hostile

Whites have been told that they are beleagured by a hostile international community abroad who are depicted as pro-Communist or as Communists' bedfellows.

The actions now taken, since the average white relies on the Government for security, are meant to drive home the point that these organisations, individuals and publications represented a fifth column at home, so that whites can see themselves as besieged by enemies from within and from without.

The atmosphere has been whipped up in the direction of giving this view credence to the extent that most whites, by the time the election takes place, will be gullible enough to believe the Government.

Whites are facing a very difficult choice in the next election. As far as most blacks are concerned, their swinging as they are likely to do, in the direction of supporting the Government, will be interpreted as slamming the door of any reconciliation between black and white in South Africa.

The support for the Government will amount to an epilogue to the rejection of black initiatives in resolving South Africa's problems for which the white minority power elite has always stood.

As far as most blacks are concerned, only one conclusion is likely to be drawn.

That is, that the whites of South Africa are itching to shoot blacks rather than talk to them about the establishment of a just society in South Africa.

Hint

Blacks interpret Pretoria's recent action as a broad hint that the racist regime prefers to accept the destruction of South Africa rather than allow the establishment of a non-racial society in this land.

To blacks, whites are poised for that confrontation. They have set aside astronomical sums for defence and, through civil defence, whites have girded their loins for the defence of apartheid society.

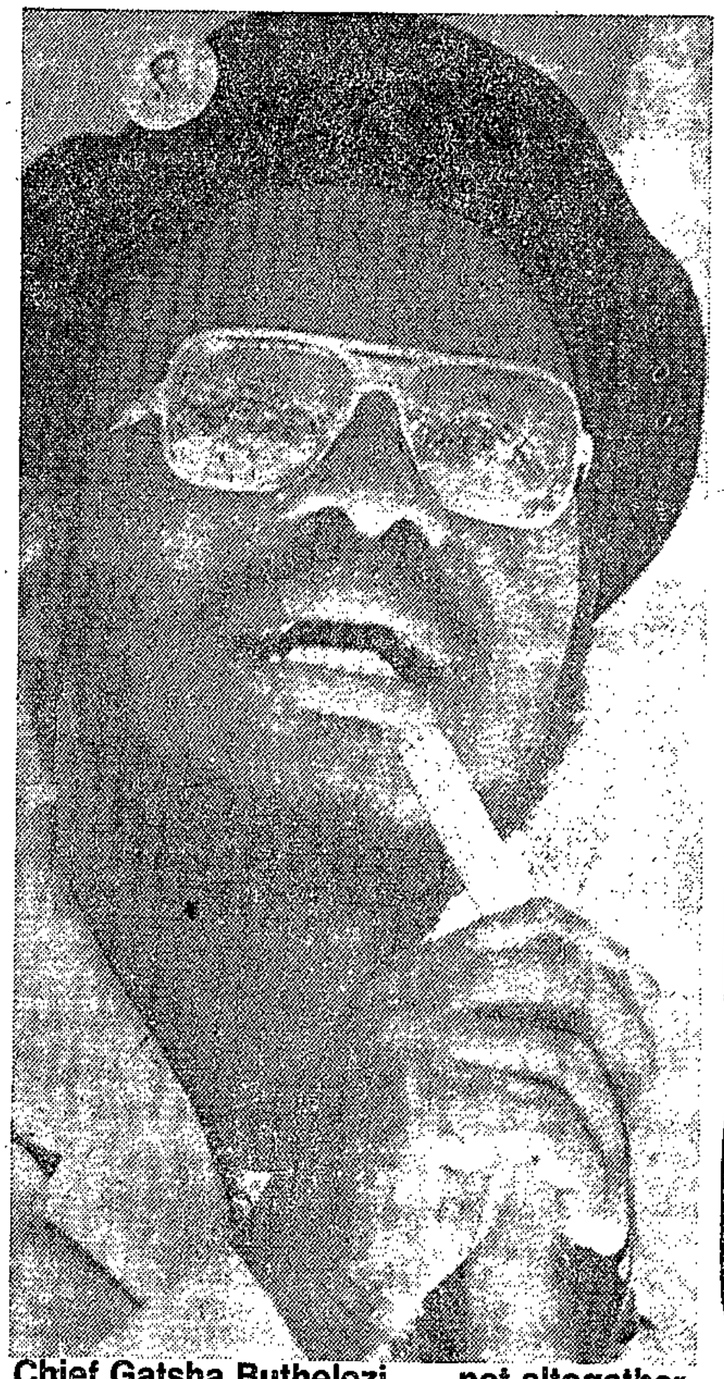
Most blacks want the problems of this country to be resolved by all the people of this country. By these actions, the Government has rejected the idea altogether, and all that is left is for the white electorate to endorse this view next month.

This means that blacks need a rethink on the whole situation with which whites have presented them.

As much as whites clearly accept the destruction of South Africa rather than change, blacks will be forced to draw the conclusion that it does not matter any more whether South Africa is destroyed from within or from without.

These are the painful issues we face after the events of the past few days.

Their significance is quite sobering in their implications. In short, most people will conclude that this means that the die is cast.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . not altogether surprised

Now the blacks will begin a rethink

By MANGOSUTHU G. BUTHELEZI, president of Inkatha and leader of the Zulu people, who with a population of more than 5,2 million comprise the largest ethnic group in South Africa. Inkatha has more than 100 000 members

Editors slam Kruger's ban

SIX MORE South African editors yesterday associated themselves with a statement expressing "profound condemnation of the arbitrary action" taken against the editor of The World, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

The editors' statement, now made on behalf of 20 editors, says: "We, the editors of the following South African newspapers, record our profound condemnation of the arbitrary action taken against the World, its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

"We see these steps as direct threats to the Press, to the cause of free expression and to the right of every citizen to know the facts about his country.

"If the steps are intended to intimidate other editors we record that we have no intention of altering our way of conducting newspapers.

"We wish our readers and the Government to take note of this."

The signatories are:

Mr Anthony Heard	Cape Times
Mr George Farr,	Acting editor Daily Dispatch
Mr Ian Wyllie,	Sunday Tribune
Mr Tertius Myburgh,	Sunday Times
Mr Rex Gibson,	Sunday Express
Mr Harvey Tyson,	The Star
Mr Allister Sparks,	Rand Daily Mail
Mr Michael Green,	The Daily News
Mr James McMillan,	Natal Mercury
Mr John O'Malley,	The Argus
Mr Andrew Drysdale,	The Pretoria News
Mr Mike Lloyd,	Diamond Fields Advertiser
Mr Harry O'Connor,	Eastern Province Herald
Mr John Sutherland,	Evening Post
Mr Graham Hatton,	Financial Mail
Mr Peter Ferraz,	The Friend
Mr Garry Brennan,	Post
Mr Arthur Konigkramer,	Ilanga
Mr Richard Steyn,	Natal Witness
Mr Anthony Richmond,	Cape Herald

Sunday Tribune 23/10/77 General (325)

Sunday Tribune 23/10/77 (325) general

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KRUGER TALKS

Tribune Reporters

'I'M NOT THERE TO BAN PEOPLE . . . I HATE THE DAMNED BANNING ORDER'

INTERVIEWS with the Minister of Justice Mr J. T. Kruger this week — published throughout the world — laid bare his personal feelings about the bannings and detentions and disclosed three of his startling beliefs.

- Mr Kruger believes President Carter is partly to blame for this week's bannings.
- He personally "hates the damned banning order."
- He believes people in South Africa "by and large welcomed very much" this week's police action.

The Minister also disclosed that Daily Dispatch editor Donald Woods' five-year banning order may be lifted within a year; The World may be allowed to publish again at some future date; the preliminary report did not indicate that police assault was the cause of Mr Biko's death.

Interviewed by the New York Times he said:

"I think President Carter bears a lot of responsibility for this. I think he bears a lot of responsibility particularly that this thing had to come now.

"Once people get the idea that a large country like America, a large democracy like America, is backing you up, obviously it's an incentive to the people that want virtually the same thing by violence that President Carter is calling for by peace."

He told John Burns of the New York Times there was a distinct possibility the ban on Mr Woods could be lifted within a year.

"I am not there to ban people," he said. "I hate the damned banning order to be quite frank with you.

"I don't like them a bit, but again it depends on the person subject to the banning."

In an interview with ABC Television News' Harry Reasoner, Mr Kruger said he had some indication of how South Africans felt about the actions he had taken.

"I have certainly got indications from the people inside this country that by and large it has been welcomed very much."

Asked about Press freedom, he said: "I think we have a very good history of Press freedom. I don't think anybody can ever even suggest that our country hasn't got Press freedom."

Reasoner asked whether Mr Kruger believed terrorism or subversion was at least temporarily beaten, or whether he anticipated anything substantial or dramatic in the next few weeks.

"I think that with our action we have definitely stopped a lot of the agitation, and we have certainly taken a lot of the agitators out, too."

He later added: "I happen to know that my Government has a lot in the pipeline, particularly for our black compatriots."

Referring to the departure soon from the Cabinet of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, he said: "I think the new Minister coming in . . . must have an opportunity of being able to do the positive things he had in mind. Unfortunately it is my duty to do the negative things and to try to stop the unrest."

In an interview with Sunday Tribune Political Correspondent Bill Krige, Mr Kruger said the bannings would be "reviewed from time to time."

He did not rule out the possibility of The World resuming publication at some future date.

He also made it clear that no magisterial investigation was involved in the decision to serve banning orders on six individuals, including Mr Woods and the Rev Beyers Naude.

In his interview with the New York Times, Mr Kruger also said the preliminary report on Mr Biko's death certainly did not give the impression that a police assault was the cause of death.

It might come out that there had been a struggle to handcuff Mr Biko, but he promised there would be no cover-up in the case.

"If there is anything wrong in the Biko case I will be so surprised I will fall off this chair. I will be absolutely surprised because Colonel Goosen is one of the finest officers I have met."

The New York Times' reporter pointed out that Mr Kruger would have trouble in the Biko case if it came out that there was a struggle.

"This follows axiomatically from an arrest with a stroppy person," Mr Kruger said.

"What must you do? Must you stand still and let the handcuffs fall out of heaven on to his hands?

"The moment you try to handcuff a man who doesn't want to be handcuffed there must be a struggle."

SABC attacked over Kruger interview

Star 24/10/79 325 - General

Own Correspondent

URBAN — Leaders of ie Progressive Federal arty and the New Repub- Party today lashed out SABC-TV for the "farci- l" interview of the Mi- ister of Police, Mr Kruger, on the Afrikaans news review programme last night.

Mr Ray Swart, National chairman of the PFP, said: "It was the Kruger Sunday night puppet show. Mr Kruger answered the questions and I would not be surprised if he asked the questions too."

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, leader of the NRP, said: "Last night's 'Kruger show' really plumbed the depths. The South African public had to witness another spectacle of a Cabinet Minister being questioned by a sympathetic interviewer with questions designed to elicit from the Minister the answers for which had been carefully prepared by him.

"It amazes me that the SABC should have such a low opinion of the public of South Africa. I challenge both the Government and the SABC to give me, as leader of the opposition and as one who is, according to their own code on the same ranking as a Cabinet Minister, similar time on television to answer questions.

"I am quite prepared to submit to this without any preview of the questions to be asked."

"At the very least the SABC should provide the opportunity for Ministers to be questioned by someone who is patently not part of the Government establishment."

Kruger won't take detained to court

Natal Mercury 24/10/77

325 - General

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said last night the ban on 18 organisations last week was permanent.

They were just as permanent as those imposed on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party in previous years.

In an SABC broadcast last night Mr. Kruger said the newspapers he banned could possibly be deproclaimed if the unrest in South Africa quietened down completely.

He did not contemplate taking the people detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act to court.

The principle of the relevant section made provision for removing the people concerned from the areas of unrest for the period of that unrest.

He said the detainees were not treated as ordinary prisoners.

They were allowed all possible privileges, including International Red Cross inspection into the circumstances of their detention.

Mr. Kruger said the Government had taken into account every aspect of international reaction.

An absolutely chaotic situation had developed, especially in the Black townships.

Communists had taken advantage of the banned organisations.

The Carter Administration had given stimulus to the unrest through Vice-President Mondale's clear indication that the Carter Administration wished for a system of one man one vote in South Africa.

This was also the ultimate aim of the Black Consciousness movement.

An added factor was the United States Government's indication that it would put economic pressure on South Africa, as well as UN Ambassador, Andy Young's visits to South Africa.

Mr. Kruger said the approaching General Election had nothing whatsoever to do with the bannings, neither had the death of Mr. Steve Biko or the soon-to-be-held inquest into it.

The reasons for the action was that the committees which had been appointed to investigate the now-banned organisations, had reported to him that the situation in the Black townships required action.

He had taken action immediately.

The minister refuted overseas claims that he was silencing opponents of apartheid.

"It's never been the Government's intention to do so. People that don't like apartheid are quite entitled to say so, but opponents of the State who contemplate its violent overthrow will certainly be stopped and that's why the action was taken."

He said the action fell within the concepts of Western democracy. — (Sapa).

. . . a blow to all our aspirations: Buthelezi

325 General RDM 25/10/77

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu told the World Wilderness Congress the bannings and detentions were a blow to the aspirations of people of all races who wanted peaceful and orderly change in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Dr Koornhof's remarks force me to refer to the very sad events of the past week."

If people had broken the law they should have been taken before the courts.

Describing South Africa as the most security conscious country outside of the Iron Curtain states, Chief Buthelezi said: "Anyone who tries to do anything about the situation here is constantly under surveillance."

He said a statement last week by General Van den Berg, Chief of the Bureau for State Security, had left him with "a great deal of trepidation".

From what Gen Van den Berg had said, last week's events were "only a curtain-raiser and we are still in for more trouble".

Chief Buthelezi said this was relevant to the congress because "the only possibility of maintaining wilderness is if it takes place in an orderly fashion. When there is chaos there is elimination of wilderness."

Charities will benefit

Staff Reporter

THE assets of the 18 organisations banned last week will be donated to charities or scientific organisations to be chosen by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

The regional magistrate appointed liquidator of the organisations, Mr W F Krugel, said yesterday funds would be dealt with in accordance with Section 43 of the Internal Security Act.

He said the Act laid down that the Minister should designate which charitable or scientific organisations should benefit once all the organisations' debts were paid.

Mr Krugel said it would not be possible to quantify the assets involved for about six months.

It did appear, however, that some of the organisations were wealthy.

Journalists protest

Staff Reporter

THE 88 000 member International Federation of Journalists has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, strongly protesting against last week's spate of bannings and detentions.

The telegram, dated October 19, says the Federation protests "with indignation" against the silencing of The World and the banning of the Union of Black Journalists. It was signed by the Federation president, Mr Helmut A Crous.

Detainees allowed to have TV sets

Staff Reporter

AUTHORITIES at Modder Bee prison will allow portable television sets to be sent to people detained during last week's massive raids.

A lawyer who is representing some of the detainees said battery-operated sets would be allowed, together with films and film projectors, FM radios and reading material.

He also revealed that families of some of the detainees had visited them on Friday.

It is understood that some detainees were due to write examinations and the lawyer is trying to get permission for them to write their papers in prison.

Among those detained on Wednesday are a student from the University of the Witwatersrand and several who were studying with the University of South Africa.

EDITORIAL OPINION

325-General

Sentence but no verdict

No court in the world — with the possible exception of Russia — would convict anybody on the strength of unproven statements which are themselves hedged around with qualifying words like "maybe", "but", "if" and "I think". But that is what the Minister of Justice, arrogating to himself the duties of prosecutor, defence attorney and judge, is doing in detaining and banning more than 50 people. And while he does it, he protests that he doesn't much like doing it. Perhaps he should give those suspect Special Branch files a rest and read Shakespeare to learn what the playwright said about people protesting too much.

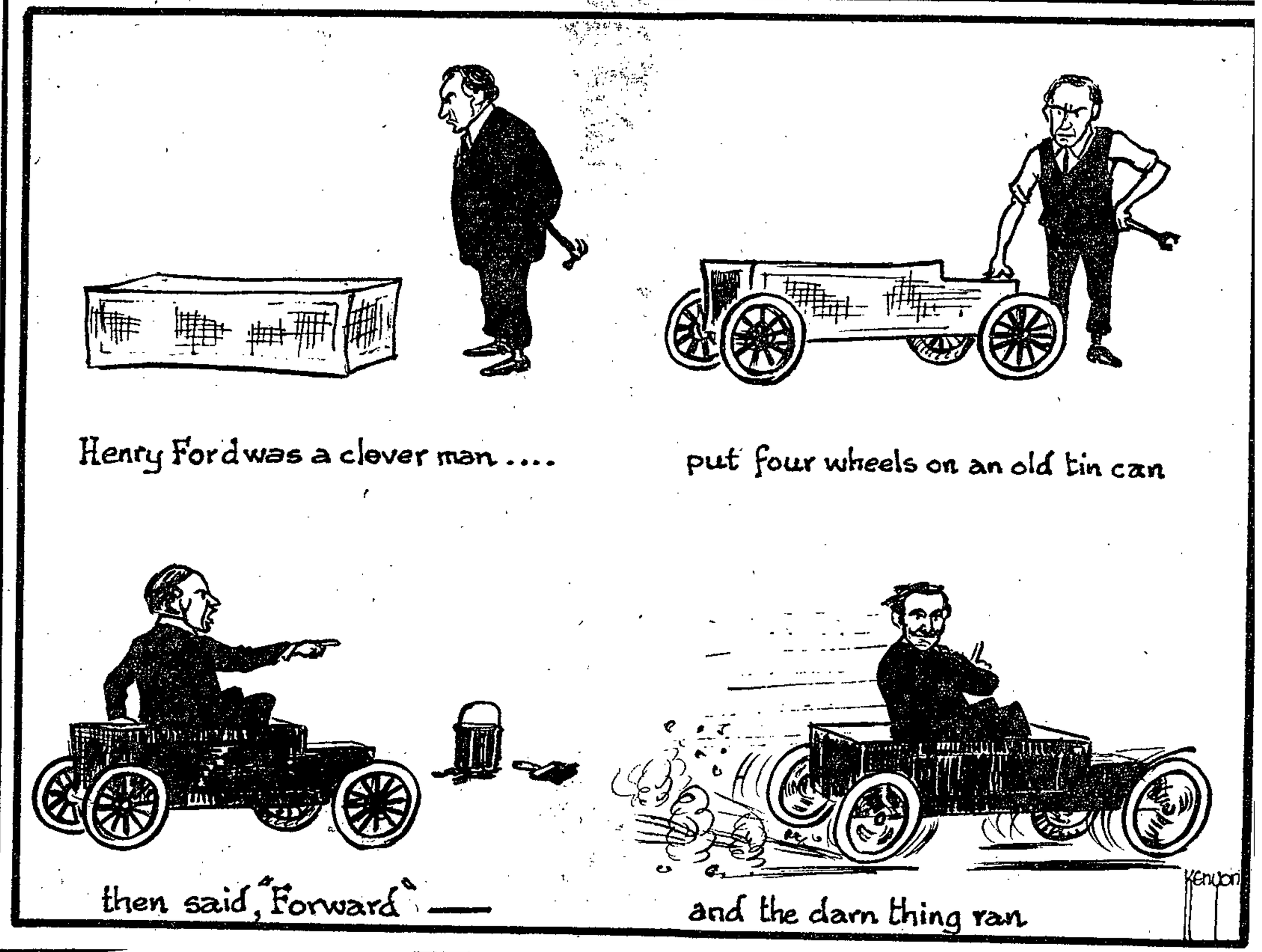
Mr Kruger's comments to The New York Times were revealing. Talking about the detainees held last week he said they may not have transgressed the law to the extent that they could be charged. And then came the qualifying words like "may": their activities "may have been such that it may be necessary to remove them". Referring to the detained Editor of the banned World newspaper, Mr Qoboza, he said: "I don't think it would be fair for me even to suggest any criminality as such."

So the detainees and the banned people are, on Mr Kruger's admission, not guilty. They just "may" have indulged in certain unspecified activities which displeased the Minister or one of his Special Branch men. And therefore they "may" have to be removed. It's like Alice in Wonderland: sentence first, verdict later.

And in this mixed-up country — Lewis Carroll would not have the courage to put daily facts into a fairy story because it would be considered too implausible — there is not even going to be a verdict. At least not a verdict as the word is understood anywhere in the Western world. Verdict in Mr Kruger's vocabulary seems to mean what he thinks — even if his opinion is hedged around with words like "but" and "may".

But that doesn't faze Mr Kruger. People to whom he and/or the Special Branch have taken a dislike — however irrationally — are punished arbitrarily. It is no use Government spokesmen claiming the action is not arbitrary because it has been considered behind closed doors for some time. That is still arbitrary. It remains arbitrary until the people so punished are given a chance to defend themselves in open court.

But that, on Mr Kruger's own admission, is what will not happen. It's so much easier to take action behind closed doors for unstated reasons. And that is why South Africa stands where it does today in the world.



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1977 ET. 25-10-77 12 CENTS

Factory may seek legal action

By GORDON KLING and SEAN O'CONNOR

A LEGAL battle is looming over the closure by the security police last week of a Cape clothing factory and a boutique, together employing 49 people.

Attorneys for the firms, Sledgehammer Clothing Works in Woodstock and the Black Boutique in Somerset West, will be instructed to brief counsel on an urgent application to have the closure order set aside.

Mr Armien Abrahams, managing director of Isjac Investments (Pty) Ltd, the holding company of the two businesses, said legal action was being taken because Isjac was not controlled by the banned Black Community Programmes (BCP). It had only borrowed money from it.

However, the head of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel A Conradie, said the operation had been closed because "it was owned and managed by the BCP".

The national chairman of the BCP, Mr Hyacinth Bhengu, said it had advanced funds to Isjac as part of its development programmes. It had granted a R54 000 unsecured loan and had three directors on the board with a minority shareholding.

According to Mr Abrahams, these directors were Mr Peter Jones (a financial organizer with the BCP who was arrested in August and who is in detention under the Terrorism Act), a Mr M Mphahlele and Dr Don Luswazi.

"I tried to explain to the police that our connection with the BCP was only a business one, but this did not make any difference," said Mr Abrahams.

Asked why he did not consider approaching the government-appointed liquidator of the 18 banned organizations, Mr W F Krugel, to buy back the company, Mr Abrahams said: "Why should I have to? It's ours."

The Black Boutique in Somerset West.

RDM 25/10/77

opposite effect — editor

(325) general

Staff Reporter

It would be ironic indeed if this week's crackdown achieved the exact opposite of what the Government was aiming at, Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Nationalist newspaper Die Transvaler said in his column in Rapport at the weekend.

The bannings and detentions were meant particularly to protect blacks from exposure to "emotional racist propaganda and the resulting simmering unrest".

However, the Government action could be "misused as a ... racist incentive for blacks who till now were regarded as moderate anti-revolutionaries," Dr De Klerk said.

Dealing with the banning of The World newspaper, Dr De Klerk wrote: "Hopefully The World will undertake to observe the Press code and the situation in the country more carefully. If it can be brought to this insight, everything must be done from all sides to get the paper back on the streets as soon as possible.

"The world and all South Africans must never have the slightest doubt that everyone — including newspapers — has the rights, within the boundary of democratic law and loyalty to the country, to propagate and work for a political dispensation of his choice and to protest against any other political policy."

Dr De Klerk said one of the advantages of the Government's action was to destroy any illusion that the Government lacked the courage to stand up to undermining influences in the face of foreign pressure.

One of the disadvantages was the fact that blacks found it "difficult to grasp that the closing of The World was in their interests," he said.

In the South African situation the tolerance of the authorities could not be allowed to extend too far, he said. But the Government's action had degraded Press freedom and the procedure of using the Press Council and Press Code to test that freedom.

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Star 25/10/77

Reporters plead not guilty

granted R25

Two Johannesburg newspaper reporters and a schoolteacher, all from Lenasia, appeared before Mr P C van der Merwe in the Soweto Magistrate's court Protea yesterday charged with attending an illegal meeting.

They were Mr Yussuf Nazeer (45), of The Star, Mr Mohamed "Boeti" Eshak (35), of The Sunday Times, and Mr Yusuf Cajee (25). They pleaded not guilty and will appear again on December 7. Bail of R25 was granted.

Originally, 97 people were charged, with the exclusion of Mr Nazeer, Mr Eshak and Mr Cajee, the rest pleaded guilty. Of these, those older than 18 were fined R25 (or 25 days) suspended for five years, and those younger than 18 had sentence postponed for five years.

A student leader, Mr Harum Patel, in a separate trial at the same court, was sentenced to R100 (or 100 days) suspended for five years.

The accused older than 18 who pleaded guilty were: Rashid Blayat, Fazel Surtees, Mohamed Cajee, Moosa Patel, Hanoo Chipa, Bashier Hoosai, Mohamed Salojee, Faizel Mamdoo, Siva Naidoo, Nazin Valley, Zaid Hafejee, Pjillip Moror, Murtar Khan, Hassen Lorgat, Enayathulla Miya, Fraddep Gopal, Arvind Garbaraham, Sharimala Naidoo, Michael Govender, Harum Mohamed, Ronald Williams, Veliatham Moonsamy, Harum Patel, Vigel Chetty and Rathie Mothilal.

A member of the defence team, Mr A O Tayob, said today Miss Unjinne Poonen (20), also from Lenasia, was taken to John Vorster Square yesterday for questioning by the Security Police.

Warning to Kruger by Woods' (325 general) lawyers

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, is to seek an interdict in the Supreme Court if the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, makes any further allegedly defamatory remarks about him.

A warning that an interdict may be sought is contained in a letter from Mr Woods' attorneys in which R100 000 is claimed from Mr Kruger following allegedly defamatory remarks made about him.

Mr Woods' wife, Wendy, has also said that action is contemplated against Mr Peregrine Worsthorne of the London Sunday Telegraph following an article written by him at the weekend.

Mrs Woods said yesterday: "The attorneys for Mr D J Woods, the banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, are addressing a letter of demand to Mr J T Kruger, the Minister of Justice, in which a sum of R100 000 is being claimed as damages for allegedly defamatory remarks made by Mr Kruger about Mr Woods.

"The letter also alleges that the Minister has continued to defame Mr Woods since the first allegedly defamatory statements were uttered at the time Mr Woods was banned.

"The letter accordingly requires the Minister not to make any further allegedly defamatory remarks concerning Mr Woods, failing which an interdict will be sought in the Supreme Court.

"Action is also contemplated against Mr Peregrine Worsthorne of the Sunday Telegraph, London, for damages.

"The action arises out of a leading article published in the Sunday Telegraph over the weekend," Mrs Woods said.

Meanwhile, about 20-million American television viewers saw a film last night on what a South African banning order means to the person banned, and in particular what its implications are for Mr Woods.

Directing filming at the Daily Dispatch and at Mr Woods' home yesterday, the bureau chief of ABC news Southern Africa Bureau, Mr Rex Ellis, said the film was a follow-up to last week's spate of bannings.

"There is no banning on the American statute books. By showing what it means to Mr Woods and the Daily Dispatch we hope to make Americans understand the full meaning of a banning order," Mr Ellis said.

The film shot yesterday was flown to Johannesburg and sent to the US by satellite in time for the 6 pm newscast last night.

It included interviews with Mrs Woods, the Daily Dispatch's acting editor, Mr George Farr, and the paper's managing director, Mr Terry Briceland.

Scenes were shot in the editorial department and newsroom as well as at Mr Woods' home.

"As I understand it, Mr Woods would be guilty of contravening his banning order if we quoted him in an interview overseas, so I took shots of him at home with no sound track," Mr Ellis said.

RDM 25/10/77 (325) General

Koornhof: Bannings uphold the laws...

THE Government's actions last week in enforcing widespread banning and detentions should be seen "as nothing more than an effort to uphold law and order in South Africa and to restore stability," Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of National Education, Sport and Recreation, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Opening the first World Wilderness Congress at Milner Park, Dr Koornhof said the Government wanted law-abiding citizens to be able to live a normal life, free from intimidation.

"There is nothing more to be read into the extraordinary actions of the South African Government, which were considered to be unpreventable, which were taken last week, than to see to it that law and order be upheld in South Africa and that stability be restored to this country.

"If these measures that were taken succeed, a true foundation will have been laid upon which meaningful and necessary and essential changes can be effected for the betterment of all the people of South Africa, regardless of race or colour," Dr Koornhof said.

Addressing delegates from all parts of the world, Dr Koornhof said the abuse of law and order, the rejection of State authority and people taking the law into their own hands had become a world problem, resulting in terrorism, hijacking of planes and kidnapping. — Sapa.

RDM 26/10/77 (325)

Law men meet Kruger

A DELEGATION representing the law societies of the Transvaal, Natal and the Free State met the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in Pretoria this week to discuss the question of the deaths of detainees.

A statement issued by the delegation after the meeting said: "The issue was widely and frankly discussed and the Minister undertook to consider the matter and to investigate the representations made." It did not indicate what the nature of the representations was. — Sapa.

ADAMS MISSION DOUBT

(325) general NATAL MERCURY 26/10/77

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Department of Health will take over the former Black Community Programme maternity home at King William's Town, in the eastern Cape, but the fate of the R129 000 clinic at Adams Mission is still doubtful.

In terms of the banning orders issued by the Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, all the BCP properties were seized on October 19.

Yesterday the Mercury learned that the doctor at Zanempilo, the seven-bed maternity home in the eastern Cape, had been told the day after the banning that he could continue operating.

One of the cars confiscated by the Security Branch had been returned to him.

A spokesman for the Department of Health in Pretoria confirmed that the home would be run by the department. The doctor there could, if he wished, apply for a post in the department.

The clinic at Adams Mission, near Amanzimtoti, designed for two doctors and four trained nurses, is not within the department's jurisdiction.

It will, however, be investigated by the department, and the spokesman said there would be liaison with KwaZulu's new Department of Health.

But KwaZulu's Secretary for Health, Dr. P. Nethercote, refused to comment yesterday.

State health officials, however, conceded that the clinic would be difficult to staff, and a former BCP official felt that the two doctors, appointed by the now banned organisation, were not likely to work for Pretoria or KwaZulu.

RDM 26/10/77 (325) general

Pik challenges Owen on Press

MIDDELBURG. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has challenged his British counterpart, Dr David Owen, to say what countries in Africa allowed more Press freedom than South Africa.

Speaking at Middelburg on Monday night, he reacted to Dr Owen's statement that any further bannings of newspapers in South Africa would result in conflict with the international community.

Mr Botha pointed out that in fact there was no Press freedom at all in 84% of African countries other than in South Africa, while in the remaining 16% of these countries the newspapers were government-owned.

Mr Botha was also critical of other countries giving money to organisations aimed at undermining law and order in South Africa.

He pointed out that in the United States, for example, the Red Indians were making demands through the courts that more of their land be returned to them.

South Africa would not have the audacity to approach these people and incite them to initiate more such cases in furtherance of their cause. Neither was South Africa giving the Red Indians financial assistance. — Sapa.

(Report by C M Meyer, 627 Old Mutual Building, Commissioner St, Johannesburg.)

Pamphlet: reject violence

D.D. 27/10/77
325 - General

PRETORIA — Pamphlets calling on blacks to reject violence and intimidation have been dropped over all black townships here by aircraft chartered by the Department of Information.

The pamphlets also blame township riots for increasing black unemployment, which it says has been estimated at two million.

Dr Eschel Rhoodie, Secretary for Information, said yesterday the pamphlets were distributed by aircraft because the Department wanted it to coincide with the announcement of rent increases by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

"Only a blind man would not be able to recognise the negative results the so-called Soweto riots are having on the progress and prosperity of all South Africans," it says.

The pamphlet says many "concerned and progressive minded" black communities have asked that the following message be conveyed to the public:

We reject the intimidation of our children who are in many cases kept away from school by fear and propagandists;

We want a bright future for our children;

We want to restore confidence in our country;

We want to attract foreign capital for the creation of more jobs;

We want to better our standard of living;

We want to safeguard our opportunities for employment. — SAPA.

Meeting told of students' anger

EAST LONDON — The present turmoil faced by South Africa in the form of rioting by black students all over the country was not caused by outside influence but was a spontaneous eruption of supressed emotions.

This was said by Mr R.N. Gugushe, general secretary, Bantu Education Advisory Council, who was replying to a question at a lunch-hour forum organised by the SA Institute of Race Relations here yesterday.

Speaking on how the SA Institute of Race Relations could be a means of change, Mr Gugushe said the current explosive atmosphere among blacks throughout the country was hinged upon the golden key of education which was being tampered with.

"It is an electric atmosphere that is charged with anger, bitterness and frustration. It makes a sad catalogue that there are nearly 250 000 school children staying idle at their homes."

Mr Gugushe said South Africa had come to a dangerous bend on the road to race relations. The attitude of blacks had hardened considerably over the years, patience had almost reached saturation point.

"Where do we go from here? Is there any hope for reconciliation?"

Mr Gugushe said organisations such as Race Relations were the only answer, but only if they could utilise and effect change. —DDR

Trade union attack

LONDON — The general council of Britain's powerful Trades Union Congress (TUC) has condemned the South African Government for imposing banning orders and ordering the arrest of a number of blacks.

The TUC general council also condemned the death of Mr Steve Biko.

The council said it would convey its feelings to the South African Government and communicate with the trade union organisation there, to express its support. — SAPA-RNS.

Qunta: bannings are futile

DD 23/10/77 325 8cm

STERKSPRUIT — Banning organisations that preached black consciousness was a futile attempt to reverse the course of history, a former general secretary of the Ciskei National Party, Mr D. N. Qunta, said.

Mr Qunta, who was commenting on the spate of bannings which affected three newspapers and 18 other organisations, said the banning had come at a time when he had come to realise the depth of the philosophy espoused by the black consciousness movement.

He said he was invited by some leaders of the movement to share a platform with them in October 1975 but had turned down the invitation.

"I still feel guilty in the eyes of black Africa for refusing to accept the honour to share one platform with my black brothers," Mr Qunta said.

He was saddened to have lost the opportunity of associating with forces which worked for the emancipation of Africa.

"I only hope the vacuum left by the banned organisations and individuals will not create a racial reactionary philosophy which will destroy both the creators of that philosophy and the present enemies of black consciousness," Mr Qunta said.

He also reiterated he had completely withdrawn from homeland politics. — DDR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2236 28 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act and has set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publications are not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2236 28 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/75

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/4/113	*Super-Celeste*	Peter Way	(a) + (b)
P77/5/57	*Flowers of Fire*	Stephanie Blake	(a)

No. 2237 28 October 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2237 28 Oktober 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/76

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/8/21	*Radical Social Work*	Roy Bailey and Mike Brake	(a) + (c)
P77/8/108	*Free the Pretoria 12 Campaign Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet*	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(c)
P77/8/113	*Heavy number*	Jack W. Thomas	(a)
P77/8/142	*Detective's Tale, A*	G. F. Newman	(a) + (b)
P77/9/14	*Enfants de Soweto, Les*	Paul Bernetel	(c)
P77/9/64	*I Believe*	T. Lobsang Rampa	(b)
P77/9/80	*Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in Home and Foreign Policy*	L. I. Brezhnev	(c)
P77/9/118	*Sex and Race*—Vol III	J. A. Rogers	(a), (c) + (e)
P77/9/119	*Playboy Book of Party Jokes*	The New English Library Ltd	(a)
P77/9/125	*This Loving Torment*	Valerie Sherwood	(a)
P77/9/161	*Amandla! The Story of the Soweto Students Representative Council*	S.R.C., University of Cape Town	(c)
P77/9/168	*Namibia: Solidarity with Swapo and the People of Namibia Poster/Plakkaat*	Namibia Support Committee, London	(e)
P77/9/169	*Swapo Fights to Liberate Namibia Poster/Plakkaat*	South West African Peoples Organisation, London	(e)
P77/9/170	*Wound of the Daughter of My People Wounds me too, The Poster/Plakkaat*	South West African Peoples Organisation, London	(e)
P77/9/172	*Pro Veritate*—August 1977, Vol 16, No 4	Pro Veritate (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein	(e)
P77/9/173	*Educational Journal, The*—Vol XCIX, No 2, September 1977	Teachers' League of South Africa	(e)
P77/9/183	*With a Vengeance*	Gerald DiPego	(a)
P77/10/8	*Escape*—Vol 1, No. 5, October 1977	Allied Publishing Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/10/52	*Telefriend* Number 1, Volume 1	Telefriend Publishers, Joubert Park	(a)
P77/10/53	*Leyland Calendars/Kalenders* April-Junie 1977, Julie-September 1977, Oktober-Desember 1977	Leyland	(a)

No. 2238 28 October 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

No. 2238 28 Oktober 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer. Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/85.....	*Africa Reader, The: Independent Africa*	Wilfred Cartey and Martin Kilson.....	(e)
P77/9/88.....	*Southern African News Agency (SANA) Pamphlet/Pamphlet January 1976*	Eric Abraham, Claremont.....	(e)
P77/9/93.....	*End of White World Supremacy, The*.....	Malcolm X.....	(d)
P77/9/95.....	*From Rousseau to Lenin*	Lucio Colletti	(e)
P77/9/97.....	*Black (Black Literature and Arts Congress)* Vol 1, No 3	Black Literature and Arts Congress, Mowbray	(e)
P77/9/100.....	*We are Everywhere – Even in the Kitchen T-shirt/T-hemp*	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/9/1.....	*Greater Glory Awaiting*.....	B. L. Teshoai.....	(e)
P77/9/8.....	*Apartheid* - Vol 1, No 2, July 1977.....	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(e)
P77/9/22.....	*"French" Wife, The*.....	Calvin Meyers.....	(a)
P77/9/24.....	*Available Wife*.....	David Ingram.....	(a)
P77/9/28.....	*Players* – Vol 4, No 3, August 1977	Players International Publications, Los Angeles	(a)
P77/9/29.....	*Players Girls Pictorial* – No 7, Vol 1, September 1977...	Players International Publications, Los Angeles	(a)
P77/9/3.....	*Little Sexy Susie*.....	Roger Peet.....	(a)
P77/9/10.....	*Tricks and Licks*	Michael O'Farrell.....	(a)
P77/9/41.....	*Tennis Pro's Willing Students, The*.....	George Wilson.....	(a)
P77/9/42.....	*Susie's Passion for Answering Sex Ads*.....	Susie Fields.....	(a)
P77/9/45.....	*Sex Fantasies*.....	Jerry Ranger.....	(a)
P77/9/46.....	*Salesman's Sucked-in Girlfriend*.....	Dean Morro.....	(a)
P77/9/47.....	*Our Flair Flagellants* (Volume two).....	Jeremy Hornell.....	(a)
P77/9/49.....	Orgy Girls.....	Peter Steel.....	(a)

No. 2239 28 October 1977

PUBLICATION NOT UNDESIRABLE

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2).

No. 2239 28 Oktober 1977

PUBLIKASIES NIE ONGEWENS NIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is ter syde gestel:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P77/9/26.....	*Jimmy The Kid*.....	Donald E. Westlake.

No. 2240 28 October 1977

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2058 of 7 October 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5761 of 7 October delete the entry P77/9/103.

No. 2240 28 Oktober 1977

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLING

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2058 van 7 Oktober 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5761 van 7 Oktober 1977 skrap die inskrywing P77/9/103.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/103.....	*Anus*.....	John D'Amico.....	(a)

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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION

No. R. 2178 28 October 1977

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS REGARDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND SCHOOL BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, acting on behalf of and on the instructions of the Minister of Bantu Education, has, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 15 (1) of the Bantu Education Act, 1953 (Act 47 of 1953), further amended the regulations published under Government Notice R. 429, dated 18 March 1966, as follows:

1. The following heading is hereby substituted for the heading of the regulations:

"REGULATIONS REGARDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES, SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOLS"

2. Regulation 1 is hereby amended by—

(a) the insertion of the following definition after the definition of "school board":

"'school management' shall mean any body established by the Minister under section 12 (1) of the Act to control and manage one or more community schools;"; and

(b) the substitution for the definition of "school board" of the following definition:

"'school board' shall mean any body established by the Minister under section 12 (1) of the Act to control and manage one or more community schools, including any school management;".

3. The following regulations are hereby added after regulation 56:

"PART IIIA

SCHOOL MANAGEMENTS

Constitution of school managements

56A. A school management shall be constituted as follows:

(a) Not more than five members appointed by the Secretary;

(b) a chairman, designated from among the members of the school management by the Secretary.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

No. R. 2178 (325-Geard) 28 Oktober 1977

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKOOLKOMITEES EN SKOOLRADE VIR GEMEENSKAPSKOLE

Die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-onderwys, handelende namens en op opdrag van die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, het kragtens die bevoegdheid by artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Bantoe-onderwys, 1953 (Wet 47 van 1953), aan genoemde Minister verleen die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 429 van 18 Maart 1966, soos verder gewysig.

1. Die opskrif van die regulasies word hierby deur die volgende opskrif vervang:

"REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKOOLKOMITEES, SKOOLRADE EN SKOOLBESTURE VIR GEMEENSKAPSKOLE"

2. Regulasie 1 word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) na die omskrywing van "skoolkomitee" die volgende woordomskrywing in te voeg:

"'skoolbestuur' 'n liggaam deur die Minister kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet ingestel om een of meer gemeenskapskole te beheer en te bestuur;"; en

(b) die omskrywing van "skoolraad" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"'skoolraad' 'n liggaam deur die Minister kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet ingestel om een of meer gemeenskapskole te beheer en te bestuur, en ook 'n skoolbestuur;".

3. Die volgende regulasies word hierby na regulasie 56 ingevoeg:

"DEEL IIIA

SKOOLBESTURE

Samestelling van 'n skoolbestuur

56A. 'n Skoolbestuur word soos volg saamgestel:

(a) Hoogstens vyf lede deur die Sekretaris aangestel;

(b) 'n voorsitter wat deur die Sekretaris uit die geledere van die skoolbestuur aangewys is.

Qualification for membership of a school management

56B. (1) With the exception of the provisions of paragraph (e) thereof regulation 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a member of any school management.

(2) No person who is a serving teacher or a secretary or assistant secretary of a school board shall be appointed or nominated as a member of any school management.

Term of office and vacancies

56C. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), a member of a school management shall hold office for a period of two years unless he submits his resignation in writing to the Secretary or vacates his office for any other reason before the expiry of such period.

(2) A casual vacancy in a school management caused by the death of, or the vacation of his office by, a member may be filled by the secretary for the unexpired portion of the period of office of such member.

(3) When the control and management of one or more community schools which has been entrusted to a school management are again entrusted to a school board the term of office of members of such school management shall be deemed to have expired on the date on which the said control and management are again so entrusted to a school board.

Duties, powers, privileges and functions of a school management

56D. (1) As long as a school management exists, it shall have all the powers and privileges of a school board and perform in the place of the school board all the duties and functions of a school board with regard to the community school or community schools of which the control and management have been entrusted to the school management.

(2) Any decision, approval, contract with a teacher, determination or other action taken, granted, made or entered into by a school board in terms of the Act which applies to a community school of which the control and management have been entrusted to a school management shall apply as if such decision, approval, contract with a teacher, determination or other action has been taken, granted, made or entered into by the school management.

(3) When a school management ceases to exist by virtue of the provisions of regulation 56C (3), any decision, approval, contract with a teacher, determination or other action of such school management taken, granted, made or entered into in terms of the Act shall apply as if such decision, approval, determination, contract with a teacher or other action has been taken, granted, made or entered into by the school board to which the control and management of the community school or community schools concerned has again been entrusted as contemplated in the said regulation.".

Amendment Slip 81 *of Part* III]

Kwalifikasies vir lidmaatskap van 'n skoolbestuur

56B. (1) Uitgesonderd die bepalings van paragraaf (e) daarvan is regulasie 3 *mutatis mutandis* op 'n lid van 'n skoolbestuur van toepassing.

(2) Niemand wat 'n diensdoende onderwyser of 'n sekretaris of assistent-sekretaris van 'n skoolraad is, mag aangestel word of aanblv as lid van 'n skoolbestuur nie.

Ampstermyn en vakature

56C. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (3) beklee 'n lid van 'n skoolbestuur sy amp vir 'n termyn van twee jaar tensy hy voor die verstryking van die termyn sy bedanking skriftelik by die Sekretaris indien of sy amp om 'n ander rede ontruim.

(2) 'n Toevallige vakature in 'n skoolbestuur wat veroorsaak word deur die dood van, of die ontruiming van sy amp deur 'n lid kan deur die Sekretaris gevul word vir die onverstreke gedeelte van die ampstermyn van 'n lid.

(3) Wanneer die beheer oor en bestuur van een of meer gemeenskapskole wat aan 'n skoolbestuur toevertrou is, weer aan 'n skoolraad toevertrou word, word die ampstermyn van die lede van sodanige skoolbestuur geag verstreke te wees op die datum waarop bedoelde beheer en bestuur aldus weer aan 'n skoolraad toevertrou word.

Pligte, bevoegdhede, voorregte en werksaamhede van 'n skoolbestuur

56D. (1) Solank 'n skoolbestuur bestaan, is hy beklee met al die bevoegdhede en voorregte van 'n skoolraad en verrig hy in plaas van 'n skoolraad al die pligte en werksaamhede van 'n skoolraad ten opsigte van die gemeenskap kool of gemeenskapskole waarvan die beheer en bestuur aan hom toevertrou is.

(2) 'n Besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling van 'n skoolraad wat ooreenkomstig die Wet geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is en wat betrekking het op 'n gemeenskapskool waarvan die beheer en bestuur aan 'n skoolbestuur toevertrou is, geld asof sodanige besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling deur die skoolbestuur geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is.

(3) Wanneer 'n skoolbestuur uit hoofde van die bepalings van regulasie 56C (3) ophou om te bestaan, geld 'n besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling van sodanige skoolbestuur wat ooreenkomstig die Wet geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is asof sodanige besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling deur die skoolraad aan wie die beheer oor en bestuur van die betrokke gemeenskapskool of gemeenskapskole weer toevertrou word soos beoog in bedoelde regulasie, geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is.".

Wysigingstrokie 81 *van Deel* III]

Vorster exposed — paper

יד/10/28 עמ 325 GEN

SALISBURY — A Rhodesian newspaper, Zimbabwe Times, said yesterday the recent bannings in South Africa had exposed Mr Vorster's Government in its true colours as an "undemocratic, tyrannical and despotic racist regime."

The paper said in a leading article that people familiar with the South African Government, the men behind it, the philosophy on which their "nation" was built and the "barbarous" methods they had employed to keep the black majority down were not surprised by the arrests, detentions and bannings.

The Zimbabwe Times said The World was by any standards a reasonably moderate newspaper.

"It criticised apartheid out of love for South Africa rather than anger against Vorster and the other apostles of separate development. It was fear that separate development would lead ultimately to a bloody conflict among the races in South Africa which motivated it."

The paper added: "What is sad is that Qoboza and the Soweto leaders banished with him may be the last African leaders to advocate a peaceful transition to majority rule in South Africa." — DDC.

(325) General

Explain your error, Kruger is told

By MELANIE YAP

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger's error in publicly accusing The World of publishing a document it never used has called into question his undisclosed evidence for banning the newspaper and 18 organisations last week.

Opposition spokesmen yesterday challenged Mr Kruger to explain the mistake and one called on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to sack Mr Kruger immediately.

Argus group newspapers and the organisation which prepared educational material for the newspaper have confirmed that a document attributed by Mr Kruger on SABC-TV on Sunday to The World had never been published in The World.

Professor John Dugard, dean of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday Mr Kruger's "glaring error" emphasised the arbitrary nature of the whole banning process.

It appeared Mr Kruger had been given incorrect information by his security advisers he said.

"The fact that The World had not published the article could easily have been established if the newspaper had been given the opportunity to make representations to the Minister or his committee of magistrates before it was banned.

"But the banning procedure makes no provision for a proper hearing and sifting of evidence. Inevitably, therefore, organisations, publications and people will be banned on the basis of false information.

"One wonders what evidence Mr Kruger had at his disposal for the banning of the 18 black consciousness organisations, The World and certain individuals. There is now a very grave suspicion that the information relied on in such cases was equally false," Prof Dugard said.

In an editorial yesterday The Star said it was not the first time Mr Kruger had falsely accused a newspaper or its editor. His consistent refusal to state the grounds on which The World was banned lacked the elements of natural justice.

Mr Horace van Rensburg, Progressive Federal Party candidate for Bryanston, said Mr Vorster should sack Mr Kruger since South Africa could no longer afford the luxury of a "clumsy and insensitive person in such an important post".

"Mr Kruger's actions and statements over the past few weeks have placed South Africa's system of justice under a cloud and have resulted in the exacerbation of race relations.

"On Sunday evening hundreds of thousands of viewers were in effect told that the banning of The World newspaper was justified since it had published communist propaganda," Mr Van Rensburg said.

"The document had not been published, and it was part of a history course for BoputhaTswana, which could not be considered communist propaganda," he said.

"Although it has been pointed out to the Minister that the information he gave on television was false neither he nor SABC-TV have taken any steps to correct the matter.

"I consider this in a very serious light. In this instance a minister of State and a State-controlled monopoly, SABC-TV, have put incorrect information before the public," Mr Van Rensburg said.

The managing director of the Argus Group, Mr C L C Hewitt, said legal action was under consideration.

IAN REID reports that Mr Andre Walters, SABC public relations officer, said no organisation had made approaches about Sunday's broadcast.

The SABC would give consideration to the broadcast if approached, but Mr Walters added, "The statement concerned was not made by the SABC but by the Minister."

Mr Ray Swart, national chairman of the PFP, said: "If Mr Kruger cannot give a satisfactory explanation then I believe he is guilty of the very offences which by implication he attributes to

Now France and Canada join bannings protest

Staff Reporter

TOP LEVEL criticism of South Africa over last week's bannings was reported yesterday from Canada, France and Britain.

The Canadian Government warned Ottawa's South African Ambassador, Mr Norman Best, that the bannings would produce bitterness, violence and insecurity.

News of the warning came in a statement from the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria.

This said Mr Best had been told the Canadian Government noted with [illegible] developments in

deplores the South African Government's attitude over the bannings which seems to aggravate the policy of apartheid France has often criticised in the past."

Mr De Guiringaud said the bannings threatened to compromise attempts to peacefully solve the Rhodesia and South West Africa problems.

British Conservative Party leaders have now made it clear that they do not approve of events in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Neither country may expect support from the Conservative Party if they do not change policy direc-

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The Canadian Government warned Ottawa's South African Ambassador, Mr Norman Best, that the bannings would produce bitterness, violence and insecurity.

News of the warning came in a statement from the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria.

This said Mr Best had been told the Canadian Government noted with concern developments involving widespread arrests, bannings and the closing of newspapers.

The statement said it was evident the South African Government was trying to silence voices of dissent to the policy of apartheid.

The Canadian Government urged South Africa, before it was too late, to heed these voices.

The French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud summoned the South African Ambassador, Mr Louis Pienaar, in Paris to be told: "France

to aggravate the policy of apartheid France has often criticised in the past."

Mr De Guiringaud said the bannings threatened to compromise attempts to peacefully solve the Rhodesia and South West Africa problems.

British Conservative Party leaders have now made it clear that they do not approve of events in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Neither country may expect support from the Conservative Party if they do not change policy directions.

Lord Carrington, who is tipped as possible Foreign Secretary in a future Conservative government, warned South Africa that its friends in the West had been saddened, bewildered and horrified by the bannings.

He told London's South Africa Club: "Unless progress is made in human freedom and personal liberty, the end, sooner or later, will be catastrophic not just for South Africa but for all of us in the free world."

said no organisation had made approaches about Sunday's broadcast.

The SABC would give consideration to the broadcast if approached, but Mr Walters added, "The statement concerned was not made by the SABC but by the Minister."

Mr Ray Swart, national chairman of the PFP, said: "If Mr Kruger cannot give a satisfactory explanation then I believe he is guilty of the very offences which by implication he attributes to others — misrepresentation, distortion and behaving in a manner calculated to damage South Africa."

Mr Kruger said on Sunday an educational series had been published in The World at a time when unrest in Soweto was continuing "and then this sort of thing appears . . ." He referred to an article on Lenin and power, with a diagram of the revolution in Russia.

© Editorial comment— Page 14

DD 28/10/77 (325) gew.

Minister accuses Security Police

DURBAN — An Anglican minister has spoken out against what he says appears to be an organised attempt by the Security Police to disrupt church work in a part of the Zululand diocese.

The Rev Stephen Hayes says the Security Police had asked a member of his church in Utrecht to spy on him, by using pressure and blackmail. He had reported the matter to the Bishop of Zululand and the Archbishop of Cape Town.

A further incident had pointed towards disruption in church work with the closing of the church at Magidela by the police, Mr Hayes said.

Now the director of training for the ministry in the Zululand diocese, Mr Hayes said he had been told the Security Police wanted the church at Magidela closed and that they did not want him to take sermons there anymore.

"I do not mind if the Security Police listen to my sermons, as we are commanded to preach the Gospel to every creature, and if the word reaches them, so much the better," he said.

He said he felt it "totally immoral" to use pressure and blackmail to make a young Christian spy on him.

The closing of the church at Magidela seemed to be an act in the tradition of the security forces of Stalin's Russia.

Mr Hayes's statement follows a recent incident where a letter he wrote to the former MP for Berea, Mr Lawrence Wood, was opened, and stamped by the Dept of the Interior.

A Security Police spokeman said he knew nothing about Mr Hayes's report — DDC

DD 28/10/77 (325) Gen.

Action has helped (336) — Visser

JOHANNESBURG — The latest steps taken by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, had alleviated the intimidation problem in Soweto, the divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brig J. Visser, said here.

He said the reaction in the township had not been negative. "Many of the members of the community came to my office to thank me personally and the minister for the steps taken. Many have also telephoned me."

Brig Visser said the reason why these people had been thankful was that "a large amount of intimidation had stopped and they are grateful to carry on with their normal work without fear of intimidation." — SAPA.

325. General 18.

Actions a blow — Buthelezi

JOHANNESBURG. — Last week's bannings and detentions were a blow to the aspirations of people of all races who wanted peaceful and orderly change in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said here yesterday.

Addressing the World Wilderness Congress, the Zulu leader said he felt obliged to refer to last week's events in view of the fact that Dr P G J Koornhof, the Minister of National Education, Sport and Recreation, had mentioned them in his opening address earlier.

If people had broken the law they should have been taken before the courts. He believed that the majority of people, black and white, wanted peaceful and orderly change in South Africa, but last week's events had been a blow to these hopes, Chief Buthelezi said.

Describing South Africa as the most security conscious country outside of the iron curtain states, he said: "Anyone who tries to do anything about the situation here is constantly under surveillance."

— Sapa

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:ical Statistics - Philosophy - Political Science -
is Studies - Social Anthropology.

graduate courses in Archaeology at U.C.T.

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Metallurgy and Material Science, is included in the course.

II the focus is on hunters, herders and agriculturalists rather than on the more recent large-scale flowerings of civilizations such as those in Greece, Egypt and the near East. Although these are legitimate branches of archaeology, they are not taught at present within the Department of Archaeology.

Archaeology III was introduced for the first time in 1976, changing the Archaeology major from two years to three. The course is offered in both the Arts and Science faculties and focusses on the investigative techniques of the archaeologist in the field, in the laboratory, and in writing prehistory. The course includes some practical training in museum methods, photography, mapping, and the like, but has a heavy emphasis on the applied science techniques employed by archaeologists. Fieldwork is required.

In Additional Archaeology (taken simultaneously with or subsequent to Course III) students with exceptional aptitude and interest pursue individual original research projects involving scientific applications in the analysis of archaeological materials, and participate in a research seminar. Laboratory and fieldwork are carried out as each project requires.

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Economics I	meets at 10.20 a.m.
Sociology I	meets at 11.15 a.m.
African History I	meets at 8.30 a.m. (this course cannot be taken by a first year student)

Social Anthropology I meets at 8.30 a.m.

CT. 25/6/77

325 - General

Military training

Two in court

PRETORIA. — Two men charged with receiving military training overseas to fight against whites in South Africa, appeared briefly in the Supreme Court here yesterday. They are Mr Thomas Velapia Masuku, 28, and Mr Temba Stephens Nkosi, 19, both of Mamelodi, Pretoria.

The two men are also charged with encouraging people to undergo military training abroad and with being found in possession of machine pistols, hand-grenades and other explosive devices.

On September 14, in the regional court here, they pleaded guilty to receiving military training and being in possession of firearms and explosive devices.

(325 gm)

INQUEST FINDING

A verdict of justifiable homicide was recorder yesterday at the inquest of a young Soweto student who was shot dead by police on June 23.

Johannsburg magistrate Mr A T Meiring recorded the finding at the inquest of Mr Stan Ford Mbunge (18). Mr Mbunge died as a result of gunshot wounds he sustained when he and a group of students allegedly attacked the police.

STAR 25/10/77

URSES AVAILABLE FOR THE B.A. DEGREE

N.B. s represent time-table periods, e.g. (1) = first period, 8.30 - 9.15 a.m.

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		B.(SENIORS)	C.(MAJORS FOR B.A.DEGREE)
		(may not be taken in first year)	
a.	African Econ.History (5)	-	
b.	African History I (1)	African History II (+)	
	African Languages Int.(3) (Shona or Sotho or Xhosa)	Afric.Lang.II (4)	African Lang.III (+)
c.	Afrikaans (1)	-	-
	Afrik.& Ned.I (1)	Afrik.& Ned.II (3)	Afrik.& Ned.III (3)
	Ancient History & Classical Archaeology (3)	-	-
d.	Applied Maths. I (2)	Applied Maths. II (1) Applied Maths.III (3)	-
	Archaeology I (5)	Archaeology II (2)	Archaeology III (+)
e.	Botany I (1)	Botany II (2)	
		Botany III (2)	-
f.	Chemistry I (4)	Chemistry II (3)	
		Chemistry III (3)	-
g.	-	Comparative African Govt.& Law I (4)	Comp.African Govt.& Law II (2.15 p.m.)
	-	Constitutional Law (3)	-
h.	Cult.Hist.of W.Europe I(2)	Cult.Hist.W.Eur.II (1)	Cult.Hist.W.Eur.III (4)
i.	-	Drama I (2)	Drama II (5)
j.	Economics Ia (3)	Economics II (4)	Economics III (2)
j.	Economics IB (6.05 p.m.)		
	Economic History I (2)	Economic History II (1)	Econ.History III (3)
k.	English I (3) or (5)	English II (4)	English III (1)
	French Intensive (4)		
	French I (1)	French II (3)	French III (2)
	Geography I (2)	Geography II (5)	Geography III (3)
l.	Geology I (5)	Geology II (2)	
		Geology II (5)	-

Govt acted for stability, law and order—Koornhof

Cr. 25/10/77

325 gen

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's actions last week in enforcing widespread banning and detentions should be seen as nothing more than an effort to uphold law and order in South Africa and to restore stability, Dr P G J Koornhof, the Minister of National Education, Sport and Recreation, said here yesterday.

Officially opening the first World Wilderness Congress at Milner Park, Dr Koornhof said the government wanted law-abiding citizens to be able to live a normal life free from intimidation.

"If these measures that were taken succeed, a true foundation would have been laid upon which meaningful and necessary and essential changes can be affected for the better of all the people of South Africa, regardless of race or colour," Dr Koornhof said.

Throughout the ages there had been two international legal obligations — the freedom of the individual and the safety of the State, with the emphasis shifting from one to the other from time to time. "The problem today is how to marry these two and not neglect the one to the disadvantage of the other".

The abuse of law and order, the rejection of state authority and people taking the law into their own hands had become a world problem," resulting in deeds of terrorism, hijacking of aircraft and kidnapping".

South Africa's message was one of a new dispensation for all its peoples. "But it can only be meaningful and brought about in the shortest possible time in circumstances of law and order, and stability in the country."

Dr Koornhof told delegates: "We have not invited you to buy your support for our political problems. We have invited you in all sincerity, humbleness and true conservation brotherliness to try and find together the correct solutions to control man and save our world and its wild places."

The biggest problem was that wilderness areas were shrinking and man was solely responsible for this. If the congress did nothing else, it should call on the whole world to look at the problems of there being too many people.

"Every country is going to have to work out its own population policy," he said. "Let us not hide from the fact that it is our number one problem.

"What is the point of bringing more and more people into our world if already we have shortages of food, of energy of fuel, of raw materials and of natural resources? If we want to enjoy peace, harmony, love and life then the whole world will have to act fast."

Dr Koornhof said the quest was not to save wilderness and neglect man, but to control man and save both.

Colonel Lourens van der Post, the author and conservationist, told the congress that it was incorrect to say that man was getting tired of civilization because "we have never had civilization".

Colonel Van der Post said man was today "nothing more than a technological barbarian". — Sapa

(Report by R Hartman, 627 Old Mutual Building, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg).

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Woods may seek Court interdict

Natal Mercury
25/10/77

325

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, is to seek an interdict in the Supreme Court if the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, makes any further allegedly defamatory remarks about him.

A warning that an interdict may be sought is contained in a letter from Mr. Woods' attorneys, in which R100 000 is claimed from Mr. Kruger, following allegedly defamatory remarks made about him.

Mr. Woods' wife, Wendy, has also announced that action is contemplated against Mr. Peregrine Worsthorne of the London Sunday Telegraph, following an article written by him at the weekend.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mrs. Woods said that "the attorneys for Mr. D. J. Woods, the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, are addressing a letter of demand to Mr. J. T. Kruger, the Minister of Justice, in which a sum of R100 000 is being claimed as damages for allegedly defamatory remarks made by Mr. Kruger about Mr. Woods.

"The letter also alleges that the Minister has continued to defame Mr. Woods since the first allegedly defamatory statements were uttered at the time Mr. Woods was banned."

READERS' VIEWS Write to

Star 26/10/77

More letters have poured in on the bannings and detentions 325 General

Social workers express deep concern

The Society for Social Workers (Witwatersrand) wishes to express its deep concern over the recent bannings and detentions ordered by Mr Kruger. In particular, the society regrets the detention of two social workers, Ellen Khuzwayo and Nosidima Pityana.

Since the promulgation of the Community Council's Act, increasing pressure has been brought to bear on whites to withdraw from the welfare services for blacks. Social workers are in favour of the assumption of responsibility by the black community, but such developments are seriously hampered if the community leaders and top social workers are put behind bars. The black community will never accept stooges appointed by the Government.

This society wishes to pay tribute to Ellen Khuzwayo and other black social workers, who under difficult circumstances, have gone out of their way to tone down extremist behaviour among their people and who have strived to foster good race relations.

Jane Eales
Secretary, Society
for Social Workers.
Johannesburg

Bannings have paid — police chief

The banning of 18 organisations, three publications and more than 40 detentions last week has led to "some improvement in the country's internal security situation," Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Police (Soweto), said last night.

He was interviewed on SABC-TV news.

Brigadier Visser said the bannings had enabled people to go "about their normal duties and work without fear and without having the problems of being intimidated by people who visit them during the night."

He also said that "a large amount of intimidation had stopped" and the people of Soweto were "grateful to be able to carry on their normal duties."

TELEGRAMS

Many people had sent telegrams and telephoned the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Kruger, congratulating him on his actions last week, Brigadier Visser said.

"Many members of the community have come to my office to thank me personally and also the Minister for the steps taken."

There were at least eight organisations already working on the community council elections next February which, Brigadier Visser said, showed that there was "a considerable amount of support" for the new councils.

Star 27/10/77

Ending of church debates criticised

Religion Reporter

Delegates to the Methodist Church's conference were criticised yesterday after debates on controversial issues, one involving the banned Christian Institute, were dropped.

"It's a real pity these matters cannot be properly aired . . . that we can accept our polarisation," said Mr Derek Kotze of the church's Christian education and youth department.

The Rev Cyril Williams, the conference secretary, told him if delegates had wanted to continue the debates they would not have voted to move on to other business.

The Christian Institute discussion was stopped during debate after the Rev Austen Masser said he had legal advice that he could table neither the report nor the recommendations [illegible]

[illegible] appointed last year to investigate the C.I.

The committee was appointed to determine whether the C.I. had a role to play in the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ [illegible]

'Let detainees see ministers'

Religion Reporter

The Methodist Church's Annual Conference has called on the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, to amend legislation to allow ministers of religion to visit security police detainees.

The conference said that detainees "should not be deprived of spiritual ministration during . . . interrogation."

The conference called on Mr Kruger to reconsider present legislation and to license ministers of detainees' denominations to visit them.

RESIGN CALL

The conference also asked the Government to launch a national relief scheme for the unemployed with immediate effect.

It noted that this scheme should allow for financial assistance being given, the institution of public works schemes and the making [illegible]

The church noted those calling for Mr Kruger's [illegible]

[illegible]

It asked the police [illegible]

[illegible]

After receiving [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

crease resentment and to promote polarisation. . . ."

South Africa's problems could be positively dealt with only by consultation, said the church. It appealed for a national convention.

Methodist concern

Religion Reporter

Methodist churchmen yesterday voiced concern at their annual conference about racial polarisation emerging in civil defence practices.

"I believe we are at war. I believe that civil defence is defence of our babies in our homes," said a white delegate.

"I don't feel threatened," a black delegate responded.

"The black community doesn't feel there is any danger."

A report which set the debate off — but which was not accepted by the conference — noted that when the church allowed its facilities to be used in civil defence programmes "we can hardly encourage blacks and whites to polarise themselves in war preparedness."

● The church yesterday followed others and said it upheld the right of people to become conscientious objectors if they believed that by serving in South Africa's military structures they would be defending what was morally indefensible.

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be taken in the first year.

r. Roman Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent.+

s. Roman Law II can only be taken after the completion of Latin I, and either after the completion of, or at the same time as, Roman-Dutch Law I.

t. Roman-Dutch Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent,+ and either after the completion of, or simultaneously with, Roman Law I.

\+ An elementary Latin course is offered at the University for this purpose.

u&v. Law: If you are proceeding to the LL.B.degree you are strongly advised to take Latin I and II. A working knowledge of Afrikaans is desirable.

If you intend practising as an ADVOCATE, or, after having obtained the LL.B.degree, as an ATTORNEY, in the Republic or in South West Africa, you must include in your curriculum ENGLISH I AND AFRIKAANS or AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I.

w. Zoology II can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

Daily Mail 27/10/77

325 gen

Talks with Kruger depressing — Suzman

By HELEN ZILLE

A FOUR-member delegation from the Progressive Federal Party spent a "rather depressing" 45 minutes in "frank discussion" with the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, yesterday.

The delegation, led by Mrs Helen Suzman, the party's spokesman on justice, called on the Minister to review the decision which led to last week's Government crackdown in which several people, two newspapers and 18 organisations were banned. Many black consciousness leaders were detained in the same operation.

Commenting on the meeting yesterday, Mrs Suzman said: "It was rather depressing because we didn't make much headway. But I think there is value in a frank discussion. I only wish Mr Kruger would have such discussions with black leaders."

The PFP delegation included Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, ex-Judge, Mr Kowie Marais, and Mr Dave Dalling, a member of the party's justice group.

Mrs Suzman said after the meeting the Minister refused to give reasons for the Government's action.

"He said he preferred to discuss it in Parliament. He wasn't truculent but he wasn't in any way conciliatory either. He kept pointing out that he was acting in terms of the law.

"There was no sign of any undertaking to consider the release of the detained or the lifting of the ban on The World. Mr Kruger tried to point out that he had first discussed the matter with Mr Qoboza (the banned editor of The World) and no action had been taken without very careful consideration.

Mrs Suzman said the delegation raised the question of Mr Kruger's mistake in accusing The World of publishing an educational article which had in fact not been published.

"He was not prepared to discuss it," Mrs Suzman said.

"It was rather depressing. We didn't make much headway."

BIKO: A-G DECLINES AN ACTION

NM 28/10/77

325 General

PRETORIA — The Attorney-General of the Transvaal has decided not to institute criminal proceedings into the death of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko.

Meanwhile, Pretoria's Chief Magistrate, Mr. N. J. Prins, yesterday said it appeared to him from documents observed that Mr. Biko's death had not been due to natural causes.

During a brief sitting held at the Pretoria Regional Court, Mr. Prins announced that a formal public inquest would be held in Pretoria on November 14.

"In terms of the Inquest Act I have been provided with a certificate from the Attorney-General stating that criminal proceedings will not be instituted by him concerning the death of Steven Bantu Biko," he said.

"I have also been provided with information as set out in the above section, and from that information it appears that the abovementioned did die, and that the death of Steven Biko was not due to natural causes.

"I have therefore decided to proceed to hold an inquest at 9 a.m. on November 14 unless otherwise indicated in the meantime."

Advocate E. M. Wentzel, SC, appeared with Advocate S. W. Kentridge, SC, and Advocate G. Bizos on behalf of Mr. Biko's family, instructed by S. Chetty and Co.

"In terms of he Timoli judgment I request that certain information held by the State be placed at our disposal," Advocate Wentzel said.

Mr. Prins instructed Advocate Wentzel to indicate in due course which documents he required.

Date set for inquest on Biko

RDM 28/10/77

(325) general

Staff Reporter

THE Attorney-General of the Transvaal has decided not to institute criminal proceedings into the death of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

At the same time, Pretoria's Chief Magistrate yesterday said it appeared to him from documents he had seen that Mr Biko's death was not due to natural causes.

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Mr E M Wentzel appeared with Mr S W Kentridge SC and Mr G Bizos on behalf of Mr Biko's family.

"In terms of the Timol judgment, I would like to request that certain information held by the State be placed at our disposal," Mr Wentzel asked

Mr Prins told Mr Wentzel to indicate which documents he required.

Witnesses will be subpoenaed to give evidence at the hearing, which will take place in open court in Pretoria.

Two killed near border

PRETORIA. — Defence Headquarters announced here yesterday that Rifleman A M Jacobsz, 27, and Rifleman L J Oberholzer, 22, were killed in a landmine accident near the Angolan border in the operational area on Wednesday. Rifleman Jacobsz is survived by his wife, Mrs C M Jacobsz of Barly West, Cape Province.

Rifleman Oberholzer is survived by his wife, Mrs V M Oberholzer of Viljoensdrift, Free State. — Sapa

325 General.

Widespread unrest: Youth shot

325-General
CT 28/10/77

JOHANNESBURG. — A youth was wounded when police opened fire on a rioting mob of about 300 blacks at Algoa Park Court in the New Brighton area near Port Elizabeth on Wednesday, General D J Kriel, Assistant Commissioner in charge of riot control, said here yesterday.

He denied a newspaper report which stated that one of the rioters was killed and another wounded.

The trouble started when a crowd converged in front of the court and began hurling stones at the building. Police used dogs to disperse the rioters but the stone-throwing continued sporadically.

When there was another gathering of blacks in the vicinity early in the evening, police opened fire. The wounded youth was under arrest, General Kriel said.

The trouble, which simmered in New Brighton throughout Wednesday, was apparently linked to a court case now in session in which 471 blacks were being charged for creating earlier disturbances. The situation was calm yesterday, General Kriel said.

● Black pupils at Batho village near Bloemfontein yesterday set fire to a building and stoned vehicles, General Kriel said.

Police protection

Unrest broke out after pupils at two high schools, Lereko and Sekunelo, refused to attend classes. They gathered at the schools and began to sing "freedom" songs. They then marched down the village's streets carrying placards with slogans such as "Away with Bantu education", "We are not terrorists" and "No more education".

The pupils then went to the office of the secretary of the Mocwedi School Board and stoned its windows. The secretary, Mr Z D Wolff, left his office under police protection and a short while later his office was set on fire.

A nearby storage room at Sekunelo High Snhool, in which furniture made by the pupils was stored, was also set alight.

Police arrived and dispersed the pupils with batons and dogs. Fourteen arrests were made, General Kriel said.

● Seven youths were arrested after stone-throwing incidents near Benoni.

● Two classrooms were destroyed by fire at Tshiwelo School near Sibasa in the Venda homeland on Wednesday night. The damage was estimated at R2 000.

● Five matric students were arrested at Garankuwa in the Hammanskraal area yesterday when they tried to prevent other pupils from attending classes.

● At Peddie in the Eastern Cape, a school was stoned on Wednesday night and about 300 windows shattered. — Sapa

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I be able to influence them to become regular and faithful members of Christ's Church.

CONFIRMATION

(31) ibid. p.213

FROM THE ACTING-RECTOR

INTENTIONS

Whisson, M. G. "The Significance of Kinship in a Cape Peninsula Township" (African Studies 1976) is a local example which may be useful.

DD 27/10/77 (325 - General)

Rhoodie lists US jail deaths

PRETORIA — The Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, last night backed up his accusation about the anti-white racism, double standards and hypocricy of foreign governments with the following examples:

On their reaction to the death of detainees in South Africa, particularly the Biko case, he said last year there were 12 cases of suicide in New York prisons alone. Two cases had occurred within 14 days.

More important was the case of Joe Torres, a 23-year-old American, who had been beaten by the police and subsequently drowned in May this year.

In October the Washington Post, after massive publicity to the Biko case, it also carried a six column headline about the closing of The World newspaper.

Hidden in the same issue was a two-inch report on the Torres case that the Texas Governor had asked the US Justice Department to investigate the possibility of federal charges against two policemen.

"The average American knows more about the Biko case than that of their own Joe Torres," he said.

The New York Times had given far more prominence to the suicide in jail of one black South African student than to the 12 suicides in New York prisons.

"Neither the German Government, the American, the British or the Dutch saw any threat to peace in Southern Africa when Angola and Mozambique threw out the newspaper editors, nationalised the press, closed the churches and introduced Marxist slavery to those countries," he said.

— DDC.

Biko's wife staying on Rand for inquest

325
general

29/10/77
RDM

Staff Reporter

MRS NONTSIKELELO Biko, wife of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, arrived in Johannesburg yesterday to attend an inquest in Pretoria on November 14 into the death of her husband.

Mrs Biko said shortly after arriving from King William's Town that she would stay in Johannesburg for the duration of the inquest.

Mrs Biko, until recently a nursing sister at the All Saints' Mission Hospital, Engcobo, Transkei, has two sons, Nkosinathi, 6, and Samora, 2.

The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr C van der Walt, told Sapa in Port Elizabeth yesterday that he will not institute any prosecution in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court as a result of the death of Mr Biko on September 12.

He was detained in the Eastern Cape. The medical report on his death was passed to Mr Van der Walt by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling.

Mr Van der Walt's statement follows a similar one by Mr Nothling, who said he did not intend launching criminal proceedings.

However, Mr Shun Chetty, attorney for the Biko family, told UPI in Johannesburg: "This does not mean there will be no criminal prosecutions."

He added that the inquest, opened last Thursday and immediately adjourned, could reveal criminal wrongdoing.

"Far more might come out in the inquest than in the medical reports.

"It might transpire that certain persons were responsible for certain illegal actions, and this could result in prosecutions," he said.

Mrs Biko . . . yesterday's picture.

Poems on Soweto riots banned

R.D.M. 29/10/77

325 General

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A book of poems, "The Soweto I Love" by Sipho Sepamla, the first black writer to win the Pringle Award, has been banned.

Mr Sepamla, of Benoni, said yesterday his book was "a pictorial thing" in a poetic voice, to express the feeling of the people in Soweto during last year's riots.

"It was far from being political. It was a social comment. I am disappointed about it being banned, but I will continue to write about life in South Africa, so people can have the opportunity of knowing what is going on in the townships," he said.

His Cape Town publishers, David Philips Publishers, said in a statement:

"The free flow of ideas is being systematically stifled in this country. We are becoming more and more isolated from the world of ideas. We are being treated like children."

Rapport 30/10/77

325 general

• Sy droom: Vryheid en geluk vir elke Suid-Afrikaner

Jimmy: vrolike oud-rebel

IN SY ministerskantoor in die oostelike vleuel van die Uniegebou sit min. Jimmy Kruger baadjieloos agter sy lessenaar en gesels oor die dae toe hy seker 'n nog groter rebel was as Donald Woods, pas en onder andere deur die Minister ingeperk weens rebelsheid.

Hy kyk, sê die Minister, elke dag op die muur oorkant hom vas teen die portret van genl. Smuts, die man wat in sy tyd oorlog verklaar het teen die Ossewabrandwag en die Jimmy Krugers wat toentertyd as lid van dié organisasie saamgesweer het teen die Smuts-bewind.

Hoe meer hy kyk, hoe meer besef hy dat Smuts reg was; dat hy nie kon toelaat dat die Jimmy Krugers die staatsgesag ondergrawe nie. En hoe meer hy kyk, hoe meer besef hy hoe moeilik dit vir Smuts moes gewees het om teen sy eie mense op te tree.

Die jonge Jimmy was onder die vurigste van die vurige rebelle, 'n man wat 'n loopbaan prysgegee het omdat hy nie sy siel wou verkoop het aan 'n myn-organisasie wat Smuts so heelhartig in sy oorlogspoging ondersteun het nie.

„As hulle destyds 'n rebellie moes uitgeroep het, sou ek gegaan het," sê die Minister.

Later aan huis vertel mev. Susan Kruger hoe Woods-warm die wêreld destyds ook vir hulle geword het.

bevredigende oplossing kan lewer nie.

Op skool in Ventersdorp se wêreld het hy al vir hom 'n loopbaan gekies. As Nasionalis en Afrikaner in 'n vóóroorlogse Smelterswêreld het hy besluit dat hy eendag 'n advokaat gaan word. Geld vir geleerdheid was daar nie, maar vir Jimmy was dit maklik: As jy 'n ding wil of moet doen, dan doen jy dit net.

Hy het eers 'n mynopmeter in Brakpan geword om geld bymekaar te maak. Daar, so tussen die studiewerk en opmetery deur, het sy teenstand teen die Smuts-bewind begin groei.

Promosie kon hy nie kry nie, want die poste van die soldate wat in die Noorde gaan veg het, was vir die agterblyers gesluit. Daar was viktimisasie — „hulle wou my nie eens toelaat om alleen wag te staan by die myn-arsenaal nie" — en die jong Jimmy het swaar gesluk daaraan.

Ek kan vandag verstaan dat hulle ons gewantrou het, maar vir 'n mens wat 'n bietjie sensitief is, het dit nie baie goed afgegaan nie," sê hy.

Namate die griewe en die weersin in Smuts se deelname aan die oorlog gegroei het, het Jimmy Kruger se geheime bedrywighede in die OB toegeneem. En hoe swaarder hy gesluk het, hoe 'n harder Nasionalis het hy geword. Smuts moes uit, selfs 'n Britse gemenebes

WANNEER min. Jimmy Kruger werk, werk hy sy amptenare onder die stof, Maar wanneer hy die slag ontspan, is daar geen man wat verder as hy kan agteroor sit nie. Hier wys hy hoe word dit op die strand gedoen

trosse speurders is om die Krugers se huis in Brakpan gewaar en die jonge Jimmy, sy vrou en baba is net-net betyds weg Barberton se wêreld toe.

En so uit die gesels groei 'n ander prentjie van Jimmy Kruger, die man wat so genadeloos optree teen die rebelle van sy tyd. 'n Prentjie van 'n man wat groot deernis het vir die ongeluk van die mens, liefde teenoor die mens beskou as die grootste voorvereiste van 'n goeie politikus, 'n luimige optimis wat neerslagtigheid, swaarmoedigheid en besluiteloosheid nog nooit geken het nie.

'n Man wat op een slag en sonder om 'n nag se slaap daaroor te verloor 18 organisasies en 45 mense inperk en verbied en dan eerlik genoeg is om dit as negatiewe optrede te beskryf wat op die lang termyn geen blywende of

was uit. Vir Jimmy was daar net een rigting: 'n Republiek. Daarvoor was hy bereid om die wapen teen die Smuts-gesag op te neem.

Op Brakpan was daar in hierdie omstandighede geen toekoms nie en Jimmy, sy vrou en baba is Barberton toe, waar hy hoof-opmeter by die Alpine-myn geword het. Daar het hy begin werk aan die graad BA — en rebel gebly.

