Totalitarianism

(General)

9/1/78 - 28/2/78.

Cape Times 9/11/78 (325 Gerald

Massive joint impact of Biko and Woods

london dateline



From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. – Biko and Woods – these two names will haunt Mr Vorster's government for a long time to come. Between them, the two men – one dead, the other very much alive, and both incidentally formerly friends – have dealt grievous blows at the government's international reputation. I cannot recall any previous occasion where those whose job it is to defend South Africa's policies have been more despairing of making progress.

The point about Biko and Woods is that they came on the scene after many months of black unrest in South Africa. Possibly, if Biko's death and Mr Woods's escape from South Africa had occurred in isolation, the impact would not have been as great, but the preceding months of turmoil set the scene for their respective experiences, if that is the word to describe their personal tragedies.

In SA history

Biko is a name that has echoed around the world and that will be inscribed in South African history, like Sharpeville and Soweto, while Woods, in a sense, has acquired an image internationally of being the white counterpart of Biko – the twin South Africans seeking non-violence and non-racial amity.

For many people overseas Biko was the turning point. Some of them until then had been neutral in their attitudes to South Africa, or even sympathetic; the death of Biko made them decide that South Africa's case was indefensible. They saw Biko's death as the embodiment of the South African tragedy – the political as well as the human tragedy.

Woods is a different proposition. He has the gift of dramatizing situations in which he finds himself, as witness his escape. Here was a banned editor, friend of Steve Biko. Disguising himself with dyed hair and false moustache, and swimming a flooded river to freedom in an independent black state. No wonder television companies around the world have been clamouring for interviews. If Mr Woods had walked across the waters of the Tele River, the impact could not have been greater. I know of no single South African who has stirred the imagination of the media more than Mr Woods has done recent times. It is not only the media in Britain, Canada for a special interview. The American Broadcasting Company lined up two top-flight correspondents to fly to London to conduct a television interview with Mr Woods. Tonight the Panorama (TV) programme will conduct an in-depth interview with Mr Woods, and numerous other television companies, radio programmes, newspapers and magazines are queueing to speak to Mr Woods and his family.

Grave error

If after all this, the South African government's attitude to Mr Woods is still one of "good riddance," it is committing a grave error of judgment. Mr Woods's impact on the international scene might well be a three months wonder – exiles have a diminishing attraction for foreign audiences – but there is a crucially important factor that should not be overlooked. And that is the long-term, ineradicable effect on international opinion of events like Biko's death and Mr Woods's banning and escape. What is happening is that these events are crowding in so thick and fast now. And they are so indefensible that international opinion is polarizing.

On the one hand, a large, growing and influential body of opinion (which includes official opinion in most countries) is forming that is ranging itself irrevocably, even if sometimes reluctantly, against South Africa. On the other hand, a small, diminishing and relatively unimportant (and unofficial) body of opinion is ranging itself more publicly on South Africa's side.

dangerous, not the immediate theatricality. To say "good riddance" to Mr Woods is like saying good riddance to South Africa's reputation. For how much longer can South Africa afford to suffer these hammer-blows to its reputation? The government, surely, must know that the effect is to prepare the ground for the sanctions onslaught that is being mounted in the background. When the white editor of a reputable daily newspaper has to disguise himself and swim across a river to freedom, people ask themselves what kind of country he lives in. This is the question they are asking about South Africa now.

Think again

If Mr Jimmy Kruger thinks he has got rid of Mr Woods, he should think again. He has not seen the last of him by a long chalk. Mr Woods has a gift for projecting himself that bodes ill for the South African government. He is going to blaze a trial now across television screens, over radio waves, in the columns of newspapers and magazines, in books and on lecture-hall platforms that will leave an ineradicable scar on the Vorster government's reputation.

Bomb found in department store

Cape Times 6/1/78 325 General

Own Correspondent

ROODEPOORT. – A time bomb wrapped in Christmas paper was discovered in a Roodepoort department store on Wednesday.

Security police removed the device, said to have been of communist origin, and exploded it on a mine dump outside the Reef town.

Nobody was injured.

Brigadier Jan Zietsman, chief of the security police, confirmed yesterday morning that the bag in which the bomb was found was left in the parcel section of the Roodepoort OK Bazaars before the New Year.

All indications were that the bomb had been planted with the aim of it exploding during the peak shopping period.

According to Brigadier Zietsman the bomb's mechanism apparently worked like this: Two explosive chemical substances were separated by a partition slowly being corroded by acid.

As soon as this corrosion was complete, the chemical substances merged, resulting in an explosion.

When the parcel was discovered police called explosive experts from Pretoria. The bomb was taken to a mine dump near Roodepoort and exploded.

Brigadier Zietsman said the bomb was of communist origin, but did not elaborate.

It is uncertain why the bomb did not explode. One theory is that something went wrong with the mechanism, another is that the saboteurs miscalculated its timing.

The security chief of OK Bazaars in Johannesburg, Mr L McKenzie, said yesterday that employees at the Roodepoort branch had become suspicious about a packet in the parcel section. It was in an QK carry bag. There were other things in the bag, including clothing.

The bomb had been wrapped in Christmas paper. Its approximate dimensions were 5 cm by 5 cm by 10 cm.

Employees at the shop had strict instructions to report any suspicious-looking parcels to the police.

At the end of the day all the racks were cleared. Parcels not called for were searched and removed to a lost property room.

Mr McKenzie said this procedure had been followed when the shop closed for the New Year weekend. Yesterday it was established that the parcel was still on the racks.

"Because we were uncertain about the contents of the wrapped packet we informed the police. They took possession of the packet." – Sapa

EDITORIAL OPINION

325 General

If in doubt, ban it

Ban, ban and ban again. In this time of economic depression South Africa's most flourishing growth industry must be the banning of books, pamphlets, plays, films, calendars, records, tape cassettes, poems, photographs, posters, T-shirts, newspapers and magazines — not to mention people and organisations. This week, apart from the usual long list of books and pamphlets released monotonously every Friday, it was the turn of a play. Entitled Are You Now or Have You Ever Been, it was banned before it was ever seen.

Our censors are renowned for their insight into material likely to corrupt white South African civilisation, but even they have excelled themselves this time. Perhaps the title put them off and they applied their long-standing motto: *If in doubt, ban it.*

Or perhaps there was something more to it. It has been speculated that the censors knew the theme of the play: the McCarthy witch-hunts in the United States of the 1950s when dissidents (or imagined dissidents) were hounded out of their jobs for no other reason than they were considered politically suspect by ambitious politicians. An expose of that kind of authoritarianism might have struck the ja-baas censors as a little too sensitive for their political masters.

Particularly as the long-awaited Parliamentary Internal Security Commission (the unfortunately abbreviated Piscom) is apparently about to be set up. A play reflecting McCarthyism could be expected to bring home some undesirable parallels with Piscom. People might begin to ponder whether supposed dissidents should be hounded from their jobs and their country on the basis of personal opinion. The fallibility of our pro tem rulers might begin to be questioned.

Or perhaps an ambitious politician or two complained. The Schlebusch Commission which recommended urgent action against student leaders five years ago launched several promising careers: Messrs Schlebusch, Kruger and Le Grange. What Nationalist backbencher hoping to tread to the same road to the cabinet would like to see a Piscom-type body ridiculed and exposed?

Is this too fanciful? Perhaps, but we are unlikely ever to know. For the reasons for bannings are seldom made known. The appeal procedure is both cumbersome and expensive and it is rarely that an appeal succeeds. And this, if it needs saying again, is the weakness of arbitrary action. But it does make life easier for the censors, whoever they are.

Police explode bomb discovered in store

DD 4/1/78
325-General

ROODEPOORT — Security police exploded a chemical time bomb on a mine dump after it was found hidden in a departmental store here.

The bomb, wrapped in Christmas paper and concealed under clothes in a carrier bag, was found by Mr L. Giese, manager of the OK Bazaars.

Mr Giese was in the branch's strongroom doing normal security checks on parcels left by shoppers at the parcel check-in counter when he found the bomb.

Yesterday, Mr Graham Mackenzie, security controller for the OK, said for some reason Mr Giese's suspicions were aroused by the paper carrier. He sifted through the clothes and found a gift-wrapped parcel measuring about 5 cm square and 10 cm long.

"He didn't like the look of it. It was not the normal type of parcel we handle in our stores and because of our security procedures on suspicious - looking parcels, he telephoned the police," Mr Mackenzie said.

Bomb experts from Pretoria and security policemen rushed to the store and removed the bomb after inspecting it.

Later it was exploded on a mine dump in the city.

The Afrikaans newspaper, Die Vaderland, yesterday quoted Brig C. F. Zietsman, chief of the Security Police, as saying the bomb was of "communist origin," but he would not elaborate.

Mr Mackenzie said the OK had been checking all parcels handed in or left behind at counters at the end of every day since a bomb went off in a store in Salisbury in August last year, killing 11 people and injuring 76.

Mr Mackenzie said the bomb was small and would only have injured people close to it had it gone off. — DDC.

STAR 7/11/78 325 General

McGoff aids controversial SA journal

Religion Reporter

The right-wing American publishing magnate, Mr John McGoff, has pumped nearly R10 000 into the conservative Christian League of Southern Africa to help it over a shortage of money.

The money will boost the league's controversial journal, Encounter.

In another development, the Methodist minister who is head of the league, the Rev Fred Shaw, has secured invitations for a league delegation to visit the United States.

A recent visit he made to the United States was mainly to obtain the invitations, Mr Shaw told supporters in a newsletter.

"Should they (members) be invited from the US it will make things much easier and make the delegation more acceptable," he wrote from his Pretoria office.

PRAYER

Mr Shaw's November-December visit was nearly cancelled after it was found the league would be R20 000 short on running expenses by the end of February this year, Mr Shaw wrote.

But, he said, "We came together in prayer over the matter. . ." Shortly after this, Mr McGoff — an ex-Methodist local preacher — offered to pay "the full account involving Encounter, its postage, its printing and its air-freighting to overseas countries."

Mr McGoff, who holds very conservative views, was a partner of Mr Louis Luyt in his unsuccessful attempt to take over the SAAN newspaper group and has close ties with South Africa.

Encounter was attacked at the last Methodist conference in Benoni for "slander" and "character assassination" of South African churchmen. (Mr Shaw denies the occusations).

DISILLUSIONED

Mr Shaw said in an interview this week that Mr McGoff was one of a number of committed Christian businessmen, both Americans and South Africans, who were giving money to oganisations such as the league.

They were disillusioned with their churches' "dabbling in political and economic affairs," Mr Shaw said.

He had first met Mr McGoff in anti-World Council of Churches efforts, he said.

BPC pamphlet case appeal is upheld

AD
7/1/73
325- General

GRAHAMSTOWN — Race relations was a central issue in South Africa and strong criticism of racial policy and its enforcement must necessarily involve repeated reference to blacks as the persons affected by, and whites as the formulators of, that policy.

This was one of a number of points made by Mr Justice Addleson in the Grahamstown Supreme Court in upholding an appeal by Mr Mzwandile Mbilini and Mr Fikile Mlinda against a conviction last year by an East London Regional Magistrate.

They were charged in terms of Act 94 of 1974 in that they distributed in King William's Town the Black People's Convention Heroes' Day pamphlet "With intent thereby to cause, encourage or foment feelings of hostility between the different population groups in the Republic."

They were each fined R200 or 100 days imprisonment of which R150 or 75 days was conditionally suspended.

The Supreme Court set aside both the conviction and sentence.

The pamphlet was banned during the Heroes' Week in March last year and BPC was banned on October 10.

Mr Justice Addleson, with Mr Justice Eksteen concurring, found the approach of the Regional Magistrate was incorrect in that:

He did not analyse the whole pamphlet with sufficient particularity to enable him to draw valid conclusions as to its intent;

His findings that certain of its contents were, for example, "of an inflammatory nature" or would have "the same effect" or would create "an impression" or "a feeling of revulsion," begged the vital question whether it could therefrom be inferred the intention to promote hostility was present;

His "inescapable" conclusion that such an intention existed was not supported by stated reasons and appeared to have been based on a value judgment.

The Regional Magistrate, in reaching his conclusion, had seen the document in the following light:

"The so-called historical facts are grouped together to create the impression that they form a pattern of recurring acts of sadism by the white government and its agencies against blacks and the inescapable conclusion is that the black man reading the pamphlet would certainly experience a feeling of revulsion against such inhumane behaviour by whites."

Mr Justice Addleson, however, found the pamphlet's main thrust was not against the whites as such but against some of the official institutions.

"It can be seen as an attack on policies rather than on a race and the repetition of incidents in which blacks were injured is at least consistent with an intention to attack a system which, it is alleged, gives rise to confrontation between the blacks and the police with tragic consequences.

"Nowhere is there an attack on whites as whites. Indeed it must be borne in mind the appellants distributed the pamphlets to whites as well as to blacks and as far as the police are attacked, there is a large number of black policemen in this country."

The judge admitted, however, the pamphlet could arouse feelings of hostility on the part of the blacks against whites but added he could not agree with the magistrate it would inevitably have such an effect.

"I am not satisfied the inevitable conclusion must be that it was published with the intention of having such an effect. The features I have referred to are consistent with an intention to achieve objects other than the arousing of hostility."

He added there were passages in the pamphlet where the author "at least" gave the impression of seeking to report some of the events dispassionately and to be relying on other publications reporting those events.

"To some extent, the blame is not placed entirely on the police, the judge said, and added the magistrate did not mention the reference in the pamphlet to commendable action by a police official, reference which, at least, suggested criticism of the police was not made recklessly.

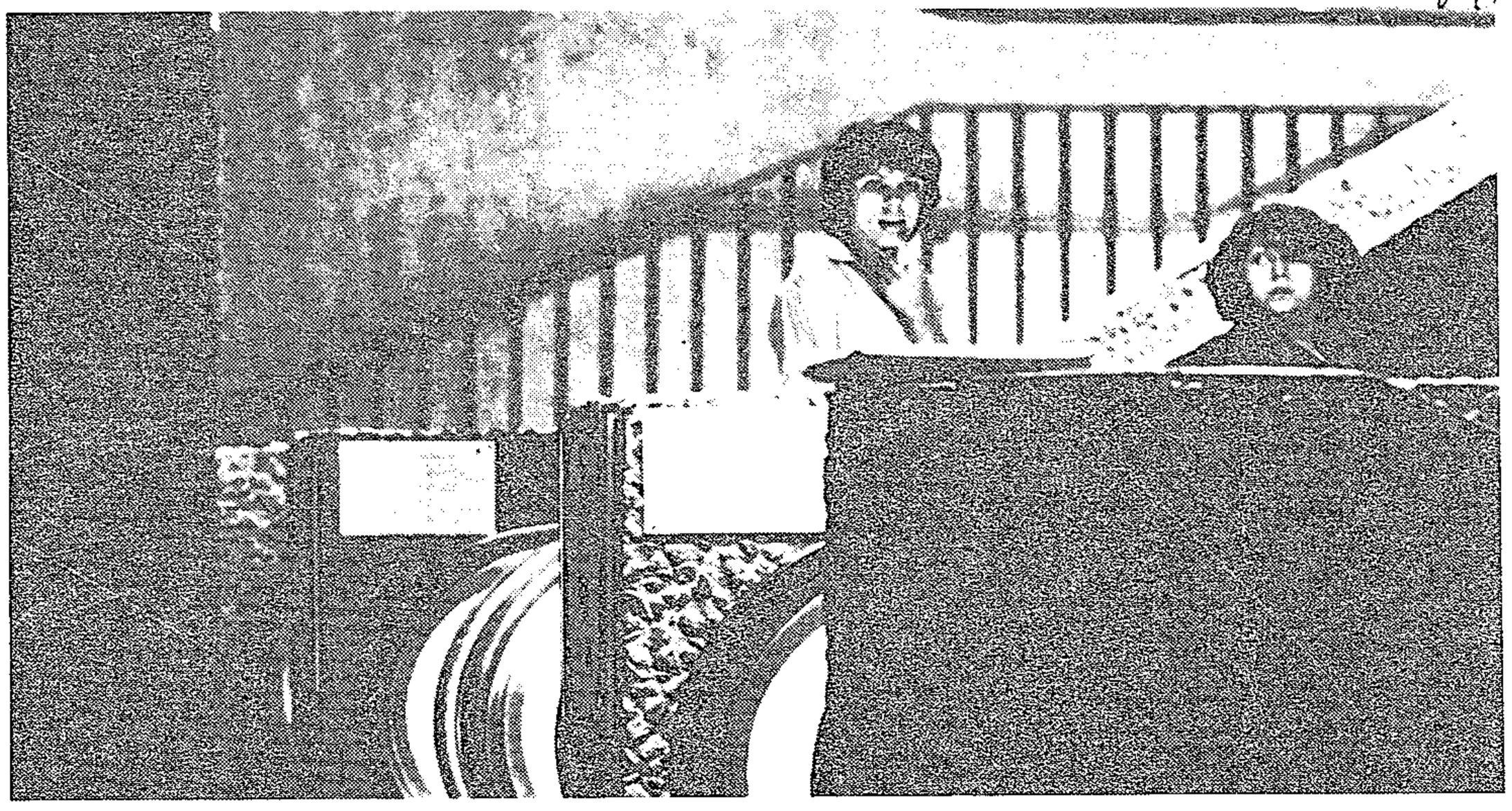
The judge found the State had not been able to establish, either by direct evidence or from the contents of the pamphlet, that the appellants intended, when they distributed the pamphlets, to cause, encourage or foment feelings of hostility between racial groups in the Republic. — DDR.

EXPRESSCOPE

IS IT . . . A BOMB?

325 - General
8/1/78 SE

By
DEREK
TAYLOR



• A young woman shopper's eyes freeze on the dummy "suspicious object" used in the Sunday Express special security operation test in the Carlton Centre.

What would you do if you were this woman?

AS supermarket chains hurriedly tightened security measures against bombs, the Sunday Express staged a special investigation to discover how well prepared everybody is for bomb attacks.

The tightening up came after the discovery of an unexploded time bomb at the Roodepoort branch of OK Bazaars.

Yesterday morning the Sunday Express placed a simple brown paper parcel in an odd position at the foot of an escalator in the Carlton Centre.

The experiment was designed to do two things:

• Discover how alert shoppers are.

• Test the speed and efficiency of security men said to be trained to deal with a bomb threat.

Carlton Centre officials were told of the experiment, other people were not. It was very revealing . . .

The result:

Many shoppers failed to notice the parcel. Some saw it and immediately walked away. Others noticed it, but did nothing.

Within seven minutes, however, three shoppers spotted the parcel and were on their way to report it when stopped by the Sunday Express and told what was happening.

The centre's security defences were quicker, A secret system of continuous examination covering the entire complex will show up a strange object within a few minutes.

Once alerted, the security control goes into immediate check systems using the "Bomb Sniffer" — with bomb-smothering equipment at stand-by and crowd-control techniques at the ready.

The Sunday Express is not revealing the full details of the centre's method of continuous search for possible bombs for obvious reasons of public interest. PD This was the first time the Bomb Sniffer had been used successfully. It found and tested the parcel 17 minutes after it had been placed.

The OK Bazaars bomb had been placed, gift-wrapped and under clothing, in a shopping bag at the store's parcel depot on News Year's Eve.

But despite the store's xficial policy that requires all parcels left at the depot to be checked, the bomb was not detected until Wednesday — five days later.

The bomb failed to explode during the New Year's Eve rush of last-minute shoppers because the acid-type fuse failed to work.

It was the fourth bomb attack in the current urban terrorism campaign which started with the explosion in the Carlton Centre's shopp

In a demonstration, the Bomb Sniffer detected five types of high explosive.

In an astonishing display of the machine's

sensitivity, Colonel Flood was "sniffed" and detected

to have been wearing a pistol which had been fired two

weeks ago and since cleaned. Although Col

In a demonstration, the Bomb Sniffer detected five types of high explosive.

In an astonishing display of the machine's sensitivitiy, Colonel Flood was "sniffed" and detected to have been wearing a pistol which had been fired two weeks ago and since cleaned.

Although Colonel Flood had not carried the pistol since the day before the test, the machine was able to detect traces of the firing which had been transferred to the holster and then to his clothes.

The detector has a needle-probe which can be inserted through the rubber seals of car windows and boots.

Colonel Flood's security men are equipped to isolate a bomb with blast-caontining armoured aprons and bomb blankets.

Areas of the centre can be sealed off by crowd-control dogs and barbed wire within minutes.

"We've been expecting an urban terrorist campaign for some time and that is why we have a head start in making the centre safe, but other commercial centres have got to follow suit urgently and we will be happy to share our expertise with them," said Colonel Flood.

After the removal of the Roodepoort store's dud time-bomb and its detonation by the bomb squad on a mine-dump on Wednesday, security checks were rigorously applied to thousands of Reef shoppers.

At present, the checks are confined to parcel depots. But one chain has announced that it will check all bags and parcels brought into its stores if the situation warrants it in future.

The shoppers took the tedious process of parcel and bag-checking well.

Stores reported that shoppers were glad to co-operate and were well aware of the necessity for the checks.

But police spokesmen are urging the general public t

ing mall.

All four bombs failed to kill, although 17 people were injured by flying glass and blast.

"We are on the top-line in security defences now," Colonel Ken Flood, international anti-terrorist expert and chief of the Carlton Centre's security force, told the Sunday Express.

"Apart from our own trained staff our shop tenants and the public are showing an admirable awareness and suspicion of strange objects and parcels left lying about," he said.

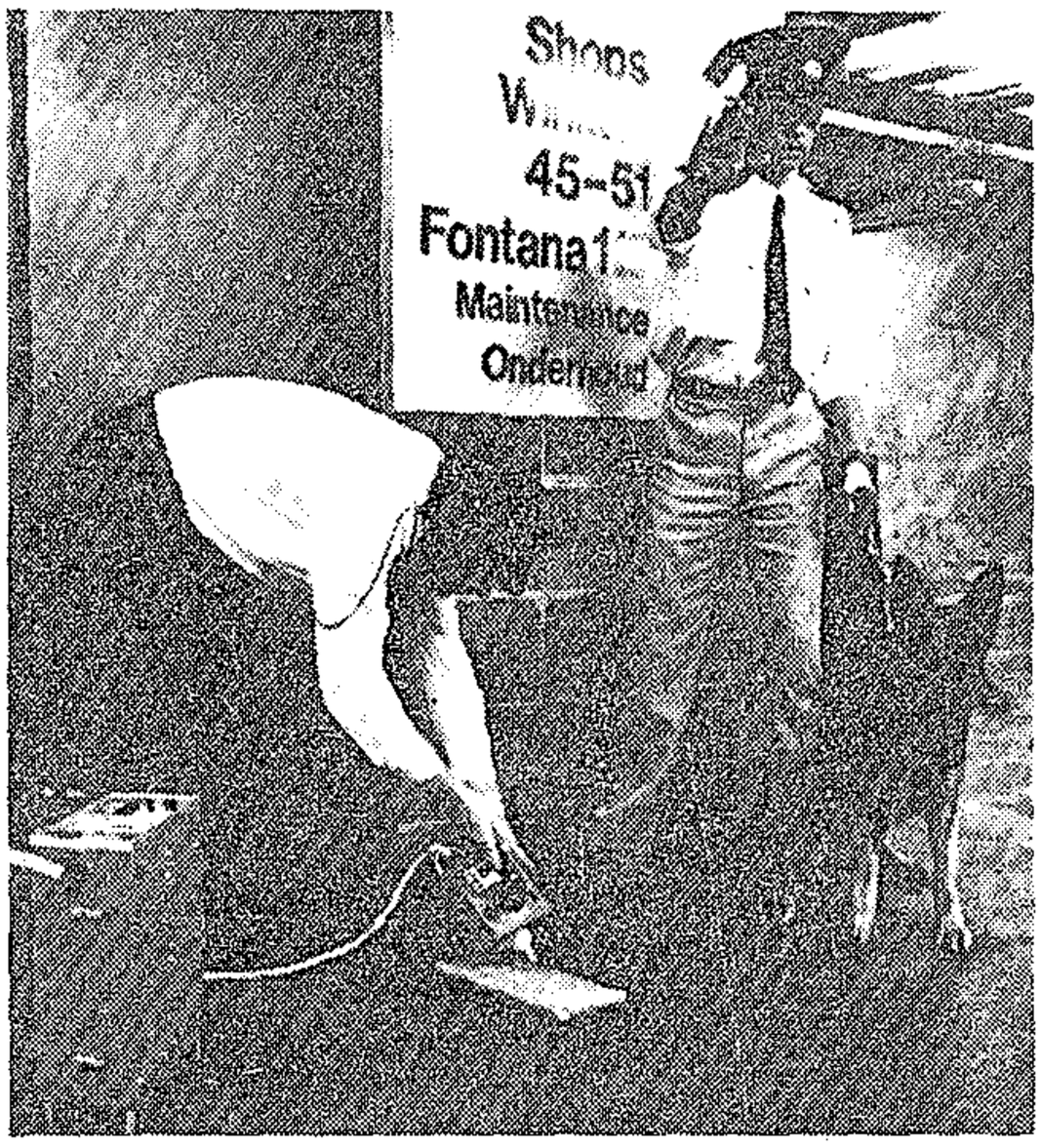
"We have a secret, continuous search method which will find and report such objects within minutes of their being placed," he said.

In the Sunday Express test the parcel was noticed and reported within six minutes.

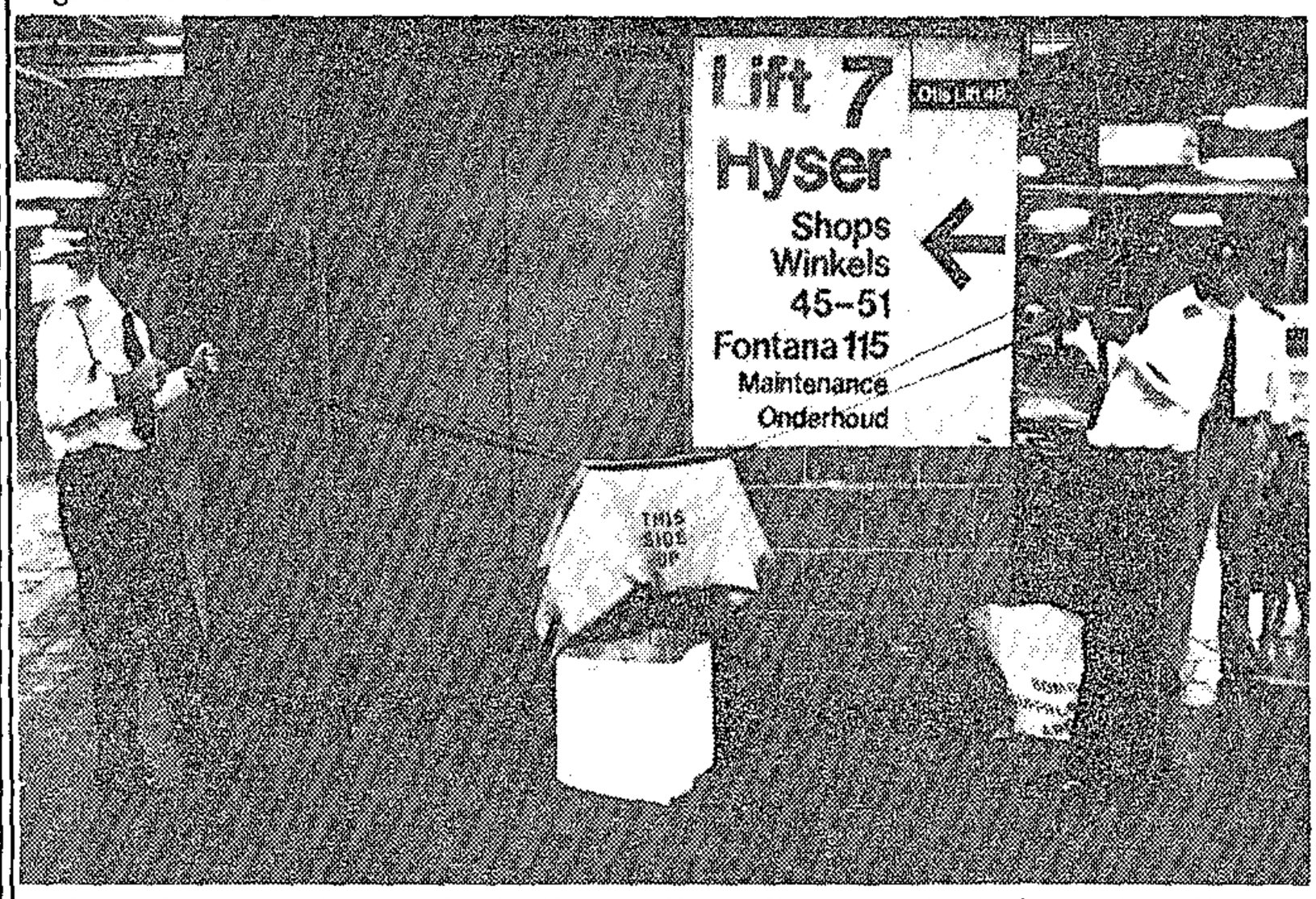
Within another 11 minutes, Carlton security officers had arrived, isolated the parcel, and checked it with the explosives-detector which signalled it "clean".

Flood had not carried the pistol since the day before the test,

take an increased interest in spotting and reporting suspicious objects.



• The Carlton Centre's "Bomb Sniffer" goes into action on a dummy parcel. Other security guards keep crowds away.



• Security men demonstrate the sealing-off of a detected bomb with armoured blast-smothering bomb apron and blanket.

EDITORIAL OPINION

DD 9/1/73
325. General

Punish these gangsters

This is murder at its most foul. The deliberate and premeditated killing of Dr Rick Turner in the dark hours of yesterday morning removes, at the pull of an assassin's trigger, one of South Africa's most incisive minds and a man who could have contributed greatly towards a better society. Nobody who knew Dr Turner, or read what he had to say until he was silenced by a banning order, could doubt his ability. Yet he was not allowed to play any significant role. And now he has been shot dead.

His murder is as reprehensible as the gunning down of Mr Stephen Mtshali, a former member of the African National Congress, who was shot outside his home less than an hour before Dr Turner. Both appear political acts and whether the gunmen are left-wing or right-wing is irrelevant. Whoever is responsible must be brought to justice and punished.

South Africa is turning into a lawless society if acts like these can be done. One of the many dangers facing South Africa is that literally millions of people will believe that Dr Turner was killed for political reasons: that he died because he held awkward or inconvenient views, that some right-wing criminal lunatic decided to take "the law" into his own hands and that the climate in South Africa allows such evil to be done.

If this is so — and it will be believed until there is conclusive proof to the contrary — several steps must be taken.

The police must be instructed to focus their undivided attention on catching this killer. He must be brought to trial — which Dr Turner never was — and punished. So, too, must the police concentrate on finding the people who tried to kill Mr Mtshali.

The Government must condemn in the strongest possible terms the mentality which believes a Turner is better dead than alive, just as it has condemned other incidents of terrorism.

The Minister of Police must instruct his force to make renewed and determined efforts to capture and convict the perpetrators of every act of terrorism — right-wing or left-wing.

There have been many cases of apparent right-wing terrorism and in few cases have the culprits been charged. There is a widespread — we trust erroneous — belief that little effort is made to find these criminals.