„Toe kol. Stallard, destyds minister van myne, ons kom besoek, het ek uit rebelsheid daardie dag nie my voet in die kantoor gesit nie. Ek het aan my assistent gesê gaan wys jy vir ou Stallard rond, ek is teen hierdie regering, ek is nie vandag op kantoor nie."

Hy het goeie werk by die myn gedoen en hulle wou hê hy moes aanbly. Maar Jimmy het gevoel hulle is besig om sy siel te koop en hy moes wegbreek, heeltemal wegbreek.

Hy het gaan onderwys gee by die Witwatersrandse Tegniese Kollege — totdat hy agtergekom het dat Wits-universiteit net agter die bult lê.

Daar het hy saans om halfvyf gaan inval vir die graad LL.B. Ook daar het hy geen geheim daarvan gemaak dat hy 'n Afrikaner en 'n Nasionalis is nobler in mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to take up arms against a sea of trouble, and by opposing them, end them".

Sulke mense moet daar wees by universiteite en so. Vir hom bestaan so iets nie. Vandag nog, in die hantering van sy departement, moet die amptenare nie sloer met die stelling van 'n probleem nie.

Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van
Rykie van Reenen en
Andries van Wyk

HUMOR en optimisme het hom nog altyd deur die lewe gehelp, sê min. Kruger. Hier skeer hy iewers in Portugal gek met 'n paar van sy vriende. Op die foto is onder andere mnre. Oubaas Malan, Adjunk-minister van Landbou, Johan Engelbrecht, kommissaris-generaal in die Ciskei, en Tienie Grobler, oud-LV.

nie. In die talle politieke argumente wat hy daar gehad het, het hy dikwels gesê: „Maar mense, julle weet mos nie dat daar anderkant die bult 'n groot Suid-Afrika vol andersdenkende mense lê nie."

Toe hy die graad in sy sak het, is hy, die oud-onderwyser, sonder 'n greintjie praktiese regsondervinding of regsvriende Pretoria toe om advokaat te word. Dit was, sê hy vandag, 'n pure geloofsdaad. Die eerste maand het hy £40 verdien. Sy vrou het die verskil aangevul met die boeke en artikels wat sy destyds vir Die Huisgenoot en ander tydskrifte geskryf het.

In die tweede maand het hy sy salaris as onderwyser verbygesteek. Ná 'n jaar het hy nie geweet hoe hy ooit op die salaris van 'n onderwyser uitgekom het nie. Daarna het hy LPR geword en uiteindelik LV vir Prinshof.

'n Mens het net een lewe. As jy iets wil doen, moet jy dit doen, sê hy vandag.

Daar is vir hom geen meer afgryslike figuur as Hamlet nie, sê hy. 'n Man wat sit en tob: „To be or not to be." 'n Man wat sit en wik en weeg „whether it is

Die oomblik wanneer hy die probleem snap, tree hy op. Verdere praatjies en verduideliking van die probleem maak hom net ongeduldig, sê hy.

Sy vriendskappe is heg, ook in die politiek. Hy vra niks van 'n vriend nie, maar van sy kant af glo hy dat hy 'n vriend nooit in die steek mag laat nie; dat hy alles van sy kant af moet gee wat hy kan.

Hy is vir geen man kwaad oor sy beginsels nie. Hy koester geen wrok teen 'n mens nie. Maar wanneer 'n mens iets berekends doen, moet hy bereid wees om die gevolge te dra.

„Ons het in die oorlogsjare ook maar so gemaak. Ons het berekende risiko's geneem. Ons was teen die Regering, ons het dit bereken, en ek het nog nooit gekla oor die stappe wat teen ons gedoen is nie."

„Ek blameer Smuts nie. Dit was ons standpunt en daarvoor moes ons staan of ly. Jy moet net nie 'n ou natbroek wees wat later omdraai en begin rasionaliseer deur te sê ek het niks verkeerds gedoen nie. Jy moet weet jy doen 'n verkeerde ding en as jy gevang word, is jy gevang en in die moeilikheid," sê hy.

„Vandag sit ek in 'n posisie waar ek kan verstaan dat 'n regering nie kan toelaat dat mense dinge organiseer wat teen regeringsbeleid is nie. Hy moet jou eers uitstem," sê min. Kruger.

Hy het geweldige deernis vir die persoonlike omstandighede van die mense teen wie hy optree. Maar teenoor dié deernis staan sy plig as minister. Hy het 'n taak om in die belang van die gemeenskap te vervul en terugdeins daarvoor mag hy nie.

Sonder die optrede van die laaste weke sou daar jare lank naamlose leed vir elke mens in Suid-Afrika ontstaan het. Wat hy gedoen het, was sy heilige plig.

Hy stoot sy hempsmoue op. Dis warm in Pretoria. Dan sê hy: sy optrede was negatief en tydelik. Maar dit skep op die kort termyn die geleentheid vir ander departemente om voort te gaan met positiewe stappe.

„Jou tydelik maatreëls kan verdrukkend wees, maar jou permanente maatreëls mag dit nooit wees nie. Dit moet vryheid bring vir mense, dit moet aspirasies bevredig, lewenspeile verhoog, mense gelukkig maak."

Hy en sy gesin is uiters gelukkig. „Ek het al die dinge in my huis toegepas wat ek graag in die staat toegepas wil sien: die grootste mate van vryheid met die grootste mate van geluk. Dis uiters belangrik," sê hy.

Hy sit in 'n kantoor in die oostelike vleuel van die Uniegebou, 'n man wat nie omgee of mense hom gaan prys of haat vir die stappe wat hy as 'n plig beskou nie.

'n Ronde, vrolike man wat „in sy graf sal omdraai" as hy ooit daarvan beskuldig sou word dat hy nie opgetree het toe optrede nodig was nie.

'n Oud-rebel wat terwyl hy mense inperk, vryheid vir almal as die enigste permanente oplossing sien.

WEDNESDAY · WOENSDAG

19

OKTOBER 1977 OCTOBER

BLACK WEDNESDAY

The day apart

32.5 gen

A. Emphens 30/10/77

MY WORLD FELL

Joe Latakhomo, news editor of the banned Black newspaper The World, spoke to fellow journalists at a protest meeting held in Johannesburg this week. He warned that the newspaper might have been silenced, but the Black voice would still come through "first as a whisper, then as a rumble". The full text of his address appears below.

By JOE LATAKHOMO

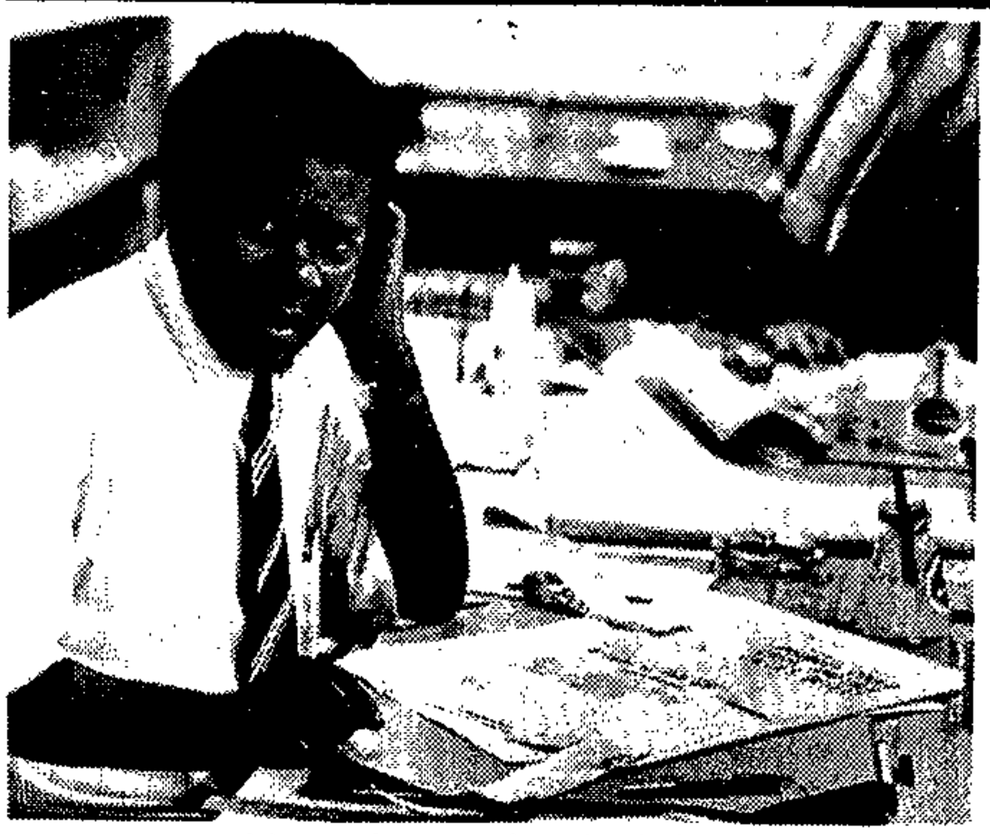
LET ME make it quite clear what The World stood for. We believed, and still do, that our newspaper had a function of safeguarding the rights of the Black man and protecting us from Government.

Our duty was basically to investigate, observe and report. Our duty was to give the news to our readers, objectively and without fear of intimidation.

This, I believe, is the duty of any newspaper to its community. It is on these norms that a newspaper stands or falls. And it is on these norms that The World fell.

And, despite all this, there is an air of pride in our offices. Pride that we did our duty to the best of our ability. Pride that we stood by what we said. And pride that we fell in fighting for our rights.

The World as a newspaper might have been silenced. But the Black voice will still come through — first as a whisper, then as a rumble. Maybe only then will the powers that be listen. But then, maybe, it might be too late.



• At work . . . Joe Latakhomo.

One American writer once described the media as "the greatest force for democracy or dictatorship that we have". It is for this reason, among others, that a free Press is imperative in any country.

And now that The World and Weekend World have been banned, the voice of the Black man in this country has been silenced. Unfortunately, this act can only have one effect — that of casting doubt on the credibility of other newspapers. They will be viewed with suspicion. They will be seen as carrying a "Government approved" stamp.

We do not believe this act is isolated. We believe an act designed to cripple one newspaper is an act to cripple all newspapers. It is a blow at you. Your right to publish the news. Your right to condemn. Your right to carry out your functions to safeguard your rights. And mine.

For, in the final analysis, the ban on us has served as a warning of the kind of strong-arm tactics the Government can, and will, use. It is an act of intimidation. And quite logically, editors will be called upon to examine more closely anything that they publish.

□ □ □

It is one week since we were banned. It is difficult to accept that this has happened. It is difficult to believe, also, that there is now no Black newspaper. The Black leadership has also been wiped out. There is a dangerous vacuum of leadership. Of media. I cannot say what will happen now.

What this ban has done is to show out the kind of justice in this country.

The Black community is bitter. Bitter, because the obvious reason for the Government's clampdown is simply because we are Black.

Bitter, because they have been deprived of their own, their only newspaper. Bitter, because, despite protests, there is no action forthcoming from the Government. Instead, more threats have been issued.

Bitter, because we believe that the Government silenced The World so that it can implement the contentious community councils, rent increases, and heaven knows what else.

Bitter, because there is no way they can express their disgust at the Government's action. Their leaders are in jail. So who wants to participate in community council elections?

Their leaders are in jail. Even when they were not, nobody wanted to listen to them. They cannot get across to officialdom. There is no consultation. There is no way the Government will know what the Black feeling is. They will continue getting reports of "full backing" from a minority which purports to have the Soweto residents behind them. And the Government will continue leading the country towards disaster.

Unfortunately, there is no World to tell them this. The people's reaction will probably only be seen through demonstrations.

This is the tragedy of it all. You will be affected. I will be affected. We will all be in it. Maybe some [illegible] sense will pre[illegible] somebody will st[illegible] the country out o[illegible] sent morass.

[illegible]

[illegible]

of Prime Minister Vorster, we were quoted in Parliament. Then, it seems, we were "good boys". What in fact happened is that we had simply given the findings of a readers' survey. We incurred the wrath of many left-wing organisations and people. But we stood by what we said. And we believed this was right.

□ □ □

And then came June 16 and subsequent events. We again reported the situation as we saw it. Our reporters went to the extent of going around counting the number of bodies in the streets. At least, those that they could find.

And more often than not, the figures given in police bulletins did not tally with ours. But we knew our figures were right. But we still gave official versions all the same. This, again, is only right. And because of this, we incurred the wrath of the Government.

But even more important, we had warned the Government of the consequences of its "don't care" attitude over the Afrikaans issue. Nobody listened to us then. Again we warned the Government against its attitude over the unrest — nay, pleaded with them — but again nobody listened. We criticised, just like any other newspaper in the country. We called for change, just like any other newspaper in the country. We condemned detention without trial. Just like any other newspaper in the country.

But, in typical government fashion, we were not viewed simply as a newspaper with a duty to perform. We were seen as a Black newspaper.

We were accused of manipulating Black feeling. We did no such thing. We were, only this week, accused of having published a communist document. We did no such thing. And this was one of the reasons given to a largely White audience for our banning. If that was proved false, I am sure more of the "reasons" could be proved false. But we do not have access to those "reasons".

□ □ □

We were accused of having undermined law and order in the country. If we had, there were tens of different laws under which we could have been brought to court. But because we did not, Mr Kruger resorted to the easy way out. No recourse to the courts of law.

To the Black man, this was shattering. One man remarked: "They have killed us". But, he added, "strength, brother, strength". I believe this is how most of our readership has reacted.

All I can add to this is: What price Press freedom? What price democracy?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Timol case man will be freed

Express Reporter

AN Indian medical student, jailed five years ago after he and Ahmed Timol were caught carrying communist literature, will be released this week after serving his full sentence on Robben Island.

Mr Mohammed Essop, 27, was accused as co-conspirator of Timol, who fell to his death from the 10th floor at John Vorster Square five days after being detained by the Security Police.

The two were stopped at a police roadblock in Coronationville in 1971.

Communist literature was found in the car. One of the pamphlets read: "The ANC says to Vorster and his Gang, you days are coming to an end."

Mr Essop was accused in the marathon Terrorism Act trial, in which he and three others were each sentenced to five years imprisonment for participating in terrorist activities.

The other accused were: Mr Yousuf Essack, 27, Mr Indhdrasen Moodley, 32, and Mrs Amina Desai, 56.

Both Mr Essack and Mr Moodley were freed after an appeal.

Sunday Express 30 July 1972

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L 7/01/83

General (325) C.T. 30/10/77

Venda govt acts against subversives

PRETORIA. — Regulations prohibiting the holding of meetings unless authorized by a magistrate and dealing with subversive or intimidating statements and actions were proclaimed for the Venda homeland in a special government gazette yesterday.

Similar regulations were proclaimed for the Ciskei on September 30. In both cases they were proclaimed at the request of the homeland governments, a spokesman of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said.

The regulations provide for detention of up to 90 days for persons suspected or insurrection or resistance to the Venda government.

Meetings of more than 10 people are prohibited unless authorized by a magistrate.

It will be an offence to make a statement likely to subvert or interfere with the authority of the Venda Government, threaten any boycott or organize or take part in a boycott of any meeting convened by the Venda Government officer, chief or headman.

It will be an offence for any person to treat with disrespect, contempt or ridicule the chief or headman to whose authority he is subject. Offenders face a fine of R600, or three years, or both. — Sapa

Church funds may go to ANC

C.T. 31/10/77

325 - General

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Millions of rands in blocked church funds may be redirected to the African National Congress (ANC) because of the crackdown in South Africa.

On Friday, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, external representative of the Christian Institute, went before the United Nations Security Council to make a pledge of allegiance with the ANC.

"The path for reform has ended," he declared as he berated the West for failing to support effective sanctions against the Republic.

Today he leaves to campaign around churches of all denominations throughout Europe.

"A multi-million rand business has been stopped," he said, referring to the impact overseas of the bannings in the Republic. Mr Kleinschmidt is now the only unbanned CI official.

"But that money will continue to flow. The churches will not and cannot halt their support and there is little question where it will go.

"The safe option — the middle ground — has gone for them and now they face the decision to switch from internal support to ANC programmes."

He said that as a result of the clampdown, the SA authorities had confiscated about R500 000 in cash and had seized about R2 million in buildings and property.

ge 4 for practical assistance)

courses.

and C) of courses listed on pages 6 to 7
course, preferably two, from column C
n B to make a total of at least FOUR
s B and C. (In other words, one or two
of four senior courses.)

mns B and C must be preceded by all
example, Psychology III (in column C)
I (column B) AND Psychology I (column A).
I (column C) must be preceded by Social

s in your curriculum must be courses which
Faculty of Arts courses.)

s (see page 8) following the columns of
lly if they refer to any courses you have
chosen.

5. AUXILIARIES - courses which go well with certain other courses. A list of recommended auxiliaries is to be found on page 9.

6. Not more than FOUR courses in the following subjects can be taken in the curriculum:

Applied Maths	Physics
Botany	Physiology
Chemistry	Zoology
Geology	
Maths.Statistics	

7. Having selected nine (or more) courses and having checked the requirements mentioned above, now divide the courses into three separate years. The courses do not have to be spread evenly over three years, and you are strongly advised to take FOUR courses in the first year. You will have to complete a first course before going on to a second course, so don't, for example, put English I and English II down for the same year. READ AGAIN the note under DEFINITIONS concerning FIRST COURSES. Check that you have NINE (or more) courses.

8. TIME-TABLE. In the columns of courses you will see figures in brackets. These represent the time-table periods. For example, (4)= fourth period.

NOW CHECK YOUR CURRICULUM YEAR BY YEAR TO ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE NO TIME-TABLE CLASHES. (See MODEL CURRICULUM on page 4)

For example, French I and Botany I are both in period (1). If they are both to be included in a curriculum, they will have to be taken in different years.

9. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COURSES:

(i) You may not take more than FOUR courses in any one year.
(ii) You may not take more than TWO COURSES concurrently with a Major (column C).

325 - General

THE ARGUS, MONDAY OCTOBER 31 1977

Pamphlet 'war' defended

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Department of Information says its pamphlet campaign in the black townships is a war against ignorance about certain matters and is taking place at the request of blacks who are 'sick and tired of the continued unrest.'

But it denies that the distribution of pamphlets through the post and by dropping them on the townships from aircraft is a propaganda campaign planned to coincide with the banning of certain black organisations and newspapers.

Mr Martin Zimmermann, chief of the department's interior liaison section, said the distribution of the first two of the series of three pamphlets, in fact, started before the bannings by the Minister of Justice.

He said the campaign run by the Department of Information in consultation with the Bantu Administration Boards originated from complaints received from blacks.

He said the blacks could not speak out for fear of intimidation. They asked the authorities to do something, which was how the pamphlet campaign originated.

"It is no propaganda campaign. We are only interested in the welfare of the black communities," Mr Zimmermann said.

The pamphlets were distributed in Pretoria townships, Johannesburg, the Vaal Triangle area and in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Zimmermann said if the need arose more pamphlets would be distributed.

(News by L. H. Marshall, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

making about 3 million years ago up there ...
about 3000 B.C. Emphasis is placed on the techniques of excavation, analysis and interpretation as well as on the narrative of prehistory.

The subject of the second course in archaeology is the prehistory of Africa. Here, an attempt is made to describe the achievements of man on the African continent from his earliest appearance until almost the present day. Much of this sequence lies within the Stone Age, but attention is also paid to the recent Iron Age peoples of Southern Africa, their origins, spread and present distributions. A series of lectures on metals and ceramic technology, taught by the Department of Metallurgy and Material Science, is included in the course.

In both course I and II the focus is on hunters, herders and agriculturalists rather than on the more recent large-scale flowerings of civilizations such as ... Although these are legitimate branches

[redacted]

...ubject of great importan... foundation for careers i... in diplomacy, in journal... ofessional economist in a... rticular professional car... n and comprehension of th... f the society in which he lives.

...een described as "a study ...ose particular aspects o... itutions, be they private ... of the economist to analy... mic behaviour, which have explanatory and predictive value.

TOTALITARIANISM

NOV – DEC 1977

DONGA ISSUE BANNED

Nov - Dec 1977

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The September issue of Donga will be banned from Friday.

This will be the second time the magazine — first published in July last year — has been banned.

The September issue, already sent out to subscribers and on bookstore shelves, is devoted largely to works by members of Medupe, the Black writers' organisation banned during the Government clampdown last month.

NM 1/11/77
325 gen.

RDM 1/11/77 (325) general

Literary mag banned

Staff Reporter

THE editor of Donga, a magazine for aspirant young writers, was told by the Publications Directorate yesterday that the September issue would be banned from Friday.

This will be the magazine's second banning since it began publication in July last year.

The September issue had already been sent out to subscribers and is in the bookstores.

It is devoted largely to works by members of Medupe, the black writers' organisation banned in last month's Goverment clampdown.

Mr Duma kaNdlovu, chairman of Medupe, was guest editor for the issue.

Miss Welma Odendaal, editor of Donga, said: "We have already sold 500 copies, but the ban will still be a financial blow.

"The letter I received from the Publications Directorate gave no reason for the ban. We intend asking for one."

The first banning was ordered over the publication of a poem by Afrikaans poet Johan van Wyk in the February issue.

A spokesman for the Publications Directorate in Cape Town confirmed that the banning would be gazetted on Friday.

'No basis for Burger headline'

Staff Reporter

A HEADLINE in Die Burger which linked the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, with an anonymous pamphlet advocating violence and bloodshed, had no basis, the Press Council heard yesterday.

The submission was made by Mr Kelsey Stuart, counsel for Mr Donald Woods, banned editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, who brought the case. Mr Woods was not allowed to attend.

Mr Woods' complaint related to a report in the September 19 issue of Die Burger under the headline "Lyke en bloed gevra in Biko-pamflet" ("Bodies and blood asked for in Biko pamphlet").

The report said the pamphlet led to Mr Biko's detention. This claim was not attributed to anyone.

Mr Stuart said the headline did not give a reasonable reflection of the report because it had not been proved that Mr Biko composed or disseminated it.

He said the Press Council had previously held that a heavier than normal responsibility rested on a newspaper in dealing with highly emotive matters.

The Biko affair was probably the most highly emotive matter to have been reported by newspapers in years — particularly as Mr Biko was dead and could not reply in his defence.

In addition, nothing he had said could be quoted because of the banning order against him.

"The newspaper therefore knew that Mr Biko's family and friends could not quote any statement of his to prove that he had nothing to do with drafting or disseminating the pamphlet."

In a letter to the registrar of the Press Council last month, following notification of Mr Woods' complaint, Die Burger's attorneys denied that the newspaper had contravened the Press Code and said the complaint was trivial.

The letter said the report should be seen in the light of a report two days earlier which quoted the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, as saying Mr Biko was arrested in connection with certain "inflammatory" pamphlets, examples of which he would show the Press.

Cuttings of a selection of reports on the Biko affair were handed to the Press Council to show that Die Burger had given wide publicity to both sides of the matter.

The chairman of the Press Council, Mr Oscar Galgut, said he had read the articles and gained the impression that there was no question of a vendetta against Mr Biko.

Mr Stuart agreed that Die Burger's general handling of the Biko matter was responsible, but said an editor exercising proper care should not simply have accepted and published as fact information given to the Minister of Justice.

"The newspaper should have indicated in its headline that these were ex parte statements made by the Minister and should not have conveyed to its readers that, as a fact, Mr Biko was connected with the pamphlet. I submit that this is a breach of the code of conduct," Mr Stuart said.

Mr H J Grosskopf, Southern Africa editor of Nasionale Koerante, who represented Die Burger, said the headline did not necessarily mean that Mr Biko wrote or distributed it.

Mr Galgut: As I read the headline, it says that Mr Biko drafted and disseminated the pamphlet and that he asked for bodies and blood.

Mr Galgut said there was "merit" in Mr Woods' complaint and asked whether Mr Louis Louw, acting editor of Die Burger, should not have gone into the matter more carefully after receiving a complaint and published a correction.

Mr Grosskopf: We did not think there had been any contravention of the code.

Mr Galgut reserved judgment.

DEATH OF JUDGE POSES A TERROR TRIAL DILEMMA

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The death yesterday of Transvaal Supreme Court Judge Mr. Justice Davidson — presiding judge in the main Terrorism Act trial — has caused a major dilemma for both the State prosecution and the 12 accused in the trial.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal will now have to decide whether the trial, with four long months of testimony behind it, will have to start afresh or the accused be discharged.

For the accused, in custody for nearly a year already, a new trial could mean even more months in prison before their lot is finally decided.

The Attorney-General, Mr. J. E. Nothling, refused to comment on the situation yesterday afternoon except to say: "I am considering the matter."

The trial was to have continued on Monday with the start of the defence case.

Barristers in Pretoria yesterday were of the opinion that the State was committed to starting the trial anew or discharging the accused — possibly recharging them later.

In previous very isolated cases in which the judge died before judgment, there were fresh hearings.

In other cases, such as the Heller trial, the defence took out a life assurance policy on the life of the presiding judge — to cover the extra costs should something happen to the judge and the trial have to be heard a second time.

Evidence in the Terrorism Act trial, taken over four months, already amounts to nearly 2 700 pages filling 70 volumes.

NM3/N/27
325. General

Terror trial three get 13 years each

3/11/77

325-G Natal

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Three accused in the terrorism trial here were yesterday sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment each after the Judge refused to allow an application for their pleas of guilty to be reversed.

In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Kriek acknowledged the State's claim that although the men are young, they are the best potential material for military training and the ones most likely to be recruited for that purpose.

It was the young men who must be shown that the game was not worth the gamble, he said.

Sang

After they had been sentenced, the three accused sang in the dock "Hold the front boys — this reminds me of an incident in Mozambique . . . . ."

In the trial, Isaac Zimu (28), Veli Mthembu (22), a 17-year-old youth and Walter Mtshali (29) were found guilty of participating in various terrorist activities by Mr. Justice Kriek and two assessors on August 1.

Before sentence was passed they requested that their pro deo counsel, Mr. W. O. H. Menge, be replaced by their own legal representatives and that their pleas of guilty be reversed.

Sentence

Mtshali was subsequently sent to Fort Napier for mental observation and his trial will continue on November 14.

Zimbu, Mthembu and the youth were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on the first count which related to recruiting people to undergo military training.

They were sentenced to a further eight years' imprisonment for taking steps to undergo military training, three years of which were to run concurrently with the first count.

For the application for the reversal of pleas to have been successful, the accused had to satisfy the Court that their pleas of guilty were unintentional.

They claimed that they had not fully understood the charges against them.

Zimu and the youth also claimed that they had been assaulted by the police.

Judgment

In his judgment yesterday, Mr. Justice Kriek said that he didn't attach any importance to the alleged assaults which supposedly occurred nine months before the accuseds' appearance in court.

This would not have had any bearing on their pleas, said the Judge.

There were blemishes in the interpreter's translation of the first charge but the interpretation was quite adequate to convey what they were charged with.

The Judge said much publicity was given to the accused's allegation against Mr. Menge. In the 17 years I've known him as an advocate I have never had the slightest reason to doubt his professional integrity."

He had a reputation of being scrupulously honest.

Mr. Justice Kriek said the crimes were of a political nature and had potential for endangering the very structure of society.

Leave to appeal against conviction and sentence made by Mr. Harry Pitman, for the defence, was refused.

DATE:

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

Total time - Hours, Minutes to

Faulty machinery

Remarks (Lab. attendant):.....

Signature (Lab. attendant):.....

Remarks (Technical Manager):.....

Signature (Tech. Manager): .....

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

3 jailed in terror trial

D.D. 3/4/77
325-General

PIETERMARITZBURG — Three accused in the terrorism trial here were sentenced to 13 years imprisonment yesterday after the judge refused to allow an application for their pleas of guilty to be reversed.

Mr Justice Kriek acknowledged the State's claim that although the men were young, they were the best potential material for military training and the ones most likely to be recruited.

Mr Isaac Zimu, 28, Mr Veli Mthembu, 22, a 17-year-old youth and Mr Walter Mtshali, 29, were found guilty of participating in various terrorist activities by Mr Justice Kriek and two assessors.

Mr Mtshali has been sent to Fort Napier for mental observation and his trial will continue on November 14.

For their application for their reversal of pleas to have been successful, the accused had to satisfy the court that their pleas of guilty were unintentional.

They claimed they had not fully understood the charges against them, due to the interpreter's translation, and that they had been influenced to plead guilty by their counsel, Mr W. O. H. Menge.

Mr Zimu and the youth also claimed they had been assaulted by the police.

Mr Justice Kriek said he did not attach any importance to the alleged assaults which supposedly occurred nine months before the accuseds' appearance in court. This would not have had any bearing on their pleas.

Application for leave to appeal against conviction and sentence by Mr Harry Pitman, for the defence, was refused. — DDC.

How the Special Branch can often be wrong

D.D. 3/11/77 325 - General

Since the banning of Donald Woods many people have contacted me to inquire what my reaction was to this happening and expected me to know all the details because they know that Donald and I are friends.

These queries and my personal attitude towards what has happened has prompted me to write this.

Firstly, let me say that I have been a personal friend of Donald Woods since my days as an ordinary detective in the South African Police. We are both born and bred in the Transkei; we both have a good grounding in the Xhosa language. We are both sportsmen and are able to discuss many topics. Of course politics comes into this. On this particular point I do not agree with Donald on a number of his political thoughts, but I see his point of argument as he sees mine and with this in mind we do not get involved in heated arguments, but share pleasant discussions.

Donald Woods has always advocated negotiation for peaceful existence

Many people have questioned the fact that I, as an ex-Security Police officer could have an association with a political journalist such as Donald Woods. The answer is simple, as those who know him personally, (forgetting about his political views) will realise how easy it is to make friends with this wonderful personality.

With reference to the political side, I, as a [illegible] fought subversion involved the investigation of the riots of November 1952, the Pondoland unrest of 1960-61, the Poqo uprisings of 1963 and the communist and ANC uprising of 1963 (commonly known as the Rivonia Plot) together with many other subversive activities. I also know that Donald fears violence, not for himself but for his wife and children. He has always advocated negotiation for peaceful existence.

I know that he despises communism and I believe that it is this fact which has put him on a path of resisting the Nationalist Government's policies. He has through the press attacked the government and taken legal action against some of its members. I, however, still recognise him as a pro-South African citizen.

He was committed to fight for his friend Steve Biko

The reason why he has been banned is something I cannot understand, yet I expected it to happen. In fact I mentioned this to him recently shortly before he was banned. My opinion was that he had overdone the Steve Biko affair, yet I know that because of his association and discussions with Steve Biko he was committed to fight for his friend

I still cannot see how this subject would have brought about his banning but of course reports either uncorroborated or corroborated, as well as untested reports, could have assisted the officials in making a decision.

It is relatively easy for untested reports to be used by the authorities. An informer is normally paid and it is natural that seniors. When I was in the force, I found this all along the line.

For instance, after listening to a conversation informers could either add or leave out a word which would change the whole complexion or context of the information. For example, if a person being reported says: "There could be more subversion in South Africa" but it is reported as: "There will be more subversion in South Africa" the whole tenor of the statement is changed.

There are also language barriers sometimes when the information is spoken in one language and is reported in another.

The assessment of information is really only an opinion

Another possible area of distortion can occur when a man walks into a conversation and hears only part of it. It could mean something completely different if the whole conversation had been heard.

The assessment of information is normally done by one person who then recommends possible action to a higher authority. It often looks impressive on paper but it is really only an opinion.

There is also a problem with uncorroborated reports. Many cases appear completely watertight until witnesses are cross-examined. Two witnesses can give identical information but it is still not tested. There is no real check made on whether what they said is accurate. Often in court cases, for example, two or more witnesses can apparently have the same evidence but when it is examination, it is often proved to be incorrect, even if it is given in good faith.

In 1952, for example, I gave evidence in the Quinlan case (following the murder of a nun in Duncan Village). Three or four of us genuinely believed that a person had made a confession early one morning and we all gave evidence to that effect. But when it was checked on the register, it was found that he was only booked out to go and made the confession at eleven in the morning. And three or four of us believed this. It was most embarrassing that we were wrong and I even apologised to the judge.

It is possible for decisions to be made on the basis of faulty information

But in the processing of Security Police information this checking process

Former Special Branch policeman DONALD CARD reveals how wrong information and mere opinions can lead to people being banned without trial.

The effect of this system is that it is possible for decisions to be made by the Security Police on the basis of faulty information.

If there are facts which I do not know about, then Donald has deceived me and if he has done this, he can pay for his sins. But I accept that he is honest.

I am, however, worried about what has been placed on record, because some time ago he approached me to go with him to King William's Town. When making the trip back to East London Donald asked me whether I thought that a certain security officer was capable of doing the damage to the BCP offices and I referred to an incident which took place at Hogsback to Alan Paton's car a long time ago. In fact I had told this story with a twist so as not to cause trouble and I know that Donald would keep this to himself. The authorities however threatened him with detention unless he disclosed certain information to Alan Paton's car and later again threatened him with detention if he did not divulge the names of his informers. Donald had refused to disclose my name until I said that if he did not do this I would report to the police personally. I was not prepared to allow him to go to gaol for my sake.

Since this incident it appears as though the security police have their knife in for me and in fact only recently was I informed of a charge of criminal defamation which had been preferred against me in connection with the above disclosure but this could only be an attempt at intimidation because no such charge could stand in a court of law. I know that Donald and the late Steve Biko also had various charges preferred against them.

Why did the chief of security pose this question?

The other worrying thing is that when slogans were written on the walls at Donald Woods' home and shots fired at a car parked in the driveway, the now chief of security in East London asked me whether he was at home when this incident took place, yet it was a known fact that he had gone to address students at the University of Pietermaritzburg.

How a security man could put this question to an ex-security man frightens me because he must have known where Donald was.

Why did he have to pose this question?

To get back to the Steve Biko affair, I do know a little about the background to Donald's approach.

through the press attacked SASO for its views on separation and he received strongly worded letters about this attack. Steve Biko was a founder member of SASO. Later he met up with Steve Biko who impressed him and in fact the two became great friends. Matters such as the Mohapi suicide in the Kei Road cells, were topics of discussion as were detentions. It was therefore obvious that Donald, knowing Steve as he did would make a fuss when his friend, who was a healthy man at the time of his arrest, died about three weeks after his detention.

If people are going to be banned on opinions, where are we heading?

It was also obvious that he was committed to establish the cause of Steve's death. Many people believe that he overdid his role but these are opinions. Others believe that his approach to the Biko affair has stirred up ill feelings between different races. This of course is also opionion.

Many people believe that the bannings which took place recently have stirred up race friction more than any other incident. This too is opinion. But if people are going to be banned on opinions then where are we heading? Bannings and detentions without trial are frightening. In fact the Minister of Justice recently said he disliked bannings and I agree that he should, because if he didn't crack the whip he may have found himself in the same position because of opinions.

ple are banned, their wives and children have to suffer. Why have these innocent people to suffer because of one man's actions? It does not make sense to prevent a banned person from being in the company of more than one other person. What is to be achieved from this? It only gives the authorities means and ways of prosecuting banned people, and if this is not the case, I would like to know what the intention of this clause is.

Banning without trial is a shocking state of affairs.

Even my daughter phoned from University, shocked at hearing about the banning, and said "that means that when I get married Donald will not be able to attend the wedding reception".

It is all these little facts which make banning without trial a shocking state of affairs.

My personal opinion is that violence in South Africa should be ended. The police should be in control and should unlawful action take place they must use force to stop this notwithstanding overseas opinion. Also the government has made laws with which to protect South Africa and if people act against these laws they should be charged and dealt with severely in terms of them. In the event of the laws being inadequate then I suggest that new laws be formulated but whatever happens let us place people on trial instead of punishing them on certain peoples' opinions.

However, I would prefer to see no political conflict here in this wonderful country of ours and that everyone could live in harmony, peace and

POLICE ARREST 63 AFTER UNREST

NM 3/11/77

325. General

BLOEMFONTEIN — Sixty-three people have been arrested following unrest in the townships here, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Free State, Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, said here yesterday.

He said all would be charged with public violence when they appear in court shortly, reports Sapa.

Students at the Sehunelo and Lereko High Schools were yesterday seen milling about in the schools' premises singing freedom songs. No classes were held.

Meanwhile, students at the Moroka High School, in Thaba 'Nchu will not write the final internal examinations, according to a circular sent out to the students signed by the school's principal, Mr. J. B. Hendricks.

The circular said that the decision was taken by the Bophuthatswana Department of Education.

Students will be promoted according to results of the June examinations.

Our Port Elizabeth correspondent says police protection will be provided at all schools in African townships there where matric examinations are due to start this morning.

Announcing this yesterday, the circuit inspector of the Department of Bantu Education, Mr. Steve Buys, appealed on behalf of the community to all pupils in Standards VI and X to return to school to write their examinations.

Argus 3/11/79K

325 General

SA police clash with terrorists

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — One terrorist was killed and another captured when police surprised the men in a hut containing a cache of Russian-made weapons and explosives near the Northern Natal border yesterday.

A South African policeman, Detective Sergeant Steyn, was wounded in the groin during the action. He was later admitted to the Empangeni Hospital and discharged after treatment.

No further information is available on the wounded policeman at this stage, but it is understood that he is from the Eastern Transvaal.

Confirming the clash the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said a group of policemen went to a hut in the Pongola area after information had been received that terrorists were hiding there.

ARRESTED

Arriving at the hut, which was in an area between the Natal border and the Eastern Transvaal border with Swaziland, the police saw one of the terrorists standing outside.

Seconds after his arrest a second terrorist, who was inside the hut, opened fire on the policemen with what is understood to have been a machine pistol.

The police returned the fire and there was an explosion in the hut.

Police went to investigate and found the body of the terrorist.

General Prinsloo said the terrorists had been trained in Luanda and had crossed into South Africa on about October 11.

4/3/1171 (325 - General Cape Times) X

Priests fined for court march

JOHANNESBURG. — Seven Roman Catholic priests were each fined R20 (or 10 days) in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday for holding an illegal gathering.

The magistrate, Mr K K Smith, suspended a further R40 (or 20 days) for five years.

The priests were the Rev Tebogo Moselane, 31, the Rev Keikanetswe Monyai, Father Sebidi Lebamang, the Rev Gerry Dhlamini, the Rev Buti Tlagele, the Rev Kjotlatsile Lekgotlo, 44, and the Rev Enoch Shamang, 37.

They pleaded not guilty to the charge but changed their pleas to guilty after hearing the State evidence.

D.D. 4/11/77

325. General

East London trial told of flour bombs

EAST LONDON — A captain with the Security Branch in Cape Town told a Regional Court magistrate during the earlier part of the hearing in which an Mdantsane man is charged with various counts concerning the banned African National Congress how he discovered a flour bomb against the wall of a building in Adderley Street.

Capt L. van den Heever gave evidence in the hearing against Mr Joseph Mati, 44, of Zone Nine, Mdantsane, who appeared before Mr S. van Zyl on three charges of being a member or office-bearer of an unlawful organisation, the ANC taking part in ANC activities; and allowing his house to be used for ANC activities.

Mr Mati pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Capt Van Den Heever said after he had received a report he went to upper Adderley Street in Cape Town where he found a flour bomb in a plastic bucket and hidden in a gift wrapper against the wall of a building.

The bomb did not go off because something had gone wrong with its mechanism. He rendered it out of order. There were pamphlets on top of the bomb.

He said this kind of bomb was generally used to help scatter pamphlets placed on top of it as it exploded. It could be dangerous if somebody was near it when it exploded, Capt Van en Heever said.

He said the pamphlets with the words "Strike" written on them belonged to the ANC and had been distributed throughout the country.

Lt-Col H. D. Stutter, of the Durban Security Branch, said during the early 60's he investigated cases of the ANC and similar organisations and studied their pamphlets which were distributed.

Their aim was to overpower the State by armed struggle and their activities were responsible for the propaganda against the State.

He took possession of pamphlets on a train in Durban. Its distribution coincided with the bombing of the Umlazi rail line.

Lt-Col Stutter said after the ANC was banned in 1960 they went underground.

A Mdantsane youth, Mr S. D. Sikweyiya, who was given the statutory warning as an accomplice, said yesterday he had met Mr Mati in his house at Mdantsane during February.

He and another youth, Vusumzi Mgwema, who attended the Mzomhle High School at Mdantsane with him, had gone there to find out what the words ANC meant as they had come across it in their history books.

Mr Mati had told them the organisation was established in 1912 by blacks and that they had gone to Britain during the formation of the four provinces to ask that blacks should also be allowed to go to Parliament.

Mr Mati had told them everything concerning the ANC up to the time of the Defiance Campaign. He had told them the ANC had come to an end in 1960 and asked them to support the ANC and to encourage other people to learn about the ANC.

"We told him if the organisation did not come to an end we would have supported it. Mr Mati had also told me on another occasion he wanted to send me to Alice where he wanted me to meet somebody who would tell me something and I in turn should report back to him.

"I went to Alice and met the person who did not tell me his name, but only said he would come to me at Mdantsane," Mr Sikweyiya said.

He did not see Mr Mati again since April this year.

The hearing continues today. — DDR

11/77

Police launch hunt for terrorists

Mercury Reporter

A strong force of policemen was scouring the Natal-Swaziland border yesterday in search of terrorists following a skirmish near Pongola on Wednesday in which one terrorist was killed and another was captured. One policeman was wounded in the clash.

The skirmish took place four kilometres inside South Africa on trust land midway between Pongola and Piet Retief.

Wet conditions have been hampering the police in their search but Brigadier A. Trollip, Divisional Commissioner for the Middelburg Division, said the weather was expected to improve today.

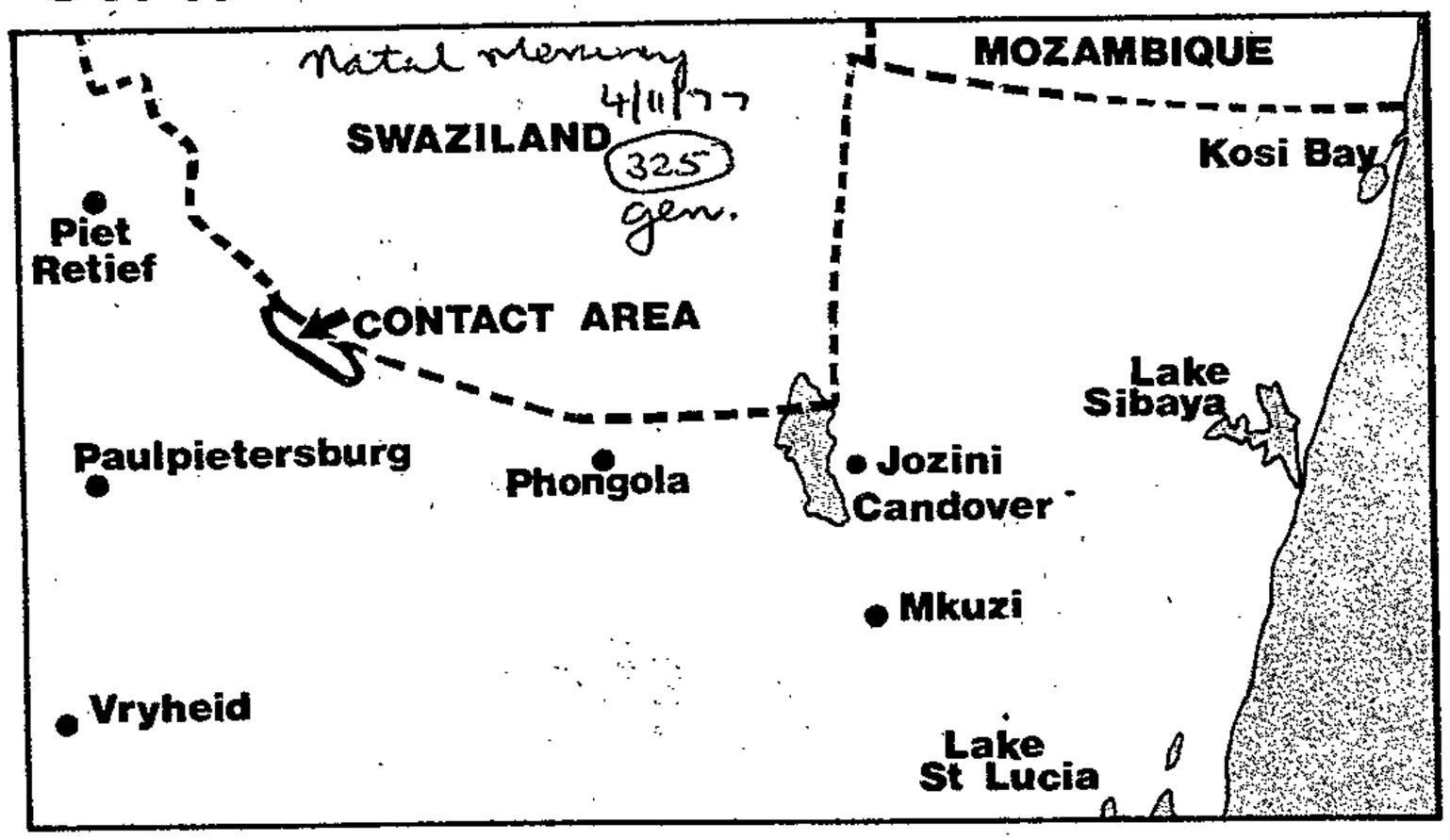
The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said yesterday police had received information that terrorists were hiding in a hut near the border and had gone to investigate.

As the police approached the hut the terrorists opened fire with automatic weapons and a detective from Pongola, Sgt. Louis H. Steyn, was hit in the leg.

Police returned the fire and one of the terrorists made a dash for freedom. He was wounded and captured.

Seconds later an explosion ripped through the hut and the other terrorist was killed. The cause of the explosion was not known.

General Prinsloo said that weapons of communist origin, mainly machine-guns and hand grenades, were found in the gutted hut.



POLICE launched a full-scale search near the border with Swaziland yesterday after a skirmish with two terrorists at an isolated hut near the northern Natal border. One terrorist was killed and another was captured by police in the clash.

He said the terrorists had apparently been trained in Angola and flown to Mozambique from where they moved to South Africa via Manzini in Swaziland.

Satisfactory

Sgt. Steyn was admitted to the Empangeni Hospital where he was reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

About three months ago the Security Police smashed a terror plot which was aimed at infiltrating terrorists into the country.

The internal network of the plot was destroyed and police wiped out several terror bases in Natal and in the Transvaal.

The bases were to have been used by terrorists returning to South Africa from Angola, Tanzania and other countries where they had received training.

At the time police said they were aware that a large number of recruits had left South Africa to undergo terrorist training but stressed that the police would be waiting for them to return.

Room 305,

no.

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

FACULTY OF ARTS

DATE:

	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 2
Language taught								
Lecturer in charge								
No. of students								
Department or Faculty								
Time: from								
to								

Border hunt for terrorists

(325) General RDM 4/11/77

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

A STRONG force of policemen was late yesterday still sweeping the Natal-Swaziland border in search of terrorists following Wednesday's skirmish near Pongola when a terrorist was killed, another captured and a policeman wounded.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said yesterday the two terrorists involved in the skirmish with police had received training in Angola.

Police have seized a number of handgrenades, as well as Russian submachine guns similar to those used in the Goch Street shooting in Johannesburg, General Prinsloo said.

The wounded policeman, Detective Sergeant Louis H Steyn, of Pongola, was said to be in "very good" condition at the Empangeni Hospital yesterday.

General Prinsloo said the two terrorists received their training in Angola, flew to Mozambique and from there entered Swaziland.

They succeeded in crossing the border from Manzini in Swaziland with explosives, handgrenades and guns and had hidden their cache in a hut when police received information.

Police surprised the two terrorists in a hut 4 km from the Swaziland border and 3 km from the national road leading to Pongola near the northern Natal border.

A patrol of about four black and white policemen went to the hut in a black area between Pongola and Piet Retief, General Prinsloo said.

As they approached, a terrorist was standing in front of the hut. He started to run but was captured. The other man inside the hut bolted the door and fired at the patrol with a submachine gun. Sgt Steyn was hit. Police returned fire.

The terrorist also threw several handgrenades through a window at the police. As they closed in there was a loud explosion and the hut caught fire.

The terrorist died in the explosion. General Prinsloo said experts were still trying to find out what type of explosive lay in the hut.

Yesterday, police were engaged in high level security checks in the area. A severe hailstorm immediately after the skirmish on Wednesday night hampered follow-up investigations.

Police patrols found numerous empty cartridges fired from a submachine gun.

About three months ago, Security Police smashed a plot aimed at infiltrating terrorists into the country.

The internal network established for this purpose was destroyed and police wiped out several bases in Natal and in the Transvaal.

The bases were to have been used by trained terrorists returning to South Africa from Angola, Tanzania and other countries.

At the time police said they were aware that a large number of recruits had left South Africa to undergo training but stressed that the police would be waiting for them to return.

BIG POLICE HUNT FOR NATAL

terrorists

C.T. 4/11/77 (325) gen.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Late yesterday a strong force of police was sweeping the Natal-Swaziland border in search of terrorists following an incident near Pongola on Wednesday. A terrorist was killed and another captured and one policeman wounded in the clash.

The skirmish took place four kilometres inside South Africa between Pongola and Piet Retief.

Wet conditions have been hampering the search. The weather is expected to improve today.

The Commissioner of Police, General Prinsloo, said the police received information that terrorists were hiding in a hut near the border and investigated.

When police approached the hut the terrorists opened fire with automatic weapons. Detective Sergeant Louis Steyn was hit in the leg.

Police returned the fire and one of the terrorists was wounded and captured as he tried to escape.

Seconds later an explosion ripped through the hut and the other terrorist was killed.

General Prinsloo said that weapons of communist origin, machine guns and grenades, were found in the hut.

He said the terrorists had apparently been trained in Angola and flown to Mozambique from where they moved to South Africa via Manzini in Swaziland.

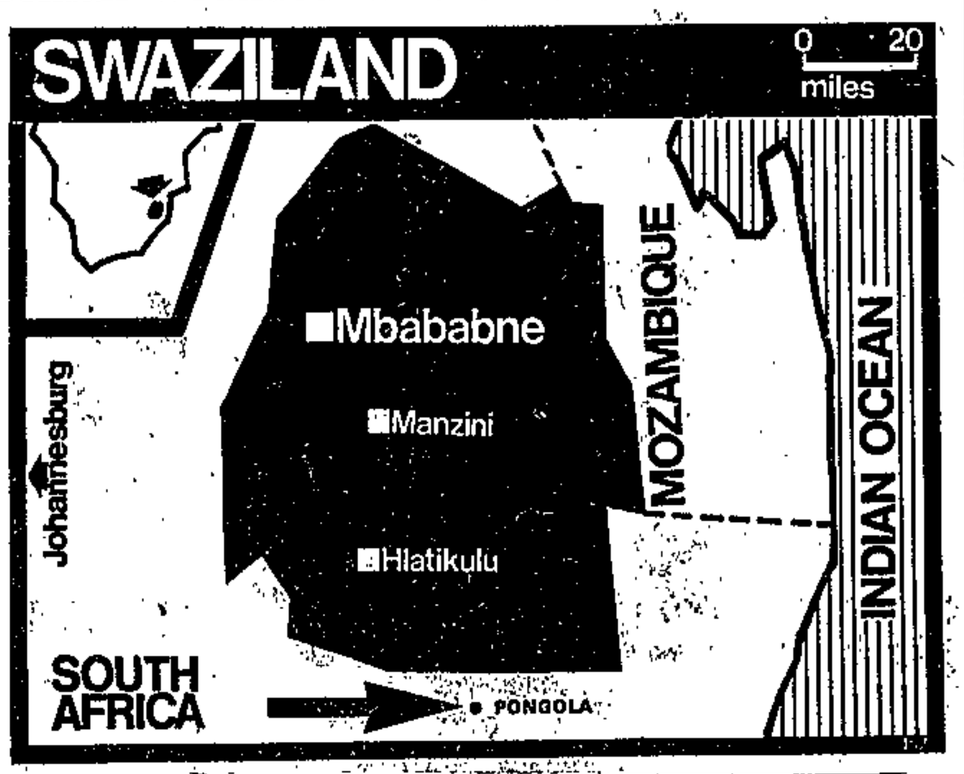
Sergeant Steyn was admitted to the Empangeni Hospital where he is in a satisfactory condition.

About three months ago the security police smashed a similar, but bigger, infiltration plan.

The internal network established for this purpose was destroyed and police wiped out several bases in Natal and in the Transvaal.

The bases were to have been used by trained terrorists returning to South Africa from Angola, Tanzania and other countries.

At the time police said they were aware that a large number of recruits had left South Africa to undergo training but emphasized that the police would be waiting.



Information used for banning may be incorrect

By DONALD CARD, former Special Branch policeman who is a friend of Donald Woods.

SINCE the banning of Donald Woods many people have contacted me to inquire what my reaction was to this happening and expected me to know all the details because they know that Donald and I are friends.

These queries and my personal attitude towards what has happened have prompted me to write this.

Firstly, let me say that I have been a personal friend of Donald Woods since my days as an ordinary detective in the South African Police. We are both born and bred in the Transkei; we are both able to speak, read and write Xhosa and we know Xhosa customs. We are both sportsmen and are able to discuss many topics. Of course politics comes into this. On this particular point I do not agree with Donald on a number of his political thoughts, but I see his point of argument as he sees mine, and with this in mind we do not get involved in heated arguments, but share pleasant discussions.

Many people have questioned the fact that I, as an ex-security police officer, could have an association with a political journalist such as Donald Woods. The answer is simple, as those who know him personally (forgetting about his political views) will realize how easy it is to make friends with this wonderful personality.

With reference to the political side, I, as a policeman, fought subversion and violence, which involved the investigation of the riots of November 1952, the Pondoland unrest of 1960-61, the Poqo uprisings of 1963, the communist and ANC uprising of 1963 (commonly known as the Rivonia plot), and many other subversive activities.

I also know that Donald fears violence, not for himself but for his wife and children. He has always sought negotiation for peaceful existence.

Pro-South African

I know that he despises communism and I believe that it is this fact which has put him on a path of resisting the Nationalist Government's policies. He has through the press attacked the government and taken legal action against some of its members. I, however, still recognize him as a pro-South African citizen.

The reason why he has been banned is something I cannot understand, yet I expected it to happen. In fact I mentioned this to him recently shortly before he was banned. My opinion was that he had overdone the Steve Biko affair, yet I know that because of his association and discussions with Steve Biko he was committed to fight for his friend.

I still cannot see how this subject would have brought about his banning, but of course reports either uncorroborated or corroborated, as well as untested reports, could have assisted the officials in making a decision.

It is relatively easy for untested reports to be used by the authorities. Informers are normally paid and it is natural that they try to impress their seniors. When I was in the Force, I found this all along the line.

For instance, after listening to a conversation informers could either add or leave out a word which would change the whole complexion or context of the information. For example, if a person being reported says "There could be more subversion in South Africa" but it is reported as "There will be more subversion in South Africa" the whole tenor of the statement is changed.

There are also language barriers sometimes when the information is spoken in one language and is reported in another.

Hears only part

Another possible area of distortion can occur when a man walks into a conversation and hears only part of it. It could mean something completely different if the whole conversation had been heard.

The assessment of information is normally done by one person, who then recommends possible action to a higher authority. It often looks impressive on paper but it is really only an opinion.

There is also a problem with uncorroborated reports. Many cases appear completely watertight until witnesses are cross-examined. Two witnesses can give identical information but it is still not tested. There is no real check made on whether what they said is accurate. Often in court cases, for example, two or more witnesses can apparently have the same evidence, but when it is tested under cross-examination it is often proved to be incorrect, even if it is given in good faith.

In 1952, for example, I gave evidence in the Quinlan case (following the murder of a nun in Duncan village). Three or four of us genuinely believed that a person had made a confession early one morning and we all gave evidence to that effect. But when it was checked on the register, it was found that he was only booked out to go and made the confession at 11 in the morning. And three or four of us believed this. It was most embarrassing that we were wrong and I even apologized to the judge.

But in the processing of security police information this checking process often does not take place.

The effect of this system is that it is possible for decisions to be made by the security police on the basis of faulty information.

If there are facts which I do not know about, then Donald has deceived me, and if he has done this, he can pay for his sins. But I accept that he is honest.

To get back to the Steve Biko affair, I do know a little about the background to Donald's approach.

Some years ago Donald through the press attacked Saso and he received strongly-worded letters about this attack. Steve Biko was a founder member of Saso. Later he met Steve Biko, who impressed him, and in fact the two became great friends. It was therefore obvious that Donald, knowing Steve as he did, would make a fuss when his friend, who was a healthy man at the time of his arrest, died. He was committed to establishing the cause of Steve's death.

Many people believe that he overdid his role but these are opinions. Others believe that his approach to the Biko affair has stirred up ill feelings between different races. This of course is also opinion. Many people believe that the bannings which took place recently have stirred up race friction more than any other incident. This too is opinion.

But if people are going to be banned on opinions then where are we heading for? Bannings and detentions without trial are frightening. In fact the Minister of Justice recently said he disliked bannings and I agree that he should, because if he didn't crack the whip he might have found himself in the same position because of opinions.

Through opinions people are banned, and their wives and children have to suffer. Why have these innocent people to suffer because of one man's actions? It does not make sense to prevent a banned person from being in the company of more than one other person. What is to be achieved from this? It only gives the authorities ways and means of prosecuting banned people, and if this is not the case, I would like to know what the intention of this clause is.

Even my daughter phoned from university, shocked at hearing about the banning, and said: "That means that when I get married Donald will not be able to attend the wedding reception."

It is all these little facts which make banning without trial a shocking state of affairs.

Use force

My personal opinion is that violence in South Africa should be ended. The police should be in control and should unlawful action take place they must use force to stop this notwithstanding overseas opinion. Also the government has made laws with which to protect South Africa and if people act against these laws they should be charged and dealt with severely in terms of them. In the event of the laws being inadequate then I suggest that new laws be formulated, but whatever happens let us place people on trial instead of punishing them on certain people's opinions.

However, I would prefer to see no political conflict here in this wonderful country of ours and that everyone could live in harmony, peace and prosperity.

Econom

IV.

World ban was not expected, says boss

(325? general) RDM 5/11/77

AT NO stage between August 29 and the Government's October 19 crackdown did the editor of The World, Dr Percy Qoboza, or its proprietors believe that the paper was in imminent danger of being banned, Mr John Marquard manager of The World said yesterday.

Commenting on the speech by Dr Koornhof on Wednesday night in which he gave some of the background to the banning, he said: "Had we known that the paper was in grave danger, we would immediately have sought an interview with the Minister."

Mr Marquard said Mr Qoboza had taken the original warning by the Minister of Justice very seriously. He had no wish to have his paper banned.

Mr Marquard said that the debate on the banning would no doubt drag on but they believed the matter should be dealt with in court. "Since it has now assumed the character of a trial by the news media, we must at least set out the sequence of events as we know them."

Mr Marquard said Mr Qoboza had met Mr Kruger for the first time in June, in Cape Town. He understood from Mr Qoboza that they had discussed Soweto's problems and other matters and had parted on amicable terms.

The Minister had expressed surprise that Mr Qoboza had, during a recent visit to the United States, recommended increased investment in South Africa, to which Mr Qoboza replied that he cared about South Africa as much as anyone and he certainly wanted it to grow and prosper for all its peoples.

The Minister said he had found the discussion interesting and added that he would telephone Mr Qoboza when he had returned to Pretoria to arrange a further meeting.

On Friday July 29 the Minister telephoned Mr Qoboza and asked him to see him in Pretoria that afternoon.

At that meeting Mr Kruger made the remarks which Dr Koornhof reported, including the statement: "I am seriously considering taking your publication off the street and the next few days will decide finally whether I will do so or not."

Mr Marquard said that this was the first time that they knew the Minister had made such a threat to Mr Qoboza.

Mr Qoboza, reported this threat to fellow executives and wrote to the Minister on Monday, August 1. His opening sentence was:

"I was indeed very distressed by the attitude you adopted towards me on Friday afternoon. I was even more perturbed by your accusation that The World has been fanning and encouraging students in disorderly conduct in the townships."

The letter went on to say that the accusation was not borne out by the number of editorials written condemning lawlessness and also appealing for responsible action and peace in the townships.

"I have taken the liberty of enclosing some of these editorials on various subjects which in the light of your accusations you clearly have not been given for your attention." The letter said.

"May I make the point, Mr Minister, that both myself and members of my staff have adopted the attitudes reflected in the editorials because we understand our responsibilities in helping the situation in our own townships to return to normal.

"It is a fact that we will always find- ourselves in many respects disagreeing with the Government on many issues. But I still want to believe that differences of opinion on matters of State policy do not imply criminal acts on the part of newspapers in South Africa.

"You yourself have on numerous occasions emphasised the right of newspapers to positive criticism of the authorities.

"After reading the editorials, I am sure you will agree with me that attacks on me and the newspaper on Friday were quite unjustified."

"I don't think Mr Qoboza received a reply to this letter," said Mr Marquard.

Some days later the Prime Minister telephoned Mr Hal Miller, president of the Newspaper Press Union and said the Minister of Justice wanted to ban The World. Mr Miller saw the Prime Minister and suggested he should see Mr Qoboza to hear his side of the case. This was arranged and there was a meeting of more than 90 minutes between the two.

"We accept that the Prime Minister warned Mr Qoboza but he came away in a much more relaxed frame of mind than after the meeting with Mr Kruger," Mr Marquard said.

On Monday, August 29, Mr Kruger was reported in Beeld as saying: "It will depend on the circumstances whether the Government will close the black newspaper, The World. At this moment there is no such plan."

Mr Marquard said he was not aware of any further warnings given to Mr Qoboza after August 29. Neither the Prime Minister nor Mr Kruger had indicated to the management of The World or to the proprietors, the Argus Company, that they did intend to or were banning the paper. — Sapa.

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Police wife fears for detained children

Tribune Reporter

THE ANGUISHED wife of a Guguletu police sergeant fears for the safety of her two teenage children who were detained by the Security Police five weeks ago.

The children of Mrs Emily Singiswi, 36, were detained with other teenagers. They were all members of a youth drama group and recently staged a play called Spectrum 77.

Cradling her 18-month-old son, Vuyo, Mrs Singiswi said she was awakened about 4 o'clock one morning early last month by dogs barking in the backyard. The yard was swarming with policemen with flashlights.

"A Major Swarts of the Security Police came to the front door and said he was detaining my children for questioning," said Mrs Singiswi.

Her son, Sipho, a 15-year-old handyman around the house, and daughter, Yelezwa, a brilliant 13-year-old Standard 8 pupil at I. D. Mikeze Secondary School, were told to get dressed.

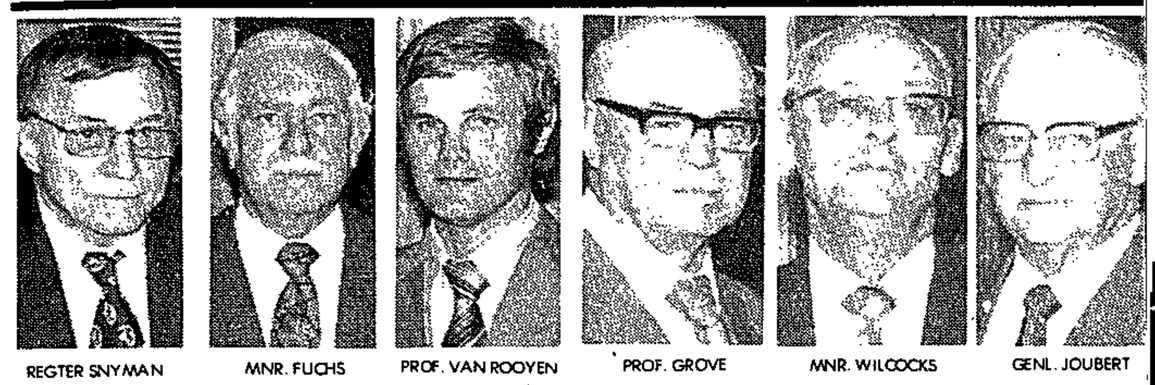
Neither she nor her husband had been given a reason for the detention of the children. They had not been allowed to see them and had not been told where they were being held, she said.

"I have been through five weeks of hell. I've lost weight because of worry and at night I toss around in bed thinking. I can't prepare food for my husband and conduct my household properly," she said.

Colonel A. Conradie, head of the Cape Town Security Branch, refused to comment.

(325) General

MAGERSFONTEIN,



REGTER SNYMAN | MNR. FUCHS | PROF. VAN ROOYEN | PROF. GROVE | MNR. WILCOCKS | GENL. JOUBERT

O, MAGERSFONTEIN!

‚Ons is nie só agterlik'

DIE Appèlraad moet nie ons gemeenskap as so onontwikkeld aanslaan dat hy nie die bekroonde werk van 'n Hertzogpryswenner kan aanvaar vir wat dit werklik is nie, het adv. Fanie Cilliers Vrydagmiddag in sy slotbetoog in die appèlsaak oor 'n verbod op Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! gevra. Hy het opgetree vir Etienne Leroux se uitgewers, Human en Rousseau.

Regter Lammie Snyman, voorsitter van die raad, wat vir hierdie saak die minder gewone stap gedoen het om van oor die hele spektrum van die gemeenskap menings in te win, sal later sê wanneer hy uitspraak gee.

Die tweede oorweging van 'n top-boek van 'n Hertzogpryswenner en een van Afrikaans se mees hooggeagte skrywers, 'n werk wat reeds deur 'n publikasiekomitee dat daar leiers, denkers, kunstenaars in ons gemeenskap is, en dat hulle die kulturele voorlopers is.

● Hy leef nie in 'n kulturele vakuüm nie. Hy leef ook nie op die vlak van die groot kunstenaar nie en hy begryp hom slegs ten dele, maar miskien nie die kunstenaar se bestaansreg en sy rol in die samelewing nie. Hy erken dit . . . en dat die ontwikkeling en die toekoms van ons

Dit is die dinge wat so pla

PLAT taal en kru seksverwysings, godslastering en die herhaalde gebruik van die Opperwese se naam is die dinge in Magersfontein, O, Magersfontein! wat die Wet op Publikasies oortree, het adv. P. H. J. Krijnauw vandeesweek voor die Appèlraad aangevoer.

Sonder om te verval in dotjie . . . dotjie . . . dotjie het die koerantverslaggewers dit moeilik gevind om uitvoerig oor die verhoor verslag te doen. Want soos Audrey Blignault in haar opinie oor die boek sê:

„Daar is die teenstrydigheid dat mense plat uitdrukkings sal gebruik en boeregrappe sal aanhoor en vertel, maar hulle wil nie daardie uitdrukkings of die taal van die boeregrap in druk sien nie."

Getuies wat die gewraakte uitdrukkings oor die hoof wou sien, het veral twee argumente gebruik. Hulle het òf gesê dis „alledaagse" woorde, òf kon gewees het," meen prof. Opperman.

„Ek is van mening dat ongure taalgebruik, gebruik van die naam van die Opperwese, beskrywings of verwysings na seks en geweldtonele slegs binne perke toelaatbaar is in lektuur van erkende letterkundige gehalte," sê prof. Opperman.

Ook dr. Willem de Klerk vind die Gert-paragraaf op bl 22 „baie direk en grof. Selfs onnodig". Hy is een van verskeie wat meen „die paragraaf en 'n paar ander kon anders geskryf gewees het".

„Dit kon gebly het, maar nou staan dit daar, en dis nie die dood van katryn nie," sê dr. De Klerk.

„Dat die jeug verlei sal word, vrome manne hul virginiteit sal verloor ensovoorts by die lees hiervan, is absurd. As ons boeke van die mark haal ter wille van sulke paragrawe, is dit belaglik."

Abr. H. de Vries verdedig Leroux se gebruik van plat woorde buite die dialoog van sy karakters deur te wys op „'n bekende verskynsel in die letterkunde . . . dat daar in gedeeltes waar die verteller in die woord is gebruik dat daar selfs binne dieselfde godsdiens groot houdingsverskille is, en dat die Appèlraad ook dáár na die mediaanhouding moet soek.

'n Werk hoef nie as ongewens gebrandmerk te word as dit aanstoot gee aan dié „wat hulle aan geen uitleg steur" nie, het hy gesê.

Nat-LV sê hier kan groot skade kom

DAAR bestaan geen twyfel nie dat Afrikaanse letterkundiges hulle soos een man agter hierdie werk skaar. So sê 'n Nasionale LV in sy skriftelike verslag oor Magersfontein wat aan die Appèlraad voorgelê is.

Teen dié agtergrond waarsku hy dat sensuur in die geval Magersfontein vervreemding sal bring tussen die Afrikaanse skrywers en die Regering. Dit, sê hy, sou vir die Afrikaanse letterkunde en uiteindelik vir die Afrikaanse volk groot skade berokken.

Hy, terloops, is die man wat, so het die raad gehoor, in sy getuienis gesê het 'n mens moet, ook in hierdie saak, nie koppe tel nie, jy moet koppe tel wat tel.

In die lig van getuienis wat vir die Appèlsaak ingewin is van letterkundiges onder wie prof. Dirk Opperman (Stellenbosch), prof. Ernst van Heerden (Wits), prof. Louis Eksteen en dr. Elize Botha (UP), Abr. H. de Vries (Natal), prof. Petrus Nienaber (Bloemfontein), Aubrey de Villiers-Blignault (voorheen lid van die Akademie se letterkundige kommissie), Coenie Rudolph en nog 'n hele paar wie se name nie bekend gemaak is nie, het sowel regter Snyman as adv. Krijnauw vroeg in die saak gesê die literêre verdienste van Magersfontein word nie betwis nie. Hulle aanvaar dit.

Prof. Van Heerden het waarskynlik die hoogste opgegee. „Ek beskou hierdie roman as 'n hoogtepunt, nie alleen in Etienne Leroux se werk nie, maar ook in die ontwikkelingsgang van die Afrikaanse prosa as geheel." Die hoogste? Prof. Opperman sê self: „Dit bring 'n nuwe dimensie tot die historiese roman in die Afrikaanse letterkunde."

Prof. Eksteen skryf in sy getuienis wat in die hof behandel is, die eksistensiële angs, ook van die gewone mens, die persoonlikheid en dryfvere van die held van 'n eeu gelede en vandag, word uitgebeeld deur die lotgevalle van die film- en TV-ekspedisie in die omgewing van die hedendaagse Magersfontein (waar die beroemde veldslag in 1899 plaasgevind het).

„Die doel is om die veldslag te rekonstrueer en dan op film te verewig, maar natuurlik: tussen die twee gebeurtenisse staan daar 'n onoorbrugbare gaping, mede as gevolg van die volkome verandering van die twintigste-eeuse mens wat vasgevang is in 'n krisis van waardes."

Naas die literêre meriete van die boek staan nog 'n ding net so vas. Dis nie elke bobbejaan met 'n bril wat die slim, satiriese werk van Leroux tot in sy volle en hoë sedelike strekking sal verstaan nie. (Dit kos bv. 'n man soos Coenie Rudolph om vir die Appèlraad uit te lê watter insigte lê alles agter die naam van Gert Garries se loslit Rebekka Daisy, die moeder van sy gestorwe kindjie.)

In dié verband skryf Truida Louw, die regisseuse: „Dis so moontlik dat die sosiale en morele waarde van hierdie boek sal vermeerder. Dat mense oor 5 jaar al die skakerings waarmee daar geverf is in hierdie boek, sal begryp, en glimlaggend ou rekords naslaan, en praat dat hierdie boek deur sommiges as ongewens beskou is. Destyds. Snaaks dat hulle dit nie kon sien nie!"

Deel 2 RYKIE VAN REENEN

deurgelaat is en ook met die CNA-prys bekroon is, het 'n toetssaak geword. Die voorsitter van die Skrywersgilde, Bartho Smit, het dit dag vir dag met arendsoog gevolg.

Vir waarskynlik die eerste keer sit daar ses lede van die Appèlraad. (Drie van hulle is nuwe manne, in die afgelope maand benoem: genl. Gideon Joubert, vroeër van die Polisie, mnr. D. P. Wilcocks, 'n afgetrede landdros, en mnr. Douglas Fuchs, vroeër van die SAUK.) As die stemming gelykop sou wees — en daardie ses koppe is vandeesweek oor en oor getel van die besoekersbanke af — het die voorsitter die beslissende stem.

Lede van die Appèlraad op Publikasies moet volgens wet nie oordeel of hulle self 'n boek ongewens vind nie; hulle moet hulle probeer indink of dit vir die sogenoemde „mediaan persoon" aanvaarbaar sou wees — daardie denkbeeldige karakter wat statisties presies op die middellyn balanseer tussen die wat alles aanstootlik vind en die wat glad niks aanstootlik vind nie.

En hoe lyk hy — of is dit sy? Aye, there's the rub. Adv. Fanie Cilliers, vir die uitgewers van Magersfontein, O, Magersfontein!, sê dis presies waar die groot kloof tussen hom en die amicus curiae, adv. Krijnauw, lê. Dit is die kernvraag waarom die hele saak wentel.

Adv. Cilliers: Die raad moet oordeel oor wat die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap verstaan en duld en oor wat hy nie verstaan nie, en nie verdra nie.

Regter Lammie Snyman: En wat as hy verstaan, maar hy verdra dit nog nie?

Aan die raad het adv. Cilliers Vrydagmiddag in sy slotbetoog twee moontlike gesigte van mnr./ mev./ mej. Mediaan persoon voorgehou.

Deur sy oë gesien, lyk die amicus curiae se kandidaat so: 'n Aanmatigende middelman wat sy eie gemiddeldheid as die hoogste deug en finale maatstaf stel, met leidende figure heeltemal buite sy gesigs- of erkenningsveld; en hy verwag skrywers moet net vir hom wat hy is, skrywe.

Sy eie man van die middelmoot lyk anders. Hy sê volgens sy submissie moet so 'n persoon met die volgende kwaliteite gekrediteer word, en die Appèlraad moet die hoedanighede in berekening bring wanneer hulle hul beeld van die gemiddelde, redelike mens skep.

● Hy het 'n gemiddelde mate van kennis; hy het 'n gemiddelde mate van nederigheid, ook oor sy eie onkunde en vooroordele, en 'n gemiddelde mate van verdraagsaamheid — 'n Christelike deug — teenoor ander wat anders dink as hy; en teenoor wat hy nie verstaan nie, en bowenal het hy 'n gemiddelde mate van waardering vir die feit kultuur van hulle afhang.

● Hy weet dat hulle nie altyd dadelik erken word nie. Miskien weet hy dat skilders in die Middeleeue net onpersoonlike madonnas mooi geskilder het, en dat toe Rembrandt lelike mense begin skilder, die Nagwag in 'n agterhoek gehang is. Of dat Van Gogh uit 800 skilderye slegs een verkoop het, omdat hy die werklikheid geskilder het — nie soos dit voorkom nie, maar soos hy dit met die geestesoog gesien het.

Adv. Cilliers het gesê die gemiddelde redelike leser sal sien wanneer beweerde kuns net „'n voorwendsel is vir banaliteite en hul aantrekkingskrag vir morbiede belangstellendes".

Hy sal ook voor grensgevalle te staan kom, waarin 'n sterk element van kunskepping en banale uitdrukkingsmiddele albei voorkom. Dan sal hy twyfel. Maar hy sal in gedagte hou dat die kunsmiddel, in die hande van die kunstenaar, haas geen perke het nie: dat Finnegan's Wake en sommige van Van Wyk Louw se gedigte selfs die erkende maatstawe van sintaksis en die grammatika oortree.

Voor Magersfontein sal so 'n leser vir homself sê: „Die werk is so diep en so moeilik en tot so 'n beperkte kring gerig dat ek aanvaar die banaliteite daarin is insidenteel, maar funksioneel insidenteel, tot die kunswerk, en nie andersom nie."

As hy 'n redelike persoon is en voorligting en verduideliking gesoek het voordat hy geoordeel het, sal hy begryp dat die kru taal, seksverwysings en profane taal maar net simbole is van die geestesarmoede wat uitgebeeld word. Dit word gebruik omdat die skrywer nie soos 'n filosoof redeneer nie, maar soos 'n kunstenaar uitbeeld, het adv. Cilliers gesê.

As so 'n gemiddelde redelike persoon nie self 'n werk wil lees, of verstaan nie, sal hy sê: Dis tog onredelik dat ek, wat dit nie wil lees of verstaan nie, moet oordeel namens dié wat dit wel wil lees en kan verstaan, of dit aanstootlik is of nie.

Die moeilike probleem is en bly: hoe om die werklik aanstootlike te weer, en nogtans die skeppende, denkende kunstenaars soveel vryheid as moontlik toe te laat, het adv. Cilliers gesê.

In dié geval het 25 leiers in die gemeenskap, ingeslote drie Hertzogpryswenners (as die skrywer bygetel word) vir die appèlraad gesê dit is nie noodsaaklik om Magersfontein „uit die gemeenskap se verdragingsveld te verban nie".

„Ons vertrou dat die raad dit so sal aanvaar. Bowenal vra ons die raad om nie ons gemeenskap so onontwikkeld aan te slaan dat hy nie 'n bekroonde werk van 'n Hertzogpryswenner kan aanvaar vir wat dit werklik is nie," het adv. Cilliers gesê.

hulle het 'n saak daarvoor uitgemaak dat die woorde „funksioneel" deur Leroux gebruik is. Daarteenoor het adv. Krijnauw daarby gehou dat verskeie van die woorde „op sigself vieslik" is — 'n taalfilosofiese punt waarop adv. Cilliers hom in sy slotbetoog straf teengegaan het.

Gevoelig

Een van die ses predikante in die paneel buitemense wat die uitgewers vir die saak 'n mening oor die boek gevra het, het hom besonder gevoelig getoon vir die argument dat taal by sfeer moet pas. Hy het glad stroomop in sy getuienis beswaar gehad teen die skrywer se eie gebruik, nie van die omstrede volksnaam vir Gert Garries se geslagsorgaan nie, maar vir die woord formidabel daarvoor. So 'n groot woord sou ou Gert nooit geken het nie, redeneer hy, en stip aan: „stillisties 'n fout."

Wat van hierdie en ander kere wanneer dit die skrywer/ verteller self is wat so 'n woord gebruik en nie een van sy karakters nie?

Soos adv. Krijnauw in 'n stadium gesê het, „met alle respek, die verwysing na die olifantdrol wat teen 20c verkoop word, is nêrens in 'n spreker se mond gelê nie, dis die skrywer se eie beskrywing van 'n situasie."

Prof. Opperman verwys na die miskien by uitstek omstrede passasie in die boek, op bl. 22 waar Gert Garries, die gesloopte ou besope bruinman, op Magersfontein se gewyde grond water slaan en 'n paar verbandhoudende gedagtes dink oor sy Rebekka.

Die siening kon 'n mens regverdig deur verwysing na die tipe persoon, die situasie waarin hy verkeer en die invloed van die drank. „Maar omdat die verteller self hier teken, sou hy meer gematig gemaak word van die gedagtes en woordeskat van 'n karakter. Al staan hulle nie in aanhalingstekens nie, is dit duidelik syne".

Vuil mond

En vir een van die predikante is sulke tale net die teken van die „vuil mond van ons siek tyd." Dit word gebruik „soos 'n homeopatiese middel waar gif aangewend word om gif te verdryf," sê hy.

So alte dodelik het al die vooraanstaande lesers blykbaar nie die boek se seksuele verwysings gevind nie. Op 'n blykbaar gewraakte sinnetjie „Hy is 'n formidabele minnaar — op suiwer seksuele gebied", merk dr. De Klerk op: „Dit is alleen benydenswaardig. So 'n ou ramkat!"

Die gewese hoof van 'n groot Afrikaanse skool vind in die roman net twee uitdrukkings wat hom hinder — die een oor die landbougrond wat anderding werd is; die ander 'n seksterm in die omstrede paragraaf oor Gert Garries se dinge.

„Dit is egter 'n ander vraag of 'n boek in die ban gedoen moet word vanweë een of twee uitdrukkings wat my nie aanstaan nie," sê hy.

Aanstoot

In verband met die aanstoot aan die godsdienstige oortuigings en gevoelens van enige deel van die Republiek se bevolking waarteen Art. 46(2) b wil beskerm, het adv. Krijnauw sterk stelling ingeneem op die standpunt dat die blote feit dat aanstoot geneem is, grond is vir die ongewens bevind van 'n werk.

En daar is mense wat sterk aanstoot neem teen die oordadige en ydellike gebruik van die Here se naam, het hy gesê: hulle hoor elke Sondag in die kerk die derde gebod, en dit is vir hulle erns.

In sy slotbetoog was adv. Cilliers se verweer hierteen

RAAD VIR TWEE TOKKELOKKE

● Een van die ses predikante wat vir die appèlsaak menings opgestel het, vertel in sy getuienis dat twee studente van die Stellenbosse Kweekskool hom kom spreek het na aanleiding van 'n omsendbrief met uittreksels waarin daar by hulle aangedring is om beswaar te maak teen die feit dat 'n publikasiekomitee Magersfontein deurgelaat het.

Hy sê hy het hulle vertel van die manne van die International Communist League wat op 'n Sondagoggend in Hyde Park 'n Bybel uitpluk, 'n aantal uitgesoekte passasies daaruit voorgelees het om te bewys „the Bible is the filthiest book in the world", en daarmee waarskynlik 'n paar toehoorders oortuig het.

● Dieselfde predikant skryf ook dat hy destyds as jong predikant by 'n ringsvergadering wat Leroux se Sewe Dae by die Silbersteins ongewens bevind het, gevra het hoeveel van die 25 stuks daar het die boek gelees. Geeneen het dit gelees nie, sê hy, maar die hoofouderling het gesê wat hy daarvan in die koerante gelees het, was vir hom genoeg.

Nat leader mum over Biko talk

Tim Patten, Political Reporter

The leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr Connie Mulder, has refused to repudiate a senior Nationalist MP who said at a public meeting: "I would have killed Steve Biko."

And the candidate, Mr Frikkie le Roux, who is the sitting MP, says he stands by every word he said.

Asked today whether as party leader in the Transvaal he would publicly repudiate Mr le Roux or express support for what he said, Dr Muller said: "No comment," and refused to be drawn into discussing the matter.

The incident occurred at a public meeting in Pretoria, in the Hercules constituency where Mr le Roux is fighting an Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) candidate, Mr Gert Beetge.

MRS SUZMAN

Mr le Roux said: "In South Africa, when a man disturbs law and order the way Steve Biko did, he should be killed — as far as I am concerned anyway."

He added: "Biko is a hero in the eyes of some countries. When they have similar agitators, they say they should be eliminated. In South Africa, when an agitator does what Biko did, they make him a hero. I would have killed him."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said: "what Mr le Roux said was absolutely disgraceful. It is incitement to violence besides being a condemnation of the man without trial."

She said the silence from the National Party leadership indicated that it condoned what he said.

What the Nat leaders should have done is kick him out of the party immediately as an example of what happens to inciters.

"I sincerely hope that the voters of Hercules will show their disapproval, if the National Party won't, by kicking him out on November 30."

(Report by Tim Patten, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

On the road to State coercion

(325) Star 8/11/77

Writing in the South African Law Journal, Professor van der Vyver, Professor of Legal Philosophy at Potchefstroom University for Higher Education, says that South Africa is well on the way to totalitarianism. LESLEY FRIEDMAN reports.

"It is, I believe, fair to state that an almost blind trust in its leaders and substantial reliance upon legal force and compulsion as a means of promoting national and personal ideals have become characteristic of the Afrikaner mentality, writes Professor van der Vyver.

"If a libertarian society is to be restored in South Africa, we shall have to exchange our faith in State-controlled compulsion and coercion for a new appraisal of the virtue of persuasion and conviction.

"True, persuasion of one's fellow men of the rightness of one's cultural, moral and religious preferences may not be as effective as State intervention to enforce them, but then how superior are values held through conviction to those that are imposed?" the Professor poses.

On the rule of law, Professor van der Vyver says the concept means simply that the Government and the subordinates of the State should be subject to the law.

While the subordination to the law of the legislative and judicial branches of government posed hardly any problem in South Africa, as far as executive discretions are concerned, however, South African law leaves much more to be desired.

"In South African law, discretions afforded to executive officials are in some instances framed in terms so wide as to amount to outright arbitrary rule."

Noting that Section One of the Internal Security Act contains a lengthy and somewhat intricate definition, "of communism" he writes that within the present context, it "happens to be entirely superfluous, for the simple reason that, leaving aside the very limited scope of a right of review, there are no procedures available to contest in any way the merits of the State President's decisions."

Professor van der Vyver . . . "blind trust in leaders."

He goes on: "An organisation or publication is communistic if the State President believes it to be such, and that's that. . .

"Such unrestricted decision-taking amounts to arbitrary administration and is directly opposed to the principles of the rule of law," Professor van der Vyver says.

"The major difficulty with our security system 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: and 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," he says.

On the doctrine of human rights, the professor writes: "No one in his right mind would today profess . . . that South African law provides adequate safeguards for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The constitutional guarantee of human rights and fundamental freedoms, while not providing a waterproof safeguard, did at least serve to restrain to some extent the exercise of State authority.

"One never knows what a government is really up to. Practical politics, that is the act of informing the people of the intentions and policies to be pursued by a political organisation, is very much an exercise in lying," writes Professor van der Vyver.

"When one has to live in such system of concealed or misrepresented expectations and institutionalised ignorance, it is a comfort, however small, to know that the broad outline of a government's competency to wager the fate of its subjects has been circumscribed by means of entrenched constitutional provisions," he says.

Banned editor quoted? (325) gm DD 8/11/77

PIETERMARITZBURG — Police here are investigating a small right-wing Pietermaritzburg newspaper which allegedly quoted banned Editor Donald Woods in its latest edition.

The newspaper, The Spectator, which sells in several restaurants in the capital for five cents, is a small eight-page publication edited by a local man.

The Spectator allegedly quoted Mr Woods in its latest edition in an article headed Black Consciousness.

A police spokesman said the alleged quoting of a banned person was being investigated. He said it was a difficult investigation which could take some time.

He said when the investigation was complete the docket would be sent to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to prosecute.

Copies of The Spectator were no longer on sale after police began their investigations. — DDC.

Star 325 gen 8/11/77

Bannings help cut Jaycees' world guest-list to 1 300

The recent wave of bannings is cited as one reason for some countries deciding not to attend the Jaycees World Congress in Johannesburg.

But the majority of member countries will be represented and congress director Alan Gerson predicted today that as many as 55 out of a total of 82 countries will have members here.

He added that the West Indies was the only country that had "blatantly" stated it would not be represented because of South Africa's policies, but African countries will also be conspicuous by their absence.

At a Press conference Mr Carroll J. Bouchard, Jaycees International secretary-general, said that out of 17 or 18 countries in Africa only Malawi and "at least one other" would be represented.

India apparently would have attended, and was mentioned at the Press conference as an example of a country that would make it. But Mr Bouchard said problems had since arisen and today Mr Gerson said it was still not certain whether India would attend or not.

Mr Shirley P. Wijesinha, Jaycees International executive director for finance and administration, said the chances had been very good that India would be represented until "the developments of the last three weeks" initiated by the bannings.

The congress is scheduled to start officially on Saturday with about 1 300 delegates expected from more than 50 countries, including the South Africans. One of the organisers' biggest problems, Mr Gerson said, was to find a venue for such a large meeting.

The organisers expect the congress to bring the country more than R5-million in foreign exchange, including air fares, hotels and package tours.

Disturbing vacuum

SUDDENLY it is no longer possible to find a black man of standing in the townships who is prepared to discuss publicly the issues relating to the urban communities. The Government bannings and detentions have done more than silence articulate black leaders: they have effectively discredited the second rank and sown suspicion among the people. A man who is not banned is thought to be in league with the Government. Those who will talk have no popular following so their views carry little weight. They have to perform an incredible balancing act to avoid falling into the pit of Government disapproval on one side and black distrust on the other.

The Government has created a disturbing vacuum in the short-term interests of stifling dissent and scotching unrest. There is indeed a silence in the townships today. But it is a silence no one—least of all the authorities and the white population—should be happy about. It is a silence which could prove dangerous unless something is done immediately to improve communication between urban blacks and the people who rule their lives. Banning those black men and women who were willing to speak up (instead of resorting to boycotts and violence) may prove to be the most short-sighted thing any South African Government has done.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2346 11 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P77/80

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel
P77/10/115.....	*Voice of the Dream, The*.....	Muhammed Omar Ro'Din.....	(d)+(e)
P77/10/133.....	*Throb* October 1977.....	"Throb", Students' Engineering Society, University of Natal, Durban	(a)+(b)
P77/11/7.....	Object/Voorwerp *Biko T-Shirt/T-hemp*.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)

No. 2349 11 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P77/79

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel 47
P77/8/122.....	*Day of the Women, and the Night of the Men, The*....	Wolf Mankowitz.....	(a)
P77/9/105.....	*Raiders, The (Caleb Thorn)*.....	I. J. Coburn.....	(a)+(b)
P77/9/128.....	*Hunters, The*.....	Peter Hill.....	(a)
P77/9/154.....	*Interface*.....	Joe Gores.....	(a)+(b)
P77/9/182.....	*Yesterday, Today and Forever*.....	Jeane Dixon.....	(b)
P77/9/185.....	*Survivor, The*.....	George MacBeth.....	(a)
P77/10/18.....	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents* No. 16/76, July 1976	Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu.....	(c)
P77/10/19.....	*Education for Barbarism*.....	I. B. Tabata.....	
P77/10/99.....	*Road to Liberation*.....	LSM Information Center, Oakland, U.S.A.....	
P77/10/109.....	*So-Where-To* No. 5.....	S.D.A. University of Natal, Durban.....	
P77/10/110.....	*Sun Up/Sonop—Orgaan* No. 2, Oktober 1977.....	Die N.S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(c)
P77/10/118.....	*Rhodeo—Opp'dan Thursday 20 October* 1977.....	SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	(e)
P77/10/123.....	*Lekoni—Awake*—October 1977.....	Support Group of the National Liberation Movement of South Africa	(c)
P77/10/127.....	*Margin, The* (i.e. only the 1969 edition with the No ISBN 0 7145 0363 0/d.i. slegs die 1969 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 7145 0363 0)	André Pieyre De Mandiargues.....	(c)
P77/10/136.....	*Natural Magic*.....	Marshall Cavendish Publications Limited, London	(a)+(b)

No. 2350 11 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notices 2116 and 2117 of 12 October 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5772 of 12 October 1977 substitute the following entries for entry P77/9/160.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel
P77/9/160.....	*Z*—Vol. 2, No. 5.....	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(c)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2346 11 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/80

Inskrywing No.	Publikasie of voorwerp	Skrywer of voortbringer	Artikel 47
P77/10/115.....	*Voice of the Dream, The*.....	Muhammed Omar Ro'Din.....	(d)+(e)
P77/10/133.....	*Throb* Oktober 1977.....	"Throb", Students' Engineering Society, University of Natal, Durban	(a)+(b)
P77/11/7.....	Object/Voorwerp *Biko T-Shirt/T-hemp*.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)

No. 2349 11 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/79

Inskrywing No.	Publikasie of voorwerp	Skrywer of voortbringer	Artikel 47
P77/8/122.....	*Day of the Women, and the Night of the Men, The*....	Wolf Mankowitz.....	(a)
P77/9/105.....	*Raiders, The (Caleb Thorn)*.....	I. J. Coburn.....	(a)+(b)
P77/9/128.....	*Hunters, The*.....	Peter Hill.....	(a)
P77/9/154.....	*Interface*.....	Joe Gores.....	(a)+(b)
P77/9/182.....	*Yesterday, Today and Forever*.....	Jeane Dixon.....	(b)
P77/9/185.....	*Survivor, The*.....	George MacBeth.....	(a)
P77/10/18.....	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents* No. 16/76, July 1976	Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu.....	(c)
P77/10/19.....	*Education for Barbarism*.....	I. B. Tabata.....	
P77/10/99.....	*Road to Liberation*.....	LSM Information Center, Oakland, U.S.A.....	
P77/10/109.....	*So-Where-To* No. 5.....	S.D.A. University of Natal, Durban.....	
P77/10/110.....	*Sun Up/Sonop—Orgaan* No. 2, Oktober 1977.....	Die N.S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(c)
P77/10/118.....	*Rhodeo—Opp'dan Thursday 20 October* 1977.....	SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	(e)
P77/10/123.....	*Lekoni—Awake*—October 1977.....	Support Group of the National Liberation Movement of South Africa	(c)
P77/10/127.....	*Margin, The* (i.e. only the 1969 edition with the No ISBN 0 7145 0363 0/d.i. slegs die 1969 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 7145 0363 0)	André Pieyre De Mandiargues.....	(c)
P77/10/136.....	*Natural Magic*.....	Marshall Cavendish Publications Limited, London	(a)+(b)

No. 2350 11 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewings 2116 en 2117 van 12 Oktober 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5772 van 12 Oktober 1977 vervang die inskrywings P77/9/160 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No.	Publikasie of voorwerp	Skrywer of voortbringer	Artikel
P77/9/160.....	*Z*—Vol. 2, No. 5.....	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town	(c)

No. 2351 11 November 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 15 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of the Committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (c), (d) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 2351 11 November 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (c), (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P77/6/142.....	*Stem, Die*—Junie 1977.....	Afrikaanse Wen Aksie, Fontainebleau	In G.N./GK. 1417 of/van 22.7.77. In G.G./SK. 5681 of/van 22.7.77.

No. 2378 11 November 1977

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS. — REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 8 November 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 November 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

No. 2378 11 November 1977

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 November 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 November 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P77/11/18.....	*Scope:* Vol 12 No 44, 4 November 1977.....	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban

Kruger in joke over Biko

Star 10/11/77.

325

At a luncheon for the foreign Press yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, again joked about the way Mr Steve Biko died

Mr Kruger told foreign correspondents that Mr Biko died of brain injuries, adding that "a man can damage his brain in many ways."

Quentin Peel reports in the London Financial Times today that Mr Kruger was unable to resist making further jokes about the way in which Mr Biko died.

He quotes the Minister as saying: "I can tell you that under Press harassment I have also felt like banging my head against a brick wall many times. But now, reading the Biko autopsy, I realise it may be fatal."

This account was confirmed in a tape recording of the question-and-answer session played to The Star today by Larry Heinzerling of Associated Press.

Robin Wright of CBS News asked the Minister how he could explain that the autopsy referred to brain damage but that there had been no police involvement in the death.

Mr Kruger said a man's brain could be damaged in many ways and then made the remarks attributed to him by Peel.

Correspondents who were present said today that the remarks caused some laughter.

Peter Mosley, of Reuter, said the remark had been jocular and had been taken as such. He did not think it had been in bad taste.

Erik van Ees, of United Press International, said the Minister had been joking. His remark had, however, not raised as much of a laugh as one by Peter Hawthorne of Time magazine who thanked the Minister for the luncheon and added that he hoped the Minister had not been detained.

Mr Kruger talked candidly about his own character, his likes and dislikes. "There is no racialism in my make-up whatsoever. I am a white African. I believe I am the brother of all black Africans . . . any solution I seek is a solution for all."

● A UN committee yesterday accused South African "agents" of "murdering" Mr Steve Biko, reports Sapa-AP. Acting without a vote, the General Assembly's social committee recommended for its adoption a resolution saying the Assembly is "deeply shocked by the cowardly and dastardly murder in detention of Stephen Biko."

Minister tells of brain damage

Speaking to foreign correspondents yesterday, Mr Kruger, Minister of Justice, said there was no police involvement in the death of Mr Steve Biko in September "as far as I know."

He did not believe that his department's handling of the case was "at any stage inept."

He had told senior police officers that "the Press is going to drag your entrails out on this thing" if they were wrong. But he was convinced that they had acted with all innocence throughout.

Detailing the events leading up to Mr Biko's death on September 12, Mr Kruger said that when the first sign of illness appeared, a doctor was called in but had found nothing wrong and police thought Mr Biko was pretending.

HEART

The next day, two doctors were called and they checked his pulse and heart rate but found nothing wrong. "So we thought everything was all right."

Nevertheless, Mr Kruger said, Mr Biko was transferred to the prison hospital for observation and a specialist was called. A lumbar puncture was conducted as a matter of routine to exclude brain damage, which initially it was believed to have done.

Qoboza silent on Kruger statement

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The Commissioner of Prisons said today Mr Percy Qoboza, the detained editor of the banned newspaper the World, had refused to comment on a statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, on the banning of the newspaper.

The Commissioner, General W M du Preez, said: 'The Press statement by the Minister of Justice on the banning of the newspaper, the World, was submitted to Mr P P Qoboza for his comment and he has indicated he is not prepared to comment on the Minister's statement.'

Mr Qoboza's legal representative, Mr Peter Reynolds, said today he was aware of valid reasons why Mr Qoboza did not wish to comment at this point.

He said: 'I note the Commissioner of Prisons has not mentioned these reasons, and wonder whether he has been made aware of them by the officer who took a statement from Mr Qoboza.'

THREE DAYS

Mr Qoboza's reply was released three days after prisons officials obtained it from him.

In a statement last Friday Mr Kruger said he believed the World had had adequate warning before it was banned on October 19.

The Government was not yet considering lifting the ban on the World, Mr Kruger said today, reports Sapa.

'We are watching the position and will be taking a decision at an opportune time,' he said in an interview.

Uproar during Kruger meeting

Cape Times

325 General

CAPE TIMES 11/11/77

(325 - Year)

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, was last night repeatedly booed and heckled by hundreds of students who packed a National Party meeting at the Maitland town hall.

The students, who made up the vast majority of the audience of more than 500, chanted "Sieg heil" when Mr Kruger took the platform and hissed and shouted interjections throughout his speech.

Much of the loud heckling, booing and interjections concerned Mr Kruger's handling of the Biko affair or were in response to his allegations that the Progressive Federal Party was "un-patriotic and un-South African."

During one tense moment a student accused Mr Kruger about the death of Mr Biko. An angry Mr Kruger ordered the student to come forward and give his name and address. The student did this but his reply was drowned by cheers and stamping feet.

He was then escorted from the hall by two party officials to more cries of "Sieg Heil," but was allowed to return on Mr Kruger's instructions.

'Afrikaner boys'

Amid the ensuing uproar, Mr Kruger told him: "Just sit down and enjoy your meeting — you're quite safe here."

But the loudest jeers and catcalls followed Mr Kruger's assertion that "the terrorists would have murdered you long ago if it were not for the Afrikaner boys in the South African police".

To shouts of "What about the border", Mr Kruger went on: "The South African Police stood between you and anarchy on many a night and this is the thanks they get for it. Make no mistake, the Nationalists won't forget that."

In an hour-long speech, continually interrupted by interchanges between Mr Kruger and student hecklers, the minister made these points:

● He said it was absolutely necessary for white South Africa's survival that the electorate demonstrated to the world that there were "no cracks in the wall" and that South Africa stood as one man behind the government.

● He accused the Carter administration of "bullying" a small nation into accepting one-man-one-vote.

● He claimed that a PFP government would rapidly move towards a majority rule multiracial government and one-man-one-vote.

● He said the attack by Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP leader,

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1

in the Carter administration for interfering in South Africa's affairs was "a colossal bluff" aimed at winning electoral support.

● He defended his recent banning of 18 black organizations, contending that the action was necessary in the interests of the security of all the country's peoples.

● And in reply to a questioner, who asked him to repudiate publicly the MP for Hercules, Mr F J le Roux, for his remarks about Mr Steve Biko, Mr Kruger said: "I am prepared to stand by all I have said, and I am not prepared to comment on what Mr Le Roux said."

When Mr Kruger entered the hall he was given a standing ovation by a group of about 100 Nationalists, but was loudly hissed and booed by the students.

Head banging

As he took his seat on the platform there were shouts of "Go and bang your head against the wall" and "How's your head?" — obvious references to Mr Kruger's reported statement to foreign correspondents this week that he did not know if Mr Biko's wounds were self-inflicted, "but I often think of banging my own head against a wall".

[illegible] referred to the radical aggressiveness and intolerance" of sections of the audience and appealed to the students to give Mr Kruger a fair hearing.

An interjecter: "To whom has he given a fair hearing?"

Mr Kruger began his speech by saying he was very pleased to see so many opposition supporters in the audience. "Tonight they will learn something. I'm not asking them to be quiet -- I'm not afraid. The more they row tonight, the more I'm going to like it.

"I'll tell you why - because tonight you will prove to South Africa why I banned all those organizations."

Later, in fighting mood, Mr Kruger said: "When a person talks about the need for a united South Africa you get a boo. What kind of South Africa do you want, a disunited South Africa?"

To calls for his resignation, the minister said: "I will only resign when the Nationalists want me to resign, and certainly not when the opposition press and the vociferous left want me to resign."

Mr Kruger also quoted from an unsourced poem and a pamphlet which, he said, had been distributed in Soweto and other black townships.

"Do you agree with this?" he asked his audience. "Come on put up your hands you un-South African bunch — let me have a look at you."

To shouts of "we do not support violence" and "that is racial incitement" Mr Kruger said he could now see clearly that some students in the audience wanted a "blood bath" in South Africa.

Earlier, the National Party's provincial candidate in Maitland, Mr Frik van Deventer, said he was "sick and tired of small screaming minorities protesting against every measure taken in the interests of the security of South Africa."

And the party's parliamentary candidate, Mr Kent Durr, began his speech by saying: "I didn't think I'd have the Hitler Youth here tonight."

He said the attitude of sections of the audience proved that the West and Western powers were under attack from within. He added: "I'm [illegible] observations [illegible] protect it for you liberals."

Insult

Mr Durr also said that John Scott in a column in the Cape Times had "insulted" the people of Maitland to such an extent that the PFP candidate, Mr Ian Lehr, had to "dissociate himself from Mr Scott's observations".

He said too, that the Holiday and Rabkin cases had shown that even institutions such as the Cape Times and the Argus had been "infiltrated" by communists.

In spite of the "loud-mouthed rantings of the left", Mr Durr said the epitaph of the liberals would read: "When South Africa needed you, you were nowhere to be found."

Mr Durr said a total challenge was facing South Africa and the National Party would respond with a "total response" for the benefit of all South Africa's people.

(Report by C H Copeland, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Political comment by A H Heard, G Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott and W P Harris. Sub-editing and headlines by R J Wilson. Cartoon by A Grogan. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

T-shirt is banned

CAPE TOWN. — A Steve Biko T-shirt, by an unknown producer, is one of the items classified as undesirable yesterday by the Directorate of Publications.

From today it will be an offence to distribute the T-shirts which have no words printed on them but show the head of Mr Steve Biko.

Other publications classified undesirable and which become an offence to distribute are (producer or author in brackets):

The Day of the Women and the Night of the Men (Wolf Mankowitz); The Raiders (L J Coburn); The Hunters (Peter Hill); Interface (Joe Green); Yesterday, Today and Forever (Jeane Dixon); The Survivor (George MacBeth).

United Nations Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents No 16/76, July 1976 (Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu); Education for Barbarism (I B Tabata); Road to Liberation (Ism Information Centre, Oakland, USA); So-Where-To No 5 (SDA University of Natal, Durban); Sonop/Sun Up—Orgaan No 2 October 1977 (Die N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg).

Rhodeo — Oppidan, Thursday 20 October, 1977 (SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown); Vukani — Awake, October 1977 (Support Group of the National Liberation Movement of South Africa); The Margin — only the 1969 edition with the No ISBN 0 7145 03630 (Andre Pieyre de Mandiargues); Natural Magic (Marshal Cavendish Publications Limited, London).

The Voice of The Drum (Muhammad Omar Ru Din); Throb, October 1977 (Throb, Student Engineering Society, University of Natal, Durban).

From today it will no longer be an ofefnce to import or distribute Die Stem June 1977 (Afrikaanse Wen Aksie, Fontainebleu). This publication is no longer considered undesirable, after appeal. — Sapa.

626 arrested in township crime swoop

Pretoria Bureau

POLICE arrested 626 people in Atteridgeville/Saulsville township near Pretoria during a six-hour cleaning-up operation yesterday.

Police threw a cordon around the township. The operation, which started at 8.30 am, was controlled from a helicopter.

Brigadier H L Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal, said the swoop was designed to combat criminal elements. He said it had nothing to do with black unrest.

In the swoop, 410 were arrested for reference book offences and 198 schoolchildren were picked up to determine whether they were "in need of care" in terms of the Children's Act. In addition people were charged with possessing stolen property and dagga, five wanted for public violence were arrested and one was found illegally storing petrol.

Police also stopped and searched cars. Bus and train passengers were also stopped. Those arrested were screened at Atteridgeville police station.

Meanwhile, pupils yesterday continued an examination boycott in Atteridgeville/Saulsville in protest against Bantu Education and the prolonged detention of fellow students.

Near Cradock yesterday, police opened fire with birdshot in a black township when about 50 stone-throwing youths attacked a police patrol.

Sapa reported no injuries or arrests.

About R1 000 damage was caused when a fire broke out in the staff room of the Jabavu Secondary School near Alice.

No arrests had been made last night and police were still investigating.

11/11/77

525 Gen.

UCT medical student, Mr Alexander Heywood, received a standing ovation as he re-entered Maitland Town Hall last night after being asked to leave. The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, addressed a National Party meeting, frequently disturbed by interjections.

Argus 11/11/77

(325) gen

Reply on Biko explained

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said he had not drawn any conclusion about the cause of death of Mr Steve Biko when he addressed foreign correspondents here on Wednesday.

In a statement issued on his behalf yesterday by the Department of Information, Mr Kruger said he had confirmed that the autopsy report said Mr Biko died of head injuries, but had not taken the matter further.

Mr Kruger was reported as having admitted Mr Biko died of brain injuries.

'Mr Kruger wishes to point out that he had merely replied to a question which drew attention to the fact that the autopsy report had stated that Mr Biko had died of head injuries,' the statement said. — Sapa.

Kruger won't repudiate MP

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, last night refused to repudiate a Transvaal Nationalist MPs remarks about the Biko affair.

At question time during last night's election meeting at Maitland a member of the audience asked Mr Kruger: 'Are you prepared to repudiate publicly the statement by one of your colleagues that he would have killed Biko?'

The questioner was referring to reported remarks by Mr F J le Roux, the sitting MP for Hercules and the National Party's parliamentary candidate for that constituency, on the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko.

CATCALLS

The Minister replied that he was prepared to stand by what he had said on the matter and was not prepared to comment on what Mr le Roux had said.

In his address, during which Mr Kruger's voice was frequently drowned by shouting and catcalls, he said one of the most important aspects of the election was that South Africa had to show the world 'that there are no cracks in the walls of this country.'

The electorate had to show the world that South Africa was behind the Government 'like one man'.

'SICKENING'

One of the main reasons the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, had given for holding the election was that America was trying to bully South Africa into accepting a policy of one-man-one-vote.

The Carter Administration claimed that it wanted to follow the principle of human rights.

'I say the Carter Administration's holier-than-thou attitude is sickening,' Mr Kruger said. 'They don't ask Red China or Russia to change their policies, so why ask South Africa.'

In an attack on the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Kruger said he regarded Mr Colin Eglin's attack on the Carter Administration as 'a colossal bluff'.

'ANARCHY'

Referring to the recent banning of certain organisations, Mr Kruger said: 'I can see tonight that I was nearly too late.' The organisations had been banned to ensure peace and order in South Arica.

Mr Kruger said: 'The South African police stood between you and anarchy many a night.'

(News by F S Esterhuyse and J Battersby, 122 St George's Sreet, Cape Town.)

No action on student—assurance

The Argus Political Staff

THE office of the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, gave an assurance there was no intention to take action against a student who was asked by the Minister for his name at last night's meeting in Maitland.

The Minister's office has also denied that Mr Kruger asked the student for his address.

The Argus correspondent in Pretoria reports that Mr Kruger's office said there was absolutely no intention to take any action against the student questioner and that the Minister merely asked the name of the student in the way most questioners are asked their names at meetings before putting their questions.

Mr Kruger's office denied he asked the student for his address.

There were shouts from the crowd, apparently, suggesting the student leave the hall because of a remark he had made, but Mr Kruger placed him under his protection by inviting him forward to ask his question even though the student was unpopular with the crowd.

MAIN SPEECH

Two Argus reporters who attended the meeting gave the following account of the exchange between the student and Mr Kruger:

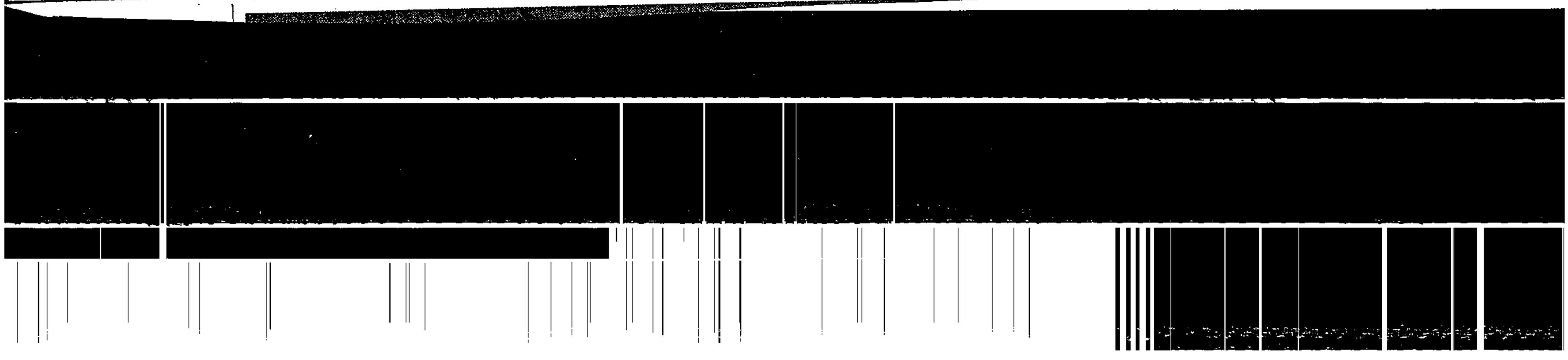
The interjection which caused Mr Kruger to challenge a student to come forward and give his name and address occurred during the Minister's main speech and not at question time.

While the Minister was speaking, the student interjected about the death of Mr Steve Biko. The Minister then challenged him immediately to repeat his remark and to come forward and give his name and address.

Mr Kruger repeated his challenge several times, saying at one stage: 'If you have got any guts come forward and say it again.'

This version of the incident corresponds with the accounts given in reports in both morning newspapers in Cape Town.

(News by F S Esterhuyse and J Battersby, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)



'Sieg heil' backdrop to Kruger meeting

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town medical student, sent out of the Maitland Town Hall after interjecting during a speech by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, was given a standing ovation by about 400 people when he re-entered the hall giving the peace sign at a National Party meeting last night.

Mr Kruger was addressing a crowd of nearly 600 people in support of the National Party's parliamentary candidate in Maitland, Mr Kent Durr, and his provincial council mate, Mr Frik van Deventer.

At times Mr Kruger could not be heard above the thunderous roar of 'sieg heil' and his entire speech was punctuated with repeated booing and hissing and calls of 'you nazi' and 'who killed Biko?'

At one stage an angry Mr Kruger challenged a member of the audience to repeat an interjection he had made. Above the roar of the audience it was difficult to hear the interjection but it sounded like: 'Who killed Biko?'

'Will you repeat that and give me your name and address? If you have got any guts you will come forward and repeat that,' Mr Kruger said.

A member of the audience came forward to the front of the hall as more than half the audience thundered out an almost deafening chant of 'sieg heil.'

STANDING OVATION

The man gave his name as Mr Alexander Heywood and was ordered out of the hall as members of the audience gathered around him.

'Let that man come in again,' Mr Kruger said. 'He doesn't know what he is saying.'

As Mr Heywood re-entered the hall, two-thirds of the audience rose and gave him a standing ovation.

'You see. I have made you famous,' Mr Kruger said. 'Don't worry, you are just a baby.'

Before Mr Kruger began his speech the chairman, Mr Rudi van Rooyen, warned the 'university students at the back of the hall who are being instigated by some older men sitting among them' that, if they did not give Mr Kruger a fair hearing, they would not be allowed to ask questions after his speech.

More than half the crowd chanted 'sieg heil' as Mr Kruger rose to make his speech.

'I am pleased there are so many opposition members here tonight, many of whom seem to be Progs. I am not afraid of the Progs. The more they row tonight the more I am going to like it,' he said.

'HAIRY-BACKS'

'Tonight will prove to South Africa why I banned all those organisations. You are the little hairy-backs from the universities,' he said.

'You are in a workers' constituency tonight but you buy your apartheid. You have never cleaned your shoes in your life. And your language proves that you are near as dammit to a bunch of hippies,' Mr Kruger said.

There was an uproar and a thumping of feet which built up to a crescendo when Mr Kruger said: 'What you don't realise is that the terrorists would have murdered you long ago if it wasn't for the Afrikaner boys in the South African Police,' Mr Kruger said.

He said that 'most of the Ikeys' were behind him in his recent bannings. 'It is only the vociferous few who oppose the measures.' he said.

'You get pumped up by a bunch of university lecturers.'

During question time each questioner was asked to give his name before he was allowed to ask a question.

Mr Clive Keegan, who was recently released from a three-year banning, challenged Mr Kruger to tell the audience why he had been banned.

'You know better than I why you were banned. Do you want me to tell the audience why you went to Bill Deacon?'

A fiery exchange followed between Mr Kruger and Mr Keegan which could not be heard above the roar of the audience.

The meeting closed to the chanting of We Shall Overcome by a large section of the audience as the chairman thanked the crowd for attending the meeting.

Suicide course for the Afrikaner

RDM 12/11/77

325 - General

NATIE FERREIRA is a verligte Afrikaner who has long been concerned about the future of his people and convinced of the urgent need for change to ensure their survival. After spending some time working for the English-language Press, he decided the only way to get that change was to join the National Party and work for it from within. He became a political columnist for Die Transvaler, official organ of the NP in the Transvaal and a key position of influence to try to achieve his objective. But a month ago he gave up in despair, convinced that it was impossible to change the NP from within and that the verligtes were merely being used by the party to give it a good facade. Today he warns of what lies ahead if his fellow verligtes don't step out as he did.

TO WHOM does South Africa belong? Who should rule South Africa? These two questions form the basis of the conflict in our country.

The Afrikaner believes that South Africa belongs to him. He fought for it in many wars and ultimately gained sovereign independence.

It is now his right to rule in his own country the way he sees fit and no one must interfere.

From the moment the Afrikaner assumed power in 1948 he realised, however, that something would have to be done about his black subjects.

He was not prepared to accept the black man (which white was?) as an equal partner, not socially or politically. In any case, the frightful spectre of black numbers haunted him.

But the Afrikaner needed the black man's labour to build South Africa. The economy could not function without him.

The problem was how to keep the black man in South Africa but not as a part of it. How to keep him as an essential work force but not rule over him because that would be immoral and ultimately impossible.

And so a few years later the idea of homelands and separate development were born and the NP launched a harsh legislative drive to establish its separatist ideology.

There was strong resistance to the idea, but not strong enough to stop the NP. The idea of dictating to blacks was in any case not so unacceptable because it was being done by many other respectable nations.

The ordinary Afrikaner saw visions of a pure white South Africa. Morally he felt at ease because the black nations were to have their own countries with cities, farms and factories.

The hard practical details of the grand plan did not concern the ordinary white.

The fact that the black man had no choice or say in the matter, that the social structure of an entire people was ruthlessly disrupted, meant nothing to the ordinary white South African.

After all, these people were black — and blacks were not whites. The same social rules did not apply.

Many Afrikaners (and English-speakers) in fact believed that the white man was doing the black man a great favour.

There are still many people today who look at Soweto and say: "But why? Look wa we are doing for them."

As the years went by the Afrikaner realised that his separatist dream was not coming true.

While Cabinet Ministers promised the removal of blacks from white areas their numbers, in the cities and on the farms, actually increased.

In the meantime world opinion had changed. The Third World was flexing its muscles and the colonial powers withdrew from Africa.

Eventually the Nationalists had to admit that the homelands did not provide the full answer.

Black resistance grew but was kept under control by force.

As it became clear that the whole idea of separate development was impractical, unjust and dangerous, a new element appeared on the scene — the verligte Afrikaner.

They began to preach evolutionary development away from hardline apartheid.

The conservatives resisted this and eventually broke away to form the HNP.

The verligtes started talking about equal freedoms, about moving away from discrimination, about joint decision-making, plural democracy and, in private, about shared power.

Separate development had become a vehicle for change. However, the vital question, "Change to what?", was never asked or answered.

Until a few months back, when the new constitutional plan for coloureds and Asians was announced — and the NP congresses stated bluntly that the black man would never be part of the white political structure.

South Africa was put right back. Dr Verwoerd's dream, in a slightly different form, would come true after all. It would be adapted to new circumstances and implemented by force.

The world, and South Africa's blacks, immediately realised the implications. Black reaction and resistance were once more suppressed — and justified "in the interests of State security."

The world reacted with a blanket arms ban. The NP reacted by telling everybody to stop interfering or else ...

The one reality the Afrikaner and white South Africa seem to refuse to accept is that the NP plan cannot possibly work.

How can it when it is rejected by the world and the vast majority of South Africa's own blacks?

The Afrikaner (and whites in general) must realise that he either continues on his present course, which can only lead to confrontation, or he becomes a vital part of the greater South African political reality which forms an indivisible organic whole.

The fact is that the Afrikaner has only one chance of surviving. If he cannot survive as part of a greater South Africa, he will not survive at all.

And yet the leaders are saying, "We will fight." And the people cheer.

Why? Because the Afrikaner believes there is no choice at all. This is what the NP and its Press have been telling the Afrikaner for 29 years.

They believe it is a matter of going down fighting, holding on to "white" SA, or being destroyed as a people, politically and physically, by a black majority.

What will happen if the NP continues on its present set course?

The Afrikaner will have to capitulate eventually, because the forces against him will become too great. If the NP recognises the reality of numbers, it must also realise this.

And the Afrikaner will stand accused as a criminal, because the world has already decided that apartheid is a crime against humanity.

A gloomy prediction indeed, but a very likely one. And the further our situation escalates towards confrontation the more difficult it will become to reverse or change the present direction.

It is not impossible to forsee the day when the Afrikaner will have disappeared as a nation and history will place him in the same category as all the petty dictatorships of the past.

And what would have happened to the dream of the Afrikaner's destiny in Africa?

What is the alternative? The Afrikaner (and the many whites riding on his back) will first of all have to accept the people of Africa as people and fellow countrymen.

The Afrikaner will have to accept that the black man has as much right to be in South Africa as he himself has.

Every man or woman of colour, whether he or she works and lives in Soweto, on a farm in the Free State or in Gazankulu, has the right to claim for citizenship.

South Africa does not belong to the Afrikaner. It belongs to every person who was born here, who resides here permanently.

The fact that the Afrikaner fought territorial wars and eventually gained political control does not change the fact that there are millions of black people living in South Africa.

Whatever arguments are put forward, whatever the fears and doubts, whatever the prejudices, the whites of South Africa, and in particular the Afrikaner, will have to share power with blacks.

It is no use talking about slow evolution towards a more equitable society; talking euphemistically about shared responsibility and joint decision-making, without the basic decision first — that blacks are South Africans.

Only when the Afrikaner accepts the fact that blacks are here to stay, permanently among whites, only then can there be any talk of political structures to suit a plural society.

Only when the Afrikaner accepts blacks as people and removes all traces of racial discrimination from our society, only then can there be any prospect of peace and survival.

The white people of this country must know this — that they either live with blacks, sharing power and privilege with them, or there is no place for them in Africa.

And I am convinced, not because I am a bleeding-heart liberal but because I have known and still know many blacks on a personal basis, that the black man will accept the hand of friendship from the white man if it is offered to him.

In all this, the arguments that you cannot trust a black man — "look what has happened in Africa" — are quite irrelevant simply because the white man has no choice. He either trusts the black man and rule this land together with him or he will be destroyed.

The majority of black people are still prepared to share with the white man and not dominate him.

I know Chief Buthelezi, I know Dr Motlana, I knew Steve Biko. Not one of these men have nurtured any wish to dominate the white man. All they want is freedom for their people. Can anyone blame them for this?

Once black and white can reach out to each other across the chasms of fear and prejudice now separating them, a political system can be devised to make sure that all and everyone is treated fairly.

Once the ideological and racialistic overtones are removed, politics in this country can become a question of regulating practical matters to the benefit of all.

The NP has failed the Afrikaner and all the people of South Africa because it cannot think further than solutions based on fear, prejudice and domination.

The verligte Afrikaners, those who know that a system of continued domination is doomed to failure, these people must now assume the leadership of the Afrikaner people.

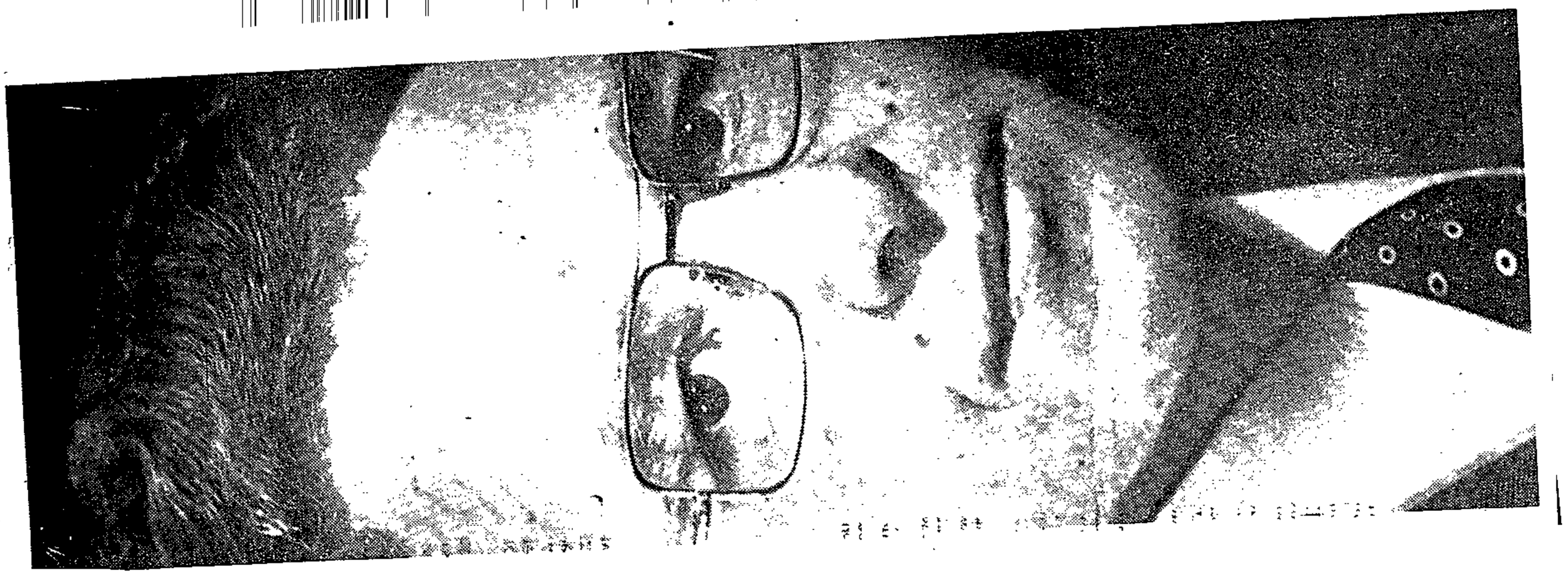
They must now tell the Afrikaner in plain and honest words what the NP has failed to tell them.

Having lived in both the Afrikaans and English worlds, and having met with many people in the coloured and black worlds, I am convinced that there is a new majority of people in this country waiting to be led towards peace.

There is a majority who are willing and ready to accept people for what they are. Willing to work together towards repairing the damage done by hisory, and to build this country into a leader among nations.

The potential is there waiting to be realised.

Written by N Ferreira, Frazer Estate, Roodepoort district.



There is no hope of Nat 'change from within'

325-General

By NATIE FERREIRA

NATIE FERREIRA is an Afrikaner of Voortrekker stock. He grew up as a Nationalist but while at Pretoria University left the party fold because of the "harsh laws" of the late fifties and early sixties. For the next 10 years he worked for the English press, including the Cape Times, but became more and more disillusioned with the opposition. Two years ago he decided the only hope lay through change within the National Party. Private talks with senior Cabinet Ministers reinforced this view. He then became the first political editor of The Citizen and nine months ago moved to the heart of Transvaal Nationalist thinking — the Transvaler, where he became political columnist. Four weeks ago, after close contact with the "moving forces of the NP", he came to the conclusion that trying to work for change from within the NP was futile. Here he tells why.

SOUTH AFRICA is facing the most decisive period in its history. Our country is heading for a race war no one can win. And, it seems, no one can prevent except the Afrikaner verligtes — if they ACT NOW.

This is the reality of our situation, and it doesn't help to close one's eyes to it.

Even a superficial analysis of our situation (and a quick glance at the precedents of history) make it as clear that we are trudging the classical path of confrontation.

The National Party has clearly given notice of its intention to force its will on all others. It is doing so in the face of resistance from black, coloured and Asian, a large section of the whites, and the governments of all the major Western powers. Not to mention the communist and Third World blocs.

It is doing so in the face of an unstoppable historical movement worldwide — the political, economic and social emancipation of the peoples of the Third World, which includes the majority of our own blacks.

The National Party seems to have decided to resist the inevitable — the removal of a system based on domination.

What are the National Party's policies?

Judging by the recent decisions taken at NP congresses and subsequent statements by several Cabinet Ministers, the NP clearly intends to force its policy of separate development on to all blacks, including the 9-million people living and working permanently outside the homelands.

It means in effect denying these people any real political say now or in the future, except in undeveloped homelands most of which will not accept independence anyway.

It means forcing an NP solution on to a majority and eliminating (in terms of NP laws) those who object by means of detentions and bannings.

The verligte hopes of joint decision-making, plural democracy and freedom for all are meaningless in view of the hard facts.

As far as the blacks are concerned, the NP is still operating strictly within the framework of the Verwoerdian vision.

Most verligte Afrikaners realize that this policy cannot work, that it has been overtaken completely by time and events, and that plans to enforce it will lead to a race conflict.

These are the people who still hope that they can somehow change the direction of the party from within. But there are many of them who express doubt about this in private conversations.

The National Party's constitutional plans for the coloureds and Asians are also going to be implemented by force if necessary — not by consent.

The NP has stated this very bluntly in a full-page advertisement in the NP press: "If the coloureds and Indians refuse to accept the plans, negotiations will continue until they decide to utilize the opportunities of this just system."

Joint decision-making? Another verligte hope is squashed.

It is quite obvious that white leadership, baasskap or domination, whatever it is called, is entrenched in the plan.

The white president will remain white and have built-in dictatorial powers. The coloureds and Indians cannot be bluffed as far as this is concerned.

This direction, these stated policies based on continued NP domination, must obviously lead to an intensification of black/white polarization.

Judging by the facts it seems as if the NP has finally switched off the democratic political machine.

Does this mean that the war-machine will take over?

Afrikaner verligtes are deeply concerned about this, but they can do nothing about it in the NP.

With the recent bannings and detentions, the NP gave notice to the people of SA and to the world that it is determined to implement its policies whatever the opposition.

The Prime Minister stated publicly that American reaction to the bannings and detentions, whatever it may be, was "totally irrelevant".

There can be no doubt that Western governments interpret this stance (correctly) as an act of open defiance of world opinion — as a blunt warning that this country's future will be determined by the NP and no one else. (By whom in the NP? Afrikaner

ONCE HE HELPED SMASH THE POQO UPRISING, NOW A CITY COUNCILLOR, HE RECALLS HIS DAYS IN THE FORCE AND SAYS:

'Security police all Nat, Afrikaner orientated'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — South Africa's Security Police are all Nationalist-orientated politically and staunchly Afrikaner culturally. They see things only one way.

This observation was made by a former Security Policeman who took a leading role in cracking the Rivonia conspiracy of the early sixties.

He also helped smash the Poqo uprising, and the Pondoland unrest of the turbulent late fifties and early sixties.

Mr Donald Card, now an East London City Councillor, quit the Security Police in 1970 to take over as head of Night Hawk Patrols, a local security guard firm.

Born in Port St Johns in Transkei, Mr Card made a reputation among blacks as a ruthless interrogator in his years with the Security Police.

Politically, he regards himself as independent, with no party affiliation. However, his stand on many political issues shows him to be conservative. As a city councillor, he has vehemently opposed desegregation. Notably of East London's beaches and its central library.

WOODS' FRIEND

Mr Card is a personal friend of the banned Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods, but is quick to point out that he disagrees with the liberal views of his friend.

In a frank, tape-recorded interview, Mr Card discussed the Security Police, the late Mr Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness movement and Mr Woods.

"Let's say the Security Police generally are, in fact Nationalist orientated, ideologically all of them — otherwise they wouldn't be there. They are pro-Government.

"There was a time when I thought the Government had a point with their homeland policies until I realised afterwards that it's an absolute bloody farce.

"However, I got on well with these chaps excepting that everybody was involved in the Afrikaner cultural societies. They used to whisper and get together and meet each other at certain places to discuss the Afrikaner cultural set up.

"I was the only chap left out. It was also frustrating because they were all involved in such organisations while they were dealing with the public in connection with the security of the State.

"I would say definitely that everybody on security was nationalist orientated. There's nobody in that organisation that wouldn't be. They see a thing one way only. To a certain extent I got involved that way. My ways of thinking were also almost one way at one stage.

"And when I got on the other side of the fence and looked at it from a realistic viewpoint, then I started seeing two side of the fence.

"It's like anybody in communistic countries. They see the way its done there and most of them are quite happy with the system. But once they get on the other side and see what it looks like in the capitalist world, then suddenly they become frustrated."

Mr Card also criticised detention without trial, banning and the indiscriminate use of uncorroborated evidence fed to Security Police by informants.

On detention without trial: "I will put my head on a block that a chap they detained recently was innocent and he was detained for five months. He was one of my best contacts. If the outside world (the public) knew what he was involved in that time (when he was an informant) and who went to jail through him, he wouldn't stand half a chance of being alive. But he was detained for five months.

"His sister came in here crying and asked me to talk to the Security Police because I know what he is. She said he was not too well, was sick in jail. It's shocking.

"If he died, I would be prepared to go and give evidence under oath. But they can lock me up at this stage rather than disclose who he was and what he is, because he was my informer.

"I'm out of the police but I've still got a certain amount of responsibility to those people who worked with me at that time."

HELPLESS

Mr Card discussed the use of informers at length. While conceding that without informers, the Security Police would be virtually helpless, Mr Card said that it was important to double check all information received from these sources.

He said informers were normally paid and it was atural they try to impress their seniors. He had experienced many instances of this when he was with the police.

Informers mostly gave their information in their own language and this was often twisted in interpretation. Words could be left out which could change the entire meaning of something.

Mr Card said the Security Police often acted on this kind of information without corroborating it. He pointed out that in a court of law corroboration would be needed, but in bannings and detention without trial, it was not needed.

Tomorrow: I was intimidated because of my friend, Donald Woods.

Blast: Blaze destroys school building

Staff Reporters

ONE OF THE buildings at the Jan van Riebeeck Primary School was destroyed by fire last night. The fire broke out after a big explosion.

The section of the Kloof Street school destroyed was the school's original building — erected in 1926.

A senior police spokesman on the scene confirmed that the courtyard of the school had been broken into.

Firemen, manning six fire engines, battled to contain the huge blaze.

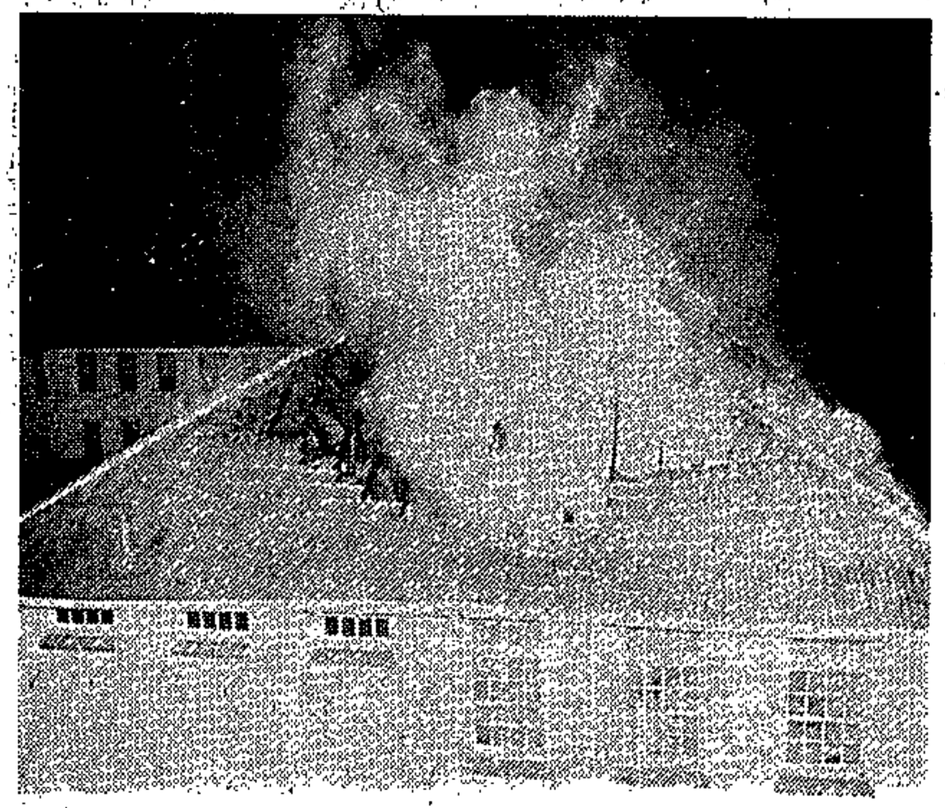
Fire department reinforcements had to be called in.

Residents in the area said that a loud explosion occurred. Seconds later flames and dense smoke poured from two top storey windows of the school.

The fire spread to the centre of the building. It was brought under control only after it had destroyed the building.

The first person to alert the fire brigade shortly before midnight was Mr S S "Tokkie" van der Merwe, a member of the City Council.

"In a matter of minutes the fire crossed the width of the building and took a firm hold," he said.



TOP: A dark shell with flames blazing within — the Jan van Riebeeck Primary School's original building at the height of the fire last night.

ABOVE: Flames and smoke rise from the roof before it caved in.

— Pictures by Monty Cooper

Police said they were investigating the cause of the explosion which apparently caused the fire.

The 1978 new syllabus books for the school were in one of the rooms destroyed. The section contained two Standard I and two Standard II classrooms as well as several change rooms.

Hundreds of people from the area, most of them in pyjamas, gathered to watch. The fire was described as one of the worst in the City for many years. It is the fifth fire at the school in just over a year. After the last fire, the Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, offered a reward for the capture of the arsonists.

The headmaster of the school, Mr F J Schreuder, was told of the fire. His school is the first Afrikaans-medium school in South Africa.

Mr Schreuder said that the fire seemed to have started in the art room.

Mr Schreuder said that in April the school hall was set on fire, and workmen had just completed the R20 000 repair job.

The hall adjoins the section which was destroyed. As a precaution, firemen played their hoses on the roof of the newly-repaired building as the adjoining roof crumbled in flames.

A huge force of firemen and fire engines doused the blaze in less than an hour, ensuring that it did not spread to one of the two petrol stations in the vicinity.

"When I first heard the explosion I thought it might be one of the petrol stations," Mr D Blackwell, who lives in a residential hotel opposite the school, said.

Police raid Sandy Bay—27 charged

325-General

INCLUDING UCT RESEARCHER DUDLEY HORNER

NARCOTICS BUREAU detectives today raided Cape Town's nudist beach, Sandy Bay, and arrested 27 skinny-dippers.

Brigadier D van Lill, District Commandant of Wynberg, confirmed the incident and said 18 men and nine women had been arrested.

'They have been charged and will appear in the Wynberg magistrate's court in the near future,' he said.

A beach-goer who was not arrested, Mr Hannes Welz, a University of Cape Town student who lives in Rondebosch, said: 'I was at the beach at about 1 pm with a friend.

In bikini

'We were approached by a woman in a bikini who said she was from Sea Point police. There were about five or six policemen wearing costumes who were with her.'

Mr Welz said one of the policemen who appeared to be in charge carried a gun in a holster slung over his arm.

The police asked the nudists to get dressed and accompany them, Mr Welz said.

'There were about 25 of us. I followed, assuming I was also under arrest. But when we got to the police van I was told to go.

'Lost keys'

'The police lost someone's car keys in the sand.'

The policeman in charge decided the nudists would be taken to Hout Bay police station, said Mr Welz.

This afternoon, Hout Bay police said there were a number of beach-goers from Sandy Bay at the police station.

Complaints

A senior detective who took part in the raid said it was ordered following complaints from the public. He said they were charged with public indecency and would appear in court on December 30.

After their names and addresses were taken at the Hout Bay police station they were allowed to go home. If they paid a R50 admission of guilt fine they would not have to appear in court...

Munnik in control of school blaze probe

Staff Reporter

THE Administrator has taken personal control of investigations by the Provincial Administration into Sunday night's fire at the Jan van Riebeeck Primary School in Kloof Street.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Department of Education's director of works, Mr R A Cunninghame.

The Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, who has two children at Jan van Riebeeck, visited the school yesterday and later held meetings to discuss what steps should be taken, said Mr Cunninghame.

Dr Munnik is expected to issue a full statement shortly, which should deal with rebuilding plans and security arrangements, his secretary said.

Reward

A reward of R1 000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone responsible for the fire, Cape Town's District Criminal Investigation Officer, Colonel Hennie Kotze, said.

Colonel Kotze said it had not yet been established whether the fire was accidental following a burglary, or arson.

He said the explosion heard by Kloof Street residents may have been a gas cylinder in the art room.

An estimate of the damage was still being worked out and is expected to be considerable, Colonel Kotze added.

Yesterday, teachers and pupils picked their way through the charred remains of their classrooms to see what they could salvage.

Books burnt

The fire swept through the top floor of the school's east wing, destroying thousands of school books, visual-aids, desks and cupboards of stationery.

The headmaster, Mr F J Schreuder, said six classrooms, the art room, three storerooms, a women's rest room and the school's entire stock of text books for next year were destroyed.

"It will be school as usual — in the hall, science room, gymnasium and library — until mobile classrooms arrive," he said.

In just over a year Jan Van Riebeeck High and Junior schools have been hit by five fires, with arson behind at least four of them.

Nobody has yet been convicted in connection with any of the fires.

CARD TELLS HOW FRIENDSHIP WITH WOODS LED HIM INTO TROUBLE

'Intimidated by former colleagues'

STAR 15/11/77

325 - General

David Thomas

EAST LONDON — Mr Donald Card, an East London City Councillor and ex-security policeman, said in an interview he had been intimidated by the Security Police because of an innocent discussion he once had with his friend Mr Donald Woods.

Two years ago Mr Woods, who was recently banned and may not be quoted, had a discussion with Mr Card about the malicious ransacking and breaking up of equipment at the offices of the Black Community Programme in King William's Town. On a question from Mr Woods, Mr Card replied that a certain security policeman could have been involved in view of this man's alleged involvement in smashing the windows of author Alan Paton's at the Hogsback about 12 years ago.

Mr Card said Mr Woods had received information from other sources that the same security policeman had been seen breaking into the offices of the BCP the night they were ransacked.

Mr Card: "They wanted to hammer Donald. . . ."

"Donald (Woods) went to the Minister (Mr Kruger) in an attempt to persuade him to try and stop this security policeman from doing this type of thing.

Nothing was published in the Daily Dispatch on the understanding that the matter would be handled within the department."

Mr Woods had left it at that, but the local Security Police, acting on instructions from headquarters, requested the editor to disclose the names of his informants. Mr Woods checked back with his informants. Mr Card immediately insisted that his name be disclosed as he didn't want to see his friend jailed.

But Mr Woods refused to disclose the name of the other informants who allegedly saw the security policeman break into the BCP offices.

Mr Card said that apparently the informants felt they had too much to lose just for the sake of seeing this security policeman brought to court on the relatively minor charge of malicious damage to property.

Mr Woods was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a magistrate. This decision was later reversed on a technicality by the Supreme Court in Grahamstown. However the State has since appealed against this decision and a hearing has been set for this month in the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein. Thus Mr Woods still faces a possible jail sentence.

Earlier this year Mr Card was visited by the Security Police. "They came in here and charged me—not a junior officer but a senior officer, Captain Burke. He said there was a charge of criminal defamation against me involving my disclosure of the Security policeman's name in the Alan Paton affair."

"I tried to get hold of Hendrik van den Bergh (head of BOSS) but he was in Israel at the time. I wanted to tell him to drop this matter because honestly I've been dragged into something that's going to cause a hell of a lot of trouble. I got hold of a friend of mine who was previously here in security. He said it was not his department but he'd see what he could do. But obviously they had no intention (of dropping it). They wanted to hammer Donald (Woods) on this particular thing. I was really innocently dragged in. I'm not tied up with any body politically.

I've heard nothing more about the charge. There can be no charge. It's intimidation, they want to intimidate me. They intimidated me on that one — it's a shocking state of affairs."

In view of what had happened Mr Card said he was worried about a question he had been asked by the divisional head of the Security Police, Mr van der Merwe, on the morning after shots were fired at a car parked outside Mr Wood's home and slogans were painted over his garden wall.

This happened last year while Mr Woods was away from home. His wife and children were at home alone when an anonymous caller told her on the phone that he knew she and the children were alone and that he was coming to get them.

Mr Card takes up the story.

"Wendy (Woods) phones me that night, hysterical. She said she had received a phone call. I thought it was a crank. I went up there and told her not to worry. I made her feel there wasn't a problem.

Then at 3 o'clock in the morning they let rip they wrote on the walls and fired at that car.

I went up there next morning and while I was there Colonel van der Merwe and four other security chaps arrived. He said to me: Was Donald here last night? I don't understand why he asked me that. As an ex-security man I know the means and ways they have of checking up. Obviously they were watching him at the time.

For him to make that statement still frightens me. I can't make out why he did it.

Because of my association with Donald, I have only a few friends left in the police force, and I often doubt them too.

It's been very sad, this set up, very sad. To think that because you have a friend who has different political views you become everybody else's enemy, it's very, very sad."

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Man wanted to bomb Carlton, says witness

STAR 15/11/77 (325-detention)

West Rand Bureau

A man appearing at the terrorism trial in the Circuit Court at Krugersdorp today wanted to place a bomb and blast the Johannesburg Carlton Centre — and also an explosives factory — while people were at work, but was dissuaded from doing so, a witness told the court today.

Appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Samuel Malepane (21) of Orlando West, and Mr John Thabiso Moethudi (21) of Rockville, Soweto.

They are charged with taking part in terrorist activities against the State, or alternatively sabotage in the Johannesburg district, between June and December 1976.

A witness, a shopkeeper who may not be named, said he met Mr Malepane in July 1976.

TAXI-DRIVER

Mr Malepane said he was an expert at making battery and letter bombs. He wanted to find a job at the Carlton Centre so he could plant a bomb in the most effective place.

The witness said they should go to a taxi-driver in Dube for advice, and Mr Malepane, Mr Moethudi and others went to see the taxi-drixer.

Mr Malepane then told the meeting that the Soweto schoolchildren had damaged buildings in the township but he wanted to do better.

He said he was going to blast the Carlton Centre and after that would explode bombs at other places, including an explosives factory where many people worked.

Mr Malepane said the purpose of his mission was to strangle the Republic's economy.

The witness said that after Mr Malepane explained his mission, the taxi-driver said: "It is ugly and disgusting to kill innocent people. If bombs go off at the Carlton Centre, many people will die, and we will not advise you to kill innocent people."

STATION

The witness said the taxi man was trying to dissuade Mr Malepane and his companions from their mission.

He also said if bombs were placed at the Mzimphlope railway station as suggested, lives would be lost and this should only be done when the Soweto students staged a stayaway work strike.

"We advised Mr Malepane and his companions against going on the rampage and executing innocent people and in their evil purposes," said the witness.

"We decided that it would be better to plant a bomb at Mzimphlope railway station, Soweto, during a strike and the other plans to bomb the Carlton Centre and other places were discarded," said the witness.

Mr J W van Jaarsveld is leading the State evidence. Mr B Spilg is counsel for Mr Malepane and Mr D'Arcy Usher for Mr Moethudi.

Witness tells of police assault

A witness in the Johannesburg Regional Court today alleged that he and two others were taken to a window on the fourth floor of John Vorster Square and told that if they "jumped down there and survived" they could go.

The witness, Mr Donald Eagle (18), said they were told it was the window from which Timol jumped (Mr Ahmed Timol (30) fell to his death from the 10th floor of the building on October 27 1971. A Johannesburg inquest magistrate found he committed suicide and nobody was to blame for his death.)

Mr Eagle was giving evidence at the trial of Constable C Gerber (23) and Constable A Gilmer (20), who are charged with assaulting him, Mr Jerome McBride and Mr Thomas du Sart.

Both have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Eagle said that on December 4 last year, police stopped their car after a chase.

The police searched their car and found a panga.

He alleged that Constable Gerber then hit Mr du Sart with the flat side of the panga and his fists.

Mr Eagle said all three of them were then taken to a bare room on the fourth floor of John Vorster Square.

In the room they were hit with the panga and fists by Constable Gerber and another person. One of them had his head bumped against the wall.

Mr Eagle said he was hit in the groin with the panga by Constable Gerber.

All three men were made to say they were dogs.

Mr Eagle said the three of them were then allowed to go.

(Proceeding)

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375-General

Woods must miss appeal hearing

ARGUS 15/11/77

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The banned Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, has been refused permission to attend an Appellate Division hearing in Bloemfontein.

The appeal, lodged by the State against a decision of the Supreme Court in Grahamstown setting aside a six-month jail sentence on Mr Woods, will be heard on Friday.

The Chief Magistrate here, Mr O M Bergh, refused permission for Mr Woods to attend the hearing on the grounds that it was not necessary for him to be in court in person.

SENTENCED

In late 1975, Mr Woods was sentenced by a local magistrate to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine for refusing to disclose the name of a witness who allegedly saw a security policeman, Warrant Officer Gerhardus Hattingh, breaking up the furniture and equipment in the King William's Town offices of the Black Community Programme.

Last year the Supreme Court set aside the magistrate's sentence on a legal technicality.

325 - General

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 149] PRETORIA, 16 NOVEMBER 1977 [No. 5808

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2399 16 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2399 16 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/82

Entry No Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/111.....	*Lady Lady* Vol 13 No 16 November 2 v 1977.	National Magazines, Cape Town..... ...	(a)

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Goewermentskennisgewing		
2399 Wet op Publikasies (47/1974): Ongewenste publikasies	1	5808

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V 325 - General Cape Times

Fair Lady banned: 'Beautiful' picture?

16/11/77

Staff Reporter

THE December issue of the women's magazine Fair Lady was banned yesterday. The issue, which went on sale on Monday was found undesirable by a committee of the Publications Board, but no reason was given, a Nasionale Pers spokesman said yesterday.

The editor of the magazine Mrs Jane Raphaely, said she believed the magazine was banned because of "the most beautiful picture in the book".

The picture to which Mrs Raphaely referred was from a photographic essay in book form, from the woman photographer Eve Arnold.

The picture depicted Vanessa Redgrave dressing for her part as Anne Boleyn in the film "A Man for All Seasons". Her back is facing the camera showing a bare posterior.

"I can't see any other picture in the magazine which could possibly have exci[ted] the censors. And if it picture of Vanessa Redgrave's bare bottom, it's one of the most beautiful pictures in Eve Arnold's book, 'The Unretouched Woman'," Mrs Raphaely said.

Mrs Jane Raphaely

"When the book first came to the country it wasembargoed, and we waited for the clearance from the censors before we published photographs. They gave the go-ahead, I just can't understand it," she said.

Mrs Raphaely described the picture as reminiscent of Renoir.

"Eve Arnold captured Vanessa Redgrave in an unguarded moment. It is a very beautiful picture taken by a woman of another woman. There is certainly nothing erotic in that picture."

Fair Lady appeal; on sale again

CAPE TIMES 17/11/77

325 - General

Chief Reporter

THE banning of the November edition of Fair Lady was suspended by the Directorate of Publications yesterday, pending an urgent appeal to be heard by the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Booksellers may sell this edition of the magazine till the appeal board gives its decision.

The banning order — the first against Fair Lady in its 13 years of existence — was gazetted yesterday and the Cape Town publishers, Nasionale Koerante Beperk, were informed late yesterday.

The Directorate of Publications refused to disclose the reason for the banning. This is, however, thought to be a photograph of a bare-bottomed Vanessa Redgrave dressing for her part in the film "A Man for All Seasons."

The book from which the picture was reproduced, Eve Arnold's "The Unretouched Woman," has been passed by the censors.

The editor of Fair Lady, Mrs Jane Raphaely, said the banning could cost the publishers as much as R250 000. "It has made us all feel extremely apprehensive," she said.

Mrs Jane Raphaely, editor of Fair Lady, with a book containing a reproduction of the Degas painting "women taking a bath". A similar, bare-bottom view of actress Vanessa Redgrave appears in the November 23 edition of Fair Lady

325- General

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 149] PRETORIA, 18 NOVEMBER 1977 [No. 5809

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2422 18 November 1977

SUSPENSION OF DECISION OF COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATIONS

The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board under section 13 (3) of the Publications Act, 1974, suspended the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication *Fair Lady*, Vol. 13, No. 16, 23 November 1977, is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act, until the appeal submitted under section 13 (1) of the said Act against the said decision has been determined by the Publications Appeal Board.

No. 2423 18 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2422 18 November 1977

OPSKORTING VAN BESLISSING VAN KOMITEE VAN PUBLIKASIES

Die Voorsitter van die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (3) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie *Fair Lady*, Vol. 13, No. 16, 23 November 1977, binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, opgeskort totdat die appèl wat kragtens artikel 13 (1) van genoemde Wet teen genoemde beslissing ingedien is, deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies beslis is.

No. 2423 18 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/83

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/61.....	*Crux*—No 3.....	Association Critical Thought, c/o SRC Offices, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(a)+(d)+(e)
P77/11/64.....	*One Namibia One Nation* (6812 258) Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat	The Swapo Singers.....	(e)

No. 2424 18 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 2424 18 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/61.....	*Crux*—No 3.....	Association Critical Thought, c/o SRC Offices, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(a)+(d)+(e)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2382 18 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LISTING P77/81

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/152	*Ladies*	Giles Gordon	(a) + (b)
P77/9/186	*Sunday Hangman, The*	James McClure	(a) + (b) + (d)
P77/10/114	*Malopo Writers Association Newsletter* Volume 1, Number 1, July 1977	Ba nkade kaNdlovu	(d) + (e)
P77/11/3	*Reverend Father Alfred Stubbs* (R.C. *The* Circular Letter/Rondskrywe	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P77/11/5	*Amandla* - No 6/7, Juni/Juli 1977	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P77/11/66	*Black Students Strike Now!* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend	(d) + (e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2382 (325 - General) 18 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LYS P77/81

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/152	*Ladies*	Giles Gordon	(a) + (b)
P77/9/186	*Sunday Hangman, The*	James McClure	(a) + (b) + (d)
P77/10/114	*Malopo Writers Association Newsletter* Volume 1, Number 1, July 1977	Ba nkade kaNdlovu	(d) + (e)
P77/11/3	*Reverend Father Alfred Stubbs* (R.C. *The* Circular Letter/Rondskrywe	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P77/11/5	*Amandla* - No 6/7, Juni/Juli 1977	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P77/11/66	*Black Students Strike Now!* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend	(d) + (e)

No. 2383 18 November 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

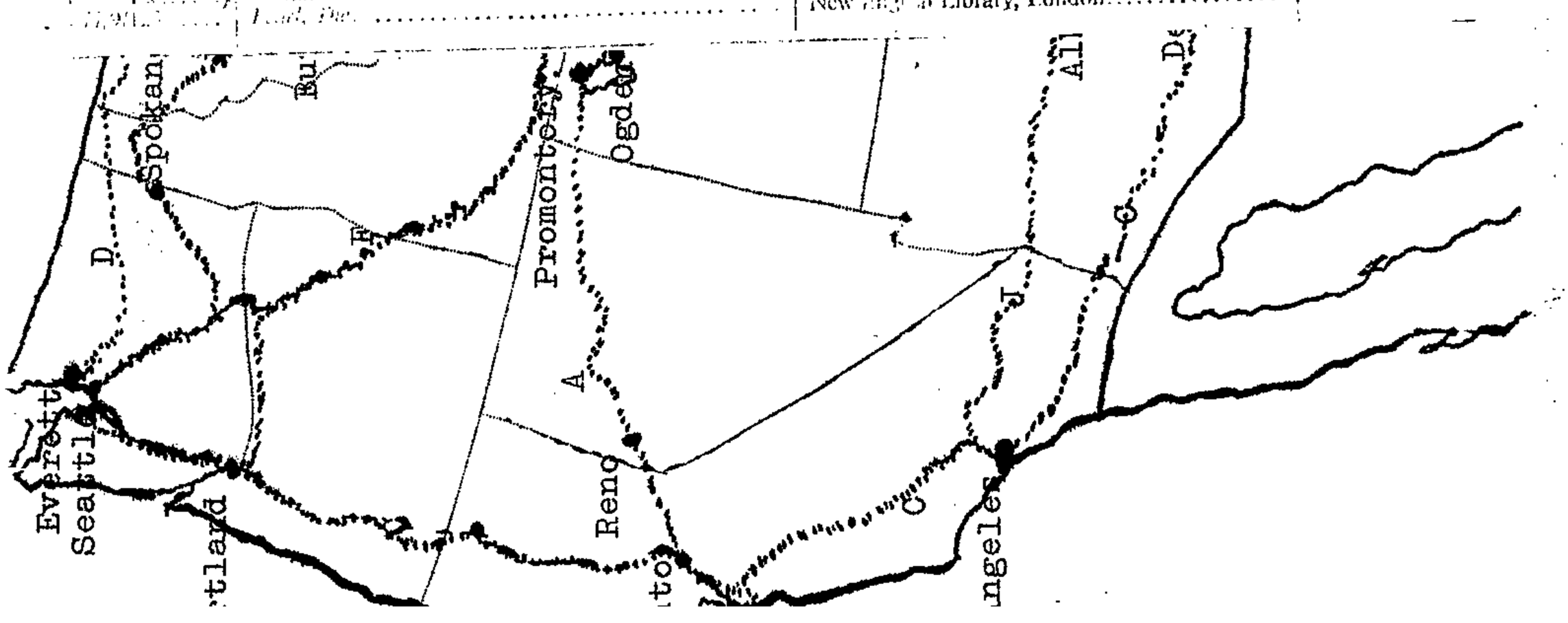
A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

No. 2383 18 November 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P75/9/198	*Voices Know - South African Revolutionary*	Brian Bunting	(e)
P76/9/12	*Small Revenge* 1	Lucas le Adler	(d) + (e)
P76/9/187	*Journey to Triumph in Southern Africa*	Louise Stack and Don Morton	(e)
P76/9/188	*Labour Lessons in Peace* (COSATU 16 Topic No 1)	Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London	(e)
P77/8/72	*Namibia*	Colin O'Brien Winter	(e)
P77/7/12	*Youth Challenge* - No 2, April 1973	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P77/7/243	*Nyuph*	Joe Nero	(a)
P77/8/118	*Mao Tse Tung*	Hugh Purcell	(a)
P77/9/16	*Yearnings for a Big Time*	Phillip Benders	(a)
P77/9/17	*Untamed Passions*	Sol Brock	(a)
P77/9/39	*Cherry-Go-Round*	Lamar McMann	(a)
P77/9/47	*Raw Tongue*	G. Howard Hall	(a)
P77/9/51	*One More Time*	Lee Milton	(a)
P77/9/58	*Africa in Struggle*—Vol 1, No 2	Africa in Struggle, London	(e)
P77/9/73	*New Perspectives* - Vol 7, 4/1977	Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Finland	(e)
P77/9/95	*Forum: The International Journal of Human Relations* - V 5 F, No 11	Forum Press Ltd, London	(a)
P77/9/114	*Pictorial Presents*	Distribpix Inc., New York	(a)
P77/9/116	*Scientific Issue Two*	Gadoline Ltd, Surrey	(a)
P77/9/120	*To Each His Own*	Randolph O'Brien	(a)
P77/9/123	*Look, The*	New English Library, London	(a)



'n Stroom swart kinders wyk uit na buurstate

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DUISENDE swart leerlinge is weer besig om in groot getalle na buurstate uit te wyk vir politieke opleiding en verdere studie. Woordvoerders van die swart gemeenskap skat dat meer as 25 000 kinders die land reeds verlaat het.

Onder die kinders het die afgelope paar weke in Mosambiek aangekom, van waar hulle met spesiale vlugte na Zambië, Tanzanië en Angola gaan. Volgens 'n woordvoerder van die regering van Botswana het ook bewus dat kinders nog steeds in die land aankom en dat daar kwalik in hul behoeftes voorsien kan word. Hy het gesê dat meeste van die kinders [illegible] politieke opleiding te ontvang.

'n Polisie-woordvoerder het gister [illegible] RAPPORT gesê die polisie is weet van die swart [illegible] wat Suid-Afrika verlaat, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Govt confiscates over R300 000

N. Mercury 20/11/77

325-General

African Affairs Correspondent

IN banning the Black Community Programme Ltd., the Government had confiscated more than R300 000 from the organisation in cash, buildings and vehicles, Mr. H. Bhengu, a BCP official, said yesterday.

Mr. Bhengu said: "I joined this organisation because it was dedicated to the upliftment of the people in education and health and in the general Christian way of life. Now a portion of my life is gone."

The Government has made it clear that the assets of the banned organisations will be invested in a person designated by the Minister of Justice as the liquidator.

Mr. Bhengu said the BCP would thus lose about R200 000 in a bank account plus a newly-opened clinic and medical staff flatlets at Adams Mission, near Amanzimtoti which cost R129 000, plus the Zanempilo Maternity Clinic in the Eastern Cape.

These projects had been financed mainly by overseas contributors.

The staff at these clinics had been ejected and all the vehicles owned by BCP had been seized.

Mr. Aubrey Nyembezi, formerly of the Black Parents' Association which was also banned yesterday, said: "I simply can't understand this. There is no reason for this banning. We did everything in the open. We came together originally to mediate between the authorities and the students. We were and are wholly honest and unsubversive."

A new Combi owned by the South Africn Students Organisation was confiscated in Durban yesterday and the police also took possession of money and bankbooks containing about R20 000 recently-arrived from overseas.

The police compiled a list of all effects owned by the organisation found in its Beatrice Street offices. a copy of which was handed to the organisation's officials. Riot police were left to guard the premises after it was cleared out and locked up.

Mrs. Beth Franklin, chairman of the Natal Coastal Region of the Black Sash, said Mr. Kruger's action carried "incalculable implications" for South Africa.

She warned that no government could govern without the consent of the majority of people, "nor can it silence or bludgeon them into submission."

The Government's "arrogant and desperate action" could only unify the forces arrayed against it, she said.

(325 - General)

22/11/77

10/77

PETIT
Pierre André
né le 7 décembre 1 ançaise).