Archbishop Hurley and Percy Qoboza, among others, have had their homes firebombed. Shots have been fired at the homes of, among others, the Rev Theo Kotze, Fatima Meer and Donald Woods. Petrol bombs have been thrown at cars belonging to, among others, trade unionists like Harriet Bolton and Dave Hemson. A cat belonging to the retarded child of theologian Dr Basil Moore was skinned. An acid-impregnated T-shirt was sent to the youngest daughter of Donald Woods. Many of these instances of gangsterism could have resulted in death. And now Rick Turner has been murdered.

Terrorism, whatever its source, is to be deplored. In every case the State must do its utmost to convict the terrorists. There must be no discrimination in effort. Otherwise South Africa will be no better than Hitler's Germany, Stalin's Russia or Amin's Uganda.

ARGUS 9/11/78 325 General

Foreign legal aid hint: Suzman plea

The Argus Political Staff

A HINT that Nationalist MPs might attempt to stop foreign legal aid in 'political cases' has been strongly criticised by Mrs Helen Suzman, official Opposition spokesman on justice.

She said she hoped it was only a fleeting Nationlist idea.

One thing everybody was entitled to was legal aid. It was completely irrelevant where such aid came from.

'It is an absolutely basic element of Western justice to have access to legal representation and to be aided in this regard if unable to acquire it oneself,' she said.

Mrs Suzman commented on Nationalist newspaper reports which quoted Mr Thomas Langley, chairman of the National Party's partliamentary justice group, as saying that 'recent developments' had made the question of foreign legal aid of serious concern.

The reports concluded that the Nationalist parliamentary caucus would in conjunction with the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, make an attempt early in the parliamentary session to stop such legal aid.

The 'recent developments' referred to by Mr Langley appeared to be a reference to the legal aid in the Biko case. Some Nationalist newspapers reported extensively on the sources of the financial aid.

Mr Langley said it was only a possibility that the matter would be discussed by the party's justice group. It was the Minister's prerogative to initiate legislation.

He had not discussed the matter with Mr Kruger, who is still on holiday in Natal.

Mr Kruger declined to comment today.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 110 13 Januarie 1978

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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 110

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 prohibited under section 9 (3) of the said Act the possession of the said publications, which prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/10/156.....	*South African Studies 4—Nelson Mandela Speaks*.....	Nelson Mandela.....	(a)
P75/4/188.....	*La Maladie Infantile du Communisme (le "Gauchisme")*	V. I. Lénine.....	(a)
P75/4/190.....	*Marx Engels Marxisme*.....	V. Lénine.....	(a)
P75/4/218.....	*La Maladie Infantile du Communisme (le "Communisme de Gauche") Bibliotheque Marxiste* No 12	V. I. Lénine.....	(a)
P76/4/72.....	*Issue* 445 Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P77/10/90.....	*Autobiography, An*.....	Angela Davis.....	(a)
P77/10/119.....	*Workers' Unity* - Issue No. 5, September 1977.....	South African Committee, London	(a)
P77/11/20.....	*Conference International 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	(a)
P77/11/61.....	*Crux*—No 3.....	A.C.T., c/o S.R.C. Office, Pietermaritzburg	(a) (b) (c)
P77/10/100.....	*Dubonnet*.....	Francis Pollini.....	(a)
P77/11/163.....	*Silky*.....	Angelo Mulcho.....	(a)

No. 109 13 Januarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe 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 of voorwerpe nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel.

No. 109 13 January 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 that the undermentioned publications or objects is/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 or objects is/are not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2).

LYS/LIST P78/2

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/143.....	*Talisman, The*.....	John Godey.....	(a) + (b)

Police news blackout against paper alleged

Cape Times 13/1/78
325 General

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Police Commissioner's complaint to the Press Council about an editorial in the Star — first announced on TV and then in the Government-supporting Press — has now been reviewed by the Star.

The newspaper will respond, in the normal way, through the Press Council.

The formal complaint was followed today by a front-page report in the Citizen under a headline that referred to a 'news blackout' ordered against the Star.

INSTRUCTED

The report said: 'Police stations throughout South Africa have been instructed that they are not to provide information to any reporter of the Star, biggest circulation daily newspaper in the Republic, pending the results of an official complaint to the Press Council.'

Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, said today: 'It is difficult to believe this is true for it would mean pre-empting the decision of the adjudicators in this matter.

'If it is true it is, in any case, an inexplicable overreaction — particularly as police HQ is objecting to our leader-page comment, not our crime reporting.'

The editor added: 'However, I have heard of this proposed ban only through one of our crime reporters. I am awaiting from the Police Commissioner, whom I know to be a courteous man, the courtesy of an explanation before I respond to these reports.'

Any ban that may be operating has had no effect on the Star's news-gathering and reporting. Were it to do so, it could affect not only the Star but the entire country, through Sapa and other news-pooling arrangements.

WOODS

The issue now before the Press Council concerns an editorial comment published on January 5 which dealt with the question of why Donald Woods chose to make a dramatic escape instead of applying for an exit permit.

It also commented on 'protection under the law' and the unfortunate impression that 'the law is a law unto itself.'

Power-abuse probe is urged

ARGUS 13/1/78
325 Geral

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A parliamentary commission, made up of all political parties, should be appointed to ensure the Government does not abuse its power, according to a letter published in the Calvinist journal, Woord en Daad.

The letter to the editor was written by Mr W L von R Scholtz, a South African studying in the Netherlands, and son of a former editor of the Transvaler.'

Mr Scholtz wrote that although South Africa was not yet a dictarorship, it showed certain symptoms of a dictatorship.

He referred to the banning of 18 black organisations, the banning of two newspapers, and the arrest or banning of editors.

Mr Scholtz said parliamentary debates, Press freedom, the right of non-parliamentary debate and a free judiciary were needed to preserve democracy.

A parliamentary commission consisting of all parties, keeping watch to ensure the government did not abuse its powers, had to be able to report its findings to the Press he said.

Sentence today in ANC case

EAST LONDON — Sentence was postponed to today in the hearing in which an Mdantsane man, who was a former Robben Island prisoner, was found guilty of being a member of a banned organisation and taking part in the activities of such an organisation. He appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Mr Wellington Sobandla, 47, pleaded not guilty to both counts when he appeared before Mr J. H. Jordaan.

The State alleged Mr Sobandla unlawfully became or continued to be an office bearer, officer or member of the banned African National Congress during April last year and that he took part in the activities of the ANC or carried on in the direct or indirect interest of the ANC, activities in which it was or could have been engaged during that period.

In his judgment yesterday, Mr Jordaan said the witnesses had given a favourable impression and had not tried to hide their positions on the committee.

Mr Sobandla did not give evidence and it was thus not possible to canvass certain allegations made against him, Mr Jordaan said.

"It is common cause the accused attended meetings of the ANC committee, as already found by the court. The court also finds it has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr Sobandla became a member of the ANC and, on count two, that he took an active part in its activities," Mr Jordaan said.— DDR

Cape Times 13/1/78

Death of ANC boss

325 Geraf

LONDON. – Mr Philemon Pearce Nokwe, a political exile who became one of South Africa's first black advocates and then secretary-general of the outlawed African Nationa Congress (ANC), died after an illness in Lusaka yesterday. He was 51.

Mr Nokwe, known as Duma – which means Thunder – forsook a career as an advocate for the ANC.

He was one of the first people to be banned by the Nationalist government in 1954.

Mr Nokwe, who obtained a BSc and education diploma at Fort Hare before taking his LlB at Wits, clashed with the authorities in 1952 when he was convicted of taking part in a defiance campaign.

His banning followed – he was the ANC's youth leader at the time – and it was renewed in 1959.

In 1962 he was a treason trial defendant but escaped to Lusaka.

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Former Robben Island man gets 8 years

EAST LONDON — A former Robben Island political prisoner has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment after being found guilty in the Regional Court this week on two counts involving the banned African National Congress.

Mr Tommy Charlimagne, 65, appeared before Mr S. van Zyl for sentence yesterday.

Mr Charlimagne, who had pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr S. M. Tembeni, was sentenced to four years in jail on the main count: That he unlawfully became or continued to be an office-bearer, officer or a member of the banned ANC between February 1975 to June 1977.

He was sentenced to eight years imprisonment on the second count: That he unlawfully took part in the activities of an unlawful organisation or carried on in the direct or indirect interest of the ANC activities in which it was or could have been engaged during the said period.

Both sentences will run concurrently.

In passing sentence, Mr Van Zyl said Mr Charlimagne had been the man who had started the revival of the ANC in Mdantsane township and that his activities in the organisation "had gone to the very root" of the organisation.

"Not only did he recruit other persons to become members of the banned organisation, but he requested a Mr Lennox Makapela to help revive the organisation by forming cells in the township and requested that Mr Makapela furnish him with progress reports about the ANC committee's activities.

"I think the activities he involved himself in were of an extremely serious nature," Mr Van Zyl said.

"While he was actually recruiting members for military training abroad, and while there is no evidence before this court that any persons did leave the country for such training, nevertheless, Mr Charlimagne had set out to recruit people for such training.

"The court views this in a very serious light, more so in that Mr Charlimagne was involved in the activities of a banned organisation bent on overthrowing the Government by armed struggle," he said.

Mr Van Zyl said while Mr Charlimagne was no longer a young man, was married and the father of eleven children, he had a number of previous convictions.

"In 1960 he was found guilty of possessing reference books other than his own and fined £100 at the same trial he was sentenced on four counts to a total of eight years imprisonment, of which three years were suspended.

"This means he has already served five years in jail," Mr Van Zyl said.

The presiding magistrate said: "At first blush and in all probability Mr Charlimagne came out of jail in 1970 and while there is evidence that he started his activities as far back as 1975, it was not such a long period after his first jail term that he started with the banned organisation again.

"The court views this very seriously and therefore had to pass an appropriate sentence," Mr Van Zyl said.

Before passing the sentence, Mr Van Zyl placed on record that the State witnesses be indemnified against prosecution.

"It can be safely accepted because Mr Makapela had admitted that he was engaged in these activities. The evidence of the other witnesses must be examined carefully because the ANC is involved.

"Yet although they are not true accomplices the evidence of Mr Leonard Mpati and Mr Siphiwo Batala must be regarded on the same basis," Mr Van Zyl said.

Mr Makapela, Mr Batala and Mr Mpati all gave evidence for the State. — DDR

Former ANC man jailed for 3 years

DD. 14/1/78

EAST LONDON — An ex-Robben Island political prisoner, Mr Wellington Sobandla, of Mdantsane, was found guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday on two counts involving the banned African National Congress.

Mr Sobandla, 48, was sentenced to three years in jail on each count, the jail sentence to run concurrently.

The former Robben Island prisoner was appearing before Mr J. H. Jordaan on charges that he unlawfully became or continued to be an officer, office-bearer or a member of the banned ANC;

And that he unlawfully took part in the activities of an unlawful organisation or carried on in the direct or indirect interest of the ANC activities in which it was or could have been engaged.

Mr Sobandla had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

In delivering his verdict and sentence, Mr Jordaan told a packed courthouse: "There can be little doubt it is a serious offence to become a member of this organisation concerned.

"But the court must consider to what extent Mr Sobandla actively took part in the activities of the banned ANC," he said.

Mr Jordaan said Mr Sobandla had been a member of an ANC cell and a member of an ANC committee in Mdantsane.

"He was asked to try to recruit another person to form another cell to expand the activities of the organisation in Mdantsane and that is a serious matter.

"And while there is evidence that there was very little progress in forming another ANC cell, as far as this court is concerned, there is evidence that Mr Sobandla was planning to send persons abroad for military training.

"He was planning to recruit freedom fighters to overthrow the Government by forceful means," Mr Jordaan said.

The presiding magistrate said it was 12 years since Mr Sobandla had been charged for being a member of the banned ANC.

"However, from the Legislature it is quite clear the court views the activities and membership of such an organisation in a very serious light," he said.

Mr Jordaan then found Mr Sobandla guilty and sentenced him to three years imprisonment.

[illegible], Mdantsane, both refused to testify under oath after being warned that they could face five-year jail sentences. — DDR.

He criticised the speech in which Mr Begin warned that Israel's peace proposals might have to be reconsidered if Egypt [illegible]

W/E ARGUS 14/11/78

325 General

Move to bolster national morale

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Moves are growing to bolster national morale against increasing outside pressure and against internal terrorism.

The most recent move is a call for a high-level conference on a national programme of action for preparedness.

It is made in the leading article of the latest issue of Education and Culture, official journal of the Department of National Education.

HUSBANDS

In the private sector a new para-military organisation called the Women's Preparedness Front claims to have lectured thousands of women on the need to be trained to defend themselves while their husbands are away on military duty.

A spokesman for the Department of National Education said the youth preparedness programme in schools should be extended to all the public because of a greater onslaught on the country and increasing internal tension.

The programme could involve education departments, the Defence Force, civic and civil defence organisations and opinion formers such as newspapers and the SABC.

PATRIOTISM

'The aim should be to promote a healthy feeling of patriotism, to boost national morale and to foster psychological preparedness,' the spokesman said.

The youth preparedness course was severely criticised and denounced as political indoctrination by some Opposition politicians when it was introduced in 1972.

When asked to comment on the suggested national preparedness programme, a Defence Force spokesman said:

'The armed services would naturally make their contribution to any movement towards better preparedness.

'Our primary task is military preparedness, but there are other facets. At various levels we are contributing to the youth preparedness course at schools through cadet corps and through lectures,' the spokesman said.

INFORM

SABC spokesman Mr Retief Uys said 'obviously the SABC is concerned about national morale and we try to boost it, but we have no special campaign.

'It is a part and parcel of radio and television's function to inform, entertain and educate. Naturally we would consider any offer to take part in a national movement,' he said.

Mrs L S van der Walt, chairman of the Women's Preparedness Front, said the movement's aim was to prepare women for emergencies.

Eregraad vir ANC-man

Van Ons Korrespondent

UTRECHT.

GOVAN MBEKI, voormalige ANC-voorsitter wat al lank op Robbeneiland sit, het die afgelope week 'n eredoktorsgraad aan die Stedelijke Universiteit van Amsterdam ontvang.

Hy sou die graad al in November verlede jaar gekry het, maar die universiteit se kollege van dekane het vasgeskop weens sy gebrek aan wetenskaplike verdienste. Die toekenning is deur die universiteit se sosiale fakulteit voorgestel as deel van die fakulteit se dertigste verjaardag.

Die toekenning is hoofsaaklik gegrond op Mbeki se Marxistiese boek oor die Pondolandse opstande, The Peasants' Revolt. Dit het in 1964 by Penguin verskyn. Die boek is glo aanvanklik in die gevangenis op toiletpapier geskryf.

Kritiek in Nederland self het egter nie uitgebly nie. Die Utrechtse studenteblad spot in 'n lang artikel oor die graad vir 'n boekie wat nie meer werd is as die papier waarop dit aanvanklik geskryf was nie. Ander blaaie wys weer daarop dat die universiteit so die indruk wek dat dit amptelik meen Suid-Afrika se probleme kan net deur geweld opgelos word.

Ben Schoeman's remarks shock chief censor

ARGUS 16/11/78
325 General

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr J H Snyman, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board and a former judge, said today he was shocked that former Minister, Mr Ben Schoeman, compared the Bible to obscene literature.

Mr Schoeman said on the television programme P G Gesels recently that he was surprised that the censors had not banned parts of the Old Testament yet.

Mr Schoeman added he was sure that if magazines published similar contents to the Old Testament, they would be banned.

As examples Mr Schoeman included the Bible story of King David's lust for a woman he saw bathing. King David sent her husband to his death.

Commenting on Mr Schoeman's remarks, Mr Snyman said: 'It shocks me to think that a man of his calibre should compare the Bible with obscene literature.'

He added: 'The Bible is a documentary thing — not a novel or a magazine.'

Mr Snyman described Mr Schoeman's statement as 'blasphemous.'

He refused to comment on Mr Schoeman's criticism of censorship, saying this was a matter for the politicians.

Page 4: Mulder hits at Schoeman.

ARGUS 16/11/78
325 General

Mulder hits at Schoeman

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of the Interior, Dr C P Mulder, today came out in strong defence of his censorship system which has recently become subjected to increasing public criticism.

He also lashed back at Mr Ben Schoeman, former Transvaal Nationalist leader and Minister of Transport, for his scathing criticisms at the weekend on the manner in which censorship was being applied.

He said he was sorry Mr Schoeman had expressed himself on this matter.

The old proverb remained true: 'Shoemaker, stick to your last.'

Dr Mulder said he had no problem with the Censorship Act and felt no need for him to raise the matter in Parliament.

But if it was raised during the coming parliamentary session he would attend to it.

Till now he has, however, had no formal submission from anyone wanting the Act to be changed.

Censorship was being applied in accordance with the Act.

'Everybody — including Mr Schoeman — should remember that it is Parliament which made the Act and that I am under instruction to apply it,' Dr Mulder said.

In his criticisms published in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Mr Schoeman, a former Cabinet colleague of Dr Mulder and chairman of the Afrikaans publishing company of which Dr Mulder is a director, described the manner in which censorship was being applied as foolishness.

He said he was surprised that the Old Testament of the Bible had not yet been banned, because he was certain that if periodicals published what appeared in the Old Testament they would be banned.

The Opposition's chief spokesman in Parliament on censorship, Mr Brian Bamford, said today he would raise the censorship issue in Parliament. He would push for the legislation to be amended.



MR J H Snyman — 'bullet through the head.'

ARGUS 17/11/78

Death threat to chief censor

(325 General)

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A death threat was received today by Mr J H Snyman, Publications Appeal Board chairman, following his decision to refer to the Attorney General an article quoting Mr Ben Schoeman.

At about 7.30 am today Mr Snyman's telephone rang in Johannesburg. An Afrikaans voice said: 'Remember Justice Kuper — he got a bullet through the head. Keep your mouth off Ben Schoeman or you will also get a bullet through your head.'

The caller spoke 'like a Boer,' Mr Snyman, a former judge, said. He was Afrikaans himself and could tell another. The man sounded aggressive and Mr Snyman cut him short by putting down the receiver.

'FOOLISHNESS'

In an interview with Rapport on Sunday, Mr Schoeman, retired Minister of Transport and present Perskor chairman, was quoted as saying the present censorship system was foolishness — 'I am amazed they have not banned the Old Testament in the Bible. . . .'

Mr Justice Snyman said he was referring the article to the Attorney-General in terms of a section of the Publications Act which prohibited the 'insulting, disparaging or

FRIENDS

He emphasised that both he and Mr Schoeman had made it clear they were the best of friends.

Mr Snyman said there was nothing personal in his objection to the article. It was aimed not so much at Mr Schoeman as the newspaper itself, which would bear the brunt if the Attorney - General agreed with the objection.

Judge to rule on new charge

PRETORIA — The new ANC-terrorism trial Judge, Mr Justice Myburgh, will give judgment this morning on the admissability of a new indictment brought by the State in the trial.

The defence, headed by Mr A. Chaskalson SC, yesterday objected in the Pretoria Supreme Court to the indictment, which was handed to the defence last week.

Mr Chaskalson said that the 12 accused in the trial, which has had to start afresh following the death of Mr Justice Davidson, the original trial judge last November, were entitled to stand trial on the original indictment.

Mr N. Gey van Pittius, for the State, submitted that the new indictment — which does not appear to differ substantially from the original — was valid.

The 12 accused, one of them a 27-year-old woman, have all been in custody for more than a year following their arrest over the 1976 Christmas season.

The first trial started at the end of June and was postponed in October to November at the end of the State case.

However, before it could resume Mr Justice Davidson died and the Attorney-General ordered a completely new trial.

The accused are alleged to have taken part in urban terrorism activities over a 15-year period from 1962 with the aim of overthrowing law and order. Some of them are alleged also to have had training in guerilla warfare in China, Russia, Swaziland and Mozambique.

When the State case was closed more than 100 witnesses had testified, and more than 70 volumes of evidence — totalling nearly 3 000 pages — had been taken. — DDC.

DD 17/1/78

Injury: woman sues Kruger

PIETERMARITZBURG — A letter of demand for R8 000 will be posted today to the Minister of Police on behalf of Mrs Mavis Magubane, wife of a Robben Island prisoner.

Mrs Magubane, 33, is demanding compensation for a head injury which she alleges occurred while she was being questioned by Security Branch policemen on September 13, 1976.

She was detained on that date by the Security Branch as she arrived at the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg, where her husband was standing trial with nine others on charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

Her husband, Mr Truman Magubane, was subsequently sentenced to 15 years in jail.

Mrs Magubane was treated in hospital six days after being detained under Section 6.

Dr T. Adnams, medical superintendent of the hospital, said in a letter to Mr Magubane's attorney, Mr Norman Abraham, that Mrs Magubane was treated for an ulcer in the centre of her skull.

She was treated by a private doctor called in by the Security Branch for the same wound on September 18 and October 5.

The private doctor said in a letter held by Mr Abraham that the wound was right through to her skull.

Mrs Magubane was released on November 3 last year. She had not been questioned since January. No charges have been laid against her.

Mrs Magubane alleged she was struck continually for a day and a night on the head with fists and with a wet towel in which an object was wrapped.

She is claiming R8 000 for pain and suffering, disfigurement and for future medical expenses.

Mrs Magubane is now reunited with her five children, who were cared for by her sister while she was in detention.

The Minister of Police has a month in which to settle the claim or legal action will be started. — DDC.

Ex-terrorist tells of training in Egypt

DD 17/1/78

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PIETERMARITZBURG — A former terrorist told the Supreme Court here yesterday he was captured after 10 of his comrades had been shot dead in an ambush with Portuguese soldiers.

The man was giving evidence before Mr Justice Hoexter and two assessors in the trial of Mr Stanley Pule, 33, Mr Isaac Mhlekwa, 49, and Mr Nogaga Gxekwa, 47.

The accused have pleaded not guilty to participating in various terrorist activities including undergoing military training in Ghana, Algeria, Egypt, Tanzania and Zambia. They are the first members of the PAC — a banned organisation — to be tried in a terrorism trial in the country.

The judge made an informal request to the press to withhold the name of the witness who gave evidence yesterday.

Yesterday's witness said he joined the PAC in 1961 and in 1964 decided to leave South Africa to under military training abroad. He entered Botswana, proceeded to Zambia and then to Tanzania. While in Botswana he met Mr Pule.

About a month later the witness, Mr Pule and others proceeded to Dar-es-Salaam via Zambia.

The witness said he and others later left for Cairo while Mr Pule remained behind. He later learnt that Mr Pule received military training in Algeria.

In Cairo, the witness said he underwent physical training, theory and target shooting. He subsequently went to Tanzania, where he met Mr Mhlekwa, Mr Gxekwa and other PAC members.

Towards the end of January, 1968 the witness joined 11 others with the intention of infiltrating South Africa through Mozambique.

However, 10 of his comrades were killed in an ambush with Portuguese soldiers. The witness and the other survivor were taken to Beira and later handed over to South African police.

The trial continues today. — DDC.

Intimidators hamper probe, says Adams

Staff Reporter

INTIMIDATORS might hamper an investigation into welfare institutions, the chairman of the inquiry committee, Mr "Lofty" Adams, claimed yesterday.

The Committee of Inquiry into State Institutions, which will investigate welfare institutions under the Department of Welfare and Pensions, will start work in March.

Institutions to be investigated include schools of industry, youth camps, places of safety, children's homes and an old age home.

The committee was appointed by the Coloured Representative Council in September.

Mr Adams said the preliminary work of the committee was being hampered by some of the institution heads, who threatened their employees and inmates if they testified before the committee.

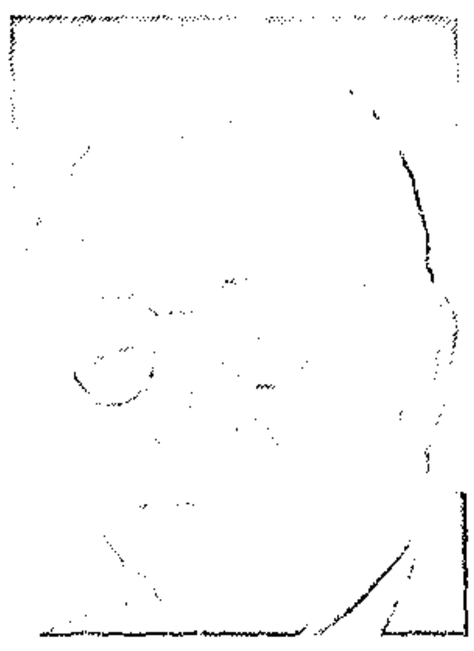
Mr Adams said some people had been told that the addresses to which written submissions could be sent were confidential and only the principals knew them.

"I want the people to know the address to which these submissions should be sent is not confidential. They should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, at the Department of Coloured Affairs. This (the 'confidential' report) is all naked intimidation and absolute rubbish."

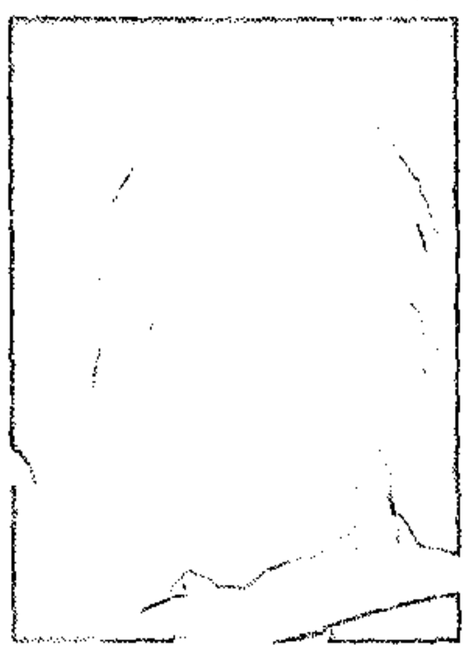
Cape Times 19/1/78 325 - General

Terrorism Act has become an instrument of terror — Dugard

TILL the discriminatory and repressive laws that compromised the South African legal order had been repealed, there would be no possibility of trust and confidence between the races in South Africa, Professor C J R Dugard, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand said yesterday.



Dr Robb



Professor Dugard

Speaking on legislative precedents for present [illegible] at the annual conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Professor Dugard said although Parliament had [illegible] the Terrorism Act itself became an instrument of terror and a symbol of oppression.

Together with the Internal Security Act, which provided more far-reaching powers than the Terrorism Act and legislation such as the Riotous Assemblies Act, a permanent state of emergency had been created which exceeded the declared state of emergency of 1960.

"No freedom"

"At the same time, these statutes and their implementation had created an environment in which there is virtually no freedom of speech, assembly, or association for the urban African.

His political organisations are banned, and any element of political activity can lead to arrest and detention under the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act," Professor Dugard said.

He added that such strong-armed action would not, however, succeed in suppressing the political aspirations of the black people. Instead it would [illegible] their activities underground.

"It should not be forgotten that the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960 did not end nor suppress their campaigns.

Professor Dugard [illegible] accepted that [illegible] between [illegible] system of [illegible] between [illegible] indefinitely [illegible] totalitarian [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible]

Whites accept status quo — Dr Robb

DR FRANK ROBB, former chairman of the University of Cape Town Council, said this week it was "sadly clear" that most white South Africans accepted the status quo.

Opening the 4th annual conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Dr Robb said it was time that South Africans turned their backs upon unreality, wishful thinking and a world that had passed.

Blind faith in the Verwoerdian dream of separate development had led South Africa into a state of virtual anaesthesia from which it seemed unable to awake.

"Since time is of the essence in the solution to our problems, we cannot afford to continue to sedate ourselves with false hopes and with such comforting phrases as 'more is nog 'n dag' and 'alles sal reg kom'."

He continued: "The doctrine of the inevitability of gradualness has no place in our urgent dangerous situation and, as the country faces great moral and political issues, the Cabinet should remember that in the final analysis there are no second prizes for losers — only disaster."

South Africans would have to accept that as far as African and world opinion were concerned, "nothing can deodorize the stench of apartheid".

University of Lake Regional Conference
DAVID WILLIERS reports:

Memorial address by Bulawayo director

THE dilemma facing Rhodesia was an agonizing one — how to satisfy black aspirations without destroying white confidence and to do so while there was still time, the director of housing and community services of Bulawayo, Dr Hugh Ashton, said last night.

Delivering the 1978 Alfred and Winnifred Hoernlé memorial lecture at the University of Cape Town, Dr Ashton said the problem was how to switch from white minority rule to black majority rule. Multiracialism and non-discrimination were secondary issues. Most of the black leaders who are struggling for power, the switch might lead to a multiracial non-discriminatory state but under others it could only lead to black minority dictatorship.

In either case the switch would be irrevocable so far as whites were concerned and, understandably, the whites were reluctant to take the plunge.

(325-General)

Amnesty in bid to raise heat against apartheid

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A 108-page report on "political imprisonment in South Africa" was released by Amnesty International here yesterday to launch a worldwide campaign to secure "the release of prisoners of conscience, the repeal of discriminatory and repressive legislation and the end to torture in South Africa".

The report is the most comprehensive document yet published overseas on deaths in detention and alleged torture in South Africa, detention without trial, the treatment of convicted political prisoners, bannings and banishments. The report makes no recommendations, because Amnesty believes "that no reforms in the present structure will be sufficiently far-reaching to remove the cause of political imprisonment unless the whole system of apartheid is dismantled". Amnesty hopes the report "will help to generate international pressure to achieve this end".

The report was presented at a press conference at which the fugitive South African editor Mr Donald Woods, and a former detainee, Mr Lingam Moodley, also spoke.

The report coincides with an "open letter" to Christians in South Africa by the chairman of the British section of Amnesty, the Rev Paul Oestreicher, who visited South Africa last year.

Referring to the small number of clergy and laity in South Africa who are "determined, in Christ's name, to work for liberation", Mr Oestreicher appeals "fervently to you to follow these prophetic Christians in their costly witness". He adds: "I am not prepared to accept that Afrikanerdom alone is to blame. Its leaders in their sincere blindness are the most to be pitied. But those who reject apartheid in theory and yet accept its benefits are the least credible. To what degree that applies to the church, you will know better than I."

The report says 450 people in South Africa are serving sentences for convictions under laws such as the Terrorism, Internal Security and Sabotage Acts; there were 662 people in detention without trial on September 30 last year — and at least 566 detainees were released uncharged between January 1976 and September 1977; more than 1 300 people of all races have been banned since 1950, and there are more than 160 banning orders in force, mostly against Africans.

The report gives seven case histories of "prisoners of conscience" in some detail — Dr Neville Alexander, Winnie Mandela, Lilian Ngoyi, Barney Pityana, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, Strinivasa Moodley and Tenjiwe Mtintso.

The report repeats allegations of torture in South Africa and claims that the use of torture by security police during the interrogation of political detainees is routine.

A number of photographs are published in the report of people who died while in detention.

○ A delegation from Amnesty was turned away from the South African Embassy with a copy of the report, Sapa reports from London.

The delegations was led by Mr Oestreicher. Other members were Labour MP Mr Alex Lyon, Liberal Peer Lord Chitnis and Amnesty International's British campaign co-ordinator, Miss Susanna Hoe.

An embassy doorman flanked by two policemen told Mr Oestreicher he had orders not to allow the delegation in.

Later, a second doorman joined the group posing for press photographers. Mr Oestreicher left a copy of the report.

(327)

DD 19/1/78

SA Christians urged to work for change

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He declared: "I am not prepared to accept that Afrikanerdom alone is to blame. Its leaders in their sincere blindness are the most to be pitied. But those who reject apartheid in theory and yet accept its benefits are the least credible. To what degree that applies to the Church, you will know better than I . . .