ETUDES ET DIPLOMES

- Baccalauréa 1963)
- Préparation pô-Khâgne et Khâgne
  (Lycée Mi
- Certificat classique: Français,
  Latin et
- Licence ès ec - Université de Bordeaux,
  1968)
- Maîtrise ès Recherches sur André Gide -
  Universit
- Master's De nsylvania, U.S.A., 1972)
- Doctorat ès française contemporaine
  (Universi
- en préparat André Gide critique des
  écrivains

ENSEIGNEMENT:

- 1968-1969: , Pa., U.S.A. (Instructor)
- 1968-1969: .A. (Lecturer)
- été 1969: Centre d'Etudes françaises
  niversity of California
- 1969-1970: es): Centre des Etudiants
  Californiens, Univ (Teaching Assistant)
- 1970-1971: Haverford College, H (Visiting Lecturer)
- 1971-1973: West Chester State C Pa., U.S.A. (au titre de
  la Coopération pou faires étrangères)
  (Assistant-Profess
- depuis 1974: University of Cape T Lecturer)
- fonctions actuelles: Maître-Ass ais)
  Assistant- éricain)
  Lecturer (

COURS ENSEIGNES:

- Elementary and Intermediate Fren dividualisées
- Français élémentaire et intermédi
- Français I, II, III (langue et g ne, niveaux "undergraduate"
- Conversation française
- Civilisation française (traditio ")
  et "graduate")
- Stylistique: exercices de style
- Le roman français au XXème siècle ème siècles
- Panorama de la littérature franç tt, Ionesco, Genet)
- Théâtre français contemporain (Ar
- Roman et cinéma français (séminai
- André Gide: autobiographie et ro
- cours professés: *Benjamin Const oux
  *François Mauri
  *André Gide - L
  *André Gide - L
  *Jean-Paul Sart
  *Le Nouveau Rom

The Star Tuesday Novei

Minister in error, says Argus chief

The time had come to set the record straight, Mr L E A Slater, chairman of the Argus Company, said today in reference to remarks on the banning of The World made last night by Mr Marais Steyn and reported by the SABC this morning.

Referring to an SABC news report broadcast at 7 am and 8 am today, Mr Slater said:

"The public should firmly understand that the syllabus for the Bantu Education matric examination included the history of the Russian revolution.

"The World, as a public service to its readers, published a supplement called 'Operation Catch Up.' In the course of this service they covered as much of the matric subjects as possible and this included the Russian revolution. The Bantu Education Department set the syllabus for the examination and not The World.

"To infer, as Cabinet Ministers have been doing, that this was in some way subversive, is laughable.

"The passage referred to constantly by Ministers and read by Mr Kruger, Minister of Justice, in a television interview did not in fact appear in The World.

DIFFERENT

"However, the material which did appear in The World was in a different form but much of the substance was approximately the same, published perfectly legitimately. All we agreed with the Minister of Justice was that he had made a legitimate error in quoting from a different document and not from The World.

"I must emphasise that all The World did was to publish what was already part of the matric syllabus.

"Cabinet Ministers have been engaged in a kangaroo court about the banning of The World. The latest 'leak' is now about the establishment of the Committee of 10. The World refutes categorically what Mr Marais Steyn said last night about it having 'formed an alternative government to the country's legitimate Government'."

CHALLENGE

Mr Marais Steyn went on to say "it was necessary to take steps against the crime." The World, Mr Slater said, had committed no crime.

"As the Minister of Justice will not charge us in court, we challenge Mr Marais Steyn as a private citizen to institute proceedings against us to substantiate the untrue accusations he has made."

Leroux: Scathing attacks by Nats

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Scathing attacks on South Africa's censorship system came from Nationalist Press, Afrikaans literary and Opposition quarters in the wake of the bainning of Magersfontein O Magersfontein.

The CNA prize-winner novel by Etienne Leroux was finally banned yesterday on a majority decision of the Publications Appeal Board.

Two top figures in Afrikaans literature, Hertzog prize-winning author Anne M Louw and Professor M van der Merwe Scholtz, head of the Afrikaans-Nederlands department at the University of Cape Town, resigned from their roles in the censorship system as a result of the ban.

In a hard-hitting editorial today the Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, Beeld, claimed that when a brilliant novel by a man who was possibly the greatest Afrikaans writer was summarily prohibited, then South Africa's censorship system had become a monster.

WATERSHED

With the decision, it added, the system had reached a watershed. Few able or cultured people would want anything to do with the system as it was now applied. Such an alienation could be fatal.

The official mouthpiece of the National Party, Die Transvaler, said today the decision was to be regretted. It would act as a brake on creative Afrikaans literature. The judgment confirmed an unrealistic prudishness and the decision would cause new distrust in the censorship system.

'In a literary sense, this is judicial murder,' said the author Andre Brink from Grahamstown.

'Although we reject the censorship acts, we have bent over backwards to get a reasonable deal. But now even literary merit has been rejected and it is obvious that the Government is willing to sacrifice culture.

ASKING

'Afrikaans writers are asking themselves why they should write anything when they know it now has every chance of getting banned,' he said.

The Pretoria Nationalist newspaper, Oggendblad, claimed it was a 'sad day' when one of the really great novels in Afrikaans was banned. The crux of the trouble, it said, was the law was so worded to give too little discretion to the Appeal Board.

The publications act should be looked at again, the newspaper said.

Ban on 'Magersfontein' will cause author-State alienation — Leroux

325-General

By Tos Wentzel

THE prominent Afrikaans author, Etienne Leroux, warned today that the Publication Appeal Board's ban on his book Magersfontein, O Magersfontein would lead to increasing alienation between authors and the State.

In a telephone interview from his farm in the Koffiefontein district in the Free State, Mr Leroux said the history of Germany, Russia and Spain showed the State could least afford such an alienation.

The Publication Appeal oBard's decision showed that literary merit did not in fact count for as much as had been assumed.

He paid tribute to his publishers who had never applied precensorship to his work, only the criterion of literary merit, and who had been prepared to incur considerable expense in defending the book before the board.

There was the very real danger that some writers would go underground and decide to write only for themselves and other authors.

It was particularly unfortunate the banning had taken place against the present crisis situation in the country.

While the proceedings before the board were going on, Leroux, who is the winner of the Hertzog and CNA prizes, stopped writing.

Today he said he would now resume his writing 'as if all this had not taken place.'

He has had strong support from other writers as well as members of the public.

'I hope there will one day be verligte people who will realise that a censorship act is a smothering measure which must be made as harmless as possible in order to stimulate creative and critical thinking.'

Magersfontein, O Magersfontein is written in Leroux's characteristic satyrical style and pokes fun at everybody and everything, from Cabinet Ministers to beauty queens and traffic officers.

The story, hilarious in parts but also deadly serious in its undertones, is about a TV team that goes out to produce a film about the historic battle of Magersfontein which took place in 1899 during the South African War.

ETIENNE LEROUX — a very real danger that some authors will go underground and decide to write for themselves.

Two leave censor control body

Argus
22/11/77
325

TWO prominent members of the Government's publications control bodies have resigned in protest against the Publications Appeal Board's decision to ban Etienne Leroux's novel Magersfontein O Magersfontein.

They are Professor H van der Merwe Scholtz, chairman of the literary committee which originally approved the book for publication, and Afrikaans author Anna M Louw, last year's winner of the Hertzog Prize for literature.

They expressed the view that as specialists in literature there was no longer any work they could do for the Directorate of Publications.

Professor Scholtz, who is also head of the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of Cape Town, said today he had already informed the Directorate of his resignation. He said he could not see how he could in future serve the cause of literature in the Directorate of Publications.

SPECIALIST

He said he felt that as a specialist in literature he was no longer relevant in the present set-up.

Professor Scholtz, who has served as committee member and chairman of committees for the Directorate of Publications, has been involved in the work of the Government's publications control system since 1963.

Author Anna M Louw said she had agreed to work in the Directorate of Publications because she had thought she could, with her knowledge of literature, act protectively towards literature. She believed a measure of control was necessary, but the ban on Magersfontein O Magersfontein made her feel there was no longer work for her in the Directorate of Publications.

Professor H van der Merwe Scholtz

Anna M Louw

Mr A A J van Niekerk, chairman of the Southern Executive of the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, said his organisation was very unhappy about the decision to ban the book.

He regarded the ban as an indication of immaturity in attitudes towards literature. Under the present system there was 'a whole hierarchy and an army of selectors.' There were more people working in the publications control system than there were producers of art.

ALL COPIES SOLD

Mr Koos Human of Human and Rousseau, publishers of the book, said today all copies of Magersfontein O Magersfontein had been sold.

The book had been printed in two editions, with a total of about 4 000 copies. About 800 of these copies were still unsold at the time when the book was referred to the Publications Appeal Board for consideration.

Since the board's hearing began all these copies had been sold.

Mr Human said a further edition of the book had been planned, in the event of a favourable decision by the board, but now these plans could not go ahead.

Mr Human said he was shocked by the ban on the book.

'SAD DAY'

Mr Leon Rousseau, secretary of the Southern Executive of the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, said: 'This is a sad day.' He added that no writer who wanted to say something in an unusual or different manner could now feel safe.

If a writer thought he was taking all the trouble to write a book only for it to be banned then he might not bother tow rite at all.

325

Argus
22/11/77

First ban on a CNA Prize winner

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Etienne Leroux's Magersfontein O Magersfontein, voted the best Afrikaans novel of 1976, has been banned.

The book was awarded the CNA Prize earlier this year for its literary merit. It is the first CNA award-winner to be declared undesirable although it has been in circulation for more than a year.

The banning was announced by the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, yesterday.

The book was banned under section 47(2)(a) and (b) of the Publications Act. It was deemed indecent and offensive to public morals, as well as being blasphemous and offensive to the religious convictions of Christians.

AGAINST RULING

In a minority decision, Professor A P Grove and Mr C D Fuchs said that in their view, the elements of the novel — the language, the imagery and the whole satirical element — could not be judged or condemned outside their context.

Professor Grove, dean of the faculty of literature at the University of Pretoria, and Mr Fuchs, retired director of the SABC, were the only two of the six members of the Publications Appeal Board who did not vote in favour of the ban on Magersfontein O Magersfontein.

Professor Grove and Mr Fuchs gave three reasons why the book should not be banned.

They saw the book as being of high literary merit — as also accepted by the Appeal Board — and expressed the view that it should have the right to be read as a serious literary work. Viewed in this way, the book was uplifting.

They found the book was written with 'a sense of responsibility, a sense of truth and a sense of balance.'

FOR STUDY

It will be an offence to publish and distribute the book, although possession is not prohibited. People wishing to obtain the book for literary purposes may apply for exemption from the ban.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Snyman said the board decided to ban the book because the writer had used in excess, filthy language made excessive use of the Lord's name in vain, and made coarse references to excretion, mastubation, the loss of virginity, sexual organs and prostate difficulties, and built this into a romance which the literati praised highly.

'The average man will regard this as a violation of the dignity of the individual, and an invasion of his right to privacy in sexual matters,' Mr Justice Snyman said.

BIG LOSS

The banning of Magersfontein O Magersfontein has meant a loss of several thousand rands to the publishers, Human and Rousseau. Mr Koos Human, joint general manager of the publishing company, said the profits made from the sale of the 4 000 copies of the book would be swallowed by the legal costs.

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL [illegible] ICA.

B. Kantor : The Eval[illegible] Policy in South Africa, S.A.J.E.

B. Kantor : The Mone[illegible] South Africa.

G. de Kock : The Bus[illegible]h Africa Recent Tendencies, S.A.J.E

P.D.F. Strydom : Mon[illegible]n South Africa, An Analysis S.A

Annual Reports and E[illegible] the S.A. Reserve Bank.

Budget Speeches and [illegible]

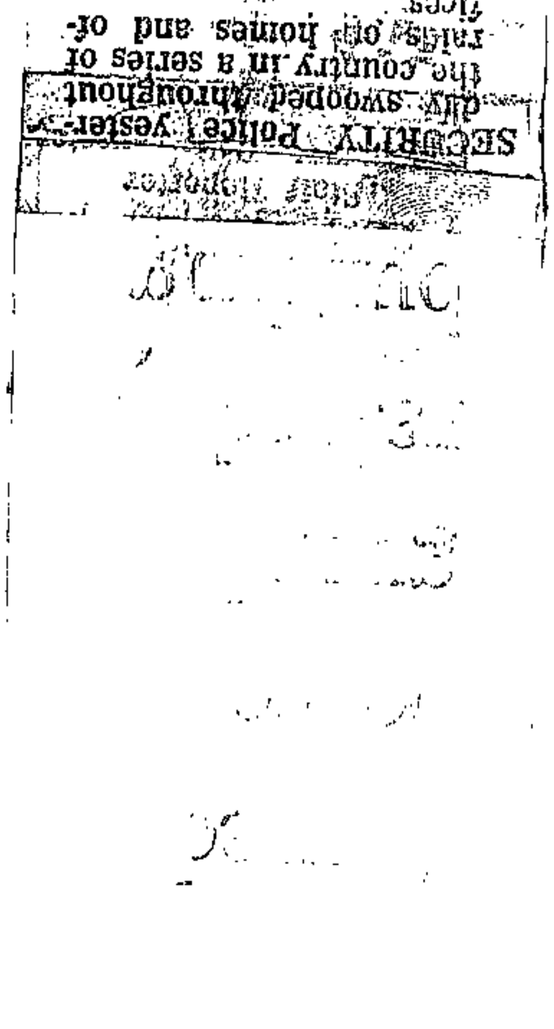
S.A. Reserve Bank Qu[illegible] The Economic Surveys.

7. THE CAUSES AND EFFEC[illegible]

Glahe Chap. 12 Durnl[illegible]hap. 16.

H.G. Johnson : "Inf[illegible]st View in H.G. Johnson, Furt[illegible]ry Economics Chap. 13.

F. Machlup : Cost P[illegible] in R.J. Ball and Peter Doyle (ed) I[illegible]enguin).


SECURITY Police yester-
day swooped throughout
the country in a series of
raids on homes and of-
fices.
In Braamfontein, Johannes-
burg, police armed with
machine pistols stopped
people from entering
[illegible] House in Joris-
[illegible] Street while they
[illegible]ed the offices of Thu-
[illegible], an organisation
which aids the families
of detainees.
In another raid, which be-
gan at 4.30 am, Security
Police searched the home
and office of a Johannes-
burg attorney, Mr Shun
Chetty.
They removed the files on
several of the black con-
sciousness organisations
which were banned yes-
terday but left the files
relating to the death in
detention of Mr Steve Bi-
ko. Mr Chetty represen-
[illegible]ply at the
[illegible]

Riot police hold 97 in Lenasia

325 general

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 100 Indian schoolchildren, teachers and adults were arrested by riot police in Lenasia yesterday for allegedly holding an illegal gathering.

They were arrested in the yard outside a hall where a meeting protesting against this week's bannings and detentions was to be held.

Earlier, unsigned leaflets were distributed calling on students to join a protest sit-in at the hall.

A reporter saw dozens of riot police, armed with rifles and batons, and a number of plain clothes policemen surround the students yesterday.

The youths were herded into a corner of the yard and later taken away in a police truck and two vans.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter making inquiries was ordered to leave the scene by a riot policeman. After consulting a superior, the policeman said: "You can get all the details from the police station".

Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto's Divisional Commissioner of Police, said later that riot police arrested a total of 97 people for attending an illegal gathering.

Those held, he added, were in custody and would probably appear in court on Monday. He said it had not been decided whether any of them would be released on bail.

Among them, he said, were teachers and adults as well as many youths. They were being held at John Vorster Square.

Among those arrested yesterday was a Sunday Times reporter, Mr Boeti Eshack, and a journalist of The Star, Mr Yussef Nazeer.

During this week's clampdown, an official of the now-banned Black People's Convention, Mr Sadecque Variawa, of Lenasia, was detained under the Internal Security Act.

A Lenasia student teacher, Mr Solly Dinah, was detained in Johannesburg on Thursday afternoon and was released later.

Major-General David Kriel, chief of the SA riot police, said among those arrested were leaders and organisers of the meeting, but he declined to give their names.

More than 100 parents and relatives gathered outside John Vorster Square last night, to be told their children would be released on bail only on Monday.

Soos een man vorentoe!

MET 'n solidariteit wat nog selde rondom die Afrikaanse boek gemonster is, het skrywers, uitgewers en liefhebbers van die letterkunde die afgelope week beraadslaag oor wat hulle ná die verbod op Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! te doen staan.

Wat die sowat honderd lede van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde betref, wat feitlik elke Afrikaanse skrywer van belang insluit: hulle is klaar met alle verdere pogings om te appelleer.

Met slegs enkele teenstemme het hulle besluit om uitgewers te versoek om voortaan nie appèl aan te teken as gildelede se boeke verbied word nie. Die geld wat sulke appèlle sou kos — en Magersfontein het sy uitgewers reeds sowat R7 000 gekos — moet liewer gebruik word om ander boeke met meriete te publiseer. En wat laasgenoemde betref, word uitgewers gevra om hulle sover moontlik te weerhou van voor-sensuur.

Die Johannesburgse boekhandelaar Marcus de Jong (wat homself graag „'n Dopper" noem, en indertyd uitgewer was van die sestigers se kontroversiële Kol) kom met 'n plan dat 'n nuwe vereniging vir die vrye boek teen sensuur gestig moet word. Moeiteverd, maar bedreigde literêre werke moet dan by wyse van 'n klandistiene publikasie versprei word aan intekenare.

Drukke samesprekings rondom hierdie en verwante planne vind nóu plaas (die noordelike tak van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde kom môre-aand om halfagt bymekaar by Willem van Rooyen, Derde Straat 96, Linden, en sal beslis ook op die gilde se volgende kongres, in Aprilmaand by Maselspoort, voortgesit word.

DIE Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde neem met verontwaardiging kennis van die jongste ongeval in die Publikasieraad se heksejag op die Afrikaanse letterkunde . . . die digbundel Struisbaai Blues van André le Roux, wat ook nou verbied is. Ons wag in spanning om te sien waar en wanneer daar die volgende keer toegeslaan gaan word. — Bartho Smit, nasionale voorsitter.

John Miles, een van die letterkundige driemanskap wat die private uitgewery Taurus gestig het om bedreigde werke soos André boeke, soos Anna M. Louw se Hertzogprysroman, Kroniek van Perdepoort, het ook skielik kwesbaar geword; so ook Hennie Aucamps se boeke. En oor twee manuskripteverse van Sheila Cussons val Magersfontein se maer, onheilspellende skaduwee nou ook, meen hy.

Berigte deur Rykie van Reenen en Coenie Slabber

Dit is 'n verdere teken van die ongekende solidariteit teen die Sensuurwet en die toepassing daarvan dat daar so 'n sterk ommekeer gekom het in die standpunt van hierdie ,sover bekend, enigste toonaangewende uitgewer wat vroeër 'n goeie woord vir die nuwe sensuurbedeling gehad het.

Mnr. Van Niekerk sê die naweek aan RAPPORT: „Tot verlede week was ek een van die min mense in die Afrikaanse boekewêreld wat geglo het dat dr. Mulder se nuwe Publikasiewet 'n verbetering op die Jannie Kruger-bedeling is. Ek het skrywers hiervan probeer oortuig. Ek was verkeerd.

„Dis nou vir my duidelik dat ons 'n monsteragtige wet het wat daarop gemik is om die Afrikaanse letterkunde te muilband. Ons sal net moet sorg dat dit nie gebeur nie."

En die skrywers? Elsa Joubert — sy wil nie sê waaraan sy werk nie, maar „ons is maar almal aan die werk aan iets, it's a way of life" — sê namate elke skrywer self ervaring opdoen van sensuur sal dit waarskynlik al moeiliker raak om heeltemal sonder gedagte aan die Publikasieraad te skryf. Op die oomblik dink 'n mens nie daaraan nie — jy hoop dit speel selfs in jou onderbewuste geen rol nie, sê sy. As jy 'n ding probeer weergee soos jy moet, is dit so moeilik, jy kan nie anders as om te skryf soos jy dit vir jouself uitmaak nie. Daarna moet jy dit maar aan jou uitgewers oorlaat of hulle kans sien om te publiseer.

„Dinge is maar in die begin," sê sy.

John Miles self wil sy nuwe roman Woensdag of Donderdag teen end Januarie klaar hê. Hy sê hy kyk op die oomblik nooit met die Publikasiewet in gedagte daarna nie, as jy aan so iets werk, kyk jy met so geheel en al ander oë.

André P. Brink se nuwe roman, Gerugte van Reën is al 'n ruk lank by Human en Rosseau. Die Magersfontein-uitspraak kan moontlik 'n rol speel by 'n besluit om dit uit te gee of nie uit te gee nie: Uitgewers is op stuk van sake 'n sake-onderneming en die uitgewers en sy direksie moet ook in die lig daarvan besluit of hy 'n berekende risiko wil of moet neem.

By hom het die Magersfontein, 'n „snaaks dubbelsinnige" reaksie uitgelok. Aan die een kant is die versoeking om uit te skei met Afrikaans skryf, veral noudat hy „'n voet daar oorkant" het en oorsee ook kan publiseer. Aan die ander kant — en daar weeg dit op die oomblik die swaarste — is daar die oortuiging „jy mag juis nou nie ophou Afrikaans skryf nie — al moet jy jou lyf Russies hou en ondergronds jou werk uitgee".

Die gildeskrywers se verklaring, wat Bartho Smit as nasionale voorsitter uitgereik het ná voorlegging aan elke lid afsonderlik, sê uitdruklik dat hulle by geen appèl oor die boek van 'n gildelid betrokke wil wees nie (aangesien die gilde reeds sy steun toegesê het aan die Magersfontein-saak geld die reëling nie 'n moontlike voortsetting van die saak nie).

Die redes hiervoor:

*Die gilde se onderhandelings met die Minister en die Direkteur van die Publikasieraad, asook ons voorstelle en vertoë en proteste, het geen vrugte afgewerp nie.

*Die verdediging van 'n verbode boek voor die appèlraad kos vir 'n uitgewer veel meer as die drukkoste van die boek — (in die geval van Magersfontein het dit tot dusver meer as R7 000 beloop. Dit is boonop 'n uitgawe wat nie verhaalbaar is nie — al wen die uitgewer ook sy appèl. Die feit kan uitgewers noop om oorversigtig te raak en uiteindelik self sensor te begin speel.

*Dit is ons oortuiging dat 'n sensuurwet wat geen voorsiening maak vir literêre meriete of die waarskynlike leser nie, katastrofiese gevolge vir die Suid-Afrikaanse letterkunde kan hê en reeds het — soos bewys deur die appèlraad se verbod van 'n werk

ELKE AFRIKANER KAN NIE
ELKE BOEK WAT VERSKYN GAAN
KOOP EN LEES OM TE BESLUIT
OF HY DAARVAN HOU NIE.
NOU IS DAAR 'N LIGGAAM WAT
DIT NAMENS HOM DOEN.
ONS SAL VIR HOM SÊ OF HY
VAN DIE BOEK GAAN HOU OF
NIE.

— REGTER LAMMIE SNYMAN

DIE BASIS VAN DIE PUBLIKASIEWET LÊ DAARIN DAT DIE VOLK SELF BESLUIT OOR WAT HULLE LEES EN WAT HULLE AS ONGEWENS BESKOU.

— DR. CONNIE MULDER

SO praat hulle. Die hoofsensor, regter Lammie Snyman, en die Minister in beheer van sensuur, dr. Connie Mulder, soos vandeesweek gerapporteer in die Johannesburgse dagblad Beeld.

Stelsel ,'n monster

ONS sensuurstelsel het 'n monster geword. Met dié woorde na aanleiding van Maandag se verbod op Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! was Beeld vandeesweek aan die voorpunt van die skerpste kritiek wat nog deur die land se Nasionale koerante teen die bestaande Wet op Publikasies uitgespreek is.

Beeld raai aan dat die hele sensuurstelsel en apparaat van mense wat dit beheer, grondig deur die betrokke Minister en die Regering hersien word.

„Wanneer 'n briljante roman deur waarskynlik ons grootste skrywer — 'n satire waarvan die literêre verdienste hoegenaamd nie in twyfel getrek is of word nie — summier verbied word, het ons sensuurstelsel 'n monster geword; 'n bedreiging vir die skeppende kunstenaar, ons intellektuele lewe en die Afrikaanse taal.

„Al hierdie dinge gebeur op 'n tydstip dat die vaderland in gevaar is en sy intellektuele, sy skeppende en denkende mense nodiger as ooit. So 'n vervreemding kan noodlotig wees."

Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland, Oggendblad, Hoofstad en Die Burger spreek met verskillende grade van heftigheid ook ernstige bedenkings uit.

UIT Kaapstad skryf Die Burger oor die „wesenlike gevaar van verwydering tussen die owerheid en die land se skrywers en kunstenaars". Die protes kom nou „van die voorste lede van die Afrikaanse kulturele elite . . . 'n reaksie van kundiges wat nie geïgnoreer kan word by die beplanning van 'n maatstaf oor wat as gangbaar en wenslik in die land deurgelaat kan word nie."

Hul boeke volgende?

HULLE kan volgende aan die beurt kom, vrees mnr. Danie van Niekerk, hoof van die toonaangewende uitgewery Tafelberg: D. J. Oppeman (sy Groot Verseboek), Anna M Louw (Hertzog-pryswenner Kroniek van Perdepoort) en Hennie Aucamp.

Magersfontein is vir elke student dood

ONDANKS die skyn van 'n betekenisvolle vergunning aan universiteite en boná fide-studente, is Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! prakties gesproke ook vir studiedoeleindes doodgemaak. Afrikaans se eerste groot ironiese prosawerk sal nie op enige beduidende skool bestudeer kan word nie.

Dié versekering wat regter Snyman met die verbod gegee het dat studente individueel kan aansoek doen om die boek te bekom, het in die praktyk min sin. Die boek mag nie weer gedruk of op 'n ander wyse gereproduseer word nie. Die enkele eksemplare wat in die besit van biblioteke is, is totaal ontoereikend teenoor die potensiële studentetal en sal buitendien binne 'n ommesientjie gedaan gelees wees. En hulle is onvervangbaar.

Die boek is nuut en uiteraard nog nêrens op groot skaal voorgraads voorgeskryf nie. Daarom het universiteitsbiblioteke dus nog net enkele eksemplare, op oop rakke, gehad toe die verbod van krag geword het. Die eksemplare is totaal onvoldoende vir die getal studente wat sal moet toustaan om die boek vir studie-doeleindes te lese te kry.

Onmoontlik

Op dié wyse word dit vir dosente vir alle praktiese doeleindes onmoontlik gemaak om hierdie belangrike literêre werk — seker Afrikaans se sterkste satiriese en ironiese roman — met studente te behandel.

Om 'n idee te kry van hoe onbeduidend die „vergunning" van die Publikasieraad is dat studente individueel verlof kan kry om die boek te bekom: Die grootste universiteit in die land, die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (Unisa) in Pretoria, het in sy biblioteek twee eksemplare van Magersfontein. In die kursus Afrikaans-Nederlands is daar vanjaar aan Unisa in die eerste jaar 731 studente, in die tweede jaar 199 en in die derde jaar 86. Altesame 69 studente loop Afrikaans-Nederlands honneurs, daar is 12 MA-studente en 6 doktorale studente — 'n totaal van 1 103 potensiële lesers vir die twee eksemplare van Magersfontein. Hierby kan 'n mens nog die 1 854 studente noem wat vir die kursus praktiese Afrikaans ingeskryf is!

Voorbeeld

Voorts het die ondervinding geleer dat die Publikasieraad nie vanselfsprekend aan studente verlof verleen om sogenaamd ongewenste boeke vir studie-doeleindes te mag bekom nie. 'n Goeie voorbeeld is die geval van 'n redaksielid van RAPPORT wat as ingeskrewe student in die letterkunde aan Unisa aansoek gedoen het om verlof om vir studiedoeleindes drie werke van drie belangrike Amerikaanse skrywers uit die buiteland te mag bestel: John Updike, Tennessee Williams en Jerry Kosinsky. Die Publikasieraad het gesê hulle sien geen rede hoekom sy aansoek as dringend beskou moet word nie en weier dus verlof.

Sou dit vir die Publikasieraad dringend genoeg rede wees as 'n student vir eksamendoeleindes Magersfontein voorgeskryf kry om hom verlof te verleen om die boek in 'n biblioteek te gaan lees?

Intussen het die Direktoraat van Publikasies in Kaapstad pas laat blyk dat hy dit onder meer vir universiteitsbiblioteke van aanstaande jaar af moeiliker gaan maak om vrystelling vir die besit van verbode publikasies te verkry.

In 'n omsendbrief aan onder andere die hoofde van universiteite en biblioteke skryf die Direkteur van Publikasies, mnr. J. L. Pretorius, dat die oop vrystelling wat onder meer universiteitsbiblioteke het vir boeke waarvan die besit verbode is, van 1 Januarie 1978 af teruggetrek word.

Universiteite moet van daardie datum af vir elke individuele boek verlof van die sensors vra. Studente wat sulke boeke in die universiteitsbiblioteke wil raadpleeg, kon dit in die verlede doen as hul studieleier die bibliotekaris daartoe gemagtig het.

Onder die nuwe bedeling is magtiging van 'n studieleier of dosent of professor nie meer voldoende nie. 'n Student moet voortaan 'n sertifikaat van niemand minder nie as die dekaan van die betrokke fakulteit kry waarin sy bona fides gesertifiseer word. Met so 'n sertifikaat mag hy die boek dan slegs in die biblioteek raadpleeg en onder toesig van die bibliotekaris of sy verteenwoordiger.

'n Voorgraadse student mag na 1 Januarie hoegenaamd nie 'n boek waarvan die besit verbode is, uit die biblioteek verwyder nie. Slegs 'n dosent of 'n nagraadse student mag dit doen en ook slegs op aanbeveling van die dekaan van die fakulteit. Wanneer so 'n dosent of nagraadse student so 'n boek uit die biblioteek neem, moet hy dit toegesluit hou wanneer hy nie daarin lees nie. Hy mag ook geen afdrukke daarvan maak behalwe vir studiedoeleindes nie.

Dosente en bibliotekarisse aan die universiteite vertolk hierdie nuwe stap van die sensors as 'n poging om sake vir dosente en studente so moeilik as moontlik te maak ten opsigte van verbode boeke. Dit sou dosente moet ontmoedig om sulke boeke hoegenaamd voor te skryf of aan te beveel.

Hoewel die besit van Magersfontein nie verbode is nie, is dosente en bibliotekarisse dit eens dat dit in die praktyk beteken dat die boek vir studente doodgemaak is.

Ontsteltenis oor die implikasies van regter Snyman se uitspraak het vandeesweek ingestroom uit haas al die Afrikaans-departemente aan Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite — Stellenbosch, Pretoria, die RAU, Unisa, Wits, Grahamstad, Natal, Bloemfontein en Potchefstroom.

Van die skerpste reaksie het gekom van een van die konserwatiefste Afrikaans-departemente in die land — dié aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit, waar juis heel onlangs 'n Etienne Leroux-projek ('n dokumentasie- en navorsingsentrum) in gebruik geneem is.

Geskokte dosente en studente daar is eenparig in hul veroordeling van die „belaglike" situasie. Daar is 'n oproep tot elke moontlike vorm van protes en optrede om te sorg dat so 'n belangrike werk vir navorsing en studie behoue moet bly.

Mnr. Charles Malan, dosent en leier van die Leroux-projek wat pas sy doktorale proefskrif oor Leroux voltooi het, sê: „Magersfontein is te belangrik om tot 'n spookroman te vervaag. In die belang van die Afrikaanse geeesteslewe en letterkunde mag akademici nie nou handdoek ingooi nie."

Hy sê hy is verbitterd, maar nie moedeloos nie. As Vrystaatse voorsitter van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde meen hy dat 'n liggaam soos die Gilde nou met die akademici en ander belanghebbendes moet saamspan om 'n deeglike plan van aksie uit te werk, „eerder as om toe te laat dat 'n groep SABS-ers die absurde as 'n soort sydimensie op die Afrikaner afdwing".

wat as een van ons grootste romans bestempel word, en ander literêre werke die afgelope maande.

Die gilde sal hierdie besluit net in heroorweging neem as die Wet op Publikasies drasties gewysig word, sê die verklaring.

*Lees ook die subartikel op bl. 18, briewe op bl. 20, onderhoude met Etienne Leroux en die sekretaris van die Aksie Morele Standaarde op bl. 21 en Bartho Smit se artikel op bl 15 in Tydskrif-RAPPORT.

Appeal board bans 'Magersfontein'

By CHRIS MARAIS

ETIENNE LE ROUX'S controversial satire "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" was yesterday banned by the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria.

In his report, the chairman of the board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, said the writer had used language that "is filthy and makes excessive use of the Lord's name in vain".

"The wider community, as represented by the average man, will regard the treatment in question as a violation of the dignity of the individual and an invasion of his right to privacy in sexual matters," the judge said.

"This is so to such an extent that the book does not deserve further general distribution to the public and must thus be declared undesirable."

The book was referred to the board by the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, for re-examination after a publications committee had previously passed it.

Mr Justice Snyman said the fact that "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" was a satire of high literary quality was common cause not for the appeal board to decide.

Referring to the use of "filthy language and taking the Lord's name in vain", he said it was clear that on radio or television it would be definitely undesirable.

"The mere description of a sexual subject is not in itself undesirable," the judge said. "It all depends on how it is done.

"As soon as it becomes a shameless exposition of sexual relations, it becomes indecent or obscene. It need not necessarily be calculated to excite lust — and proof of corruption or depravity is not required by the Act."

Although the continued publication and distribution of the book was prohibited, possession of the book was not.

"Those who are interested in obtaining the book for literary purposes will be able to apply for exemption," the judge said.

The exemptions also permit universities, public reference libraries and similar institutions to possess the book.

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Chapter 5: "Taxation: Principles and Issues of Fairness ".
Chapter 6: "Taxes, Efficiency and Growth".

22/11/77

325-General

Get record of World straight— Argus chief

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The time had come to set the record straight, Mr L E A Slater, chairman of the Argus Company, said today in reference to remarks made last night by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, about the banning of the World and reported by the SABC today.

'Referring to an SABC news report broadcast at 7 am and 8 am today, Mr Slater said:

'The public should firmly understand that the syllabus for the Bantu education matric examination included the history of the Russian revolution.

'The World, as a public service to its readers, published a supplement called 'Operation Catch Up' in the course of this service.

SYLLABUS

'They covered as much of the matric subjects as possible and this included the Russian revolution. The Bantu Education Department set the syllabus for the examination and not the World.

'To infer, as Cabinet Ministers have been doing, that this was in some way subversive is laughable.

'The passage referred to constantly by Ministers read by Mr J T Kruger, Minister of Justice, in a television interview did not in fact appear in The World.

SUBSTANCE THE SAME

'However the material which did appear in The World was in a different form but much of the substance was approximately the same published perfectly legitimately.

'All we agreed with the Minister of Justice was that he had made a legitimate error in quoting from a different document and not from The World.

'I must emphasise that all The World did was to publish what was already part of the matric syllabus.

LATEST 'LEAK'

'Cabinet Ministers have been engaged in a kangaroo court about the banning of The World. The latest "leak" is now about the establishment of the Committee of 10. The World refutes categorically as Mr Marais Steyn said last night that it had 'formed an alternative government to the country's legitimate government.'

Mr Marais Steyn went on to say 'it was necessary to take steps against the crime.' The World, Mr Slater said, committed no crime.

'As the Minister of Justice will not charge us in court, we challenge Mr Marais Steyn as a private citizen to institute proceedings against us to substantiate the untrue accusations he has made.'

(325 - General)

'Magersfontein' is found undesirable

PRETORIA. — Etienne le Roux's prize-winning satirical work, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein", has been found to be undesirable by the Publications Appeal Board.

This decision, announced by the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, here yesterday sets aside a decision of a committee in terms of the Publications Act that the book is not undesirable.

The finding means, however, that although continued publication and distribution of the book are prohibited, possession of the book is not prohibited.

In a press statement on his finding, Mr Justice Snyman pointed out that the Publications Appeal Board had been directed by the Minister of the Interior, Dr C P Mulder, in terms of the Publications Act to reconsider the decision of a committee of publications of the book "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein".

"In a directive of this nature the minister is not a party to the matter; he is impartial. The object of the directive is to obtain clarification from the highest controlling authority on the uncertainty surrounding the decision of the committee," Mr Justice Snyman said.

Complaints

"The minister does not supply the appeal board with reasons for his directive, but it can be accepted that he has done it because of widespread complaints received by him from members of the public.

"The appeal board is given no information on the contents of the complaints and has to assess the standards of the community on its general knowledge and on the arguments placed before it," Mr Justice Snyman said.

The reconsideration of the book by the appeal board began about three weeks ago.

The book earned the author the CNA Prize for Literature in 1976.

The hearing was attended by a number of prominent Afrikaans authors and linguists. Reports of 36 experts on literature, ministers of religion, educationists and other knowledgeable people from various sections of society were submitted to the board during the hearing. Sixteen of these reports were asked for by the appeal board and the rest were submitted by the attorneys for the publishers.

In his press statement, Mr Justice Snyman sets out for general information the meaning of his decision.

The continued publication of the book is prohibited. Production also means printing, distribution, making or reproducing in terms of the Publications Act.

Prohibited

The distribution of the book is also prohibited. Distribution, in terms of the act, means also displaying or exhibiting in public, or selling, hiring out or offering or keeping for sale or hire.

"Possession of the book is not prohibited. Those who are interested in obtaining "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" for literary purposes will thus be able to apply for exemption," Mr Justice Snyman said.

"All universities, public reference libraries and various other institutions in terms of the now repealed Publications and Entertainments Act of 1963, hold open exemptions.

"These exemptions are still valid under the new dispensation."

Mr Justice Snyman said the appeal board and the appellant had obtained the opinions of 36 authorities to help in the assessment as to whether the book complied with the standards of public morals of the community as based on the views of the average member of the South African community.

Sophisticated

"A study of the relevant reports reveals that eight of those who were consulted judge that the book would be regarded as offensive by the average member of the community. Of the other 28, three expressed the opinions that the average man would accept the publication.

"The other 25 either did not answer the question or said that they had no knowledge of the community standards of the public morality, or said that there was no community standards on the matter.

"But the great majority stated that the publication was sophisticated adult literature which would have a small reading circulation and the larger reading public would not read it and indeed it was not intended for them to read.

"They averred that the publication is intended for the literary man who will take it as a satire and regard it as an informative work. According to them, if the book is read in this light it is wholesome and healthy and actually has a moral contribution to make.

"By using shock tactics, the book illustrates the depravity of our society. The use of filthy language is thus necessary. These literary men also maintain that good satire is rare in Afrikaans and that this particular contribution and approach should not be hampered by a decision that the work is undesirable.

Unsavoury

"The appeal board believes that just for the very reason that he does not understand the book the average man will be constantly irritated by the unsavoury language with the result that the cumulative effect on him will be one of repugnance.

"The point in issue is whether the claim of the literati is justifiable, that the use of filthy language (however extreme) is permissible in a work of acknowledged literary value.

"The appeal board must bear in mind and the literati do acknowledge, mostly by implication that by far the great majority of the community will see filthy language as filthy language and regard it as offensive to public morals.

"The literati in the community will have to accept this position. If they seriously wish to obtain this book for its literary value, the Act by Section 8 (3) makes provision of that eventuality," Mr Justice Snyman said.

Language

"There is a frequent use of filthy language and often the Lord's name is used in vain. There are also sexual descriptions and references to intimacies of sexual activity."

After dealing at some length with instances of the use of filthy language, the use of the Lord's name in vain and sexual descriptions, Mr Justice Snyman concluded that the wider community, as represented by the average man, would regard the treatment in question as "a violation of the dignity of the individual and an invasion of his right to privacy in sexual matters". — Sapa

325- General

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2449 23 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2449 23 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/86

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/130.....	*Vent*—Vol 1, No 2.....	Rhodes University Literary Society, Grahamstown	(a) + (b)
P77/11/135.....	*Darling*—November 23, 1977.....	Republican News Agency, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P77/11/138.....	*Associated Armature Winders (Pty) Ltd* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd, Jeppestown.....	(a)

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	Interior, Department of the		
	Government Notice		
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Appeal on Fair Lady is refused

"The public is generally not tolerant towards pictures of naked buttocks in a popular magazine, and for this reason the Publications Appeal Board must uphold the ban on the November 23 issue of Fair Lady, Justice J H Snyman said today.

Justice Snyman, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, was speaking at the appeal hearing against the banning of the magazine, announced on November 16.

The magazine was banned under Section 47 (2) (A) of the Publications Act because it contained a photograph of actress Vanessa Redgrave showing her bare buttocks.

The offending picture appeared in a book "The Unretouched Woman" by Eve Arnold which has been approved by the Publications Committee.

Mr J K Polson who appeared for the appellant Nasionale Pers said the picture had to be judged as part of the whole article, and not taken out of context.

THE SAME

"The aim of the article is to show photographically the many aspects of women, the various roles women play, and the different relationships they have.

"What we have here is a rare and touching glimpse of a woman, caught in an unguarded moment.

"It showed that all women, be they ordinary housewives or famous actresses, are basically the same. The photo series in Fair Lady stresses the femininity of all women. The picture must be judged in this light.

"The picture, taken by a woman, Eve Arnold, shows great sensitivity. It is completely unposed and completely inoffensive."

Mr Polson said Vanessa Redgrave's pose was one that was common in the middle ages, and appeared in many art books. He showed the board several examples.

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Machlup : Cost Push and Demand pull in R.J. Ball and Peter Doyle
(ed) Inflation, chap. 9 (Penguin).

Nat candidate wife shot dead

ARGUS
23/11/77

325 - General

SPRINGS. — Dr Robert Smit, the financial expert and National Party general election candidate for Springs, and his wife, Jeanne, were shot dead in their home here today.

A source at the National Party Transvaal headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed that both Dr Smit and his wife had been shot.

The source said they had heard the news but had no other details.

Dr Smit's body was found in the passage of their Selcourt home.

His wife's body was huddled in a corner of the sitting room.

The couple moved into their new house in Selcourt a month ago when Dr Smit started his election campaign.

Discovered

The bodies were discovered this morning by a man who delivers newspapers to the house.

He summoned neighbours who called the police.

A neighbour who lives across the road from Dr Smit said police came to her door and asked if she employed a servant, as they were wanting to question everyone in the vicinity.

The neighbour said, Windsor Road, the street in which she lives, was swarming with police soon after 8 am.

She had not heard shots.

Brigadier J F L Engelbrecht, head of the Witwatersrand CID, confirmed that Dr Smit and his wife were shot dead.

He said at this stage the motive for the killings was not known.

Brilliant

Dr Smit has had a brilliant career.

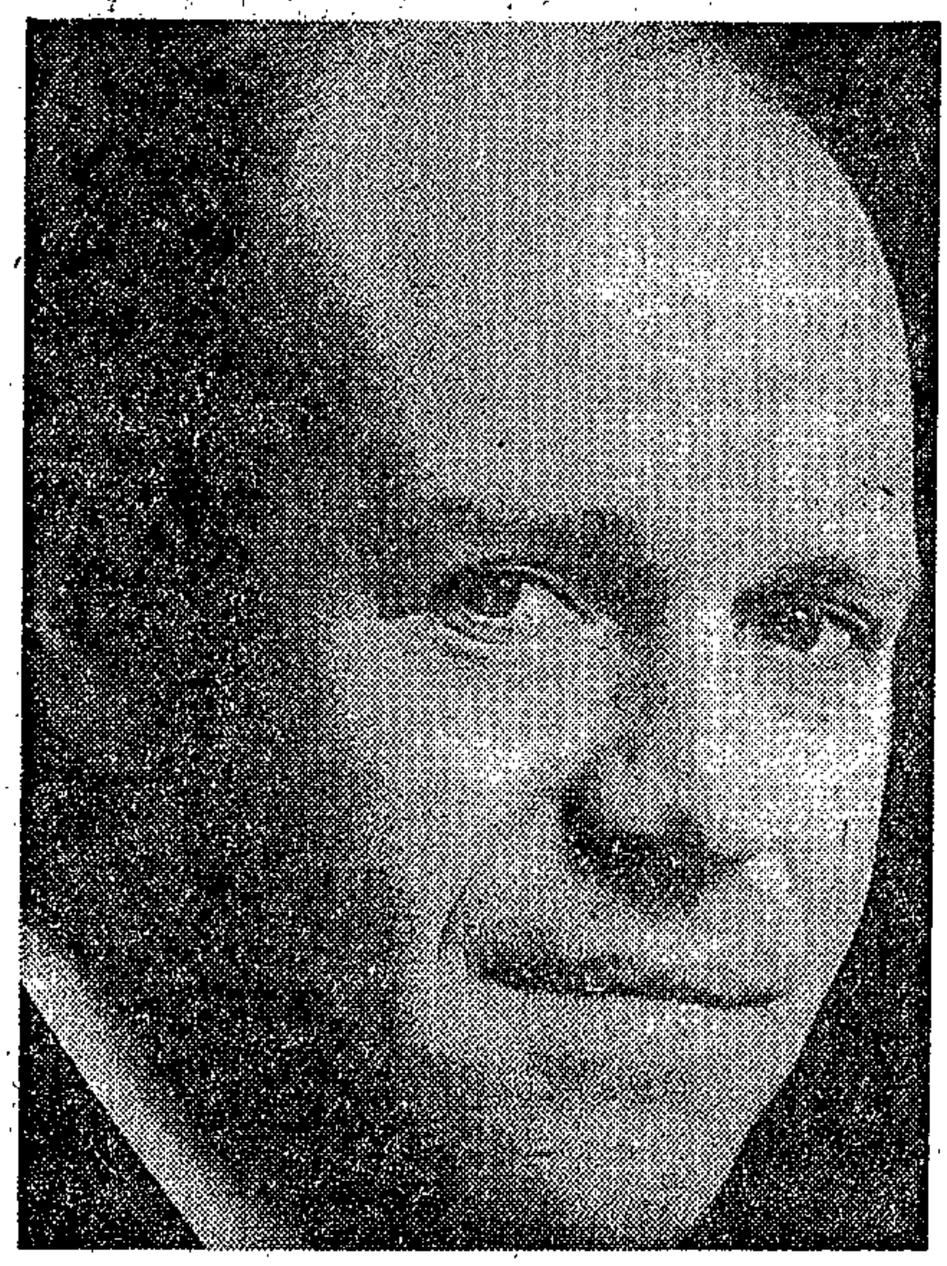
At the age of 34 he was the youngest Deputy Secretary of Finance in the country's history.

At the age of 37 he was appointed executive director of the International Monetary Fund.

He was also managing director of Santam International.

Dr Smit studied at Free State University and later gained a doctorate in commerce at the University of Stellenbosch.

In his election pamphlet



DR Robert Smit . . . represented South Africa at IMF.

Dr Robert van Schalkwyk Smit, 44, is described as a family man, economist, sportsman and as a man-of-the-world.

Mrs Jeanne Smit was born at Rouxville in the Free State.

The couple were married in England while Dr Smit was studying at Oxford.—Sapa and Own Correspondent.

325 - General

ARGUS 23/4/77

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TARY AND TRADING SYSTEM

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Ch. 42

Calvinists question security measures

AN increasing number of Afrikaners would question the Government's recent security measures, as they affected the rule of law and freedom of speech, according to the Afrikaans Calvinistiese Beweging (Afrikaans Calvinistic Movement).

Commenting on the recent security clampdown, Woord en Daad, official organ of the ACB, said the reasons given by the Government for its actions were 'not completely convincing.'

Examining the possible effects of the Government action on the November 30 election, the article said while the restrictions could be interpreted as 'kragdadigheid,' English-speaking people and an increasing number of Afrikaners would question the action.

HOLY COWS

'This concerns the attack on two "holy cows" of viable democracy, namely the freedom of speech — of the Press — and the rule of law, both ingrained in the English political tradition.

'The cardinal question, however, apart from these reactions and fears, is whether the action will have a favourable result on South African security. It looks more likely to have the opposite effect.'

It was difficult to draw a line between black power and black consciousness 'but it would appear that the least dangerous — at least the movement with the most positive potential — was hardest hit.'

BLACK POWER

'The vacuum created in the leadership of the black consciousness group now is bigger — to be filled by the black power leaders or even worse.

'Will we not learn from General Smuts's political past? The creation of political martyrs becomes the strongest power against the current political rulers,' Woord en Daad said.

Report by Brian Stuart, 122, St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Rector warns of 'liberalism'

The Argus Correspondent

POTCHEFSTROOM. — The rector of the Theological School at Potchefstroom University, Professor P J Coetzee, has attacked the 'Koinonia Declaration' issued by a group of 60 Calvinists.

He said the declaration held itself out as falling in line with reformed principles but was sheer 'liberalism.'

The implication that separate development should be done away with would be acclaimed by the Progressive Federal Party, he said.

DAMAGE

The declaration, drawn up by verligte academics and students at the university and by an East Rand Calvinist study group, set out principles for a 'just system based on the Bible.'

Professor Coetzee said the declaration would do inestimable damage to the university and said those with its interests at heart would distance themselves from the 'caricature of Calvinism.'

The compilers showed little or no perception of the crisis South Africa was in, he said.

'We are in a state of war,' he said.

He criticised the declaration for being oversimplistic and one-sided.

Mr Pontifex Venter, one of the compilers, has defended the declaration after criticism from Dr Willem de Klerk, a leading Calvinist and editor of the Transvaler.

Mr Venter said the compilers were not siding with any political party. They believed the issues they raised were 'real issues' facing the electorate which were sidestepped too often.

It was therefore understandable that some found the declaration untimely, he said.

Report by M Moolman, 58 Rissik Street Potchefstroom.)

DD 23/11/77 ($25 gen)

QUOTE

"It will not help if children one day ask their fathers why they had not worked another day and thereby have been able to buy an extra cannon when someone was shot dead next to them."

—The Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, speaking at a National Party meeting in Florida last night when he warned that miners must forget about a five-day week. — SAPA.

(News by J. Stoltz, 29 Cecil Knight Street, Krugersdorp).

Dr Smit the rising star of politics, finance

Cape Times 24/11/77

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Robert Smit, the murdered National Party parliamentary candidate for Springs, was a man of intellectual brilliance on the threshold of an assured political career.

Virtually assured of victory on November 30 — the NP won the seat by nearly 1 000 votes in 1974 — Dr Smit was dubbed a political star of the future and tipped as the next Minister of Finance. Dr Smit, who defeated 11 rivals for the NP parliamentary candidature, was a graduate of three universities — including Oxford where he obtained a B Litt.

His forte was economics, with his cum laude doctoral thesis at the University of Stellenbosch focusing on South Africa, Africa and the politics of international trade.

Dr Smit, 44, was the managing director of Santam International at the time of his death.

He served South Africa in various capacities over more than a decade, including those of:

- Leader of the South African delegation in Geneva with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- Alternate executive director at the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

After his nomination as the NP candidate for Springs, Dr Smit rejected the labels "verligte" and "verkrampte" as descriptions of where he stood politically. He preferred the label "versigtige" — one who is careful.

In pre-election interviews Dr Smit came through as a man who was sharply aware of underlying economic forces in contemporary political disputes.

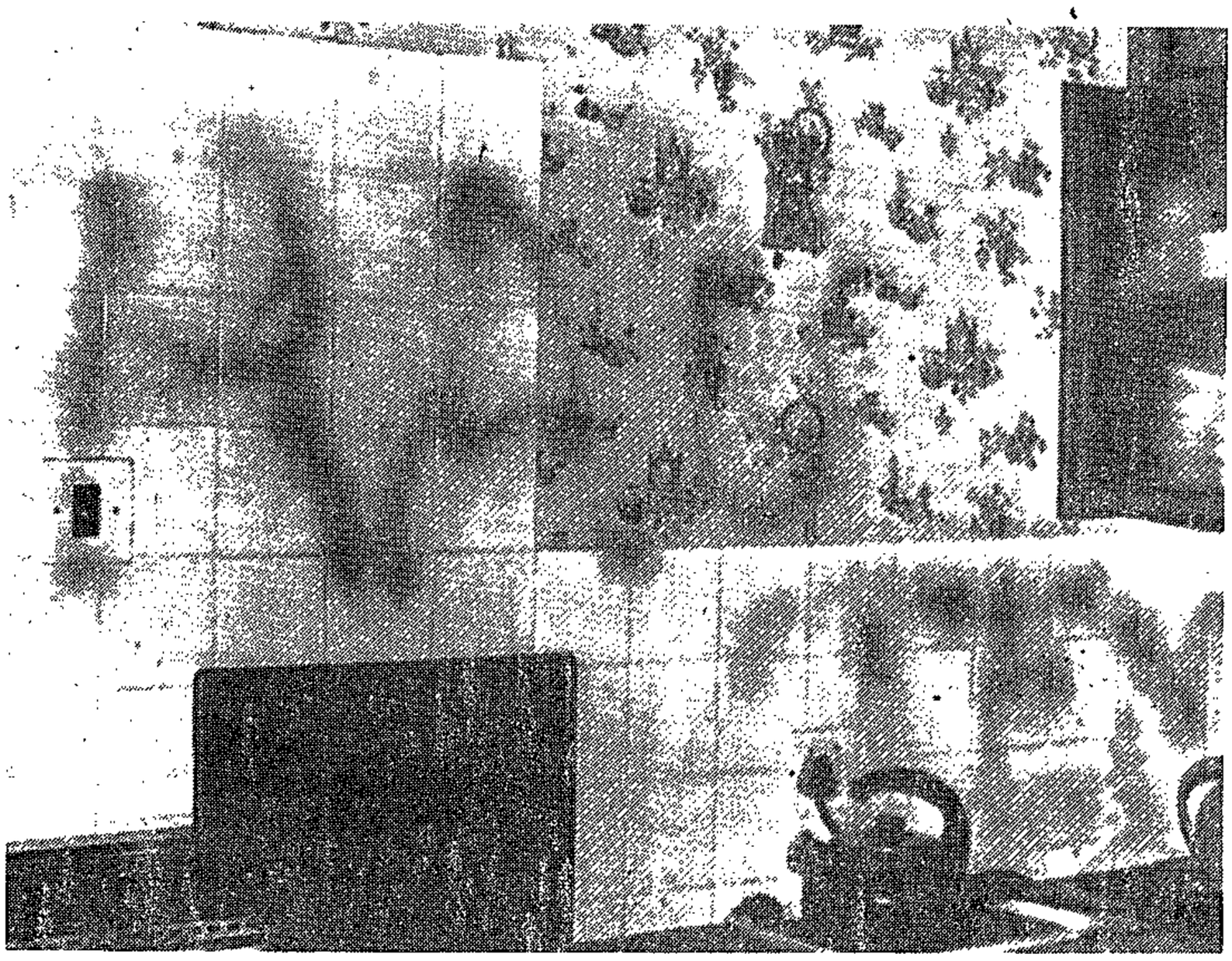
One of the issues which clearly concerned him was the high South African population growth rate, particularly among the blacks.

Even if South Africa were not a multiracial country, the high population growth rate — running at 3,2 percent, according to figures quoted by Dr Smit — would pose a serious and continuing challenge for the authorities.

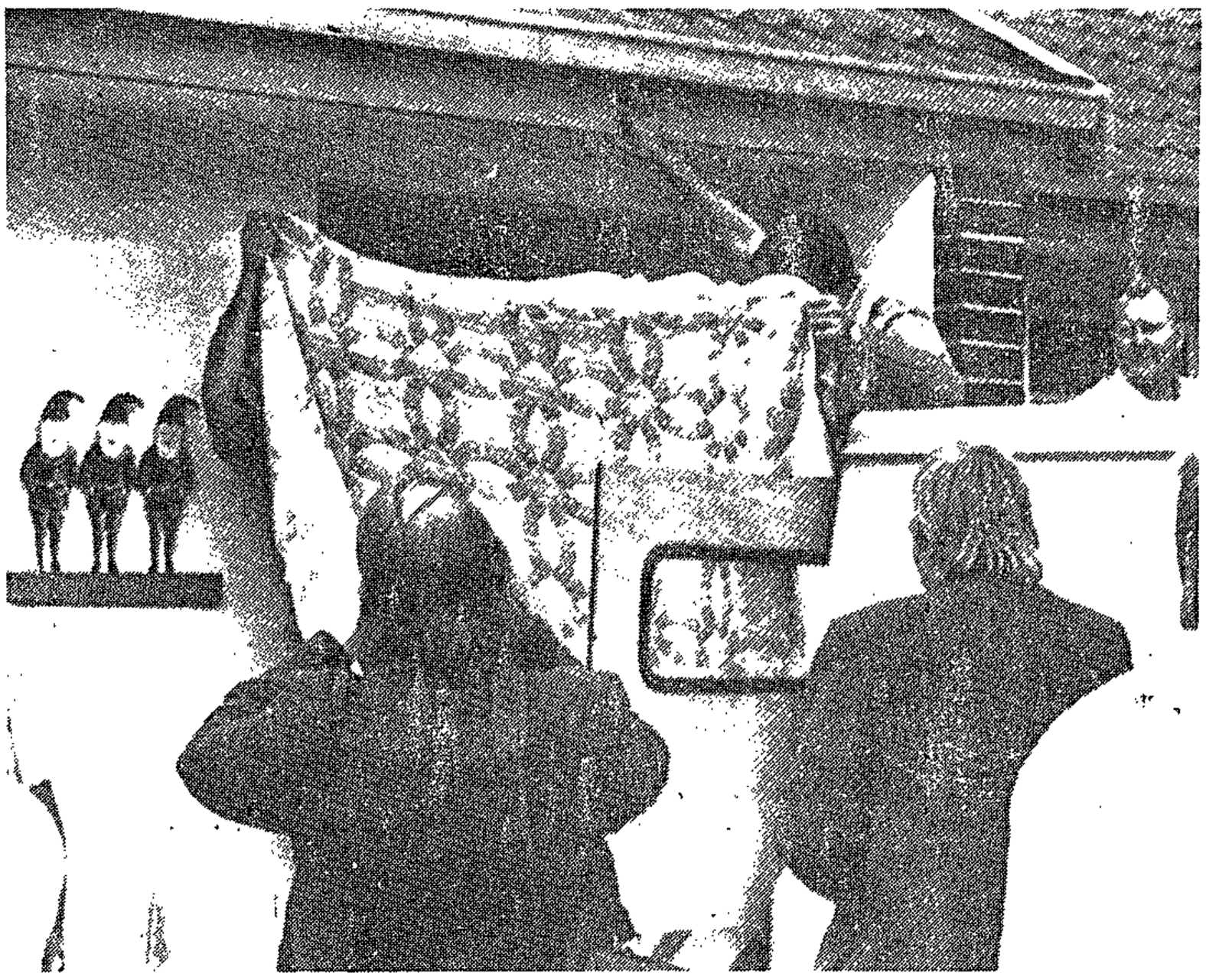
A staunch advocate of family planning as one answer to the problem, he was anxious to de-racialize the question, to persuade people that it was a human rather than a racial problem.

Describing it as the greatest challenge to economic growth, he said it was in the interests of all that it be met vigorously.

(Report by Patrick Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)



These letters "RAU" and "TEM" were sprayed on the tiled kitchen wall and refrigerator with red paint from an aerosol can.



The mortuary van sent to the home of Dr Robert Smit to collect the bodies drew up close to the front door to prevent photographers from taking pictures of the bodies being carried to the van. A policeman held up blankets to obscure the bodies.

'Meeting' clue

Continued from page 1

been at the National Party's offices in Third Street, Springs, until about 8.15.

He was telephoned by a journalist, whom he told that he had an appointment at his home for 9pm. He did not say who he was meeting.

As far as can be established the journalist was the last person to speak to Dr Smit before he went home.

Mr Martiens Kotze, divisional chairman of the National Party, said that Dr Smit's wife had left earlier that afternoon to prepare for visitors. She was driven home by Mr Tshabalala.

Neighbours of the Smits, Mrs Lynn Pascoe, said her 11-year-old daughter, Terry, Miss Elsie Diale, her servant, and a friend had heard two shots between 8.30 and 9 o'clock.

The information gives rise to a police theory that Mrs Smit may already have been murdered by the time her husband returned home and that his killers had lain in wait for him to come through the front door.

This information makes it vital that police trace the person or persons who were to have met Dr Smit at 9pm.

Brigadier J B Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, said later yesterday: "We will get them. I've got my best men from the murder and robbery squad in the field and if there is any possibility of getting them, we will."

Brigadier Wiese described the murders as cold-blooded and the victims had not put up a struggle. The calibre of the gun used is said to be a .38.

Forensic experts led by Brigadier L Neethling from Pretoria arrived at the murder house with their mobile laboratory and spent several hours conducting extensive tests in the rooms. Gas was also sprayed into the house to reveal blood stains.

Fingerprint experts examined the house. The car had been parked there overnight.

The bodies were later removed to the government mortuary for examination.

The Smits' two children, Robert, 15, and Liza, 13, were told of their parents' deaths yesterday morning while at school. They were later taken to Dr Smit's home in Pretoria and were said to have been treated by a doctor.

The Smits' maid, Mrs Winnie Mahudi, whom police brought to Springs from Pretoria, said she cared for the children in Pretoria during the week and at weekends the family were together in Springs.

She said the Smits usually had money in their home, but not much jewellery. Obviously shocked at the news of the deaths, she added: "They were very good people. I'll never find Europeans like them again."

Vorster shocked: 'Great loss' for SA

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday expressed his profound shock at the tragic death of Dr Robert Smit, National Party candidate in Springs, and his wife, Jeanne.

"The tragic occurrence is not only a loss to the National Party and the voters of Springs, but it is also a great loss for South Africa because Dr Smit was a very talented person who had a great future ahead of him. His sudden death will also be felt in business and financial circles where he played a leading role."

Dr Diederichs said in a message of condolence yesterday:

"When I became Minister of Economic Affairs he already held an important post there and was later appointed permanent representative of this department to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva.

"While I was Minister of Finance he was appointed deputy secretary there. For about three years he was our permanent representative — later ambassador — at the International Monetary Fund in Washington DC. He also did valuable work there for South Africa.

"He was undoubtedly one of the best equipped people our country has had in the sphere of finance and trade. His future in this field was great. His passing is an incalculable loss for South Africa.

"My sincerest sympathy goes out to his next-of-kin." — Sapa

search for man

STAR 24/11/77 325-Geneal

Brigadier J B Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, inspects the kitchen of the Springs murder house. The letters "RAU" and "TEM" were sprayed on the wall and fridge in the kitchen.

Police have launched a search for a man whose name they found in the pocket-book of the murdered Dr Robert Smit. The man had an appointment with Dr Smit at 8 pm on Tuesday, the night Dr Smit and his wife were murdered in their Selcourt, Springs home.

Brigadier J B Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, said the name could not be released before later today or tomorrow. The man has an English surname.

The killer, or killers, may have spent about two hours alone in his house with Dr Smit's dead wife waiting for him to return. This is one of the possibilities being investigated by the police as one of the country's biggest murder hunts swings into top gear.

Police are also working on the possibility that the killers entered the Smit home and forced Mrs Smit to telephone her husband at his office to tell him that he had a guest waiting. Police have announced that the firearm that killed the Springs Nationalist candidate was a 0,38 Webley revolver.

Every possible scientific investigation has been carried out at the Smit home. Police have not yet established any definite motive for the brutal slaying and have not been able to decipher the mysterious words, RAU and TEM that were spraypainted on the kitchen wall and fridge in

Tate hint in Smit murders

There is a striking resemblance between the Smit murders in Springs this week and the Sharon Tate murders in America in 1969.

Dr Robert Smit, National Party candidate for Parliament in Springs, was shot three times and stabbed once and his wife, Jeanne, shot three times and stabbed 14 times.

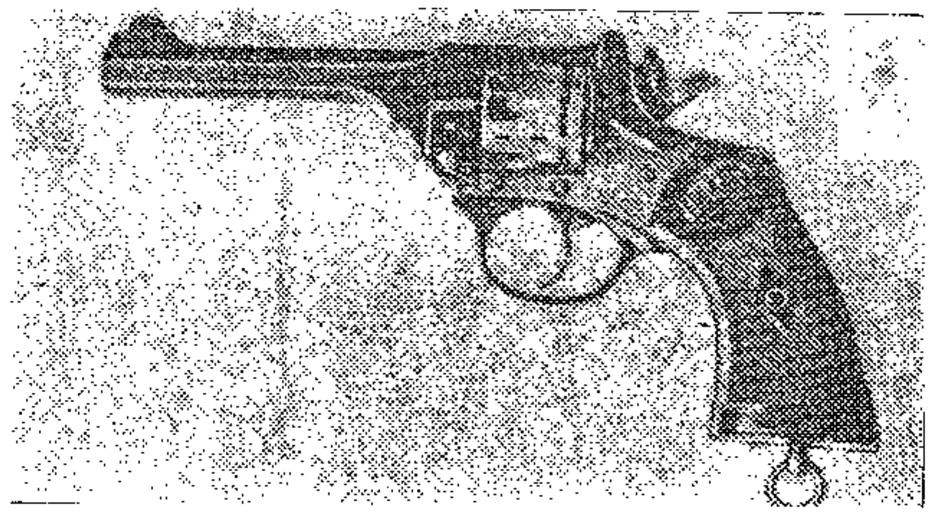
Letters, in their case, RAU and TEM, were sprayed on a wall of their home and also on the fridge.

Eight years ago, when Sharon Tate and five others were murdered one August night, they were also mutilated by their attackers who stabbed them repeatedly and shot them.

A week later, Mr Leno la Bianca and his wife, Rosemary, were also stabbed and shot to death.

In both cases words, such as PIGS, DEATH to PIGS and HELTER SKELTER were written on the wall and significantly at the La Bianca home on the refrigerator.

When asked about the comparison, Brigadier J B Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand, said it was strange that the film Helter Skelter—a documentary on these murders, committed by Charles Manson and three of his hippie followers, had apparently been showing in Johannesburg and East Rand cinemas.



Police investigating the double killing of Dr Smit ahd his wife believe the murder weapon used was a 0,38 Webley, probably similar to the revolver shown here. The handgun, which has considerable stopping power, was extensively used by Allied troops during World War 2.

Politics 'not only motive'

Crime Reporter

Police are not accepting politics as the only possible motive for the brutal killing of the Springs National Party candidate, Dr Robert Smit, and his wife.

Mysterious letters written in red with a spray-can on the kitchen wall, deepfreezer and refrigerator, spelling out the words "TEM" and "RAU," have triggered the theory that there was a political motive for the deaths.

This theory is supported by the closeness of the general elections.

But several other theories are being discussed in Springs.

One is that Dr Smit, as managing director of Santam, may have made enemies in his financial dealings; the motive for the killings could have been revenge.

It is possible that the mysterious letters were written deliberately meant to mislead.

"RED ARMY UNIT"

One morning newspaper is already referring to "RAU" as Red Army Unit. A senior police officer commented: "The paper will give us the killers next."

Police are also not overlooking the possibility of a private vendetta with some person or persons, somebody whom Dr Smit may have hurt in his personal capacity.

But today senior police officers would say nothing about the direction the investigation was taking.

"All I can say is that we will leave no stone unturned," a police spokesman said.

But Brigadier J Smith, divisional CID officer for the East Rand, said today he was confident the police would unravel the mystery.

The bodies of Dr Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora were discovered early yesterday morning by their chauffeur, Mr Daniel Tshabalala.

Dr Smit's body was found lying in the passage outside the guest toilet door. Drag marks showed the body had been dragged from the point where he had been killed in the dining room.

Kneeling

It is possible that the body was dragged into the passage to hide it. Had it been left where he died it would have been clearly visible from the dining room window.

Mrs Smit's body was discovered in a kneeling position. She had been shot and stabbed 14 times. A bullet which hit Mrs Smit above the right ear appeared to have grazed her thumb as well, suggesting she had lifted her hand to ward off an attacker.

Dr Keith Bowden, who carried out the post-mortem, thinks Mrs Smit died two hours before her husband, but says this is difficult to assess.

Police are working on the possibility that the killers forced Mrs Smit to phone her husband and tell him he had a guest waiting. It is possible that they then shot Mrs Smit as she stood by the phone and for some reason stabbed her in the back 14 times as she slumped.

To Page 3, Col 3

ie passage where the body of Dr Smit was found, as seen from the front door

Candidates consider protection

Pretoria Bureau

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, would say nothing today about any additional security measures that might be taken to protect the Cabinet after the murder of Dr Robert Smit and his wife on Tuesday night.

"Every election candidate must consider his position in the light of what happened, but we cannot say what measures we are taking," General Prinsloo said.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, was quoted today as saying that the personal safety of Cabinet Ministers was frequently reviewed and improved in the light of circumstances.

The chairman of the Progressive Federal Party executive, Mr Harry Schwarz, said today it was now advisable for candidates to take normal precautions for their own personal safety and that of their families.

The Transvaal leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Hendrik van Eck, said today that the NRP had not considered asking its candidates to take special precaution for their own protection.

"I do not think we will take any special precautions, because we do not think we are in danger," Mr van Eck added.

If there were politically motivated assassins at work, they would probably be aiming only at the "big boys" in the Government, he said.

(Report by J M Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

Smit incalculable loss for SA, says President

The State President, Dr Diederichs, has expressed shock at the death of the Nationalist candidate for Springs, Dr Robert Smit, and has paid tribute to his previous services to the State.

He said Dr Smit was "without doubt one of the best-equipped people in the field of finance and commerce that the country possessed." His future in that field had been great, and his death was an incalculable loss for South Africa.

Mr Graham McIntosh, PFP candidate for Pinetown, said last night that if the "senseless killing" of Dr and Mrs Smit was political it would introduce a fearful factor into South African politics.

Mr McIntosh, who was speaking at a PFP meeting last night at Hillcrest sympathised with the Smit family.

"When Ossie Newton-Thompson (a UP candidate in the last general election) was killed in an aircraft accident in South West Africa during the general election of 1974 we were all shocked.

"But to have a parliamentary candidate and his wife shot to death, apparently in cold blood, is a deed so vile and ghastly that we can only shudder when we think of it.

"We can only pray that the motives for this senseless killing were not political."

UK REACTION

In Cape Town Sir de Villiers Graaff expressed his horror at the murder of Dr Smit and his wife.

"One can only express the hope that there was no political motive behind this foul deed," he said.

The Star's London bureau reports that the murder of Dr Smit and his wife was sympathetically treated across the whole spectrum of Britain's national Press yesterday and was front-page news in all the serious newspapers.

Dr Smit was described as a brilliant economist and financier and his death was seen as tragic.

(Reports by J M Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria; B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban; F S Esterhuyse, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Smit children: no plans yet

Pretoria Bureau

No definite arrangements have been made for the legal guardianship of Dr Robert Smit's children, according to a close family friend.

The friend, who did not want to be named, said: "It is too soon to say who will look after the children, but for the present they will continue to stay with relatives of Mrs Smit's nephew.

Three Nats get phone threats

Three National Party candidates have been threatened by telephone callers since the killing yesterday of the NP's Springs candidate, Dr Robert Smit, and his wife.

The National Party office in Bryanston was warned by an anonymous caller today that a petrol bomb would be thrown into the party offices.

Mr John Erasmus, the NP candidate in Bryanston, said the telephone caller was a "woman with a cultured English accent."

The telephone call was made to the unlisted party office number at 9.14 am today. Speaking to Mr Erasmus's son she said:

"Be careful, they are going to throw a petrol bomb at you."

She rang off immediately. The police have been informed.

DE VILLIERS

Mr Dawie de Villiers, MP for Johannesburg West, said today the first he had heard about the telephone threat against him, was when he read it in a newspaper this morning.

According to the newspaper, an English-speaking person had telephoned its editorial offices and said Mr de Villiers would be next.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, the NP candidate in Jeppe, said an anonymous English-speaking caller had telephoned him at the NP offices yesterday morning and said: "You are next you . . ."

(Report by David Breier and Tim Patten, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Murder gun identified

against a small room-dividing wall.

If this theory is correct the killers then waited for Dr Smit to drive to the house, which is on the outskirts of Springs.

They may have watched him park his car and then walk across the lawn and enter the front door. Dr Smit was shot three times — less than five paces from the front door inside the house — and he fell into the dining room, where he lay bleeding for some time.

Possibly during this period the killers wrote their mysterious letters

▶▶ From page 1

RAU and TEM on the kitchen wall and on the deep-freeze and fridge.

Ballistic tests have established that the firearm used was a 0,38 Webley revolver.

In carrying out the post-mortem, Dr Bowden found that Dr Smit had been shot three times and stabbed once in the back. Bullets hit him in the head, neck and chest. Mrs Smit had also been shot three times.

Police have established there was a meeting at the home of Dr Smit on the night of his death. Brigadier Smith said the meeting was at 8 pm, and he has appealed to people who attended it to telephone 56-6195.

Police have also asked shopowners to get in touch with them if they can remember selling a tin of red spray paint to anyone recently.

A next door neighbour of the Smits, Mrs Lynn Pascoe, was told by her children that they heard shots, probably two, between 8.30 and 9 pm.

Mrs P Williamson, another neighbour, said she heard three shots fired at about 11.50 pm when she was telephoning her son in England.

(325 - General)

Ban on Fair Lady upheld

Cape Times 24/11/77

JOHANNESBURG. — The public was generally "not tolerant towards pictures of naked buttocks in a popular magazine, and for this reason the Publications Appeal Board must uphold the ban on the November 23 issue of Fair Lady," Mr Justice J H Snyman said yesterday.

Mr Justice Snyman, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, made the ruling at the appeal hearing against the banning of the magazine, announced on November 16.

The magazine was banned because it contained a photograph of actress Vanessa Redgrave showing her bare buttocks.

The offending picture appeared in a book "The Unretouched Woman" by Eve Arnold which was approved by the Publications Committee.

Mr J K Polson who appeared for the appellant, Nasionale Pers, said earlier the picture had to be judged as part of the whole article, and should not be taken out of context.

"The aim of the article is to show photographically the many aspects of women, the various roles women play and the different relationships they have.

"What we have here is a rare and touching glimpse of a woman, caught in an unguarded moment.

"It showed that all women, be they ordinary housewives or famous actresses, are basically the same.

"The photo series in Fair Lady stresses the femininity of all women and the picture must be judged in this light.

"The picture, taken by a woman, Eve Arnold, shows great sensitivity. It is completely unposed and completely inoffensive."

Mr Polson added that Vanessa Redgrave's pose was one that was common in the Middle Ages and appeared in many art books. He showed the board several examples.

Mr Justice Snyman said there was a difference between the readership of art books and popular magazines.

"Fair Lady has a diverse readership of men, women and children. It is read for relaxation and the general reader is unlikely to appreciate the pose for being classically acceptable.

"The picture could be very shocking to the average reader.

"We must bear in mind that there are certain things that should be kept private and for the sake of the average community we must respect this right to privacy." — Sapa

Darling banned, but many already sold

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The censors have banned the latest issue of Darling magazine — but thousands of copies have already been sold.

Mrs Marilyn Hattingh, editor of Darling, was horrified at the banning and said she was considering an appeal. She said she received a telegram yesterday saying that the November 23 issue of the fortnightly publication had been found undesirable by a committee in terms of the Publications Act according to a special issue of the Government Gazette.

Mrs Hattingh said no specific reasons were given for the banning but she thought it was because of an article about lesbians.

Also declared undesirable were another publication, Vent, volume 1, number 2, produced by the Rhodes University Literary Society in Grahamstown and the 1978 calendar of Associated Armature Winders, Pty Ltd, produced by Pictorial Press, Pty, Ltd, Jeppestown.

Storm over book banning

THE banning of the Etienne Leroux novel "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein!" is erupting into a stormy confrontation between the Afrikaans literary elite and censorship, which may have unforeseen political repercussions for the government and its censorship policies.

"We will show our teeth," said author Jan Rabie, articulating a "new spirit of defiance" that has come in the wake of the banning and which has swept away former divisions between writers and academics.

Plans are being finalized for a writers' boycott of the major Afrikaans publishing houses, most of which have Cabinet members on their boards of directors.

"There has not been such a degree of unity since the Silberstein's Hertzog Prize debacle in the sixties," said Dr Elize Botha of Pretoria University. It was ironical for the "ogre" of Afrikaans literature, Etienne Leroux and his literary genius, to be once again rallying former antagonists to the writer's cause.

Dr John Kannemeyer, senior Afrikaans lecturer at Stellenbosch and editor of the literary magazine "Standpunte", said yesterday that even the most conservative literary men would now realize that the government "for whatever reason" was hostile to Afrikaans literature.

"It is unavoidable that the banning of Leroux's book will lead to a serious confrontation between writers and academics on the one side and the government on the other."

Professor Ernst Lindenberg, senior Afrikaans lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand, said that the banning of "Magersfontein" was the fourth of a series of government blunders which would drive intellectuals into the progressive political camp. The others were the Erica Theron Commission, the Soweto riots and the Biko affair.

The head of his department, Professor Ernst van Heerden, said that the banning will lead to open war, and that an underground Afrikaans literature was no longer the absurdity it might have been a few years ago.

The first blows will fall in the December edition of "Standpunte", its editor, Dr Kannemeyer said yesterday. The respected and relatively conservative magazine will be publishing two in-depth articles by leading legal men on the present publications control act. The same issue will contain a literary discussion of "Magersfontein".

Eleven Afrikaans books are at present under censorship review and expectations are that if the war hots up the list of bannings may grow rapidly.

"Magersfontein" is the fourth Afrikaans work to be banned under the present system. The first was "Kennis van die Aand" by Andre Brink, which was followed by Breyten Breytenbach's "Skryt" and "Keerkring" by Welma Odendaal.

The Cape Times, Thursday, November 24, 1977 3

FR71.40

Gadrès, Zara

gaignon, nm., mâtin, gros chien de basse cour

galie, nf., galee, galère

garder, garder, protéger, regarder

garir, preserver, protéger, sauver

garisse, nf., garrison

garnir, garnir

Claimed by Russia, Spain and Britain

Guillelme, Guillaume

gunfanun, see gonfanon

U.S.A. ... word may be listed under

British

Spanish

Russian

a, ad, prep., à, avec, contre, de, vers, envers, jusqu'à

aaisier, aisier, se mettre à l'aise

aancrer, jeter l'ancre

abesse, var. of, PI, v. abaissier, baisser

aidier, aider, secourir, prêter secours

aisier, aisier, se mettre à l'aise

anchor, var. encre(e)

apeler, appeler, invoquer, accuser

Apostoile, nm., Pape

aprendre, apprendre

aprivoiser, apprivoiser

haïr, haïr

hastiesme, var. of

ame, nf., âme

ancre, nf., ancre

anemi, nm., ennemi

anorer, honorer

anvers, var. envers, prep.

aparoir, apparaître

aquiter, délivrer, se rendre maître de

arcevesque, archevêque

araisnier, adresser la parole à (translation of Latin adloquor)

araisnier, see araisnier

arcevesque, archevêque

arer, labourer

arme, nf., arme

arrer, labourer

asaut, nm., assaut

asaut, nm., assaut

asaut, nm., assaut

English Academy hits at censors

The English Academy of Southern Africa and some of its literary award winners spoke out last night against recent censorship, bannings and detention without trial. The academy is a non-political body.

Censorship, as applied against South Africa's literary authors had no genuine connection with security, or with moral standards, a joint Pringle Award winner told the academy.

Author Lionel Abrahams said: "We seem to be in the heyday of a spirit of power lust — one that makes a god of security, and sacrifices a thousand joys and freedoms and truths — to say nothing of lives."

For this reason, many people were leaving South Africa. "But my intention is to stay. I tell myself that even if privilege and comfort and prosperity and safety were taken away . . . to be forced to leave would be a moral disaster for me."

The poet Sipho Sepamla, spoke of a new authoritarian trend in South Africa which led to his friends, newspapers, editors and his own poems being banned.

"I have felt like going back into my small black shell, where all blacks are supposed to stay — but I will not," he said.

CONDEMNED

The president of the Council of the English Academy, Dr K B Hartshorne, said that he acknowledged the responsibility that he had to "speak out against those constraints which have been and are being placed on the freedom of the journalist and writer."

He would have preferred not to have made his protest in the middle of heightened emotions of an election, for the academy stood outside of any political viewpoint, but he was forced to condemn, in the strongest terms, the recent silencing of newspapers and editors.