"It cannot be for me to spell out how you should act. South Africa's brave dissidents of all races are showing the way already. If your joining them further divides the structures of your Churches, Christ's cause will be none the weaker for that. Learning from situations of persecution elsewhere, I feel I can say the Christian struggle must be rooted in prayer."

Mr Oestreicher hopes the Amnesty report will encourage Christians and their Churches to work for a "new and radically different South Africa."

He said: "The English-speaking churches have made many admirable statements rejecting the ideology of apartheid. Yet it is widely recognised that they present no serious challenge to the continuance of the tyrannous exercise of white power — this is a time for black and white Christians to stand together in a confessing fellowship that firmly rejects what the South African way of life has come to signify, just as a generation ago a minority of German Christians stood firm against the racist laws of Hitler's dictatorship."

The report says there are 450 people in South Africa serving sentences for convictions under laws such as the Terrorism, Internal Security and Sabotage Acts; there were 662 people in detention without trial on September 30 last year — and at least 566 detainees had been released uncharged between January 1976 and September 1977; more than 1 300 people of all races have been banned since 1950; and presently there are more than 160 banning orders in force, mostly against blacks.

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The report repeats allegations of torture in South Africa, and claims that the use of torture by security police during the interrogation of political detainees is routine.

A number of photographs are published in the report of people who died while in detention by the Security Police.

Referring to prison conditions, the report alleges that "for many years the South African Government has treated political prisoners in a vindictive and uncompromising manner . . . and more harshly than criminal prisoners." — DDC.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 151] PRETORIA, 20 JANUARIE / 20 JANUARY 1978 [No. 5866

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 170 20 Januarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/5

'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 bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing.—P78/1/163.

Publikasie.—Torture—A cancer in our society.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—H. Hunke en J. Ellis.

Artikel.—47 (2) (3).

Artikel.—47 (2) (E).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 170 20 January 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/5

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.—P78/1/163.

Publication.—Torture—A cancer in our society.

Author or producer.—H. Hunke and J. Ellis.

Section.—47 (2) (3).

Section.—47 (2) (E).

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
170.	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P78/5 ...	1	5866

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Government Notice			
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5866—A

Terrorism trial told of assaults

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Refugees at a camp in Dar-es-Salaam were assaulted when they refused to undergo military training in preference to obtaining scholarships.

This was the evidence of Mr. Stanley Pule (33) at the terrorism trial before the College Road Supreme Court here yesterday.

He told Mr. Justice Hoexter and two assessors that he had never undergone military training at any stage and claims by a State witness that he had received such training in Ghana and Algeria were not true, he said.

Mr. Pule and two others, Mr. Isaac Mhlekwa (49) and Mr. Nogaga Gxekwa (47), have pleaded not guilty to participating in various terrorist activities.

Mr. Pule, a former member of the banned Pan African Congress, fled from South Africa and eventually stayed at the Mgulani refugee camp in Dar-es-Salaam.

There he made attempts to obtain a scholarship but had difficulty as he had not matriculated.

PAC officials later arrived at the refugee camp and informed everyone that they were to undergo military training. However Mr. Pule said that he and others were not preapred to.

They were then assaulted as they were required to make up the specified number of recruits needed before the group could leave for training.

Mr. Pule said he and other members of the defiant group refused to sign an oath of allegiance to the PAC and were expelled.

However he remained at the refugee camp until September 1964, when he was forced to leave with others when Frelimo refugees moved in.

He subsequently arrived at Mbeya, Tanzania during November 1964 and was supported by the Christian Council until securing employment with the Mbeya bus service about the middle of 1966.

Mr. Pule admitted seeing a previous State witness in Mbeya but denied living with him or accompanying him to Luanda and Zambia to undergo military training.

He had also seen Mr. Mhlekwa, one of his co-accused, in Mbeya during 1965. He knew him as a refugee who was later admitted to hospital there.

During his lengthy stay in Tanzania Mr. Pule never heard directly from his parents. When Frelimo took over from the Portuguese in Mozambique during 1975, he thought this would create a passage for him to Swaziland, said Mr. Pule.

Parents

He was under the impression that he would have contact with his parents from Swaziland.

He obtained the necessary inoculations, air ticket, re-entry document and travel document from the head office of immigration in Dar-es-Salaam. The documents were exhibited in court yesterday but certain date stamps were queried by the State prosecutor.

The prosecutor, Mr. Peter Rowan, submitted that "it is patently clear" that one of the dates had either been "added to or altered." The accused and his defence counsel disagreed. After the judge and assessors had examined the date stamp impression, Mr. Justice Hoexter said that no alteration was readily apparent to the naked eye.

However it was agreed that the date stamp issued at Matsapa Airport, Swaziland, had been altered.

The trial continues today.

Grenade hurts wife of witness

ARGUS 20/1/78

327

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— The wife of a State witness in the Pretoria ANC terror trial was injured late last night when a hand grenade was thrown into the room where she slept.

Elizabeth Malele, 45, who lives with Mr Fred 'One Night' Motaung, and his wife, at a house in 12th Avenue, Alexandra Township is in the Tembisa Hospital, suffering from superficial injuries.

Mrs Malele was in the back room of the house with a five-year-old child when she heard a knock on the window at 11 o'clock last night.

A friend of Mrs Malele said that a man was seen standing at the window. He asked Mrs Malele where her husband was and she replied that he was not in.

The man then demanded that she open the door and Mrs Malele refused.

The man then smashed a window next to the door and threw a hand grenade into the room.

The room was extensively damaged.

Mr Motaung's whereabouts are not known.

GG.5860 20/1/78 (327 - General)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

20 Januarie 1978

No. 140

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

20 January 1978

No. 140

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 subjects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P78/3

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/10/67.....	*Daughter of Destiny*.....	Stephanie Blake.....	(a)
P77/12/1.....	*Island of Desire*.....	Janet Louise Roberts.....	(a) + (b)
P77/12/21.....	*[illegible]*.....	Kenneth Anderson.....	(a)
P78/1/44.....	Volume 1, Number 6, November 1977.....	M.O.S. Productions, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P78/1/48.....	*Lovelove en Soweto, A*.....	Joyce Sikakane.....	(d) + (e)
P78/1/58.....	*Lovelife*, Vol. 11, 23.11.77.....	M. V. Mwetyana, Umtata.....	(e)
P78/1/60.....	"*[illegible] Saturday Night*" No. 1103 Plakkaat/Poster...	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/1/60.....	"*[illegible] Friend*" No. 1102 Plakkaat/Poster.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/1/60.....	*Imana Loves You P.C.* No. 6491 Plakkaat/Poster.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/1/63.....	*Ethics and Solidarity* Plakkaat/Poster.....	Black People's Convention.....	(e)
P78/1/63.....	*Hall-Thermotank Africa Limited* 1978 Kalender/Calendar	Hall-Thermotank Africa Limited, Johannesburg	(a)
P78/1/65.....	*Dale's Tyre Works* 1978 Kalender/Calendar.....	Dale's Tyre Works, Germiston.....	(a)
P78/1/69.....	*Monthly Review*—Volume 29, Number 5, October 1977	Monthly Review, Inc., New York.....	(e)
P78/1/63.....	*Africa Report*—Volume 22, Number 6, November–December 1977	African–American Institute.....	(e)
P78/1/69.....	*New African Development*—December 1977.....	African Development Magazine Ltd.....	(e)
P78/1/100.....			

No. 141

20 Januarie 1978

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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 141

20 January 1978

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)
P77/11/35.....	*Engels*.....	David McLellan.....	(e)

Witness's house bombed

Bill Smith.
Crime Reporter

The wife of a State witness in the Pretoria ANC terror trial was injured late last night when a hand grenade was thrown into their home.

Mrs Elizabeth Malele (45) who lives with Mr Fred "One-night" Motaung, as his wife, at a house in 12th Avenue, Alexandra Township, is in the Tembisa Hospital, suffering from superficial injuries.

Mrs Malele was in the back room of the house with a five-year-old child when she heard a knock on the window at 11 pm last night.

A friend of Mrs Malele said a man was seen standing at the window.

He asked Mrs Malele where her husband was and she replied that he was not in.

The man then demanded that she open the door. Mrs Malele refused.

The man then smashed a window next to the door and threw a hand grenade into the room.

The room was extensively damaged and Mrs Malele received several superficial flesh wounds.

It is not known whether the child with her was injured.

A spokesman from Tembisa Hospital said Mrs Malele was "not on the danger list."

The investigation is being conducted by the Johannesburg Security Police, headed by Colonel Hennie Muller.

Mr Motaung's whereabouts are unknown.

Police sealed off the entrance to the cottage while looking for clues.

Neighbours were reluctant to speak about the attack today, writes staff reporter Hanga Skosana.

One said that at about 10.45 last night he heard a noise that sounded like a bomb. "I jumped out of bed and peeped through my bedroom window, but saw nothing."

He said Mrs Motaung was with her child, Moahloli, when the attack took place.

Another neighbour said he was convinced Mr Motaung was taken by police at about 4 pm yesterday.

FRIDAY JANUARY 20 1978

ARGUS 20/1/78 (327)

More safety for Mr Kruger

The Argus Political Staff

NEW security arrangements have been made for the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, at his Cape Town office opposite Parliament.

A new door has been installed across the passage leading to the Minister's office in the Hendrik Verwoerd Building.

Callers are asked their business by a guard.

The fitting of the new door is one more move by the Government to step up its security arrangements for certain Ministers.

VORSTER'S OFFICE

Last year the wing of the Union Buildings containing the offices of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was fitted with security doors and guards were posted.

Mr Kruger's office in the Union Buildings's other wing also had security doors fitted last year.

In the Hendrik Verwoerd Building access to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence is also controlled by guards.

Cape Times 21/1/78

Bomber fails to get his target

327 Rigaud

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police probably saved the life of a terrorism trial witness by taking him away less than 12 hours before a hand grenade was thrown into his Alexandra Township house on Thursday night.

The house was attacked about 11.30 on Thursday night and the man's wife was seriously injured.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, confirmed last night that the removal of the witness from his home probably saved his life.

But he refused to disclose whether police were taking steps to protect the lives of other state witnesses in terrorism trials.

General Prinsloo said that explosives experts believed that a hand grenade was used in the attack.

This week's attack follows the murder in September last year of Detective Sergeant Leonard Nkosi — an ANC member turned security policeman — and the attempt to kill a former terrorist and member of the ANC, Mr Stephen Mtshali, who was shot outside his home in Durban at the beginning of the year.

When reporters visited the scene of the attack the room was in chaos.

Neighbours had been woken by the couple's son screaming: "Come and save Mama, she is dying, somebody has shot Mama."

The wife of the wittness was taken to a clinic where she was treated and transferred to a Johannesburg hospital, her condition yesterday was said to be satisfactory.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO WIN R10000...SEE TODAY'S MAGAZINE

SMIT WITNESS FEARS DEATH

SUN TIMES 22/1/78 (327)

22/1/18

327

5

By ... of ...

A PROMINENT Johannesburg business man has given copies of an affidavit containing information bearing on the murder of Dr Robert Smit to his attorney and other people . . . because he fears he may be killed for what he knows.

The affidavit says Dr Smit, the National Party candidate for Springs murdered with his wife before the election, had ties with bogus companies which illegally netted millions of rands from the Government.

The business man is reputable.

He has been a company director in one of South Africa's better-known business houses.

He does not know whether Dr Smit was investigating the bogus companies or had personal links with them.

But he regards his information as dangerous.

The business man and his wife are both carrying pistols for self-protection, and he does not want his name disclosed for fear of reprisals.

However, he has been interviewed by a Security Policeman, and sources in Pretoria have told the Sunday Times independently of the link between Dr Smit and the bogus companies.

The business man hopes the existence of the affidavit will make it pointless to kill him.

It says a South African financial institution formed three bogus export companies and got several million rands from the Government under an export promotion scheme.



DR SMIT
murdered with his wife

Abuses

Registered export companies may get tax deductions of between 175 per cent and 200 per cent on marketing costs, such as promotion and commissions to agents.

Until last year, when the law was changed, they could also claim up to 200 per cent tax deductions when they operated on both local and foreign markets.

A spokesman for the South African Foreign Trade Organisation said this provision was repealed to stop certain abuses.

The business man who uncovered the alleged information about the Smit murders says a brigadier in the Security Police knows what he has found.

However, police investigating the Smit murders have not been told.

The officer in charge, Colonel P. Jacobs, who is acting chief CID officer for the East Rand, was told about the business man's information by the Sunday Times.

He said that if the business man was prepared to give him the information he would follow it up.

Mr G "Joep" Steyn, who was Secretary for Commerce at the time of Dr Smit's death and retired at the end of last year, was not prepared to comment this week when asked whether a departmental inquiry had begun last year into the bogus export companies.

Affairs

Mr Steyn referred the Sunday Times to his successor, Mr T. van der Walt.

Mr Van der Walt denied knowledge of the bogus companies or of any departmental inquiry.

On December 11, the Sunday Times disclosed that the Commercial Branch of the police, under acting commanding officer Colonel Theo Scherman, was investigating the financial affairs and contacts of Dr Smit.

They were also investigating Dr Smit's involvement in a R1 000-million Swiss bank loan.

SUN. TIMES 22/1/78

Top of the hate parade

(327 General)

BUT SECURITY POLICEMEN SAY: WE'RE NOT TORTURERS



Accused: Captain Arthur Cronwright

THREE Security Police officers have been singled out internationally as South Africa's "Chief Torturers."

They are a major, a captain and a sergeant.

They were named this week by Amnesty International, an organisation formed to protect political prisoners.

The Sunday Times has established that the three are employed in the Security Branch of the South African Police and that each has been involved in the detention of well-known political suspects.

The names of the three men are beginning to appear at the top of international propaganda hate lists.

The Sunday Times was able to contact two of the three men, Captain Arthur Cronwright and Major Harold Snyman.

Both denied being torturers for the Security Police.

By DAVID BERESFORD and NEIL HOOPER

● Captain Cronwright, stationed at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, described the allegation as absolute nonsense.

He said he broke his back in 1974 and had undergone a spinal operation to fuse six vertebrae and was in no physical condition to torture anybody.

Detained

Captain Cronwright was involved in the prosecution of political correspondent Anthony Holiday, jailed in 1976 for six years on Terrorism Act charges.

The Security Police detained Holiday's colleague, Mr Patrick Weech.

Captain Cronwright later searched Mr Weech's office.

After being held for 108 days, and giving evidence for the State against Holiday Mr Weech was released.

Captain Cronwright's commanding officer, Colonel H. Muller, said of the torture allegation that Captain Cronwright was not employed in any position where he could do this sort of thing.

● Major Snyman, of Port Elizabeth, was in charge of the team of security policemen who questioned black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, in detention.

Major Snyman gave evidence at the Biko inquest.

He denied the Amnesty allegation that he was one of the "chief torturers", but was not prepared to comment further.

"I have nothing to say," he said.

The naming of the policemen by Amnesty International is part of the launching of a major new report on political prisoners in South Africa.

The singling out of the three reflects a new tactic being developed by human rights organisations to deal with South Africa.

There is now a strong



possibility that, mainly as a result of recent events in South Africa, an international black-list will be set up of individuals involved in alleged violations of human rights.

Proposals for such a black-list have been floating around for some time.

It was actively considered by a United Nations Human Rights sub-commission two years ago, but was pigeon-holed.

The Biko affair, however, has given fresh impetus to the idea.

The banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, is expected to urge the United Nations to adopt it when he addresses the General Assembly this month.

Their names

Amnesty International's specialist on South Africa, Mr Malcolm Smart, said this week that his organisation had named the three Security Policemen because their names figured time and time again in statements by former detainees.

Asked about the justice of condemning men unheard as torturers, Mr Smart said: "The onus is on them and their masters to prove they are innocent."

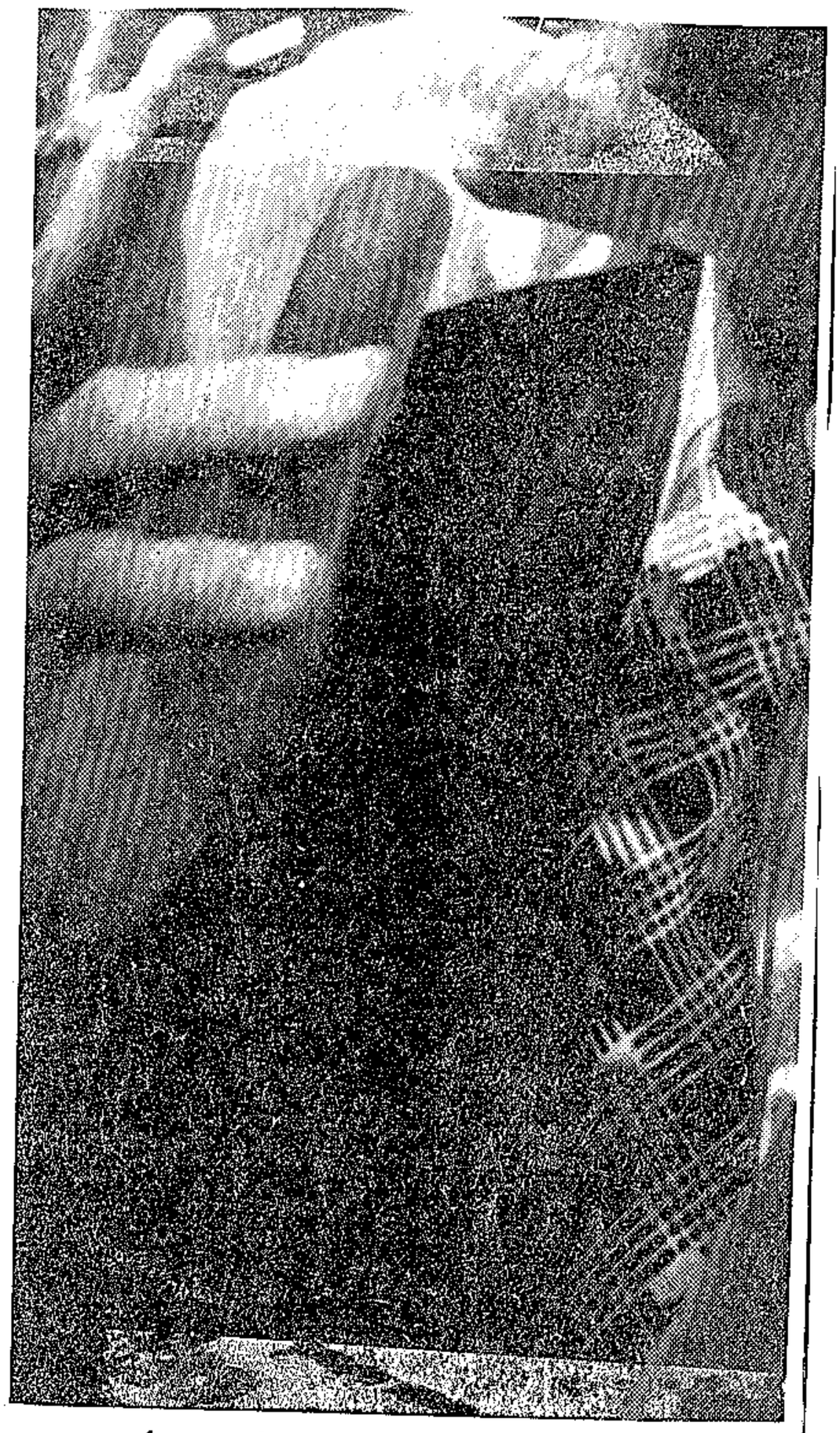
He added that early last year his organisation had cabled the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, for permission to send doctors to conduct an independent inquiry into allegations of maltreatment of political prisoners.

"We received a letter from the Department of Justice saying it would not be necessary to take up the offer," he said.

Paradoxically a black-list could work in South Africa's interests as it would give publicity to human rights violations in other countries.

A leading supporter of a black-list, Mr Ben Whitaker, said in Britain this week: "I don't see it particularly as an apartheid issue.

"It would apply to Russia, Iran, Chile and Northern Ireland."



Accused: Major Harold Snyman.

ARGUS 25/11/78

Security body of MPs to be set up

527 Groups

The Argus Political Staff

THE Parliamentary Internal Security Commission (Piscom) may be established only late in the coming parliamentary session.

And when it is established, it will certainly be boycotted by the Progressive Federal Party and probably also by the New Republic Party.

Nationalist spokesmen said today the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, had said last session that the commission would not be appointed till after the Cillie Commission Report on the township riots had been tabled.

Latest information is that the Cillie Commission's report is likely to be tabled this session, but that it is still with the translators and may not be ready for tabling till late in the session.

FIRST TASK

FIRST TASK

Nationalists are anticipating that one of the first tasks of the commission will be to consider the recommendations of the Cillie Commission and report to Mr Vorster before the Government takes further action.

The powers of Piscom are thought likely to be wide and may also embrace reviewing the position of detainees and internees held in terms of the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, commented today that the PFP would 'definitely not' participate in Piscom if and when it was set up. 'We are totally opposed to McCarthy-type commissions,' he said.

The leader of the NRP, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said today he could not comment at this stage, but the matter could be discussed at today's NRP caucus meeting and there might be a statement later.

STAR 23/1/78

327

Who gave order for arrests?

A South African Police sergeant who had arrived in Soweto on Saturday was apparently responsible for the temporary detention of five foreign newsmen and two local black photographers in Soweto yesterday.

Newsmen said today that he had identified himself as a Sergeant Hattingh, and told them that he had just arrived in Soweto from Namaqualand.

The seven journalists, as well as a car driver, were detained after leaving a public meeting at St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church in Rockville yesterday.

BLACK PRIESTS

The meeting had been called by the Soweto Action Committee and the Black Priests' Solidarity Group to discuss issues affecting Soweto residents.

The newsmen held by the police were Mr Larry Heinzerling, bureau chief of Associated Press; Mr Mitchell Osborne, an AP photographer who arrived last week from America; Mr John Roberts, Voice of America correspondent; Mr Ettore Botta of UPI-TN; Mr Pierre Haski of Agence-France-Press; Mr Leonard Kumalo, a Post photographer; and Mr Willie Nkosi, a Rand Daily Mail photographer.

The third black was Mr Need Mbatha, a Rand Daily Mail car driver.

A photographer from The Star, who was taking pictures outside the church, was not arrested and neither was a reporter from the Post or other black journalists.

The foreign pressmen were allowed to drive to the Protea Police Station in their cars, accompanied by armed black police, while the three blacks were taken away in a police van.

The five were released about two hours later, and it is understood the three blacks were freed later in the evening.

The head of Soweto Police, Brigadier Jan Visser, today refused to comment on the incident.

The Police are not commenting to The Star on any matters.

Mr Larry Heinzerling, bureau chief of Associated Press said today that the meeting in the church had been peaceful until the police arrived. Then word got around that teargas was about to be thrown into the building.

"The arrival of the police put the fear of God into the 750 people there," said Mr Heinzerling.

As he and the other foreign newsmen walked out of the gates a white riot policeman, a Sergeant Hattingh called: "All you Europeans over here."

"We went to the side of a police vehicle where all our camera equipment — valued at about R20 000 — was seized and put into a van.

GRABBED

"Police then grabbed the Post photographer who was trying to take pictures of us. They then got the Rand Daily Mail reporter.

"The police seemed perturbed that we all had valid permits to be in Soweto, and that they were blanket permits allowing us to be anywhere in the township for news-gathering purposes," said Mr Heinzerling.

Mr Heinzerling and Mr Osborne's permits had been issued by the West Rand Administration Board in Johannesburg last Friday and are valid until February 1.

"Armed black policemen were put in our cars and we were allowed to drive to Protea police station. No explanations were given why we were held or what violations had been committed."

Meetings against voting, schools

Two well-attended meetings in Soweto this weekend resolved not to take part in next month's community council elections and the reopening of schools.

Representatives of the Writers' Association of South Africa, the Soweto Residents' Committee and the Teachers' Action Committee made it the largest gathering of organisations in the township since the crackdown on black bodies by the Government on October 19 last year.

The Reverend Mashikane Tema said that if the transition from Bantu Education was not made, bloodshed might follow.

At Saturday's meeting the leader of Letsatsi Radebe Makgotla, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, declared: "I'm taking part in the community councils because I don't want the Government to appoint its stooges."

He then walked out.

ARGUS 23/1/78 (327 Daily News)

Foreign newsmen held

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A police sergeant was apparently responsible for the temporary detention of five foreign newsmen and two local black photographers in Soweto yesterday.

Newsmen said today that he identified himself as a Sergeant Hattingh, and told them that he had just arrived in Soweto from Namaqualand.

The journalists, as well as a car-driver, were detained after leaving a public meeting at St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church in Rockville.

The meeting had been called by the Soweto Action Committee and the Black Priests Solidarity Group to discuss issues affecting Soweto residents.

The newsmen held were Mr Larry Heinzerling, bureau chief of Associated Press, Mr Mitchell Osborne, an AP photographer who arrived last week from America, Mr John Roberts, Voice of America correspondent, Mr Ettore Botta of United Press International Television News, Mr Pierre Haski of Agence-France-Press, Mr Leonard Kumalo, a Post photographer, and Mr Willie Nkosi, a Rand Daily Mail photographer.

The third black was Mr Need Mbatha, a Rand Daily Mail driver.

A Star photographer, who was taking pictures outside the church, was not arrested. Neither was a reporter from the Post or other black journalists.

The foreign Pressmen were released about two hours later. It is understood the blacks were freed in the evening.

Police made to answer court charge

327

24/1/78

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG – The presiding Judge in the PAC terrorism trial here yesterday ordered that three Security Branch policemen appear before the Court to answer allegations of assault made against them by one of the three accused.

Last Friday Mr. Stanley Pule (33) told Mr. Justice Hoexter and two assessors that he had been assaulted during his arrest at Mkalamfene and later that day at Pietermaritzburg.

He said those responsible had been Security Branch policemen Lieutenant Andre Erwee, Constable M. Sithole and a Warrant Officer Lamprecht.

Mr. Pule had been giving evidence in his defence when he told the Court he had been assaulted by a number of policemen on the day of his arrest at a kraal at Mkalamfene.

He claimed he had been punched and kicked. His mouth had swollen and bled and his ribs had been painful.

Later that day he had been assaulted by W/O Lamprecht and Constable Sithole at police headquarters.

Mr. Pule said he had been kicked and punched had his head knocked against the wall and been thrown to the floor.

Lieutenant Erwee earlier testified that he and his colleagues had arrested Mr. Pule and one of his co-accused in the early hours of the morning.

He admitted having grabbed Mr. Pule around the neck, thrown him to the ground and covered his mouth with his hand to silence him.

He said he would have been aware of any assaults on detainees he had arrested and did not believe that any security policeman stationed at the Ingwavuma police station would have tortured detainees.

In the trial Mr. Pule, Mr. Isaac Mhlekwa (49) and Mr. Nogega Gxekwa (47) have pleaded not guilty to participating in various terrorist activities.

After cross-examination of Mr. Pule yesterday defence counsel indicated that they would not be calling the two other accused to testify.

The trial continues tomorrow.

Mr. Peter Rowan, assisted by Mr. Anton Ackerman, appears for the State. Mr. Andrew Wilson, SC, assisted by Mr. Michael Daley, appears for the defence.

Court told of police threat

PRETORIA — Allegations of a police threat of assault and electric shock if a witness "did not tell the truth" were made at the Pretoria ANC Terrorism Act trial yesterday.

The witness who made the allegation also said under cross-examination that he had been taken over his evidence by Security Police hours before giving his evidence-in-chief at the trial last week.

Twelve people are appearing before Mr Justice Myburgh and two assessors on charges of subversion and revolutionary activity over a 15-year period up to their arrest early last year. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Alpheus Ramokgadi, cousin of one of the accused, was cross-examined yesterday by Mr D. Kuny for the defence. He said the police threatened to assault him if he did not disclose the whereabouts of his cousin.

He had been assaulted by the police before and knew the police assaulted people who "did not tell."

He was arrested on January 3 last year. At first, he said, the police made no reference to electricity, although they told him if he did not tell the truth he would be shocked.

He was eventually released in August after testifying in the first trial — which has had to be restarted following the death last November of the trial judge.

During his detention he was kept in solitary confinement, Mr Ramokgadi said.

The statement he made to the police originally was read over to him last Thursday morning, before he testified in the afternoon, to "refresh my memory."

This was done at Security Police headquarters in Pretoria.

The trial continues today. — DDC.

ARGUS 24/1/78

(327 General)

Dispatch typist taped talks

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A copy typist for the Daily Dispatch left her job suddenly after she was found with a tape recorder while talking to the secretary of banned former editor Mr Donald Woods.

A sophisticated miniature tape recorder was found in her handbag only seconds after she had been questioning Mr Woods's secretary, Mrs Linda Murray, about her former boss and about his friend Mr Donald Card.

The tape recorder was still running when it was found. The conversation with Mrs Murray, which lasted about an hour, was found to be recorded on the tape.

The typist Mrs Elma Smith, was summoned to a meeting with the newspaper's attorney. She denied being an informer for the security police and resigned immediately.

Mrs Murray first suspected that Mrs Smith was tape recording conversations with her after she saw a small tape recorder in her handbag. Among the things Mrs Smith had asked Mrs Murray at the time was who had helped Mr Woods to escape to Lesotho.

The matter was reported to her superiors but no action was taken at the time.

But, on her guard now, Mrs Murray waited for Mrs Smith to ask more questions. After a particularly long conversation between the two women Mrs Smith was called from the room. While she was out a tape recorder was found in her handbag. It was still running.

Mrs Smith is the mother of Constable Anthony Smith, a young policeman who found security police detainee Mr Mapetla Mohapi hanged in his cell at Kei Road in August 1976. Constable Smith gave evidence at the inquest into the death of Mr Mohapi.

Mrs Smith's son-in-law is also a policeman.

The managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Terry Briceland, confirmed today that a staff member had resigned after she had been confronted about the tape recording.

'We have listened to these tape recordings. She asked many questions about certain people, including Donald Woods, Donald Card and a member of the South African Police who had been involved in the early stages of the T-shirt investigation.'

Mr Briceland said she had denied acting for any outside agencies. She claimed she was merely testing the tape recorder but could not explain why she had done so secretly and for such a long period while asking controversial questions about certain people some of whom she admitted she had never met.

'She also invited a confidential secretary on the Daily Dispatch staff to earn money by being a "spy".

'She felt she should resign—we agreed.'

(High honour for Woods. — Page 2.)

Woods may meet Carter.—Page 8.

ANC man loses arm in Swazi PO blast

Cape Times 24/1/78 32 Genrd

JOHANNESBURG. — An explosion in a booby-trapped post office box seriously injured a top member of the Banned African National Congress at Manzini, Swaziland, yesterday.

He is South African exile Mr Ablom Duma, 45, who was named in the indictment of the Pretoria ANC terror trial.

Eyewitnesses said that Mr Duma, a clerk at a Manzini legal firm, had just unlocked his private postal box when the bomb exploded, severing his right arm below the elbow.

He was taken to a nearby hospital for emergency surgery while Swazi police threw a tight cordon around the area.

Last night he was reported to be "doing fine".

It was the second attempt on his life. Last year he became suspicious of a bulky parcel with German postmarks which was sent to the Matsapa Police College and found to contain high explosives.

A friend said that he had almost certainly been saved yesterday because most of the blast had spread upwards and sidewards causing extensive damage to other post boxes.