"When this is done, all of us are involved, the freedom of all of us has been lessened. We may not like or agree with the voice, but it is imperative that it should be heard and that we should have the opportunity of listening to it. If that opportunity is taken away, we are that much the poorer."

If editors or newspapers did wrong, they should be taken to court, he said. "To us, this is basic to the democratic rights of free speech and publication.

"To silence without defence is to come perilously near to 'the pusillanimous prostration of the public mind,' with which Pringle charged Lord Charles Somerset."

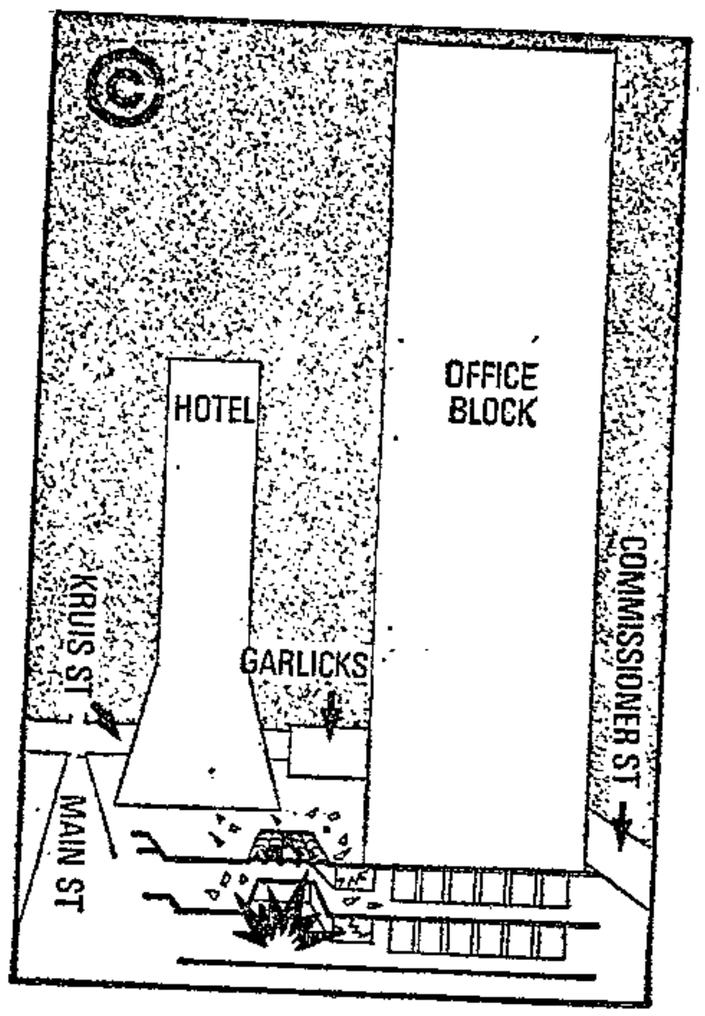
EROSION

The president said: "We have always been proud of our Press and our writers, and rightly so. Any erosion of the fundamental right of expression, subject always to the democratic norms of decency and responsibility, is an erosion of the freedom of every one of us and not to be accepted without protest."

The occasion of the formal protest was the annual presentation of the Olive Schreiner Prize and the Pringle Awards.

Robert Greig of The Star — a former Pringle Prize winner — received the Olive Schreiner Prize for his poetry.

Professor Brian Cheadle, Sipho Sepamla and Lionel Abrahams received Pringle Awards.



This diagram shows the site of the bomb blast which ripped through the lower shopping level of the Carlton Centre yesterday.

Police sift blast site for clues

STAR 25/11/77

32S - General

Police bomb experts sift through earth and other debris at the scene of yesterday's [illegible] the Carlton Centre. The bomb had been planted in a flower pot on the [illegible] court.

were sucked out instead of being blown in.

The insurance industry and the Government meanwhile have had high-level talks on the possibility of setting up a national riot or urban terrorism insurance fund.

This was disclosed today by executives of leading Johannesburg insurance companies, commenting on the Carlton blast.

Astronomical

They said South Africa generally did not offer cover against politically motivated riots and urban terrorism. Some insurance companies had still not settled claims arising from the Soweto riots more than a year ago.

"Urban terrorism is specifically excluded from the wording of standard policies," an executive said.

Insurance spokesmen said the potential for loss by companies was "astronomical" and for this reason firms were unwilling to offer riot cover.

Another executive said bluntly: "We don't see ourselves offering urban terrorism cover."

Debris from Johannesburg's Carlton Centre blast is being sifted by a team of experts in an all-out effort to find a lead to the bombers. No arrest has been made.

Police explosives experts from Pretoria have completed a detailed search of most of the area hit by the blast.

The experts have combed through the bomb debris, examining minute pieces of metal, plastic and other material.

They have collected several pieces of metal and what appeared to be charred tape. These will be taken to Pretoria for scientific examination.

Massive security arrangements continued at the centre today. Riot police rushed in from Soweto shortly after the explosion at 4.30 pm yesterday, uniformed police with dogs and rolls of barbed wire are keeping the public well away from the scene.

The explosive device—believed to have been highly sophisticated—was hidden in a flowerpot. If it had been positioned in a more closed-in area it would have caused much more damage than it did, a police spokesman said.

Sixteen people were injured in the blast. They were all taken to Johannesburg General Hospital and treated for superficial cuts and lacerations.

The main force of the blast ripped through the [illegible] of the

(1976);

History,

ition with Industry.

Conference Papers.

Fresh fingerprints in Smit murder house

STAR 25/11/77

325-General

East Rand Bureau

New fingerprints have been found in the house in which Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne-Cora were murdered on Tuesday night.

So far police have had no response from the mysterious Mr MacDougall who supposedly had an appointment to meet Dr Smit at his home at 8 pm.

A woman journalist has told the police that Dr Smit left the National Party offices in Springs to go home shortly after 8 pm.

A neighbour of the Smits, Mrs Lynn Pascoe, said her children had heard what they thought were gunshots between 8.30 and 9 pm when they were watching TV.

Another neighbour said she had heard three shots about 11.50 while she was telephoning her son in England.

These times would more or less fit in with post-mortem results which have shown that it is possible Mrs Smit died two to three hours before her husband.

On Wednesday police said when Dr Keith Bowden, district surgeon for Springs, examined Dr Smit's body at the death scene, he had estimated that the economist had died 10 hours previously.

Brigadier J Smith, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the East Rand, said it was difficult to reconstruct the last hours of Dr Smit's life.

'He could not say whether the couple had been shot first and then stabbed.

● Dr and Mrs Smit will be buried in one grave in the Rebecca Street Cemetery, Pretoria, tomorrow.

The funeral service to be conducted by the Rev L M le Roux, will be at 10 am in the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, Waterkloof.

7. ypes of strikes
ur Bulletin.

8. on in S.A.
ks and
; SALB.

9. in South Africa. Registered and
nions, historical survey.
ys; SALB; Maree and Hubbard (eds).

10. Colour Bar in S.A. Occupation and
wage colour bars, role of Industrial Councils and trade
unions; the closed shop.
Doxey (1961); F. Wilson (1972a).

11. Unemployment and Underemployment in S.A.
Definitions of concepts, measurements, explanations.
Maree and deVos (1975), Simpkins (1976),

12. Migrant Labour in Southern Africa.
F. Wilson (1972b, 1976); C. van Onselen (1976);
J. Nattrass (1976).

13. Farm Labour in South Africa. History,
wages and working conditions, competition with Industry.
F. Wilson (1972), SALDRU Farm Labour Conference Papers.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2427 25 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision of a committee constituted under section 4, that the publication is not undesirable:

LIST/LYS P77/84

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/6/177.....	*Lady Chatterley's Lover*.....	D. H. Lawrence.....	(a)+(b)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2427 (325- General) 25 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/84

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/6/177.....	*Lady Chatterley's Lover*.....	D. H. Lawrence.....	(a)+(b)

No. 2428 25 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2428 25 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/85

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/115.....	*Struisbaai-blues*.....	André le Roux.....	(a)+(b)
P77/10/51.....	*Sea-change, A*.....	Lois Gould.....	(a)
P77/10/76.....	*Full Circle*.....	Peter Straub.....	(a)
P77/10/85.....	*Lupe*.....	Gene Thompson.....	(a) + (b)
P77/10/100.....	*Dubonnet*.....	Francis Pollini.....	(a)
P77/10/130.....	*Your Love Story*—Volume 1, Number 3.....	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey.....	(a)
P77/10/131.....	*Your Love Story*—Volume 1, Number 4.....	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey.....	(a)
P77/11/38.....	*Lecherous Limericks*.....	Isaac Asimov.....	(a)
P77/11/78.....	*El Danny's* 1977 Calendar/Kalender.....	El Danny's, Welkom.....	(a)
P77/11/80.....	*Carnaby Street – Intimate Products* 1977 Catalogue/Katalogus	Carnaby Street Intimate Products, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/11/81.....	*Ace Hydraulic Services (Pty) Ltd*, 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg..	(a)
P77/10/90.....	*Autobiography, An*.....	Angela Davis.....	(c)
P77/11/56.....	*SASSAC: Fight We Will . . . But Perish We Shall Not!!*	Southern African Students Solidarity Action Committee	(c)
P77/11/20.....	*Conference Internationale De Dakar Sur La Namibie Et Les Droits De L'Homme* (5–8 *Janvier* 1976)/*Dakar International Conference On Namibia and Human Rights* (5–8 *January* 1976)	International Institute of Human Rights, France	(c)
P77/11/35.....	*Engels*.....	David McLellan.....	(e)
P77/11/59.....	*Being Black in South Africa Today* Pamphlet/Pamflet..	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/11/62.....	*Declaration of War* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/11/67.....	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid Notes and Documents*—September 1977, Conf. 1, Part 1	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P77/11/68.....	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid Notes and Documents*—October, 1977, Conf. 2	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P77/11/75.....	*Workers Unite!* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions.....	(e)

No. 2429 25 November 1977

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATIONS ARE UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P77/10/92.....	*Rommel? Gunner Who?*.....	Spike Milligan.....	In G.N./GK. 133 of/van 17.1.75. In G.G./SK. 4562 of/van 17.1.75.
P77/10/105.....	*Adolf Hitler: My Part In His Downfall*.....	Spike Milligan.....	In G.N./GK. 1386 of/van 18.7.75. In G.G./SK. 4789 of/van 18.7.75.

No. 2429 25 November 1977

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P77/10/92.....	*Rommel? Gunner Who?*.....	Spike Milligan.....	In G.N./GK. 133 of/van 17.1.75. In G.G./SK. 4562 of/van 17.1.75.
P77/10/105.....	*Adolf Hitler: My Part In His Downfall*.....	Spike Milligan.....	In G.N./GK. 1386 of/van 18.7.75. In G.G./SK. 4789 of/van 18.7.75.

No. 2430 25 November 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P76/3/98.....	*Korean Stamps* No. 7 (79), 1975.....	The Philatelists' Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	(e)
P76/3/189.....	*Selected Political Writings*.....	Rosa Luxemburg.....	(e)
P76/5/103.....	*Korean Stamps* No. 9 (81), 1975.....	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang	(e)
P76/6/158.....	*Apartheid: A Threat to Peace*.....	Abdul S. Minty.....	(d)+(e)
P76/7/129.....	*Economics of Marx, The*.....	M. C. Howard and J. E. King.....	(e)
P77/1/46.....	*Radical Resistance to Minority Rule in South Africa: 1906-1965*	Arthur John Campbell Daniel.....	(e)
P77/4/82.....	*African Image, The* (New and Revised Edition, 1974—ISBN 0 571 04824 2)	Ezekiel Mphahlele.....	(c), (d) + (e)
P77/8/139.....	*Crisis in Zimbabwe*—2nd Edition, April 1976.....	Socialist Worker, Africa Group, London.....	(c)
P77/9/133.....	*Amandla*—Januari 1977, Februari 1977, Maart 1977, April 1977, Mei 1977	Boycot Outspan Aktie, Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité) en Werkgroep Kairos	(e)
P77/9/140.....	*August 18th—Commemoration Day* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d) + (e)

No. 2430 25 November 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P76/3/98.....	*Korean Stamps* No. 7 (79), 1975.....	The Philatelists' Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	(e)
P76/3/189.....	*Selected Political Writings*.....	Rosa Luxemburg.....	(e)
P76/5/103.....	*Korean Stamps* No. 9 (81), 1975.....	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang	(e)
P76/6/158.....	*Apartheid: A Threat to Peace*.....	Abdul S. Minty.....	(d)+(e)
P76/7/129.....	*Economics of Marx, The*.....	M. C. Howard and J. E. King.....	(e)
P77/1/46.....	*Radical Resistance to Minority Rule in South Africa: 1906-1965*	Arthur John Campbell Daniel.....	(e)
P77/4/82.....	*African Image, The* (New and Revised Edition, 1974—ISBN 0 571 04824 2)	Ezekiel Mphahlele.....	(c), (d) + (e)
P77/8/139.....	*Crisis in Zimbabwe*—2nd Edition, April 1976.....	Socialist Worker, Africa Group, London.....	(c)
P77/9/133.....	*Amandla*—Januari 1977, Februari 1977, Maart 1977, April 1977, Mei 1977	Boycot Outspan Aktie, Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité) en Werkgroep Kairos	(e)
P77/9/140.....	*August 18th—Commemoration Day* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d) + (e)

No. 2431 25 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1136 of 16 June 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5604 of 16 June 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/6/96:

No. 2431 25 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1136 van 16 Junie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5604 van 16 Junie 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/6/96 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/6/96.....	*Africa's Problems Are Our Problems* Poster/Plakkaat..	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)

No. 2432 25 November 1977

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, under section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publishers:

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS

No. 2432 25 November 1977

VERBOD OP INVOER

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 2450 25 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

The Publications Appeal Board under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (b) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is not undesirable:

No. 2450 25 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/87

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P77/1/97.....	*Magersfontein, O Magersfontein!*.....	Etienne le Roux.

Cape Times 25/11/77 (325-General)

1976

JOS GERSON

Smit: Man named in diary sought

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Springs CID is looking for a Mr Macdoughall who was to have had a meeting with Dr Robert Smit, the National Party parliamentary candidate found murdered with his wife on Wednesday morning.

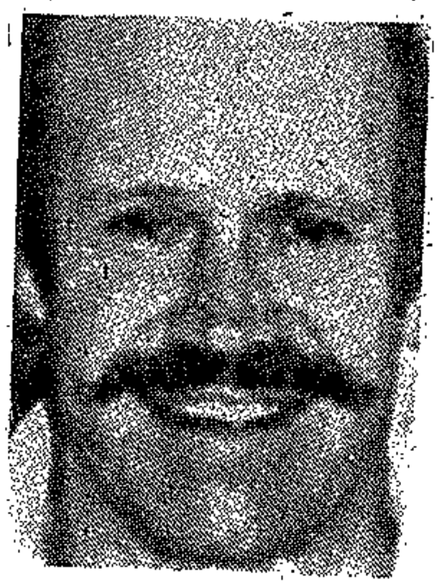
The name was found in Dr Smit's pocket diary and according to the entry, he was to have met Mr Macdoughall at 8pm on Tuesday, the night Dr Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora were murdered in their Selcourt home.

The Divisional Commissioner for Police, Brigadier J B Wiese, said yesterday: "We do not know who this man is. We do not have his address or any other particulars, but we would like Mr Macdoughall to contact us to help us in our investigations."

Two days after the discovery of the killing, the CID was still as baffled over the motive and the identity of the killer or killers as on the day the couple's bodies were found.

The bodies of Dr Smit, 44, one of the country's top financial and economic experts, and his wife, were found early on Wednesday morning by their chauffeur who had gone there to deliver newspapers.

Dr Smit was shot three times — in the neck, chest and head, and Mrs Smit twice. The bodies were found close to each other in the passage and lounge.



Dr Smit

Mrs Smit

The "graffiti killers" had sprayed the letters RAU and TEM in large letters on the tiled kitchen wall and the two refrigerators.

Dr Smit was killed after leaving the National Party offices in Springs. He had told the National Party's divisional chairman, Mr Martiens Kotze, that he was going home to meet people, but did not say who they were.

The CID headed by the criminal investigating officer for the East Rand, Brigadier Jurgens Smit, were yesterday still trying to piece together Dr Smit's last movements before he went home.

He said the CID had extended investigations to the rest of the country.

It was still not known who all the people were whom Dr Smit was to meet at his home. The brigadier appealed to any one who was to have met him to come forward and help in the investigations.

Anyone with information can phone him at his office (56-6195).

Brigadier Smit said that while the CID was investigating the possibility that the murders were politically motivated, it was difficult to say it was so at this stage.

Payments.

d other sources).

TRADING SYSTEM

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2484 25 November 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het op 18 November 1977 kragtens artikel 24 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die Appèlraad oor Publikasies gelas om die goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet te heroorweeg. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde lasgewing kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2484 25 November 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

(a) [illegible] UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

[illegible] the Minister of the Interior under [illegible] Publications Act, 1974, directed [illegible] Board to reconsider the approval [illegible] by a committee referred to in [illegible] The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said direction is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R77/3/82.....	*Seven Beauties*.....	CIC—Warner (Pty) Ltd.

No. 2485 25 November 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2485 25 November 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/88

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/70.....	*African Agenda*—Vol 6, No 2, April–May 1977.....	African Solidarity Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(e)
P77/11/84.....	*Uhambo Lo Mhambi*.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/11/110.....	*Gramma*—Year 12, Number 41, October 9, 1977.....	Official Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba	(e)
P77/11/112.....	*Gesetze der Apartheid, Die*.....	Albie Sachs and en Hilda Bernstein.....	(e)
P77/11/115.....	*New Perspectives*—Vol 7, 5/1977.....	Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P77/11/124.....	*UNB-News*—October 1977.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(b), (d)+(e)
P77/11/123.....	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 4, April 1977.....	ISSA, Bonn.....	(e)
P77/11/168.....	*White Business is Hungry for Your Money—Your Kids are Hungry for Freedom!!*	Black Publicity Council (BPC).....	(e)

Carlton horror

AT least 17 late-afternoon shoppers were injured yesterday when a powerful bomb blast ripped through the lower shopping level of Johannesburg's multimillion rand Carlton Centre.

The bomb — thought by centre officials to consist of plastic explosives — was placed in a flower pot on the centre's lower level square court.

It shattered nearly all windows on the lower level, showering shoppers with shards of flying glass. A 30 cm hole was ripped through the concrete floor where the flower pot had been.

Police, firemen and ambulances were at the scene within minutes, and police warned the crowd which had gathered about the danger of inhaling nitrous fumes from the blast.

Last night the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, told the Rand Daily Mail there were indications that the blast was the work of saboteurs and that a high-quality explosive had ben used.

He cautioned against linking the blast with the murder in Springs on Tuesday of Dr Robert Smit and his wife. "We have no indications of a link yet," Mr Kruger said.

It was the second blast at the centre within a year.

By late last night the "Mail" established that at least 17 people had been injured. Most were treated at the Johannesburg General Hospital for cuts, shock and bruises before being discharged.

Among the injured were: Mrs Emily Mthembu, Mr John Nawana, Mr Aubrey Mdlalose, Mr Mzingelwa Mbentse, Charles Moko

REPORTS by: Martin Challenor, Viv Prince, Mervyn Rees, Sheila Wing, Mike Louw, Emeilia Jaroschek, Paul Bell, Chris Smith, Anand Naidoo, Bob Hitchcock, Mike Engelbrecht, Brian O'Flaherty and Vusi Radebe.

PICTURES by: Dave Pughe-Parry, Willie Nkosi, Peter Magubane, Vikki Pereira and Ronnie Kweyi.

Blood streaming down her face, a deeply shocked 28-year-old Miss Erica Gross of Germiston leaves the Carlton Centre after yesterday's bomb blast. On her left is Rand Daily Mail reporter Martin Challenor. The photograph was taken by Mr Paul Greig of Multivisio. He and the managing director of the Main Street company, Mr Johann K[illegible] were among the first people to reach the scene after hearing an explosion. Miss Gross was treated at the Johannesburg General Hospital and discharged last night.

Soweto and Ms Thelma Beseko of Kenilworth, Miss Erica Gross, of Germiston, Mr Werner Bucker, of Randburg, Miss Debbie Milner, of Mondeor, Mrs Margie Irvine, of Johannesburg, Mr Mike Jacobs, of Valhalla, Mr Roland Harding, of Lyttleton, Mr Dimitrios Theofanidis and his wife Virginia, of Rietfontein, Mr Alan Musgrove, of Roodepoort, Mrs Marge Zinn and Mrs Pam Nosworthy, of Benoni.

Shortly after the blast, at about 4.30 pm, police sealed off the Main Street section of the centre, leaving anguished mothers waiting on a crowded pavement.

Their children were downstairs dancing at a school not far from the blast. They'd come to pick them up.

Riot police, Carlton security guards, firemen and ambulancemen crunched their way over a bed of glass.

A thick trail of blood led from the blast scene, along the corridors and down one flight of stairs to the security office.

Miss Erica Gross, 28, whose face and legs were cut by flying glass while she was working in the centre's Comair office, said she "just heard a big bang".

"Everything came falling down. Glas splinters flew through the air," she said after she was treated at the Johannesburg General Hospital.

By nightfall police had erected barbed wire coils at all access points to the shopping complex's bottom basement level.

Hero Edward... the cubmaster

By VIV PRINCE
Chief Reporter

CUBMASTER Edward Vorster was one of the day's heroes.

He fought through the dense smoke to the heart of the bomb blast.

Carefully he picked up a bleeding woman, carried her to safety and applied a tourniquet to stop the blood rush.

He is just 20.

Edward, a trainee telephone electrician from Norwood, Johannesburg, explained why he ran towards the one place most people were fleeing from.

"It was my duty," he said.

"There was a blinding flash, glass everywhere, everyone running.

"I ran towards Comair where I thought the explosion effects were worst.

"The air was full of smoke and dust and I told people to breathe shallowly so as not to take in too much dust."

Gently Edward eased 28-year-old Erica Gross from the Comair rubble and carried her to a chemist's shop across the Mall.

He snatched a bandage and used it as a tourniquet on her bleeding legs.

EDWARD VORSTER
"... It was my duty"

Then picked her up again, carried her along a passage and handed her to a security guard who took her to emergency services.

Edward's bloodstained shirt bore witness to his actions.

With Erica safe he ran back, fetched warm, sugared water from the Pumpernickel Restaurant and handed it to the shock ones.

"My first thought was to give help," he said. "I've done military training.

"I'm just cross with the chemist. He complained about blood on his carpet."

More Pictures, Reports on Pages 3, 21

A flash ...then all was black

Staff Reporter

WITHIN minutes of the explosion on the lower level of the Carlton Centre, sales assistants in shops told of a blinding white flash, people screaming, glass shattering and heavy black smoke filling the mall.

One of the people to see the explosion was Mr Dave Jenkins, 40, manager of a hobby shop.

"I was on the telephone in our shop and saw the explosion through the window of a clothes shop.

"It was a big, white, magnesium flash. I was looking straight at it. Windows collapsed outwards and there was a thud.

"Everything went black and things came raining down in the shop.

"I heard somebody scream and thought 'O my God'. Then I thought 'I am still alive'. At first I thought it was an explosion in the solar heating

Mr Frank Delanotte, 28, left, and Mr Chris Callághan, 38, were at the scene of the explosion minutes after it happened.

plosion said there were about 12 people on the floor in the area where the bomb was.

"It was just before five to — my husband won't allow it."

Stuttering from shock and holding a dressing over his headwound, Mr Amos Mchunu described

Ambulance men lift an unidentified women, her face badly injured, from a paralance, a mobile intensive care unit, outside the Johannesburg General Hospital.

Police cleared crowds in fear of a second bomb blast

Staff Reporter

FEARS that a second bomb might explode as crowds gathered to see the damage caused by the first led police to clear a wide area around the courtyard in the Carlton Centre.

Lieutenant Neville Els of the Security Police quickly took charge and ordered that barricades be put up at the interleading passageways where glass doors had stood. Fire hoses where strung from the remaining struts of the shopfronts in the inner security area.

"There is a possibility of more bombs going off," said Lieut Els. "Everybody who is not concerned with the investigation and clearing up must keep out."

The head of the Carlton Centre security, Colonel Ken Flood said the bomb appeared to be made of plastic explosive.

"This has a high percussive effect," he said. "It blew a hole in the floor, right through to the level below."

He added that the bomb was "obviously not of the fragmentary type."

Col Flood said one person had reported to him that he had seen smoke before the blast.

"It seems that the bomb was placed in or near a big plant display pot."

He confirmel that no warning was received by the Carlton Centre security force.

It was the second explosion to hit the multimillion rand shopping complex in less than a year.

A black carrying dynamite lost his right hand in an explosion in a restaurant on the boulevard of the centre last December. The blast caused extensive damage to shops.

An unemployed mineworker, Isaac Seko, 25, was subsequently found guilty on two counts of terrorism and one of sabotage and is now serving a 12-yea jail sentence.

Suddenly he found himself under a cupboard

Staff Reporter

TWO workers escaped unhurt in the Comair office, only two metres from the explosion.

One of them, Mr Absalom Mlombo, was knocked over by a cupboard which then fell on him.

"I didn't know what had happened," he said. "Suddenly I was lying underneath a cupboard.

"I could hear girls crying and people shouting 'What's happened?'

"There were three women in the office and three of us.

"Mrs Zimm, the manageress, had glass in her back and another woman had her feet cut. There was blood."

The other worker who escaped injury was Mr J Mlombo, a driver.

describable. I ran to the door and saw people stumbling around in the black murk," he said.

Mr Jenkins said just before lunch yesterday all the lights in the Carlton Centre went out for about two minutes.

Mr Terry Campbell, 28, was standing on the balcony overlooking the mall where the Solar Heating Exhibition is when the bomb went off.

"There must have been about 10 people near me. When the explosion ripped through the air they dropped everything and fled. They left their shoes, their handbags and their parcels behind.

"Glass and smoke poured through the opening leading towards the floor I was on. You could not see anything except glass. At first people near me bent down and then they ran like hell," Mr Campbell said.

The bomb is believed to have gone off in a corner, shattering windows of at least 25 shops on two floors.

Mr Campbell, who works in a shop near to the ex-

coming to an end. If this had happened at lunchtime, it would have been awful, the place was crowded out," Mr Jenkins said.

After the dust settled and the shock wore off, shopkeepers frantically scrambled in the shattered glass covering the floor retrieving shop goods strewn around the mall.

A plastic roof covering the mall about 25 m above the lower floor level was shattered in many places.

Smoke in the mall took at least fifteen minutes to clear.

Mrs Margorie Irvine, 25, a waitress at the Pumpernickel Restaurant, metres from the blast, wept as she told how she grabbed a customer and pleaded with him: "Please control me."

"It was the noise — it just went on and on. I waited for everything to come down on top of me," said Mrs Irvine.

"I was serving a customer when the blast came — a red flash straight for me. The window flew out. I don't think I'll come back tomorrow. I wouldn't want

how the plateglass windows of the shop he was working in suddenly "turned into hail".

"I had just bent down to clean my shoes when I heard it," said Mr Mchunu.

"Glass was falling, people were running, there was smoke so I could not see much. I felt glass hitting my head," he said.

One of the first people on the blast scene was Mr Chris Callaghan, 38, an audiovisual marketing manager.

"There didn't seem to be much panic," he said.

However, glass and debris were strewn all over the circular space. There was lots of blood too.

"Smoke began pouring out of the building.

"I noticed that there was a lot of soil sticking to the walls of the building. I think a bomb was placed in a flower pot.

"The bomb must have been very powerful because it blew a hole through the floor into the lower basement. The floor was made of concrete that was about 50 cm thick."

Minutes after the blast police cordoned off the area and patrolled the whole complex.

Police examine the rubb le after yesterday's blast.

It could be sabotage, says Kruger

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THERE were indications that the Carlton explosion yesterday was the work of saboteurs and that a high quality explosive was used, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said last night.

"All I can say is that we must be very careful and that we are marked by these people," Mr Kruger said. He did not elaborate.

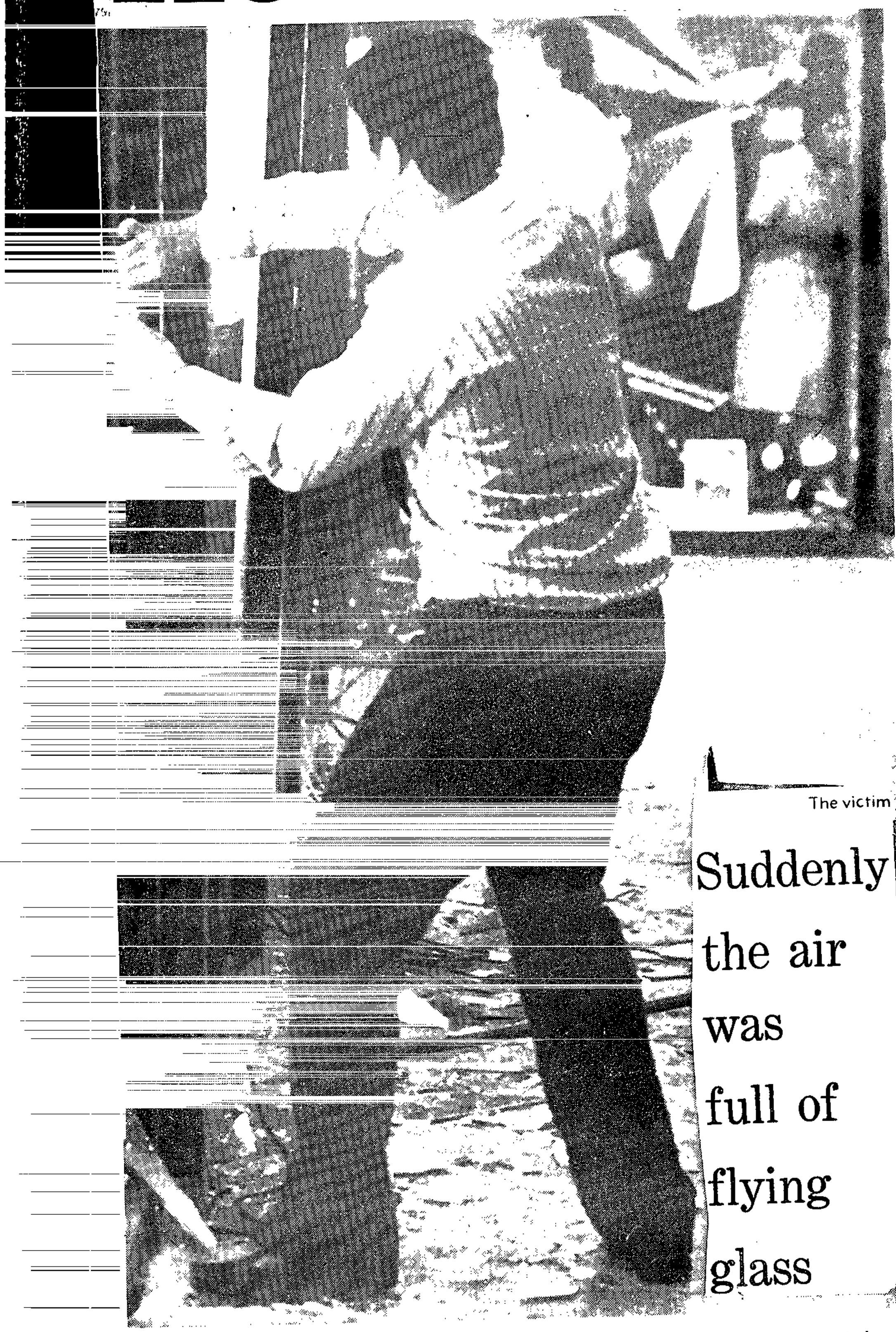
Nine people were injured, he added. Six were taken to hospital for treatment and three were given first aid on the spot.

Asked whether the explosion was caused by a bomb, Mr Kruger said: "We have no definite indication yet, but we think quite a high quality explosive was involved. There are indications that it could be sabotage."

Mr Kruger cautioned against premature linking of the explosion to the murder in Springs on Tuesday night of Dr Robert Smit and his wife.

"We have no indications of a link yet," Mr Kruger said.

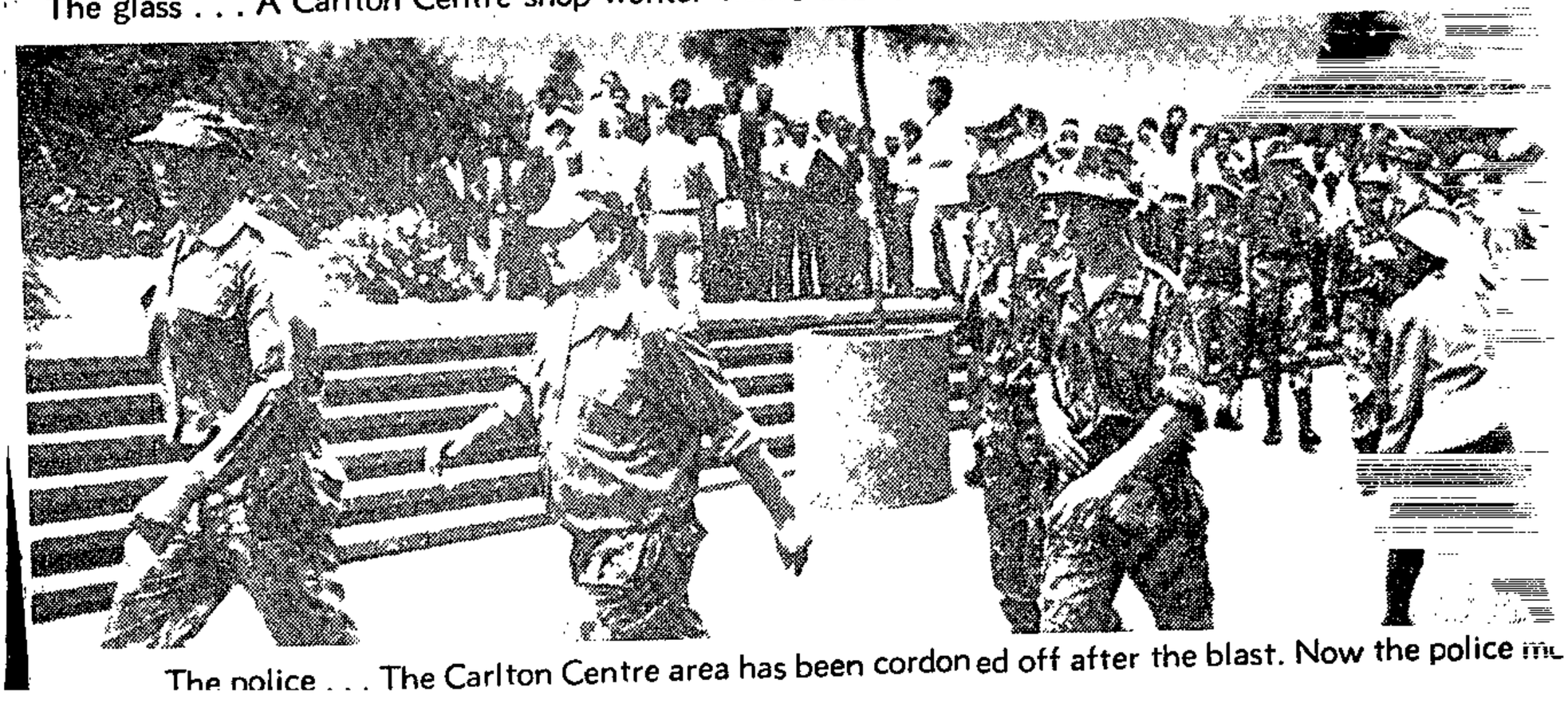
Horror at t



The victim

Suddenly the air was full of flying glass

The glass . . . A Carlton Centre shop worker clears debris after the explosion shattered windows.



The police . . . The Carlton Centre area has been cordoned off after the blast. Now the police inc

ıe Carlton Centre

. . . Ambulance men carry away a girl who was injured by flying glass when the bomb blast shattered shop windows.

Rush hour blast victims named

Sixteen casualties of the Carlton Centre bomb blast — nine white and seven black — were treated at the Johannesburg General Hospital last night.

All had superficial injuries — mainly cuts and lacerations caused by flying glass — and were discharged after treatment.

The list of the injured as supplied by the hospital is as follows:

Miss E Gross, Delville Road, Delville, Germiston; Mrs M Zinn, 1st Avenue West, Parkhurst, Johannesburg; Mrs D Milner, Galesford Road, Mondeor, Johannesburg; Ms Thelma Beseka, Bertha Street, Kenilworth, Johannesburg.

Mr Aubrey Mdialose, Zone 4, Meadowlands; Miss P Nosworthy, Robben Road, Morgansridge, Boksburg; Miss M Irvin, Clacton Road, Kensington, Johannesburg; Ms Emily Mthembu, Zola 2, Soweto.

Mr R Musgrave, Kirstenbosch Street, Witpoortjie; Mr W Baecker, Eden Avenue, Ferndale, Randburg; Mr V Theafanides, Rietfontein Hospital, Edenvale: Mr Mzingelwa Mbense, Zola 2, Soweto.

Mr Douglas SiBanda, Emmarentia Extension, Johannesburg; Mr John Mawana, Orlando East, Soweto; Mr R Harding, Clifton Avenue, Lyttelton, Verwoerdburg: Mr Charles Moekoema (no address given).

'You can't stop it, but react fast'

Urban terrorist attacks, like the bomb that went off in the Carlton Centre yesterday, "cannot be stopped. All we can do is react quickly when they do," the general manager of the centre, Mr Nigel Mandy, said last night.

He added that the reaction of the centre's security staff to the explosion had been praised by both Major General W H Kotze, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand and Johannesburg's Fire Chief, Mr J F de Beer.

Mr Mandy said the centre had developed an efficient security system which could operate smoothly if there was a demonstration, riot or fire in the centre but "the single stick of dynamite is more difficult to control. All you can do is react quickly when it does happen."

There was "no way you can stop this kind of urban terrorism. Basically, we have to carry on normally while taking sensible precautions.

"Anybody can carry a bomb in a Christmas parcel."

But Mr M S Dryburgh, of a Johannesburg firm which sells security devices said it would be possible to screen people in a large shopping centre for explosives.

Mr Dryburgh recommends a portable device — called a sniffer — that picks up the vapour that all explosives emit. Security guards would have to walk around a shopping centre checking people and objects at random.

The sniffer would detect explosives under a person's clothing, in a shopping bag, and in a flower pot.

Alternatively there is a walk-through unit that would have to be installed at every entrance to be completely effective.

BARBED WIRE

Mr Mandy said soon after the blast, Carlton Centre staff rolled out the barbed wire we kept in reserve he said. "A roll of barbed wire is worth 10 men when it comes to protecting shattered shops from looters."

The Square Court would be closed to shoppers today while police continued their investigations and shopkeepers repaired their shops.

He said 27 shops had been damaged and a total of 67 glass panes broken.

After the horror — the shock

shock of the Carlton blast is etched on the face of 25-year-old waitress Mrs Margie Irvine, who was to hospital for minor treatment and then discharged. Her husband, Bill, arrived at the Carlton Centre to take her home as usual unaware she had had a brush with death.

© Picture: Sarel van den Berg

'Dive' under her desk probably saved airline girl Erica's life

The Star 25/11/77

Late yesterday afternoon Erica Gross heard a terrific explosion and instinctively dived under her desk in the Comair Office in the Carlton Centre's lower shopping level.

That saved her from most of the glass flying from shattered shop windows.

Shocked and trying hard to remain calm, Miss Gross (28), from Germiston, told of her experience.

"The noise was terrible. It definitely seemed to come from above. I just put my head under the desk. Then there were people there asking if they could help. I told them I was bleeding from my legs and face. The smoke was very thick. I couldn't see much."

BLOWN OPEN

When she asked the manageress of Comair, Mrs Margie Zinn, of Parkhurst, Johannesburg, if she could fetch her car keys, she was told her desk drawers had been blown open.

Mrs Zinn had her back peppered with flying glass during the explosion, but was not seriously injured. Before being taken to the hospital for treatment, she managed to telephone Miss Gross's parents and ask them to come to the hospital to see her.

Dr Dimitrious Theofanidis and his wife Virginia, of Rietfontein, were shopping when the explosion occurred.

Mrs Theofanidis was slightly injured.

SUCKING NOISE

Dr Theofanidis said "We heard this noise. It wasn't like an explosion — it was a sort of sucking noise. Then everything was obscured by the smoke. I noticed my wife and one other man were bleeding and I tried to render first aid until the ambulance arrived," the doctor said.

Mrs Margie Irvine (25), [illegible]

Miss Erica Gross . . . ducked under her desk to avoid the blast.

on the lower level of the shopping centre, said she had gone to the window to serve a customer when the explosion occurred.

"I just saw a red flash and then all the windows and the ceiling were blasted out. The explosion seemed to be coming from the Comair offices. Then all the air-conditioning units fell down."

Miss Debbie Milner, of Mondeor, who works at a clothing boutique next door to the restaurant, said she was looking at photographs on display in the mall at the time. At first we were told it was a geyser that had exploded. . . ."

A member of a team who had put up an exhibition in the mall said it appeared that a bomb had been planted behind some pot plants in a corner of the centre.

"There was a hole in the floor and huge clouds of smoke . . . let's find the nearest pub," he said, walking away from the casualty department of the General Hospital.

The first call to the General Hospital came soon after 4.30. An hour and a half later most of the victims had been treated and were being sent to homes and families in taxis.

The medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr M Kalmyn, said 10 white people — three men and seven women — had been attended to there and that six black people had been taken to the black section of the hospital.

She said to her knowledge no-one was admitted to the hospital.

● The potted plants which hid the bomb had been rearranged yesterday morning.

A young boutique sales woman, who asked not to be identified, said she had seen men moving the plants around earlier in the day.

The bomb, she added, went off from inside or under a big potted plant just outside her store. "It was a complete mess — all that smoke and glass flying," she said.

"My chest hurts from the force of the blast."

Mr Ed Vorster (20), a telephone technician, said he was in a coffee bar in the shopping mall when he saw a flash, then heard the explosion.

Mr Vorster, with someone else's blood spattered on his jacket (he was unhurt) said: "I got up and helped a woman who was bleeding in the leg and face. After the blast, it seemed shock set in and people began running about."

A saleswoman from a curio shop said her watch had stopped when she felt the whole building shake with the explosion. It stopped at 4.40 pm.

Mrs Emily Mthembu believes she was saved from serious injury by flying glass as she was next to a concrete pillar when the bomb went off.

Mrs Mthembu of Soweto was cut in the leg and suffering from shock. She was treated at the Johannesburg General Hospital and released.

INCREDIBLE

A security guard who was keeping an eye on the wide open shops said: "It was incredible. One moment this place was alive with bright and sparkling windows, now it is a sorry wreck."

Carlton Centre car park attendant Mr John More of Soweto, was standing opposite the entrance to the underground shops when he heard a sound "like terrible thunder" and a blast of hot air and wind overwhelmed him.

"I turned and ran away as fast as I could when I saw all that terrible dust and smoke blow out of the shopping centre."

Rowene closed her eyes

22/11/77 Star

It was only when Rowene Chisholm-Scott (22) of Randburg saw shoppers and security guards running towards her that she realised a bomb had gone off in the Carlton Centre yesterday afternoon.

A Rag Queen finalist at the University of the Witwatersrand this year, Rowene was on the lower shopping level when the bomb exploded.

"It went off with a terrific bang and the walls vibrated. Glass went flying everywhere and I just closed my eyes and covered my ears with my hands—if I had been a few metres further on I would definitely have been hit by the glass," said Rowene today.

"The security guards really impressed me . . . they were calling the police and ambulances seconds after the blast."

Rowene was working at a trade exhibition on the lower shopping level.

Rowene Chisholm-Scott of Randburg — the security guards at the Carlton Centre impressed her.

Police security appeal

Pretoria Bureau

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, today told South African shopping centre owners to take more stringent security precautions against possible urban terrorism attacks.

"The police have their duties to do, but cannot be expected to act as security officers for large shopping complexes," General Prinsloo said.

"Building owners should now do their bit. They must tighten up security measures and take all possible precautions against possible terrorism attacks and other criminal deeds."

General Prinsloo said thousands of people visited a single large shopping complex daily. "This alone should make the owners realise that security measures are important and should be handled by competent staff."

Yesterday's bomb explosion at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg was regarded by the police as an urban terrorist act.

GENERAL PRINSLOO

The Star
25/11/77
325

Shattered, but limping back to life

The Carlton Centre was slowly limping back to life amid coils of barbed wire today.

Police and security men had sealed off the area affected by yesterday's bomb blast as they continued their investigation.

Hundreds of confused staff were picking their way through unsealed areas in an effort to reach work but the general reaction was one of "we're trying to get back to normal."

BIG BANG

"Actually it was quite fun," said Lynda Jones, a secretary at the Mantenga Art Village. "We had to find our way through the barbed wire to work."

"I was with my boyfriend yesterday when it happened. We just heard this big bang and we left immediately. It seemed the most sensible thing to do. We didn't want to get caught up in the blood and everything.

"This morning I woke up and I thought: 'Well, it's just another working day'".

Shopowners were also opening their doors for business although most people at the complex were curiosity seekers.

PURPOSE

"Of course we're going to stay," said Mr Steve Smith, director of an expensive gift shop. "I mean, that's the whole purpose of this sort of thing. These people are trying to intimidate us. They want us to run away and we're not going to do that.

"I'm not sure what we'll do today. We've plenty of administrative work to do in the shop. I suppose we'll just catch up on that and wait for developments."

CROWDED

At the Carlton Hotel the coffee shop was crowded and receptionist Klara Tunyogi remained unruffled.

"I heard about it yesterday but I came to work as usual. They said it's the start of urban terrorism but there's nothing much I can do about it. I'll just come here every day and do my job."

Walkways 'skating rinks of glass'

Smoke and fumes hung in the air for several minutes after the bomb exploded at the Lower Square Court in the Carlton Centre yesterday.

Workers in the area said the walkways between the shops looked like "skating rinks of glass" as the plate glass windows of 23 shopfronts were smashed. There was little structural damage.

Police with dogs moved in quickly to disperse the crowds and cordoned off the area.

Police and explosives experts searched for clues as to the type of explosive device used.

The general manager of the Carlton Centre, Mr Nigel Mandy, said the blast was effected as a demonstration" rather than to cause damage and injure people.

It ripped a 30 cm hole in the concrete floor where the flowerpot, in which the bomb was placed, had been. The ceiling above the explosion point was blackened.

The blast, being confined to a fairly small area, created a vacuum which caused the shop windows to explode out towards the point of explosion, rather than inwards.

This also caused parts of the perspex roof covering the courtyard at street level to be blown away.

Anti-bomb shield saved kiosk glass

An anti-bomb plastic protection shield prevented glass in the information kiosk on the ground floor from shattering in yesterday's blast at Johannesburg's Carlton Centre.

Colonel K Flood, chief of security at the centre, said while the glass of shop windows near the kiosk were shattered the glass in the information booth was only blown out.

He said a plastic film on the glass held fragments together. Similar anti-bomb plastic film protection was used in Northern Ireland, England and the United States.

The windows of at least 25 shops were shattered in yesterday's blast.

The protection of shop windows in the lower shopping level was the responsibility of the shop owners themselves.

'It was like an earthquake'

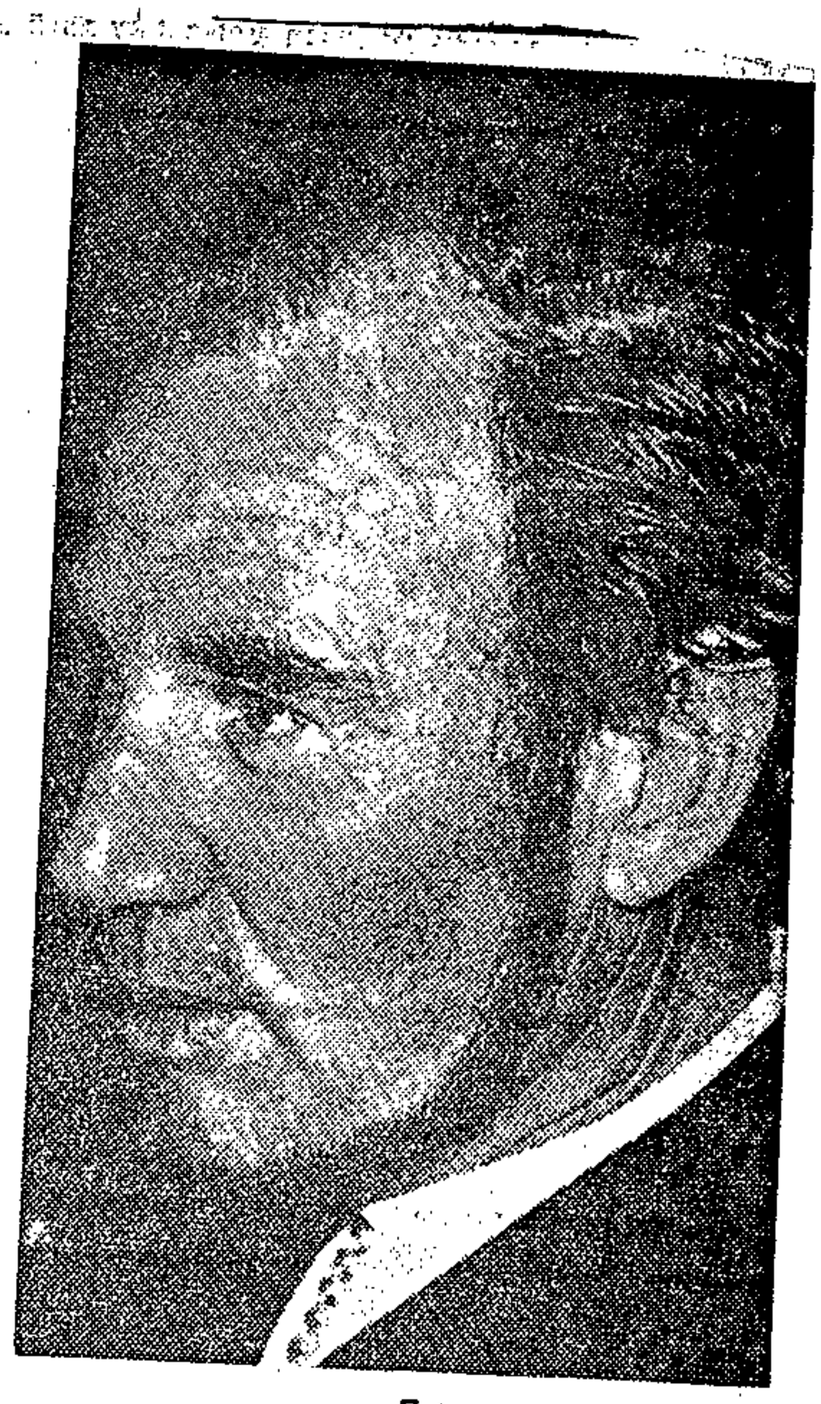
With the strains of the old Afrikaans song "Sarie Marais" still ringing in his ears, Mr Brian McAlpine of The Star's features department yesterday fought his way out through the smoke and chaos of the bomb-shattered lower shopping level of the Carlton Centre.

"I'm leaving for Hong Kong in a few days and I wanted to get some Afrikaans and African records as souvenirs," said a still shaken McAlpine today.

After finishing work, he went to a record shop in the Carlton Centre and asked to listen to two records. He had just put on the earphones to listen to "Sarie Marais" when he heard "this terrific crack. I thought at first it could be an earthquake."

"I wanted to leave through the OK Supermarket, but the area was sealed off within minutes and the police and ambulance people were there.

LEROUX— FOR HIM THE STORM HAS GONE



Etienne Leroux

Publisher shocked

MR KOOS HUMAN of Human and Rousseau, publishers of Etienne Leroux's novel Magersfontein O Magersfontein, said he was shocked at the Publications Appeal Board's decision for which a yardstick was the 'average' person's opinion, whether he understood the writer's work or not.

In an interview in Cape Town Mr Human suggested the basic requirements for a publications control system if it was to protect literature as well as the public.

The probable reader and not the 'average' person should be the yardstick for judging literary works.

By Frans Esterhuyse

THE storm has come and gone for Afrikaans author Etienne Leroux whose novel Magersfontein O Magersfontein was banned this week by the Publications Appeal Board.

Having weathered many storms, he is now going ahead with his next novel as if nothing has happened.

Mr Leroux has made it clear that his future writing would not be affected in any way by the board's decision or the storm around it.

For him it was just another manifestation of the larger storm which has been raging within the Afrikaans cultural establishment over the past 15 years — ever since the publication of his Hertzog Prize-winner novel Sewe Dae by die Silbersteins in 1962.

It has been something like the thundestorms that come and go on his farm at faraway Koffiefontein in the Free State.

REACTION

Typical of Mr Leroux's attitude was his reaction to the Publications Appeal Board's proceedings.

Long before the board had reached its decision he said in a telephone interview that he would not attend the hearing and would not be there when the board announced its findings.

'I am far too busy with my farming,' Mr Leroux remarked then.

Asked what effect the board's hearing would have on his future writing, Mr Leroux said: 'As I have said before, I write as if the (Publications) Act does not exist. No serious writer can work under a set of rules prescribed for him.

'The fact is that one writes nothing that does not fit into place. It is really a case where the book seeks the writer.'

SUPPORT

And this week when the board's decision to ban his book became known he said he would now resume his writing 'as if all this had not taken place'. He had strong support from other writers and from members of the public, he said.

A criterion on which the board's decision was based was what the 'average man' would regard as offensive and as 'an invasion of his right to privacy in sexual matters.'

Such a criterion, if applied consistently, could result in the banning of most of Etienne Leroux's previous works as well as works by varius other modern Afrikaans writers.

Over the years Leroux's works, especially his Sewe Dae by die Silbersteins, have caused storms of controversy in Afrikaans literary, cultural and church circles.

Some have condemned his writings as 'decadent' and 'evil' others, including leading Afrikaans literary critics, academics and critics abroad, have acclaimed his works as being uplifting and of high literary merit.

A predominant characteristic of his writings is his satire and subtle humour, often aimed at the Afrikaner establishment.

Etienne Leroux can be regarded as a product of the era of the late Professor N P van Wyk Louw, spiritual guide of modern Afrikaans literature, who once said this of the task of a writer:

'May a national writer illuminate his nation's weaknesses even in times of decline? Not only may he do it; he must. . . He dare not make his nation soft with consoling talk, but hard with the showing of tragic possibilities.'

The son of a former Nationalist Cabinet Minister, Etienne Leroux was born Stephanus Petrus Daniel le Roux at Oudtshoorn on June 13 1922. Etienne Leroux is his pen-name.

Another censor resigns over banning of novel

W/E ARGUS 26/11/77 325-Geval

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The banning of the Etienne Leroux novel, 'Magersfontein, O Magersfontein', has triggered the resignation of another member of the Publications Control Board — this time University of Port Elizabeth academic Professor Marius Scholtz.

Earlier this week, this week his brother, Professor Merwe Scholtz of the University of Cape Town, and prize-winning Afrikaans writer, Anna M. Louw, also resigned from the Publications Control Board.

In an interview here today, Professor Marius Scholtz said he seriously doubted whether literary experts and authors had any function to fulfil by serving on the board or its committees.

MERITS OF NOVEL

The merits of the novel had been proved beyond any reasonable doubt by several experts. He said sections which might be considered objectionable he considered to be functional within their context.

'After this banning, I think those who have the interests and objectives of literature at heart can have no function on these committees.

'I cannot see any function for myself on a panel to which I was nominated as someone who is supposed to know something of literature and the arts.'

Professor Scholtz is professor of literary theory at the university.

(See Page 18)

Hundreds of policemen probe Rand bomb blast

Cape Times 26/11/77

325-General

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There has been no arrest in connection with the Carlton Centre bomb blast and hundreds of policemen have been assigned to the investigation.

The Commissioner of Police, General Prinsloo said last night that police had not yet detained anyone for questioning in connection with the blast which injured at least 17 people and shattered 27 shop windows.

Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the security police at John Vorster Square, yesterday made an urgent appeal for people who may have noticed anything suspicious in the shopping centre at the time of the explosion to contact the security police.

There was a heavy police network around the centre yesterday and the Main Street entrance remained barricaded by rolls of barbed wire. Riot police patrolled the area.

Explosives experts yesterday spent the entire day sifting through broken rubble in search of clues but General Gert Prinsloo said that police were not yet prepared to elaborate on what type of explosive was placed in the flower pot.

He also declined to say whether police had uncovered evidence that a timing device was used to set off the bomb.

"As soon as we can release news which will not harm our investigation, we will do so," he said.

However, on Thursday evening the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said that it appeared a high quality explosive was used and Carlton Centre officials said they believed the bomb consisted of plastic explosives.

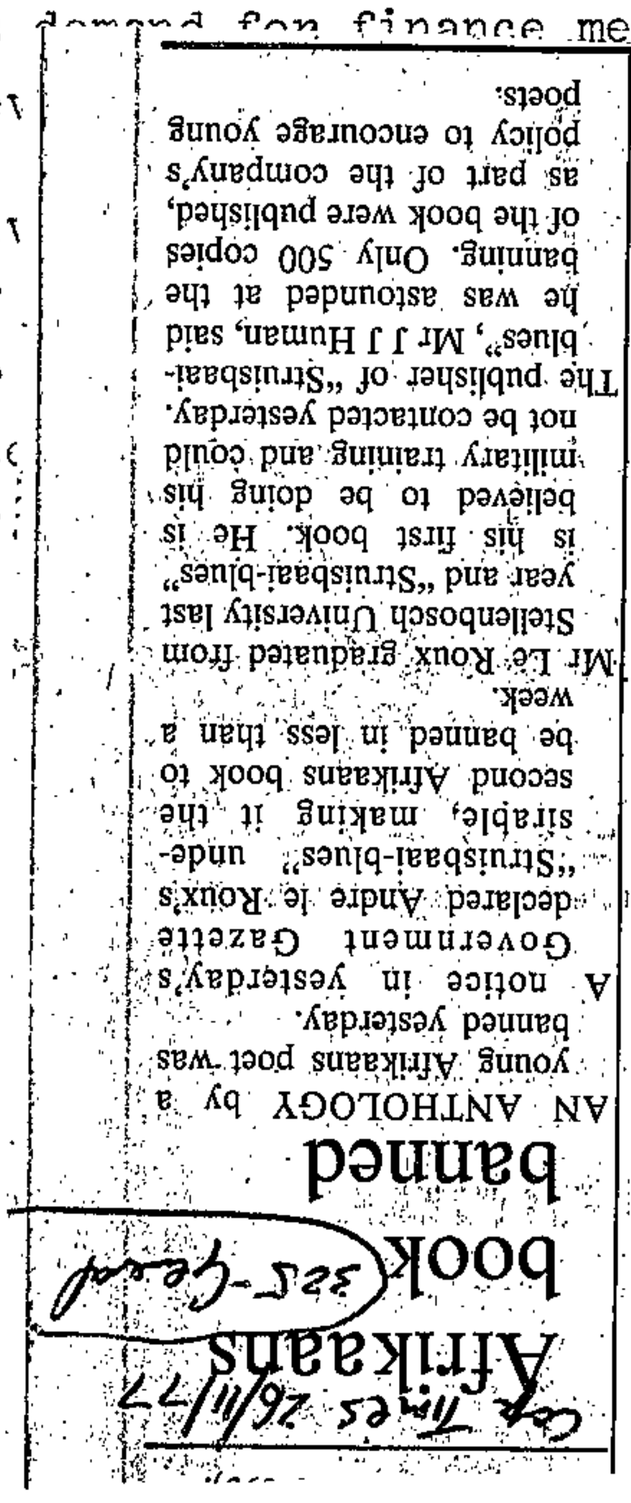
Yesterday newspapers in Johannesburg received various hoax calls.

After 1972 the South African economy was booming and carried on booming until the last quarter of 1974. The emphasis in this period was placed on rapid economic growth. During this period the balance of payments were highly favourable and these together with the affects of enormous increases in the price of gold combined with the political pressures for lower interest rates facillitated tendencies towards rapid money growth. These money supply developments were largely ignored and rates were allowed to fall especially in 1972 and 1973. By 1974 the balance of payments itself was no longer directly favourable but further increases in the price of gold increased the real value of our gold reserves. The money supply was allowed to expand still further and to finance rapidly growing demands for Government finance the money supply was allowed to increase at about 20% per annum for those two years.

By September 1975 it was clear that three years of rapidly increasing money supply had proved inconsistent with growth in real terms and the rand devalued by 18%. The price of gold now started falling and the increased import demand generates at by high levels of increases in the money supply were felt in the adverse balance of payments.

Many instances Government was committed to increase the expenditure in 1976 and this year saw this demand for finance met to a large extent out of increased tax le

The lack of official perspecti e real nature of the inherent instability of een by the fact that an anti-inflation or y drive was attempted before any real conc hibiting the rate of growth of money supply



Cape Times 26/11/77

Afrikaans book banned

AN ANTHOLOGY by a young Afrikaans poet was banned yesterday.

A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette declared Andre le Roux's "Struisbaai-blues" undesirable, making it the second Afrikaans book to be banned in less than a week.

Mr Le Roux graduated from Stellenbosch University last year and "Struisbaai-blues" is his first book. He is believed to be doing his military training and could not be contacted yesterday.

The publisher of "Struisbaai-blues", Mr J J Human, said he was astounded at the banning. Only 500 copies of the book were published, as part of the company's policy to encourage young poets.

Appeal Court rules for Woods

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday ruled in favour of Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London, who had refused to disclose the name of an informant to an East London magistrate.

Mr Woods was sentenced to six months in 1975, by the magistrate, Mr N P Oosthuysen, for refusing to identify an informant. Mr Woods had been subpoenaed to appear before the magistrate for an examination under the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr Oosthuysen ruled that there was no just cause to justify Mr Woods's refusal.

On appeal to the Eastern Cape Supreme Court, Mr Justice D D V Kannemeyer, with Mr Justice I Stewart concurring, set aside the magistrate's ruling and the sentence.

The judges found that the relevant section of the Criminal Procedure Act required an examination to be held by the magistrate who issued the subpoena (the subpoena had been signed by Mr P S Sauerman). Thus the examination was a nullity.

Yesterday the Appeal Court dismissed the State's appeal against the finding of the Eastern Cape Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Jansen, with Mr Justice Trollip, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Diemont and Mr Justice Joubert concurring, said there could be little doubt that, according to its plain, ordinary, grammatical, the section of the Criminal Procedure Act envisaged that when a magistrate required the attendance of a person in terms of the section, the person should appear before him — that is, not before another magistrate. — Sapa

O, AKSIE MAGERSFONTEIN!

AGTER die val van Etienne Leroux se Magersfontein! sit grootliks die hand van 'n organisasie wat vanuit die stilte van 'n Verwoerdburgse woonhuis waak oor die sedes van Suid-Afrika: Aksie Morele Standaarde.

Hiervandaan stroom maandeliks onder meer 15 000 lyfblaaie aan die land se kerk- en kultuurleiers, boere, onderwysers, sakemanne en huisvroue. Dit betig, spoor aan, wys uit en veroordeel oor alle sake wat die sedelike norme raak — van wat in die bioskoop vertoon word tot wat op die boekrak staan en in die koerant gepubliseer word.

Die vader van die organisasie is 'n blonde middeljarige prediker wat hom aanvanklik veral op die geestelike bearbeiding van verpleegsters toegespits het: mnr. Francis Grim, stigter van die Christelike Hospitaalbond. Hy het in verband met die werk ook heelwat oorsee gereis en in 1969 as gevolg van die sedelike verval wat hy in die buiteland gesien en in Suid-Afrika gevrees het, die Vereniging vir die Behoud van Sedelike Norme in die lewe geroep.

Saam met hom dien twee manne van toe tot nou: dr. Louw Alberts, direkteur-generaal van die Instituut vir Metallurgie, en dr. J.C. (Bokkie) van der Spuy, hartchirurg van Pretoria. (Ander prominente bedrywiges vandag is dr. Hennie Grové, direkteur van hospitaaldienste, brig. Lothar Neethling van SA Polisie, mnr. Johan Kruger, prokureur van Johannesburg, mnr. Frikkie Marais, sakeman van Randburg en etlike dames.)

Die vereniging se eerste doelwit was om die indertydse sensuurstelsel só gewysig te kry dat die hof by beslissinge van die Publikasieraad uitgeskakel word. Met dié sukses agter die rug, is die naam verander na Aksie Morele Standaarde en die aksie het van krag tot krag gegaan.

In sy November-nuusbrief wat mense op 'n adreslys van duisende pás ontvang het, berig hy met trots dat hy Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! onder die aandag gebring het van „more than 2 000 Ministers, Pastors and cultural leaders throughout the country". Dit het 'n massiewe protes aan die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, dr. Connie Mulder, ten gevolg gehad, sê die Nuusbrief, waarná die minister die boek vir heroorweging aan die Publikasie-appèlraad voorgelê het.

Hoeveel van die protesteerders ooit self die boek gelees het, word nie vermeld nie.

Só het Aksie Morele Standaarde die aanval geloods wat aanleiding gegee het tot so 'n geweldige „spontane" reaksie teen Magersfontein. Aan die woord is mnr. Eddie van Zyl, oud-sendingwerker en die man uit wie se huis die briewe en inligtingstukke daagliks in hul duisende stroom.

Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! het vir die eerste keer onder die aandag van mnr. Van Zyl gekom nadat dit reeds die CNA-prys ontvang het.

Op grond van 'n paar klagtes het hy die boek drie maal gelees. Hy „kon dit nie verstaan nie", maar wat hom opgeval het, was „die oormatige gebruik van die Here se naam en die verderflike aksent" van die boek.

Die boek is deur Aksie verwys na verskeie mense, predikante, mense wat lees, 'n redelike kennis van die literatuur het, maar nie juis in „die eksklusiewe kring van die literatore beweeg nie".

Daarna is daar ten sterkste in een van die organisasie se maandblaadjies beswaar gemaak teen die boek en is die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, dr. Connie Mulder, blykbaar gevra om die boek na die Appèlraad te verwys vir heroorweging.

Toe daar niks van die versoek kom nie, het die organisasie met 'n veldtog begin waarin aanvanklik 350 „uitgesoekte" predikante uit 'n adreslys van 3 000 gevra is om skriftelik beswaar te maak.

Die brief het gelui:

„As gevolg van die groot stilswye wat tans in ons land heers tov bepaalde verskynsels, het die hoofbestuur van Aksie Morele Standaarde besluit om periodiek vertroulike verslae te rig aan 350 uitgesoekte leraars van die verskillende Christelike kerke in SA, asook aan sekere leiers van kultuurorganisasies en instansies wie se uitgangspunt op die Bybel gebaseer is.

„Dit is verontrustend dat ten midde van die toenemende aanslag teen die Christelike morele standaarde 'n groot swygsaamheid by ons kerke te bespeur is.

„Hierdie verslae word pertinent onder u aandag gebring, met die beleefde, dog dringende versoek dat u ter wille van die eer van ons Here, die beskerming van ons Christelike beginsels en tradisies die opdrag van die Here kragtens Jes. 59, vers 16, Psalm 50 vers 21 en Jakob 4 vers 7 hierdie stukke sal lees en u sal vergewis van die omvang van die werklike skade wat dit kan berokken en dat u u stem sal laat hoor by wyse van korrespondensie.

„Ons wil u aandag daarop vestig dat Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! deur die Publikasieraad goedgekeur is en dat, ten spyte van vertoë deur ons aan Sy Edele die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, die Minister besluit het om hierdie boek nie na die Appèlraad te verwys vir verdere oorweging nie.

„Dit blyk baie duidelik uit die Minister se skrywe dat geen noemenswaardige protes tov hierdie publikasie ontvang is nie.

„Indien u geen verdere uitgawes van hierdie vertroulike verslae wil ontvang nie, geliewe ons in kennis te stel en indien u van iemand weet wat effektief sal kan meedoen in hierdie spesiale poging, ontvang ons graag die naam en adres," lui die brief onder meer.

By hierdie landwye oproep tot aksie teen 'n boek wat reeds deur die Publikasieraad goedgekeur is, is 'n afgerolde lys ingesluit van die gewraakte frases, woorde en uitdrukkings wat in die boek voorkom.

So kaalkop en uit verband ingeryg, skep die Aksie se lys die indruk dat Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! 'n boek vol smerigheid en gevloek is.

Die reaksie het vinnig en uit alle oorde gekom. Waar die Minister nog een oomblik in sy skrywe kon praat van „geen noemenswaardige protes" nie, was daar nou 'n vloedgolf, 'n vloedgolf wat hy, om sy eie woorde te gebruik, nie langer kon ignoreer nie.

Die klagtes, sê die Minister dié week op 'n NP-vergadering in Bloemfontein, het gekom van individue, van kerke se sinodes wat op die hoogste vlak namens duisende lidmate beswaar aanteken.

Nadat hy gesien het dis nie georganiseerde klagtes nie, het hy besluit om daaraan aandag te gee, sê dr. Connie Mulder. Hy sou sy plig skromelik verwaarloos het as hy al hierdie klagtes net geïgnoreer het.

Maar was dit ongeorganiseerde klagtes?

Mnr. Van Zyl antwoord self op die reaksie wat gevolg het op die uitstuur van vertroulike verslae aan 350 „uitgesoekte leraars":

„Nadat ons die 350 omsendbriewe uitgestuur het, het ons oproepe, briewe en poskaarte van oral in die land ontvang — van predikante, van kultuurleiers, van mense wat vir ons gesê het stuur asseblief vir my ook 'n omsendbrief.

„Daarmee het ons niks te doen nie. Dit het gebeur nadat predikant so en so sy omsendbrief gekry het. Hulle praat onder mekaar, sy buurman op die volgende dorp het die ding gelees en die mense het spontaan gevra stuur vir ons ook een.

„Op die ou end moes ons 2 000 uitstuur. Daarmee het ons niks te doen nie. Sake het sy eie loop geneem."

„Hierdie ding het ons eintlik verbly, hierdie reaksie van die kerke. Dis nie net die NG Kerk nie, dis alle kerke.

„Jy weet, ons het op die oomblik hier op ons adreslys so ietsie meer as 3 000 predikante van die verskillende kerke in ons land — van die Roomse kerke reg deur tot by die Pinksterkerke . . ."

'n Literêre werk — selfs die Aksie ontken nie die letterkundige meriete van Magersfontein nie — is verdoem grootliks op grond van 2 000 omsendbriewe en 2 000 stelle getabuleerde vloekwoorde en uitgeplukte sinsnedes.

Kom die blote druk van die omsendbrief dan nie nêer op organisasie nie? Is dit nie 'n verfynde vorm van druk uitoefen op Minister en Publikasieraad nie? Wat sal gebeur as die literêre wêreld op soortgelyke wyse begin organiseer en 2 500 pro-briewe teenoor u 2 000 anti-briewe land op die Minister se tafel?

Mnr. Van Zyl weet nie. Dis nie vir hom om daaroor te bespiegel nie. Dis die Minister wat dan sal moet besluit — en hy sal eerlik moet wees en diskresie gebruik, voeg hy by.

Sy organisasie het geen statutêre magte nie, sê mnr. Van Zyl. Hulle is geen super-sensors nie. Hulle het geen ingeskrewe lede nie. Die reaksie wat daar op sy geskrifte, inligtingstukke, waarskuwings en aansporings kom, is dus spontaan.

Maar dit gaan in elk geval nie oor 'n verbod op boeke soos Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! nie. Dit gaan oor die instelling van 'n norm, 'n streep wat getrek moet word om te voorkom dat die pornografie, duiwelsaanbidding, ontkleedvertonings en ander euwels van Wes-Europa ook oor ons land spoel.

Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! en wat met hom gebeur het, is 'n kleinigheid, iets wat hulle al vergeet het wanneer dit gemeet word aan die groot dinge waarmee hulle besig is om te voorkom dat Suid-Afrika se sedelike norme na links swaai.

Hulle is besig om alle moontlike inligting in te samel om die instelling van wettige aborsie in Suid-Afrika te beveg. Ferm optrede ingevolge 1975 se wetgewing sal by die Regering geëis word indien die pro-aborsiemense met 'n veldtog sou kom.

Hy self het onlangs twee maande lank in die buiteland die faktore bestudeer wat aanleiding gegee het tot die morele en sedelike verval in Wes-Europa. Hy gaan binnekort weer oor om die studie voort te sit.

In die leggers groei die knipsels oor alle moontlike onderwerpe wat die beginsels van 'n volk kan beïnvloed. Aborsie. Drankmisbruik. Boeke en publikasies, dobbelary, kontrasepsie, ontkleedanse, satanisme.

'n Studie word gemaak van hoe dit gebeur het dat geslagsonderrig vir skoolkinders deur die parlemente van Europa gestoomroller is. Die antwoorde, die bevegtingsmetodes moet gereed wees wanneer sulke dinge in Suid-Afrika begin kop uitsteek.

Al vier jaar lank word SA se koerante bestudeer om onder meer te bepaal hoe die verskillende koerante die aksent laat val in hul beriggewing oor gevalle soos dié van Biko.

Aksent is belangrik in die bepaling van wanneer 'n beeld, 'n kunswerk of 'n boek aanvaarbaar of onaanvaarbaar bevind word.

Self rig mnr. Van Zyl „tonne klagtes" aan die Publikasieraad.

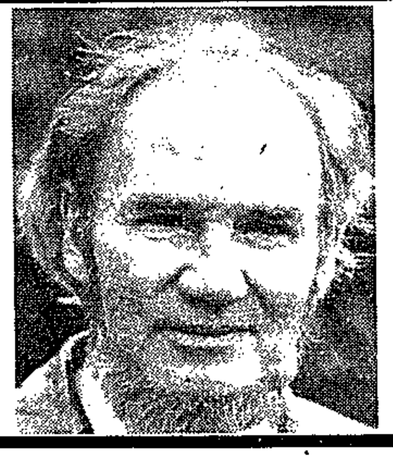
Hul kantoor is vier vertrekke in mnr. Van Zyl se huis in Valhalla, digby Verwoerdburg.

Uit hul eie drukkery stroom maandeliks 15 000 maandblaaie na mense oral in die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing. Ook 6 000 tot 8 000 pamflette oor 21 onderwerpe wat wissel van waarskuwings teen die Kommunisme en die naakte liggame van meisies wat in hul honderdtalle op die buiteblaaie van u tydskrifte hang, in films, in die nagklubs, op die strande, op ons strate en in ons huise . . . „en waarskuwings oor „duisende wellustige oë" wat egbreuk pleeg met die marsjerende poppies."

Maar die Aksie Morele Standaarde is geen selfaangestelde sensors nie, sê mnr. Van Zyl. Die organisasie het geen waghonde nie. Die sowat 50 mense wat op elk van Suid-Afrika se 831 dorpe gereeld in verbinding bly met die organisasie se hoofkantoor, kyk maar net uit vir dinge wat moontlik aanstootlik kan wees.

'Ek baklei met Wet — nie met klaers'

ETIENNE LEROUX, regs, is dié week oor sy gevoelens oor die verbod op sy roman Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! ondervra deur CHARLES MALAN, heel regs, van die Vrystaatse Universiteit, wat hom opgevolg het as Vrystaatse voorsitter van die Afrikaanse skrywersgilde.



MALAN: Ek verneem jy was gisteraand êrens heen, maar ek kan nie mooi glo ek het reg gehoor nie . . ?

LEROUX: Nee, jy het reg gehoor. Ek en Elizabeth was op pad na 'n Kinderkransverskeidenheidskonsert op Koffiefontein . . .

MALAN: Ek wou met jou praat oor die Magersfontein-uitspraak. Jy is nou ook een van die klub, nê — ná al die vroeëre verwyte van vuriger broers en susters dat jy jou terugtrek in 'n argetipiese ivoortoring. Hoe voel jy daaroor?

LEROUX: Ek hou nie daarvan nie. Daar word 'n rol aan my opgedring, en dis nie my scene nie. Ek smag na my studeerkamer.

MALAN: Wat sê jou Tarotkaarte van die toekoms?

LEROUX: Nadat die voor- en teenagitasie rondom die verbod verby is, sal die groot stilte kom. Dis in 'n sekere sin soos 'n begrafnis waar gemoedere sterk gelaai is en van die geleentheid gebruik

Maar daar was geen twyfel oor sy lojaliteit nie. Dit sal 'n jammerlike dag wees as die staat die lojaliteit van sy skrywers betwyfel. Dit sal ewe jammer wees as die skrywers oor hulleself moet twyfel.

MALAN: Aan die ander kant, tydens ons televisie-onderhoud nou die aand het jy gesê jou skrywerskap gedy op die gevegte met die establishment en die owerhede. Het jy nie intussen gevind hulle handskoene is

LE ROUX: Ek baklei nie met die klaers, die aanklaers en die vervolgers nie. Hulle handel almal volgens die voorskrifte van die Wet. Die hele stelsel maak my moedeloos, nie individue nie.

MALAN: Waar lê die swaartepunt van enige toekomstige optrede na jou mening?

LE ROUX: Ek voel dat dit eintlik die uitgewers is wat die stryd moet oorneem, en ek dink nie hulle is onwillig e. Die hele Ma ersfonte-

geding is eintlik 'n uitgewersaangeleentheid. Die skrywers sal hulle so ver moontlik probeer help, maar dit sal verstaanbaar wees as die skrywersprotes minder tot 'n kompromis geneig is.

Dit sal 'n aaklige dag wees as die uitgewers se hande afgekap word. Die skrywer is afhanklik van sy uitgewer en ek moet dit as krediet vir die uitgewers sê dat hulle baie sterk standpunt inneem. Hierdie saak kos Human en Rousseau ook

duisende rande — ek het gewonder of Perskor nie wil bydra nie.

MALAN: Ek merk die afgelope tyd onmiskenbare tekens van weltschmerz by jou. Ander redes ook daarvoor?

LE ROUX: Veral meegevoel met ander in die bootjie. Dit is 'n ander saak om 'n verbod aan jou bas te voel. Dit is 'n nare gevoel: soos om die Persiese matjie te maak sodat dit in die put gegooi kan word.

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propageer. Afrika het deesdae baie ondervinding daarvan. Gelukkig is dit slegs die dood van 'n boek wat in hierdie geval 'n lyksrede kry. Die mens se lewe is kosbaar. Die dooie leier kan 'n martelaar word, maar die dooie boek rus in 'n akademiese grafkelder.

MALAN: Dit klink of die hele sotternie van die verbod op die oomblik vir jou verdwerg word deur die erns van landsomstandighede.

LEROUX: Dis jammer dat dit teen die agtergrond van krisisgebeure moet plaasvind, ja.As ons in 'n toestand van oorlog verkeer, het ons nie die tyd vir partysug in al sy gedaantes nie. Wat wel belangrik is, is dat die begrip van vryheid suiwer moet wees en ruimte moet laat vir almal in die land.

MALAN: Wat betref die verbod op Magersfontein, het die oorweldigende reaksie uit alle oorde jou verras?

LEROUX: In 'n sekere opsig voel ek 'n bietjie skaam. As Afrikaanssprekendes het ek en die meeste van my medeskrywers met 'n mate van gelatenheid toegesien hoe die boeke van anderstaliges, wit, swart bruin en buitelands verbied is sonder dat daar behoorlik geprotesteer is. Die verbod op die skriftelike vorm van Pieter-Dirk Uys se revues en Welma Odendaal se Keerkring is nie deur aktiewe protes opgevolg nie.

Ons het al gewoond geraak daaraan dat Gordimer, Rive, Cope en ander se werk verbied word, en om altyd 'n paar jaar ná die tyd toegelaat te word om die verbode werke van beroemde buitelandse skrywers te lees. Wanneer gaan dit ons veroorloof word om die verbode werke van swart skrywers te lees?

Die hele sensuurstelsel slaan my dronk. Dis asof hulle ons almal as kinders beskou en vir ons sê: Eendag sal julle toegelaat word om daardie boek te lees.