Mr Duma fled to Swaziland about 14 years ago.

It is known that the ANC and PAC are both active in Swaziland, from where young blacks have been sent abroad for guerilla training, usually through neighbouring Mozambique.

Within hours of the bomb blast an anonymous telephone caller claimed that the PAC had been responsible for the explosion.

A leading figure in Manzini's refugee community, who did not wish to be named for fear of becoming a target himself said the blast had caused concern among South African exiles but "most accept that this is a state of war".

Cape Times 24/11/78 327-General

8 held, then released

JOHANNESBURG. – The seven journalists who were arrested on Sunday after attending a public meeting at a Soweto church were all released in the evening, one of them said here yesterday.

Mr Leonard Khumalo, a photographer with Post said he and Rand Daily Mail photographer Mr William Nkosi and a driver Mr Need Mbatha were released shortly after five white journalists.

The eight men were arrested as they were leaving the St Francis Anglican Church, in Rockville, Soweto. They were covering a meeting at which members of the Soweto Action Committee rejected community councils.

capture three near SA border

Cape Times 26/11/78

:e believed to be Swazis. They have a good knowledge of South
a Africa.

They are expected to appear in Swaziland High Court in Mbabane in March.

The African National Congress and Pan African Congress are known to be active in Swaziland but the government has given an assurance that it would not allow Swaziland to be used as a springboard for terror attacks on South Africa.

In a recent interview, the acting Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, said suggestions that there were guerilla training or transit camps in Swaziland were a daydream.

"There are no training camps and we cannot allow training camps to be established in the kingdom," he said.

"We believe in good relations with all our neighbours," Dr Khumalo said.

Yesterday Swazi police were still investigating the explosion in a booby-trapped post office box that seriously injured a South African exile, Mr Ablom Duma, at the Manzini Post Office on Monday.

Mr Duma, a clerk at a Manzini legal firm who has been named in the indictment of the Pretoria ANC Terror Act Trial, had taken one letter out of his private post box and was trying to tug a second letter out when the bomb exploded.

The blast severed his right arm below the elbow.

Swazis

JOHANNESBURG. — Swazi police have captured thre blacks armed with a Soviet-made submachine pistol and a hand grendade, less than five kilometres from the Oshoek border post with South Africa.

Secrecy surrounds the arrests but it is believed that police caught the three men on January 9 while they were hiding in an old car near an iron ore mine.

The identity of the men is not known but they are not

DD 26/1/78

Firms warned on security

PORT ELIZABETH — As much as 90 per cent of all industry in South Africa, as well as premises which represent the white "capitalist" outlook are possible prime targets for urban terrorism and sabotage attempts.

This was said by Mr T. Dutton, a security co-ordinator for a Johannesburg insurance firm and one of the speakers at a conference here yesterday on industrial and commercial security.

The conference, organised by the National Development and Management Foundation of South Africa, attracted delegates from many major firms in Port Elizabeth surrounding municipalities, chain stores and the Citizen Force.

Mr Dutton said he believed too many firms were only paying lip service to security and emergency planning.

"When we had the riots in the black townships in June 1976, virtually every executive became security conscious — particularly if their organisation was situated next to a black or Coloured township," Mr Dutton said.

"But when it appeared that the police and army were able to contain the threat, everyone heaved a sigh of relief and returned to the task of making a profit, regardless of security," he said.

Port Elizabeth had probably experienced more mob violence and rioting than any other part of the country, while Johannesburg was the prime target for bomb attacks.

"Why can't we appreciate that Rhodesia can teach us a great deal in our security planning, especially related to urban terrorism? It seems we literally need a bomb under us before we decide to act," Mr Dutton said.

Another speaker, Mr P. Mits, an engineer with a petroleum firm, said the events of the past few months had produced some rude shocks for many South Africans.

"Student riots, urban terrorism and bomb blasts. We did not believe such things could happen here. In fact there is every chance they will occur again soon," he said.

Mr Smit said as far as urban terrorism, sabotage and hi-jackings were concerned, South Africa was ten years behind the rest of the world, but these things "may well soon be here. I can foresee them starting soon in South Africa," he said.

All the speakers emphasised the need for a professional security system that could deal with emergencies and contain possible bomb threats, rioting and other emergencies to the single company or area. — DDC.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 178 27 Januarie 1978

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. 178 (327) 27 January 1978

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 P78/4

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (Section 47 (
P78/1/72.....	*Son of Satan, The*—Vol 1, No 1.....	Marvel Comics Group, New York.....	(b)
P78/1/79.....	*Black Messiah, The*.....	Albert B. Cleage Jr.....	(b), (d) & (e
P78/1/90.....	*Christianity and Crisis*—Vol 37, No 20, December 12, 1977	Christianity and Crisis Inc., New York.....	(c)
P78/1/97.....	*Passion and Proud Hearts*.....	Lydia Lancaster.....	(a)
P78/1/112.....	*Azania* Eerste jaargang, Nummer 11, December 1977	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam.....	(c)
P78/1/115.....	*Films and Filming*—Vol 24, No 2, November 1977....	Hansom Books, London.....	(a)
P78/1/117.....	*Power to Azania by Sword and Fire* Pamflet/Pamphlet..	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania..	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Burn Apartheid: Free Azania!!* Pamflet/Pamphlet....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania..	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Young, Gifted and Brave* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania...	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Daughters of Azania—Mothers of Revolution* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania..	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Death to Apartheid Fascism!* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania..	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Victory to the M.P.L.A.* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Zimbabwe African National Union* Pamflet/Pamphlet..	Z.A.N.U., Australia.....	(c)
P78/1/118.....	*Political Imprisonment in South Africa*.....	Amnesty International Publications, London...	(c)
P78/1/119.....	*Optima Publishers (Pty) Ltd* 1978 Kalender/Calendar..	Optima Publishers, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P78/1/122.....	*Graaff-Reinet Hotel & Buitewerbruik/Off Sales* 1978 Kalender/Calendar	Optima Publishers, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P78/1/125.....	*Camera 35*—Vol 21, No 12, January 1978.....	Popular Publication Inc., New York.....	(a)

Smit-moord: polisie weer by Kotze

RAPPORT 29/11/78

Deur STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

MNR. MARTIENS KOTZE, gewese hoë NP-man in Springs, is vandeesweek 'n tweede keer deur die polisie ondervra oor die moord op dr Robert Smith en sy vrou in November.

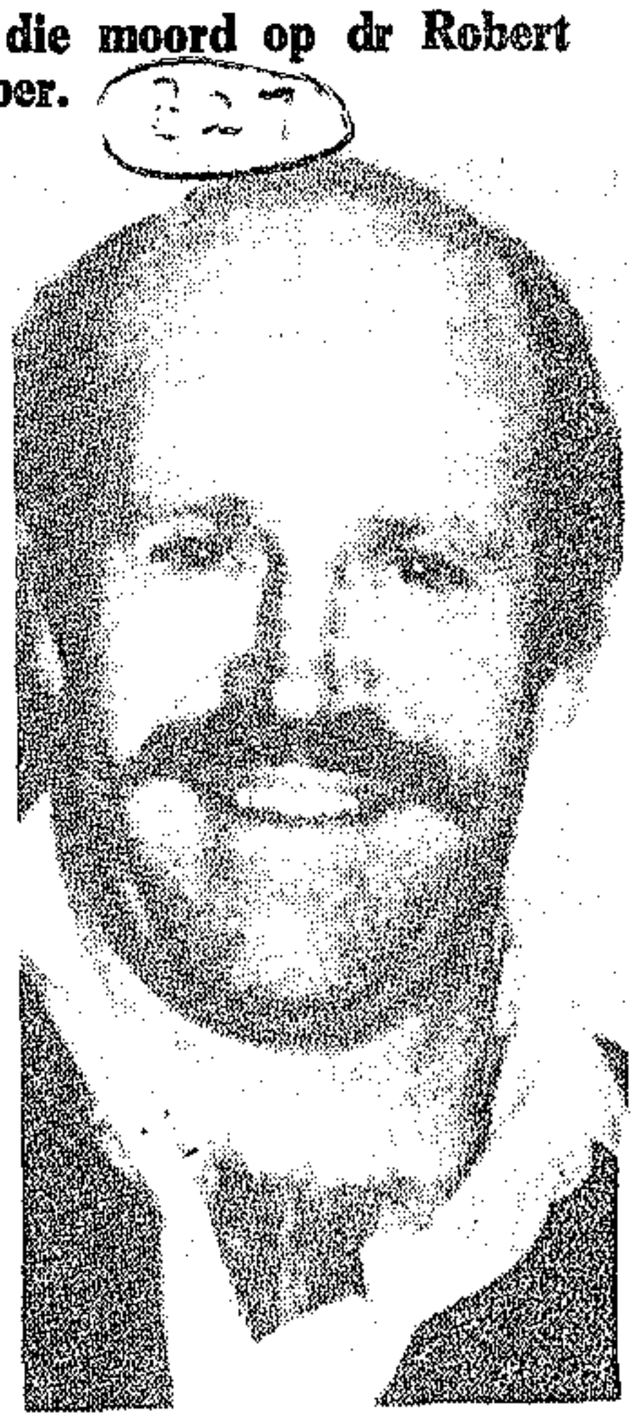
Dit was kort nadat hy vandeesweek weer in die Johannesburgse landdroshof skuldig bevind was op aanklag van bedrog in verband met 'n belegging van die stadsraad van Springs. Hy is einde verlede jaar ook skuldig bevind ingevolge die Wet op Finansiële Instellings.

Dit het vandeesweek ook aan die lig gekom dat dr. Smit kort voor sy dood twee transaksies — een van sowat R32 miljoen en die ander van sowat R1 miljoen — vir plaaslike onderneming met buitelandse sakemanne beklink het.

'n Senior polisie-offisier het gister bevestig dat twee speurders mnr. Kotze vandeesweek 'n tweede keer ondervra het.

Mnr. Kotze vertel self dat hy oor dr. Smit se geldsake en sy private lewe ondervra

*** VERVOLG OP BL. 6 ***



DR. ROBERT SMIT

Kotze en Smit-moord

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

is. „Hulle weet self of hy in ander vroumense belang gestel het en daardie soort dink, maar hy was nie so 'n soort man nie," vertel mnr. Kotze.

Bekommerd

„Dr. Smit het voor sy dood aan my gesê hy is bekommerd oor die veiligheid van die Eerste Minister en min. Pik Botha. Hy het gesê Amerikaners is bekend vir politieke moorde regoor die wêreld en hy hoop mnre. Vorster en Botha word goed opgepas, veral in die lig van ons huidige verhouding met Amerika."

Mnr. Kotze sê dr. Smit het aanvanklik in 'n woonstel bokant 'n restaurant gewoon. Daarna het hy twee weke lank 'n woonstel by mnr. Kotze gehuur. Daarna het hy na die huis getrek waar hy en sy vrou vermoor is.

„Ek het nooit vreemde mense by hom gesien nie en ook nie die indruk gekry dat iets fout is nie.

„Ek en dr. Smit het baie goed oor die weg gekom. Toe hy hoor dat ek aangekla word, wou hy 'n advokaatvriend van Bloemfontein kry om my te verdedig. Hy wou nie hoor dat ek uit die NP bedank

r die bespiegeling wat Smit vermoor is omdat valuta-onreëlmatighede om het, sê mnr. Kotze: was kundig met ekonomiese sake en dit is moontlik dat hy op sulke bedrywighede afgekom het, maar dit moes gebeur het voordat hy na Springs gekom het.

„Hy het nooit sulke sake met my bespreek nie."

Hy sê dr. Smit was 'n week voor sy dood baie in sy skik nadat hy 'n buitelandse lening van R1 miljoen vir 'n plaaslike sakeman gekry het.

* Drie prokureurs op Springs wat dr. Smit in sy verkiesingsveldtog gehelp het, het vandeesweek vertel van 'n ander, groter geldtransaksie waarby dr. Smit net voor sy dood betrokke was.

„Ek was baie verbaas toe hy oor die transaksie praat," vertel een van hulle. „Hy het gesê dat hy die dag met 'n enkele telefoonoproep 'n transaksie van R32 miljoen met iemand in Brussel beklink het. Dit het iets met diamante te doen gehad."

Een van die prokureurs vertel ook dat aan hom genoem is van 'n man wat dr. Smit in die buiteland sou gedreig het.

„Dr. Smit se broer het vertel dat iemand by die Universiteit van Oxford, waar dr. Smit gestudeer het, hom gedreig het. Dr. Smit het blykbaar gesê die man is die enigste wat 'n wrok teen hom koester.

„Kort voor sy dood het dr. Smit aan my en mnr. Marius Nel (geregsbode en waarnemende voorsitter van die NP se afdelingsbestuur in Springs), gesê dat hy

-moord

iemand ontmoet het wat ook op Oxford was wat hom graag in sy verkiesingsveldtog wou help," vertel die prokureur.

Mnr. Nel het die voorval bevestig en gesê die man is 'n inwoner van Springs. Die man was nie 'n tydgenoot van dr. Smit op Oxford nie.

Die prokureurs vertel ook dat mev. Jeanne Smit kort voor haar dood aan die vrou van mnr. Steve Theron op die dorp gesê het sy het 'n swartman opgemerk wat haar huis die heeltyd dophou.

Die prokureur meen daar moet meer aandag geskenk word aan die moontlike verbintenis tussen die moorde op dr. Smit en sy vrou en die inhegtenisneming van twee Suid-Afrikaanse sakemanne in Zürich wat met gesteelde reisigertjeks van sowat R2,2 miljoen gevang is.

Gesteel

Een van die twee mans wat in Switserland in hegtenis geneem is, is die voormalige Assocom-voorsitter, mnr. Rick Mitchell. Dr. Smit het stellig met hom te doen gehad vanweë sy verbintenisse met Assocom.

Die reisigertjeks waarmee mnr. Mitchell en mnr. Bernie Morris in Switserland gevang is, is in Johannesburg gesteel op die dag van dr. Smit se moord. Mnre. Mitchell en Morris het die land kort na die Smit-moorde verlaat.

(327)

Complete my son's trial, begs mother



● Mrs Nancy Smith . . . "After four months, my son is still alone and very frightened. If released, he will never set foot in Botswana again."

A SCOTTBURGH mother this week begged the Botswana authorities to complete the trial of her 22-year-old soldier son to "put an end to the misery and heartbreak of the past four months."

Her son, Bernard Rene Byleveld, appears in a Lobatse court for the fourth time tomorrow to face charges of assisting the Rhodesian war effort against Botswana — and risks spending the next 15 years in a Gaberone jail if found guilty.

"He wasn't doing any wrong when he was arrested — and now he's alone and very frightened," said Mrs Nancy Smith, Mr Byleveld's mother.

Mr Byleveld was arrested after being hauled off a Rhodesia-bound train in Francistown four months ago. He was dressed in a South African army uniform at the time, and was allegedly on his way to join the Rhodesian security forces.

By RUSSELL KAY

Three other men — passengers on the same train as Bernard — were also taken off at Francistown. They have all subsequently been released.

Mrs Smith told the Sunday Express: "He's a decent and honourable young man who probably wouldn't have joined the army anyway, but was far more likely to have just been on his way to visit his girlfriend in Bulawayo."

She said she had just received a letter from him. "The letter was probably censored — but Bernie said he was fit and looking forward to an end of the trial. He obviously couldn't say too much, but I know he was bitterly disappointed when the last court appearance was adjourned without a result.

'PUT AN END TO THIS MISERY'

"The whole thing's ridiculous. What grounds are they holding him on and why is he still being kept in jail? Surely this can't go on — if Bernard was guilty then he would feel that he deserved his ordeal, but he's innocent and the court won't sit for long enough to prove it."

Mr Byleveld is in the Gaberone police cells after being moved from the central prison when he was threatened and intimidated by fellow prisoners. He is allowed certain privileges — he may smoke and can send out for food. He can also receive unlimited visitors — but does not have any opportunity for proper exercise.

Mrs Smith said she had travelled with her eldest son to see Bernard. "We visited him during the first trial in early December, I felt so sorry for him. It was terribly hot and there was nothing I could do to help him.

"During the court case I handed him some cigarettes and chewing gum — they were snatched away before he could have them. His guards told me it was because the gum and cigarettes might have poison in them. I asked if they thought I might poison my own son," said Mrs Smith.

The Byleveld trial ran into trouble during the third sitting after two previous adjournments. The Judge Mr Justice J B Edwards requested the Prime Minister, Sir Seretse Khama, to sign a deposition that a state of war actually existed between Rhodesia and Botswana. When the Prime Minister failed to comply, the case was adjourned until January 30 and 31.

When Mr Byleveld was arrested, it was alleged that he had in his possession an application form to join the crack anti-terrorist unit, the Selous Scouts. He was also reported to have had a number of books on military matters in a kitbag.

"If Bernard is released — we're not even thinking about what will happen if he's not — then he'll come straight back to South Africa and will certainly never put his foot in Botswana again," said Mrs Smith.

31/1/78

327

Judge rules out long trial break

Mercury Correspondent

BETHAL – Singing freedom songs and stamping their feet, 18 alleged members of the Pan Africanist Congress yesterday walked into the dock of the Bethal Circuit Court clenching their fists in the Black Power salute.

After Mr. Justice D. J. Curlewis dismissed an application by the defence for a two-and-a-half-month adjournment he granted a postponement until today for the defence to investigate the misjoining of some accused on certain alternative charges in the indictment.

In South Africa's biggest Terrorism Act trial the men are charged with taking part in terrorist activities, conspiring to overthrow the government and trying to revive the PAC.

In the 50-page indictment the State alleges that the offences were committed between 1963 and 1977 and all the accused were members or active supporters of the PAC.

While serving sentences on Robben Island three of the accused held secret meeting and lectures to revive the PAC. It is also alleged that some of the accused recruited people to undergo military training for the PAC abroad, and that one of them received training in Libya and returned to South Africa.

No effort

Mr. Justice Curlewis refused an application for a postponement on the grounds that the indictment had been served on the accused two months ago and "no real, geniune effort was made to prepare for the trial."

The Judge said that the administration of justice did not depend only on what was convenient for the accused. He added that the State's case could be substantially prejudiced if the witnesses were not brought in soon.

"I have personal experience of State witnesses who have been in detention: their memories may become vague and they can be influenced" he said.

Remember

Arguing for a postponement Mr. G. A. Alexander, counsel for the defence, said if the witnesses could remember what took place over a period of 14 years, two months shouldn't make much difference.

Earlier Mr. Alexander said the accused had two junior counsel and were seeking the services of a senior counsel.

The Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General Mr. P. G. Haasbroek opposed the postponement. He said the hearing had already been postponed three times and in his view, should go on.

(527)

Cape Times 1/2/78

Reef bomb attack

JOHANNESBURG. — Russian plastic explosives were used in Monday's bomb attack on the Alexandra home of a terror trial witness, General Mike Geldenhuys, Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police, said yesterday.

Five windows were smashed and two doors ripped from their frames in the 3am blast. The terror trial witness and his three children were not present when the bomb exploded. But the wife of the witness, who may not be identified, was.

She said she was in bed when she heard a bang and saw a flash like lightning.

She said her children were living with her mother in Soweto. She would not say where her husband is staying.

A sub-tenant at the house said he woke up to find glass falling on him and the room filled with smoke and dust.

Three windows at a neighbour's home were smashed by the blast and the ceiling was damaged. Other neighbours heard and felt the blast.

(327)

Maximum — 10 years — for two in terror trial

Cape Times 1/2/78

Staff Reporter

MALMESBURY. — Two Guguletu men, Mountain Qumbella, 48, and Matthews Lumko Huna, 27, were given the maximum sentence of 10 years each after being convicted under Section 2 of the Terrorism Act in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Weeping friends and relatives filed quietly out of the courtroom and waited behind a police cordon, singing "Sikulele — Free Us", till the two men were transported to nearby cells.

In a 60-page judgment which lasted nearly four hours, the magistrate, Mr J G Vermeulen, found Qumbella and Huna guilty on the main charge of inciting and encouraging people, between August 3, 1976 and May 26, 1977, in Guguletu, to undergo military training in the Republic or elsewhere which could endanger the maintenance of law and order.

Both men pleaded not guilty to the charge under Section 2 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Vermeulen said the purpose of sentence in their circumstances was to act as a deterrent and to protect society.

Taking into account the seriousness of their crime, he said it was obvious that both men had made use of young people — most of whom were still school pupils at the time.

"It is also obvious that you made use of the state of unrest at the time," he told them.

Mr Vermeulen said he accepted the evidence of the eight State witnesses, all warned as accomplices, as they made a good impression on the court.

He rejected the evidence given by both men, saying they did not appear trustworthy and their explanations of events were unacceptable.

His findings were that the two men had been responsible for several groups of youths leaving Cape Town between August 3, 1976 and May 26, 1977, some to further their studies, some to undergo military training outside the Republic. The journeys were also financed by the men.

2/2/78

(327)

Mudge adds his plea for release of detainees

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance gave its support here yesterday to pleas for the release of all political prisoners from South West Africa/Namibia as part of a peaceful settlement.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in a speech in the Owambo village of Omungwelume the DTA favoured the release of "all people being held outside our country."

He explained afterwards he meant both prisoners held on Robben Island and Swapo dissidents held in Zambia and Tanzania.

Mr Mudge told a crowd of about 1 000 people: "We want our people back."

He also appealed to Swapo to lay down its arms and to stop fighting on the northern border.

The territory did not belong to political leaders, but to the people, who had a right to choose their own government.

He said he hoped Swapo would not be too scared to take part in elections for a Constituent Assembly.

Mr Mudge said the DTA wanted total independence for the territory. It wanted neither Moscow, the United Nations nor Pretoria as a master.

Nine languages in court

STAR (327) 2/2/78

BETHAL—What could be a record nine languages will be used in the Pan Africanist Congress trial in Bethal Circuit Court.

The State agreed today to meet the defence request for interpreters for the seven languages spoken by the 18 men appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act.

So far, Afrikaans and English have been used in the trial.

Yesterday one of the accused, a Swazi, Mr Alfred Ntshali-Tshali, asked for a Swazi interpreter because he could not follow English or Afrikaans. The defence then asked for interpretations also to be made into South-Sotho, Xhosa, Serolong, Zulu, Shangaan and Tswana. — Sapa.

Babel bid in Bethal — Page 6.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 197 3 Februarie 1978

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:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 197 3 February 1978

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 posession 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)
P77/12/24.....	*Amandla*—November 1977, Nummber 10.....	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam.....	(e)
P78/1/21.....	*Mandate*—Volume 3, Number 30, October 1977.....	Modernismo Publications Ltd., New York.....	(a)
P78/1/23.....	*IUEF*—Annual Report 1976–77.....	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(c)
P78/1/33.....	*Lui*—Nr. 3, 1977.....	S.A., Paris und NewMag Verlags G.m.b.H., München	(a)

No. 198 3 Februarie 1978

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE (X) 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 (x) nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing (x) ten opsigte van die publikasie (x) word hierby geskrap:

No. 198 3 February 1978

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION (X) 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 (x) is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication (x) is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/1/129.....	*Darling, It's Death*.....	Richard S. Prather.....	In GK./G.N. 1510 van/of 31.7.56. In SK./G.G. 5730 van/of 17.8.56.

No. 199 3 Februarie 1978

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. 199 3 February 1978

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 P78/6

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/1/26.....	*From Women* 8—1977.....	Cape Town Feminists, Vlaeberg.....	(a)
P78/1/38.....	*Massacre Trail, The* (*Gunslinger*).....	Charles C. Garrett.....	(a)+(b)
P78/1/62.....	*Brotherly Death*—(*Caleb Thorn* 3).....	L. J. Coburn.....	(a)
P78/1/64.....	*Fanatics, The*.....	Peter Hill.....	(a)
P78/1/98.....	*Guerilla Attack!* (*The Mercenaries*).....	Jon Hart.....	(b)
P78/1/110.....	*Black Joy*.....	Tudor Gates.....	(a)
P78/1/137.....	*Spartacus International Gay Guide*—January 1977.....	Spartacus, Amsterdam.....	(a)
P78/1/139.....	*Panorama*—Nr 52, 30 Dec 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/1/143.....	*Voice, The*—Vol 1, No 13, January 7, 1978.....	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein..	(d)+(e)
P78/1/145.....	*Asian Student News*—Sept.-Oct. 1977.....	Asian Students' Association, Hong Kong.....	(e)
P78/1/147.....	*Apartheid*—Vol 1, No 3, December 1977.....	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(e)
P78/1/168.....	*Films and Filming*—Vol 24, No 3, December 1977....	Hansom Books, London.....	(a)
P78/1/169.....	*Allied Machinery Equipment (Pty) Ltd* 1978 Kalender/Calendar	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/1/170.....	*Magneti Marelli* 1978 Kalender/Calendar.....	Gedruk in Italië/Printed in Italy.....	(a)
P78/1/171.....	*Republic Pneumatic (Pty) Ltd/Akiyama* 1978 Kalender/Calendar (*Zenkyo* 8478)	Gedruk/Printed in Japan.....	(a)
P78/1/172.....	*OSG Mfg. Company* 1978 Kalender/Calendar (*Zenkyo* 8584)	Gedruk/Printed in Japan.....	(a)
P78/1/135.....	*Child is Born, A*.....	Lennart Nilsson.....	(a)
P78/1/148.....	(*S.A.N.A.*) *Southern African News Agency: Christmas Statement* December 1977	Black Peoples Convention, Switzerland.....	
P78/1/164.....	*National* Plakkaat/Poster.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 200 3 Februarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1647 van 19 Augustus 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5715 van 19 Augustus 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/6/96 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 200 3 February 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1647 of 19 August 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5715 of 19 August 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/6/96:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/96.....	*Africa's Problems are Our Problems* Plakkaat/Poster....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)

No. 202 3 Februarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

Hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 109 van 13 Januarie 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 5855 van 13 Januarie 1978.

'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. 202 3 February 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

This Government Notice substitutes Government Notice 109 of 13 January 1978 in *Government Gazette* 5855 of 13 January 1978.

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 P78/2

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/143.....	*Talisman, The*.....	John Godey.....	(a)+(b)

No. 203 3 Februarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2288 van 4 November 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5794 van 4 November 1977 vervang die inskrywings P77/8/27 en P77/10/106 deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 203 3 February 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2288 of 4 November 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5794 of 4 November 1977 substitute the following entries for entries P77/8/27 and P77/10/106:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/8/27.....	*Penisator* Voorwerp/Object.....	Duo-Play, Hamburg.....	(a)
P77/10/106.....	*Menfit Duo-Play* Voorwerp/Object.....	Duo-Play, Hamburg.....	(a)

No. 204 3 Februarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 831 van 13 Mei 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5541 van 13 Mei 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/3/210 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 204 3 February 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 831 of 13 May 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5541 of 13 May 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/3/210:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/210.....	*Black Blood* (*The Mercenaries*).....	Jon Hart.....	(a)

No. 205 3 Februarie 1978

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur te bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan kinders in die ouderdomsgroep van twee tot 10 jaar vertoon mag word tensy hulle vergesel word deur persone wat 18 jaar of ouer is; en

(b) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word:

No. 205 3 February 1978

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the said film shall not be exhibited to children in the age group of two to 10 years unless they are accompanied by persons who are 18 years of age or older; and

(b) that certain excisions be made:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent en lokprent Film and trailer	Vertoëmaker Representer
R77/9/35.....	*Annie Hall*.....	United Artists Corp. (S.A.) (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 206 3 Februarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1644 van 19 Augustus 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5715 van 19 Augustus 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/7/41 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 206 3 February 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1644 of 19 August 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5715 of 19 August 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/7/41:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/41.....	*High Slaughter* (*The Mercenaries*).....	Jon Hart.....	(a)

Unknown person killed Smits—inquest verdict

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Robert van Schalkwijk Smit, the National Party's parliamentary candidate for Springs in last year's General Election, and his wife Jeanne-Cora, died at the hands of a person or persons unknown, a Springs inquest magistrate found yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr. A Erasmus, held inquests on Dr Smit, 44, and his 43-year-old wife who were shot and stabbed in their Selcourt, Springs, home on the night of November 22 — eight days before the elections.

Their bodies were discovered in their home n Wedza Road the next morning by their chauffeur, Mr Chere Daniel Tshabalala. Their killers had sprayed the mysterious words "RAU" and "TEM" in red with an aerosol can on the kitchen walls and the two refrigerators.

Mr Erasmus found that Dr Smit and his wife died of multiple injuries caused by bullet and stab wounds. His verdict will be sent to the Attorney-General.

The magistrate was told that no one had been arrested in connection with the murders.

The inquests were held by way of sworn statements presented to the magistrate. Dr Smit's brother, Mr Jaan Smit, a farmer of Vrocolan, Free State, and relatives and friends attended the inquest held in the magistrate's office.

The inquest file contained several police photographs in colour and black-and-white taken of the victims' bodies in the house.

Shot four times

According to the post-mortem findings of the district surgeon of Springs, Dr Keith Bowden, Dr Smit was shot four times — in the back of the head, neck, chest and neck. He was also stabbed in the neck.

Mrs Smit was shot three times in the head, chest and right thigh. She was also stabbed savagely 14 times in the back, from the base of the neck downwards. The stab wounds were in an area from one to four inches from each other.

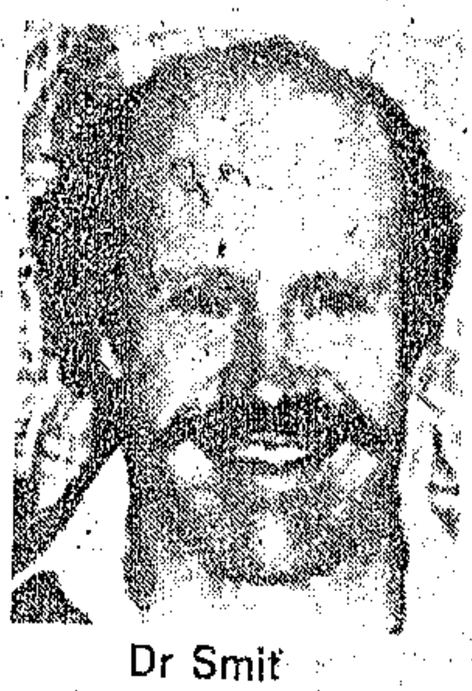
Dr Smit and his wife were shot at point-blank range -- there were gunpowder marks around some of the wounds.

According to Dr Bowden's report, Dr Smith, apart from the bullet and stab wounds, had four superficial small abrasions over the left temple. His left eye was black and closed. His mouth, throat and nose were bloodstained.

Mrs Smit, who weighed about 48 kg, had gunpowder marks on her left hand, indicating that she had put her hand up to defend herself when she was shot in the head.

There was blood in her lungs and her left lung had collapsed. One stab wound passed through both lobes of the left lung, another penetrated her liver.

The investigating officer,



Dr Smit

Lieutenant Gerhard Viljoen, of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, said he went to the Smit home.

Cash, keys

He described the couple's wounds.

Dr Smit was fully clothed and had a ring and wristwatch and R8,71 in cash on him as well as two sets of keys in his pockets.

The body of Mrs Smit was in a squatting and lying position and it was clear that she also had been dead for some time. "She was fully clothed and had a wristwatch on her."

Dr Smit's chauffeur, Mr Tshabalala, 36, told the court he drove Mrs Smit from the National Party offices to her home soon after 6pm on November 22.

"Mrs Smit went into the lounge and sat in front of the TV. It was on."