MALAN: Magersfontein is ook 'n politieke satire. Wil jy iets sê oor die vet turksvy: skrywer-staat?

LEROUX: Ek herinner my dat Evelyn Waugh tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog die skreeuendste satires geskryf het oor onbeholpenheid van die staat sowel as gemeenskapsinstansies.

met lood gelaai nie?

LEROUX: Gits, noudat jy vra . . . ek merk die tekens van loodvergiftiging! Hulle sê jy kom dit eers ná 'n paar jaar agter en dit beteken 'n langsame dood.

MALAN: Jy het destyds ook gesê, vóór die gedoe, dat dit gaaf was dat die boek die sensuurkomitees slapelose nagte besorg — Gert Garries had self sulke nagte. Wat sê jy nou?

LE ROUX: Ek het Gert Garries gebruik, en nou gebruik hy my.

MALAN: Sensuur en die toekoms? Is die Gilde 'n effektiewe strydros?

LE ROUX: Die Gilde se protes is baie belangrik: Dis die enigste liggaam wat nog konsekwent met sy verset volgehou het. Anders was daar stilte. Terloops, ek het baie hoë waardering vir almal wat nou volgens die moed van hul oortuiging gehandel het: proff. Merwe Scholtz en T. T. Cloete, Anna M. Louw en al die letterkundiges, predikante en andere wat nou so ondubbelsinnig standpunt ingeneem en in die appèlsaak getuig het.

Maar enige veranderings aan die Wet, selfs al was dit moontlik, sal min beteken. Dit sal moontlik oor prosedure handel, maar die hart van die saak is die kieser, die mediaan of wat jy hom ook al wil noem, wat volgens die Minister oor die letterkunde sal moet besluit.

Dit klink soos 'n pragtige Griekse demokratiese konsepsie, maar dit klink ook ewe veel soos die menige volksrepublieke wat namens hulle proletariaat praat. Het iemand gesê: „Ons sal vir hom sê of hy van die boek sal hou of nie?"

MALAN: Hoe kom jy persoonlik met „die gewone man" klaar?

LE ROUX: Vir my sê hy keer op keer: „Ek het nie jou boek gelees nie — waaroor gaan alles, vloekwoorde? Ka Ka Ka! Ek hou duim vas." En dan verdwyn hy vir 'n dop, of nooi my saam. Glo dit as jy wil, maar die gewone man is een van my getrouste ondersteuners, sonder dat hy my boek gelees het.

MALAN: Wat van die klaers, ook diegene wat nie gebore in staat is om jou boeke te lees nie, maar wat as staatsaanklaers mag optree?

CARLTON-PLOFSTOF KOM VAN RUSLAND

PLOFSTOF vân Russiese oorsprong is gebruik in die bom wat Donderdagmiddag in Johannesburg se Carlton-sentrum ontplof en R40 000 skade aangerig het. Dit het minstens vyf kilogram geweeg.

Hoewel die bom kleiner was as dié wat onlangs in Rhodesiese winkelsentrums ontplof het, verskil dit waarskynlik nie veel daarvan nie.

Intussen ondersoek die polisie ook bomdreigemente wat vandeesweek deur skole ontvang is, skynbaar daarop gemik om eksamens te ontwrig. Duisende Randse skoolkinders is ná die dreigemente deur hoofde gewaarsku om op die uitkyk te wees vir verdagte pakkies en ander voorwerpe. RAPPORT 27/11/77

Die leuse is: Kyk eers in en onder jou lessenaar voor jy gaan sit. Ná soortgelyke dreigemente in Rhodesië, is skole se veiligheidsmaatreëls aansienlik verskerp.

Die polisie se span top-plofdeskundiges sal waarskynlik nie voor môre weet watter soort bom in die Carlton-sentrum ontplof het nie. Die plofstof wat gebruik is, is Russies van oorsprong, maar of dit Russiese TNT, TNT in 'n RD-basis, of 'n gesofistikeerde plastiekplofstof was, moet nog vasgestel word.

Skerwe van die blompot waarin die tydbom vermoedelik versteek was, is ook noukeurig bymekaargemaak vir latere ondersoek. Die bom het 'n gat van feitlik 'n meter in deursnee in die versterkte vloer van die loopgang geruk.

Die polisie sê dat die ontploffing daarop dui dat daar reeds stedelike terroriste in ons midde is en dat ander waarskynlik in aantog is. Hulle is vermoedelik swartes wat die land in die loop van verlede jaar vir opleiding verlaat het.

Die publiek word ook gevra om hulle nie aan gerugte van bomontploffings te steur of te help om dit te versprei nie. Dit speel regstreeks in die hande van dié wat vir die terreur verantwoordelik is.

Die Minister van Justisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, het gesê dat die polisie streng veiligheidsmaatreëls in Suid-Afrika se stede sal instel as nog voorvalle van stedelike terreur voorkom. Hy het mense ook gemaan om nie paniekbevange te raak nie.

Baie sterk

Die Kommissaris van Polisie, genl. Gert Prinsloo, het die moontlikheid genoem dat veiligheidsmaatreëls soortgelyk aan dié by lughawens, by groot sakesentrums van toepassing gemaak kan word as Donderdag se ontploffing deel is van 'n georganiseerde aanslag.

Mnr. Nigel Mandy, bestuurder van die Carltonsentrum, het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dat die groot ruimtes in die sentrum daarvoor gesorg het dat die bom nie baie skade aangerig het nie. „Die kompleks is versigtig ontwerp om baie veilig te wees en daarby bestee ons jaarliks sowat R300 000 aan veiligheid. Ons het 'n veiligheidspersoneel van 66 manne wat onder ervare bestuur en leiding staan.

„Die bom het bevestig dat die sentrum se struktuur baie sterk is."

Hy het gesê dat die moreel onder die mense in die sentrum baie hoog is en dat die kompleks gister baie besig was.

325. Geed

D. REES

1976

RESULT OF A MISALLOCATION

the week ending 18/6/1976.

ICS Chapter 7.

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3) Wagner L. & Baltazzis N.

4) Pollak, H.P.

5) Supplements to Standard Bank Rev

6) Financial Mail's Property Supple

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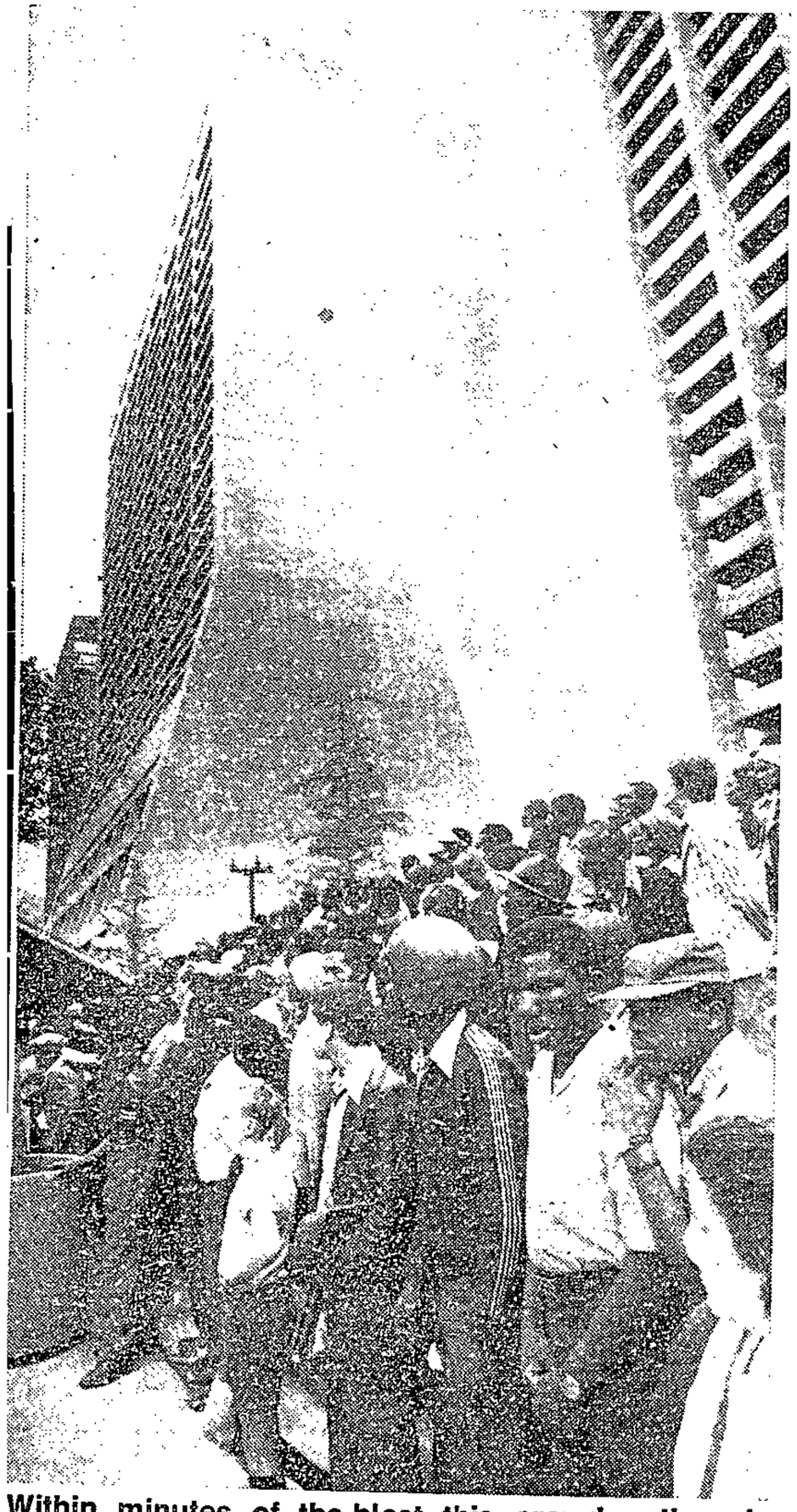
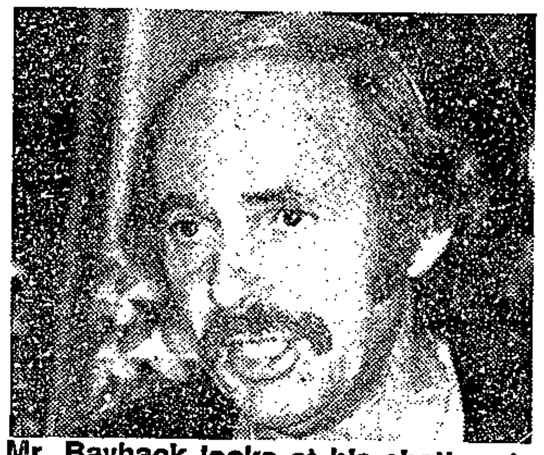
THE DAY THE BOMB WENT OFF . . . AND A SHOPPING CENTRE REELED FROM THE SHOCK



Within minutes of the blast this crowd gathered outside the centre.

They beat the bomb blast



Mr. Bayhack looks at his shattered shop window.

Miss Erica Cross . . . ducked under her desk to avoid blast.

Waitress Margie Irvine . . . hospital treatment.

CARLTON'S FIGHT AGAINST TERROR

By DICK USHER

WHEN the bomb went off at the Carlton Centre on Thursday afternoon, a crack security force went into operation — the best of its kind in the country, according to the centre's general manager, Mr Nigel Mandy.

But even Mr Mandy admits that this complex security force, in which everyone from cleaning personnel to senior executives has a role, is unable to stop urban terror attacks.

With an average of 50 000 visitors a day excluding staff of the centre and the 166 shops, it would be a mammoth task to search everyone entering the centre.

And yet the centre, because of its prestige, is a prime target for urban terror attacks.

For this reason, the centre has developed what Mr Mandy calls the best security force protecting a private development in South Africa.

Headed by Colonel Ken Flood, who saw service with British security forces in Palestine and was later chief of police in Tanganyika, it costs the centre R300 000 a year and has a full-time staff of 66 men.

All security personnel are in contact through two-way radios with a control room as they conduct regular patrols throughout the centre.

Cleaning staff are trained to keep a watch for suspicious objects and report them immediately.

To deal with a suspected bomb the centre has two bomb disposal experts who are kept up to date with the latest techniques and they also have a bomb blanket which can be placed over a bomb to smother the blast.

When Thursday afternoon's explosion occurred "there was a hell of a thud.

"I knew what it was immediately," said Mr Mandy.

"Within one minute our security operation swung into effect. We called the police and the fire brigade and within five minutes were cordoning off the area, clearing it and starting to treat the injured."

Fortunately there were only minor injuries, all from flying glass splinters, but 27 shopfronts were damaged.

Mr Mandy believes the centre's security precautions are such that they can help pinpoint the time at which the bomb — believed to have been no larger than a shoe box — was tucked in under the plant display.

"Our cleaning staff was through there shortly before the explosion and they have been trained to notice things like that.

"So we must assume it was planted some time after they had been around."

Meanwhile, as police sifted the debris from the blast for possible clues, shopkeepers in the centre were in high spirits.

The blast brought the sensation seekers and the curious to the centre to mill around the barbed wife barriers and eye the heavily-armed police guarding the area — and it all meant a boost for business.

Even shopkeepers whose stores had been damaged were looking on the bright side. Once the damage had been assessed by their insurance companies they were planning "bomb disposal sales".

But, the centre is recommending added precautions to them.

"We suggest that stores replace their present plate glass with shatterproof glass, which is very expensive, or that they coat their existing glass with a plastic protective shield.

But the centre's security system was severely criticised by a shop-owner.

While other shop-owners were satisfied with the security arrangements, Mr Derrick Louw, co-owner of a lighting shop on the square where the bomb exploded, said: "I rushed out immediately the bomb went off. It took the first security guard three to five minutes to arrive.

"Once here, he did not know what to do. I still had to tell him to stop the people coming down the stairs and moving into the square."

'Just like Belfast, only better weather'

By PATRICK TAYLOR

IT WAS 4.40 on Thursday afternoon, the managers of the shops and agencies surrounding the square on the lower shopping level at the Carlton Centre were cashing up.

A small group of people were wandering through the solar heating exhibition being held on the square. It had attracted a lot of attention. During the lunch hour hundreds had visited it.

Bridget Przychodzki was working late at the Allied Building Society. She was standing behind the counter with two other tellers in the small agency.

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Erica Gross was working at her desk in the Comair office and Nick Couve was sitting on a stool watching the people pass the clothing store in which she worked.

Without any warning an explosion ripped through the square. A sheet of flame preceded the blast which hurled people round like rag dolls and burst the windows of all the shops in the square.

Then a thick pall of white smoke hid the scene of havoc. People screamed, dropped parcels and ran.

Erica Gross dived under her desk, shielding her face with her arms. Miraculously, she was not injured. The bomb had exploded under a heavy asbestos flower pot a few paces from the office.

Mrs Przychodzki stood shocked behind the counter of the building society.

"I couldn't move. The smoke poured through the smashed windows and then the squares which make up the ceiling began popping out like champagne corks.

"Within seconds we saw the Carlton security people hurrying through the smoke. They warned us not to breathe it," she said.

Nick Couve was thrown off her stool. She lay dazed and shocked on the floor of the shop until the smoke cleared.

"The whole lower square was filled with smoke. Then I heard people screaming," she said.

Mrs Annette Prinsloo, another shop assistant, said: "It was awful. Glass and blood were everywhere. People were screaming and dropping their parcels.

"Some were wandering around in a daze with their clothing torn. Others were sitting on the ground with blood dripping from cuts."

The police and ambulances were on the scene within minutes. They cordoned off the area and helped the injured to ambulances. About 16 people were treated for cuts caused by flying glass but no-one was admitted to hospital.

An Irish woman surveying the damage commented: "It's just like Belfast — only the weather's better."

(325) general

STAR 28/11/77

714 people held— 161 banned

At least 714 people are detained without trial in South Africa and another 161 are under banning orders. Today The Star publishes as full a list of their names as it has been possible to compile.

The list of detained people was drawn-up with the assistance of the Institute of Race Relations. The institute says there are probably at least another 50 detainees whose names have never been released.

The banned list is based on names published in the Government Gazette in August plus names of people banned since then.

The families of detainees are sometimes unaware that their relatives are in detention. All that's known is that they have disappeared.

The public, too, is probably not conscious of the vast number in detention without trial or who are under banning orders.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining information on detained people it is possible that some of the people mentioned have been released without the Institute of Race Relations or The Star finding out about their release. It is hoped that the publishing of these lists will clean up some of the confusion.

Banned

The following are the names of banned people.

Abraham, Eric Anthony.
Aderem, Alan Arnold.
Albertyn, Christopher James.
Alexander, Neville Edward.
Andersson, Gavin Michael.
Arenstein, Jacqueline.
Arenstein, Rowley Israel.
Asvat, Mohamed Farouk.
Baskin, Jeremy Michael.
Bhana, Mohamed Sulliman.
Bhengu, Siegfried.
Biko, Steven Bantu.
Bloch, Graeme.
Bock, William Jacobus.
Brown, Rev Brian.
Budlender Deborah Jean.
Buthelezi, Herman Sipho.
Cachalia, Amina.
Cachalia, Yusef Ahmed.
Carolus, Steven Frederick.
Chetty, Saravanan.
Cohen, Gideon Denys.
Cooper, Revabalan.
Cooper, Sathasivan.
Copelyn, John Anthony.
Curtis, Neville Watson.
Curtis, Jeanetta Eva.
Dangor, Ahmed Ebrahim.
Davis, David Kennelly.
Davis, Don John William.
Dhlamini, Stephen.
Diseko, Mathe Matthews.
Dockrat, Abdul Khalek.
Douwes-Dekker, Louis Charles George.
Ensor, Margaret Paula.
Favish, Judith Shamith.
Frankish, John Gavin.
Gasa, David Siponono.
Gqabi, Joe.
Gqirana, Mongameli Mobbs.
Gwentshe, Mzimkulu.
Hamilton, Weizman William.
Hemson, Christopher David Law.
Hirson, Bertram Martin.
Hofmeyr, William Andrew.
Horn, Patricia.
Isaacs, Henry Eric.
Issel, John James.
Jakavula, Hubert Kwayiyo.
Josie, Mervyn Jayaprakash.
Khoapa, Bennie Khoapa.
Kobo, William Mweli.
Koka, Kgalushe.
Kotze, Rev Theo.
Klibeka, Sipho Andries.
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina.
Langa, Benjamin, Johnson.
Lapinsky, Sheila.
Le Roux, Phillippe Anthony David.
Lewis, Jack Phillip.
Loza, Elijah Nkwenkwe.
Mafuna, Bokwe James.
Maharaj, Sathyandranth Ragunanan.
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu.
Malgas, Ernest.
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie.
Maqina, Mzwandile Ebenezer.
Marie, Baptista.
Masala, Mncedisi MacDonald.
Massondo, Andrew Mandla Lekoto.
Matta, Don Molteno.
Mattera, Donald Francisco.
Matthews, Phillip.
Mayekiso, Maxwell.
Mayson, Rev Cedric.
Mbeo, April Menziwe.
Meer, Fatima.
Meer, Rashid.
Metshane, Peter Norman.
Mfethi, Phindile.
Mkhatshwa, Mangaliso Patrick.
Modisane, Jerome Leteane.
Mokoape, Maitshwe Nehaupe Aubrey.
Mokoditoa, Madibeng Chris.
Moodley, Mary.
Moodley, Strinivasa Rajoo.
Moodley, Sumboornam.
Morolong, Joseph Duncan Kgomotsi.
Moseneki, Dikgang Ernest.
Motshabi, Caleb.
Mpumlwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa.
Mpumlwana, Nadisile Flavour.
Mthethwa, Alpheus.
Mtintso, Ethel Tenjiwe.
Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite.
Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard.
Mvelase, Vusumuzi Vitus.
Mvovo, Mxolisi Lawrence.
Mxenge, Mlungiso Griffiths.
Naidoo, Gonaseelan.
Naidoo, Indris Elathenater.
Naidoo, Mooroogiah Danabathy.
Nanabhai, Shirish.
Nathaniel, Immanuel Gotlieb.
Naude, Rev Beyers.
Ndhlovu, Jethro Sililo.
Ndlovu, Moses.
Nduza, Jack Phambukile.
Nene, Samson John.
Nengwekhulu, Ranwedsi Harry.
Ngoyi, Lilian Masediba.
Ngubeni, Michael.
Nhlapo, Frand Fezile.
Nhlapo, Weilie Augustine Witness.
Nkadimenk, John.
Ntibexelwa, Hetese.
Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi.
Nyemede, Gabriel Sondhlo.
Phakathi, Maphefo Jane.
Phantsi, Thembani Shadrack.
Pityana, Beauty Nosidima.
Pityana, Nyameko Barney.
Ramgobin, Ela
Ramgobin, Mawalal.
Ramokhoase, Oupa Samuel.
Ramrock, Johnny Herbert.
Ramphele, Aletta Mamphela.
Randall, Peter.
Reddi, Soma Lynette.
Reddy, Govindsamy.
Russel, Rev David.
Schermbrucker, Ivan Frederick.
Schermbrucker, Leslie Erica.
Schoon, Louis Marius.
Sewpersadh, Chanderden.
Simkins, Charles Edward Wickens.
Simons, Mary.
Simons, Tanya Anne.
Singh, Girja.
Sisulu, Albertina.
Sithole, Fana George.
Sobukwe, Robert Mangaliso.
Soci, Mbuyiselo Houghton.
Sokupa, Silumko Solomon.
Solomon, Marcus Chinsani.
Stofile, Kentridge Mongezi.
Timol, Mohamed.
Turner, Richard Albert David.
Tyacke, Eric Freeland.
Tyacke, Katherine Jean.
Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian.
Van der Hetden, Elizabeth.
Vandeyar, Reggie Pakiry.
Weinberg, Eli.
Weinberg, Sheila.
Weinberg, Violet May.
Wilcox, Alfred Kennith.
Wood, Donald James Christopher.
Woods, Donald.
Wymers, Christopher.
Zani, Thamsanqa.

Detained

The following are the names of people in detention, according to information compiled by the Institute of Race Relations.

Abrahams, Rosalia Lele (22).
Baartman, Brian (18).
Bakana, Norman.
Baleni, V P Vuyo.
Baloyi, David.
Banda, Hofman (17).
Bell, David.
Bheja, Shepherd.
Bogatsu, Steven.
Bokala, Willie.
Bocas, Katina.
Bosch, Jonas.
Bosigo, Gilbert "Naledi."
Bota, Toto.
Botha, Tomazile.
Brown, Clifford (18).
Budeli, Ellen (18).
Bulose, Zandile.
Busuku, Hamilton.
Buthelezi, Constance.
Buthelezi, Charles.
Calani, Tamsanqa ("Uncle").
Canana, Mphuphezo.
Canzi, Liza.
Chikane, Frank.
Chiliza, Sipho E.
Chipane, Elizabeth.
"Chippa."
Ciliza, Delase.
Dagara, Thomas.
Daka, Bonke.
Dean, Edmund.
Debeila, Aaron.
Diale, Andos.
Diko, Mahlalatu (19).
Dipale, Joyce.
Dlamini, Cwazibe Kenneth (19).
Dlamini, Velapi Jerome (18).
Dlamini, Thapelo (19).
Dilwayo, Golden.
Dilwayo, Freddie.
Dilwayo, Lazarus.
Dube, Edward.
Duma, Enoch.
Dhuki, Martin.
Dvanti, Mtolose Boyce.
Dliwayo, Lazarus.
Eland, Herbert.
Faku, Msimkhulu (19).
Faku, Phumelele (18).
Faku, Mayford.
Falteln, Roger.
Fana, Mngqezi.
Fazi, Kenneth.
Fesi, Kidman.
Foley, Beulah.
Frits, Albert.
Fuku, Wellington.
Gabriel, Norma.
Gabru, Y.
Gamede, ?.
Gana, Sisila (19).
Gasa, David Sponono.
Gazi, Anthony Mabhelandile
Gazi, Lomnwabisi.
Goina, Mkululi
Gomi, Mzwandile (18).
Gonde, Shadrack.
Govender, Kambadasen.
Gidano, Alfred (19).
Gqeke, Siphiwe (18).
Gqongo, Bamba.
Groenewald, Edwin.
Gumede, Lesley.
Gwazele, Cindi.
Gxanyana, Mandla.
Gyeman, Franklin.
Hlatshwayo, Themba (22).
Hoapa, Rev.
Huna, Lumko Matthews.
Issel, Jonny.
Itholeng, Leighton.
Itshabeng Elizabeth.
Jack, Mzonke.
Jack, Nvanisile.
Jacob, Archie.
Jadi, Thandiwe.
Jansen, U M.
Jiba, Linda.
Jim, Phillip Thomazile.
Jokana, Peter (16).
Jokani, Zamile (19).
Jones, Peter Cyril.
Joya, Maboy (16).
Kadalie, Kwezi.
Kalane, Leonard (19).
Karria, H Ismail.
Kati, James.
Keitsiwe, Mike.
Keke, Zolile Hamilton.
Kotse, Horatius.
Kgokong, Jairus.
Khanyile, Vusi.
Khaswane, Moses (19).
Khosa, K J.
Khoza, Teresa.
Khubeka, Velaphi John.
Khumalo, Bonqani.
Khumalo, Cecil.
Khumalo, Gladys.
Khumalo, Mandla Lovedale.
Khumbuza, Victor.
Khuzwayo, Bafana M.
Khuzwayo, Ellen.
Kibe, Smallboy

Mr Percy Qoboza, detained editor of the banned newspaper, The World.

Klaaste, Aggrey.
Kodisang, Steve.
Kosisang, Maurice.
Kraai, Veli.
Kumalo, Ephraim.
Kwepe, Corah.
Lamani, Duma.
Landingwe, Danile.
Lebalio, Abraham.
Lebese, Cyprian.
Lebethe, George.
Leburu, John.
Leburu, Thami.
Lefume, L.
Legane, ?.
Legodi, Minah (19).
Legwale, R.
Lehuleri, Kgosietsile Oupa.
Lekgoro, Steven.
Lentswe, Gabriel.
Letima, Ephraim.
Letsholo, E.
Leve, Sizakele (22).
Loate, Mary.
Loli, Solomon (17).
Loli, Manku.
Lolwane, Jeffrey.
Lolwane, Anthony.
Lolwane, Douglas.
Lunigo, Syvill.
Made, Vivane.
Madiba, S.
Mabilisa, Amanda (18).
Mabiva, Elijah.
Mabusa, Simon.
Mabuza, Herbert (22).
Machibani, Jonas.
Macothia, Sydney.
Madaka, Mbuyiselo.
Madiba, Dipoa (18).
Madini, Jeffrey.
Madlala, N.
Madlovu, Desmond Mzukisi (24).
Maduka, Steve.
Madupe, Thomas.
Madwondwe, Alfred.
Magida, Reginald.
Magodla, Jongika.
Maggashu, Kenneth.
Magubane, Mavis.
Mahafu, Kenneth.
Mahali, David (19).
Mahapa, ?.
Mahlungu, ?.
Mahlungu, Michael.
Mahlungu, P T.
Mahlungu, Solomon.
Mahleni, Constance.
Maistry, Jeevantha.
Majeke, D.
Majodina, ?.
Majola, A.
Makapela, Siphiwe Elias.
Makgothi, Henry Gordon (47).
Makhetha, Vicky.
Makhobo, Pius.
Makofane, Josias (32).

30th August

7th September (Settlers Day)

13th September

20th September

27th September

4th October

without trial:

Makamisi, Yokwe (19).
Makapela, Lennox.
Makhaphela, Sylvester.
Makume, Kitso (30).
Makofane, Josias (32).
Makoka, Tau.
Makwethu, M.
Malatlo, John.
Maleho, Tsietsi Jacob.
Maleke, Moshimane.
Mali, Ernest (17).
Mali, Welile (18).
Malitumi, Matsani (19).
Maloi, Thomas.
Malululeka, Samuel.
Mamabolo, Jacob.
Mamabolo, Nelson.
Mamabolo, Jack.
Mametse, David (16).
Mamputa, Jeffrey (16).
Manana, Edith, Margaret (25).
Maneli, Moroka.
Mangala, Siphiwe Desmond J.
Mange, Wilson.
Manjana, Mabele.
Mantanti, Matala.
Manthata, Thomas.
Manyathi, Tot.
Manthathe, Frans Motale.
Manye, Azariah.
Manye, Thomas.
Manzi, Gladys.
Mapanza, Duke S.
Maphange, Russel.
Maphumulo, Shadrack.
Maphupha, Zolani.
Maqhamuto, Leon.
Maqomela, Themba.
Marawu, Z A (42).
Marcko, Mhongweni.
Maredi, Raguel.
Marule, Rebecca.
Maseko, Mapowe (16).
Masetlha, Robert Billy.
Mashigo, Phillip.
Mashile, Paris (28).
Mashile, Philemon (19).
Mashinini, Webster.
Masiga, Roller.
Masuku, Ezekiel (18).
Masuku, Nomsa Virginia (15).
Masuku, Norman Themba.
Masuku, Thomas.
Mathabathe, Ronnie.
Mathabathe, Manas.
Mathabathe, L M.
Matika, Gilbert.
Matime, Kenneth.
Matseng, Kanakane.
Matyabeni, Mangaliso.
Mathabe, Abinaar.
Mathibe, Alfred (61).
Mathole, Jerry (18).
Matimbe, David.
Matizerd, George (21).
Matlala, Romeo.
Matle, Jonas (18).
Matsapi, Walter.
Matshoba, Debs Nikiwe F.
Matsimela, John.
Mathshoba, Lindi.
Matsobane, Mike.
Mauiefi, Johannes Leflfi.
Mavana, Mlungisi.
MaMavumengwana, Thami.
Mavuso, Fikele.
Mawela, Lenah.
Maxegwana, Allistair.
Maxhakana, Ephraim.
Maxqwane, Alister.
Mayathula, Rev Mashwabada.
Mayedwa, Silumko.
Mayekiso, Silumko.
Mayeza, Watson (17).
Mazana, Ronnie.
Mazibuko, Brian.
Mazibuko, Fanyana.
Mazibuko, Seth.
Mazibuko Thandisizwe.
Maziko, Prince.
Mbanjwisi, Baba.
Mbatha, Isidor.
Mbeira, Monica.
Mbeleka, Temba.
Mbem, Nokie (18).
Mbethe, Jeremiah (19).
Mbeyiya, Noshumi.
Mbeyiya, Zamile.
Mbilini, Mzwandile Andrew.
Mbutu, Thompson.
Mcata, Lulamile.
Mchunu "Spesh" Michael.
Mdayi, Innocent.
Mdlulu, Samuel Kalate.
Mdingi, Leonard.
Mditshwa, Monde.
Mdlankome, Lingwa.
Mdlaleni, Vuyisile.
Mdluli, Jabulane O
Mdzotyana, Halford.
Meintjies, Dennis.
Melk, Solomon Luckyboy.
Meman, Michael (20).
Mgqango, Lulama.
Meuqulwa, Lawrence "Shark."
Mhlkati, Victor (22).
Mhlomgom Bhekuyise Garnett.
Miti, Stephen (18).
Miya, Cornelius B.
Mhlabane, Georgina.
Mjekula, "Otla" Mzi.
Mji, Diliza.
Mkhabela, Ismael.
Mkhaliphi, Domo.
Mkhatshwa, Smangaliso.
Mkhwanazi, Jabu Morris.
Mkwanazi, Arthur Matthews.
Mlalandle, Foley.
Mlangeni, Themba.
Mieli, Harold (16).
Mlinda, Fikile.
Mmola, Tshepo (19).
Mnango, Msuati Louis.
Mngcongo, Mpumelalo (23).
Mngese, Amos (18).
Mnkoma, George
Mngoment, Lamula.
Mngomeni, Dumisani (17).
Mngomenzulu, Reginald.
Mnguni, Sibongiseni E.
Mngxekeza, Nosisi.
Mnikathi, Victor (22).
Mngedisi "Jaycee" Seshuba (27).
Modibedi, David.
Modikoe, Isaac.
Modise, Bhenju
Modise, Isaac.
Modiselle, Gordon.
Moetapele, Rev.
Moffat, Julia. (18).
Mofulatsie, Nmule Anna.
Mogami, Kennedy Kgosi.
Mogashoa, Pat.
Mogaswane, Kleinbool.
Mogoerane, Dorcas.
Mogudi, O.
Mohale, Tryphina.
Mohamme, Hosia.
Mohapi, Nohle.
Mohlala, Alfred (22)
Mohlala, Douglas.
Mohlanyaneng, Simon.
Mojaha, Raphael (20).
Mokalane, Stone Josiah.
Mokhele, Sello.
Mokhethi, "sau Tshehlo.
Mokhonwana, Hippo
Mokoape, Keith.
Mokobane, Evelyn (17).
Mokoena, Aubrey.
Mokoena, Matthews.
Mokola, Tau (26).
Mokone, Godfrey.
Molala, Patrick.
Molefe, Ronald.
Moletsano, Joseph.
Moletsane, Sydney.
Mpleya, Tshetlo James.
Molol, Super.
Molokeng, Josep M.
Moloto, Phillip (26).
Moloto, Albert.
Moloto, Israel (25).
Molotsane, Leapetswe (18).
Molotsane, Joseph.
Mona, Nhlanhla (18).
Montsisi, Sechaba.
Moqetuka, Jeff
More, Christopher.
Moro, Ignatius (18).
Moroane, Raymond "Strike" (19).
Morobe, Merphison.
Mosethla, Billy.
Moshesh, Wright Peter.
Mosime, Newton Valcin
Motakanyane, Keith.
Moquebela, Ntombela.
Moremi, Ntsikizi.
Mosala, Leonard.
Motau, Tau.
Motaung, "One Night."
Mothopeng, Urbaniah.
Mothopeng, Zeph.
Motlala, Kenneth.
Motlana, Nthato.
Motlane, Tshepo (18).
Motsie, John (19).
Motsitsi, Ernest (28).
Motsitsi, Dan (24).
Moumakoe, Simon Shadrack.
Moutlane, Solomon.
Mpumlwana, Malusi.
Mqayisa, Khaya.
Mthembu, Sibongile Susan.
Mthethwa, David
Mthi, Luvuyo.
Mti, Mandisa (20).
Mtimkulu, Jonas.
Mtintso, Tenjiwe Ethel.
Mtipa, Moffat.
Mtshali, Keith (19).
Mtyekisane, Joseph.
Musi, Rebecca.
Myova, Mxolisi.
Myulo, Monica.
Myundla, Patrick.
Mwaba, Joseph.
Myoli, Kyaya.
Mzamo, M.
Mzileni, Nudmisa Michael.
Mzizi, Nicholaas.
Mzondo, Chamberlain.
Nadyo, Ndwandwa.
Ncamani, Andile.
Nchabeleng, Alec.
Ncukana, Cyril (16).
Ndaba, Emily "Malily."
Ndaba, Samson.
Ndabeni, Thabo (21).
Ndimande, Zachariah
Ndindane, Cedric Mthuzi.
Ndinga, "Ru."
Ndlede, Thobile
Ndlela, Jabulani.
Ndlala, Thomas Swadihi.
Ndlovu, Dumakude Zacharia.
Ndlovu, Hlupi Lazarus.
Ndudule, Moses (31).
Ndunge, Charles.
Ndwande, Thami.
Ndwebisa, Christopher.
Ndzakula, Thomas Gumudu.
Ndzongu, Mzoxolo.
Ngabala, Griffith.
Ngabeni, Xoliswa.
Ngkana, Cyril.
Ngandane, Selby.
Ngcanzele, Mzoli Edwin.
Ngcobo, "Zorro" Lloyd (21).
Ngcobo, "Zofta" John (23).
Ngcobo, Mayiyo.
Ngebulana, Patrick (24).
Ngidi, Rev Ben.
Ngidi, Musa.
Ngini, Zola (44).
Ngjombowna, Silomka.
Nglukana, Cyril.
Ngobeni, Rev Simon.
Ngoke, Nzima.
Ngoko, Edgar.
Ngoma, Tshepo (18).
Ngubane, Solomon.
Ngubeni, Busiswe Elizabeth (22).
Ngubeni, David Oupa (22).
Ngubeni, Sibongile Catherine (17).
Ngubeni, ?.
Ngubeni, Antoinette.
Ngubezi, Dawn Christopher (25).
Ngutsha, Enos.
Ngwenya, Chemist (23).
Ngwelvela, Lungile (15).
Ngxiki, Vusumuzi.
Nhlabula, Mazibuko.
Njana, Theophilus.
Njekulu, Mzi.
Nkabinde, Michael.
Nkayi, Phila.
Nkentshe, Sakhayo.
Nkoane, Lekgo.
Nkombasa, Gilbert.
Nkondo, Curtis.
Ndweu, Nosidi.
Nkosana, Khapelo Emily.
Nkosi, Jonathan (61).
Nkosi, Andrew.
Nkosi, Themba.
Nkosi, Steven.
Nkosi, Martin Mzwaki.
Nkosi, Sibusiso (28).
Nkosi, Antony (20).
Nkosi, Sipho.
Nkosi, Stephen Mahaulane.
Nkosi, Steven S.
Nkwana, Mark (22).
Nomngqokwana, Brian.
Noto, Patience.
Nqabeni, Xoliswa.
Nqini, Zola (44).
Nqula, Victor (18).
Ntazibeta, Joseph.
Nthabo, Victor.
Nthngo, Silas (56).
Ntlatleng, Herman.
Ntlokoa, Molatlhegi Lawrence.
Ntsamai, Peter.
Ntsangani, ?
Ntsosa, "Hippo."
Ntshenkeng, Drake.
Ntuli, Trusty.
Ntwasa, S S.
Ntwe, Francesco.
Nuku, Joseph.
Nxasana, Harold (38).
Nxumalo, Colin.
Nyaluza, Wellington.
Nyamza, Lumka (19).
Nyathi, Vusumuzi Ivan.
Nyazo, Silbent.
Nyobo, Makosi S.
Nzoma, M.
Oliphant, Thaeo.
Pambo, Aubrey (26).
Pantswa, Joseph.
Paratse, Mabatho.
Penxa, Konaye.
Peta, Kgatello (18).
Phake, ?
Phawe, Kaile.
Phalatsi, Arthur (18).
Phambane, Rogers.
Phathamatlhoko, Jack.
Phehla, Abel "Lolo."
Phewa, Meshack.
Pholosi, Kqwedi (36).
Phungula, Montrose (26).
Phungula, Helia (39).
Pitsi, ?.
Pitso, Ambrose.
Pitso, Raphael.
Pityana, Barney Nyameko.
Pityana, Dimza.
Pityana, Sipho.
Plam, Edward.
Pobana, Penrose.
Poonan, Ungeline.
Qaqa, Mmangaliso (18).
Qeqe, Dan.
Qeqe, Mpumelelo.
Qoboza, Percy.
Qonqo, Bambo.
Qumbela, Mountain.
Rachidi, Kenneth Hlaku.
Radisa, Lucas.
Radley, Sindi.
Rahube, Daniel.
Rahube, Samuel.
Ramapepe, Raymond.
Ramaphosa, Douglas.
Ramathar, "Woody" Woodraj.
Rambally, Asha
Remekwa, Paul.
Rametsi, Stephen.
Ramokgopa, Ramsy.
Ramohlabi, Johannes.
Ramokadi, William.
Rammekos, Paul.
Ramotlaki, Molefe.
Rampete, Ray (21).
Ratsatsi, Walter (22).
Rwaxa, Ian "Inch."
Rogi, Skenyana.
Sabela, Nana.
Sabinda, Lennox.
Sam, Xolisile. (21).
Sathekge, Kgathi Naphtalie.
Saulus, Simon.
Saxon, ?.
Schuleri, K.
Seakamela, Johannes.
Seakamela, Marks.
Seane, Bushy.
Seatlholo, Sammy.
Sebeko, Grace.
Seboni, Moses Tommy.
Sedumedi, Johannes.
Segale, Mogale.
Segala, Stephen.
Sehlobo, M.
Sehume, Thabo.
Sejake, Caliph.
Sejanamane, Ntsu James.
Sejoe, Dorothy.
Selanto, Vincent.
Selebe, Jacob.
Seleka, Lesley.
Seleke, Martin N.
Selekisho, Andrew.
Senkge, Hendrik.
Senkge, Johannes.
Senkge, Joseph.
Senne, Tony Bethuel.
Sephou, Johannes.
Sepotokoa, Patience.
Seremane, Joseph.
Sewale, Frank.
Shabala, Christopher.
Shabangu, Tebogo.
Shandu, Frozzy.
Shangwane, ?
Shikira, Jonas.
Shinners, Mark Mabitsi.
Shongwe, Ben.
Sibiya, Jeremiah.
Sibeko, John.
Sibenya, Alfred.
Sibenya, Wandile.
Sibeplu, "Brother" Joseph.
Sibinda, Lennox.
Sibisi, ?
Sibiya, Jonathan.
Simelane, Stanley Segegede.
Singiswa, Yalezwa.
Singiswa, Sipho.
Sishi, Johnson.
Sishuba, Mncedisi.
Setheko, Edgar.
Sithole, Fana George.
Sithole, Sipho.
Sithole, Victor.
Sithole, Mandla.
Sithole, Moses.
Sithole, Hamilton Falaza.
Sithole, Johnson.
Situnda, ?
Sizane, Gerald.
Siyaka, Vukile.
Skosana, Simon.
Sloti, MacKenzie.
Smith, Trevor.
Sobandla, Wellington.
Somana, Vincent.
Solani Mangela.
Sonwabo, Peter.
Sotiya, Wani.
Speckman, Soso.
Spankymakana, Desmond.
Speckman, McGlory Charles.
Stofile, Mongezi.
Tau, Steven.
Taule, Andrew.
Tembisa, Mtutuzeli.
Tembu, Ben.
Thango, Nicholas.
Thebenare, Benjamin.
Thembu, Susan.
Thloloe, Joe.
Thokoane, Edward Strike.
Thompson, Gilbert.
Tikane, Violet.
Tisani, Mandla.
Titso, Raphael.
Titso, Andrew.
Tlalenge, Rev
Tlhale, Latihi.
Tlhapane, Sample Anna.
Tlharipe, Oupa Jeremia.
Tokwana, Peter.
Toleni, Manelisi.
Tomlinson, Ann.
Tseladimmitlwa, Johnny.
Tseto, Joseph.
Tseta, Martha.
Tshabalala, ?.
Tshazibane, Ernest.
Tshehlo, Joseph.
Tshetlo, Martha.
Tshuni, Mxolisi.
Tsotesi, Joseph
Tishikana, Moses.
Tsholetsane, Rodney.
Tuluma, Bonile.
Tshosane, Agnes.
Tsimo, Elias.
Tsomakae, Abel Innocent.
Tsotetsi, Khotso.
Tugwana, Jan.
Twala, George.
Twentlye, NomaRaya.
Tyron, Terrence.
Vally, Hanif.
Vanda, Limekhaya.
Vanda, Nontzikelelo.
Varma, Krishna.
Varlava, S.
Vayboom, Wandile.
Vellem, Kholisile.
Vilikazi, Sibongiseni W.
Vincent, Josephine.
Vuzi,
Vuzo, Makhaya.
Waka, Oupa.
Waspe, Tom.
Wauchope, George.
Wessels, Chris Basil.
Wessels, Gregory.
Williams, Bernard.
Williams, Nomsa.
Wyngaard, Vincent
Xaba, Thomas.
Xaba, Petrus.
Xiphu, Tembike.
Yeko, A T.
Zani, Thami.
Zimba, Edna Lena.
Zimba, Buti.
Zondi, Reuben "Panamaflash."
Zondlo, David.
Zotwana, Sydney.
Zulu, Anastasia, Thandi.
Zulu, Phumzila.
Zungu, Moffat.

Organisations

The following organisations are unlawful.

The African National Congress.
The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa.
The Black Parents' Association.
The Black People's Convention.
The Black Women's Federation.
The Border Youth Organisation.
The Christian Institute of Southern Africa.
The Congress of Democrats.
The Defence and Aid Fund.
The Eastern Province Youth Organisation.
The Medupe Writers' Association.
The Natal Youth Organisation.
The Pan African Congress.
The South African Communist Party.
The South African Students' Organisation.
The Soweto Students' Representative Council.
The Black Community Programmes.
The Transvaal Youth Organisation.
The Union of Black Journalists.
The Western Cape Youth Organisation.
The Zimele Trust Fund.

29/11/77

Kruger 'considers' change to law

(325 general)

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG – Mr. Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Justice, assured a deputation from three provincial law societies he would consider changing the detention laws, Mr. D. Doull, vice-president of the Natal Law Society, said yesterday.

Mr. Doull and Mr. Oliver Hart, president of the Natal and South African Law Societies, made up the deputation with members of societies from the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The 740 members of the Natal Law Society were given details of the discussion in a circular sent out last week.

The circular reads that the discussion had been held in October and the deputation stated its concern at the deaths of people in detention.

"The minister was not prepared to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry, but he did indicate that he would consider making amendments to the detention laws, which would go some way towards improving the present situation," the circular stated.

Mr. Doull said news of the discussions with Mr. Kruger had been released to Sapa on October 24, the day of the meeting.

He expressed his disappointment that a member of the law profession had released the text of the circular to a Durban newspaper.

30 black newsmen held in march

STAR 30/11/77

325 - Geurd

Thirty black journalists who were holding a protest march through Johannesburg to John Vorster Square were arrested by the Security Police at the corner of West and Commissioner streets today.

The journalists gathered at St Mary's Cathedral near the railway station from about 8 am.

Some of their placards read: "Lift the ban on UBJ (Union of Black Journalists)," "Release or charge detainees," and "We demand release of Joe Tlholoe."

WHITE MAN

A white man who was taking pictures as police ordered the marchers into cars was also bundled and pushed into one.

Mr Moroe Mosimane, a photographer for The Star who was covering the march, was also arrested and taken to the Security Police headquarters.

Some of the journalists in the march were Mrs Juby Mayet, Mr Mike Norton, Mr Phil Mthimkhulu, Mr Jeff Masekoameng, Mr Ike Segola, Mr Mike Ndlazi and Mr Thami Mazwai.

A police spokesman said bail was unlikely to be granted to the journalists today but they could be released tomorrow.

CIA blocks church call on BOSS

STAR 30/11/77

325-General

By Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has refused to release any information relating to the activities in the United States of the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS) or any other South African security organisation.

A leading anti-apartheid group — the Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa — requested the information under America's Freedom of Information Act, which permits disclosure of secret information if this can be proved to be in the public interest.

In a letter to the Episcopal churchmen on August 26, the CIA undertook to conduct a search for the requested information, but in its latest letter the agency claimed that any information it might have could not be made public.

Classified

The CIA went so far as to claim that any data "that might reveal the existence of the requested information" would be classified under a presidential executive order — an instruction directly from the White House setting out how a particular statute should be implemented.

The CIA said the Episcopal churchmen's request "would relate to information pertaining to intelligence sources and methods which the director of Central Intelligence has the responsibility to protect from unauthorised disclosure."

The president of the Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa, Mr William Johnston, said that his organisation would immediately protest against the CIA's decision and would fully use all provisions of the Freedom of Information Act to appeal against it.

"The statute allows us to appeal to a federal court and we would have every intention of doing so if our appeal to the CIA itself were rejected," he said.

GEN VAN DEN BERGH

The Episcopal churchmen have requested almost identical information from eight US government departments, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defence, and the State Department.

The CIA has been the first to refuse to disclose information. The FBI, in a letter to the Episcopal churchmen, said it had located documents relating to the group's request and was scrutinising these to see whether they could be made public. This process is still under way.

In many recent instances, the CIA has been forced to make significant disclosures under the Freedom of Information Act. Among these were details of its 25-year experiment with mind-bending drugs and its plans to assassinate foreign leaders.

Damages

Under the Act, the FBI has been forced to disclose details of its telephone tapping activities and its surveillance of radical groups. These disclosures have led to the prosecution of some FBI agents and damages claims from people who allege that their privacy was invaded.

In their requests to the CIA, the FBI and other US government departments, the Episcopal churchmen asked for all documents relating to co-operation between these departments and their South African Government counterparts.

The group also called for details of the activities of BOSS and the security police in the US, including the names and addresses of past and present agents, and of training and other assistance they might have received from American organisations.

NM 1/12/72

Biko item seized

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Police here are investigating the possibility that an article declared undesirable has been distributed in Natal.

Lt. Eugene Smit, station commander of the Mountain Rise police station, said yesterday police had taken possession of a screen used to print Steve Biko T-shirts and were taking statements from people involved.

He said the docket would be sent to the public prosecutor for a decision on whether to prosecute.

The man who allegedly printed the shirts, Mr. Robin Holmes, sent two of them to the family of banned editor Mr. Donald Woods in East London. When the shirts arrived they had been impregnated with an acid-based skin irritant.

325 general

B.2 A More Extensive look at Theories of Consumption.

The early Keynesian theories and their origin. The modifications of the Keynesian theories, the form of the Relative Income Hypothesis. The perm enent income and Life Cycle hypotheses considered.

Reading Glahe chap. 5 - Dernberg and MacDougall chap.
Ackley, chap. 10.
H.G. Johnson, Macroeconomics and Monetary Theory chap. 4
M. Friedman : A Theory of the Consumption Function.

B.3 Theories of Investment Expenditure.

Consider three main problems.

a) What determines the desired quantity of capi
- M.E.C. curve and the discounting process.

b) What determines the level of investment?
- M.E.I. and the rising cost of capital. I ice of other factors such as expectations, risk an

c) Why does investment fluctuate so widely? T cy and the the capital stock adjustment principle.

See H. Johnson : Macroeconomics and Monetar
Ackley : chapter 17
Dernberg & McDougall chapter 7.

B.4 Government Expenditure

1) The allocative, redistributive and stabilizin nt considered. The distinction made between privat conomy Exclusion Principles and externalities considered of government.

Reading R.A. Musgrave and P. Musgrave, Public F nd Practice chap. 1 - 3.

C.S. Shoup, Public Finance chap. 1 - 3.

2) The balanced budget and other government expe ; considered. The full employment budget deficit o

Glahe chap. 4.
Dernberg and McDougall chap. 6
Smith and Teigen p. 329.
The Full Employment Surplus Concept by t mic Advisors.
M.J. Prell, The Full Employment Budget - ations.

C. The Labour Market.

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er,

Pretoria Bureau

Yesterday's explosion at Irene Station, Verwoerd-burg, was the work of hard-core terrorists", the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger said.

Mr Kruger said there was little doubt that the explosion was the work of hard-core terrorists and demonstrated once again why it was necessary to take stern measures to combat this type of activity.

A full investigation into the incident has been launched by a team of Railways Police explosives experts and Security Police.

The explosion wrecked the guard's van of the train as it stood in Irene Station. Initial investigation has centred around the van.

A spokesman for the Railways said today no new clues had been unearthed.

The spokesman denied earlier reports which said the guard, Mr W J van Staden, was admitted to hospital.

"He received only superficial injuries and a doctor treated him at the station before he was taken home."

The spokesman declined to comment on possible tightening of security measures as a result of the explosion.

In the blast the doors of the van were twisted and buckled, and mail, including registered letters and several parcels, was scattered over the platform.

Air railway lines.

Terrorists caused blast — Kruger

STAR 11/2/71 (325-Word)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2491 2 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P77/89

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/8/71	*Stopping the Clock*	P. G. Macdonald	(e)
P77/10/2	*Shell and BP in South Africa*	Martin Bailey	(e)
P77/10/83	*Alarum*	George Marton	(a)+(b)
P77/10/86	*Fire in the Blood, The*	Mary Kay Simmons	(a)
P77/10/89	*Three Sexes, The*	Watson Gould	(a)+(b)
P77/10/102	*Bull Chief, The* (*Berserker* No 2)	Chris Carlsen	(a)
P77/11/32	*Objective: Justice* Vol. 8, No 2, Summer 1976	United Nations Office of Public Information	(e)
P77/11/40	*Sexual Connection, The*	John Sparks	(a)
P77/11/57	*SANA Bulletin* – July 1977/4	Southern African News Agency, Switzerland	(e)
P77/11/82	*Carnaby Street Advertisement Pamphlet for Trudy Doll*	Carnaby Street Intimate Products, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/11/89	*Duepiù*—Anno 10, N. 105, Giugno 1977	Arnoldo Mondadori Editore	(a)
P77/11/90	*Duepiù*—Anno 10, N. 106, Luglio 1977	Arnoldo Mondadori Editore	(a)
P77/11/92	*Panorama*—9 Agosto 1977, Anno XV, N. 590	Arnoldo Mondadori Editore	(a)
P77/11/93	*Panorama*—16 Agosto 1977, Anno XV, N. 591	Arnoldo Mondadori Editore	(a)
P77/11/103	*Advertising Benevolent Fund, The* Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Ad Queen '77, Johannesburg	(a)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2491 2 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

325 General

2 W/t ARGUS 3/12/77

Poems banned because of sex—publisher

Weekend Argus Reporter

ANDRÉ LE ROUX, 24-year-old soldier-poet whose first poetry collection, Struisbaai Blues, was banned recently, was described by his mother as 'a quiet young man in love with writing.'

Mr le Roux is a lieutenant in the South African Army's information service in Oudtshoorn.

He joined the army immediately after leaving Stellenbosch University, where he completed a BA (hon) degree.

His book was banned by the Directorate of Publications under article 47;2A and B, but Professor S Leighton of the directorate declined to give the reasons.

Mr Koos Human, of the publishers Human and Rousseau, said it had something to do with the sexual aspect and because it apparently offended a certain church group.

'I haven't read the book and really wouldn't like to comment on why it was banned,' said his mother, Mrs E le Roux.

'I know he's been to Struisbaai a couple of times, but I can't think why he wrote poetry about the place.

'He is an adult now and I don't really pry into his life. He always loved writing but remains very quiet about the work he does.'

According to Mrs le Roux he joined the army becaus he thought it offered good career opportunities.

Mr le Roux is due to marry a young teacher from Windhoek this month.

(4) Growth & Developmen t category)

(a) Overall strate n L.D.C.'s: balanced
vs unbalanced

(b) Population con

C. OVERLAPPING OF AND C E CATEGORIES

e.g. (1) GROWTH in conf LITY.

(2) VERTICAL EQUIT with GROWTH.

(3) Subsidized edu ccords with both
DISTRIBUTIVE a ns.

* (1) Samuelson: "Economic
Ch. 8 (one or two bi vate wants).
Ch. 9(one or two bit
Ch. 10: A. Short-run Policy
Ch. 38: Section: Bala ustrialization.

(2) Lipsey & Steiner: "E
Ch. 34: A, B, C on F
Ch. 45: Growth and mies
(Nothing on Allocat functions)

* (3) O. Eckstein: "Public Finance"
Ch. 1: The Scope of Government Activity

** (4) R.A Musgrave: "The Theory of Public Finance".
Ch. 1: A multiple theory of the public household.

(5) R.A. Musgrave: "Fiscal Systems"
Ch. 1: The Issues

(6) J. Robinson & J. Eatwell:"An Introduction to Modern Economics".
Book II, Ch. 7.3: The Public Sector.

Note: Musgrave's "Theory of Public Finance", Ch. 1, is by far the best reference and students should consider organizing photostat copies if getting hold of the book proves too difficult.

Biko family to sue Kruger

J. Tribune 4/12/77

(325 general)

Tribune Reporter

THE BIKO family is to sue the Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, for damages arising from the death in detention of Steve Biko.

This was confirmed yesterday by the family's lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, who said the family would sue on the grounds of negligence.

But no private prosecution against any security policemen would be made and the family was not considering taking the magistrate's finding on review to the Supreme Court.

The magistrate, Mr M. J. Prins, found yesterday that no one was to blame for the death of Mr Biko.

PRINS WON'T SAY WHY: Page 6

BIKO: PRINS WON'T SAY WHY

S. Tribune 4/12/77 (325) detention

Magistrate stays silent on no-blame inquest verdict

Tribune Reporter

WITH a shocked world scorning the Steve Biko inquest verdict which cleared the Special Branch of blame, Mr M. J. Prins, the magistrate, said yesterday he would not be giving reasons for his finding.

Mr Prins, Pretoria's chief magistrate, ruled that no-one could be blamed for the Black Consciousness leader's death.

Mr Prins said that the law did not require him to submit reasons for his finding.

He said that the finding, with the evidence and all the documents submitted to the inquest, would be forwarded to the Attorney General next week.

Mr Prins gave his finding in less than five minutes — after hearing evidence for 13 days about the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Biko in detention in Pretoria on September 12.

Mr Prins gave his finding with a strong contingent of riot police in readiness a block away from Pretoria's historical Old Synagogue court.

Earlier on Friday two regular visitors at the hearing, Mr Kaya Biko, the brother and Mr Solomon Biko, a cousin of Steven Biko, were detained in Soweto together with four others by security police.

A notable absentee on Friday was Mr Sydney Kentridge SC who appeared for the family. The previous day he had submitted that a verdict exonerating the security police in Port Elizabeth of any responsibility in the death could be seen as a licence to abuse helpless people with impunity.

Said he: "This court cannot allow that to happen."

But Mr P. R. van Rooyen SC, counsel for the police, said there was not a "tittle" of evidence to show that the Black Consciourness leader had been "smashed up".

By breaking down the positive evidence, he said, Mr Kentridge had cleared the way for "a bout of glorious imagining."

Mr Prins found that Mr Biko had died from an injury apparently suffered on September 7 in a scuffle with members of an interrogation team at security police head quarters in Port Elizabeth.

"The available evidence does not prove the death was brought about by any act or ommission involving an offence by any person," the magistrate said.

Spectators sang freedom songs outside the courtroom after the magistrate's finding.

At least six TV crews, most of them foreign, filmed the singing.

Mr Kentridge admitted that there had been no direct evidence that Mr Biko had been assaulted by the security police. But the absence of this evidence was due to a conspiracy of silence on the part of the policemen involved, he submitted.

Circumstantial evidence, in some situations more cogent than an eye witness account, showed that one or more policemen assaulted Mr Biko during the night of September 6-7, he said.

Police officers had failed to give a truthful account of the circumstances in which Mr Biko received his injuries and the failure of certain doctors to see what must have been visible showed that they too were drawn into the conspiracy of silence.

Mr van Rooyen agreed that policemen, doctors and prison officials had failed to see Mr Biko's forehead injury. The only conclusion was that the mark was not readily visible.

If Mr Biko had received a forehead injury in the fracas there would have been no reason to conceal the fact, just as there had been no reason to cover up the injury on the man's lip. An attempted cover up would simply have placed the police in jeopardy.

Mr Kentridge had argued that Mr Biko's brain injury could not be explained by the scuffle at security headquarters, in which the detainee was said to have been the aggressor.

Not one of the five-man interrogation team was prepared to say he saw Mr Biko strike his head, nor had they agreed to seeing the forehead injury.

Mr Kentridge also tackled evidence by Major Harold Snyman, head of the interrogation team, about what happened during the scuffle.

The major had told the court about an entry he had made in an "occurrence book" at the Baakens Street police station in Port Elizabeth on September 8.

The entry said Mr Biko had fallen with his head against the office wall and his body on the ground.

When asked about the incident in court Major Snyman was unable to explain the statement about Mr Biko falling with his body to the ground.

"When pressed . . . he gave a vivid demonstration against the pillar (in court) of a man's head being pushed against the wall so that the back of his head struck it.

"It also became clear he had seen nothing of the sort, he was drawing an inference."

From the medical evidence the impact to the back of Mr Biko's head could not account for the injuries sustained.

Turning to Press statements by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, about Mr Biko's alleged hunger strike, Mr Kentridge asked where the minister could have got false information contained in the statements.

Mr Kruger had said that Mr Biko had threatened a hunger strike, but it was clear from the evidence that he had never gone on a hunger strike nor threatened one.

Black power salutes, chanting and singing greeted the verdict

Rapport 4/12/77 (325) general

Skrywersgilde publiseer self

Vriende van die Vrye Boek

Sensuur-hempie

SENSUUR? Skryf dit op jou magie en vee dit af met jou nempie, man, skerts Welma Odendaal (links) en Rosa Keet. Die twee Donga-stigters het 'n wedstryd uitgeskryf vir die beste Hempie-teen-sensuur, met as eerste prys Drie Boeke en as tweede Twee Tydskrifte. Hulle sê inskrywings, gerig aan Magies, moet Lochlaan 15, Johannesburg 2001, nie later nie as Maandag, 12 Desember, bereik.

Welma se hempie vertel sy eie storie oor 'n hand wat sowel haar kortverhaalbundel as twee Donga-uitgawes ...esgevat het; Rosa s'n sinspeel op die uitgewery Taurus (Latyn vir bul, vandaar die gestileerde bulkop met ...orings) en die skertsende voorspelling dat selfs ...angenhoven se Lamtietie-damtietie nie meer veilig sal ... teen die aanklag van diegene wat met 'n fynkam ...nsurabele woorde in die letterkunde soek nie.

Deur Ons Kulturele Redaksie

AS 'n verdere stap in sy stryd teen die Sensuurwet sal die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde voortaan self boeke van letterkundige gehalte publiseer en versprei.

'n Adreslys van Vriende van die Vrye Boek is geopen en die eerste boek sal waarskynlik binne die volgende paar maande verskyn — hopelik voordat die Gilde se volgende byeenkoms, einde Maart 1978 by Maselspoort.

Uitgewers sê dis elkeen se goeie reg

UITGEWERSFIRMAS gemoeid met die Afrikaanse boek het nuus oor die Skrywersgilde se eie publikasieplanne vandeesweek met 'n paar voorlopige bedenkinge begroet, maar voel basies dat elkeen die goeie reg het om te publiseer wat hy wil.

Op hul beurt wil hulle — soos Tafelberg se mnr. Danie van Niekerk dit stel — „ondanks die gevaar van sensuur aanhou om die boeke te publiseer wat ons as goed beskou".

Die Skrywersgilde se besluit het intussen die effens vreemde toestand laat ontstaan dat die Gilde, wat hom op literêre werke in die algemeen wil toespits, nou in kompetisie tree met van sy eie bestuurslede — Bartho Smit en Leon Rousseau is uitgewers sowel as skrywers.

So 'n situasie tussen skrywers en uitgewers behoort nie te ontstaan nie, meen mnr. Daantjie Saayman, bemarkingshoof van Tafelberg. Dis die ondoeltreffendheid van die sensuurstelsel wat daarvoor verantwoordelik is, meen hy.

Mnr. Thys Greef van HAUM sien 'n situasie waar skrywersonafhanklik publiseer as teoreties onvermydelik. As so 'n onderneming tot voordeel van die letterkunde sou strek, is hy ten gunste daarvan.

In die praktyk voorsien hy egter probleme. Binne die Gilde kan keuring moeilikheid oplewer, maar die uiteindelike haakplek sal geld wees, sê hy.

Mnr. Greef stel 'n literêre boekklub as moontlike oplossing.

Mnr. Koos Human van Human & Rousseau sê die situasie soos deur die Gilde in vooruitsig gestel is nog hipoteties, maar niemand kan die reg ontsê word om sy eie boeke te publiseer nie. Sy uitgewery wil in elk geval steeds goeie verhoudinge met die skrywers handhaaf.

Die besluit dat die Gilde nou self literêre werke gaan uitgee, is Maandagaand in Johannesburg op 'n vergadering van sy noordelike tak geneem, en ander takke is al daarvan in kennis gestel.

Dit sal 'n onderneming sonder winsbejag wees, en die enigste oorweging by die keuse van manuskripte sal literêre gehalte wees, sê die Gilde se sekretaresse, Rosa Keet.

Die Gilde sal hom nie net toespits op boeke wat ander uitgewerye as 'n te groot risiko bekou nie, maar bloot na literêre gehalte, sê mej. Keet.

Die plan is om die boeke hoofsaaklik deur die pos te bemark. Vir die doel sal daar so gou as moontlik 'n omvattende adreslys opgebou word van mense wat geïnteresseerd is in die letterkunde.

Dit is die metode wat gevolg is deur die uitgewery Taurus, wat André P. Brink se Kennis van die Aand en B. Breytenbach se 'n Seisoen in die Paradys uitgegee het. Die uitgewery Taurus sal voortaan by die Gilde-uitgewery inskakel.

Mense wat hul name op die adreslys wil hê en van tyd tot tyd inligting oor Gilde-publikasies wil ontvang, moet dadelik skryf aan Die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, Posbus 31613, Braamfontein, 2017.

Star 6/12/72 (325) gm

Thousands have seen banned film

Pretoria Bureau.

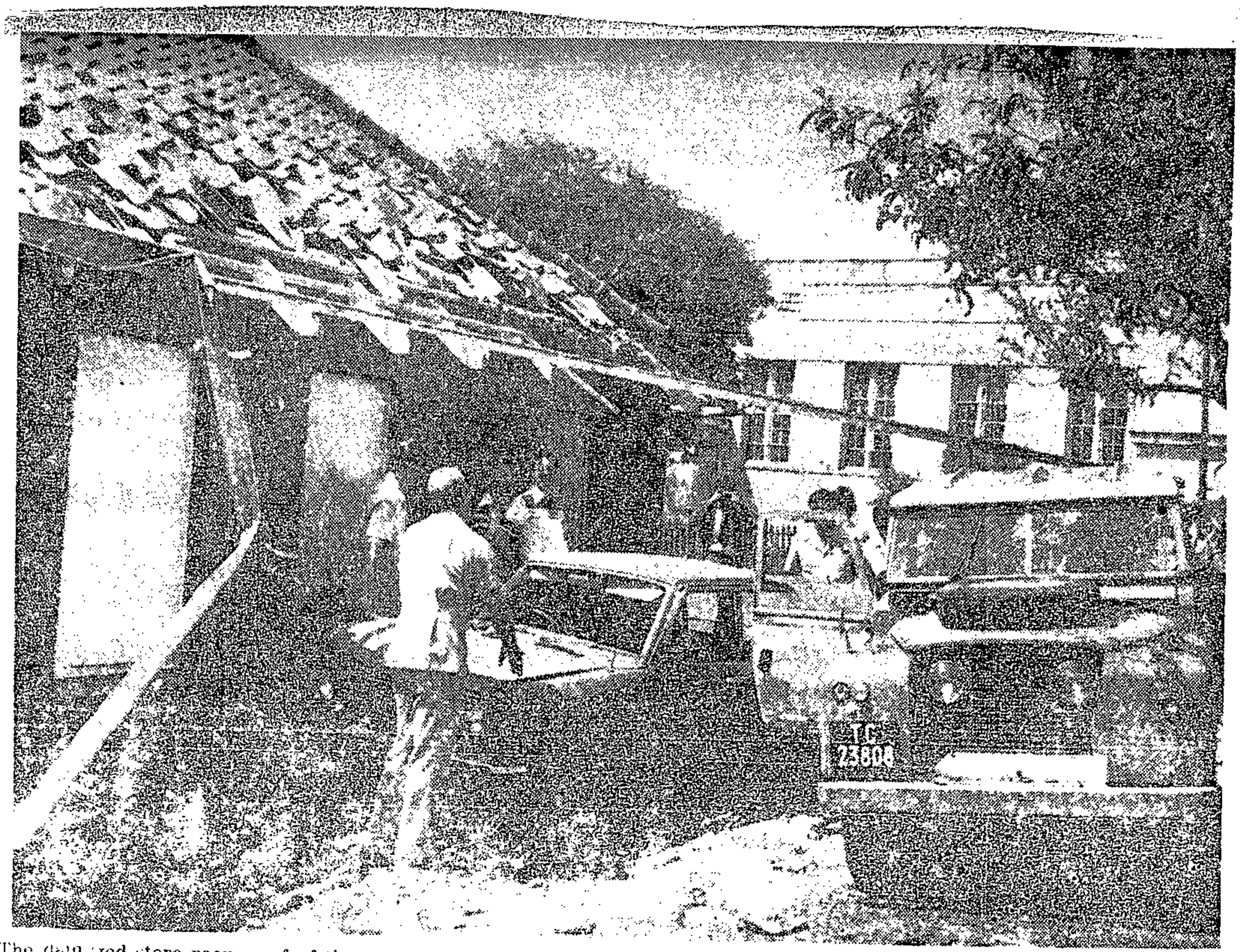
The film "Seven Beauties" which has already been seen by nearly 14 000 people in Pretoria, has been banned.

The Publications Appeal Board headed by Mr J H Snyman today ruled the film was undesirable for its excessive violence and because it brings the German section of the South African community into ridicule and contempt.

The film which had a 2—18 age restriction has been showing in Pretoria for 5 weeks. It is due to finish its run tonight.

Mr Alex Willis, manager of the theatre, says the film will be screened at today's matinee and this evening.

The film has been running in Johannesburg for 12 weeks and is also showing in Durban and Cape Town.



The damaged store room roof of the central police station in Germiston and two wrecked cars in the adjoining sanitary lane shortly after today's bomb blast. ● Pictures: Sarel van den Berg

A big bang, and then flames

Star 6/12/77 (325) gen.

East Rand Bureau

Police married quarters next door to the storeroom where a bomb exploded at 6.30 am, was the scene of chaotic activity later this morning.

Windows and ceilings in the houses were extensively damaged and policemen and their wives were frantically trying to sort through the debris.

Constable J J Odendaal and Constable D J Joubert said they were in a patrol van approaching the police station when they heard a "big bang" and saw flames.

The policeman said a white car, understood to have been driven by a Portuguese man, was rocked by the explosion as it travelled down Queen Street.

The man suffered slight head injuries and was treated at the Germiston Hospital.

Constable P B Botha, of the married quarters, said he was in the kitchen eating breakfast when the explosion took place.

"I was so frightened that for the first minute I didn't know what happened."

Constable Botha said his year-old daughter, Bianca, was asleep in a cot in the front bedroom which received the main impact of the blast.

His other daughter, Yolande (4) was asleep in a back room.

His next door neighbour, Sergeant E J Nysschens, said the first thing ne thought was that he was being attacked.

"I jumped into my trousers, grabbed my revolver and ran outside. I saw my jeep, which was parked in the sanitary lane, had been damaged."

Sergeant Gert Slabbert, whose car was destroyed in the explosion, said: "I shot out of bed and the first thing I did was to

BOMB ROCKS

ks SAP

Star 6/12/77 (325) gen.

Timing device set off blast, says brigadier

Lucille McNamara,
East Rand Bureau

A bomb exploded in the central police station in Germiston at 6.30 am today, causing extensive damage to buildings and vehicles parked in the area.

The blast was heard over a radius of three to four kilometres. No one was seriously injured. The police received no warning before the bomb exploded, and it was confirmed by Brigadier J B Wiese, District Commandant for the East Rand, that the bomb was set off with a timing device.

Brigadier Wiese said he was not prepared to attribute the action to urban terrorism.

The blast caused slight damage to the storeroom where it had been left, as well as police semi-detached houses across a sanitary lane. Brigadier Wiese said: "All I can say is that there was an explosion. I cannot give the size of the bomb. There was nothing left."

Addressing newsmen he said police experts were sifting through the debris and all sections of the Police Force, including the Security Police, were working together to piece together what had happened. The storeroom where the bomb was placed contained old books which were said to be of no particular value.

A policeman sifts through the rubble.

Cordoned off

A car owned by Sergeant Slabbert, which was parked in the sanitary lane between the storeroom and the married quarters, was extensively damaged by the explosion.

A jeep, owned by a Sergeant Nysschene, which was also parked in the sanitary lane, was also damaged.

The explosion was a stone's throw from the traffic department, and the chief officer, Mr A G Cruywagen, was on the scene within minutes to divert traffic.

The entire area was cordoned off and the East Rand Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier J B Wiese, and other high-ranking police officers, soon arrived on the scene. Brigadier Wiese is expected to make a Press

Mrs B Mostert of Spilsbury Street, about 2 km from the scene said: "I got such a fright — I thought it was another Carlton bomb. My house started to shake, I grabbed my children and ran outside." Damage was caused to the slate roof of the police storeroom, outside which the blue shopping bag was seen.

It is understood that a hole was also blasted through the police station wall. Slight damage was also caused to the Post Office, next to the police station, as well as to windows of police married quarters.

1974 1973 1972 1971 1970 1969 1968 1967 1966 1965 1964 1963 1962 1961 1960 1959 1958 1957 1956 1955 1954 1953 1952 1951 1950 1949

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT ON OTHER MINES: 1946-1976

Other examples of
and wartime econo

(a) One can hardl these two.

(b) In times of

(i) greate articular private and social costs ed.

(ii) "The I ubtle and indirect to be depend

(iii) Aut rk ified as self-sufficiency in arms-m and various strategic goods become

B. THE MIXED ECONOMY: E?

American and West orms the basis of analysis in following lectures

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z-faire

* (1) P. Samuelson, "Ec l Student Edition)(9th Ed.), Ch. 42: "Winds of Economic Doctrines".

* (2) Richard T. Gill: Economics" (Foundation of Modern Economics sical Economics".

* (3) O. Eckstein: "Public Finance". Ch. 1:"Scope of Government Activity".

(4) Adam Smith: "Wealth of Nations", Book 4, Ch. 9: "The Invisible Hand" (also Book 2)

(5) J.M. Keynes: "The End of Laissez-Faire" (1926) (50 pages).

(6) Milton Friedman: "Capitalism & Freedom".

Note: The first two sources may serve as texts in that they cover relevant bits in the chapters concerned. Friedman should be looked at, if possible, in that it provides the clearest exposition of the free-market case. Keynes' little book is a superficial, witty, entertaining account of the evolution of the Laissez-faire philosophy, which is vigorously attacked.

* It is essential for students to read at least one of the references marked *.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - The centrally-planned economy

* (1) Samuelson: "Economics" (9th ed.). Ch. 43: "Alternative Economic Systems". See, in particular, the section on "The Soviet Economy".

* (2) G. Grossman: "Economic Systems" (Foundation of Mod. Econ. Series). Ch. 2: "Some Institutions and Problems". See, in particular, section on "Centralization-Decentralization".

Cape Times 6/12/77

Barnard, Breyten interview in cell

(325-General)

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — The mass circulation weekly Paris Match has published a photograph in its current issue of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach in his prison cell, dressed in the rough jacket and trousers of a convict.

Breytenbach is sitting at a small wooden table talking to Professor Chris Barnard. The photograph is taken from a documentary film made by the heart surgeon for French television.

Professor Barnard did not get all the interviews he wanted the magazine report said.

The French television team went into the offices of a branch of the Black Peoples Convention and Professor Barnard was asked what was wanted. "Show there is a good side to South Africa," he replied. A black man, without saying a word, pointed to the door.

Call for review of censor laws

ARGUS 6/12/77

325 - General

The Argus Political Correspondent

ACADEMICS at the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town today called for a review of censorship legislation.

In a letter to the Cape Nationalist newspaper Die Burger 18 professors and lecturers in the department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at Stellenbosch university made an appeal to the Government to change the Publications Act in such a way that literary quality and the natural reading circle of a work would be taken into account in any decision on whether it was desirable.

HARM

In its present form, the writers said, the Act did untold harm.

Among those who signed the letter were well-known authors such as Professor D J Opperman and Professor W E G Louw.

Four lecturers at UCT wrote a similar letter to the newspaper.

It said the recent ban on Etienne Leroux's novel Magersfontein, O Magersfontein, had caused concern among those who were interested in Afrikaans literature.

Police cell hanging

NM 6/12/77

325 det

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A detainee in the police cells at Highflats hanged himself from the cell bars in the presence of 17 others late on Saturday night.

The man, Mr. Ntengelwa Chihiza (30), was being held in connection with allegations of housebreaking, theft and stock theft.

During the night he hanged himself using a belt and shirt.

His cell mates awoke after he had jumped from the window-ledge and tried to rescue him.

Mr. Chihiza was given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation but all attempts to revive him failed.

Rand bon

Police station damaged in Germiston

ARGUS 6/12/77
325-General

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—An explosion rocked the central police station in Queen Street, Germiston, at 6.30 am today, damaging buildings and vehicles parked in the area.

The blast was heard over a radius of 4 km. No one was reported injured.

tensively. Both had been parked in the sanitary lane between the storeroom and the married quarters.

Debris from the damaged building was strewn over a wide area.

The explosion took place not far from the Traffic Department and the Chief Traffic Officer, Mr A G Cruywagen, was on the scene within minutes to divert traffic.

Cordoned off

The area was cordoned off and the East Rand Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier J B Wiese, and other, high-ranking police officers arrived within minutes.

Brigadier Wiese was expected to make a Press statement later today.

Officials said there were no casualties.

According to a reliable source a blue shopping bag spotted against the wall of a storeroom by a woman 15 minutes before the explosion could have contained an explosive device.

The bag was seen by Mrs Gouws, who is on the kitchen staff at the police station barracks about 6.15 am.

The explosion blasted a hole through the wall of the police station, damaged the slate roof of the storeroom and broke windows in the police station's married quarters.

Slight damage

Slight damage was also caused to the Post Office, which adjoins the police station.

A car and a jeep, both owned by police sergeants were damaged; the car ex-

Bomb rocks police station

(325) General SS. 4/12/77.

OHANNESBURG — A man was injured and thousands o: ands of damage caused to vehicles and buildings when a omb exploded outside the Germiston police station yester iay.

The blast — which people believe was detonated by a timing device — blew out the windows and brought down the ceilings of nearby buildings, damaged a storeroom in the police station complex and damaged two vehicles parked nearby.

Only one person was slightly injured by flying glass while driving past when the blast occurred at 6.30 am.

Brig J. B. Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand, said the injured man had sustained cuts on the forehead.

The bomb was left on the pavement outside a storeroom containing old books on the northern side of the police station complex.

A small hole was blasted in the ground where the bomb had stood and the walls and roof of the storeroom were damaged.

Two vehicles parked in a lane next to the storeroom were extensively damaged and so were three police houses adjacent to the police station.

The three houses, which were in a row of six occupied by policemen and their families, had windows and ceilings damaged. Doors in the houses burst their locks.

Windows in nearby flats, shops and offices were also shattered.

The size and make of the bomb was not yet known, Brig Wiese said. He also did not want to say at this stage what the bomb had been contained in.

There had been no warning before the blast and no telephone call relating to the incident had been received since, he said.

He could not say whether the blast was an act of urban terrorism or whether it was linked to the explosion at the Carlton Centre last month.

Mrs Susan Slabbert, married to a police sergeant whose house is only 15 m from where the bomb was planted, was about to leave for work when the blast occurred. One of the damaged vehicles was hers.

"I was in the bedroom getting ready to leave when there was a tremendous bang," she said.

"All the windows were broken and the ceilings fell down. There was dust everywhere."

In the house next door, Const P. B. Botha, his wife Annatjie and two daughters Yolande, 5, and Bianca, 14 months, were getting out of bed when the blast occurred.

"I heard the bang and then everything went dark. Then there were flames in the ceiling like lightning as the ceiling boards ripped out electrical wires," Const Botha said.