Mr Tshabalala ate and went to a neighbour's backyard room where he slept while working for Dr Smit. Mrs Smit locked the door behind him as he left.

At 6.45 next morning he took Mrs Smit's car to buy the morning papers. At 7am he was back at the house.

"I knocked on the front door, but there was no answer. I took hold of the doorknob and saw that the door was unlocked. I went into the house."

He saw a pool of blood in the



Mrs Smit

passage. After seeing Mrs Smit's body at the telephone and Dr Smit's body in the passage he ran to a neighbour, Mrs Julie Hobbs, who phoned the police.

Mrs Hobb's 16-year-old daughter Leisette, told the court she was at home on the night of the murders and in her garden between 6.30 and 6.40.

"I saw a white man and woman on Dr Smit's verandah. I could not recognize the man and do not know if the woman was Mrs Smit or another person. I was not so near as to be able to recognize the two people. I did not look at them specifically, but just saw them cursorily," Miss Hobbs said.

Mrs Ester Diale, a servant at the house next to Dr Smit's was watching TV in her employer's lounge.

"Just after the news, I heard a shot and another one three minutes later. I paid no attention to them . . . and went to bed at about 11.45," Mrs Diale said.

Mrs Philonena Williamson was in her lounge about 7.15 when she "suddenly heard three bangs". She could not hear where they were coming from.

"I did not pay any attention to them. I sat in my lounge till 8.30 when I switched on the TV. I never heard any bangs after that."

Phone call

Mrs Sarah Lombaard, a receptionist at the National Party offices, said she received a telephone call at 3.15 on the afternoon of November 22.

The caller asked her if she minded if he spoke in English. She said no.

"He told me that he would like to speak to Dr Smit about politics and whether it would be possible to see Dr Smit tonight.

"He also said he was living near Dr Smit. I told him I did not know whether Dr Smit already had an appointment but would put him through in order to make arrangements."

Mrs Lombaard continued: "At the start of the conversation the caller told me he was 'Macdonghall'. I put him through to Dr Smit."

She received another call about 7.14pm from Mrs Smit, who asked whether Dr Smit was still at the office.

"Mrs Smit told me to tell Dr Smit 'his guests are waiting'. Mrs Smit was friendly and in a good mood. I conveyed the message to him immediately. He left soon afterwards without telling anyone where he was going. I never saw him again," Mrs Lombaard said.

Problem

Mrs Jeanette Pretorius, who also worked in the National Party offices during the election campaign, said she phoned the Smit home about 7.30 to clear up a problem which had cropped up during the day.

"Mrs Smit never mentioned anthing about guests waiting at the house."

Y Cape Times 8/2/78 (327) Y

Flag on sweater: Girl warned

Staff Reporter

A 20-YEAR-Old girl wearing a sweater bearing the South African flag was told by a magistrate yesterday never to wear the sweater in Table Bay Docks again.

Venescia Petersen appeared with eight other girls on a charge of loitering in the docks.

The accused were Charmaine Joubert, 22, Denise Overmeyer, 22, Bella Coetzee, 22, Lydia van der Heever, 31, Charlene van Schalkwyk, 22, Susan Meyer, 22, Jennifer Brown, 24, and Lena Eksteen, 28.

They were arrested on February 6 after they ignored a warning to leave the harbour area on September 6 last year. They all pleaded guilty and were fined R30 (or 30 days).

Mr J W Z Havenga was on the Bench. Mr B Cohen appeared for the State. The girls were not represented.

(b) School (name, type, district)

7. Work type

To permanent workers only:

8. Length of time worked on farm

To contract/occasional workers only:

9(a) Permanent home

(b) Annual period worked on this farm

(c) Annual period spent at home

(d) Activity for rest of year

(e) Number of times worked on this farm before

10. To all workers

(a) Working hours

Mon-Frid	Start	Stop	Break(s)
Sat.	"	"	"
Sun.	"	"	"

(b) Annual holidays paid by farmer

unpaid

11. Cash wage (weekly)

12. Payment in kind (weekly)

(a) meat: quantity

price (if not supplied free)

value to farmer

value to worker

(b) milk: quantity

price (if not supplied free)

value to farmer

value to worker

(c) Other food:

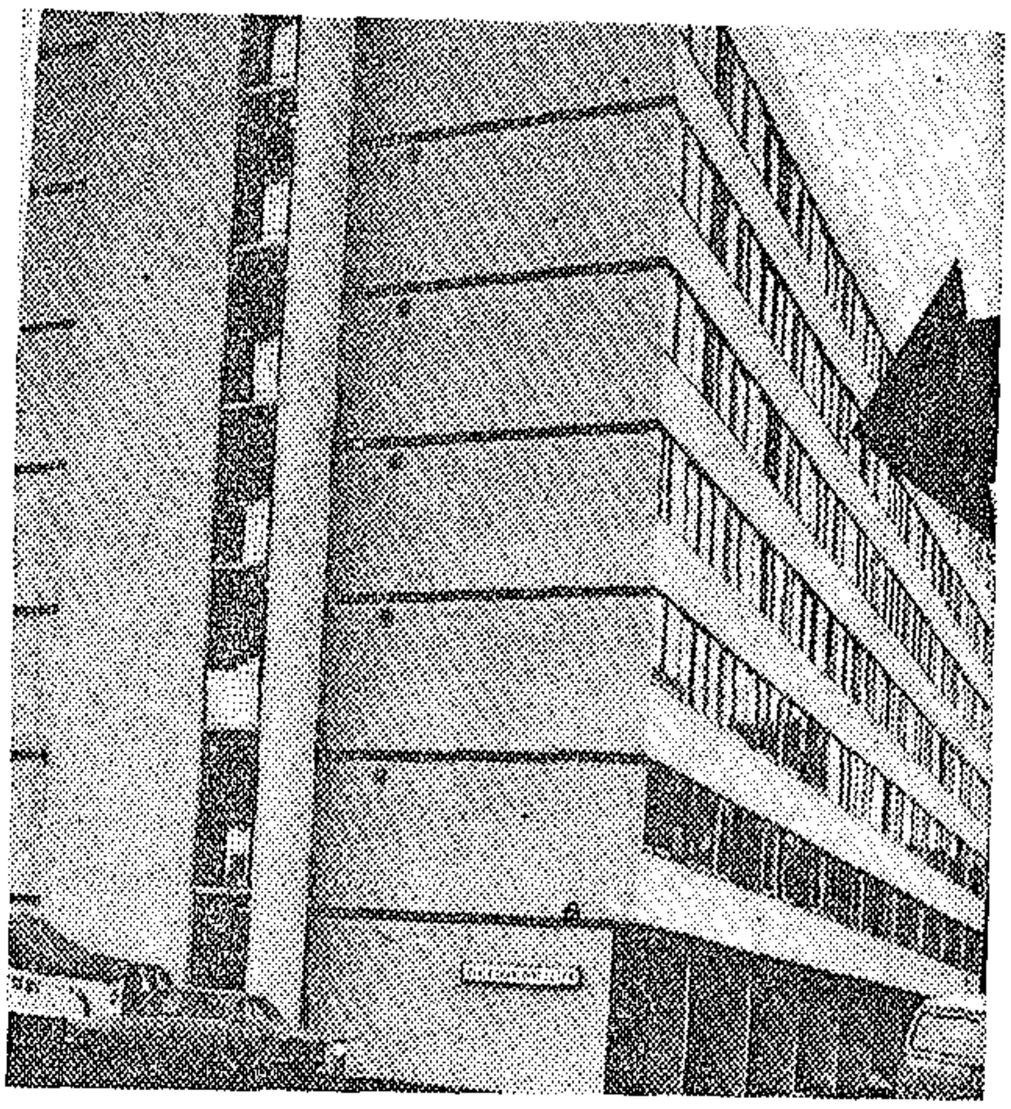
Mystery of nude girl's death in flat

ARGUS 9/2/78

327

The Argus Crime Reporter

THE cause of death of Miss Shirley Anne Jenner, 27, whose naked body was found in her flat in an exclusive block in Claremont yesterday, has not yet been established.



ARROW shows the flat in Stanhope Road, Claremont, where the naked body of Miss Shirley Jenner was found yesterday.

Miss Jenner had last been seen alive on Saturday. Her body was discovered after a caretaker had noticed a 'strange' smell coming from the locked flat. When the door was opened, Miss Jenner's naked body was found on the floor. She had been dead for some time.

Police found a broken bed propped up against the wall of Miss Jenner's flat in the Sedgemoor block of Marlborough Park Flats, in Stanhope Road, a chair lay overturned on the floor.

Empty wine jars were found near the body. Black underclothing was strewn about the flat and a pair of black boots was also found.

CAUSE OF DEATH

A post-mortem was held today but the result has not yet been made known. A senior police spokesman said a murder inquiry had not been opened.

'We must first establish the exact cause of death,' he said.

Mr R McGovern, the manager of the flats, said today Miss Jenner had reported the broken bed to him in November, but as she had broken it herself, he had told her she would have to have it repaired.

Mr McGovern said pictures of scantily-clad woman on the walls of Miss Jenner's flat had been those of 'ordinary models' and 'there was nothing sordid about them.'

'Miss Jenner was an ordinary, respectable looking woman,' he said.

An overseas visitor who lives in a flat close to that of Miss Jenner, said nobody saw much of the dead woman.

Mr McGovern said that while many of the flats were serviced, Miss Jenner's was not. This is why her body was discovered only yesterday.

Naked body found in apartment

Cape Times 9/2/78

327

By TED OLSEN

THE NAKED body of a 28-year-old woman who was last seen alive on Saturday and who could have died of poisoning, was found on the floor of a Claremont bachelor flat yesterday. Detectives of the Murder and Robbery Squad were called in to investigate.

Police established her identity through a South African passport in the flat but by late last night her parents or next of kin had not yet been traced.

She is believed to have worked as a typist for a City legal firm.

At 4.40pm yesterday, Mr Henry Jacob Isaacs, a caretaker in Sedgemoor, Marlborough Park, Stanhope Road, noticed a smell in the corridor of the fifth floor of the flat complex.

He called the flat manager, Mr McGovern, who opened the flat from which the odour seemed to be coming and found the naked body of the young woman on the floor next to a mattress.

She had been dead "for at least three days," police said.

Wine jars

Two empty wine jars stood on the floor near the body. A broken bed was propped against the wall, a chair was overturned and the room was littered with black underclothing and high black boots.

On the walls were pictures of scantily-clad women.

A district surgeon was called to the flat to investigate. The cause of death was "uncertain" as no marks, bruises, cuts or signs of assault could be found on the body.

Major Nic Acker of the Murder and Robbery Squad said he was awaiting the findings of a post-mortem, due to be held today, before opening a murder docket.

Skin colour and the presence of blood under the skin indicated possible poisoning but, other than the empty wine bottles, no sign of drugs, poisons or intoxicants were found.

The dead woman had lived in the flat since November, 1977.

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Terror man gets 8 years

Star 9/2/78

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Isaac Mhlekwa (49), was today sentenced in the Supreme Court here to eight years' imprisonment for terrorist activities.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Hoexter said Mhlekka had committed an offence which endangered the security of South Africa.

He had no doubt that Mhlekwa's main aim had been to give military training which would be used against South Africa's whites and the police in particular.

In these circumstances he had prescribed more than the mandatory sentence of five years.

The fact that Mhlekwa had been in custody for almost two years prior to the trial had prevented him from imposing a stricter sentence, Mr Justice Hoexter said.

tine' interview sought

J Dewhurst, head of the Claremont CID, said investigations into the death were "strictly routine" and as Dr Lambley had been a "close associate" of the dead woman, police would welcome an interview with him.

Miss Jenner, who probably died late on Sunday, was found by the manager of Sedgemoor, Marlborough Park, Claremont, at 4.40pm on Wednesday. She was lying face-down on the floor of her luxury bachelor flat, next to a mattress and a few metres from two empty wine flagons. A district surgeon who examined the body in the flat could find no signs of assault or "foul play", police said.

Yesterday, when preliminary post-mortem results showed no evidence of a "criminal act", investigations under Lieutenant Colonel C N Coetzee of the Murder and Robbery Squad were turned over to Captain Dewhurst "as a routine matter".

Captain Dewhurst said: "No murder docket has been opened."

But police were aware that Dr Lambley was one of the last to have seen Miss Jenner alive; that they had worked closely together and had been intimate associates. It was possible Dr Lambley could assist with overall investigations, police said.

In the meantime, extensive blood and tissue samples from the body had been taken for testing in the city laboratories of the State pathology department and results from these tests "should show us in

Continued on page 2



Shirley Jenner

Police seek interview

Continued from page 1

a few days time if the death was natural or otherwise," Captain Dewhurst said.

Miss Jenner, who grew up in Port Elizabeth and went to school at Collegiate Girls' High School, studied at the University of Cape Town and three years ago qualified as a psychologist with an MSc degree in psychology and mathematics.

She was at the time — and until recently — a patient of Dr Lambley's and underwent therapy sessions with him at his clinic in the grounds of the old Monterey School, Constantia. A few months ago, she became Dr Lambley's research assistant and was "one of his closest friends," other associates of Dr Lambley said yesterday.

'Rou

By TED OLSEN

POLICE investigating the death of Miss Shirley Anne Jenner, 28-year-old pyschology research assistant who was found dead in her Claremont flat on Wednesday, would like to talk to Dr Peter Lambley, a clinical psychologist and close friend of Miss Jenner's who fled to London after death threats on their lives.

Last night, Captain A

Secretary tells of search for letter in blue envelope

by TED OLSEN

A SOBBING Dr Peter Lambley dropped the telephone receiver and collapsed in the London offices of the Guardian newspaper yesterday when one of his psychology clinic patients told him in a long distance phone call to Cape Town: "Haven't you heard? Shirley's dead."

Dr Lambley's secretary and patients saw him last when he came "in a big hurry" to his Constantia clinic on Wednesday morning and instead of sitting down to a therapy session with them, began a frantic search for a "letter in a blue envelope."

Last night his secretary, who did not want to be identified by name, said the letter was a "death threat – it arrived a few months ago and referred to the death of Tony Levin.

"It said that if Dr Lambley was an honourable man, he would 'follow the same route'," she said.

Mr Levin was undergoing psychiatric treatment when he fell 10 floors to his death from a City building in 1975.

The secretary, who said Dr Lambley had received several death threats since Mr Levin's death "and in connection with some of the research work he was doing," said Dr Lambley told her on Wednesday that he had only hours before received a death threat over the phone.

"He told me the caller had said he would die before nightfall. It must have been the last straw."

No one – not even his wife from whom he is estranged – had any idea of his plans to flee to London.

Then yesterday, at about noon, Mr Dimitri Nicolas-Fanourakis, a patient of Dr Lambley's, was called to the telephone in the library of the Monterey School building near the clinic.

Mr Nicolas-Fanourakis said last night – just five hours after the phone call – that Dr Lambley called to ask about Shirley Jenner.

"He left partly because of concern for her safety and partly because of the death threats," he said.

In London Dr Lambley said in an interview that recently in Cape Town he had received threats on his and Miss Jenner's

Continued on page 2

Secretary tells of letter

Continued from page 1

dank and wary.

He admitted privately that he had a "very close and trusting relationship with Miss Jenner" and that they were lovers. He said he had separated from his South African wife, Penny, and was living in his office in Cape Town. He said Miss Jenner was his "research assistant" and also worked as a "media planner" with a public relations firm.

He said he and his wife had recently been to Canada to try to patch things up and settle there. But, he said, she became homesick, returned to Cape Town, and he followed her – but still lived separately. He had not left her because she was pregnant and had given birth to twins.

One child had encephalitis – water on the brain. His relationship with Miss Jenner, he said, had gone on for at least two years. He said they were researching together to write a book on the "psychological terrorism" he alleged was used against anti apartheid dissidents.

He had rented the flat where they did their work, and stored records. He said their work had involved interviews with "many" banned people and their relatives.

He said that the last time he saw Miss Jenner her mood was "fine". She had been a patient of his once, he said, but insisted that the last thing she would do was commit suicide. "Shirley commit suicide? No, never," he said.

HANSARD No. 2 COL. 87-88, 10/2/78

327

Newspapers/periodicals/other publications prohibited

78. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many newspapers, periodicals or other publications were prohibited in terms of section 6 of the Internal Security Act during 1977, (b) what were their names, (c) on what date was each prohibited and (d) in terms of which paragraph of this section in each case;

(2) whether any of these prohibitions have been withdrawn; if so, in respect of which publications.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) 3.

(b)—(d) The particulars were published in *Government Gazette* 5784 dated 19 October 1977. No paragraphs were specified.

(2) No.

Death flat a mystery to others

Cape Times 10/2/78

227

SHIRLEY JENNER, the woman who lived and died in flat 511 was a total mystery to the other occupants of the fifth floor, Sedgemoor, Marlborough Park. Few even knew that the flat was occupied.

Mr Johan de Leeuw, recalled seeing her three times.

"She didn't seem like a girl who was employed," he said, recalling that he had seen her on his way to work dressed in PT shorts, thick rugby socks, a T-shirt and running shoes.

The occupant of the flat opposite hers was convinced the apartment was "unoccupied". Every morning a black plastic refuse bag hung folded over the doorhandle.

"That usually means the occupant did not return from work the previous night," he said. "But this happened so regularly I was sure nobody lived there at all."

The bags were left on the doorhandles by cleaners every day and no one could avoid removing it on returning from work in the evenings.

The luxury apartments, housed in four large tower blocks on well-manicured park-like grounds, are all furnished and equipped with extractor ducts to remove odours from cooking areas and the bathroom.

"They're also totally soundproof," Mr Van der Leeuw said. "There is no way in which sounds can be heard from any adjoining flat." He was the only fifth floor occupant who actually knew that 511 was occupied. He met the dead girl twice while she left her flat, once in the company of a man Mr Van der Leeuw tried vainly to describe to detectives this week. And he met her once in the lift.

"She didn't strike me as exceptionally attractive," he recalled last night. She had "wildish" hair and generally appeared carelessly groomed. She did not wear make-up on the occasions he met her. "I also noticed that she very seldom slept in."

HANSARD No. 2 COL. 87 10/2/78

327

Unlawful organizations

77. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many organizations have since 5 May 1950 been declared unlawful organizations in terms of section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act;

(2) (a) how many of these declarations were made during 1977, (b) what were the names of the organizations concerned and (c) in terms of which paragraph of this section was each of them declared to be unlawful.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 21.

(2) (a) 18.

(b) and (c) The particulars were published in *Government Gazette* 5784 of 19 October 1977. No paragraphs were specified.

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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 289 10 Februarie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/12

'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:

Inskrywingsno.—P78/2/51.

Publikasie.—*South Africa's Home—What Price Now?* Pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—World Council of Churches, Geneva.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywingsno.—P78/2/52.

Publikasie. — The Christian and Conscientious Objection in South Africa, pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (b) en (e).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 289 10 February 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/12

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.—P78/2/51.

Publication.—*South Africa's Home—What Price Now?* Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—World Council of Churches, Geneva.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/2/52.

Publication.—*The Christian and Conscientious Objection in South Africa*, pamphlet.

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (b) and (e).

INHOUD

No.	*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van		
Goewermentskennisgewing		
289. Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P78/12 ...	1	5881

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 254 10 Februarie 1978

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) 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:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 254 10 February 1978

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) 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:

LYS/LIST P78/7

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/4/150.....	*G*.....	John Berger.....	(a)

No. 255 10 Februarie 1978

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. 255 10 February 1978

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 P78/8

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/126.....	*Lady Bought with Rifles, A*.....	Jeanne Williams.....	(a)
P78/1/2.....	*Tornado Tratt*.....	Paul Ableman.....	(a)+(b)
P78/1/66.....	*Fox and His Vixen, The*.....	Vivega Ives.....	(a)
P78/1/76.....	*Blacker Than Thou: The Struggle for Campus Unity*....	George Napper.....	(a)+(e)
P78/1/102.....	*Terrorism*.....	Walter Laqueur.....	(e)
P78/1/152.....	*Revolutionary Communist*—November 1976, Number Five	RCG Publications Ltd., London.....	(e)
P78/1/155.....	*South London Workers' Bulletin—Special Issue* February 20, 1977	Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, London	(e)
P78/1/156.....	*Remember Soweto* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	The Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(d)+(e)
P78/1/180.....	*Forward*—September 1977.....	Revolutionary Marxist League, Jamaica.....	(e)
P78/1/180.....	*Forward*—November 1977.....	Revolutionary Marxist League, Jamaica.....	(e)
P78/1/181.....	*Mandela Vision, The: Nomzamo Speaks* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Gedruk/Printed: Leader Press, Durban.....	(e)
P78/1/187.....	*SCAA Newsletter*.....	Solidarity Committee Against Apartheid, New York	(e)
P78/1/192.....	*Rise of State Capitalism, The*.....	Ron Taber.....	(c)
P78/1/226.....	*Sunpak* 1978 Kalender/Calendar.....	Gedruk/Printed in Japan.....	(a)
P78/1/232.....	*We Are The People* T-Hemp/T-Shirt Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P77/10/20.....	*Gorilla Schickte Seine Puppe, Der* (d.i. slegs die 1970/77 vertaalde uitgawe in Duits met die omslag No 33 002 van die oorspronklike publikasie in Engels "Darling It's Death" wat op hersiening nie ongewens nie bevind is/i.e. only the 1970/77 translated edition in German with the cover No 33 002 of the original publication in English "Darling It's Death" which on review was found to be not undesirable)	Richard S. Prather.....	(a)
P78/1/193.....	*Torch*—November 15–December 14, 1977, Volume 4, Number 11	Torch, New York.....	(c)
P78/1/193.....	*Torch* December 15, 1977–January 14, 1978, Volume 4, Number 12	Torch, New York.....	(c)

No. 256 10 Februarie 1978

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. 256 10 February 1978

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 P78/9

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/10/120.....	*Unity Movement of South Africa, The*—Bulletin No 2, April 1977	The Unity Movement of South Africa.....	(e)

No. 257 10 Februarie 1978

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. 257 10 February 1978

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 of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/4/32.....	*Revolution in Guinea: An African People's Struggle*....	Amilcar Cabral.....	(e)
P75/6/7.....	*World Communist Movement, The: Outline of Strategy and Tactics*	V. V. Zagladin.....	(e)
P75/9/82.....	*How to Grow Marijuana Indoors Under Lights*.....	Murphy Stevens.....	(e)
P76/3/104.....	*World and Africa, The (and Enlarged Edition, with New Writings on Africa by W. E. du Bois*, 1955–1961)	W. E. Burghardt du Bois.....	(e)
P76/4/32.....	*Some Essential Features of Nkrumaism*.....	Editors of "The Spark" and Panaf Books.....	(e)
P76/5/15.....	*Guinea-Bissau: Toward Final Victory!*.....	LSM Information Center, Canada.....	(e)
P77/8/71.....	*Stopping the Clock*.....	P. G. Macdonald.....	(e)
P77/11/49.....	*Lenin—Volume 1: Building the Party*.....	Tony Cliff.....	(e)
P77/11/56.....	*SASSAC: Fight We Will . . . but Perish We Shall Not!!* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Southern African Students Solidarity Committee	(e)
P77/11/57.....	*SANA Bulletin*—July 1977/4.....	SANA, Switzerland.....	(e)
P77/11/59.....	*Being Black in South Africa Today* Pamflet/Pamphlet..	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P77/11/62.....	*Declaration of War* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(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	South African Congress of Trade Unions.....	(e)
P77/11/70.....	*African Agenda*—Vol 6, April–May 1977.....	African Solidarity Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(c)
P77/11/84.....	*Uhambo Lo Mhambi*.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P77/11/101.....	*Rhythm of Violence, The*.....	Lewis Nkosi.....	(a), (b), (c), (d)+(e)
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)
P77/11/110.....	*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 en/and Hilda Bernstein.....	(e)
P77/11/115.....	*New Perspectives*—Vol 7, 5/1977.....	Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P77/11/121.....	*WFDY News*—No 17, 1977.....	Press and Information Department of WFDY, Hungary	(e)
P77/11/123.....	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 4, April 1977.....	ISSA, Bonn.....	(e)
P77/11/124.....	*UBN-News*—October 1977.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(b), (d)+(e)
P77/11/151.....	*Economic Crisis in South Africa—The Workers' Burden*	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P77/11/152.....	*Voice of the Students, The (ZSRC)* Pamflet/Pamphlet..	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P77/11/153.....	*Towards an Understanding of the Role of Whites in the South African Struggle*	SALSCOM, London.....	(e)
P77/11/156.....	*Workers' Struggle for Freedom*.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions.....	(e)
P77/11/168.....	*White Business is Hungry for Your Money—Your Kids are Hungry for Freedom!!*	Black Publicity Council (B.P.C.).....	(e)
P77/11/169.....	*Vukani/Awake*—May/June 1975, No 3, (Special Issue)	African National Congress, South Africa.....	(e)
P77/11/203.....	*Guardian, The*—28 September 1977.....	Weekly Guardian Associates, New York.....	(e)
P77/12/15.....	*Roots of a Revolution*.....	Ndabaningi Sithole.....	(e)
P77/12/23.....	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 3, März 1977.....	Anti-Apartheid Bewegung.....	(e)
P77/12/25.....	*"Enemy Hidden Under the Same Colour, The"*.....	Inkululeko Publications, London.....	(e)
P77/12/27.....	*Vukani/Awake*—November 1977.....	National Liberation Movement.....	(e)
P77/12/36.....	*Policeman, Judge, Executioner* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Civic Square	(e)
P78/1/22.....	*Vanguard*—Vol 7, No 5, September–October 1977....	Wedge Publishing Foundation, Toronto.....	(e)
P77/11/64.....	*One Namibia One Nation*—6812 258 Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record	The SWAPO Singers.....	(e)

10 Februarie 1978

No. 258

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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/1/167.....	*Lê Haar Tussen die Lelies Neer* (d.i. die 1978-uitgawe met die No. ISBN 0 86879 291 8)/(i.e. the 1978 edition with the No. ISBN 0 86879 291 8)	James Hadley Chase.....	In GK./G.N. 1387 van/of 18.7.75. In SK./G.G. 4789 van/of 18.7.75.

10 February 1978

No. 258

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
P78/1/167.....	*Lê Haar Tussen die Lelies Neer* (d.i. die 1978-uitgawe met die No. ISBN 0 86879 291 8)/(i.e. the 1978 edition with the No. ISBN 0 86879 291 8)	James Hadley Chase.....	In GK./G.N. 1387 van/of 18.7.75. In SK./G.G. 4789 van/of 18.7.75.

HANSARD No. 2 cols. 85/86 10/2/78

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Cases referred to review committee in terms of Internal Security Act

74. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many cases were referred to the review committee in terms of the Internal Security Act during 1977;

(2) whether the committee recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 60. Five of these cases were thereafter referred to the Committee for a second

time and one for a third time as a result of representations received.

(2) No.

atric Services in Matabeleland: Dr. T. Buchan

n African Context: Alternative Modes of
tzer

S PRACTITIONER

eto: L. Holdstock

enous Health Care in the Cape Peninsula:

The Role of the Diviner in Zulu Medicine: Dr. Harriet Ngubane

The Role of the Xhosa Diviner: Manton Hirst

The Therapeutic role of the Indigenous Xhosa Diviner: Dr. Vera Buhrman

Presentations will take place in workshops, small groups or plenary sessions.

The programme is not final but we are hopeful that most of the papers listed above will be presented at the conference, and are expecting a number of others.

The Conference Organisers,
Saldru/Samst
School of Economics
University of Cape Town
Rondebosch
7700

'Not interested'—Secu

Runaway doctor mystery

ARGUS 10/2/78 327

THE Security Police have interest in Dr Peter Lambl the psychologist who fled to London after alleged death threats.

'We didn't even have any knowledge of him,' Colonel Hennie Kotze, Security Police chief in the Western Cape, said today 'We're not interested in him at all.'

Dr Lambley left South Africa on Wednesday night because he said he feared police had arrested his research assistant, Miss Shirley Jenner, who was helping him to write a book on 'psychological terrorism'.

Miss Jenner, 28-year-old MSc graduate who was first a patient and later became Dr Lambley's research assistant and 'one of his closest friends', was found dead in her luxury Claremont flat on Wednesday.

Captain A J Dewhurst, head of the Claremont CID, said 'certain tests' were being made following yesterday's post-mortem on Miss Jenner. The cause of death had not yet been established.

'We would like to speak to Dr Lambley as a routine part of our investigations, because he was a close associate of Miss Jenner,' said Captain Dewhurst.

'No murder docket has been opened,' he added.

Shocked

The woman's mother, Mrs I Jenner of Claremont, said she was still in a state of shock.

The last time she saw her daughter was a few weeks before her death. She did not even know that Shirley had moved into a new flat and thought she was still staying with friends in Milner Road, Rondebosch.

'When I saw her last, Shirley was in good spirits and cheerful,' she said.

As far as she knew, Shirley was Dr Lambley's secretary.

'I think he was doing research in behavourial disturbance.'

enner.

Shirley was also em-loyed by an advertising gency, De Villiers and Schonfeldt. A spokesman for the company refused to comment.

A woman who attended the Collegiate High School, Port Elizabeth, with Miss Jenner, said although she was an extremely bright and pretty girl at school, Miss Jenner had no boy-friends.

Everyone at school thought she would 'get far in life,' said the woman, who did not want to be identified.

Ban orders

Dr Lambley, a Briton, said at Heathrow Airport yesterday that Miss Jenner had been working with him on building up a collection of interviews with people who had been the subject of 'banning orders and other forms of police torture'.

A former patient of Dr Lambley, Mr Anthony Hugh Levin, committed suicide in July 1975 when he jumped from a Foreshore building minutes after a consultation with Dr Lambley.

After an inquest in a magistrate's court, the

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)



DR Peter Lambley — psychologist who says his life has been threatened.

Police

earns of friend's death on arrival in London

Psychologist

City man flees SA after 'threats'

Cape Times
10/2/78
327



Dr Lambley in London yesterday afternoon.

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A City psychologist who fled South Africa on Wednesday after alleged death threats was yesterday told that his close friend and "research assistant" had been found dead in her Claremont flat.

Dr Peter Lambley of Constantia was told of Miss Shirley Jenner's death when he arrived here yesterday.

Dr Lambley left South Africa at about the same time that Miss Jenner's body was discovered.

He collapsed after hearing the news.

Dr Lambley and Miss Jenner were researching together to write a book on "psychological terrorism".

CT
10/2/13
77

City man flees

Continued from page 1 327

life, probably because of their research into the psychological effects of police interrogation and treatment of prisoners.

He said he had been told: "We're going to get you and Jenner — and nobody will miss you when you're both gone."

Mr Nicolas Fanourakis, who did not know Dr Lambley was calling from London, was "shocked" to realize that he did not know of Miss Jenner's death.

"When I told him, he broke down and sobbed and the phone receiver fell to the floor. Then a Guardian reporter came on the line and told me he had collapsed," Mr Nicolas-Fanourakis said.

Patients at the clinic described him as "the most human person imaginable." He had helped people at his clinics after other psychiatric specialists had "given up," they said.

Miss Jenner had recently been "very close" to Dr Lambley and was "very supportive of him in their research work."

There had been nothing sordid or covert about their relationship.

"Peter was always helping people — including Shirley, even though she wasn't really a patient of his. I don't know the nature of this help because this is always private, but I know that, like the rest of us, Shirley held Peter in the highest esteem," Dr Lambley's secretary said.

Miss Jenner was employed by a city advertising agency and when she never came to work this week, her employer called the clinic. "All of us, including Peter, were very worried," a patient said.

Yesterday Dr Lambley said that during their research he and Miss Jenner had received threatening telephone calls.

He also said that the flat in which Miss Jenner's body had been found recently showed signs of burglary. They had used the flat in Stanhope Road for their research. Dr Lambley said there were faint jemmy marks on the door.

He said he had last seen Miss Jenner on Friday and that she had assured him she would see him again on Monday.

On Sunday he had gone back to the flat and found it locked.

"For security reasons we used only one key, which she kept. The plastic rubbish disposal bag was also on the doorstep so I assumed that she had gone out and never thought any more about it," Dr Lambley said yesterday.

He said that when Miss Jenner did not arrive at work, he had not paid much attention to it because one of his twins had undergone an operation.

But he became "extremely worried" when she did not turn up on Tuesday, or to contact him.

"I was completely alarmed when she failed to arrive at work or contact me on Wednesday. I had been badly scared by the phoned threats and the death of Rick Turner and Steve Biko. I was certain that the security police had arrested her," he said.

The 'last straw'

He said his fears were the "last straw" and he decided to flee and raise publicity in London which he thought might help Miss Jenner.

Last night Colonel H W Kotze, head of the security police in Cape Town, said he knew nothing of any investigations involving Dr Lambley.

Dr Lambley also approached Scotland Yard last night for police protection. A spokesman at the Yard said he had been given "suitable advice", but not protection. He is staying in a central London hotel.

Before Dr Lambley had been told of Miss Jenner's death yesterday, he approached the Guardian newspaper to "create publicity that might help her".

Before he met the police I heard his full story. Dr Lambley, unshaven, wearing an untidy overcoat, denim shorts and high-necked vest, was shaking with tension. His long fair hair was

Continued on page 2

Lambley tells of secret pact

Continued from page 1

He said Scotland Yard had detailed detectives to protect him in London, although the Cape Times was told in a call to Scotland Yard that "no special protection" had been given to Dr Lambley.

It was important that "nothing should happen" before his research was in the hands of the Geneva commission delegates.

Much of his research was from his psychology practice and much of it "will prove very embarrassing to the South African Government."

When I mentioned Shirley Jenner's death to him, he was silent for several seconds before saying: "I don't think I'll ever get over it."

For 18 months he and Miss Jenner had kept packed suitcases at the ready in case of the need to "honour the pact."

On Wednesday at 12.30pm, "I decided to go, caught the banks before they closed and was on a flight out of D F Malan by 2.30."

Once in London, he went to the offices of the Guardian newspaper, immediately telephoned his Cape Town office, in the library of the former Monterey School in Constantia, and spoke to one of his clinic patients, Mr Dimitri Nicolas Panourakis.

"He told me Shirley was dead. I broke down. I'm still shaken to the core."

He told me he had heard it suggested that Miss Jenner's death may have been the result of an overdose of drugs used by themselves in their clinic research.

"This is absolute rubbish. It is well-known among psychologists and my patients in Cape town that I am very anti drug, not only pharmaceutical drugs used by some specialists in their treatment of patients but anti-dagga and other drugs in any form," he said. Shirley "never touched drugs of any sort." He personally had no privileged access to drugs "of any nature."

He was "almost certain Shirley was murdered."

They both knew their research had attracted attention "because of the death threats we've been receiving for months and also because just two weeks ago Shirley's flat was broken into and a concise hand written start on our research into psychological terrorism had been stolen."

On Wednesday morning, three days after Miss Jenner was last seen alive, Dr Lambley visited her flat to which she had the only key, found it locked and he said he "began to think about getting out."

At the press conference yesterday he denied that he and Miss Jenner had been lovers. He told me earlier that they had been very close but that there was nothing "sordid" about their relationship.

Death puzzles police

POLICE investigating the puzzling death of Miss Shirley Anne Jenner yesterday contacted Scotland Yard about the case.

Captain Anthony Dewhurst, head of the Claremont CID who is heading the investigations, said police were very puzzled by Miss Jenner's death.

No murder docket has been opened and police are waiting for the results of comprehensive tissue, blood and stomach content tests before concluding their investigations -- or launching a murder inquiry.

"The matter is being treated as high priority but it will still be about a week before the results are known," Captain Dewhurst said.

While "on the face of it there don't seem to be any obvious signs of unnatural causes of death, there are similarly no signs that the death was natural," he said.

It was possible Miss Jenner had died of poison intake and the tests would show if this was so. The state of her body when discovered at least three days after her death was consistent with certain reactions to poison.

Police found nothing in the flat to confirm a crime.

Captain Dewhurst has no plans at this stage of getting a full statement from Dr Lambley through Scotland Yard.

Lambley tells of secret pact

Cape Times 11/2/78 (327)



Miss Shirley Jenner . . . a picture taken about two years ago.

By TED OLSEN

DR PETER LAMBLEY, the clinical psychologist who fled to Britain on Wednesday — just hours before his research assistant, Miss Shirley Anne Jenner, was found dead in her Claremont flat — left "in a hurry" because of an escape pact between the two of them, he told me from London yesterday.

"Shirley had been missing for three days. When I flew out from D F Malan I was convinced she had been detained or arrested because of the nature of our research work, but I never dreamt she was dead."

Dr Lambley told me that because of his research with Miss Jenner — a trained psychologist — into "psychological terrorism", they had made a pact to flee from the country with their work should either of them "encounter misfortune".

"I saw Shirley last at 10.30pm on Sunday at the Sedgemoor flat. She was fine. But by Wednesday she was clearly missing and I thought she was in detention and fled in honour of our pact," he said.

Last night, after a press conference with Fleet Street and correspondents for overseas newspapers, he moved from his London hotel to a secret address, known only to Scotland yard detectives, for security reasons.

He told me he is still "under the impact of the incredible shock of learning Shirley is dead" and had eaten only once since his arrival in London on Thursday.

A doctor had examined him and ordered rest. "But I cannot. Next week I leave for Geneva to attend the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to give them the result of Shirley's and my research."

He had, as long as two years ago, filed documents and coded research in a Swiss bank vault. In Geneva next week he would use this information and other coded research material he had brought with him when he fled to present "the case against South Africa" to the commission.

Continued on page 2



Dr Peter Lambley . . . a picture taken about a year and a half ago.

MYSTERY DEATH

W/E ARGUS 11/2/75

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SHIRLEY JENNER at Baxter Hall, University of Cape Town.



From feminist to dolly bird

GIRL'S DOUBLE LIFE

Police baffled by the facts

INVESTIGATIONS at Marlborough Park, the block of flats in Claremont where Miss Shirley Ann Jenner died this week, brought more strange facts into the puzzle picture that is mystifying police and friends of the 27-year-old MSc graduate.

In the narrow, dark corridors, the chief maintenance man, Mr Henry John Isaacs, 47, told a baffling tale.

He found Miss Jenner's body not lying, but crouched on the floor, naked.

There was nothing else in the flat besides the wine flagons, the broken bed and mattress and the black underclothes strewn on the floor.

'BAFFLING'

When he entered the fifth-floor flat some time ago 'to close a window' he could not help seeing 'a strange collection of items,' including whips, and string with balls knotted at the end.

But these items were not there when police arrived at the flat on Wednesday.

Investigating officer Captain Anthony Dewhurst said today the case was 'baffling.'

No evidence was found to substantiate claims made

(Continued on Page 2, col 5)

Police still baffled

(Continued from Page 1)

by Miss Jenner's colleague, Dr Peter Lambley, in London that the flat was used for work on his thesis on 'psychological terrorism.'

'We found no papers, no typewriter, no books, no paper matter at all,' Captain Dewhurst said today.

They did find 'kinky' underclothes. These included: black stockings — 'not pantihose' — a black and red 'can-can' suspender belt, black petticoat, a black nightie and high-heeled black boots.

A girl at the desk downstairs in the block said she saw Dr Lambley and Miss Jenner go upstairs together 'often'. But they did not live in the flat,' she said.

The rent of the bachelor flat is R110 a month.

A resident three flats away said yesterday he saw a man 'on his hands and knees' at the flat door on Saturday afternoon.

Further facts mystifying police and friends are:

● The maintenance worker has a skeleton key to all flats and opens them on request to friends. He confirmed this yesterday. But Dr Lambley is reported to have said he could not get into Miss Jenner's flat.

ROOMS

● No evidence of the work Dr Lambley claimed to be doing was found in his

...rooms in Monterey School, Con...ntia, or in the flat.

Asked if it was possible that Security Police could have removed this evidence, Captain Dewhurst said 'impossible'.

'We were the first people to enter the flat,' he said. 'Dr Lambley's rooms in Constantia were occupied most of the time. Patients would have known had anyone come.'

He confirmed that some patients lived on the property at Monterey.

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SHIRLEY Ann Jenner, whose mysterious death in a flat she 'did not live in' is baffling Cape Town police, changed completely in the last year of her life, after an intense love affair that left her broken-hearted.

Once a severe feminist and an active member of the Cape Town womens' movement, she changed strangely in the past year to wearing 'dolly-bird' clothes, make-up (previous abhorrent to her) and permed her straight fair hair.

Former friends told how she 'cut off' and rejected her circle of friends about two years ago, when she went to live in a lonely house in Lakeside, with a boyfriend, a fourth year medical student, Mr Neil Anderssen.

The house is set back from the road, near the vlei, surrounded by trees and shrubbery.

Argued

'She never saw anyone, except Neil and Peter Lambley,' said a friend 'once very close to Shirley' this week.

'Shirley was a patient of Peter Lambley's and saw him every day for two years' and said a contemporary of Mr Anderssen. 'She did not work for this time, and Neil and Lambley argued violently about her. Neil disapproved of the way Lambley treated her.'

Then suddenly at the end of his fifth year Mr Anderssen said he was going on a hiking trip to Botswana — and disappeared. 'Shirley was devastated. Only weeks later she heard he was in London. And later still he wrote asking for belongings to be sent to him,' said the friend.

As far as is known he has not returned.

By Juliet Bell

manned by us 24 hours a days,' said a spokesman for the company. 'His secretary would come through to us at least 10 times a day — patients called all the time.'

● The telephone secretary was Miss Merle Baum, who was apparently operating his transistor calls for the full two years Dr Lambley was with Motronic.

● Miss Baum was a former patient of Dr Lambley. An aquaintance said this week: 'Merle was extremely fond of Lambley who cured her of anorexia nervosa.'

Her father, Mr R J Baum, said in Constantia today Merle was 'terribly upset.' He last spoke to her on the telephone last night. She does not live at home, and he did not know where she was living.

● See Page2.

Shirley was terribly upset and moved to a flat, 9 Astoria Court, in Sea Point, with two friends. 'She changed her image. I bumped into her and hardly recognised her,' said a former friend (cut off by Miss Jenner).

'She looked totally different — heavy make-up, permed hair — trendy clothes — I couldn't believe it.'

Another friend said Shirley told him about three months ago that she had been to Greece for some months, come back to Cape Town and then gone to Canada for a holiday.

She returned from Canada towards the end of last year. Dr Lambley also went to Canada last year.

Surrounding her death is a veil of secrecy — no one closely connected with her wished to talk this week.

And investigation brought the following mysterious facts to light:

● Dr Lambley disconnected his private 'bleeper' system at a Cape Town firm, Motronic, two months ago.

'He had a portable transistor two-way radio,

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PETER

SUN TIMES 12/2/78

527

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN, LEN PORT, and MURRAY McL

SHIRLEY JENNER, 25, whose naked body was found in a Cape Town flat this week, was a member of a mysterious "family" over which runaway psychologist Dr Peter Lambley had complete mental control.

Captain Anthony Dewhurst, the detective investigating the case, said yesterday there were 14 members of the family.

They were all intelligent, educated people who worked during the day. Dr Lambley treated them at nights and weekends for psychological problems. Each paid him R100 a month.

Group sessions were held in the abandoned Monterey school in an isolated part of Constantia.

Dr Lambley moved into the school library a month ago after leaving his wife. He rigged up an intercom to the gatekeeper's lodge, where some of the "family" lived.

Neighbours said they often heard screaming and shouting from the lodge. They presumed it was part of the group therapy.

Shocked

Captain Dewhurst said: "The family were completely in Dr Lambley's power and depended on him. They are shocked now that their father, their protector, is gone."

Dr Lambley hurriedly left for Britain on Wednesday — the day Miss Jenner's body was found.

He told reporters in London that he and Miss Jenner had used the flat for research into "psychological terrorism" by the *Security Police*.

He believed she had been murdered by people who had made death threats to himself.

He said at first that he and Miss Jenner had been lovers, but later denied it.

Captain Dewhurst said police and pathologists were still baffled over the cause of Miss Jenner's death. "We have not ruled out murder or suicide. At this stage we just don't know."

Resentment

Police had found no evidence to suggest that the flat had been used for any kind of research. Instead, they discovered sexy black underwear next to her

The propaganda catch

DR LAMBLEY's dramatic arrival in Britain and his statement that Miss Jenner had been murdered "with official approval" were seized with glee by South Africa's critics.

But when they considered the evidence and he went before the TV cameras they had second thoughts.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement turned down a request that they stage the Press conference on Friday in which he said he had details of South Africa's trade with black Africa. Clearly they do not want to get too closely involved with him.

When he went to Scotland Yard and asked for police protection, claiming South African agents might try to kill him, a senior officer fobbed him off with a phone number if he ever felt he was in danger.

Scotland Yard also let it be known they were willing to exchange information with the South African Police.

Death girl linked to psycho family

in Stanhope Road, Claremont, had been rented in Miss Jenner's name. No other member of the "family" knew of it.

"They were shocked to read that Dr Lambley had been using it with Miss Jenner. They never suspected any relationship between them."

The caretaker of the flat said Miss Jenner apparently used the flat rarely. "I saw her about five times. Each time she was with Dr Lambley."

Police found the key, in a locked cupboard, after a long search. Dr Lambley had said that for security reasons it was the only one in existence.

Captain Dewhurst said that Miss Jenner's handbag was lying on the floor with its contents strewn about. There were two 1½-litre wine bottles in the flat, both empty.

Although Dr Lambley

Dr Lambley punished him by refusing to see him.

"He told Anthony to leave home and told me not to try and communicate with him. It was all very secretive and mysterious.

"According to Dr Lambley, Anthony was improving. Soon after he committed suicide.

"I'm sure something must have happened in that final consultation with Dr Lambley for Anthony to decide to kill himself."

Later, at the inquest, Mrs Levin learnt that Dr Lambley was doing research for a book on suicide.

Captain Dewhurst said Miss Jenner had lived at a house in Rondebosch with seven other members of the "family" and not at the death flat.

"They never suspected anything about the flat," he said.

In hiding

Several members of the "family" went into hiding after Dr Lambley's disappearance and Miss Jenner's death became known.

Sunday Times reporters tried to speak to some of the people who had shared the Rondebosch house with Miss Jenner, but were told that they had "no comment at all".

At the gatekeeper's house one of Dr Lambley's patients, who refused to be photographed or identified in any way, said the other patients were at a

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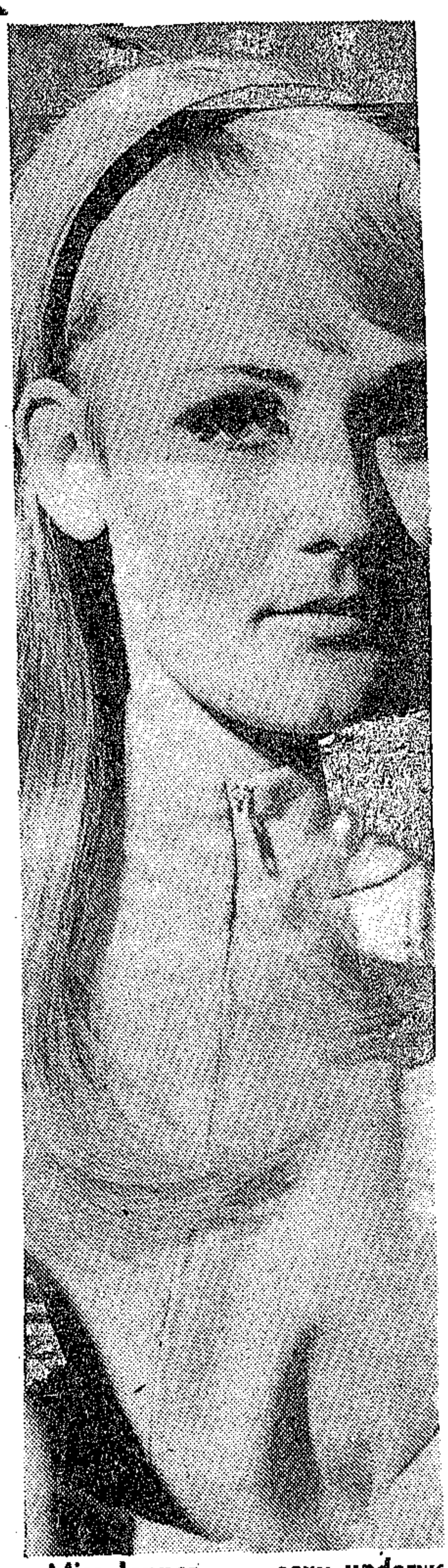


Dr Lambley . . . watched TV the night before he fled

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Miss Jenner . . . sexy underwe in flat.

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that back-fired

At the Press conference, Dr Lambley was unshaven and shabbily dressed in an old overcoat, sweater and slacks. He stared at his takkie-clad feet and reporters often had to ask him to repeat his mumbled words.

He sowed doubts in reporters' minds about his entire story when he denied his statement made soon after arrival that he and Miss Jenner were romantically attached.

He was also discreet about his relationship with Dr Rick Turner, the left-wing Durban university lecturer who was murdered last month. On arrival he said he was a friend of Dr Turner and had attended his lectures.

cami-knickers.

"This is not the sort of thing she usually wore he said. "The underwear in her room at the commune was the kind women normally wear."

Miss Jenner had a master's degree in psychology and had been treated by Dr Lambley for several years. Captain Dewhurst said police had found papers in which she spoke about her resentment against him. "She apparently resented the power he had over her."

He said the death flat,

threats," Captain Dewhurst said he had not appeared worried before he left.

Death threat

"In fact the night before he went to watch 'Rich Man, Poor Man' with his wife and her father who lived in a house near the school. The next morning he lazed around the house.

"When he left he said he would see them later. They say he did not appear at all upset."

Captain Dewhurst said police knew of only one death threat against Dr Lambley. That was in 1975 after a patient, Mr Anthony Levin, 22, jumped from the tenth floor of a Cape Town building minutes after a consultation with him.

This week Mrs Beulah Levin told of her son's "total dependence" on Dr Lambley who had treated him for more than two years.

"The treatment was very strange. For example, if Anthony did 'bad things',

Sun Times 12/2/78 (327

Amnesty woos conscience of SA policemen

AMNESTY International is using tactics perfected in South America to put pressure on South Africa over the alleged maltreatment of political detainees.

By David Beresford: LONDON

Voluntary workers of the human rights organisations have sent dozens of letters to South African policemen, Security Branch officers and members of the Bureau for State Security, urging them to concern themselves about the rights of detainees.

The strategy is based on the organisation's first major campaign on human rights in a single country, mounted against Uruguay more than two years ago.

Groups

The most successful part of that campaign was the sending of personalised letters — "appeals to the conscience" — to middle-ranking officers in the Uruguyan Army.

The theory is that, while senior public servants are precluded by policy from helping political prisoners and junior public servants are powerless because of their lowly positions, middle-echelon public servants are well placed to take individual initiatives.

The letters are written and posted by Amnesty support groups. There are about 2 000 such groups in the world, each of them responsible for watching over the interests of one political prisoner in the communist world, one in the West and one in a non-aligned country.

Groups with prisoners in the same country unite for particular campaigns, but because of the tremendous interest in South Africa additional groups have been joining in the South African campaign.

Targets

Mr David Simpson, director of Amnesty's British secretariat, told me this week that 133 out of a total of 160 groups were taking part in the South African campaign.

He said the international secretariat had supplied lists of possible targets with their addresses, compiled from court evidence, the affidavits of political exiles and other reports.

"But we've left it to the groups to devise their own letters," he said.

"The theme will be an expression of concern at what is happening in South Africa and an explanation that Amnesty International is not politically aligned. The letters will always be politely phrased."

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?



The men who discovered Shirley Jenner's body. Jacob Tshabile and Henry Isaacs (right) from Mitchell's Plain

Shirley's whips and kinky undies baffle her friends

Tribune Reporter

BIZARRE finds in the exclusive block of flats where Miss Shirley Ann Jenner died this week are mystifying police, friends and relatives of the 27-year-old M.Sc graduate.

Mr Henry John Isaacs, 47, the chief maintenance man at Marlborough Park, Claremont, told a baffling tale yesterday.

He found Miss Jenner's naked body not lying but crouched on the floor. There was nothing else in the flat besides wine flagons, a broken bed and mattress and black underclothes strewn on the floor.

When he entered the fifth-floor flat some time ago to close a window, he could not help seeing a strange collection of items, including whips and string with balls knotted on the end.

The investigating officer, Captain Anthony Dewhurst, said yesterday the case was baffling.

No evidence was found to substantiate claims by Dr Peter Lambley in London that the flat was used for work on his thesis on psychological terrorism.

"We found no papers, no typewriter, no books, no paper matter at all," said Captain Dewhurst.

"The post-mortem did not show anything. Further tests are being made," he said.

Police did find kinky-looking underclothes in the flat. They included black stockings — not pantyhose — and a black and red can-can suspender belt, black petticoat, black nightie and high-heeled black boots.

A girl at the desk downstairs in the block said she saw Dr Lambley and Miss Jenner go upstairs together often but they did not live in the flat.

A resident three flats away from Miss Jenner's said yesterday he saw a man on his hands and knees at the flat door on Saturday.

No evidence of the work Dr Lambley was purported to be doing was found in his rooms in Monterey School, Constantia, or in the flat.



Dr Peter Lambley

Asked if it was possible that Security Police could have removed this evidence, Captain Dewhurst said it was impossible.

"We were the first people to enter the flat. Dr Lambley's rooms in Constantia were occupied most of the time. Patients would have known had anyone come."

Some patients lived on the property at Monterey.

A blue letter — mentioned in one report — that Dr Lambley was frantically searching for was an old, out-of-date threat. It had been sent after a patient, Mr Tony Levine, jumped to his death after a consultation with Dr Lambley.

Attractive Mrs Penelope Lambley said she knew nothing of her estranged husband's recent private life and appealed to be left alone with their 3½-year-old daughter.

Police revealed that Dr Lambley was the "father" of a group of 14 people over which he had complete mental control.

"They were just a group of people with problems and not at all like the Charles Manson family."

Lambley's dropouts: Page 3

POLICE FIND NOTHING TO BACK LAMBLEY



Shirley Ann Jenner

THE GIRL WHO SWITCHED TO TRENDY GEAR

Tribune Reporter

SHIRLEY Ann Jenner, whose mysterious death in a flat she did not live in is baffling police in Cape Town, changed completely in the last year of her life, after an intense love affair that left her broken-hearted.

Her friend and collaborator on a book, Professor Peter Lambley, fled to London on the day of her death.

Friends said from being severely feminist and an active member of the Cape Town Women's movement, she changed strangely, wearing "dolly-bird" clothes, make-up (previously abhorrent to her) and permed her straight, fair hair.

The friends told how she "cut off" and rejected her circle of friends about two years ago, when she went to live in a lonely house in Lakeside, with a new boyfriend, a fourth year medical student, Mr Neil Anderssen.

Men's quarrel

"She never saw anyone, except Neil and Peter Lambley," said a friend this week.

"Shirley was a patient of Peter Lambley's and saw him every day for two years' said a friend of Mr Anderssen.

"She did not work for this time, and Neil and Lambley argued violently about her. Neil disapproved of the way Lambley treated her intellectually."

Then suddenly, at the end of his fifth year, Mr Anderssen said he was going on a hiking trip to Botswana — and disappeared. "Shirley was devastated. Only weeks later, she heard he was in London. And later still he wrote asking for belongings to be sent to him," said the friend.

As far as is known, he has not returned.

Unbanned ex-priest flies out

Tribune Reporter

COSMAS DESMOND, the recently unbanned former Catholic priest, has left South Africa after 19 years in the country.

He flew out with his wife and two small children on Friday night to start a new life in London.

Mr Desmond, 41, a confirmed fighter for peaceful change in South Africa, has left because he feels he cannot contribute towards change anymore.

"There is nothing more for me to do here. I can't see any contribution I can make."

Mr Desmond received death threats two weeks ago and said he could not afford to be blasé after the unsolved murder of banned university lecturer Dr Rick Turner.

Mr Desmond came to South Africa as a priest in 1959. In 1971 he was served with a four-year banning order and placed under house arrest.

He was described at the time as "the most effective and informed critic of African resettlement in the country." He was heavily involved with African resettlement at Limehill and is the author of the book "The Discarded People", which exposed conditions there.

He is also the author of a book on conditions at the Dimbaza resettlement camp in the Eastern Cape.

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(h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

(i) Werk wat vir haar gedoen word (b.v. voltooi)

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the Peter Lambley road to sanity

12/2/78 Sunday Tribune 327

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one at a time into his office for therapeutic discussions. All discussions were taped.

Often, however, he was too busy to see them except for about ten minutes a day — or not at all.

"One of his patients told me this week: "Peter makes me so angry. Sometimes we have to wait around all day and still don't get to see him.

"Often, in desperation, I slipped notes under the door of his surgery while he was busy consulting. Later on, he would come and make faces at me so I would laugh and forget to be angry."

Patients described him as "a beautiful, human being". Many of his female patients said they loved him.

It is clear that Peter Lambley had many devoted followers.

What is not clear is how he proceeded after having broken down his patient's personalities and created a total dependency on him.

A colleague said: "Apart from a lecture he gave at Groote Schuur hospital in 1976, in which he outlined his rationale for his unusual techniques, he was quite secretive about his work."

Parents of patients became angry and often hysterical at the mention of Lambley's name. All but one refused to comment.

The parent said: "My 19-year-old son was referred to Dr Lambley by a psychiatrist some two years ago. From the start, I was perturbed at the setup.

"His waiting room was full of hippie types sitting or lying on the floor, most of them doing nothing. I remember one was asleep.

"Every now and again, one of these young people would push a slip of paper — a letter or something — under his door while he was in consultation.

"In fact, I found the whole setup distinctly odd, especially after talking to the young people while I waited. I wondered particularly about his motive in separating them from their parents and stopping them from working. This sounded very indulgent behaviour to me."

After three consultations Lambley told him that his son had psychopathic tendencies.

"I was deeply shocked. He said my son was prone to violent behaviour and was on the point of committing suicide. He advised that my son urgently leave home. One of the reasons he gave was that he was potentially dangerous to his younger brothers and sister."

After a few discussions with another psychiatrist, the father said, it was found the son's problems were minor. He returned to university, completed his degree and is now a healthy, well-adjusted young man.

While Dr Lambley is an enigma to many of his colleagues, he is held in extremely high esteem by most psychologists and psychiatrists in South Africa.

Lambley claims he intends putting his findings on alleged psychological terrorism by the security police before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva next week, writes Rory Lynsky from London.

According to The Guardian newspaper, he brought some of his notes and tapes out of South Africa on Wednesday — he had previously stored some abroad as a security precaution, it is claimed.

E, FEBRUARY 12, 1978

Drop out and leave your home wa

DR PETER Lambley, friend of Shirley Jenner who was found naked and dead in a Cape Town flat this week, was a controversial psychotherapist who used unorthodox techniques to treat his patients.

Dr Lambley said he and Miss Jenner had established a working relationship on a book they were researching together on "psychological terrorism." Dr Lambley worked mainly with young people referred to him by local psychiatrists.

A method of dealing with their problems was to insist on their severing all ties with their homes and families. Also they were advised to move into flats or 'digs' of their own while his treatment lasted from six months to a few years. They were to have no contact with their parents whatsoever.

Patients were encouraged to spend most of their time—from morning to evening — at his clinic, first at Trust House, Tulbagh Square, and then at the Old Monterey School, Constantia. They went out only to buy food and cartons of coffee. During nights and weekends, he was always contacted through his bleeper system.

In group sessions supervised by him, patients were encouraged to act out their aggressions by shouting, screaming or throwing ash valuables obj the room.

Apart from sessions, the p encouraged to day writing of hood experienc ing letters to their anxieties

In between regular patient sometimes call

Vrou huil oor dr. Lambley

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RAPPORT 12/2/78

Van JAN BREYTENBACH

VERSLAE en oorbluf met die spore van trane op haar gesig, het mev. Penelope Lambley, 28, gistermiddag aanhoudend haar kop geskud en gesê: „Ek weet niks, niks nie. Ek het my man Woensdagaand tuis verwag."

* Maar Woensdagmiddag het dr. Peter Lambley, 31,



MEV. PENNY LAMBLEY . . . ALLEEN MET DRIE KLEIN KINDERS.

'n kliniese sielkundige, baie haastig na Londen gevlug sonder om sy vrou van sy planne te vertel.

* Woensdagmiddag is ook die naakte lyk van sy boesemvriendin, mej. Shirley Jenner, 28, in eienaardige omstandighede aangetref in die woonstel waarin sy nie gewoon het nie, maar wat sy en dr. Lambley dikwels besoek het. Hy het eers in Londen gehoor van haar dood.

Mev. Lambley het gister gesê hoewel sy en haar man al 'n tydlank vervreemd is en nie bymekaar woon nie, het sy hom Woensdagaand tuis verwag omdat hul driejarige dogtertjie juis die dag ná 'n breukoperasie uit die hospitaal gekom het. (Die Lambleys het ook 'n tweeling van vier maande.)