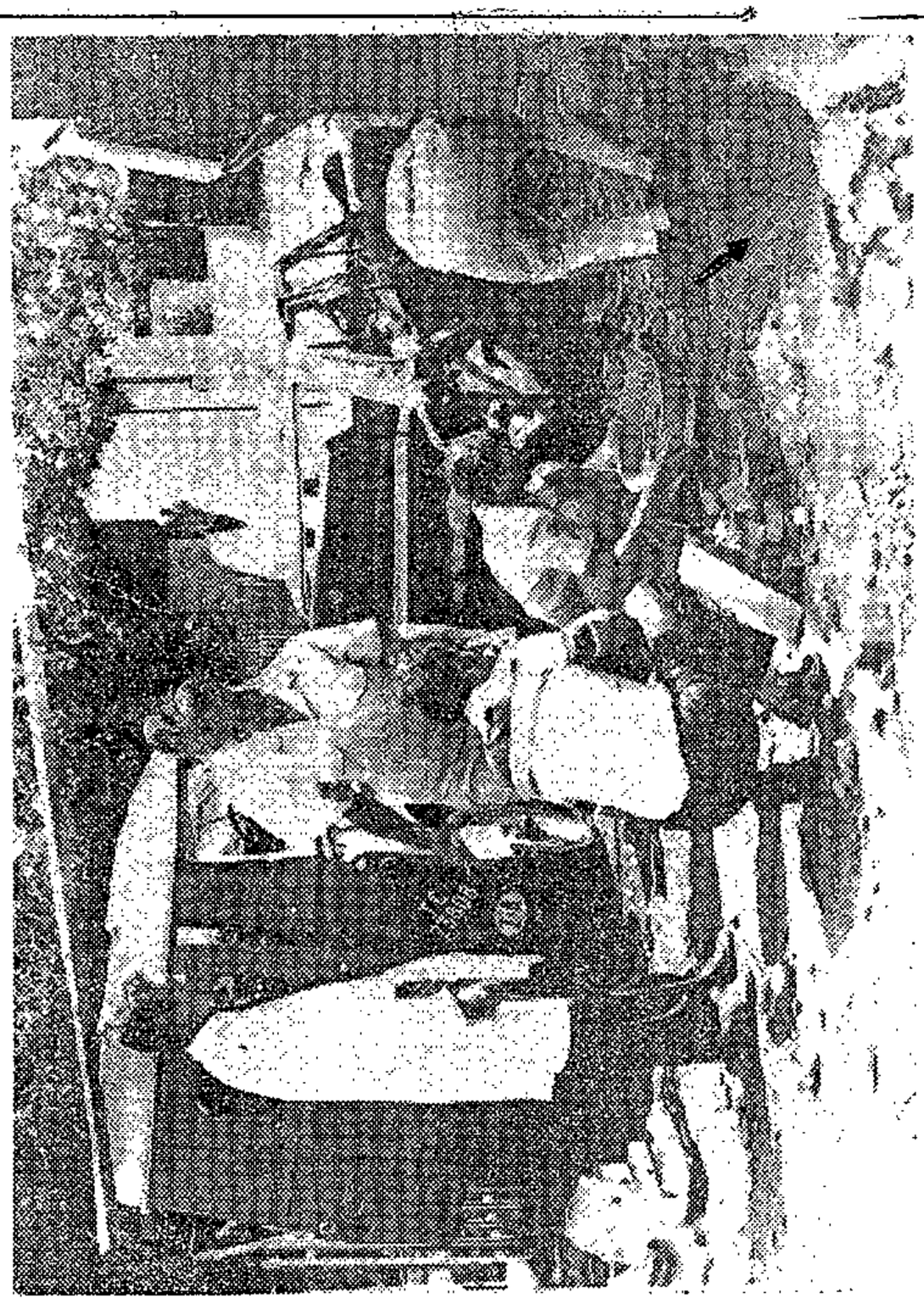
"Windows were broken and there was dust everywhere," he added.

The Bothas' neighbours, Sgt and Mrs E. J. Nyschens, were still in bed when the bomb exploded.

"I thought we were being attacked. Windows were broken and the doors were blasted open even though they were locked," Sgt Nyschens said.

A section of the street was cordoned off within minutes of the blast a- only reopened to traffi several hours later.

During the morning policemen from the forensic laboratories i- Pretoria sifted throu the rubble for clues wi



Policemen sift through rubble after yesterday's bomb blast in Germiston. The hole left by the bomb is arrowed.

He could not say curious onlookers watched from a distance. — DDC-SAPA.

Star 8/12/77

2 500 (325 gen.) evacuated after bomb threat

A man who telephoned the Life Centre in Market Street Johannesburg today, first asked to speak to Mr Gordon Waddell and then threatened to blow up the building.

Mr Waddell is executive director of Anglo American, the company which occupies most of Life Centre.

The call was taken at 10,45 am by Miss Sadie Davis. She said the caller was an African. He asked to speak to Mr Waddell and when told he was not in the building he said he was going to blow the place up.

Miss Davis asked the caller what he meant but all he would say was that there was a bomb on the premises. He then hung up.

Mr A M Mason a technical manager of Anglo American decided to have the building evacuated.

Within seven minutes the 2 500 office workers of Life Centre were out on the streets.

TRAFFIC JAM

Two suspicious packages were reported and the police bomb disposal squad was called in.

The packages contained only paper.

The crowd of waiting workers and curious onlookers had in the meantime caused a traffic jam in Commissioner Street.

At 12,15 pm the all clear was given and workers returned to their offices. Said one woman: "It was probably someone who wanted to get an extra hour's Christmas shopping done."

Mr Mason said future threats would be treated with the same respect.

Detectives and forensic experts sifting through the rubble for clues after the bomb blast outside the Germiston Police Station in Queen Street yesterday

Pictures: PETER MAGUDAN

R.D.M. 7/12/77 (325-Genl)

RDM 07/12/77

325

Germiston bomb may be linked to Carlton blast

By CHRIS FREIMOND and MERVYN REES

THE BLAST that rocked the Germiston Police Station yesterday may have been caused by a bomb similar to that which exploded in Johannesburg's Carlton Centre on November 25.

Although police would not comment, it is being speculated that the Germiston bomb was about the same size as that used in the Carlton Centre and that a timing device was used.

In both cases the full effects of the bombs were not felt.

One man was injured and thousands of rands worth of damage was caused when the Germiston bomb exploded outside the police station in Queen's Street about 6,30 am yesterday.

Mr A Simoss, of Germiston, was slightly cut on the forehead by flying glass when driving past the station.

Apart from injuring Mr Simoss the bomb:

- Damaged the walls and roof of the storeroom against which it was placed;
- Extensively damaged two vehicles parked in a lane next to the storeroom;
- Blew out windows in three police houses adjacent to the station. Ceilings in the houses were damaged and door locks were burst; and
- Shattered windows in nearby flats, shops and offices.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand, Brigadier J B Wiese, said yesterday that a Mrs Prinsloo, who works as a matron at the station barracks, had earlier passed the spot where the bomb exploded.

"She saw a carrier bag lying there and inside it was a polish tin," he said.

Last night police were still hunting for the bomber or bombers.

There has been speculation that the blast could be the work of a terrorist or group of terrorists who crossed into South Africa in recent months as Security Police are known to have smashed terror groups which were operating in the Republic earlier this year.

Brig Wiese warned the public to report any suspicious looking parcels or containers to the police.

Late yesterday morning, residents in the three police houses were still dazed by the incident.

Constable P B Botha, his wife Annatjie and two daughters Yolande, 5, and Bianca, 14 months, were getting out of bed when the blast happened.

"I heard the bang and then everything went dark. Then there were flames in the ceiling like lightning as the ceiling boards ripped out electrical wires," Constable Botha said.

The Bothas' neighbours, Sergeant and Mrs E J Nyschens were still in bed when the bomb exploded.

"I thought we were being attacked. Windows were broken and the doors were blasted open even though they were locked," Sgt Nyschens said.

Jail for bomb jokers

BOMB hoaxers face up to 15 years in jail if they are caught, Brigadier H L Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of police for Northern Transvaal, warned yesterday.

Brig Abbott said the police received many calls from people who had been warned about bombs on their premises.

The warnings were false and caused a lot of trouble, since people had to evacuate the buildings.

Police bomb disposal experts had to be called out.

"I want to warn these people that their warped sense of humour is not appreciated.

"We know some of them and will catch them red-handed one of these days."

The penalty for giving false information about a bomb or explosion is three to 15 years' imprisonment, without the option of a fine. — Sapa.

STAR 7/12/77

2 on trial over nudie calendar

(325 General)

Two printing firms and two of their directors appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with producing an undesirable publication — a calendar with two photographs of semi-naked women.

Pleas of not guilty to a charge under the Publications Act were recorded for Stationers Engraving (Pty), it's director, Mr Giovanni Lodovico Pretto, and for Douglas and Barry (Pty) and its director, Mr Barry Craig Brown.

Mr Pretto said the calendar, titled "Saweld Alloys (Pty)" after the company which commissioned it, featured "a mild form of nudity."

He said he had done his friend, Mr Brown, a favour by printing the 2 000 copies of the calendar when Mr Brown's firm had technical problems.

The magistrate, Mr A B Joubert, will pass judgment on January 12.

Mr R E Laue prosecuted. Mr M Werner appeared for Mr Pretto and Stationers Engraving.

8/12/77. (325) General.

Vorster: more bans may be necessary

PRETORIA — Further bannings and detentions might be necessary if the security situation in South Africa warranted it, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, told a United States television audience.

MR VORSTER . . . silent on Biko.

He refused, however, to answer any specific questions about the death of Mr Steve Biko, or the arrest of his relatives.

The interview with the non-commercial public system was recorded in Pretoria and SAPA was allowed to tape-record the proceedings.

Asked if he foresaw further bannings, arrests and detentions of those considered dissidents, Mr Vorster said it was not a question of acting against dissidents.

"It is a question that Parliament has passed a law empowering the Minister of Justice to have certain people arrested and to have certain organisations banned, if and after these organisations were investigated by three jurists.

"Naturally, depending on the threat, depending on the Marxist incursions, that unfortunately — and I want to stress the word unfortunately — will go on."

Mr Vorster was told that Mr Biko had been described as "the victim of flagrant neglect and official irresponsibility" by a United States State Department spokesman.

"All I can say to you is that we have had an inquest and all witnesses who had anything to do with it — police, doctors, each and every one — were called," he replied.

"They were severely criticised for days and weeks on end, and the trained magistrate has given his verdict, so I don't know what you want me to add to that."

One of his interviewers said the State Department spokesman had taken the unusual step of saying Mr Biko's death clearly resulted from a system which permitted gross mistreatment and violation of basic human rights.

"In that case the State Department knows more about my country than I ever heard of," Mr Vorster said.

"All I can say is that in very few countries in the world would cross-examination have been allowed that was allowed in this case, and each and every witness was called.

"I do not want to comment any further on it because it has been said that certain civil actions will arise out of the matter and it is also of course for the Attorney-General to decide what he will do further in this regard.

"So it will very definitely not be proper for me to comment, and I think it is highly improper of the State Department, for that matter, to comment as they did, if in fact they so commented."

The interviewer pressed Mr Vorster, saying the Biko affair had caused "quite a stir" in the United States, and was "a big story" there.

Many questions were being asked, for example — why was Mr Biko kept naked and hand-cuffed?

"All these matters were cleared up fully in court," Mr Vorster said.

"I was not present at that court and consequently you can't ask me at this stage to comment."

"Can the Security Police take this verdict as an official sanction or blessing on their actions and procedures and their methods?" he was asked.

"No, that is what you say. It is not what the Minister says, it is not what the Department says and that is certainly not what they themselves say.

"I am sorry that out of this very, very unfortuante incident so much propaganda was made even before the hearing took place," Mr Vorster said.

He was asked why Mr Biko's brother and cousin had been arrested a few hours before the inquest verdict was delivered.

"Not being the Minister of Justice, I certainly wouldn't know. And not being the policeman in charge I wouldn't know either. I am sorry I cannot reply to that."

Asked if it was common practice to detain people without charge or trial, Mr Vorster said such a law had been on the Statute Book for decades and he as Minister of Justice had used it between 1961 and 1966.

"It is not only in South Africa that such a law exists. It exists in Europe and other countries that I am aware of." — SAPA.

Inside Mail

ANDREW VERSTER, the South African artist who has been lecturing at the University of Durban/Westville, outlines the dilemma that faces people like Rashid Meer.

What made Rashid go?

RASHID MEER is not perhaps a household name in the Transvaal. His Transvaal connection is brief — four months in Modderbee prison during last year's Soweto emergency along with other fellow students from the University of Durban/Westville.

But in Natal things are different. The son of Ismail Meer, the attorney, and Fatima Meer, the sociologist, lecturer and author, both long-time vocal opponents of apartheid and campaigners for justice, and now both silenced for their views, Rashid frequently made headlines.

Very recently he did so again when it was learnt that he had secretly fled the country and gone to London as a refugee. What made him go? He went because apartheid made life unbearable for him, and the future impossible.

His history is, shamefully for us in a society of warped values, a not uncommon one. Since infancy he has lived in a world where harassment by the Security Police became a kind of inevitable normality.

When he was only three months old his father was arrested with 60 others, including Chief Albert Luthuli, on a charge of treason. His detention and trial lasted two years before he was freed and the charge quashed.

Since then both his parents have been detained for shorter and longer periods over the years, the one listed and the other subsequently banned. Last year it happened to Rashid.

ing order for five years.

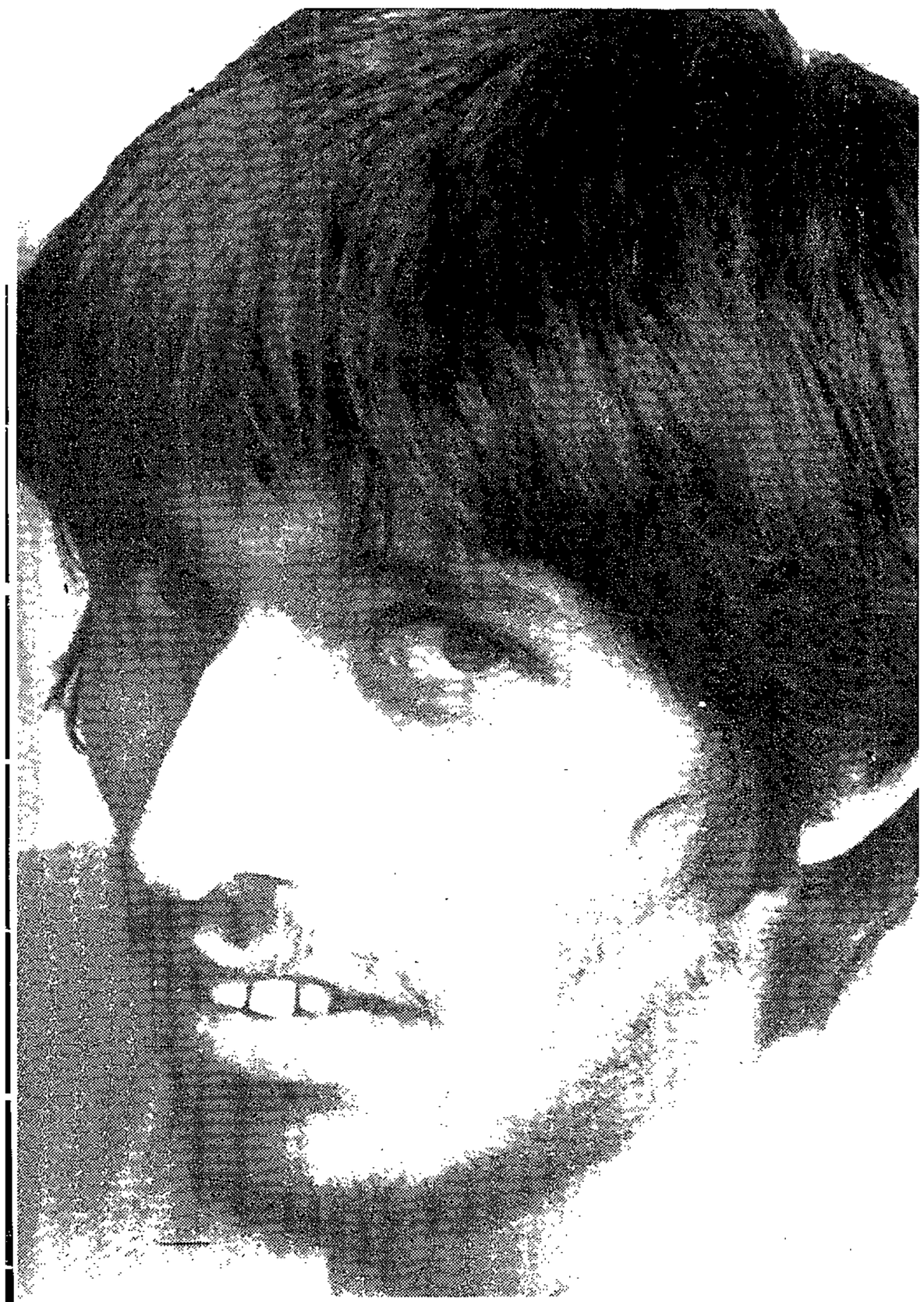
He applied to his university for re-admission, but this was refused. A promising academic career was over. Silenced, he was not able to answer attacks on him and he was not brought before the university's Disciplinary Committee.

Professor Olivier, the rector, talked of "abuse and indecencies" which he had "hurled at the university and its staff". It's a familiar pattern in the country at large. The chorus of "the minister declined to comment, except to say it is not in the public interest . . .".

So, at the age of 21, accused of nothing, not charged in any court of law, and doomed to a life of non-participation, the agonising decision to leave, seems, in retrospect, inevitable. Knowing that in doing so he might never see his family, his friends, his home, his country again, is surely in itself a burden few of us could endure?

I met Rashid for the first time in May when I took him on as a private student. He should have been in my class

'He had no alternative but to leave the country'



He was arrested, kept in solitary confinement for ten days without access to his family or lawyers, and then transferred to Benoni. On his release after Christmas [illegible] at Durban/Westville when I began teaching there a little over a year ago, but he had been taken away by the Security Police that very morning.

He came to the house most days, and worked with a passionate dedication. He made astonishing progress, for he was a most unusually talented person — one of the most gifted I have come across in all the years I've taught.

The impotence of his position gave me an insight most of us never have into the unusual methods people at the top have devised to deal with people they don't like. Can any of us who has not had experience of a restriction order even begin to know what it means, not only on the psychological level, but in practical every day matters.

Each minute of the day you must be on guard that you are not breaking one of the many ambiguous rules. It is a very strange society where the Minister of Justice has to give a son permission to speak to his mother, to prevent them from breaking the law.

Yet he remained throughout curiously optimistic and cheerful. When he talked about what had happened, it was quietly and without apparent bitterness.

The amazement was that there was more hate in me with less cause than in him. But then, during those five months, I realised that he was a very special person, with a brilliant intellect, a balanced insight, and an unusually strong humanity for others.

But now he has gone, and South Africa is the poorer, for we need people of his quality. He went because laws that were made in our name, to protect a white minority in their privileges, left no place for him, and millions of others, except as inferior citizens.

We do not suffer the more degrading aspects of apartheid, and are able to cushion ourselves from even thinking about it if we choose.

But its ramifications are so pervasive that no one can escape its sting. The moral and spiritual aspects infect us all. A softening of standards and a disintegration of values may not be immediately apparent, but over a period of time, they inevitably show.

National smugness, censorship, an agressive narrow-mindedness, and the artificial standards which result from political expediency, can only in the end destroy those very values one insists one is upholding.

Those values we profess to love are the ones which daily are trampled underfoot so that freedom of speech, freedom of association and the rest are retreating into history.

We cannot tamper with basic morality in order to ensure the supremacy of an elitist few without forfeiting all rights to moral integrity. Our laws make a mockery of the word law and our selective justice is not justice.

You cannot take freedom away from one and still be free yourself. You cannot silence a chosen few without knowing that the next mouth to be sealed may be yours.

As a teacher I am aware of the deprivations my students have to endure. In order to arrive at balanced viewpoints it is essential that they be exposed to a variety of ideas, the good, the bad and the indifferent.

But censorship effectively deprives them of whole areas of knowledge allowing them only that which is passed as healthy, clean and untroubling to the mind. I resent this for it is detrimental to their education.

To be fed half truths and protected from contentious ideas is not education. At a university one is training people to think, yet some universities want to prescribe WHAT they should think.

If students are worthwhile they will have a creative dissatisfaction with accepted values and want to arrive at their own. And yet in our society when they step just a little out of line, they are victimised and punished. Tame students are liked better — they cause less irritation to the establishment.

We delude ourselves that our problems in this country are unique. They are not. They are basically problems about people. They differ only in their particulars from those in other parts of the world.

It is a convenience to imagine that they are insoluble as it allows us to transfer our responsibilities to those in power who claim a superhuman perspective, and who will prescribe medicines for our ills, which, though unpalatable, we are assured are necessary.

Until, however, we totally reject the spurious reasoning behind the doctrine of apartheid, and realise that no amount of careful window-dressing will paper over the sham, we are lost and the problem is insoluble.

We must be prepared for fundamental change, however uncomfortable it might be. And change must come quickly for the longer it is delayed the more painful it is.

We must be prepared to see through the lies that lull us into submission, lies such as the current one that the world is seeking our downfall.

The world is not. Only if we automatically equate apartheid with civilisation as so many people glibly and erroneously do, does that argument hold true.

Apartheid we must remember is a doctrine of but one tenth of the population. It is apartheid that is threatened both by forces outside the country and by the voteless masses within, NOT South Africa.

It is regrettable that in a time of crisis such as now, good people are leaving. It is a tragedy we cannot afford. Some leave out of fear, some out of selfish motives, and some because they found they had no alternative.

I have just lost a friend. The country has lost much more. One day he may return, but only when this country is a place where everyone, irrespective of who they are, can live together in freedom.

Rashid Meer is a symbol of what an evil society can do to its finest sons.

A little warning note probably saved her life

(325) RDM 8/12/77

By CHRIS FREIMOND

A CIVIL defence campaign to make people aware of the dangers of suspicious-looking packages probably saved a woman's life when the bomb exploded outside Germiston Police Station on Tuesday.

Mrs Johanna Helena Prinsloo, 57, a senior housekeeper at the police station was on her way to work at about 6.15 am when she noticed a large carrier bag on the pavement outside the storeroom.

'I immediately became suspicious", she said yesterday.

But remembering the warning sent out with her light and water accounts by the civil defence not to touch abandoned packages, she left it where it was.

Mrs Prinsloo went to the kitchen about 50 m away in the police station complex and began the day's routine.

"A few minutes later there was a terrible bang."

Mrs Prinsloo has been a housekeeper at the station for 11 years and lives in Primrose, Germiston. She is married to a warrant officer in the police force.

Total damage to the vehicles and buildings in the area was estimated at about R6 000.

At the Germiston Post Office around the corner from the bomb site, workmen yesterday began boarding up the doorways of two disused public telephone booths.

A spokesman for the Post Office said the move had nothing to do with the bomb.

Police could not confirm a newspaper report that a man was seen trying to force open a telephone booth at the Post Office shortly before the blast.

A spokesman for the East Rand Security Police said yesterday explosives experts were still trying to establish details about the bomb. Brigadier C F Zietsman, Chief of the Security Police, said their findings would probably be submitted later this week.

Anyone who has information about the bombing is asked to contact the police.

Mon 9/12/77

Bans gazetted

325 gen

Pretoria Bureau

The bannings of Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London and Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, were gazetted in Pretoria today.

The bannings of 12 other people were also gazetted today: they are: Moses Bhengu of Maritzburg; Siegfried Bhengu of Nkandla in Zululand; Brian Brown of Johannesburg; Mohamed Essop of Roodepoort; Sedick Isaacs of Cape Town; Theodore Kotze of Claremont; Cedric Mayson of Johannesburg; Peter Metshane, of Bafokeng; Jackson Ntsoane, of Thabamoopo; Peter Randall, of Johannesburg; David Russel of Woodstock; and Abraham Walker of Pietersburg.

Lloyd Smit and Helmut [illegible]amoopo; Peter Randall, of the banned list.

Breyten on French TV

Own Correspondent

PARIS — Millions of French viewers watched a dramatic six-minute interview featuring jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach last night after a Paris judge blocked a last-minute attempt to have the sequence seized.

The interview was the high point of an 18-minute film made by Professor Chris Barnard for the top-rated current affairs programme L'Evenment.

The interview, in a Cape Town prison, was the first allowed with a person convicted under the terrorism laws.

Julien Desancon, the show's anchorman, disclosed that a lawyer who said he was acting on behalf of Bryetenbach's literary interests had asked a judge in chambers late yesterday to seize the interview sequence.

The Barnard film made effective television and the surgeon's interviewing technique was sometimes aggressive.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, replied to a question: "We are not a police state."

He added: "There is not a Western democracy which would not take the same measures as us in the same circumstances."

In the film, made before the full Biko affair broke, Mr Kruger stressed that "no physical violence" was used in interrogation.

Professor Barnard referred to Breytenbach's stature as a poet and asked Mr Kruger if it would not be compassionate to set him free.

The Minister said this would be impossible as the poet had been sentenced by the courts.

"There is no parole," Mr Kruger added.

Breytenbach was clearly pleased to see Professor Barnard. He denied that he had sought to overthrow the Government by using physical violence.

Questioned by the professor, Breytenbach told viewers: "I have not been tortured physically or otherwise."

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2540 9 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 618 of 22 April 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5515 of 22 April 1977, substitute the following entry for entry P77/4/81:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/4/81.....	*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth, The*—11 April 1977 Pamphlet/Pamflet	Rev. D. Russel, Woodstock.....	(d) + (e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2540 9 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 618 van 22 April 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5515 van 22 April 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/4/81 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2539 9 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2539 9 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/90

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/10/104.....	*French Atlantic Affair, The*.....	Ernest Lehman.....	(a)
P77/11/31.....	*Namibia*.....	SWAPO of Namibia, Dar es Salaam.....	(e)
P77/11/39.....	*Cry for Vengeance* (*Breed* No 3).....	James A. Muir.....	(a)
P77/11/49.....	*Lenin—Volume 1: Building the Party*.....	Tony Cliff.....	(e)
P77/11/50.....	*Janine*.....	Philip Callow.....	(a) + (b)
P77/11/52.....	*Street 8*.....	Douglas Fairbairn.....	(a)
P77/11/77.....	*Circuit, The*.....	Ralph M. Demers.....	(a)
P77/11/88.....	*Nite Club for Funtastic Lingerie* (*Women*) Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Nite Club, Hillbrow.....	(a)
P77/11/88.....	*Nite Club for Funtastic Lingerie* (*Men*) Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Nite Club, Hillbrow.....	(a)
P77/11/96.....	*Rogue Hercules*.....	Denis Pitts.....	(a)
P77/11/121.....	*WFDY News*—No. 17, 1977.....	Press and Information Department of WFDY, Hungary	(e)
P77/11/137.....	*Photo Technique*—December 1977, Volume 5, No 11..	Penblade Publishers Ltd, London.....	(a)
P77/11/146.....	*Frank Frazetta*—Book Two.....	Betty Ballantine.....	(a)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/152.....	*Voice of the Students, The* (*ZSRC*) Pamphlet/Pamflet..	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/11/163.....	*Silky*.....	Angelo Mulesko.....	(a)
P77/11/175.....	*Photo*—No 108.....	Printed in France.....	(a)
P77/11/179.....	*Family of Children, The*.....	Jonathan Cape Ltd, London.....	(a)
P77/11/180.....	*Photographer's Handbook, The*.....	Ebury Press, London.....	(a)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2553 9 December 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REJECTION OF FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (c) of the said Act;

(b) rejected the films; and

(c) set aside the conditional approvals of the films by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2553 (325 - Gerep) 9 Desember 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprente binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (c) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;

(b) die rolprente afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeurings van die rolprente deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel.

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Film Rolprent	Representer Vertoëmaker
R77/3/82.....	*Seven Beauties*.....	CIC—Warner (Pty) Ltd.
R77/9/36.....	*Carrie*.....	United Artists Corp. S.A. (Pty) Ltd.

Star 9/12/77

Policemen fined (325 gn) for assault on 2

The policemen who claimed they were called "Vorster's dogs" when they assaulted the children of Mr Veli Kraai, a detained member of the banned Committee of Ten, were convicted yesterday in the Soweto Magistrate's court.

Constables Abednigo Mbele (25) and Stewart Mahona (35) both of Jabulani police station were found guilty of assaulting Mr Finile Kraai and his sister, Nomaliso, outside their family shop in Tladi last August 29.

The magistrate, Mr A Liebenberg, fined both policemen R50 (or 50 days).

Constable Makhona who was the only one to be called to the witness box by the defending lawyer, Mr L M Malan, told the court he assaulted the complainants because: "They called us Vorster's dogs, recruited from Matanzima's Transkei."

He said this humiliated him and his colleague, Constable Mbele, who also fought back when they were assaulted.

He told the court that on the day concerned, they were on patrol duty. They stopped at the shop where he went in to buy cigarettes. As he came out he saw Constable Mbele in the adjoining butchery engaged in an exchange with Mr Fikile Kraai.

Constable Makhona said as he was going to investigate the two came out. Mr Kraai was insulting Constable Mbele, he added.

Star 9/12/77 (325) gen.

SA cited in latest Amnesty report

Barbara Ludman

"In the end, what matters is the pain and suffering the individual endures in the police station or in the cell. The depth of that can never be catalogued by outsiders."

These words preface Amnesty International's 1977 annual report, released today: a warning against the rising incidence of state violence against prisoners of conscience. AI defines these prisoners as men and women who are "detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, ethnic origin, religion or language, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence."

The report, which covers the year ended last June 30, comes two days before AI is scheduled to receive the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize. The prize committee noted that AI had "used its forces for the protection of human values" in a "world of increasing brutality, internationalisation of violence, terrorism and torture."

The AI report lists violations — including torture — against political prisoners in 117 countries. "All major regimes, all political or ideological blocs are involved," according to the AI report, billed as the most extensive in the organisation's 16-year history.

The report notes that techniques of repression vary from one country to another.

"In some countries, regimes allow paramilitary groups to kidnap, torture and assassinate political activists," the report states. "In others, political prisoners are kept in detention for years without trial."

A country-by-country survey cites the communist bloc, a few states in western Europe, most Third World countries and South Africa for alleged abuses.

Africa

South Africa was singled out for its policy of detention without trial. The report noted that in the year covered, at least 18 political prisoners died in South Africa while in security police custody. Moreover, the report stated that in white-ruled southern African countries, "it became evident that the torture of political detainees is now official policy."

In white-ruled southern Africa "it became evident that the torture of political detainees is now official policy."

Elsewhere in Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia and Equatorial Guinea were scored for torture, the massacres of civilians and the "government-sanctioned murder of political opponents." The report charged torture in Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, Guinea, Tanzania and Ghana.

The report also mentioned 60 persons convicted of security offences in Rhodesia and executed in secret, and 98 executed in the Sudan after summary courts martial.

South America

There was "little discernible improvement" in the application of human rights, and some deterioration, particularly in the "southern cone." Cited was the Argentine, where thousands of dissidents were abducted by security forces and tortured in secret camps.

The report estimated 3 000 political prisoners in Cuba. It scored the Dominican Republic for detention without trial and ill-treatment of prisoners, Uruguay for torture and Chile for the unofficial detention — or "disappearance" — of political dissidents.

Refugees in several Latin American countries were "singled out for intimidation, harassment, detention . . . abduction and assassination," the report noted. Very few countries provided good facilities for refugees: among them Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba.

Asia

Possibly the worst accounts came from Asia, where atrocities were reported on a scale apparently larger than in any other area. AI mentioned the incarceration of "several hundred thousand people in 'reeducation camps'" in Vietnam; "reports of summary executions and maltreatment of prisoners in Cambodia; large-scale arrests last year in China and the use of the death penalty for dissidents; and the "continued mass detention of between 55 000 and 100 000 prisoners" in Indonesia. The report also noted the "progressive erosion of fundamental liberties" in South Korea, Malaysia and Singapore, and mass arrests of dissidents in Thailand.

Middle East

"Internal political unrest and heightened ideological rivalries between Arab governments . . . have led to widespread arrests and increased use of the death penalty in certain . . . countries." AI noted that the inadequacy of legal safeguards in most middle eastern countries "raises doubts about the charges brought against those condemned to death." Political detainees have "few, if any, basic legal rights." The report said detainees were usually held incommunicado without access to a lawyer of their choice, and tried by courts not bound by normal rules of procedure. "Where detention and trial procedures are so inadequate, torture is more likely to occur," the report said. Countries cited for violations included Iraq, Syria and Bahrain for deaths under torture; Yemen, Israel and Kuwait for "maltreatment of detainees;" Iran for torture of political prisoners; Iraq and Syria for use of the death penalty for dissidents.

Europe

All countries in Europe except Albania have signed global or regional pacts guaranteeing the fundamental rights of conscience, the AI report noted. "Nonetheless," it added, "human rights were still being violated in most countries of Europe." The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany were cited for imprisoning non-violent dissidents. Yugoslavia imprisoned citizens for "hostile propaganda." They wer ecriticised for human rights violations.

Western Europe's major violations appeared to be the jailing of conscientious objectors and the use of the death penalty generally in France and

PANIC AT

Benoni blast

9/12/77 Star (325) gun

"They're going to kill us, they're going to kill us," a domestic servant screamed yesterday when a bomb went off in a car park at Benoni Station.

Mrs Susan Mortimer, owner of one of the three cars damaged in the blast.

Mrs Hetta Marshall lives in Hachin Tan Flats, Harpur Avenue, diagonally opposite the station car park where the bomb exploded.

She and a friend were cutting linoleum when the impact of the explosion threw them on their backs.

"I heard people screaming," said Mrs Marshall, "it must have been the blacks at the station." Then her domestic servant shouted: "Missus they're going to kill us! They're going to kill us."

Mrs Sally Bell, in the same block of flats, was getting out of the bath when she heard a "terrible boom." The walls started vibrating and the white glass cover of her bathroom light was shattered.

"I thought someone was in my flat about to kill me. I got such a fright, I almost ran out naked, but then something said 'Your gown.'"

Mrs Jeanette van Niekerk, of Polana Gardens, said after the bang, "I ran outside and saw smoke coming from among the cars."

HEADACHE

"I now have a headache and am still dazed."

Mr Frans Malan, an assistant statistician with the SAR in Johannesburg, said he normally parked next to the grey Austin under which the bomb was placed.

He had arrived five minutes late that morning and missed his usual place. "I am sure that my car would have been damaged had I been early."

Mr Manuel Gomes (18), a cafe assistant of Benoni Station, said it was the loudest explosion he had heard.

"I swung around and saw this one car veer to the left from the impact.

"There were palls of smoke rising into the air."

The powerful bomb blast in the car park wrecked three cars and damaged nine others, but injured nobody.

The blast happened between 3.15 pm and 3.20 pm. The bomb had been planted under a car parked on the side of the parking area. It tore a hole about a metre in diameter in the ground and threw the car against one parked next to it.

Within minutes a crowd had gathered at the scene. Men at the Benoni fire station also heard the blast and a fire engine raced to the area.

Police with dogs were brought in to keep the crowds clear of the actual blast area and traffic officials manned intersections leading to the station to divert traffic.

At 4.45 pm teams of explosives and forensic experts had begun the tedious task of looking for pieces of the bomb.

PANIC

Brigadier J B Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, said the bomb seemed to have had more or less the same power as the one which had exploded at the Germiston police station earlier this week.

"At this stage we still know very little. We can't say what kind of explosives were used or how the bomb was made," Brigadier Wiese said.

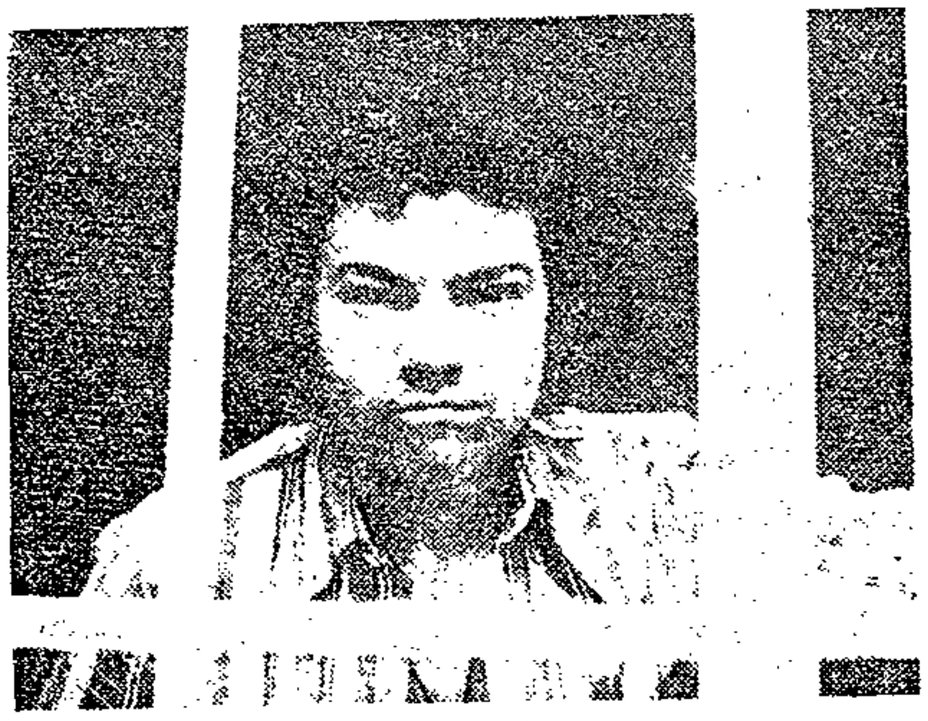
He did not want to connect the Benoni, Germiston and Carlton Centre explosions, bar saying: "They have all been let off at relatively quiet periods of the day and it seems as if these people just want to cause panic and not injure anyone."

"It must have been a time-bomb and not one set to go off on impact, otherwise the person throwing it would have been either dead or seriously injured."

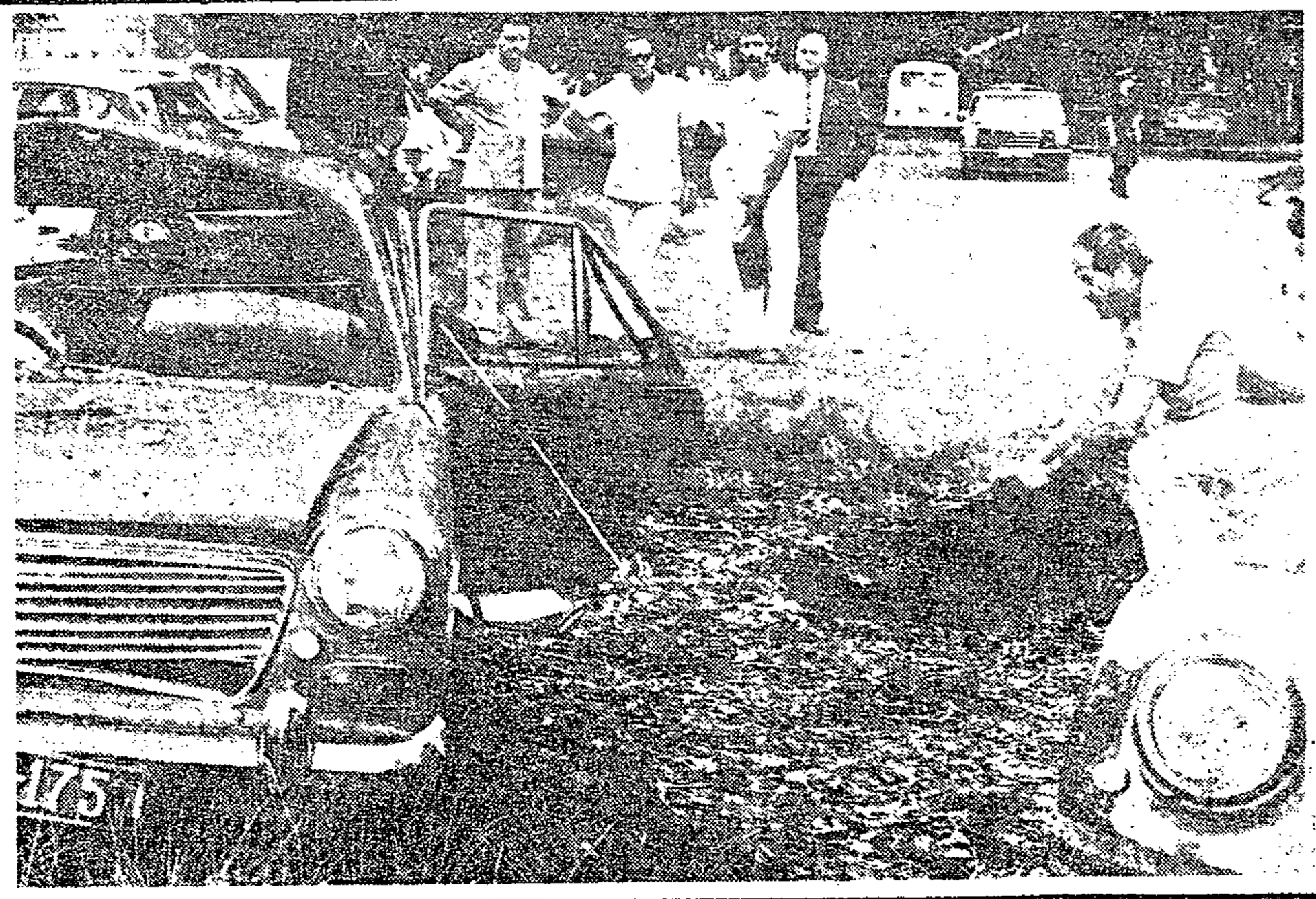
Mrs Jeanette van Niekerk stands in front of the shattered lounge window of a neighbour. Mrs van Niekerk lives in a block of flats directly opposite the car park in which the bomb exploded.

Star 9/12/77 (325 gpm)

I got such a right, I almost 'an out naked'



Mr Manuel Gomes (18), a shop assistant at the Benoni station, looks out through the window through which he saw the bomb explode in the car park.



The tale of the tape

A policeman measures the distance which the car on the left was thrown when the bomb, which had been planted under it exploded. The hole in the ground caused by the explosion can be seen bottom right of the picture.

Pictures:

Alf Chapman

RDM 9/12/77

Culprit not yet found

(325 gen)

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — There were no developments yesterday in the investigation into the tampering with mail addressed to the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

The Divisional CID Officer for the Border, Colonel J H Fourie, said yesterday he was still awaiting a report from Pretoria on injuries to Mr Woods' five-year-old daughter, Mary, when she put on a T-shirt sent through the Post Office.

RDM 9/12/77 325 gem

Church bells to toll

Staff Reporter

THE BELLS of St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg—and those of Anglican churches throughout South Africa — will be tolled at noon every day until Christmas Eve.

This is in compliance with a request from the Synod of Bishops that the bells be tolled to remind people to pray for those who are banned, under house arrest or detained without trial and those who have died in detention.

According to figures obtained from records kept by the Institute of Race Relations in Johanensburg, 714 people are in detention under security legislation, between March 1976 and November 30 this year 21 people died in detention.

DD 9/12/77

Firms warned of sabotage

325 gen

CAPE TOWN — Threats to people and property could be expected to increase in South Africa following worldwide trends, a National Development and Management Foundation seminar on industrial and commercial security was told yesterday.

The prudent businessman would take preventive action now as police and security forces were widely stretched and could not be expected to give blanket protection to individual areas of commerce and industry, Mr J. Chapman told the gathering of about 170 management delegates.

Mr P. Smits, a safety engineer, said that the first move for management was to realise that responsibility for security could not be delegated. The firm's security adviser should have direct access to top management and all aspects of the problem should be examined.

Mr T. Dutton, a security consultant, said that up to 90 per cent of South African industry was a target for saboteurs. Detailed planning for this possibility was required and motivation and training of staff was an important step.

An essential part of industrial and commercial security was the training and rehearsing of staff for emergency situations to ensure that the organisation remained ready at all times.

"Management must accept that industry will be the prime target for espionage, sabotage, arson and mob violence," said Mr Dutton. — DDC.

Cars wrecked at Benoni railway s

RDM 9/12/77 (325) gen

Third bor

A HIDDEN BOMB exploded under a parked car at the Benoni Railway Station yesterday afternoon destroying three cars and damaging at least nine others.

The powerful blast, the Reef's second since the Carlton Centre explosion on November 24, rocked a parking area in front of the station at about 3 pm. There were no reports of injuries. A number of windows of flats in the vicinity were shattered.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand, Brigadier J B Wiese, said at the scene: "It looks like an attempt to sow panic among the public. My message to the public is: 'Don't panic.' ".

He said the people who had planted the bomb could have left it to explode in a place where far more damage to people and property could have been caused, but it seemed that at this stage they only wanted to create a state of public panic.

He called on the public to remain calm and assist the police by reporting

Reports by ROY DEVENISH, CHRIS FREIMOND, EMILIA JAROSCHEK

anything that could assist them with their investigations.

East Rand police, South African Railways Police and forensic experts from Pretoria rushed to the scene of the explosion and the area was cordoned off.

Hundreds of people watched from a distance as detectives sifted through the rubble for clues to the size and make of the bomb.

Brigadier Wiese said it was speculation at this stage to link the blast to the one outside the Germiston police station on Tuesday.

The bomb was believed to have been about the same size as the one in Germiston but because the ground in the parking lot was softer than that in Germiston a larger crater was left.

The police had no clues as to who was responsible for the blast and were anxious to contact anyone who saw anything suspicious in the station area during the day, he said.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, yesterday reiterated his warning to the public for people to be on the alert when they see someone placing a strange parcel in an unusual place.

"One must ask the man what he is doing or tell him to remove the parcel. By his reaction one should then judge whether to leave the man, report him to the police or even arrest him."

General Prinsloo said police could not yet say whether the same group of terrorists was behind recent bomb attacks, although all attacks could be seen as acts of terrorism.

Benoni's Civil Defence officer, Dr Pieter Landsberg, said at the scene of the blast that the town's civil defence organisation had been placed on a phase one alert within minutes of the blast.

"That means that the emergency was handled by the municipality alone and did not involve civilian members of the organisation," he said.

Civil Defence authorities were arranging transport home for the owners of the motor cars damaged in the blast.

Police said they could not allow the owners to remove the vehicles until they had completed preliminary investigations.

The owner of one of the cars which was slightly damaged, who did not want to be identified, said she had arrived at the station minutes after the blast.

"There was a fire engine

Bomb explosion

• FROM PAGE ONE

here and police were running around all over the place," she said.

"They would not let me near my car and would not let me know what was going on. I have been waiting for hours. I do not know how I am going to get home," she said.

The wife of the owner of the car under which the bomb was planted, Mrs Susan Mortimer of Rynfield, Benoni, was too upset to speak when she saw the car. She just stood looking at it with tears streaming down her face.

FOOTNOTE: Yesterday's explosion followed several bomb threat hoaxes in and around Johannesburg.

A building in Market Street, occupied mainly by the Anglo American Corporation and the Johannesburg Licensing Office were evacuated yesterday morning while hundreds of guests were cleared out of the Southern Suns Hotel at Jan Smuts Airport later in the day. The buildings were searched by police, but no bombs were found.

Mum: I knew what it was

By ROY DEVENISH

FLATS in Polana Court bore the brunt of yesterday's Benoni bomb blast.

Picture windows were shattered or cracked in at least six.

The flats face Harpur Avenue near the car park.

Mrs Jeanette van Niekerk, who lives with her ten-year-old daughter Jeanisa on the ground floor, said she knew it was a bomb.

"I was sitting on my daughter's bed when I heard the explosion," she added.

"It felt as if the blast had gone right down deep into the earth. The building vibrated."

Mrs Van Niekerk said she saw a great cloud of red dust billowing from the car park.

An hour earlier she had driven past the car park.

"I shudder to think what might have happened if I had gone past an hour later," she said.

Mrs Helene Bedser said: "We were having lunch when the blast came. It flung my plate of food off the table on to my lap."

Mrs Bedser, too, said she knew it was a bomb . . . from having been in Israel in the 1973 war there.

Mr Eric Powell said he had just sat on a settee in his lounge with his giant cat Smoky when the blast ripped through his flat.

He heard a crash of glass and found that the shockwave had shattered a bathroom lampshade.

Security measures tightened

By JEREMY GORDIN

SECURITY measures at all South African airports, Park Station, Johannesburg, the Carlton Centre and some supermarkets have been tightened because of recent bombings.

Earlier this week the baggage lockers at Park Station were closed to the public to prevent them from being used for hiding bombs.

Miss Elana Swanepoel, a spokesman for the South African Railways, said yesterday the lockers would be re-opened when Railways authorities felt it was safe. Meanwhile, the public may use the station's baggage office.

Mr Adriaan Eksteen, Secretary for Transport, said security measures which he would rather not discuss, had been introduced at all South African airports.

Fin. Mail 9/12/77 325 General

Strategic stocks: a helping hand

Never in the 10 years since Pretoria started building up a nest egg of strategic goods has the country been as threatened by isolation from its trading partners as it is now.

It's not surprising therefore that moves are afoot to keep the business community better informed on government's strategic stockpile objectives -- employer bodies have already been asked to nominate representatives for a consultative committee.

Nor should businessmen not previously involved wonder why several of them are receiveing letters from Pretoria advising them to enlarge their holdings of certain materials, and outlining what government will do to help. "If any businessman reckons he handles a strategic product, it's worth his while to contact us," says a senior Department of Industries man.

According to budget estimates, the Department has set aside R10m in the current financial year (R0,4m in 1975/76 and R22m last year) for financial assistance under the National Supplies Procurement Act, which includes provisions for strategic stockpiling. Said the Minister of Finance's special adviser Dr Gerhard de Kock last week: "We may have to spend more on ... strategic stockpiling."

The Department of Industries stresses each case is dealt with on its merits and there is no fixed formula for assistance. "We try to come to an arrangement which suits both the businessman and the government," says the official.

Financial statements are examined, but there is no guarantee that the government will give any help at all, even if the firm itself is convinced the country can't survive without its products. One resins manufacturer, for instance, says Pretoria turned down his application without giving any reasons.

Besides oil, the products being stored with financial backing from government include chemicals, machine parts, aircraft spares and special steels.

Among the incentives offered to stockpilers:

- Low interest loans;
- Subsidy of interest on bank loans; and
- Exclusion of foreign controlled companies' borrowings used to finance strategic stocks from the borrowing base determined by the Reserve Bank.

Government is obviously reluctant to give full details of its stockpiling programme, but it's clear Pretoria is taking no chances in ensuring that commerce and industry will have enough of the essentials to tide them over a sudden boycott until alternative supply sources can be found.

It's estimated that stashed away oil supplies alone are enough to provide for about 30 months consumption. And there is evidence that new oil storage facilities are being constructed.

Protest over Breyten TV scene

DD 9/12/77 325 Gen

PARIS — A 90-minute television documentary on South Africa made by Prof Chris Barnard has already caused a storm of controversy even before its showing last night, mainly because of a sequence on jailed Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach.

There have been three private showings of this TV film by the French TFL network which commissioned Prof Barnard to make it, but no South African journalist was invited. Also absent, despite urgent requests, was the lawyer representing the interests of Breytenbach here, and also members of a French group which supports Breytenbach.

The lawyer for Breytenbach wrote to Julien Besancon, whose programme L'Evenement will show the film, protesting against it being shown to an estimated audience of ten million people.

The lawyer wrote: "The interview is one that has been forced on Breytenbach by Prof Barnard and Breytenbach is not in a position to defend himself against the oppression of an atrocious regime that he must suffer."

The weekly magazine, Paris Match, has published a still from the documentary showing Prof Barnard interviewing Breytenbach in his prison cell. Breytenbach is in convict garb.

Yolande Breytenbach, who lives in Paris, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

The Breytenbach committee wrote to Mr Besancon saying that it was opposed to a French television network showing a film in which there is an attempt to make Breytenbach agree that political prisoners in South Africa were better treated than in other African countries. Breytenbach replied: "I do not know."

The committee asked Mr Besancon for permission to have a copy of the documentary so that it could examine it in more detail, but this was refused on the grounds "we never lend a film to be shown in my programme. But we have given three press showings for all French publications." The Breytenbach committee was not invited. — DDC.

RDM 9/12/77
325 gen.

Police could have murdered him — lawyer

By CAROL STEYN

FOUR policemen "deliberately murdered" a young Soweto man when they realised he had seen too much, Mr George Bizos, an advocate, submitted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's court yesterday.

He said this at the end of an inquest into the deaths of Mr Paul Sekhukhunu, 21, and his friend, Mr Amon Ngwenya, 19.

At a previous hearing Mrs Maggie Sekhukhunu told the court that on September 6 last year her eldest son, Paul, left her house with his brother Bernard.

Later Bernard returned and told her that his friend, Amon Ngwenya, had been shot but that Paul was unharmed. The following morning she went to the mortuary where she was told Paul was dead.

Mrs Emily Ngwenya said that when she passed the house of Mrs Martha Mkuthu, a woman called her and told her to wash away her son's blood stains in the yard. A girl in the yard next to Mrs Mkuthu's gave her Amon's jaw, she said.

Four policemen, who the magistrate said were "suspect", chose not to give evidence. They were constables Frans Monyela, Andries Mabitsela, Paulos Feyosengwe and Israel Masofa. In statements before the court they had said they had shot the two men who formed part of a crowd which attacked them.

In argument Mr Bizos, for the families of the deceased, asked the magistrate to find that one or other of the four policemen was responsible for Mr Ngwenya's death.

Regarding Mr Sekhukhunu he submitted that the magistrate had to find all four policemen responsible for his death. On the evidence, Mr Sekhukhunu was alive and well when asked to help drag his fatally injured friend into the back of the police van.

If that was correct, the inevitable inference was that he was taken in while well and uninjured, and deliberately murdered by one or other of the four in the execution of a common purpose.

The policemen realised that Mr Sekhukhunu must have seen the shooting of Mr Ngwenya. If Mr Sekhukhunu was allowed to live, they not be able to say that they shot in self-defence, Mr Bizos submitted.

"They did not know that the jaw-less Amon whom they took away would be connected with the jaw that was found. They did not know that three empty cartridges would be found near the spot where they shot Amon," Mr Bizos said.

"The four constables had no doubt been appointed as guardians of the lives, liberty and property of the people in whose area they were stationed. I submit that at least Amon and Paul required protection from the people appointed to protect them."

Mr P C Oosthuizen, for the police, said in argument that the witnesses must have been testifying about different events. There were inexplicable differences in their evidence from which the only inference that could be drawn was that their version was a concocted one.

It was clear that the policemen had been set upon by a group and had shot into it when in fear of their lives.

"The jaw was probably found there and carted somewhere else. The cartridges were probably picked up in an area quite different from this yard," he said.

He asked the magistrate to find that the policemen had not committed any act for which they could be held criminally responsible.

The magistrate, Mr W P Dormehl, postponed the hearing to an unspecified date for his finding.

Two of the cars damaged by a bomb which exploded in a parking area near the Benoni railway station yesterday afternoon.

Bomb destroys cars at Benoni station

Cape Times 9/12/77 Own Correspondent (325-General)

JOHANNESBURG. – A bomb exploded under a parked car at the Benoni railway station yesterday afternoon destroying three cars and damaging at least nine others.

The blast, the Reef's third since the Carlton Centre explosion on November 24, rocked a parking area in front of the station about 3pm. There were no reports of injuries.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand, Brigadier Wiese said it was speculation at this stage to link part of a campaign aimed at causing panic among the public.

The people who had planted the bomb could have left it to explode in a place where far more damage to lives and property could have been caused but it seemed that at this stage they only wanted to create a state of public panic.

Brigadier Wiese said ti was speculation at this stage to link the blast to one outside the Germiston police station on Tuesday.

The bomb is believed to have been about the same size as the one in Germiston but because the ground in the parking lot was softer than that in Germiston a larger crater was left.

The wife of the owner of the car under which the bomb was planted, Mrs Susan Mortimer, of Benoni, was too upset to speak when she saw the car. She just stood looking at it with tears streaming down her face.

● There were several bomb hoaxes in and around Johannesburg yesterday. A building in Market Street, occupied mainly by the Anglo-American Corporation, and the Johannesburg Licensing Office were evacuated yesterday morning while hundreds of guests were cleared out of the Southern Suns hotel at Jan Smuts Airport later.

The buildings were searched by police, but no bombs were found.

2.4 Since 1966 employment has been remarkably constant - with some recent tendency to decline. Fast productivity gains (until the 1970s) and a recent tendency for output to fall off appear to be responsible.

Cape Times 9/12/77

Family in dispute over book banning

325 Geral

Staff Reporter

TWO Afrikaans professors in Natal have been criticized by their daughter and son-in-law for attacking the banning of Etienne Leroux's Afrikaans novel, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein".

Professor C J M Nienaber, Professor of Afrikaans Nederlands at the University of Natal and dean of the faculty, and his wife, Professor W Nienaber-Luitingh, the retired Professor of Afrikaans Nederlands at the same university, expressed their "indignation" at the banning with other Natal University academics in a letter to an Afrikaans newspaper.

This week, Mr Johan de Vries and his wife, Marianne, wrote to the same newspaper, saying that had their parents' views appeared in a publication such as the newspaper of the University of Natal or in a literary magazine such as Standpunte, they would not have written their letter.

"But we read their statement ... with embarrassment and want to make it clear that we do not identify ourselves with their viewpoint," they wrote.

A POLICEMAN measures the distance which the car on the left was thrown sideways when the bomb, which had been planted under it, exploded. The hole in the ground caused by the explosion can be seen bottom right.

Benoni bomb 'bid to sow panic'

325 Geud

ARGUS 9/12/77

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, Brigadier J B Wiese, said the bomb blasts in Benoni and Germiston appeared to be attempts to cause panic.

The cars wrecked in Benoni railway station car park were still there today and will not be returned to their owners until the search is completed.

Brigadier Wiese, dismissed as 'nonsense' the report made by a man who claimed he had seen a black man running away just before the blast.

Police have no clues, but the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, believes the blast to be the work of the bombers at the Carlton Centre and in Germiston.

The bomb exploded between 3.15 and 3.20 pm and had been planted under a car. It tore a hole about a metre in diameter in the ground and threw the car into the one next to it.

WINDOWS SMASHED

The blast also smashed and cracked several windows in the block of flats facing the parking area. It was heard several blocks away.

Police with dogs were brought in to keep back the crowd and traffic officers diverted traffic.

He did not want to comment on whether the station, Germiston and Carlton Centre explosions were caused by the same people, but speculating on the timing of the blasts he said:

'They were all at relatively quiet periods and it seems as if these people just want to cause panic and not injure anyone.'

The chief of the East Rand Security Police, Colonel J C van Niekerk, said between five and eight kilograms of high-velocity explosives were responsible for the blast at the central police station in Germiston on Tuesday.

It is believed the explosives were set off by a timing device attached to a polish tin in which the bomb was placed.

DD 10/12/77 (325 - General)

T-shirt report will be ready next month

COL FOURIE . . . "We have put a senior man on the job."

EAST LONDON — The forensic report on a chemically - impregnated T-shirt which injured five-year-old Mary Woods, daughter of the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, will not be available until about the first week in January.

This was revealed here yesterday by the Divisional CI Officer for the Border, Col J. H. Fourie.

In an interview with a senior member of the Daily Dispatch staff yesterday, the following questions were put to Col Fourie, and are given with his answers:

Q: What progress has been made on the T-shirt investigation, particularly in regard to the forensic report?

Col Fourie: We are still awaiting the report from Pretoria and we have been told that because of the nature of the investigation and the fact that the investigating officer is shortly going on leave, we cannot expect to receive the report until the first week in January.

Q: Can you comment on reports in afternoon newspapers published in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, that Mr Donald Card had given you conclusive evidence which should lead to a criminal charge being laid against a Security Branch policeman in connection with the chemically-treated T-shirt which injured Mary Woods?

Col Fourie: Mr Card has given us information and information is quite a different thing from conclusive evidence.

Q: The afternoon newspapers revealed, in addition to what the Daily Dispatch reported on Thursday, that after preparing his silver nitrate trap, Mr Card kept a certain man under observation and saw black marks on his hands consistent with silver nitrate stains. Have the CID had forensic tests made on the stains on the man's hands and what was the result?

Col Fourie: We have given the utmost attention to information given to us and naturally we check all that information. I can assure you we have put a senior man on the job under my personal supervision to ensure that there is the fullest investigation.

Q: Have the CID interrogated any member of the Security Police on the T-shirt incident and on anyone opening Mr Woods' mail?

Col Fourie: As in any investigation, we have done everything possible to assist us with our inquiries.

Q: Have the CID interrogated any postal officials regarding the T-shirt parcel and does anyone in the Post Office remember handing over such a parcel similar to the one received at the Woods home to any person before it was delivered?

Col Fourie: All possible inquiries have been made at the Post Office.

Col Fourie concluded the interview by saying: "Police investigations have reached a stage where we are satisfied and we are now just awaiting the forensic report from Pretoria." — DDR.

PO confirms they intercepted mail

JOHANNESBURG — The Post Office intercepted certain mail addressed to Mr Donald Woods, banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, and handed it to the Security Police for inspection.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr F. J. Theron, Deputy Postmaster-General for Staff and Posts, following reports that a private investigator had carried out tests which established that some of Mr Woods's mail had been tampered with.

Mr Theron said the Security Police made application for some of Mr Woods's mail to be handed to them in terms of the Post Office Act.

"We handed over the mail in terms of Section 118 of the Act," he added.

Section 118 of the Act makes provision for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications or a minister who is a member of the State Security Council to direct that any particular postal article be intercepted at the request of a person designated by the State Security Council.

The request can only be made if it is believed that the interception in question is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic. the person who makes the request may then examine an intercepted mail item.

Mr Theron said Security Police requests for the interception of mail in the interests of security were a fairly common occurrence.

He added that the Security Police had not asked to inspect all Mr Woods's mail, but could not say how many of the banned Editor's letters had been intercepted.

"We only hand over mail when we are asked to, we don't hand it over automatically," Mr Theron said. — DDC.

DD 10/12/77

325 - General

UN demands release of political detainees

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly has strongly condemned what it called the "arbitrary arrest, detention and torture" which led to the death of the black activist, Mr Steve Biko, by "agents of the racist minority regime of South Africa."

A resolution adopted by consensus also demanded that South Africa release all political prisoners without pre-condition, lift all banning and house arrest orders imposed on opponents of apartheid, and put an immediate end to the "use of violence against peaceful demonstrators."

The draft expressed the conviction that the "martyrdom of Stephen Biko and all other nationalists who have died in South African prisons," and the ideals for which they fought, would continue to enrich the faith of the peoples of Southern Africa and other parts of the world in their struggle against apartheid and for racial equality and dignity of the human person.

Mr Edward Mezvinsky of the United States said his delegation joined in the consensus out of a deep sense of outrage over the number of people who had died in recent years while detained in South Africa's prisons.

The death of Mr Biko, and its circumstances, had stimulated throughout the world a sense of indebtedness to those who had already died in South African jails, a sense of concern for those now under arrest or detention, and a moral commitment of support for those who continued to oppose apartheid depite the known perils, Mr Mezvinsky said.

Referring to the inquest into Mr Biko's death, he said the United states Government had been shocked by the verdict, in the face of compelling evidence that, "at the least, Stephen Biko was a victim of flagrant neglect and official irresponsibility."

"It seems inconceivable on the evidence presented that the inquest could render a judgment that no one was responsible."

Meanwhile, Col Piet Goosen's assertion that South African Security Police "don't work under statutes" was repeated in a TV court room drama in London on Thursday night.

Col Goosen was portrayed by an almost bald, sinister-looking actor with an overbearing arrogant manner. He was one of the prominent figures in a half-hour dramatisation of the Biko inquest.

The production, broadcast only six days after the end of the inquest, used dialogue straight from the official record. The actors rehearsed it last weekend in their spare time to make one of the fastest TV dramas in British history.

Dr Benjamin Tucker was portrayed by an elderly man with an exaggerated English accent who smiled cynically as he said he did not know his Hippocratic Oath could override the decision of a responsible police officer.

The production concluded with the short reading of the verdict. — SAPA-RNS.

Warning of more bombs

The recent bombings on the Witwatersrand were more than likely the work of "South African blacks trained abroad", the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, was reported on SABC last night as saying.

He said it could not be assumed that the four bombings formed part of an organised terrorist campaign, but it appeared the people responsible had received the same training.

He warned that more bombings could be expected, and asked the public not to rush to the scene of an explosion because a second bomb might be set to off at the same site.

As a result of the outbreak of urban terrorism, Putco buses which suffered R3-million worth of damages — mainly in township riots — during the past 18 months, may soon be insured at 10 times the previous premium.

INSURANCE

The bus company, which transports hundreds of thousands of black and coloured commuters on the Reef weekly, is thinking of opening its own insurance company in Bermuda, in the West Indies.

"By doing so, we hope to get access to the international re-insurance market," said Mr Ian Archibald, a Putco executive.

And a survey of Johannesburg shops showed that shoppers will have to face an increasing number of spot-checks of parcels and carrier-bags as stores become more conscious of the threat of terrorism.

But wary of being put on a possible list for future attacks, stores are keeping their activities in low key.

Stricter security likely

CDM
10/12/77
325 gpv

ALTHOUGH the police force was too small to look after every public place, stricter and more thorough security measures will have to be adopted if bombings continue, the chief of the Security Police, Brigadier C F Zietsman, said yesterday.

The public could possibly save lives and prevent future terrorist explosions by being "wide awake," he said.

He said so far no country had succeeded completely in preventing bombings, but much could be achieved if the public stayed wide awake and observant, Sapa reported him as saying.

In future, people would have to be very conscious of suspicious-looking packets and containers in public places.

If anyone noticed something that aroused their suspicions they should immediately notify people in the vicinity and telephone the police.

Brig Zietsman said the bomb which exploded earlier this week in Germiston probably consisted of between five and eight kg of high-grade explosives set off with a timing mechanism.

The bomb which exploded at Benoni was probably much smaller.

South Africa's top forensic experts are examining the slender clues they have following the bomb blast which wrecked three cars, and damaged nine others in a parking lot at the Benoni station on Thursday, reports **ROY DEVENISH.**

Although police had continued their intensive investigations, the Divisional Commissioner for Police on the East Rand, Brigadier J B Wiese, said last night that no one had been arrested or detained for questioning in connection with the Benoni blast.

It is expected that police forensic experts will work throughout the weekend to establish the type of explosive used in the Benoni film. — Sapa.

Cape Times 10/12/77 (325-General)

Bid to cut Barnard film

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — A last-minute desperate bid was made by a lawyer representing Breyten Breytenbach to halt a television documentary made by Professor Christiaan Barnard, which included an interview with the jailed Afrikaans poet in his prison cell.

The lawyer told a French judge the interview was made "under duress" and, therefore, the eight-minute sequence should be cut out of the 90-minute documentary.

The judge viewed the film only a few hours before it was scheduled to be shown on a French TV network at 9.30pm on Thursday night, but decided that no duress had been used.

Breytenbach, in convict garb, greeted Professor Barnard warmly in his cell, reached after a long walk down white-washed prison corridors.

Professor Barnard rapped out blunt questions:

"Why did you return to South Africa in disguise? Were your two trials fair?

"Have you ever been tortured in prison? Do you think the sentence (of nine years) was fair? Would you have been treated so leniently in the Soviet Union?"

Breytenbach, a red handkerchief in the top pocket of his jacket, said he never planned violence.

He said that when he returned to South Africa with his wife, Yolande, in 1973 he was questioned by Security Police about his relations with certain people.

He came to the conclusion that if he returned again legally he would be arrested, so he came under an assumed name.

He gave his motive as "being involved in financing students and trade unionists" who were anti-apartheid.

He described his second trial — he was found not guilty of planning to escape — as fair, but thought the judge at his first trial had been harsh in sentencing him.

He had expected a five year

Continued on page 2

Thousands may be mail-snoop victims, says MP

W/E ARGUS 10/12/71 325 Gerard

A MEMBER of Parliament says 'thousands' of South Africans probably have their mail intercepted.

Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on post office matters, made the claim today after an admission by the post office that mail addressed to the banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, in East London, Mr Donald Woods, had been intercepted and handed to the Security Police for inspection.

Mr Dalling said this procedure was 'quite legal for the post office in certain circumstances.'

He added: 'It hardly comes as a surprise that Mr Woods mail had been tampered with.

'One wonders how many other South Africans are the victims of this sort of snooping — probably thousands.

'Although South Africa is not, in the classic sense, a police state, this situation is looming perilously.'

The post office admission came after reports that a private detective Mr Donald Card, had carried out tests which established that some of Mr Woods's mail had been tampered with.

Mr Card coated several letters with silver nitrate and the envelope gum with Condy's crystals and posted them to Mr Woods as part of a trap. Four of the letters were later found to be stained purple — the effect of steaming on Condy's crystals.

CHALLENGE

Mr F J Theron, Deputy Postmaster-General (Staff and Posts) said yesterday that the Security Police had made application for some of Mr Woods's mail to be handed to them in terms of the Post Office Act.

He said Security Police requests for the interception of mail in the interests of security were a fairly common occurrence. He could not say how many of the banned editor's letters had been intercepted.

Meanwhile, Mr Card, who is investigating the posting of contaminated T-shirts to the family of Mr Woods, claims the case could be 'tied up in a day.'

He says he is 'worried' that the police investigation into the incident — which resulted in injury to Mr Woods's five-year-old daughter Mary — might be half-hearted. He has challenged the police to give him the authority to get the evidence on paper if they cannot handle it.'

The Divisional CID Officer for the Border, Colonel J H Fourie, says the forensic report on a chemically-impregnated T-shirt which injury Mary Wooods will not be available until about the first week in January.

Mrs Wendy Woods, the banned editor's wife, said she had suspected for about six months that their post was being interfered with.

Cape Times 10/12/77 (325-9eca)

Banned document 'academic work', claims accused

AN EMPLOYEE of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, appearing on seven charges of possessing banned documents, told a court yesterday he did not think that a publication he had was banned "because it was a good academic work".

Karel "Kallie" Hanekom, 28, of Oak Street, Observatory, was alleged to have: Marx and Engels: Basic writings on politics and philosophy; Lenin and the Russian Revolution, by Christopher Hill; Torture in South Africa by the Christian Institute, one of the 18 organizations banned in October; Apartheid Vol 1, No. 2, July 1977, published by the Inter-University Exchange Fund, Switzerland; five copies of Justice in SA, Injustice SA published by the Students for Social Democracy, a University of Cape Town Society; Young Voice, No. 6, April 1977, published by the Young Church for Social Change; and National Student, No. 2, 1977, published by the Naitonal Union of South African Students.

Didn't realize

Mr Hanekom told the court he possessed the first two publications, but did not realize it was an unlawful act and denied having the other documents as he did not know they were in his possession.

He said he had the first publication because he was interested in Marx because of his analysis of society, especially his economic analysis.

Mr Hanekom said he had shown the book to an economics lecturer at the University of Cape Town, Mr Johan Maree, who told him it was a good academic work.

"At no time did I think it was banned because it was an academic work," he said.

"I did not think Lenin and the Russian Revolution was banned either, because it also is an 'academic work,'" Mr Hanekom said.

Studied Marx

Mr Hanekom said he had studied Marx when he was doing political science at Stellenbosch University, but that it was not in great detail.

Mr Hanekom said he did not know how the other documents came into his possession, but they were found in his room when the Security Police raided it on October 31.

Of the 61 publications taken during the raid, 24 had been declared undesirable and possession of seven was an offence.

Mr Hanekom said that at one time he had two copies of Torture in South Africa, but had given them away because he regarded them as valuable to make white South Africans aware of what was happening in South Africa.

Mr Hanekom said he had also had five copies of Justice in SA, Injustice SA but that he had given these away as well.

There were hisses from the public gallery when application was made by the defence for Mr Hanekom's passport to be returned so he could attend a conference in Kenya when it was opposed by the prosecution.

The prosecutor, Mr A D Sharp, said there was no inducement for the accused to return to stand trial.

The magistrate then decided to postpone the hearing till December 22 so that the trial would be finished before Mr Hanekom was due to leave for Kenya.

Mr B Carroll was on the Bench. Mr P Hazell, advised by Buchanans, appeared for the Defence.

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Plan to cover terror victims

By DEREK TAYLOR

SENATOR Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, will put to the Cabinet, early in the new year, a scheme to provide insurance cover for damage caused by acts of terrorism.

At the moment, South Africa's commerce, industry and private householders have no insurance protection at all from terrorism.

"I am hoping to put some very carefully worked out proposals to the Cabinet shortly," he told the Sunday Express yesterday.

It is not known whether or not the proposed State scheme will retrospectively cover the R100 000 damage caused by the Carlton bomb blast.

Senator Horwood would not comment on the proposed scheme apart from saying: "The prospects for a workable scheme look good."

The British and Rhodesian governments accept responsibility for all damage to property caused by terrorist organisations.

Rhodesia has paid out R7,5-million under its Compensation to Terrorist Victims Fund over the last five years.

Senator Horwood and the Registrar of Insurance, Mr Wynand Louw, have been engaged in confidential negotiations with the commercial insurance companies for months.

Sources within the insurance industry believe the proposed terrorist insurance scheme will divide compensation responsibilities on similar lines to the British plan.

In Ulster, lives lost through terrorism are are compensated for by normal life insurance carried by the private companies.

Damage to property is paid for by the State.

The basic principle at stake is the private sector's assertion that terrorism is a crime against the State and should be paid for by the State.

If the State denied responsibility, in South Africa, insurers would be faced with the dilemma of increasing insurance premiums throughout the country — or heavily loading urban insurance premiums because that is where most terrorist attacks can be expected.

In Northern Ireland, the police decide whether fire or other damage was caused by terrorism or not and issue a certificate as a basis of claim for compensation.

In Rhodesia, claims of terrorist damage are adjudicated by a Terrorism Compensation Board.

In Ulster and Rhodesia, independent insurance assessors are used to evaluate damage costs.

Mr Nigel Mandy, general manager of the Carlton Centre, said yesterday: "I am very pleased to hear that this urgent question is being given such energetic attention at the top level.

"We and all other property owners, I am sure, will be reassured that the Government's proposals are so close to announcement," he said.

The estimated R100 000 bill for the Carlton Centre blast comprised mostly damage to plate glass — between R30 000 and R40 000.

Estimates of business lost by the 27 shops put out of action for either one day or two, have not yet been completed.

The Carlton Centre, as a spontaneous gesture, remitted rent payments for the days the shops were unable to trade.

he inquest that sent shockwav

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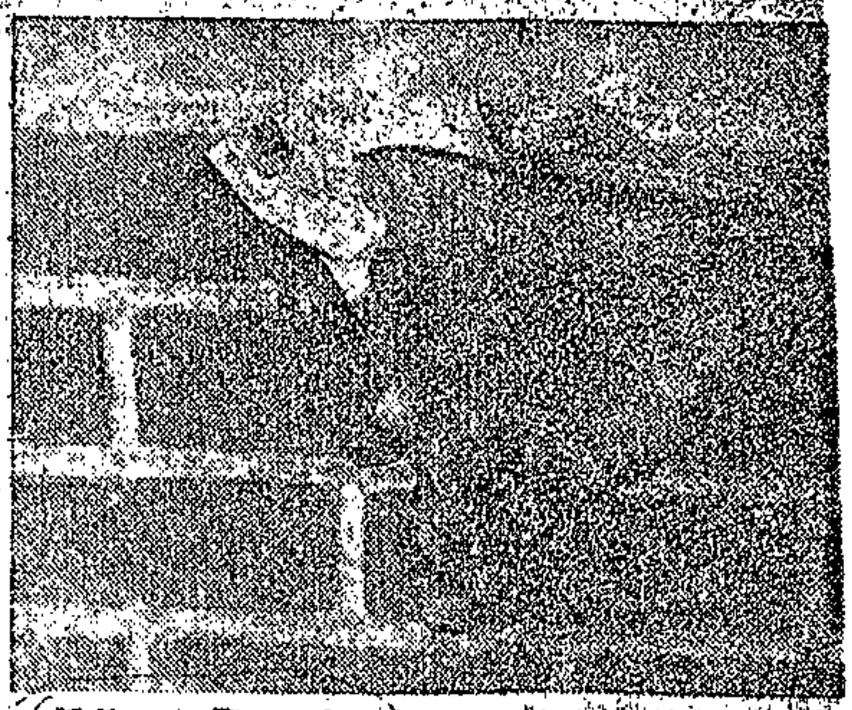
Special pliers used to press lead seals . . . Mr D. H. Biggs, a surgeon acting for the Haffejee family, found they produced marks similar to those found in a number of places on the dead detainee's body. Mr Biggs conducted a number of experiments to try and trace the cause of the mystery injuries which came in pairs and were circular



Tribune Reporter

A PIETERMARITZBURG surgeon who examined the body of Dr Hoosen Haffejee after his death in police custody in Durban says there were many questions he could not answer after the examination.

He was puzzled by:

- Marks he found around the neck of the 26-year-old dentist, who was found hanging from a cell window bar at Brighton Beach police station on August 2.
- Circular marks which appeared to occur in pairs on parts of the body. They were depressed and sharply defined.
- Post mortem incisions on the inner thigh.
- Removal of certain pieces of skin.

The surgeon, Mr D. H. Biggs, was asked by representatives of Dr Haffejee's family to carry out the examination.

E

An inquest is to be held next year and will again focus ternational attention on South Af Observers from Amnesty Internati and from the British Law Society ar pected to attend.

Mr Biggs, in his report, said it s ed likely that death was caused by a constricting band around the neck.

It further appeared to be death suffocation rather than by sudden terial occlusion — yet it was stated the band around the neck had to be to remove it because the knot was tight to loosen.

"How could this have been achieved?" he asks.

He also noted that he found ma on the neck divided into two bands approximately equal width, with norr looking skin between the two bands, s he posed a question:

"How did the c stricting band around neck come to be divid into two?"

Mr Biggs said that experimenting to establi how the circular mar were caused, he had m duced similar — but n exactly the same — mar on skin by using an i strument of the type us to compress lead seals string or wire.

Custody

Dr Haffejee was on th staff of King George Hospital and died the da after being taken into cu tody. He was being held un der provisions of th Criminal Procedure Ac pending an investigatio under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Yusuf Haffeje brother of the dead mar said it was completely ou of character for hi brother to commit suicide.

"It was just not in hi make-up. Only about thre weeks before his death w were discussing th possibility of his con tinuing his studies for a doctorate at Stellenbosch

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EXPRESSCOPE

THE BOMBERS' FEAR WILL

Terrorists but war is

BENONI — A bomb exploded under a car in the station parking ground, wrecking two more and damaging others. Nobody was hurt, but a police call for the public "not to panic" went out.

By DEREK TAYLOR

HE IS a sweating, frightened man on his way to kill an unknown number of people — and, he hopes, to frighten YOU into supporting his political objective.

He is carrying four kg of high-explosive with a time-delay detonator compressed into a small bomb and disguised as a common household object.

The bomb may look like a cleaner's plastic bucket — as did the one that shattered part of the Carlton Centre's shopping arcades.

It may look like a round tin of a popular brand of biscuits. Or a cylinder of kitchen cleaning powder.

Inside the detonating mechanism, two electrical contacts are kept apart by wax or lead alloy. A compartment of acid is released by turning the bomb upside down or by fracturing a glass seal.

The acid eats away the insulation and in 15 minutes — or longer, depending upon the thickness of the insulating material — a battery current completes the time mechanism while he is stuck on a bus or train.

At any moment, a routine police check could pick him out for questioning or a search. The nearer he gets to his target, the higher this risk becomes.

Is he dressed properly? The right worker's uniform for the target? Or, in ordinary clothes, not so poorly dressed that he risk being checked as an unemployed potential food thief? Not so well-dressed to be picked up as a possible prosperous

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circuit and detonates the bomb.

The man carrying it towards his target has many fears.

A car accident on the way could detonate his package immediately. An accidental bump or fall could start the criminal?

The target has already been inspected. He has been shown where and how to place the bomb for maximum casualties.

But the best place is usually busy. His fears grow. Did that man stare at me too

What it's bombers

WHAT can the average South African city-dweller expect from a future in which urban terrorism will become a fact of life and survival?

● You will become conscious of crowds as targets — and check carefully for safety precautions before you join them.

● You will avoid shops with glass that isn't blastproofed.

● You will choose restaurants in terms of how well protected they are, as well as food and prices.

● You will get used to more and more security checks in offices and public places — and be tagged with an identity label as well as your Book of Life.

● You will become conscious of parcels and cases left lying about in bars or large shops.

● You will feel it's worth the effort to shop largely at off-peak times.

● You will be bored stiff by people who tell you how they missed a bomb by only three days and five blocks.

● You will learn to stay away from any terrorist incident.

● You will adjust to a new normality, like the millions who live with terrorism around the world.