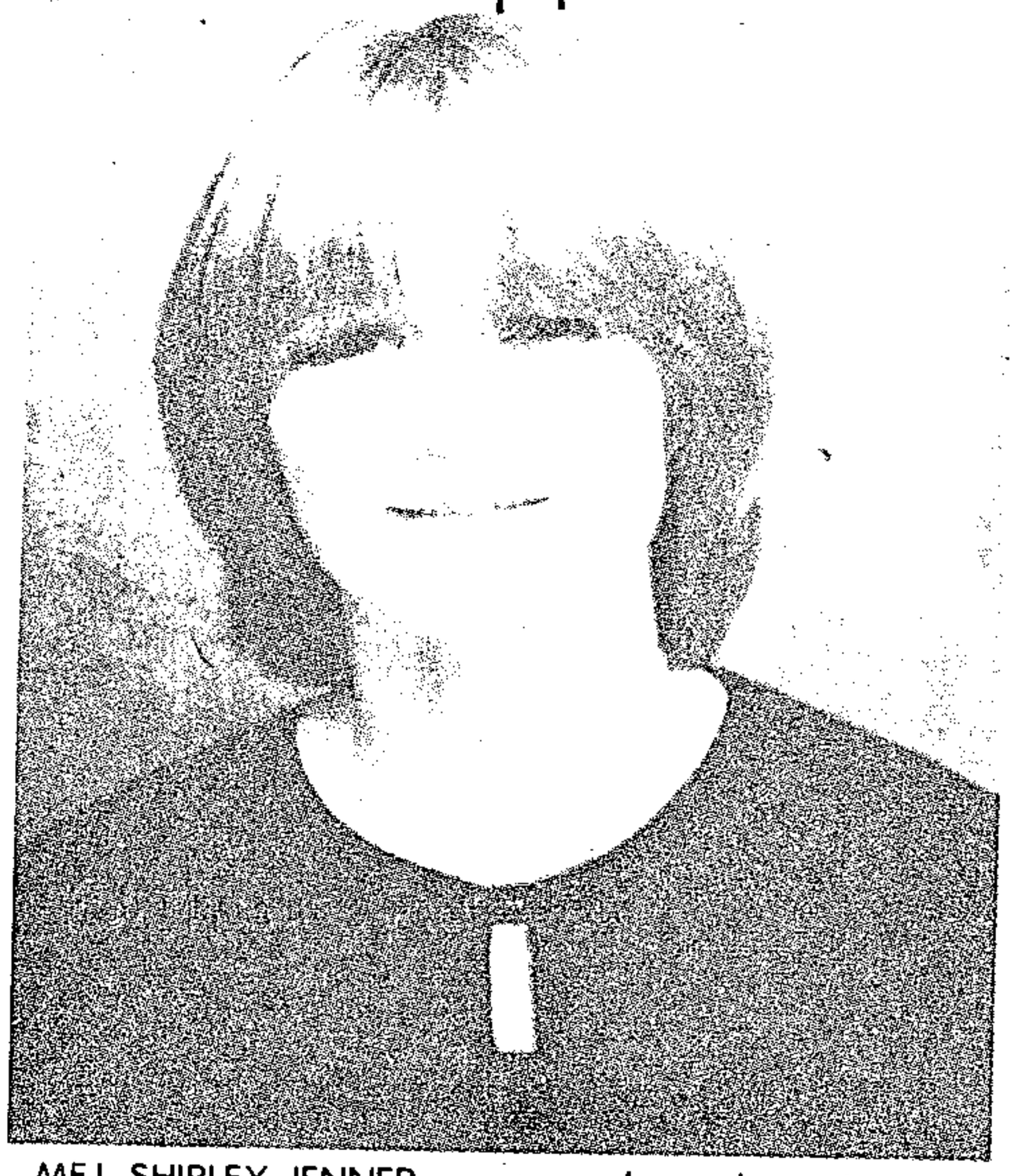
„Al wat ek weet, is wat ek in die koerante lees. Verder weet ek absoluut niks nie. My dogter verlang vreeslik na haar pa. Van almal ly sy die swaarste onder die dinge."

Toe 'n kleurfoto van mej. Jenner aan mev. Lambley gewys is, het sy gesê sy kan onthou dat die meisie 'n pasiënt van haar man was, maar sy het nie die vaagste vermoede gehad dat daar enigiets meer tussen hulle was nie.

Mev. Lambley woon met haar drie kinders alleen in die eertydse prinsipaalswoning van die gewese Monterey-skool in Constantia. Sy het darem drie kwaai honde om haar te beskerm.

(Mnr. John Devis, die laaste hoof van die skool, en sy vrou is op 21 Februarie 1974 in die huis aangeval terwyl hulle geslaap het. Mnr. Devis is met 'n ysterpaal in sy bed doodgeslaan en sy vrou is erg verwond.)

Dr. Lambley het dadelik ná hy van sy vriendin se dood gehoor het, 'n perskonferensie in Londen gehou. Hy het ontken dat hy enigiets met haar dood te doen gehad het.



MEJ. SHIRLEY JENNER . . . oorsaak van haar dood 'n raaisel.

Volgens hom het hy haar verlede Sondag laas gesien. Woensdagoggend het iemand met 'n Afrikaanse aksent hom gebel en gesê: "We'll get you tonight." Hy het vasgestel dat mej. Jenner nie by haar werk by 'n advertensiemaatskappy opgedaag het nie en gedink die Veiligheidspolisie het haar in hegtenis geneem. Hy het toe gevlug.

Die oorsaak van mej. Jenner se dood was gister vir die polisie nog 'n raaisel. 'n Nadoodse ondersoek het niks aan die lig gebring nie. Nou word 'n intensiewe ontleding van weefsels en sekere liggaamsdele gedoen.

'n Polisiewoordvoerder het gesê dit sal hopelik verklaar waaraan sy gesterf het. Hy verwag die uitslag nog die week.

Maar al word die oorsaak van mej. Jenner se dood vasgestel, bly baie vrae nog onbeantwoord.

* Dr. Lambley gee te kenne dat hy en mej. Jenner saam navorsing gedoen het oor „sielkundige terrorisme in Suid-Afrika". Maar tot dusver kon die polisie geen bewyse kry dat hulle ooit sulke navorsing gedoen het nie. Selfs hul intiemste vriende weet nie daarvan nie.

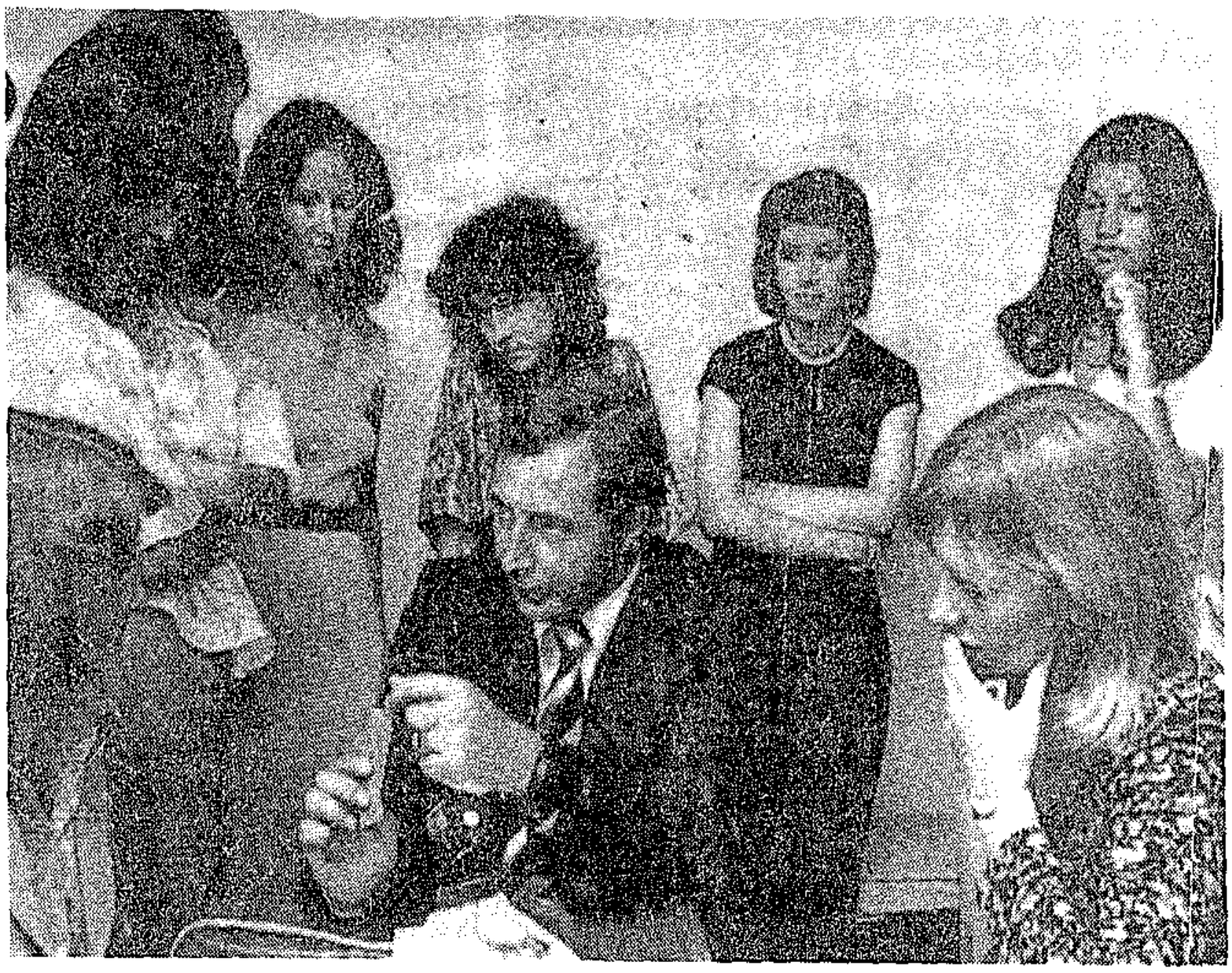
* Volgens dr. Lambley het hy Woensdagoggend in sy kantoor in Constantia naarstiglik na 'n blou dreigbrief gesoek. Maar die polisie meen dis 'n ou brief wat hy vermoedelik drie jaar gelede gekry het ná die dood van een van sy pasiënte, mnr. Tony Levin.

* Dr. Lambley sê hy was Dinsdag by die woonstel waarin mej. Jenner toe reeds, volgens alle aanduidinge, dood gelê het. Maar hy kon nie ingaan nie omdat net sy 'n sleutel van die woonstel gehad het. Die oppasser van die woonstelblok het egter 'n loper-sleutel wat alle woonsteldeure oopsluit.

* Toe die polisie mej. Jenner se lyk gekry het, het daar twee leë wynflesse naby haar gestaan en swart vroueklere het oral in die eenmanwoonstel rondgelê.

* Op sy perskonferensie in Londen het dr. Lambley egter gesê mej. Jenner besit nie sulke onderklere nie. Op 'n vraag hoe hy weet het hy vaag geantwoord.

* Kollegas vertel dat dr. Lambley vreemde werksmetodes gehad het. Hy het byvoorbeeld sy jong pasiënte aangeraai om heeltemal van hul ouerhuise weg te breek en in afsondering te leef.



DIE eerste groep sekretaresses en ontvangsmeisies besig met die nuwe anti-bomkursus vir frontlinie-meisies, soos die organiseerders dit noem. Die kenner wat verduidelik is mnr. Clive Goss.

Anti-bomkursus vir kantoormeisies

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Sake-Rapport 12/2/78

DAAR is nou 'n spesiale anti-bom-kursus vir die handel en die nyweheid se frontlinie-meisies — sekretaresses en ontvangsdames. Hierdie kursus is pas deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Sekuriteitsvereniging goedgekeur en die eerste klasse het in Johannesburg begin.

Die hoofdoel met die kursus is om die meisies te leer hoe om bomdreigemente te hanteer en om op die uitkyk te wees na verdagte items in 'n sakeman se inkomende pos.

Mnr. Archie Griffiths van Fidelity Guards, wat die kursus georganiseer het, sê: „Ons kan die meisies in 'n kwessie van 'n paar uur algehele selfvertroue op hierdie spesifieke gebied van stedelike terrorisme gee.

„Ons gebruik skuifie- en klankaanbiedings en daar word dan met nagebootste voorvalle geoefen. Ons het ook nagemaakte bomme om 'n meer praktiese kleur te gee," het hy gesê.

„Die kwessie van briefbomme is in toenemende mate 'n potensiële bedreiging en ons het 'n paar baie eenvoudige onderliggende reëls." Mnr. Griffiths sê dat weens die persoonlike aard van die opleiding, elke kursus sowat drie uur duur en net tot vyf of ses meisies beperk is.

Detained 'BSS official' named

Cape Times 13/2/78

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Own Correspondent

MASERU. — The Lesotho police said yesterday two South Africans are still being held under the country's security laws.

The two South Africans are Kenneth Frederick Momsen and Theron Scheepers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C D Molapo, said in the National Assembly on Friday that Mr Scheepers admitted being an official of the Bureau of State Security (BSS).

Mr Molapo said the arrest of the two men came as a result of a series of threats by a certain Colonel Klopper of the BSS based in Ladybrand, Free State, against Lesotho citizens that they would face banning orders from South Africa if they refused to co-operate with him in his activities to obtain government secrets and plans.

Mr Molapo was not available for comment yesterday on whether there has been any response from South African authorities following a diplomatic note sent to South Africa last week.

In Cape Town the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, confirmed on Saturday that the South African Government had received a note from the Lesotho Government concerning the two South Africans.

He said the matter was receiving attention at Cabinet level.

Reports say Mr Momsen is a businessman.

The two were allegedly in Lesotho to buy tyres when they were stopped at the border post.

championships.

Lambley's wife

Continued from page 1

compliations while convalescing.

"All kinds of stories have been circulating about our relationship but he was a good husband and a good father to my 3½-year-old daughter.

"We separated because of personal problems which have nothing to do with this business. The separation had more to do with the stresses and strains of living, with the kind of thing that any doctor's wife or the wife of any professional man who runs a busy practice would feel.

"We haven't resolved these problems, and there are many things I want to discuss with Peter but this has nothing to do with what has happened in the past week," said Mrs Lambley.

Nonsense

The idea of a "cult" being run by her husband was "complete nonsense", said Mrs Lambley.

"He used methods generally acceptable in clinical practice anywhere. As for the idea of attempting to hold some kind of power over his patients, that is even more ridiculous — I know that he was sometimes abused by patients because he refused to play God or take over their responsibilities. If anything he urged them to be individuals."

He was "a good man who worked hard".

"And I know that from his patients. He helped a lot of people and accepted patients who were turned down by other therapists, people who would otherwise have ended up in an institution," said Mrs Lambley.

Visit

"I don't know what his problems were on that day, but I feel that I know my husband better than anyone else," she said.

If money should become available, she would travel to Britain to visit her husband. "If he needs me, I will go to him," she said.

Dr Lambley said from London that he wanted his wife and children with him.

But first he was leaving for Geneva to present his research on "the South African system" to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Some former patients of Dr Lambley — some of whom were under treatment for several years — yesterday spoke highly of him.

"He helped me put the pieces of my life together again," a woman who spent more than two years in one of his treatment programmes told me.

"When I first met him I wasn't operating in the real world. I felt isolated. Now I can hold down a job and feel responsible for myself again."

Lambley 'held in respect'

Staff Reporter

DR PETER LAMBLEY, clinical psychologist with a ba five years in private practice, held in respect by the profession community and has an impressi academic record.

A medical practitioner, wh said he "couldn't be mor shocked" by the news of the fligh to Britain, knew him as a "quit brilliant psychologist who took o some very difficult cases and seemed to have a lot of success".

Two psychiatrists, one o whom "would refer patients t him with full confidence at any time", said they were impressed by his results and saw him as a therapist "who could add a lot to our knowledge of psychology".

Dr Lambley received his doctorate at the University of Cape Town in December, 1971, after a university career where he was noted for his academic ability.

His thesis concerned research into the use of existential psychology in therapy. While at university he was a research assistant and tutor in the sociology department, later a junior lecturer and then lecturer in psychology.

He was chairman of the psychology department's programme for the diploma of psychological medicine in which he lectured to doctors and intending specialists. He helped found a training programme for the master's degree in clinical psychology and supervised masters and doctoral degree candidates.

Dr Lambley was also a consultant psychologist at Groote Schuur Hospital and at the University of Cape Town Child Guidance Clinic, and is a member of a number of professional associations both here and overseas.

Lambley a good man, says wife

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Cape Times 13/2/78

Staff Reporters

THE Claremont flat which Dr Peter Lambley used to carry out psychological research wth his assistant, Miss Shirley Anne Jenner, — the flat in wich Miss Jenner was found dead on Wednesday — was a secret venue the existence of which Dr Lambley's wife, Penny, was unaware.

Yestefday, for the first time since she learned of her husband's flight and Miss Jenner's death, Mrs Lambley spoke of the fugitive psychologist and the dead woman — "whom I knew only as a patient."

"I didn't know he was going to London. He didn't tell me. In fact, he was due for dinner on Wednesday night, and when he never showed up, I thought with some irritation, well, that's just Peter."

He never mentioned the nature of his research, nor did he tell her of the flat.

Dr Lambley said from London that he "never told Penny about our work or the flat because I knew she would have worried unnecessarily about the research and the need for the secrecy."

Faith

Mrs Lambley paid tribute to her husband yesterday as "a good father and husband," and said she had "full faith in his integrity as a pyschologist."

"Everybody seems to be taking delight in pulling him down on the flimsiest evidence, and particularly when he is not here to answer for himself," she said in an interview.

"I want to put the record straight befroe the rumours cloud the picture so completely that people lose sight of Peter as he is — highly intelligent and basically good person."

Speaking quietly and slowly, Mrs Lambley told of how she met Peter while they were both undergraduates at the University of Cape Town in 1965. The couple married a year later.

"He was brilliant at school, but we probably spent too much time on Rag and other student activities as he was a mediocre student in the first two years," said Mrs Lambley.

His brilliance showed when he gained the class medal as a post-graduate student and turned in a highly-regarded thesis as an honours graduate in psychology.

He completed work on a Ph D thesis in 18 months and spent his internship as a clinical psychologist at Groote Schuur Hospital where his work was praised by his head of department.

"Peter was a highly individualistic person and also a deep thinker. He worked hard to perfect his techniques and travelled to overseas centres for further study with internationally known. therapists," Mrs Lambley said.

He entered private practice in 1972, but this was interrupted by a motor car accident in which he broke his hip. He suffered serious

Continued on page 2

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Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. Telephone 41-3361. The Facts correction service, Ext. 220 (Monday to Friday). (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)

USUAL THERAPY

sake their parents

apeutic discussions. The dicussions were tape-recorded.

Often, however, he was too busy to see them except for about ten minutes a day — or not at all.

'MAKE FACES'

One of his patients said: 'Peter makes me so angry. Sometimes we would have to wait around all day and still not get to see him.

'Often in desperation I slipped notes under the door of his surgery while he was busy consulting. Later on, he would come and make faces at me so that I would laugh and forget to be angry.'

Patients at the clinic describe him as 'a beautiful human being'. Many of his female patients said they 'loved' him.

It is clear that he had many devoted followers. But he also had many opponents.

What is not clear is how he proceeded after having broken down his patient's personalities and created a total dependency on him.

A leading Cape Town psychologist told me this week: 'What is not generally known is how he got his patients to break the dependence on him.

'Apart from a lecture he gave at Groote Schuur Hospital in 1976, in which he outlined his rationale for his unusual techniques, he was quite secretive about his work with his professional colleagues.

'It makes sense to a point. You have to destroy the existing pathological patterns — but then it is essential to reconstruct a new personality and break the dependence on you by your patients.

'I have no idea how he proceeded from there. I find it very difficult to follow his rationale.'

He added: 'Actually, I've never spoken to anybody who acted as an apologist for Lambley's methods.'

Parents of patients contacted by Weekend Argus became angry and often hysterical at the mention of Lambley's name this week. Most of the parents extracted promises that I would not contact their children.

ESTEEM

While Dr Lambley is an enigma to many of his colleagues he is held in extremely high esteem by some psychologists and psychiatrists in South Africa.

He has done a great deal of research and has published many articles in psychological and medical journals in South Africa.

LAMBLEY'S UNI

Patients had to for

By Pamela Diamond

DR Peter Lambley, the Cape Town psychologist who fled South Africa to London on Wednesday, the same day as the mysterious death of his research assistant and close friend Miss Shirley Jenner, was a highly controversial psychotherapist.

Dr Lambley said he and Miss Jenner established a working relationship on a book they were researching together on 'psychological terrorism'.

Dr Lambley, who used unorthodox techniques worked mainly with deeply disturbed young people referred to him by local psychiatrists.

CUTTING TIES

A method of dealing with their problems was to insist on their cutting all ties with their homes and families and that they stop working or attending university.

They were advised to move into flats or 'digs' of their own for the duration of his treatment which lasted from six months to a few years.

Patients were encouraged to spend most of their time — from morning to evening — at his clinic, first at Trust, House, Tulbagh Square and then at the old Monterey School, Constantia. They ent out only to buy food and cartons of coffee.

During nights and weekends, he could always be contacted through a bleep system.

In group sessions supervised by him patients were encouraged to act out their agtressions by shouting screaming or throwing ashtrays and other objects across the room.

Apart from the group sessions, the patients were encouraged to spend the day writing out memories about their childhood and letters to him about their anxieties.

In between seeing his regular patients, he would sometimes call the patients into his office one at a time for ther-

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Star 15/2/78

Terror case accused (327) cleared on one count

A man alleged to have ferried black students to Swaziland for military training was acquitted on one count under the Immigration Act in the Rand Supreme Court today.

An application for his discharge on the main charge under the Terrorism Act, and on two other counts under the Immigration Act, was refused by Mr Justice L le Grange.

Mr Moses Jabu Mkwanazi (29) has pleaded not guilty to aiding and encouraging 31 people to undergo military training in Swaziland.

It has been alleged that he drove people, by bus, to the Oshoek borderpost on two occasions last year; that the people disembarked, crossed the border by foot, and then re-embarked in Swaziland.

Mr D Soggot, appearing for Mr Mkwanazi, told Mr Justice le Grange that he had served on the State notice of an application for a commission to be appointed to hear evidence from witnesses in Swaziland.

The case continues tomorrow.

Mr E Burke prosecuted. Mr E Dane appeared with Mr Soggot.

Pro-SA campaign on Woods style 'needed in US'

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Cape Times 14/2/78

SOUTH AFRICA should embark on a campaign, similar to that of Dr Donald Woods, in the United States, except that it should be a pro-South African one, Mr Gary Allen, the American anti-communist author and lecturer, said at a press conference yesterday.

Mr Allen, author and journalist, who wrote "None Dare Call it Conspiracy", is on a lecture tour of South Africa at the invitation of the Wake Up South Africa Campaign and the Save Rhodesia Campaign.

He said that he had come to South Africa to tell people about the powers behind the US Government who wanted to establish a new world order and a monetary system called bancor.

South Africa was in the way of bancor because she exported gold.

He said that a humanitarian face had been put on what was really a power grab.

What the US was after was not one-man, one-vote in South Africa, but in South Africa's mineral wealth, especially gold.

Mr Allen said that a pro-South Africa campaign in the US could be effective. South Africa's survival depended on psychological warfare inside and outside the US. At present this battle was one-sided.

Mr Allen will address a public meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall tomorrow at 8pm. He will speak on the real reasons for America's interference in Rhodesia and South Africa.

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48pc increase in censored material

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The number of publications declared to be undesirable and the possession of which was prohibited during 1977 increased by 48,7 percent, according to the report of the Directorate of Publications.

The report, tabled yesterday, concluded that these statistics showed that the warning that the "communistic propaganda onslaught" on South Africa was increasing in intensity and scope, was "by no means unfounded".

A total of 1 246 publications or objects were declared undesirable by the Directorate during the year. The Publications Appeal Board report stated that there was a definite increase in the number of publications found to be prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or public order.

Almost doubled

"It was striking that there were a large number of publications of a subversive nature, together with objects such as gramophone records with seditious slogans and songs," the report said.

The number of publications brought out by student bodies at universities and declared to be undesirable almost doubled, to 51. Forty-six of these were found to be harmful to the relations between sections of the population or prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or peace and good order.

In 18 cases, the publications were so "radically subversive" that it was necessary to prohibit the mere possession of them.

During the year, the Directorate had appealed against committees' findings of non-desirability of a number of books to obtain guide-lines from the Appeal Board. The Appeal Board found all these books to be undesirable.

"It was pointed out that, although some of the books were of fairly high or high literary value, they nevertheless went too far as regards the description of sexual acts and perversion.

"In some cases the excessive and disgusting descriptions of the consequences of violence also contributed to findings of undesirability."

The report stated that the "most important case" during the year was that of Magersfontein, O Magersfontein," by Etienne Leroux, which was banned.

The number of full-length cinematograph films submitted for examination dropped by more than 20 percent, mainly due to "recessionary conditions" affecting the country's film industry.

Cuts to films

It was "unfair and wrong" to blame publications committees for "hacking films to pieces", the report said. "In most cases, most of the cuts to films have been made by the distributors themselves and only a few cuts, or none, are added by the committees."

Of the 566 films submitted for examination during 1977, 44 were rejected outright, 257 were approved subject to age restrictions and/or cutting, and 251 were unconditionally approved. Fourteen were still under consideration.

Report tells why novel was banned

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Etienne Leroux's novel "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" had been banned because it exceeded the tolerance of the average reader, according to the Publications Appeal Board's report tabled yesterday.

The chairman of the board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, said in the report that the novel was a satire of outstanding literary value, but that there was excessive use of unsavoury language and blasphemy.

He said that if a book of literary merit exceeded the degree of tolerance of the average member of society, no literary value, however high it may be, could save that book.

The Directorate of Publications' report, also tabled yesterday, said that last year 18 student publications were found to be so radically subversive and prejudicial to general welfare, peace and good order that the mere possession of these had to be prohibited. This was said by the director, Mr J

L Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius said the number of publications brought out by student bodies at universities during the year under review and declared undesirable because of indecency and their being harmful to the relations between sections of the population had almost doubled from 24 in 1976 to 46 in 1977.

He warned that student bodies as well as printing concerns should note that the printing and publishing of matter in contravention of Section 47 of the act constituted a contravention of Section 8 of the act.

48-pc increase in censored material — page 4

HANSARD NO.3. Cols 115/6 15/2/78.

(2) 327

Study facilities for prisoners

*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

Whether any change has recently been made or is contemplated in regard to study facilities for prisoners convicted of offences against the security of the State; if so, (a) what change and (b) for what reason.

(a) Yes—Prisoners not in possession of matric will be allowed to study to matric level. Prisoners who have gained subject successes in post matric studies whilst in prison, will be allowed to complete their studies within a reasonable period of time. New registration for post matric studies will only be considered in highly exceptional cases.

(b) The decision was taken with due consideration of the provisions of Prison Regulation 109. In the case of post matric qualifications and against the background of the type of crime, it is clear that these prisoners do not qualify for such studies within the scope of the relevant regulation. In addition they abuse study privileges by using study materials for inciting documents, incitement and smuggling to the outside.

Administrative it requires a lot of man hours to check the study materials as the prisoners use different techniques to smuggle out documents which cannot easily be read by the ordinary member.

From available information it is also clear that most of these prisoners who obtained post matric qualifications in terms of these opportunities, either continued their undermining activities locally or fled to foreign countries to continue their activities there.

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Time bomb defused in Jo'burg building

Cape Times 15/2/78

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. – A time bomb with 12 slabs of Russian-made TNT was defused by police in a 22-storey office block in Bree Street, central Johannesburg, yesterday.

The Chief Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said last night: "The bomb was a vicious one which could have cost many lives and caused immense damage to the building."

The TNT was attached to a Roma wristwatch by wires, wrapped in a recent edition of the Post newspaper and placed in a blue plastic carrier bag.

Major Frans van Eeden, head of the explosives and bomb disposal unit of the security police, said each of the 12 blocks of TNT weighed 200 grams.

The bomb was discovered at 9am in the basement of the 22-storey Bosman Building next to the Trust Bank offices, General Geldenhuys said.

The police were called and soon cleared everybody from the building. They cordoned off all the entrances to the building's arcade which runs on to Eloff and Joubert streets.

Minutes later

superintendent of the building, Mr Basil Rowan, while the Trust Bank official called the police.

Mr Rowan, 63, a former mining official, immediately recognized the device as an explosive one and without touching it made a second call to the police.

"I saw wires attached to a battery and to a parcel the size of a brick. It was clearly a home-made bomb.

"The police arrived within minutes. I was also told to leave the building and only had time to phone my wife. She left the building only with the dog and her handbag," he said.

"People scrambled out of the building using lifts and the fire escape. There is no general alarm system in the building so police had to warn people individually.

General Geldenhuys said last night that no one had been arrested.

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while hundreds of office employees waited in the street and curious passers-by crowded around the arcade, bomb disposal experts dismantled the bomb.

It was taken out of the building and people were allowed in minutes later.

General Geldenhuys said the bomb was timed to go off at an hour when scores of people would have been moving about in the building.

The bomb was discovered by a senior official of the Trust Bank and a handy-man, Mr Samuel Letwaba, after numerous people had passed by without becoming suspicious.

Mr Letwaba notified the

(327) 14/2/78

Werkerbesonderhede (5)

e 16/2/78 (327)

s study privileges of political prisoners

sive Federal Party's case of post-matric type of crime, "it is h studies within the

sing study materials ıg to the outside. rs to check the study ues to smuggle out inary member," Mr

Kruger said.

Mrs Suzman sharply criticized the minister for making the changes which, she said, would "bear very hard indeed on these prisoners, many of whom are serving long sentences. They have never been allowed the newspapers and radio broadcasts that other categories of prisoners are permitted to enjoy".

Mrs Suzman added: "These 'political' prisoners have active minds and a real need to be intellectually occupied. I consider it to be a particularly mean punitive step to deprive them of the mental stimulation that post-matric studies provided.

"I just do not accept that these are insuperable administrative problems. The minister's petulant remarks about individuals who come out of jail and continue their subversive activities are completely irrelevant."

In his reply, Mr Kruger explained that prisoners without matric would be allowed to study to matric level.

"Prisoners who have gained subject successes in post matric studies whilst in prison will be allowed to complete their studies within a reasonable period of time. New registration for post-matric studies will only be considered in highly exceptional cases." Mr Kruger said.

(g) [illegible] verbouing (as werker sulke grond besit)

(h) [illegible]

Thursday, February 16, 1978

Cape Tim

Minister of Prisons restricts

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. – The Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, yesterday confirmed that the study privileges of political prisoners had been restricted because those who had obtained post-matric qualifications had continued undermining activities after their release.

"From available information it is also clear that most of these prisoners who obtained post-matric qualifications in terms of these opportunities, either continued their undermining activities locally, or fled to foreign countries to continue their activities there," Mr Kruger said.

Replying to a question tabled by the Progres Mrs Helen Suzman, the minister said in the qualifications and against the background of the clear that these prisoners do not qualify for su scope of the relevant regulation.

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6 The Cape Times, 1)

13 police accused of torture

Cape Times 16/2/78

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GENEVA. – A United Nations group yesterday accused 13 South African security police of torturing "Namibians".

It was the first time the six-man group, reporting to the UN Human Rights Commission in session here, had put together a specific list of security officers in allegations of serious rights violations or offences under an international convention describing apartheid as a crime against humanity.

The group said it had an "abundance of allegations and testimony" but there were few cases in which officers had been named.

The group said it had "detailed evidence of 24 cases in which persons detained under the security laws have died, apparently while under interrogation by the security police, or as a result of such interrogation, between June 1976 and September 1977".

Its report listed 40 black people sentenced to death in Rhodesia and "likely to have been executed" since 1976. – Sapa-Reuter

New Leeuwkop jail to replace Robben Island

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

SOUTH AFRICA'S new prison planned eventually to replace the maximum-security jail on Robben Island is to be built at Leeuwkop between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

This was disclosed today by the Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger.

Mr Kruger was approached for further details on the planning of the new prison after he said in the Assembly yesterday that investigation into a suitable alternative to Robben Island had been completed and planning of the prison would start soon.

He said today that details were not yet available on the size of the new prison, whether all the same types of prisoners as are on Robben Island would be accommodated there, when the prison would be built or what it would cost.

Leeuwkop is one of South Africa's oldest prison farms, exclusively used for racial groups other than white and divided into several institutions handling different classes of prisoners.

It is situated about 25 km north of Johannesburg, just outside the Sandton municipal boundaries and not far from exclusive residential areas known colloquially as Johannesburg's 'mink and manure belt.'

Robben Island has also been used exclusively for prisoners who are not white, but has been a maximum-security prison where security offenders are jailed. Maximum-security white prisoners are held at Pretoria Central prison.

The official opposition's spokesman on prison matters, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday the sooner prisoners were moved from Robben Island the better.

She said Leeuwkop would be much more convenient for relatives to visit.

Mrs Suzman said she would like to see Robben Island abondoned as a prison and left as a sanctuary for birds and seals.