The first perspective comes from Northern Ireland. In all the years that the marathon horror-show of Belfast terrorism has been endured, one sordid statistic stands out.

In Belfast, your chances of being injured or killed in a road accident are 17 times greater than the risk of being involved in a terrorist bombing.

On the day the Johannesburg Carlton Centre bomb injured 17 people with flying glass — one of them seriously — nine people were killed in car accidents in South Africa.

But sensible precautions — some of them expensive — will become part of a new normality.

The brutal fact is that, if you are standing next to a bomb when it goes off you are a statistical rarity, un-

BIRMINGHAM — A terrorist bomb exploded in a pub near the city centre, killing about 13 people and injuring many more . . . like this man on his way to hospital.

TURN TO COOL, TERRIFYING EFFICIENCY

blunder now, just beginning

JOHANNESBURG — A bomb exploded in the Carlton Centre. Nobody was killed, but many — like this girl — were hurt by flying glass.

long? Is he a plain-clothes security man or policeman? And the temptation grows too: get it over with, that place is as good as the other. Get away.

The man who placed the Carlton Centre bomb blundered through fear or faulty instructions.

"By putting it under and behind that great earthfilled plant bowl, he was in effect placing it behind a heap of sandbags," Colonel Ken Flood, an authority on international terrorism and chief of the Carlton Centre's security division, said this week.

The man who placed the Germiston police station bomb, this week, put it where heavy walls would absorb much of the blast — timed it to go off when the least number of people would be around.

At Benoni station, on Thursday afternoon, the bomb was placed far away from the busy station building and its entrances — and timed to destroy three empty cars an hour or more before the rush of commuters arrived to collect the 60 other vehicles in the station carpark.

LONDON — Car bombs are a lethal hazard. This one blew up in Britain's capital in 1975 outside a British Army recruiting office.

Bad training, inexperience and fear are the security expert's assessments of the reasons the three attacks were comparative failures.

"But don't write off this kind of ineptitude as typical," said Colonel Flood.

"They are going to keep coming. And they will be better trained. And they will develop, with experience, the kind of operational coolness that can make them more effective.

"Urban terrorism is something we are going to have to live with and survive — as we live with violent death on the roads and hijackings," he said.

The police security branch agree with Colonel Flood that more and worse is to come.

They are waiting for such sophisticated tactics as the double bomb. A main tactic of terrorists in Ireland and, in other days, Vietnam, this technique calls for a small diversionary bomb — or even an easily-found dummy — and then, a few minutes later, the explosion of another bomb placed for maximum effect on the crowd gathered by the diversion.

Letter and parcel bombs can also be expected.

The most destructive weapon in the urban terrorist's armoury, the parked car packed with explosives, has been frequently used in Ireland, England and Germany.

It cannot be ruled out as a possibility here — if the Security Branch cannot prevent larger quantities than the apparent present flow of explosives from entering the country.

The basic problem of combating terrorism is that the terrorist always holds the initiative. Security defences react.

The terrorist organisation chooses when and where to smuggle men and weapons across a border. The police must anticipate where and when.

The terrorists choose their caches and hiding places. The police must find them, by systematic search or by successful infiltration.

The bomber chooses his target and time, his entrance and his method of concealing the bomb. Security must live with a free-flow of customers or passengers — or virtually close down the store or the station — and still be ready for any contingency.

South Africa's forward defences against terrorism were pushed back when Angola and Mozambique became independent Black states.

The journey of a consignment of explosive or weapons now takes only a few hours from the Swaziland border.

Since the Soweto riots of 1976, more than 3 000 politically motivated young men have left to join the African nationalist exiled parties and their guerrilla and terrorist forces.

The battle-fields are the sprawling Black urban townships — and, in the White city centres and suburbs, any place where people crowd together.

like with in the cities

lucky — and almost certainly dead.

But, of the tiny proportion of any community combating urban terrorism which ever becomes involved with an attack, most injuries are inflicted by flying splinters of glass.

That's why every glass surface in the Centre is be-

developing obsession has the result of most people being careful not to look or behave like a possible bomber.

This in turn makes the more rare unattended parcel or "strange object" even more suspicious.

In a Carlton Centre shop recently, the security chief was summoned to inspect a

and communications by making people afraid of crowded places and transport.

- To frighten Blacks into supporting — or at least keeping quiet about — the political structure which supports and operates the terrorists.
- To involve and tie-down

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ing given shatter-proof film coating or replaced with toughened high-impact glass.

As an interim measure, all glass areas awaiting full protection are being covered with patterns of sticky transparent tape — as most European windows were during the bombing years of World War Two.

"The strange object" fixation will proliferate with the scope of urban terrorism. People will follow the London and Belfast patterns of becoming hypersensitive about the brief-case without an apparent owner in the pub, the bus or even the office.

Eventually, say the security experts, this wooden box — well-made — with a ticking clock face and some oddlooking buttons and switches.

It turned out to be a racing pigeon time-recorder.

An over-tidy hotel-guest — it is presumed — stuck an empty cigar box into one of the Carlton's security-phone wall compartments.

"All right, it's obviously a cigar-box," said security chief Colonel Ken Flood wryly, "but who the hell wants to open it until it's been checked for delousing?"

The objectives of the urban terrorist in South Africa are simple:

- To frighten Whites into leaving the country.
- To disrupt commerce ever-increasing manpower in anti-terrorism security.
- To gain increasing international support — and from certain quarters, sympathy — for the "liberation struggle".
- To produce a climate of opinion which will accept political demands in the hope of placating or ending terrorism.

The eventual means of combating any terrorist campaign, is to remove the grievances of that community or section which motivate it to support or tolerate the achievement of political gains by killing and maiming any bystander who gets in the way.

And that's a large subject.

A suspicious mind the only defence

By RAY HEARN

LONDON — Living with the bombers means eyeing the man innocently reading his paper on the bus home and thinking that he may be a killer.

It means getting into a tube train and quickly checking to see who has a parcel or package on their laps and who has not, and whether they take it with them when they leave the coach.

It means being careful to park your car and making sure that there are no suspicious bundles left on the seats. Ignore both of these simple rules and you may return to a smoking wreck blown up by nervous security patrols.

All these things, both individually and collectively, have been experienced by the people of Belfast, Birmingham and London since the Provisional IRA started their terror bombing campaign.

People in Britain and Europe have learned the grim lesson — that urban terrorists have all the cards in the pack. Providing he has adequate and regular supplies, the only defence is a good pair of eyes and a super-suspicious mind.

At the height of the IRA campaign, going out for a night on the town in London became a kind of morbid adventure.

The first thing that you remember not to do was to get a table near a window. Some well-known eating places had been blown up by bombs thrown from passing cars. Many establishments fortified their fronts with very thick plate glass.

Tubes, trains, and buses were also targets. The police in London mounted a television campaign warning people what not to do when confronted with a potentially explosive device.

They were told not to be afraid to ask questions and find out who left behind that lonely briefcase standing near the doors.

And, if nobody claimed it, wait until the train stopped at the nearest station.

Letter boxes were also another area which might hide possible death. Exploding metal fragments could easily kill and maim. And letters themselves might bring injury after the postman had delivered the mail in the morning.

Once opened, an envelope could easily explode in your face.

Britain has not suffered any of these problems since the last IRA bombing of nearly a year ago. People have become more lax. And the warning notices are now becoming yellow with age.

But there have been warnings that further attacks are possible over Christmas. The lessons, now probably forgotten, will have to be learned all over again.

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AKSIE OOR MAGERS-FONTEIN ...teen aborsie

Deur TIM KRYNAUW

AKSIE MORELE STANDAARDE, wat onlangs oorwegend vir die verbod op die bekroonde Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! verantwoordelik was, is nou weer tot die tande toe bewapen om toe te slaan op elke persoon of instansie wat aan SA se aborsiewette wil verander.

Dié versekering kom van mnr. Eddie van Zyl, heeltydse sekretaris van Aksie Morele Standaarde. Hy het vandeesweek gereageer op bevindinge in die jongste uitgawe van die tydskrif Geneeskunde dat 'n groot aantal dokters ten gunste is van terapeutiese aborsie of selfs aborsie sonder meer.

Die steekproef is in 1975 onder al die dokters by die H. F. Verwoerd-Hospitaal en in private praktyk in Pretoria gedoen. Altesame 500 vraelyste is uitgestuur, maar net 136 het terug gekom. Uit 'n ontleding van 135 vraelyste blyk dit nou dat net 3 persent van die dokters teen aborsie gekant is.

Altesame 101 of 75 persent keur terapeutiese aborsie goed, terwyl 22 persent ten gunste van aborsie sonder enige beperking is. Interessant is ook: Hoe ouer 'n dokter, hoe gewilliger is hy om aborsie toe te laat.

Nou sê mnr. Van Zyl Aksie Morele Standaarde is nie teen terapeutiese aborsie gekant nie, maar hulle sal elke veldtog ten gunste van aborsie op aanvraag met hand en tand beveg.

„Ons is natuurlik heeltemal bewus van die voorduurende poging van individue, sekere dokters en instansies soos die aborsiereformiste

ons nie wil wees nie. Ons kan net nie aanvaar dat die afskrikwekkende pornografie en geweld 'n heilsame uitwerking op mense kan hê nie.

Mnr. Van Zyl sê dat Aksie Morele Standaarde dikwels sekere sake onder sy ondersteuners se aandag bring. In die geval van hierdie rolprent was dit nie moontlik nie, veral omdat dit net in sekere sentra vertoon is.

Die gewone gebruik is dat ondersteuners dan hul misnoë oor 'n saak lug en dat hierdie klagtes dan onder die Minister se aandag gebring word. 'n Voorbeeld hiervan was die klagtes oor Magersfontein, O Magersfontein!

In die geval van Seven Beauties het die hoofbestuur self opgetree en kon daar nie „spontane volksreaksie" getoets word nie," sê hy.

„Ons standpunt kom daarop neer dat die lewe voor geboorte niks anders as die lewe ná geboorte is nie. Die lewe is uniek en mag nie vernietig word nie. Die uitsondering is terapeutiese aborsies en wat dit betref, ondersteun ons die huidige wetgewing.

„Benewens op terapeutiese gronde het geen dokter die reg om 'n lewe te neem nie. Dié wat aborsie desondanks propageer is

„Ewe ontstellend is die voortdurende argument dat daar dan kwansuis jaarliks weens ons ‚verkrampte wetgewing' duisende sogenoemde agterstraat-aborsies plaasvind. My enigste vraag aan mense met hierdie standpunt, is net eenvoudig waar hul navorsing is om hierdie syfers te staaf.

„Ons erken dat daar baie gevalle van agterstraat-aborsies is, maar weier om te aanvaar dat dit epidemiese afmetings aanneem. Die oplossing van hierdie probleem lê ook nie in die afskaffing van ons aborsiewette nie, maar daarin dat ons in liefde 'n helpende hand na sulke meisies uitsteek om hul babas in die lewe te bring.

„Die belangrikste rede waarom ons meisies na die agterstrate gedryf word, is dat ons hulle daagliks met seks oordonder. Hulle word dermate uitgelok en uitgetart dat vlees en bloed dit soms net nie kan weerstaan nie. En hieraan moet ons almal skuld bely."

Mnr. Van Zyl sê Aksie Morele Standaarde is daarvan bewus dat sommige dokters — en hy ken hulle by naam, sê hy — bereid is om hul siele te verkoop om aborsie in Suid-Afrika gewettig te kry.

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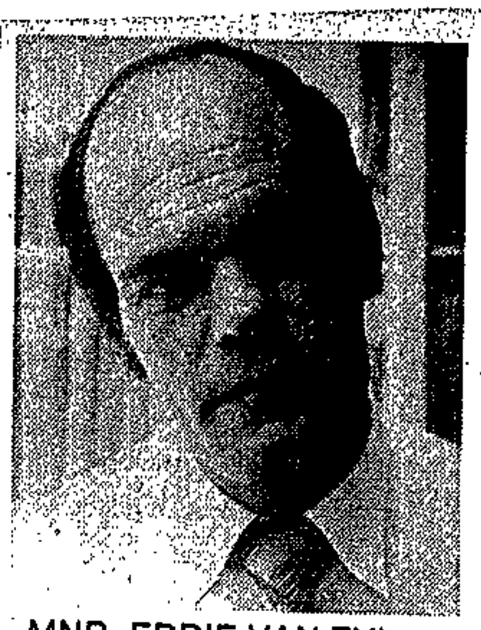
sinsbeplanningsvereniging van Suid-Afrika om ons aborsiewette verander te kry.

„Hierteen neem ons 'n onverbiddellike standpunt in. Terwyl ons bestaande wetgewing en veral terapeutiese aborsie ondersteun, is ons geheel en al teen aborsie op aanvraag gekant. Ons verwerp dit as niks anders as moord nie," sê hy.

Mnr. Van Zyl sê dat Aksie morele Standaarde 'n „yslike" studie oor die onderwerp gemaak het. In hierdie verband het hulle veral noue skakeling met die Wêreldfederasie van Dokters vir die Behoud van Lewe in België, beskik hulle oor rolprente en het hulle ook die vertaalregte op talle boeke oor die onderwerp.

„Ons plaas 'n groot vraagteken oor die aksente in so 'n rolprent. As dit net op die geweld en seksueel abnormale is, verwerp ons dit. Ons probleem met sogenoemde moderne en verligte kuns is dat sommige kunstenaars en filmmakers en selfs dramaturge ons in 'n ding wil dwing waarin



MNR. EDDIE VAN ZYL het veral klagtes uit Hillbrow gekry.

net besig om 'n groot onsaligheid en verderf oor ons volk te bring en hul eie etiese beginsels te verkrag," sê hy.

Mnr. Van Zyl sê 'n mens hoor dikwels dat toenemende voedseltekorte en bevolkingstoenames dit menslik maak dat ongewensde kinders op humanitêre grondslae en by wyse van aborsie verwyder moet word. Hy verwerp dit sonder meer as 'n „onsinnige argument". Ons is net so gekant teen die buitengewone, feitlik abnormale, propaganda ten gunste van kontrasepsie.

tiewe in hierdie verband, wat hy as 'n aborsie-sirkus bestempel, plaas hy 'n groot vraagteken, sê hy.

„Maar ons sal op ons beurt geen steen onaangeroer laat om aborsie met hand en tand te beveg nie. Die pro-aborsioniste kan gerus maar besef dat ons in meer as 830 dorpe en stede sowat 40 000 en selfs meer mense het wat ons standpunte onderskryf.

Benewens ons rolprente, boeke, simposiums en ander pogings in hierdie verband, het ons ook al meer as 100 000 biljette oor die onwenslikheid van aborsie versprei. Ons probeer sonder ophou mense in die rigting van behoud van Christelike standaarde beïnvloed.

„In die sewe jaar van ons bestaan het ons ook tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat ons mense tog nog moreel behoudend is. Daarom sal ons voortgaan om te protesteer teen sake soos aborsie, genadedood, pornografie en geweld. Ons sal ook voortgaan om ons mense te beïnvloed ten gunste van kuisheid, seks binne die huwelik en alle ander aspekte van behoudenheid," het mnr. Van Zyl gesê.

...en nou 7 Beauties

Van Ons Pretoriase Kantoor

AKSIE MORELE STANDAARDE reken hy het waarskynlik 'n belangrike rol gespeel om die rolprent Seven Beauties verbied te kry. Seven Beauties is vandeesweek verbied nadat dit twee weke lank deur SA resensente bestempel was as waarskynlik die beste film van die jaar.

Mnr. Eddie van Zyl, heeltydse sekretaris van Aksie Morele Standaarde, het vandeesweek aan RAPPORT gese dat sy hoofbestuur 'n brief oor die rolprent aan dr. Connie Mulder, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, gestuur het.

„Ons het by die Minister beswaar gemaak oor die afskuwelike geweld en sekstonele in die rolprent. Ons het self ingegryp omdat ander ondersteuners van Aksie Morele Standaarde nie die geleentheid gehad het om na die rolprent te kyk nie.

„Nadat ek klagtes van veral mense uit Hillbrow in Johannesburg gekry het, het ek besluit om self na die rolprent te gaan kyk. Ek was van meet af aan met afsku vervul. Ek kan nie begryp hoe Seven Beauties as 'n vyfster-kunsrolprent bestempel kon word nie.

„Ek het ook 'n tweede keer na die rolprent gaan kyk en toe ook lede van my hoofbestuur saamgeneem om dit te beoordeel. Ons was daarvan oortuig dat dit die soort rolprent is wat verbied moet word.

„Ons belangrikste beswaar teen Seven Beauties was die afskuwelikheid van die geweld en talle onsmaaklike seksuele tonele. In hierdie rolprent geskied ook geen geregtigheid nie. Die absolute wreedheid van die rolprent word ten beste geïllustreer in die toneel waar die filmheld sy vriend koelbloedig in die kop skiet dat die bloed letterlik spat. Dit doen hy om sy eie lewe te red en die guns van die masogistiese opsigter van die tronk te wen.

„Nog meer aanstootlik was die verkragtingstoneel. Die filmheld stap hier by 'n kamer in waar 'n vrou met vasgebinde hande en voete op 'n bed in 'n inrigting vir kranksinniges lê. Ten aanskoue van die gehoor verkrag hy haar. Niks word hier aan die verbeelding van die kyker oorgelaat nie.

„Feit is dat geen normale mens by 'n sleutelgat staan en loer as 'n vrou uittrek nie. Maar met hierdie rolprent word 'n mens teen jou sin gedwing om loervinktoeskouer van hierdie soort wreedheid te wees.

In hierdie rolprent word die mense se gode die voorwerp van sy vuilste gedagtes en bespotting. So kan 'n mens nie laer daal nie. Ons het daarom ook geen keuse gehad as om beswaar te maak nie," het hy gesê.

Saam in die gevangenis

PROF. CHRIS BARNARD gesels met Breyten Breytenbach in die Pollsmoor-gevangenis.

Breyten straal toe hy Chris sien

Van MARILYN ZEELIE
PARYS.

UIT sy sel in die tronk het die omstrede Breyten Breytenbach nogmaals by vriend en vyand die emosies aangewakker wat altyd leef om hierdie Afrikaanse digter wat meer as vyftien jaar in Parys gewoon het.

Net, dié slag was daar die bykomende drama van 'n nog beroemder Afrikaner met 'n nog groter wêreldgehoor — hartbaanbreker prof. Christiaan Barnard.

Selfs 'n Sestiger kon moeilik 'n meer dramatiese rolverdeling vir 'n televisie-sekwens van agt minute bedink het as hierdie twee sensitiewe, inteligente, skeppende Afrikaners, wat letterlik uitmekaar gehou word deur 'n tema wat by hulle albei spook — die toekoms van hul land.

Barnard het ontspanne die twee eindeloos lang wit gevangenisgange afgestap, met 'n Franse televisiespan agter hom aan en bewaarders in netjiese uniforms wat deure oopsluit.

Breytenbach het opgestaan van die tafeltjie in sy sel waarby hy gesit het, en was duidelik bly om Barnard te sien.

Op Barnard se vinnige,

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

kaalkop vrae het die digter dadelik en sonder aarseling geantwoord — ontspanne, waar hy 'n tree of wat van die professor gesit het.

Maar sy Franse prokureur in Parys het op die tippie 'n laaste poging aangewend om hierdie sekwens uit te sny uit Barnard se dokumentêre prent van 90 minute. „Breyten is gedwing om in te willig om die onderhoud aan Barnard toe te staan," het hy aangevoer.

Sy poging het blykbaar ook die steun gehad van mev. Yolande Breytenbach, hoewel sy nie vir kommentaar beskikbaar was nie. Die Franse regter het beveel dat die tronksekwens dadelik aan hom gewys moet word en beslis: „Daar was geen druk van Barnard se kant nie." Dit spreek uit die spontaniteit van Breytenbach se antwoorde.

Barnard: Hoekom het jy vermom hierheen teruggekom?

Breytenbach: Toe ek in 1973 hiernatoe gekom het met my vrou, is ek deur die Veiligheidspolisie ondervra. Hulle het my gevra oor my betrekkinge met bepaalde mense wat teen apartheid gekant is. Ek het gedink as ek wettiglik terugkom, dan word ek gearresteer.

Barnard: Is jy ooit in die tronk gemartel?

Breytenbach: Nee, ek is nooit mishandel nie, hoewel ek in isolasie aangehou is in Pretoria. (Hy is sedertdien verskuif na Kaapstad).

Barnard: As jy in die Sowjet-Unie was. dink jy nie jy sou slegter behandel gewees het nie?

Breytenbach: Ek weet nie.

Barnard: Dink jy jy het 'n regverdige verhoor gehad?

Breytenbach: Ja, by die tweede, in elk geval. By die eerste verhoor het ek 'n vyfjaar straf verwag, maar die regter het my nege jaar gegee. Dit het onnodig kwaai gelyk.

Barnard: Het jy beplan om die Regering met geweld omver te werp?

Breytenbach: Nee, dit was nooit my bedoeling nie. Ek het teruggekom omdat ek betrokke was by die finansiering van anti-apartheidbedrywighede van studente en vakbonde.

Prof. Barnard, 'n formidabel gewilde figuur in Frankryk — verlede week was hy vir die derde keer op die voorblad van Paris Match — het oor hierdie onderhoud kritiek gekry van Frankryk se grootste koerant, die middagblad France Soir.

Die koerant skryf: „Dit lyk geen twyfel nie dat Breytenbach, met 'n glimlaggende gesig, die beste geweet het hoe om die angs en kommer van die wit minderheid op die enorme vasteland van Afrika uit te druk met sy beroemde frase: ‚ons is 'n bastervolk met 'n bastertaal wat na vernietiging slinger.'

„Hoe jammer," sê die koerant „dat Barnard dit nie doenlik geag het om hierdie beroemde woorde te herhaal nie. Hoe jammer ook dat hy die gevange digter oënskynlik net gebruik het om die goeie behandeling te regverdig wat in Vorster se gevangenis uitgedeel word."

Op die TV het dit gelyk of Breytenbach gevangenisklere aan het, 'n baadjie en broek van 'n swaar groen materiaal, met 'n rooi sakdoek fleurig in sy bo-sak.

* RAPPORT se foto's van die TV-opnames is eksklusief.

Silence from SP on Woods' opened mail

S25 — General

RDM 12/12/77

Staff Reporter

SECURITY Police have refused to answer claims by the Post Office that mail addressed to Mr Donald Woods, banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, was handed to them for inspection.

Saturday's Rand Daily Mail quoted Mr F J Theron, Deputy Postmaster-General for staff and posts, as saying the Security Police had made an application for some of Mr Woods' mail to be handed to them in terms of the Post Office Act.

Questioned about this yesterday, Brigadier C F Zietsman, head of the Security Police, said from Pretoria: "No comment."

Mr Theron was confirming reports that tests conducted by former security policeman turned private investigator, Mr Donald Card, had established some of Mr Woods' mail had been tampered with.

12 325 gen

RAND
Daily Mail
ANPA WORLD PRESS AWARD 1966

MONDAY,
December 12, 1977

Steve Biko—and what now?

IT IS disconcerting for South Africans to have a jurist from abroad say things about Steve Biko's death that could have been said in the inquest finding. The fact that the jurist, Sir David Napley, is eminent in his field only serves to underline the point.

Sir David, a past president of the Law Society of England, attended the inquest as an independent observer at the invitation of the Association of Law Societies of South Africa.

According to the published summary of his 31-page report, the main area of agreement between him and the presiding magistrate, Mr M J Prins, was the principal finding that no particular person could be said to be criminally responsible for Mr Biko's death.

But from then on, Sir David's view is markedly different. He describes as "regrettable" Mr Prins' decision not to motivate his finding, and notes that during the inquest proceedings, Mr Prins had in fact given reasons on each occasion when ruling on the admissibility of evidence. Sir David also criticises the conduct of district surgeons who treated Mr Biko and, above all, the behaviour of Security policemen involved in the case. He argues that the Security Police appeared to have concealed the cause of Mr Biko's injuries in an attempt to avoid a subsequent trial.

Saying that the Security Police appeared to have unwarranted licence and to regard themselves as above the law, Sir David adds that there remains need for the fullest independent investigation by specially selected police officers into the cause of Mr Biko's death.

So what now? Does all the horrific evidence heard during the three weeks of the inquest fade away as though it had never been heard? And is the weight of Sir David's views and assessment also to disappear without trace?

Surely not. Surely the Government must immediately set out its thinking about the handling of detainees now that so much ugliness has been revealed. Until now, allegations about the treatment meted out to those who are held indefinitely and incommunicado have been met either by silence or by bland official assurances that everything was all right with no reason for anyone to worry.

But the unchallenged truth, from the mouths of those directly implicated, tells a different story . . . of a man kept naked and chained to a grille; of a man suffering a head injury in circumstances which are still not clear; of a dying man being driven, naked, through the night and without medical assistance; of inept (or worse) medical attention; and of general callousness and maltreatment.

If it happened to Steve Biko, who else of those hidden away from the public gaze is suffering at official hands?

Star 12/12/77

There's a wrong, (325) wrong trailer . . .

Pretoria Bureau

The Publications Appeal Board has ordered part of the trailer of the film "Lipstick" to be cut, although the same part appears uncensored in the actual film.

The offending scene is one in which a rapist played by Chris Saradon covers the mouth of the victim, played by Margaux Hemingway, with his hand.

A publications committee originally ordered that all scenes which suggested rape were to be removed from the trailer.

Mr Bill Sharp who appeared for the distributors of the film, Ster-Kinekor, said he was thrilled by the appeal board's decision. "It would have been ridiculous to cut out all those scenes which have been approved in the actual film," he said.

325 - General

Breytenbach picture may contravene Prisons Act

RDM 12/12/77

Staff Reporter

ACTION may be taken against the Afrikaans newspaper, Rapport, for publishing a picture of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach without permission.

The picture, which appeared on the front page of yesterday's edition, shows Breytenbach talking to Professor Chris Barnard during Prof Barnard's controversial 90-minute documentary on South Africa.

The Sunday Times yesterday claimed that the Department of Prisons had refused its application to publish a picture of Breytenbach.

Lieutenant Albertus Boshoff, a Prisons Department spokesman, said permission had been refused because of the terms of the Prisons Act.

"The Sunday Times followed the right procedure, but Rapport have not contacted us at all," he said.

Another spokesman for the Department of Prisons, Captain G Wissing, said yesterday that as far as he knew permission was never given to Rapport

"I will recommend that action be taken against them," he said.

A deputy editor at Rapport, Mrs Rykie van Reenen said: "As far as I know, the picture was cleared with the Prisons Department."

Police won't comment on mail searches

C.T. 12/12/77
E25 General

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police have declined to answer claims by the Post Office that mail addressed to Mr Donald Woods, banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, was handed to them for inspection.

Mr F J Theron, deputy postmaster-general for staff and posts, was reported as saying the security police had made an application for some of Mr Woods's mail to be handed to them in terms of the Post Office Act.

Questioned about this yesterday, Brigadier C F Zietsman, head of the security police, said from Pretoria: "No comment."

Section 118 of the act allows for particular articles to be intercepted at the request of a person designated by the State Security Council. This can only be done if necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic.

Mr Theron was confirming reports that tests conducted by former security policeman turned private investigator, Mr Donald Card, had established that some of Mr Woods's mail had been tampered with.

When this was put to Brigadier Zietsman, he said: "I do not want to comment on that incident at all."

11.

325 - Geen d

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 150] PRETORIA, 14 DECEMBER / 14 DESEMBER 1977 [No. 5834

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2595 14 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2595 14 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/94

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/12/35.....	*Fair Lady* – Vol 13, No 18, December 21, 1977.....	National Magazines, Cape Town/Kaapstad.....	(a)

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INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
	Binnelandse Sake, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
2595.	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewens ...	1	5834

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5834—1

DD. 14/12/77 325 General

Justice Steyn: I did not order detention

WINDHOEK — The Administrator - General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn, said yesterday he had nothing to do with the detention of the deputy chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarero.

"It was the result of action by the police alone. This had nothing to do with the political campaign," he said.

"This did not take place as the result of my orders and in spite of the detention the freedom of politics and political campaigns is still the same today as it was two or three weeks ago."

He realised Swapo planned another political meeting in Owambo later this month.

"I appeal to you: let them meet in peace and I appeal to Swapo: come in peace and act and conduct yourselves within the limits of the law."

Referring to intimidation and abductions in Northern South West Africa, Mr Steyn said: "I can tell you this . . . I am going to do my best to ensure that intimidation, terrorism (vreesaanjaery) and abductions are eradicated.

"Firstly, I wish to appeal to those responsible for these deeds to desist," he said.

Such actions were no longer necessary in South West Africa where the country and its people were being guided towards peaceful independence.

"I ask those who kill and wound people unlawfully on the border and in this area (Owambo) to consider that there are too few people here to destroy and waste human material," he said.

Opportunities had been created for all political parties to take part peacefully in an election.

From January, all population groups in the territory would be "educated under one, countrywide curriculum."

Referring to the talks on South West Africa between South Africa and the West, Mr Justice Steyn said the machinery had been created for a peaceful transition to independence. — SAPA.

Cape Times
14/12/77
325 General

Fair Lady banned again

Mrs Jane Raphaely

THE latest edition of Fair Lady, which went on sale this week, is to be banned by the Publications Control Board.

The publishers were informed by the board by telegram yesterday that a notice banning the magazine would appear in a Government Gazette today.

A photograph of a nude woman lying on a towel was believed to have been found undesirable. The photograph appeared in an article entitled "Baring up beautifully".

The publishers are to appeal against the banning.

The Fair Lady of November 23 was also banned after a semi-nude photograph of actress Vanessa Redgrave was found to be undesirable. — Sapa

The editor of Fair Lady, Mrs Jane Raphaely, will return from overseas on December 21. The executive editor, Mrs Gill Caradoc-Davies, said last night that they had not been given the details of the banning yet and had been told not to comment.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE (325-General) GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

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Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/10/132.....	*Periwinkle Assault, The*.....	Charles Dennis.....	(a) + (b)
P77/11/190.....	*Camera* 35—Vol. 21, No. 11, December 1977.....	Popular Publications Inc., New York.....	(a)
P77/11/191.....	*SLR Camera*—Vol. 11, No. 7, December 1977.....	Haymarket Publishing Ltd., London.....	(a)
P77/11/195.....	*Carol*.....	Dorsey Lang.....	(a)
P77/11/211.....	*Feet on the Beach* No. 5688 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Printed in the Netherlands.....	(a)
P77/11/212.....	*O.V.S. Staalkonstruksie (Edms.) Bpk.* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	O.V.S. Staalkonstruksie (Edms.) Bpk.....	(a)
P77/11/213.....	*Welding Alloys South Africa (Edms.) Bpk.* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Pictorial Press (Pty), Jeppestown, Johannesburg	(a)

Biko: the challenge to Afrikaners

DD 16/12/77 (325- General)

The Biko affair presented South Africans, notably Afrikaners, with perhaps the biggest challenge in their history, according to Col Laurens van der Post, the distinguished South African author. And if they condoned what had happened, he said, they were doomed.

The recent election, despite its pretensions, was no watershed for South Africa, Col Van der Post said. "The really important challenge South Africa is facing at the moment came out in the way the tragic, shameful Biko affair has been handled by the Government and the institutions of government in South Africa."

There was police brutality in all societies, he conceded, and abuse of power. And in civilised societies this abuse was always investigated and corrected.

"And it is not surprising that in a country like South Africa, with great conflicts and tensions, that you should get more frequent and disturbing abuses of power.

"We've seen that in the way more than 30 people have died while in the custody of the police.

"But our approach to these abuses used to be in conformity with what is normal for most Western nations."

He recalled how as a young reporter he had exposed an apparent abuse of police power. The Nationalist Government at the time under Gen Hertzog promptly ordered the attorney-general to bring the officers to trial.

"But when this Nationalist Government came to power in 1948 something new happened in South Africa.

"For the first time in the history of either the (old) republics of South Africa or the Union of South Africa we began to have political prisoners. That was bad enough: it is a matter of shame when people are put in jail purely because of their political conviction that a society should be changed.

"There may well be among them people who should be in prison, because they are advocating a form of destruction which no society could tolerate. But it is something that should be tested in open court."

The matter of political detention was beginning to be taken for granted in South Africa. But the deaths of Mr Biko and the other detainees and those whose disappearance has never been properly investigated revealed a new dimension.

"Fortunately when the Biko affair broke, public opinion in South Africa was so roused that it forced the Government to have the death properly investigated in the recognised Western European manner.

"And if anything went some way to redeem this shameful episode in our country, it is the fact that it was openly investigated in this way. And horrible though it was, people felt there was some hope for a society which could bring it into the open, something which still distinguishes South Africa from the communist world and the dictatorship in the Argentine."

After all that came out at the inquest, how could a magistrate sum up in three minutes and say there was nothing that could be held against the police? Col Van der Post asked.

"I do not know how a magistrate could have avoided the clear duty and obligation in his summing up to say: 'Although I cannot return a finding against any particular person, there are very disturbing features in this case to which I must draw the attention of the Minister of Justice, the director of public prosecutions, the head of the Security Police and the medical associations.'

"Why was this not done?"

There were questions every South African, particularly every Afrikaner, should ask himself, he said, if he were going to live with his conscience.

"Is he going to accept this, like the unacceptable political prisoners, as a normality of his life?"

"For we have here, unless it is investigated, an orchestration of the destructive pattern of abuse of power on a scale that has never been seen before in South Africa."

On the evidence, a Minister of Justice had clearly been lied to by his inferiors. What was the Minister going to do about the people who fed him lies?

"Clearly, such people should not be in positions of power in any department of the administration of justice."

Col van der Post asked too, what the Medical Association of South Africa was doing about doctors, who, "to put it mildly, had behaved as the doctors in the Biko case?"

"For the sake of their own honour they should speak up. They have a responsibility," he added.

What was the head of the security service doing about police who told so many conflicting stories? They were not fit to have power.

"Above all, I ask what the churches in South Africa are going to do about it, the Afrikaans churches?

"Every night in South Africa I heard on the Afrikaans radio service a minister of religion talking about the life of Christ and the compassion of Christ.

"What are they doing about their love and compassion in this case? About the bereaved families of this man? What are they saying to the people in power on this issue?

"What are the professors and Afrikaans schoolteachers, everyone who regards himself as a keeper of Afrikaans honour, doing, where do they stand? And the Afrikaans newspapers, guardians of democracy — what do they say?"

If they allowed the matter to go unchallenged they were doomed.

"For this is the sinister orchestration of an abuse of power, that started with political imprisonment, in the history of South Africa.

"This, not the election, is our real watershed. For if we allow this orchestration to continue, we are doomed. Our only weapon in the future is a moral weapon.

"We are going into a dark and sinister future in South Africa. The only armour we have is the truth and love of it and justice."

Great civilisations had crumbled because there was a challenge they evaded. The Biko case epitomised the one facing South Africa.

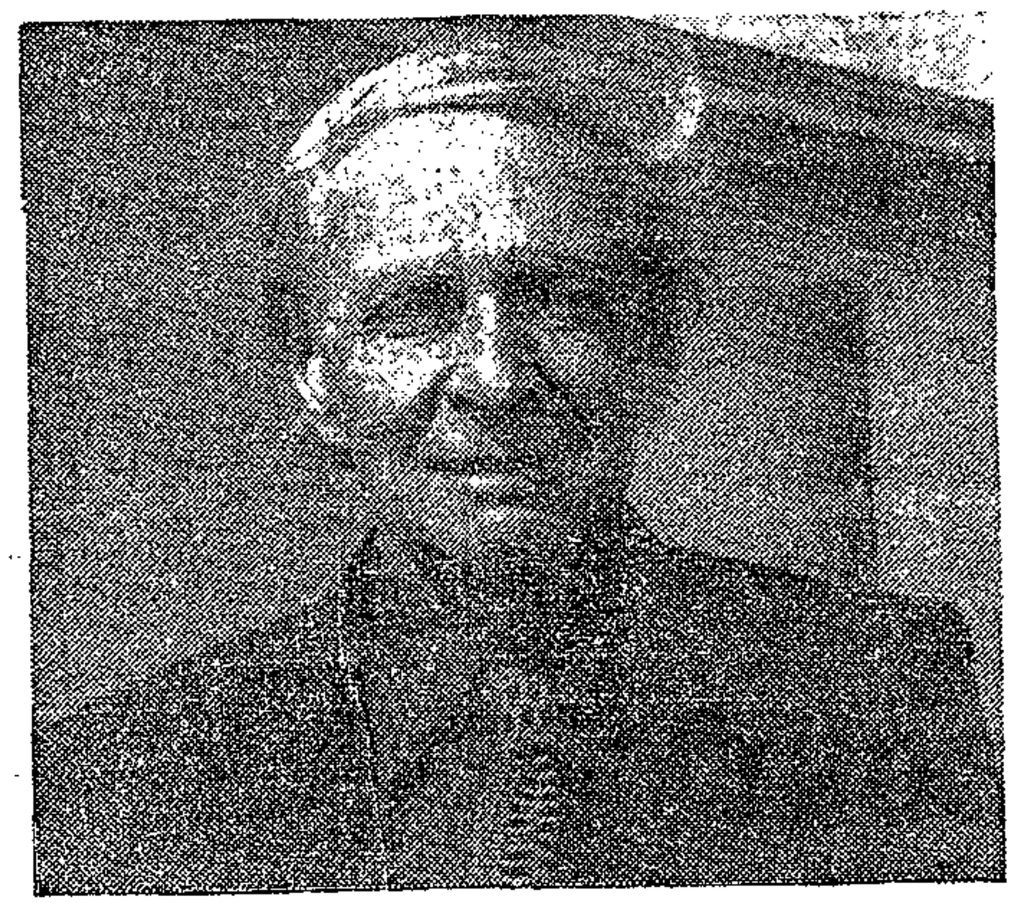
"How we meet it will condition how we go forward from the present either sidestepping the challenge or taking it or as we should on a nationa basis.

"I speak as an Afrikaner, not from wha can be dismissed as bourgeois or a liberal or European ethos. I speal out of the historica Afrikaans ethos which I in herted from a family tha has been in South Afric for 300 years.

"I reject the people wh can impose the Biko affai on South Africa. I do no recognise Afrikaners wh can do a thing like it an condone it.

"If we condone it, w are doomed."

Author Col. Laurens van der Post poses questions every South African — and especially Afrikaans-speaking whites — should answer.



Currency link in Smit murders?

ARGUS
19/12/77
325 - General

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne were possibly murdered because he may have uncovered a huge currency smuggling racket involving several important and well-known South Africans.

Lieutenant-General J F Kleinhaus, head of the CID, said: 'There are many rumours circulating but we have no concrete evidence to support them.'

Police are aware of a report that Dr Smith had documentary proof that several leading South Africans were smuggling cash out of the country and buying foreign property.

The report claims these South Africans have already purchased farms and other real estate in Australia, Canada and Europe.

It was stated Dr Smit had compiled a full report on these men and their activities and intended revealing the details in Parliament early next year.

This became known and Dr Smit was allegedly murdered to keep him quiet.

RED HERRINGS

The report continues that the words RAU and TEM were merely 'red herrings' to confuse the investigating officers.

The hired killers, who were very professional, have already left the country.

Mrs Jeanne Smit was murdered purely because she would have witnesed her husband's killing and also possibly because she knew of his findings.

The report claims Mrs Smit's house was expertly stabbed to give police the impression that some crazed person was responsible — and not cool professional killers.

It is possible that Dr Smit's house wa sexpertly searched and the documents relating to his findings taken and destroyed.

Lieutenant - General Kleinhaus said he would like any person with any concrete knowledge of these claims to contact him.

'There are many wild rumours about the murders but they have no backing,' he added.

325-General

How we lost the war of words

Soweto — Sandra Laing — Steve Biko — The World — Donald Woods — Percy Qoboza — South Africa has lost the propaganda war abroad. The controversial series of four television films, "The South African Experience", is merely the latest in the succession of disasters that have sullied South Africa's overseas image beyond recovery.

David Beresford explains why the Information Department is fighting a battle that cannot be won . . .

BY DAVID BERESFORD in LONDON

BERNARD LEVIN is possibly Britain's most influential columnist.

Certainly he is the leading columnist on Britain's most influential newspaper, The Times.

His column is compulsive reading for Britain's professional and upper-income men: For the doctors, lawyers, academics, civil servants and the gentlemen in the pinstriped suits who inhabit the city that is still, in many respects, the financial capital of the world.

Levin's writing strikes a responsible chord in their minds. He is a master of civilised invective and as he hurls his verbal barbs — at the trade unions, at the nationalised industries, at "trendy lefties" and, above all, at the Russian dictators who pose such a threat to freedom in their own country and in the rest of the world — one can almost hear the grunts of approval from those professional men as they devour The Times with their bacon and eggs at breakfast.

Outrage

All of which makes it important for South Africa to understand why Bernard Levin so lost his cool last week as to open his column with the following sentence:

"I reported here a couple of months ago on the case of John Cheeky-Kaffir, the South African black leader who was just about to be prosecuted for damaging several valuable police truncheons (by striking them repeatedly with various tender parts of his body) . . ."

There is no need to read the rest of the column to know what the piece was all about.

Nor is it difficult for anyone overseas to appreciate what prompted the outburst.

It was not simply the finding of the magistrate in the Steve Biko inquest. Britain has had its share of controversial judicial rulings — the judge who earlier this year gave an Old Etonian, convicted of armed bank robbery, a suspended sentence to protect his good name is just one example that springs to mind.

The Biko affair caused international outrage for what (rightly or wrongly) it seemed to represent — a record of disregard by the South African authorities for human rights.

It used to be said that South Africa was the "polecat of the Western world". Today it would be more accurate to say that no self-respecting polecat with access to the overseas media would be seen dead in our company.

Mysterious

And again it is not difficult for anyone who has been watching the British ATV series "The South African Experience" to appreciate why.

The powers-that-be in Pretoria would explain all this as a propaganda war being waged against South Africa by communists and sundry allies. And it is in the context of such a "war" that the Department of Information, with its not-so-clandestine support troops in the West, are fighting back.

The efficacy of that fight-back was demonstrated in Britain recently when that mysterious group of "concerned" business men, the Club of Ten, took up cudgels on South Africa's behalf over the Steve Biko affair and the recent wave of bannings.

Blatant

The club placed a large advertisement in two Fleet Street newspapers — including The Times — accusing the world of double standards and citing two examples in support of the charge.

The first was that while there had been an international outcry over the banning of The World newspaper, there had been no such outcry over the banning (by the Directorate of Publications) of the National Front pamphlet "Did Six Million Really Die?"

The second was that there had been no outcry overseas at the recent arrest of four editors in Pakistan and the death of a fifth, of a brain haemorrhage, shortly after his newspaper had been closed down.

As the Foreign Secretary's Parliamentary Private Secretary subsequently noted in a letter to The Times, it was a blatant piece of misrepresentation.

The comparison of the banning of The World to that of "Did Six Million Really Die?" — published anonymously by an extreme right-wing organisation which is so ashamed of the pamphlet that to this day it will not admit responsibility — is a patently false analogy.

The four Pakistani editors were, unlike the editor of The World, Mr Percy Qoboza, charged on their arrest. There were protests at their arrest — by the International Press Institute (which led protests against the clampdown on the South African Press) — and the four were shortly afterwards released.

The fifth editor did die of a brain haemorrhage, but there is no suggestion he was the victim of violence.

South Africa's counter-propaganda efforts over the years are studded with such distortions, and it is in this respect that an analogy can be drawn with that ATV film "The South African Experience".

It has been said of public relations specialists — and it can equally be said of propagandists — that they "make flower arrangements of the facts, placing them so that the wilted and less attractive petals are hidden by sturdy blooms".

And it is somehow fitting that the producer of "The South African Experience", Antony Thomas, used to work as a propagandist for the South African Department of Information.

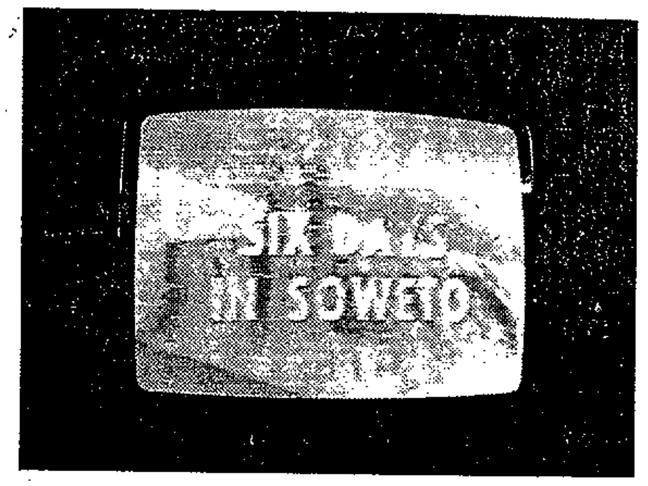
"The South African Experience" has a foundation of fact. The Sandra Laing saga, unfortunately for South Africa, did really happen — as did the deaths in Soweto. Black children were shot.

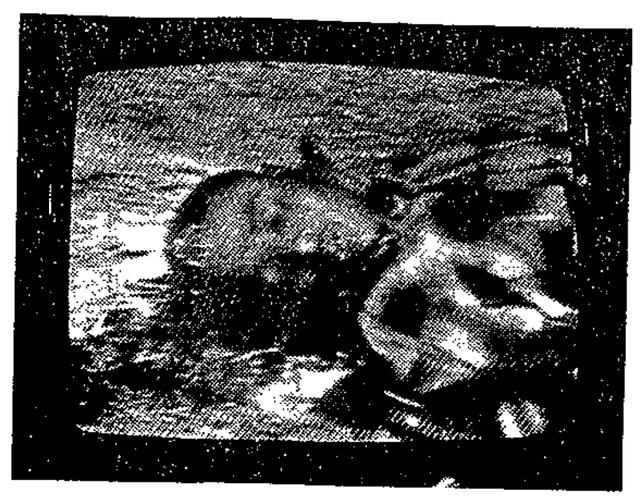
And white South Africa does isolate itself from the problems of the urban black.

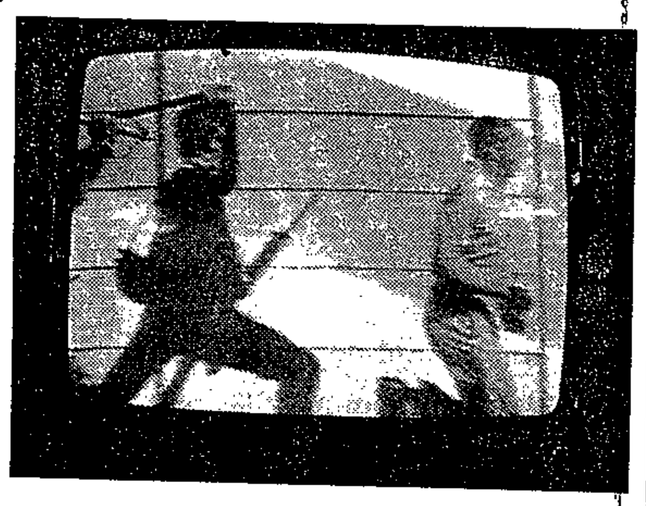
The film is over-slick. Corners were cut to make political points and as the British sugar company, Tate and Lyle, appears to have persuaded at least one English judge, it does contain misrepresentations. All of which are the hallmarks of propaganda.

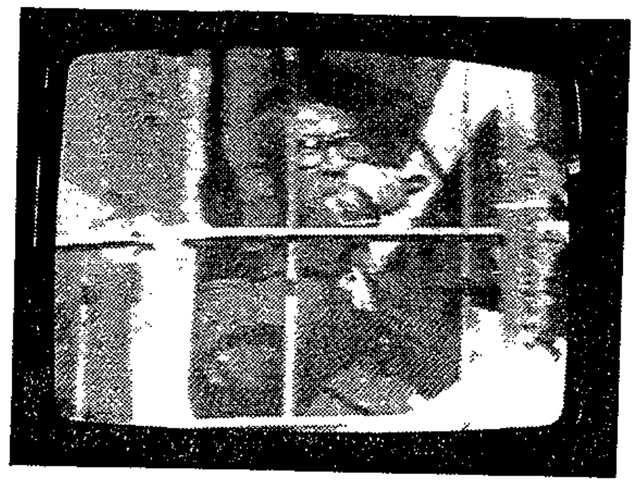
But there is a basic difference between the propaganda efforts of ATV and those of the Club of Ten. The club is defending the indefensible. ATV is condemning the condemnable.

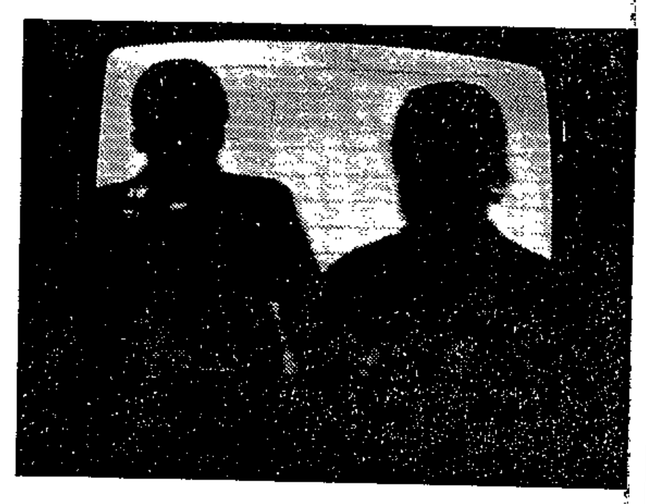
And if South Africa is to silence the devastating criticism of Bernard Levin and those eminently responsible readers of The Times, it will have to take a long, hard look at the facts behind the propaganda.











As the British saw Soweto through the eye of the camera . . . a dead child, a swinging truncheon, a bullet-crippled girl, a gutted school, and two young radicals shown only in silhouette.

S African inquiry about US lawyers' group

ARGUS 20/12/77

The Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — An attorney-general in South Africa has sought detailed information about the membership and financial backing of a lawyers' committee here which provided legal aid for the Biko family.

This was disclosed by Mr Millard Arnold, director of the South Africa Project, part of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law created by the late President John F Kennedy.

Mr Arnold refused to say who had requested this information.

He said his organisation expected to be called upon to assist the Biko family in its civil action against the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

He said Mr Sydney Kentridge did not come to Washington for advice in connection with the Biko case. 'He came here for legal research that he might have required in the conduct of his case,' he said.

He would not say how many South African individuals had been assisted by his organisation nor would he say how much the organisation had invested in the Biko affair.

'We are a very poor organisation and we don't have a great deal of funds,' he said. 'The organisation does not actively seek out cases to champion. We are normally approached for assistance.'

A Washington Post report said Mr Kentridge flew to Washington to consult lawyers and medical experts on the strategy he would pursue in his inquest arguments.

The report also stated that the Biko family lawyer went over details of the autopsy report with a neuropathologist.

Carols for detainees: 43 held

ARGUS 21/12/77 325 Gen Rel

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A group of 43 white people, who gathered outside John Vorster Square police headquarters last night to sing Christmas carols for detainees, were arrested in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Five journalists were also arrested but were released after being held for more than an hour.

Mr Malome Ramaupa, who described himself as a passerby, was also arrested.

Shortly after 9 pm, the carol singers — who included four nuns — gathered at the back of the square in President Street and began to sing. Many of them held lighted candles.

ILLEGAL

A contingent of policemen approached and told them they were attending an illegal gathering. They continued singing and police then began arresting them and journalists in the vicinity.

Still singing, they walked into John Vorster Square where they and the journalists were ushered into a large room. Charges were then laid against them.

A spokesman for the group said that they concerned Christians and that as Christians they experienced a sense of spiritual renewal at Christmas.

INSPIRED

They wished to share their feelings of joy and commitment with those who are suffering in prison.

They felt solidarity with these people — many of them Christians whose work had been inspired by their fath.

The five journalists who were later released were Isaac Metsing and Tom Duff of The Star, Pam Kleinot and Brian O'Flaherty of the Rand Daily Mail and Julia Uys of Beeld.

They were warned by a senior police officer to stay away from illegal gatherings in future.

Christians 'on wrong side of the law'

STAR 21/12/77 375- Gerard

The Star Bureau

LONDON — As the "oppressive regimes" in southern Africa resort to ever harsher methods of repression, more and more Christians are finding themselves in the forefront of the fight for equality and justice — and on the wrong side of the law.

So says the Methodist Recorder, the Methodist journal, in an article entitled "Southern Africa — Two Aspects of the Christian Dilemma."

It adds: "When the protests of black schoolchildren in South Africa are met by bullets, the prisons filled with those who have tried to make their voices heard, black newspapers banned, and the number of those who died in detention increases, it is no longer only the radical politicians who are feeling the force of the law used against them."

After quoting from files of the International Defence and Aid Fund detailing the detention of the Rev Chris Wessels and others, the journal says:

"In the recent mass detentions of blacks in South Africa are many who have been widely revered as caring, Christian persons.

"They have spoken out loudly for justice, and have cried out in anger at what they see as the denial of human dignity, human rights and civil liberty.

"Their voices have been stilled for the time being, but others rise to take their place.

"And in this area of Christian concern, there is no 'apartheid,' for here, black and white stand shoulder to shoulder."

Banned for 'criticising'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Methodist Recorder juxtaposes in its current issue the South African Government's and its own definition of the "crime" which led to the banning order on the Reverend Theo Kotze.

"He is not the first to be banned for criticising the Nationalist policy too effectively. As Government grows more defensive, he will not be the last. Remember him in your prayers," the Recorder says.

Soweto call for an end to the ban on meetings

STAR 21/12/77 (325-Gread)

Soweto leaders have called for the scrapping of the ban on open-air meetings following the peaceful National Day of Prayer gathering at Regina Mundi Catholic Church last week.

They say several urgent issues must be discussed by Soweto people at a meeting, but this has been made impossible by the ban.

The vice-chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said the ban on meetings was unnecessary.

"The scrapping of this ban will also protect the people from so-called leaders who sprung up overnight and said they represented the people."

CHEERS

Mr Albert Mhlongu, chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, said the ban should be lifted because people wanted to know about the issues affecting Soweto.

Mr Letsatsi Radebe, head of the Letsatsi Makgotla Movement, said the ban isolated people from their leaders. This caused confusion with various people claiming to be leaders.

Dr S M Nyembezi, Transvaal leader of the Inkatha movement, said if the Government persisted in keeping the ban then it should state how people should express their views.

44 carol singers on bail

STAR 21/12/77

325-Grand

Forty-four people appeared briefly in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on a charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act after being arrested last night while singing Christmas carols outside John Vorster Square.

The 44 appeared in a specially convened court in the cells of the court building before Mr L van Schalkwyk. They were all granted bail of R25.

No evidence was led and the hearing was postponed to February 16.

They are: Miss Benita Pavlicevic, Mr Howard Barrell, Miss Magdalena Hanekom, Miss Melanie O'Connor, Mr Hilton Sher, Mr David Capel, Mr Reiner Holst, Mr Derek Hanekom, Miss Patricia Murray, Miss Margaret Loffell.

Mr Owen Crankshaw, Miss Enid Crankshaw, Mr Peter Royssos, Mr David James, Miss Deborah Jill, Mr Michael Collins, Mr Donovan Lowry, MissClair Choladja, Mr Paul Mitchell.

Mr Bruce Wernick, Miss Marie Waspe, Mr Edward Risi, Miss Rita Boylle, Miss Jean Leger, Mr John Capel, Mr Robert Ward, Miss Marie Skottowe, Mr Chris Orlikowski, Sister Mary Thomas, Miss Judy Forster, Miss Jenny Young, Amoral Fuller, Miss Marie Wimbur, Mr David Rowe, Mr Doug Crankshaw, Miss Barbara Rodwell, Miss Maria Potenza, Miss Sally-Ann Dawson, Mr David McFarlane, Mr Martin Mulcahy, Miss Mary Lee, Miss Amelia Potenza, Miss Maria Tienghi and Mr Rekel Radebe.

The people are alleged to have held an illegal public gathering.

They were all singing Christmas carols while waiting for their families to pay their bail.

Law body's view of Biko costs

STAR 21/12/77

325 - General

There was nothing objectionable about the inquest legal costs of the Biko family being paid by an outside source, Mr Oliver Hart, president of the Association of Law Societies, said today.

Mr Hart was commenting in Maritzburg on an allegation in a Johannesburg newspaper that a whole network of South African lawyers were being paid by an influential American organisation in Washington to act in "political" cases and to keep an eye on the country's legal system.

The newspaper alleged that funds for these lawyers were almost limitless. It added that legal representatives acting for the family of the late detainee, Mr Steve Biko, had been "co-ordinated and financed" by this organisation.

The Star's Washington correspondent reported yesterday that an attorney-general in South Africa had sought information about a lawyers' committee in America which provided legal aid for the Biko family.

This was disclosed by Mr Millard Arnold, director of the South Africa Project — a programme of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Attorney General's office in Pretoria said today he knew nothing about the organisation and the Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothling, had not discussed the matter. Mr Nothling is on holiday.

Cape Times 24/12/77 (325-Geral)

Pamphlet bombs in City

FIVE pamphlet bombs exploded in Cape Town yesterday afternoon, scattering Christmas shoppers and bringing the City's security police out in force.

This was confirmed late yesterday by Major-General Theo Bisschoff, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape.

Ambulances were sent to the scenes of the explosions and the mobile accident squad was on stand-by. No one was injured in the blasts.

The first bomb exploded at 4.15pm at a magazine stall in Adderley Street beside the OK Bazaars.

A second bomb went off between two motorcycles parked at the corner of lower Plein Street and Darling Streets.

A bomb then exploded on the Cape Town railway station and among shoppers on the crowded Parade.

The blasts scattered leaflets issued by the banned African National Congress of South Africa. Similar bombs exploded in Greenmarket Square before Christmas last year and in various City streets this year.

A lower Plein Street camera shop owner, Mrs G Cohen, ran outside when the 4.15pm bomb went off yesterday. She said she then heard another explosion in Darling Street.

It exploded between two motorcycles parked in lower Plein Street. The cycles were not damaged by the blast.

Shoppers milled around in confusion as the white leaflets showered to the street. The crowd was dispersed by police who were on the scene within minutes.

The bomb in Adderley Street was left in a department store shopping bag. It consisted of a transistor radio battery on a square wooden base.

"This is simply an ordinary battery bomb," a CID officer said. "It contains hundreds of pamphlets but cannot cause serious injury."

A crowd of Christmas shoppers who gathered around the exploded pamphlet bomb on the corner of Plein and Darling streets yesterday afternoon.

SUN. TRIB 25/12/77

Banned — 49 000 copies later . . .

Tribune Reporter

325 Geard

THE GOVERNMENT this week banned an edition of the Nation, the official mouthpiece of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement — almost a month after 49 000 copies of the newspaper had been distributed.

But the ban did not surprise Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who said the Government had made it clear by the bannings of October 19 they would "not tolerate freedom of expression by the voiceless majority of the land."

Threats

Chief Buthelezi said: "In the light of the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger's threats against us on September 19, and the support given to the policies of the Government by the white electorate, one should not be surprised if they make it clear they will not tolerate freedom of expression.

"When the first Inkatha bulletin was banned it became clear that Pretoria was not prepared to tolerate any criticism of their racist regime.

"The reasons which were advanced for that ban were flimsy excuses. During the discussions between Mr Jeffrey Mtetwa, KwaZulu Minister of Justice, and the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger said he did not like what he read in the Nation.

Clash

"Although this specific issue was not dealt with when I met Mr Kruger in September it is obvious there is a clear clash of philosophy between Inkatha and Mr Kruger."

Mr Derek Beatty, manager of Isizwe Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, which publishes the Nation said no reasons were given for the ban which was to be gazetted this week.

Mr Beatty said he doubted whether an appeal against the ban would be made.

1977—a sombre year for all South Africans

As years go, it was not a vintage one as far as South Africans were concerned. There were mass bannings and detentions, deaths in detention, urban terrorism and continuing unrest among young blacks. We entered a new era of isolation from the rest of the world and our economy did not give cause for much joy. But given the forces at play, it could have been worse, writes TOM DUFF.

January started with pictures of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and British envoy, Mr Ivor Richard, chatting amiably at the Prime Minister's holiday home, Oubosstrand.

Many South Africans were cheered by the failure by British postal workers to organise a full-scale boycott of South African mail. But there were gloomy headlines as well: South African security forces and Swapo exchanged fire across the SWA/Namibian border; a major row developed over the Barclays Bank decision to invest R10-million in Defence Bonds; and police arrested 32 alleged members of the Comrades Movement in Cape Town on charges of arson.

* * *

February saw the publication of a Defence Force report which said South Africa could have captured the whole of Angola if she had wanted to.

But people's minds were more concentrated on events closer to home: 6 000 Soweto students took part in a massive demonstration and exam papers were torn up at several schools. Attendances were low in Cape Town's black schools.

There were floods which caused extensive damage in the Transvaal.

Mr Pik Botha was appointed the country's new Foreign Minister.

United States newspapers claimed that South Africa was close to having an atomic bomb.

In one of the most extravagant land claims in recent years, Lesotho leader, Lebua Jonathan claimed the whole of the Orange Free State. There were some South Africans, ignorant of this province's more subtle delights and beauties, who said they did not mind if he kept it.

* * *

March saw the attempt by the Government to curb the Press. Widespread national and international reaction resulted and the Prime Minister said he would give the Press a year in which to "put its house in order."

British racing driver Tom Pryce died tragically during the South African Grand Prix.

Two black journalists, Mr Duma Ndlovu and Mr Joe Thloloe, were detained and there were widespread security police raids on black and church bodies in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Cape Town. In one of the first of many warnings that race relations were deteriorating dangerously, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwa-Zulu said the Prime Minister had failed to introduce meaningful changes.

Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, accepted the principle of a referendum to establish black leadership in his country, while Swapo was told that it would be able to take part in the SWA/Namibia elections.

South Africa's budget was laid before Parliament and made provision for a 15 percent import duty. Exchange controls were tightened.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, was detained in October.

* * *

April was still a time when Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, could say that South Africa's relations with the US were "still relatively good, but subject to strains." In speeches during the Westdene by-election he deplored petty apartheid.

Most of the country's editors said they accepted a new Press code to stave off the Newspaper Bill which they had strongly opposed.

Thousands of students protested against increased rents in Soweto and these rents were suspended after talks between Urban Bantu Council members and the authorities.

The Government accepted most of the Theron Commission proposals — but rejected a few key recommendations.

The Rand Show went multiracial and Johannesburg model, Bubbles Mpondo, and muscleman Jannie Beetge, declared their undying affection for each other.

Discount king, Tony Factor, started discounting motor vehicles, much to the horror of the motor industry.

The Prime Minister explained to concerned Afrikaner churchmen that Defence Bonds did not amount to a lottery.

* * *

May was a month of great anxiety for those people who had valuables deposited in the vaults of a certain Krugersdorp bank. Thieves who tunnelled into the vaults got away with about R400 000.

Poet Breyten Breytenbach made a brief appearance in the Supreme Court in Pretoria on charges relating to the alleged contravention of the Terrorism Act.

The Institute of Race Relations estimated that of about 618 people who had died in the unrest since June 16, 1976, more than 400 were from the Transvaal.

Mr Pik Botha gained a resounding victory in the Westdene by-election. He and the Prime Minister met US Vice-President, Mr Walter Mondale, in Vienna and got engaged in some fairly tough talking.

* * *

June was a reminder that all was not well in South Africa as far as race relations were concerned. A survey published by The Star showed that only one in eight blacks felt there were good overall feelings between the races.

Hundreds of blacks marched through Johannesburg but were dispersed by police. June 16 and 17 were observed as days of mourning in many black townships and teargas was fired at a ceremony at Regina Mundi church in Soweto. Nine people in Soweto and five people in the Eastern Cape were wounded by police gunfire during clashes.

Two whites were killed when three young blacks, carrying Russian made machine pistols and hand grenades attacked them at a Johannesburg warehouse.

The Soweto Urban Bantu Council collapsed due to student pressure.

The New Republic Party came into being.

Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention.

July was a month in which unrest continued in Soweto and Alexandra with police using teargas on several occasions.

In one of the most significant moves ever in a South African urban black community, the Soweto Committee of Ten, which represented a broad spectrum of leaderships in the townships, proposed a blueprint for future development. This plan, which proposed municipal powers for Soweto, was later rejected by the Government.

Unemployment in the country continued to rise, but the country's export drive began to gain momentum. Police began taking strong steps against currency smugglers.

EEC ministers agreed to a code of conduct for European businesses in South Africa.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, leader of the New Republic Party, rejected merger overtures from the Breakaway South African Party.

* * *

August marked a distinct cooling of relations between South Africa and the United States, with various Cabinet Ministers making sharp attacks on US foreign policy. Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned that South Africans faced the possibility of "total sanctions."

Police raided several Soweto schools and also halted a march held by white women in Pretoria who wished to see the Prime Minister. Teargas was also fired at white demonstrators at the Modderdam Road squatter camp in the Cape.

A very low poll was recorded in Bophuthatswana elections.

Ergo shares created wild scenes on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, something that had not been seen since those heady days of the 1960s boom.

Details of the country's new constitution began to leak out and it became apparent that Indian and coloured people would get their own "Parliament."

South African miners flew to Mozambique to try to rescue dozens of trapped miners there.

* * *

September once again saw South Africa thrust into world headlines with the death in detention of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko. A widespread outcry resulted from his death — the 20th in detention in 18 months. About 1 300 Fort Hare students were arrested after a demonstration.

Many schools in Soweto were boycotted in a protest against Bantu Education, while The Star published a survey which showed that more than 200 000 adult blacks in the Witwatersrand-Pretoria area were out of work.

The Progressive Federal Party was launched and the Prime Minister called a general election for November 30.

Early in the month Government spokesmen spent much time reassuring the great powers that South Africa was not on the brink of producing a nuclear bomb.

Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, warned Gatsha Buthelezi of a second Battle of Blood River and told him not to include non-Zulus in his Inkatha movement.

* * *

October was a traumatic month: More than 40 prominent black people were detained and South Africa entered a new period of isolation with US support for a mandatory arms embargo against the country.

The mass bannings and detentions of October 19, which silenced people such as Christian Institute director, Dr C F Beyers Naude, and editor Mr Donald Woods, provoked a worldwide outcry. The black newspapers The World and Weekend World were banned and their editors, Mr Percy Qoboza and Mr Aggrey Klaaste, were detained. Also among detainees were such prominent black leaders as Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr Ken Rachidi.

A survey by The Star showed that about 200 000 black children were boycotting schools and in Soweto about 500 teachers resigned in protest against Bantu Education.

A Springbok rugby tour of Britain next year was cancelled and many western countries began taking a tougher line against South Africa.

Five South African soldiers and 61 Swapo terrorists were killed in a largescale engagement.

* * *

November was a month in which urban terrorism was on many people's minds. There was a bomb at the Carlton Centre which injured more than a dozen people and caused damage to many glass shopfronts.

Major Kobus Malan holds his gun aloft during student demonstrations against rent increases in Soweto. At one stage he put the gun down to have man-to-man talks with students and played a major role in cooling tempers.

Respected finance expert and the Nationalist candidate in the Springs parliamentary election, Dr Robert Smit, and his wife were murdered and slogans painted on walls inside their home.

One insurgent was killed and another captured in Northern Natal when police closed in on them. A policeman was wounded.

The Biko inquest drew dozens of local and foreign journalists as well as large crowds of spectators.

Polaroid announced it was withdrawing its operations from South Africa.

The Government announced plans to spend R250-million on black, Indian and Coloured housing.

On November 30 South Africa's whites went to the polls.

* * *

December 1 brought election results — and South Africans learned that the National Party had won with a massive 134 to 30 majority over the entire opposition. The PFP became the official opposition.

Pretoria's Chief Magistrate, Mr M J Prins, found that nobody was criminally to blame for Mr Steve Biko's death in detention.

Leading teams in the white National Football League announced they were to join the black National Professional Soccer League.

Two giant oil tankers ran into each other in the fog about 40 sea miles south west of Cape St Francis in the biggest collision in maritime history.

Canada announced it was withdrawing commercial consuls from South Africa.

Bantu Education was scrapped in SWA/Namibia.

The decision to move hundreds of men from Alexandra to the City Deep Hostels resulted in heated criticism of the West Rand Administration Board.

On December 6 Bophuthatswana became independent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2659 23 December 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)

The Minister of the Interior has under section 14 (1) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, directed the Publications Appeal Board to reconsider the decision of the Publications Control Board that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said direction is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P77/11/50.....	*G*.....	John Berger.
P77/11/87.....	*Seven Days Seven Girls*.....	Steve and Pat Shaw [illegible] Alan Grosvenor.
P77/11/102.....	*What the Censor Saw*.....	John Trevelyan.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2659 (325 General) 23 December 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3)

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 14 (1) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die Appèlraad oor Publikasies gelas om die beslissing van die Raad van Beheer oor Publikasies dat die onderstaande publikasies nie ongewens is nie te heroorweeg. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, vervoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van gemelde lasgewing kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2581 23 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2581 23 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/92

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/10/82.....	*Lost Tribes from Outer Space, The*.....	Marc Dem.....	(b)
P77/11/28.....	*Namibia: United States Corporate Involvement*.....	Winifred Courtney and Jennifer Davis.....	(d) + (e)
P77/12/29.....	*Heidelberg Tyres/Bande (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd., Jeppestown.....	(a)
P77/11/33.....	*Principle in Torment, A*.....	United Nations, New York.....	(e)
P77/11/47.....	*Rum, Bum and Concertina*.....	George Melly.....	(a)
P77/11/55.....	*Golden Mistress, The*.....	Basil Beyea.....	(a)
P77/11/108.....	*CCPD Network Letter*—Number 3, December 1975...	Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development, Geneva	(e)
P77/11/109.....	*CCPD Network Letter*—Number 4, May 1976.....	Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development, Geneva	(e)
P77/11/117.....	*Objective: Justice*—Vol 6, No 2, April/May/June 1974	United Nations, New York.....	(e)
P77/11/119.....	*New Africa News*—Number 1, November 1977.....	New Africa News Collective, Australia.....	(e)
P77/11/154.....	*Prostitutes*.....	Jeremy Sandford.....	(a)
P77/11/162.....	*Honey*.....	Honey Bruce with Dana Benenson.....	(a)
P77/11/193.....	*Photo Guide to Flash, The* (i.e. only the 1977 edition with the No ISBN 240 50759 2/d.i. slegs die 1977-uitgawe met die No ISBN 240 50759 2)	Günter Spitzing.....	(a)
P77/11/194.....	*Mikoyo's World*.....	Imo Yashima.....	(a)
P77/11/200.....	*Educational Journal, The*—Vol XLIX, No 3, Oct. Nov. 1977	Teachers' League of South Africa.....	(e)
P77/11/203.....	*Guardian, The*—September 1977.....	Weekly Guardian Associates, New York.....	(e)
P77/12/6.....	*Eve Love You*.....	Ed van der Elsken.....	(a)
P77/12/7.....	*Bridget's Basic Sex*.....	American Publishing Corporation, Massachusetts	(a)
P77/12/14.....	*Women We Wanted to Look Like, The*.....	Brigid Keenan.....	(a)
P77/12/30.....	*Komatsu* 1978 Calendar/Kalender.....	Komatsu Ltd, Tokyo, Japan.....	(a)
P77/11/208.....	*Nation, The*—Vol. 1, No. 11, November 1977.....	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd.....	(c) + (d) + (e)

No. 2582 23 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

No. 2582 23 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/93

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/11/18.....	*Scope*—Vol 12, No 44, 4 November 1977.....	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.....	(a)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES (325-Gen) GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

30 December 1977

No. 2661

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

30 Desember 1977

No. 2661

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P75/4/148.....	*All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC Bulletin) Focus on Liberation* Nov–Dec 1974, Vol 7, No 6	The All Africa Conference of Churches, Kenya	(d)+(e)
P75/4/230.....	*Histoire Du Parti Communiste/Bolchévik/De L'U.R.S.S.*	Éditions en Langues Étrangéres, Moscou 1949..	(e)
P75/5/9.....	*Racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa: South Africa and Namibia*	The Unesco Press, Paris 1974.....	(d)+(e)
P75/5/163.....	*Operation Namibia* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	Operation Namibia, Philadelphia, U.S.A.....	(d)+(e)
P75/6/200.....	*On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies*	Kim Il Sung.....	(c)
P75/7/29.....	*H.R.C. Bulletin*—June 26, 1975 Pamphlet/Pamflet....	Sheila Weinberg, Mohamed Timol, Saeeda Naidoo	(e)
P75/8/83.....	*Marxism and Problems of Linguistics*.....	J. V. Stalin.....	(e)
P75/9/6.....	*Principles of Pan-Africanism, The*.....	Charles Oladipe Akinde.....	(d)+(e)
P75/10/23.....	*Bandwagon*– No 6, September 1975.....	Dot Cleminshaw and others/en ander.....	(c)
P75/10/153.....	*Outspan: Bouwstenen Voor Apartheid*.....	E. A. du Plessis.....	(e)
P75/11/25.....	*SASO Newsletter: Conference Issue*—Vol 5, No 2, July/August 1975	South African Students' Organisation, Durban	
P76/1/46.....	*BOSS—The First Five Years*.....	International Defence and Aid Fund, London..	(d)+(e)
P76/3/93.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*– No 2, January 1976	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa	(c)
P76/3/181.....	*Namibia 75 (Hope, Fear and Ambiguity)*.....	Jørgen Lissner.....	(e)
P76/4/40.....	*Race to Power: The Struggle for Southern Africa*.....	The Africa Research Group.....	(e)
P76/5/61.....	*Messages to Companians in the Struggle*.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)+(e)
P76/7/98.....	*Black Renaissance*.....	Thoahlane Thoahlane.....	(c)
P76/10/35.....	*Civil War in Rhodesia*.....	Catholic Institute for International Relations, London	(c)
P76/11/61.....	*Black Peoples' Convention* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	Krugersdorp Central Branch of the Black Peoples' Convention	(d)+(e)
P76/11/164.....	*Southern African News Agency Bulletin* 19/10/76, No 3	Southern African News Agency, Braamfontein	(e)
P76/12/13.....	*Flash Light*—Vol 2.....	Pastor Farisani and others/en ander.....	(e)
P77/8/108.....	*Free the Pretoria* 12 Post Card/Poskaart.....	Free the Pretoria Twelve Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(c)
P77/8/108.....	*Free the Pretoria* 12 Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	Free the Pretoria Twelve Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(c)
P77/8/108.....	*Free the Pretoria* 12 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Free the Pretoria Twelve Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(c)
P77/8/108.....	*Free the Pretoria* 12 *Campaign* Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Free the Pretoria Twelve Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(c)
P77/8/144.....	*Fritz*.....	Adolar Frauenhold.....	(a)
P77/9/9.....	*S.I.N.I Bulletin* –May 1977/2; June 1977/3.....	SANA (South African News Agency), Geneva..	(a)
P77/9/77.....	*Soviet Military Review* –No 6, June 1977.....	Soviet Military Review, Moscow, U.S.S.R....	(a)
P77/9/81.....	*Lenuism: Science and Art of Revolutionary Creativity*..	Yu Andropov.....	(a)
P77/9/83.....	*Freedom for Prisoners of Imperialism and Reaction!*...	Yu Kazeyev.....	(c)
P77/9/122.....	*Namibia: Some Light on the Struggle for National Liberation*	Onesmus Akuenje and/en Hidipo Hamutenya...	(c)
P77/9/135.....	*SWAPO*– Nos 11 and 12.....	LSM Information Center, U.S.A.....	(c)
P77/9/160.....	*Z*—Volume 2, Number 5.....	SSD, SRC Press, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P77/9/161.....	*Amandla! The Story of the Soweto Students Representative Council*	NUSAS.....	(e)
P77/9/166.....	*"When the History . . ."* Sticker/Kleefseël.....	SWAPO.....	(e)
P77/9/167.....	*Vorster, Calleghan and How They are Stealing the Wealth of Namibia*	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P77/9/168.....	*Namibia: Solidarity With SWAPO and the People of Namibia* Poster/Plakkaat	Namibia Support Committee, London.....	(e)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/9/169.....	*SWAPO Fights to Liberate Namibia* Poster/Plakkaat..	South West African People's Organisation, London	(c)
P77/9/170.....	*Wound of the Daughter of My People Wounds Me Too, The* Poster/Plakkaat	South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO)	(e)
P77/10/11.....	*Who Are the Real Terrorists?*.....	International University Exchange Fund.....	(e)
P77/10/13.....	*Rhodesia: The Propaganda War*.....	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, Rhodesia	(e)
P77/10/14.....	*New Terrorists, The*.....	International University Exchange Fund.....	(e)
P77/10/16.....	*International Legal Status of Racist South Africa*.....	IUEF, Geneva.....	(e)
P77/10/19.....	*Education for Barbarism*.....	I. B. Tabata.....	(e)
P77/10/32.....	*Assassin—Vol 1, No 1: The Secret World of the Killer Elite*	Can-Am Media, Rouses Point, New York....	(a) + (e)
P77/10/48.....	*Jabula in Amsterdam* 177 Gramophone Record and Cover/Grammofoonplaat en Omslag	De Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland....	(e)
P77/10/54.....	*Oversexed Bride*.....	Dabid Key.....	(a)
P77/10/59.....	*Detention Without Trial in South Africa* 1976 1977....	S.A. Institute of Race Relations Inc., Johannesburg	(e)
P77/10/63.....	*Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws*—No 84.....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland.....	(e)
P77/10/68.....	*Policy and Programme of the P.A.C. of Azania*.....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (S.A.), Dar es Salaam	(e)
P77/10/71.....	*Katutura*—October 1977.....	Katutura, Joubert Park.....	(e)
P77/10/74.....	*Five Articles by Chairman Mao Tsetung*.....	Mao Tsetung.....	(e)
P77/10/99.....	*Road to Liberation*.....	ISM Information Center, Oakland, U.S.A.....	(e)
P77/10/108.....	*16th June Heroes Day* Poster/Plakkaat.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P77/10/109.....	*So-Where-To*—No 5.....	S.D.A., University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)
P77/10/114.....	*Medupe Writers Association Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 1, July 1977	Dumakude kaNdlovu.....	(d) + (e)
P77/10/120.....	*Unity Movement of South Africa, The* Bulletin No 2, April 1977	The Unity Movement of South Africa.....	(e)
P77/10/123.....	*Vukani—Awake*—October 1977.....	Support Group of the National Liberation Movement of South Africa	(e)
P77/11/5.....	*Amandla*—No 6/7, Juni/Juli 1977.....	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P77/11/66.....	*Black Students Strike Now!* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)+(e)
P77/10/60.....	*Tribute, A*—September 1977.....	South African Students' Organisation (S.A.S.O.)	(d)+(e)

No. 2660 30 December 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2660 30 Desember 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het Kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/95

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/8/121.....	*Book of Men, A*.....	Ross Firestone.....	(a)
P77/10/75.....	*Communion*.....	Frank Lauria.....	(b)
P77/11/114.....	*Intercontinental Press*—Vol 15, No 39, October 24, 1977	408 Printing and Publishing Corporation, New York	(e)
P77/11/125.....	*Prayers for Pagans and Hypocrites*.....	Peter De Rosa.....	(b)
P77/11/128.....	*Dream of Wessex, A*.....	Christopher Priest.....	(a)
P77/11/144.....	*Bawdy Songs of the Early Music Hall*.....	George Speaight.....	(a)
P77/11/153.....	*Towards an Understanding of the Role of Whites in the South African Struggle*	South African Liberation Support Committee, London	(e)
P77/12/15.....	*Roots of a Revolution*.....	Ndabaningi Sithole.....	(e)
P77/12/23.....	*Südlikches Afrika*—Nr 3, März 1977.....	ISSA, Bonn.....	(e)
P77/12/25.....	*"Enemy Hidden Under the Same Colour, The"*.....	Inkululeko Publications, London.....	(e)
P77/12/36.....	*Policeman, Judge, Executioner* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Civic Square	(e)