When the government decision to move the prison from Robben Island was first announced a year or two ago, Mr Piet Marais, Nationalist MP for Moorreesburg, suggested that the Island should be turned into a tourist resort.

Robben Island has been used as a prison since 1961, when it was taken over from the Defence Force.

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(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

PARLIAMENT

16/2/78 M
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Kruger criticised for prison study ban

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, confirmed yesterday that study privileges for political prisoners had been restricted because those who had obtained post-matric qualifications had continued undermining activities after their release.

"From available information it is also clear most of these prisoners who obtained post-matric qualifications either continued their undermining activities locally, or fled to foreign countries to continue their activities there," Mr Kruger said.

Replying to a question tabled by the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, the Minister said prisoners abused study privileges by using study materials for inciting documents, incitement and smuggling to the outside.

"Administratively, it requires a lot of man-hours to check the study materials as the prisoners use different techniques to smuggle out documents which can easily be read by the ordinary member," Mr Kruger said.

Mrs Suzman sharply criticised the Minister and said it was hard on these prisoners, many of whom were serving long sentences. They had never been allowed the newspapers and radio broadcasts that other categories of prisoners were permitted.

"These political prisoners have active minds and a real need to be intellectually occupied. I consider it to be a particularly mean punitive step to deprive them of the mental stimulation that post-matric studies provided.

"I just do not accept that there are insuperable administrative problems. The Minister's petulant remarks about individuals who come out of jail and continue their subversive activities are completely irrelevant.

"People still behind bars surely should not be punished for the actions of ex-prisoners," she said. — PC.

ANC pamphlet campaign

DURBAN — Thousands of pamphlets urging violence and describing the making of home-made bombs are being distributed by the banned African National Congress throughout the country.

Brig Johan Coetzee, deputy chief of the Security Police said in Pretoria the police had recovered a large quantity of the pamphlets and were tracking down those responsible for the distribution.

Brig Coetzee said the pamphlets were being distributed in most of the black townships near the cities and he has appealed to anyone who finds such a pamphlet or who notices any person distributing these to contact the police immediately.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, a brown cardboard carton removed from outside a shoe shop yesterday by bomb defusal experts contained "nothing of interest, only papers," according to a senior police spokesman.

Earlier, police had been summoned to the shop by the manageress, who believed the carton might have contained a bomb. Police cordoned off the building and evacuated several shops in the area. — DDC-SAPA.

ANC trio asylum refused

16/2/78 (327)

(Mercury) Correspondent

MBABANE – Three young South Africans from Soweto, charged with being in possession of arms of war, have been refused political asylum in Swaziland.

Mr. Winfred Madela, Mr. Thamsanqa Humphrey Makhubu and Mr. Thuthuka Dennis Hlubi were arrested by Swaziland police a few kilometres from the South African border on January 9.

They appeared in court on Tuesday in Mbabane. They were identified as being members of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

The hearing was postponed to March 20.

Both the ANC and the Pan African Congress (PAC) are known to be active in Swaziland.

Police seize homemade arms

DURBAN — Several homemade and stolen firearms and a quantity of other dangerous weapons have been seized by police on the North Coast during the past ten days.

The weapons were uncovered during Operation Dagga, which is still continuing and which has already seen the destruction of some 275 tonnes of dagga. — DDC.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 292 17 Februarie 1978

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:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 292 17 February 1978

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):

LYS/LIST P78/11

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/141....	*Babylove*.....	Judy Wade en/and Val Hudson.....	(a)

No. 286 17 Februarie 1978

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. 286 17 February 1978

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 78/10

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/12/19.....	*Paper Money*.....	Zachary Stone.....	(a)+(b)
P77/12/20.....	*Terminal Connection, The* (d.i. slegs die 1977 uitgawe met die No. 0 7221 61573/i.e. only the 1977 edition with the No. 9 7221 61573)	Robin Moore.....	(a)
P78/1/60.....	*Indian & Foreign Review*—Vol 15, No. 5, 15 December 1977	Indraprastha Press (CBT), New Delhi.....	(e)
P/78/1/149....	*Education and the Challenge of Independence*.....	B. T. G. Chidzero.....	(e)
P78/1/151.....	*Bantustan Programme of the South African Government, The—Its Domestic and International Implications*—1 October 1977	The Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/1/178.....	*Draft Resolution on South Africa—RT*.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/1/183.....	1978 *Sex Maniac's Diary, The*.....	Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd, Surrey....	(a)
P78/1/185.....	*Blacknews*—Volume 3, Number 21, Kwanza 77.....	Blacks News, New York.....	(e)
P78/1/190.....	*Apartheid non—Afrique du Sud: Un People sous les Verrous*—1re Edition, Avril 1977	Campagne Anti-Outspan, Paris.....	(e)
P78/1/204.....	*Peoples' Power*—Number 9, July–September 1977....	The Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P78/1/211.....	*New Dawn*—March 1977, No. 3; April 1977, No. 4..	Novosti Press Agency (APN), Beirut.....	(e)
P78/1/218.....	*Marx's Grundrisse*.....	David McLellan.....	(e)
P78/1/234.....	*Southern Africa: The Way Forward*—No. 1.....	Stephen Felton, London.....	(e)
P78/1/235.....	*News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic*—1/1978	GDR-Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)
P78/1/236.....	*South Africa: Victory to the Black Workers' Revolution (a Torch Pamphlet)*	Revolutionary Socialist League Publishing Company	(e)
P78/1/238.....	*Südliches Africa*—Nr 12, Dezember 77.....	Informationsstelle Südliches Africa e. V. (issa), Bonn	(e)
P78/2/1.....	*Ferodo—Maroc* 1978 Kalender/Calendar.....	Ferodo Ltd, England/The Kynoch Press, England	(a)
P78/2/21.....	*Having a Baby*.....	Margaret Brant.....	(a)
P78/2/22.....	*Photography*—January 1978, Vol 13, No. 1.....	Model & Allied Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/2/23.....	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 4, 23 Januar 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)

No. 287 17 Februarie 1978

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 ondergenoeme 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. 287 17 February 1978

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 of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/5/118.....	*Die Nigger Die!*.....	H. Rap Brown.....	(d)+(e)
P75/5/147.....	*How to avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion*	William W. Turner.....	(e)
P76/8/17.....	*SASO Day*—10th May, 1976.....	King SASO Local Branch, King William's Town	(d)+(e)
P78/1/5.....	*How To*—Volume 3, Number 6.....	Probe Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/1/24.....	*Public Services*—No 36, June 1977.....	Secretariat of the TUI of Public and Allied Employees (WFTU)	(e)
P78/1/28.....	*Zimbabwe People's Voice*—Volume 1, Number 31....	Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)—Patriotic Front, Lusaka	(e)
P78/1/55.....	*Ikwezi*—Number 6, August 1977.....	Ikwezi, England.....	(e)
P78/1/63.....	*Biko and Solidarity*—Plakkaat/Poster.....	Black People's Convention.....	(e)
P78/1/68.....	*Monthly Review*—Volume 29, Number 5, October 1977	Monthly Review Inc., New York.....	(e)

No. 288 17 Februarie 1978

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. 288 17 February 1978

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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/1/234.....	*Southern Africa: The Way Forward*—No. 1.....	Stephen Felton, London.....	(c)

Taximan cleared of terror

17/2/78 Star (327)

A Soweto bus and taxi driver alleged to have ferried black youths to Swaziland for military training by the Pan African Congress was acquitted on a charge under the Terrorism Act in the Rand Supreme Court today.

Moses Jabulani Mkwanazi (30), of Orlando West, was then sentenced to 18 months jail for two convictions under the Immigration Act, for assisting people to leave South Africa without passports on two occasions.

Mr Justice le Grange said he could not "subtract" from the sentence a period of six to seven months that Mkwanazi had spent in solitary confinement during investigations relating to the Terrorist Act charge.

He would take into account however, that Mkwanazi had lost earnings from his taxi business during that period, and consequently he would not impose a fine, even though Mkwanazi had smuggled people across the border for profit.

Mkwanazi was allowed bail of R500 providing he makes his application for leave to appeal against the conviction within a week. He was ordered to surrender his passport and report twice weekly to the Orlando West police station.

Earlier, Mr Justice le Grange said the reason for the trips was "certainly very suspicious," but there was no credible evidence that pointed to Mkwanazi's participation in terrorist activities.

He suspected that evidence by Mkwanazi's cousin about the presence of musical instruments in Mkwanazi's father's garage had been "fabricated," but said he could not infer that the instruments had been used to "dress up" Mkwanazi's bus to make it appear as if he was transporting musicians to Swaziland.

Mr E Burke prosecuted. Mr D Soggot, assisted by Mr E Dane, appeared for Mkwanazi.

(Proceeding)

Cape Times 18/2/78 (327)



Miss Shirley Anne Jenner — a picture taken only weeks before she died.

Doctor in death link 'malicious' — Lambley

By TED OLSEN

A CITY anaesthetist who died while being treated by Dr Peter Lambley — the clinical psychologist who fled South Africa a week ago — has been "maliciously" linked to the death of his research assistant, Miss Shirley Jenner, and another dead patient, Dr Lambley said from London last night.

In July 1977, Dr W C MacDonald, an anaesthetist at Woodstock Hospital, was found dead in his hospital office. Post-mortem findings were that he died of an overdose of anaesthetic.

Last night, Dr Lambley told me from London that he had been informed from Cape Town that "anonymous mail" sent to a newspaper had linked "me and everything that's been happening recently to the death of Mr MacDonald about seven months ago".

Dr Lambley fled South Africa 10 days ago — the same day on which the body of his research assistant, Miss Shirley Anne Jenner, 28, was found in a Claremont flat used for research purposes.

Once in London, Dr Lambley spoke to the Cape Times and said he fled because of a pact with Miss Jenner — that if either of them were to be arrested or "just disappear" as a result of their research work into psychological terrorism, the other would flee to get the research work out.

Yesterday Dr Lambley was informed of a letter which said: "Look into the death of Dr MacDonald. He was one of Lambley's disciples."

Last night a CID spokesman from Claremont said the letter had been referred to police, and "we are aware of the allegations it makes".

"Dr MacDonald was a patient of mine at the time of his death. Right from the start of his treatment he was suicidal and talked constantly of ending it all," Dr Lambley said.

He described Dr MacDonald as a serious case whose problems centered around suicidal tendencies. Dr MacDonald had mentioned too how he would "go through with it" — an overdose of anaesthetic.

The other patient who died during treatment was Mr Anthony Levin, who fell 10 floors to his death from th Foreshore building in which Dr Lambley practised.

Ten minutes before his death, Mr Levin was "under treatment" and "seemed perfectly normal at the time", Dr Lambley said.

Miss Jenner, whose death is still a mystery to police, "was not really a patient of mine at the time of her death. She used to be, but in the end had moved out on her own in society and only used to casually discuss some of her job hassles with me," he said.

Robben Island prison may come ashore

18/2/78 NM (327)

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's famous maximum security prison on Robben Island may be moved to the Leeuwkop Prison site near Johannesburg.

Home for many years of convicted former ANC leaders Nelson Mandela, Walter Sizulu, Govan Mbeki and others, Robben Island prison has been under fire as a bad advertisement for South Africa at the gateway of the country and likened to America's Alcatraz.

The Government decided in principle some time ago to move the prison but this is the first indication of a possible new site.

Yesterday Mr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Prisons, confirmed in an interview that he was to consider a departmental recommendation to move the prison to Leeuwkop.

But he emphasised that there might be no decision for a few months on Leeuwkop.

However, Mr. Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton, whose constituency is overlooked by the Leeukop Prison, said it would be a "disaster" to site a new maximum security prison there.

Nationalist MP for Witwatersberg, Mr. J. C. B. Schoeman, in whose constituency Leeuwkop falls, could not be traced for comment.

Mr. Kruger said: "My department has recommended Leeuwkop as a possible alternative to Robben Island and I will be looking into it.

"The advantages of it are that there is plenty of ground there and that it is an existing prison. We will be able to have adequate security there.

"But nothing will happen for six or seven years because we are only in the planning stages.

"The police are still looking at the whole situation and I will have to go into it as well."

Mr. Dalling said that he would [illegible] the prison from Robben Island but thought it would be wrong to move it to Leeukop which was at the heart of a developing area which was wonderful township and smallholding land.

It was surrounded by Sunninghillpark, Kyalami and Lone Hill.

"I am quite certain that the town council of Sandton has not been consulted, as they should be before a final decision is made," he said.

No evidence, admits Lambley

(32) 19/2/78 Sunday Times

By David Beresford: LONDON

DR Peter Lambley, the South African psychologist who came to Britain hurriedly during a Cape Town death riddle, admitted to me this week that he could not provide any evidence that he had been researching "police terrorism" in South Africa.

And he confirmed that two of his patients had committed suicide — one was Dr H. C. "Kerry" Macdonald, an anaesthetist at Woodstock Hospital, in Cape Town.

Dr Lambley has claimed that Miss Shirley Jenner, 25, his assistant and former patient, was killed because of the research they were doing into "psychological terrorism" he alleges security police used against anti-apartheid activists in South Africa.

But he said only Miss Jenner — whose naked body was found in a Cape Town flat — knew about the research. He kept it from professional colleagues, his wife Penny — and even from the subjects who were unwittingly part of the project.

The doctor said that for three years he was bombarded with threatening phone calls, but admitted he did not report this to the police, or even tell his wife.

Dr Lambley and his wife are separated, but he said it was only a "therapeutic" separation. "We are still in love and Penny is coming to London soon."

He said he used to see his wife every day, but spent the nights in a trailer house — "it was very hot" — or in his library at Monterey School, in Constantia.

Dr Lambley said he had kept the nature of his research from his wife because he did not want to upset her.

They had been driven out of South Africa because of an inquest into the suicide in 1975 of one of his patients, Anthony Levin, 22.

Dr Lambley said the magistrate ruled that he may have been negligent, but he appealed to the Supreme Court, which quashed the ruling. "I was completely vindicated."

Rapport 19/2/78

Dreigbrief te laat vir Shirley

Lambley en die selfmoorde

Deur EDDIE BOTHA

KAAPSTAD.

SHIRLEY ANNE JENNER, 28, die meisie wie se naakte lyk verlede week in 'n woonstel in Kaapstad aangetref is, is kort voor haar dood in 'n brief gewaarsku dat sy gestraf sou word. Die brief wat nou in die hande van die polisie is, is aan haar gestuur kort voordat haar sielkundige en intieme vriend, dr. Peter Lambley, die land uit gevlug het.

Die brief is aan 'n ander pasiënt van dr. Lambley, mnr. Philip Scheiner, gegee om aan nej. Jenner te oorhandig. Dr. Lambley het ook met mnr. Scheiner se motor na die lughawe D. F. Malan gery toe hy land-uit is. Later het hy die motorsleutels en R2 aan mnr. Scheiner van die lughawe Jan Smuts gepos.

In die brief word mej. Jenner gewaarsku dat sy deur die briefskrywer self gestraf sou word. „Jy dink ek wil hê dat jy moet selfmoord pleeg. Jy is verkeerd, ek wil self vir jou straf," lui 'n vertaalde weergawe van die brief.

Toe hy oor die brief uitgevra is, het mnr. Scheiner gesê dat hy geen kommentaar wil lewer nie. „Ek wil niks hieroor sê nie," het hy beangs bygevoeg, kapt. Anthony Dewhurst, die ondersoekbeampte na die oorsaak van mej. Jenner se dood, sê dat die brief vir hom nuus is. „As dit so is, kan ek 'n moorddossier oopmaak," het hy gesê.

Na verneem word, het die polisie ook beslag gelê op sekere erotiese seksvoorwerpe in 'n kas in die woonstel waarin mej. Jenner aangetref is. Onder meer was daar swepies van leer in die kas.

Daar is ook skrapse onderklere in die woonstel gekry.

Mej. Jenner se lyk is Woensdag 'n week gelede aangetref in 'n woonstel waar sy en dr. Lambley, volgens hom, navorsing gedoen het. Dr. Lambley het dieselfde dag na Engeland vertrek. Na verneem word, moes mnr. Scheiner die brief voor die Maandag aan mej. Jenner oorhandig.

Die oorsake van mej. Jenner se geheimsinnige dood is nog onbekend. Na verneem word, is dr. G. J. Knobel, die staatspataloog, besig met 'n reeks weefseltoetse om vas te stel of sy aan onnatuurlike oorsake dood is.

Indien mej. Jenner nie vermoor is nie, is daar 'n sterk vermoede dat sy dalk ook vergiftig kon gewees het deur-

dit Londen te kenne gegee dat 'n naamlose brief hom verbind aan die dood van dr. W. C. Macdonald, 'n narkotiseur van die Woodstock-Hospitaal in Kaapstad, wat ook selfmoord gepleeg het. Dr. Macdonald was ook 'n pasiënt van dr. Lambley toe hy verlede Julie 'n oormaat van 'n narkose-middel ingekry het.

Dr. Lambley sê dat hy vandeesweek in kennis gestel is van 'n brief wat sê dat daar op dr. Macdonald se dood ingegaan moet word. Dr. Macdonald was een van Lambley se dissipels, beweer die briefskrywer. Die brief is nou na die polisie verwys.

Ná die dood van mej. Jenner is daar ook melding gemaak van 'n ander groep van dr. Lambley se pasiënte. Die groep — daar is altesame veertien van wie mej. Jenner een was — was glo geestelik in die mag van dr. Lambley.

Een van die vroue wat hom geken het, mej. Merle Baum, het die week gesê dat dr. Lambley se verdwyning en mej. Jenner se dood vir hulle 'n groot skok was. „Ons het niks te sê nie. Dit is 'n pynlike situasie," het sy gesê.

Ander eienaardige feite in die saak is dat dr. Lambley op 'n nuuskonferensie in Londen gesê het dat hy en mej. Jenner navorsing oor sielkundige terrorisme deur die Veiligheidspolisie gedoen het. Die Veiligheidspolisie ontken dat hulle ooit van hom geweet het.

Dr. Lambley het ook te kenne gegee dat hy en mej. Jenner minnaars was. Later het hy dit ontken.

In dokumente wat die polisie glo gekry het, vertel mej. Jenner van haar weersin in dr. Lambley.

dat sy LSD saam met alkohol gebruik het. Twee leë wynkanne is in die woonstel aangetref.



MERLE BAUM — sy is een van die groepie mense wat as lede van dr. Lambley se ‚familie' genoem word. Dit ontken die groep egter almal.

Mej. Jenner is die derde persoon met wie dr. Lambley noue kontak gehad het en wat die laaste paar jaar in geheimsinnige omsandighede oorlede is. In 1975 het 'n ander pasiënt van dr. Lambley mnr. Anthony Levin, 22, enkele minute ná konsultasie met dr. Lambley van die tiende verdieping van 'n gebou in Kaapstad afgespring.

Mnr. Levin was glo ten tyde van sy selfmoord geheel en al afhanklik van dr. Lambley. Dr. Lambley het glo ook vir mnr. Levin aangeraai om sy ouerhuis te verlaat.

Intussen het dr. Lambley

RUNAWAY DOCTOR: NEW DEATH LINK

(327)
19/2/78
Sunday Time



THE RIDDLE of runaway psychologist

Dr Peter Lambley disappeared this week when the Sunday Times discovered that another patient had died mysteriously while under his care.

By Nic van Oudtshoorn and Leonard Port

Lambley's psychological Dr Lambley had possibly "family" refused to talk to been negligent in his treatthe Press this week. ment of Anthony Levin.

Patients who shared a Last week Mr Levin's house in Milner Road, Ron- mother, Mrs Beulah Levin, debosch, with Miss Jenner spoke of her son's "total were moving out yesterday. dependence" on Dr Lambley, The abandoned school who had treated him for Constantia where Dr Lam- more than two years.

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The Sunday Times ous".

discovered this week that in The inquest on Mr Levin May last year the Cape was told that Dr Lambley Town Supreme Court set had been doing research for aside an inquest finding that a book on suicide.

problem.

She refused to discuss the matter when approached by the Sunday Times this week.

'Rational'

Dr R. C. Newman, who worked with Dr Macdonald, described him this week as meticulous and careful in his work. He had never appeared to be suffering from undue stress or psychological problems.

"I spoke to him the day before his death. He was very rational."

Meanwhile, police investigating Miss Jenner's death — Dr Lambley fled to Britain the day before her body was found — are still baffled.

Captain Anthony Dewhurst, who is leading the investigation, said: "We have still not been able to determine how she died."

The Sunday Times established yesterday that instruments for unnatural sexual practices had been seen in the flat. The police have taken possession of them.

It had been disclosed earlier that erotic underwear and two empty wine bottles had been found in the flat.

The 14 members of Dr

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Court told of plan to establish PAC cells

DD 21/2/78

327

EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane men pleaded not guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday on allegations involving the Pan Africanist Congress.

They were Mr Joseph Mayedwa, 55, and Mr McWilliam Simon, 44.

The State alleged that during June 1974 and June 1977 and at or near Mdantsane and New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, they unlawfully became or continued to be office-bearers, officers or members of an unlawful banned organisation — the PAC; and

On count two that they unlawfully took part in the activities of the PAC or carried on in the direct or indirect interest of the organisation activities in which it was or could have been engaged in.

Before the hearing started the prosecutor, Mr J. C. Lamprecht, applied to the court for the hearing to be held in camera for fear of reprisals against witnesses.

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, ruled in favour of the State application and ordered that the press could remain but should not publish the names of the witnesses.

A witness from Port Elizabeth said that during the Easter weekend of 1975 both Mr Mayedwa and Mr Simon had visited him at his house.

Mr Mayedwa had come to Port Elizabeth because his brother had been ill at the time. They discussed the time they had in jail previously and about "our organisation the PAC."

"I am still a member of the PAC because I did not resign from them," the witness said.

He said as far as he was concerned the PAC did not exist any longer.

"Mr Mayedwa then told me the PAC was going to be revived and we would be told how it was going to be formed. He said we would be grouped into cells of three members each.

"At that time the PAC was dead and inactive. I do not know how the cells would have been organised, but were told each member in the cell would know each other and the happenings in one cell would not be known by the other cells, he said.

He said a Mr Gladwell Mbali was going to be the leader in Port Elizabeth.

He said the Port Elizabeth members who had been deported to East London would also have fallen under the Port Elizabeth group.

However, the PAC was never organised. He said the aims and objects were to unite all blacks under the PAC and to overthrow the "white domination."

They were not told by what means.

Under cross-examination by Adv Pillemer, the witness said he was not in fear of his life at the moment.

He was not afraid that the public should hear his evidence

He said after he had given evidence in a similar hearing here last week the wives of the accused had sworn at him.

Later he said he was in fear that something might be done to his family if the public heard his evidence.

He had been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and had been kept in solitary confinement here at the Fort Glamorgan jail.

When the Special Branch police confronted him with certain aspects which had happened at his home he decided to make a statement and to tell them the truth, he said.

The hearing continues today. — DDR

Accused tells of chase in Jo'burg streets

STAR 21/2/75

(327)

A man charged with the Goch Street shootings told the Kempton Park Circuit Court today that he heard an explosioh and saw blood on his friend's face.

Mr Solomon Mahlangu (21) was giving evidence before Mr Justice Theron and two assessors.

He has pleaded not guilty to murder, attempted murder and charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts.

The State alleges he murdered Mr Rupert Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale and tried to murder Mr Peter Hartogh and Mr Robert Bagg at John Orr's warehouse in Goch Street, Johannesburg, last June 13.

A second man, Mr Mondy Motloung (20) has brain injuries and is unfit to stand trial.

Mr Mahlangu said he, Mr Motloung and a third man named Lucky were given hand grenades, pistols and explosives at Maputo. They crossed into Swaziland and then illegally crossed the border into South Africa. They stored the weapons, explosives and ammunition at a house near Nigel.

On the morning of June 13, last year, the three travelled to Johannesburg. At a taxi rank they got into a taxi.

A black man in civilian clothes told them he wanted to see what was in a carry bag they had with them. The man produced an appointment card and Mr Mahlangu thought he was a policeman. At this stage, Lucky vanished.

Mr Mahlangu said the man screamed when he found a hand grenade in the packet.

Mr Motloung jumped out and placed the paper bag containing weapons and hand grenades on the sidewalk.

While Mr Mahlangu was getting out of the taxi, Mr Motloung took out a hand grenade and ran down the street.

Mr Mahlangu said he grabbed the paper bag and tried to vanish in Jeppe Street. People were shouting for them to stop.

Then two white men tried to stop them. One grabbed Mr Motloung around the neck. "I put the carrier on the ground and took out a firearm and hand grenade," said Mr Mahlangu. "I took a magazine and put it into the firearm."

One of the white men appeared between two cars and shouted: "Leave him and run away." Mr Mahlangu said he was in a crouching position. He did not point his weapon at the man.

Mr Mahlangu said he ran under a motorway. He felt he was wounded in his left leg. He released the safety catch of his machine pistol and cocked it for single shot.

Mr Mahlangu told the court he fired three shots into the ground. He then crossed the road and ran into 29 Goch Street.

He ran inside the building and then went outside again when he could not find a way to escape.

While hiding outside the building he heard an explosion. Mr Motloung screamed and he saw he had blood on his head. "I was frightened because I thought I would get the same treatment," he said.

(Proceeding)

I'd do it all again, says former leader of ANC

A former president of the now banned African National Congress, Dr James Moroka, has spent much of his time and money promoting the upliftment and education of blacks. But not only blacks, for this remarkable man has also put needy white youngsters through university as well. TOM DUFF reports.

At 86, Dr James Moroka has mellowed, but the belief in the ideals he once fought for, stood trial for, remains unbakable.

Now he lives on his beautiful farm outside Thaba Nchu in the Bophuthatswana enclave in the Free State, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. When asked if he regrets having got involved in politics, he sits upright in his chair and says forcefully: "If I was young, I would still do it.

"I went into politics with a good heart. I wanted to bring friendship between Europeans and Africans."

His has been a remarkable life. A great-grandson of the Chief Moroka who gave aid to Boer trekkers who travelled to Thaba Nchu in 1833, he spent several years as a young man studying medicine in Edinburgh and later in Vienna.

On completing his degree he was offered a partnership by a British doctor, but decided to return home.

When he arrived back in Thaba Nchu in 1918 he was appalled by its dullness, but decided to start practising there. Helped by easy credit given to him by a chemist in Bloemfontein he soon began to prosper and many white people began to visit his consulting rooms. In later life he was to treat more whites than blacks — and most of these whites were Afrikaners.

Prospered

"They paid me well," he recalls. He felt he had a debt to pay to the white community and he therefore decided to put three needy white youngsters through university. One of them he sent to study medicine in Edinburgh.

Among the young black people whose university fees he paid is Professor William Kgware, rector of the University of the North. He also gave large amounts of land and money for schools.

As one of the best educated black men of his time, it was almost inevitable that a man such as Dr Moroka should become involved in politics.

In the mid 1930s he played a prominent role in the All African Convention's opposition to Government efforts to disenfranchise blacks in the Cape. During the next 10 years he continued to be active and during the black miners' strike of 1946 he tabled a motion in the old Native Representative Council accusing the Government of fascism and calling for the abolition of discriminatory legislation. The motion was carried unanimously.

He was elected president of the ANC in 1949 — a time when blacks, especially the younger generation, were becoming increasingly militant. The new executive of the ANC pledged itself to a programme of action, which included strikes, civil disobedience and non-cooperation with the authorities. All this was to be based on the principle of absolute non-violence.

In May of 1950, from Dr Moroka's house in Thaba Nchu, the ANC put out a call for a country-wide work stoppage on June 26. Thousands of blacks in various parts of South Africa obeyed this call and about three-quarters of Johannesburg's black workforce stayed away from work. Dr Moroka addressed packed meetings in various parts of the country that year.

(581)

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22/11/18.

The campaign continued and there were widespread protests on April 6 1952 — Van Riebeeck Day, when white South Africa celebrated the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the white man in South Africa. A campaign to defy discriminatory laws resulted in thousands of people going to jail later in the year.

In December Dr Moroka stood trial under the Suppression of Communism Act. In the dock with him were men such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. They were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, suspended for two years. Dr Moroka had made it clear in his defence that he was strongly opposed to communism.

Unaltered

The judge accepted the defence evidence that a non-violent campaign had been planned.

Now, looking back on those dangerous days, he says that if he was still in politics he would "still be preaching that we must come together."

Asked which leaders of the younger generation of black people he admires most, he hesitates. Dr Nthato Motlana? he is asked. He nods his head: "Motlana is a very brave man — so is his wife. He is prepared to fight for his people."

Of the present strife, he says: "I believe it must come to an end. The African will accept the European and the European must accept the African."

He adds: "We cannot do without the Europeans and they cannot do without us. So what is left — but that we must come together and live in peace."

Of the younger, militant generation, he says: "Our children are not like ourselves. They are not prepared to accept the education that has been given to them. You can say what you like, but African education is inferior to European education and if any man tells me they are the same, then there is no truth in him. To put it mildly, he is a liar."



Former ANC leader Dr James Moroka and his wife at their farm at Thaba Nchu.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 343 24 Februarie 1978

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. 343 24 February 1978

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 P78/13

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/12/17	*Overture to Anthem*	Charlie Chester	(a)+(b)
P78/1/49	*Song for Christina*	Blakely St James	(a)
P78/1/86	*Last Flying Tiger, the*	David E. Fisher	(a)+(b)
P78/1/89	*Killing time*	Sandy Fawkes	(a)+(b)
P78/1/95	*These Golden Pleasures*	Valerie Sherwood	(a)
P78/1/103	*My Life Closed Twice*	Nigel Williams	(a)
P78/1/105	*If Love is the Answer, what is the Question?*	Uta West	(a)
P78/1/132	*Treat Yourself to Sex*	Paul Brown en/and Carolyn Faulder	(a)+(b)
P78/1/134	*Super-Porno, Der* (d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Blue Movie" wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is/i.e. the translation in German of original title "Blue Movie" which was previously found to be undesirable)	Terry Southern	(a)
P78/1/138	*Erotische Märchen Aus Tussland*	Alexander N. Afanasjew	(a)
P78/1/175	*How the Labour Government Supports apartheid*	Jim Atkinson	(e)
P78/1/195	*Love's Wildest Promise*	Patricia Matthews	(a)
P78/1/197	*Death in Gold* (*Herne the Hunter* 6)	John J. McLaglen	(a)+(b)
P78/1/198	*Grief Ago, A*	Nan Maynard	(b)
P78/1/215	*Affair* (d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No 0 7221 7009 2/i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No 0 7221 7009 2)	Allan Prior	(a)
P78/2/3	*2nd Bamforth's Saucy Postcard Annual, The*	Pan Books Ltd, London	(a)
P78/2/29	*Special Feature, A: South Africa—Escape*	The New York Times Syndication Sales Corp, New York	(e)
P78/2/29	*Special Feature, A: South Africa—Land of Fear*	The new York Times Syndication Sales Corp, New York	(e)
P78/2/29	*Special Feature, A: South Africa—Being Banned*	The new York Times Syndication Sales Corp, New York	(e)
P78/2/31	*Economy and Society*—Volume 6, Number 4	Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd, London	(e)
P78/2/32	*Forward*—No 8, December 1977	Revolutionary Marxist League, Kingston	(e)
P78/2/33	*Opinions*—No 4	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czecholslovakia	(e)
P78/2/34	*Africa Information*—Nr 2, January 1978	International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), Switzerland	(e)
P78/2/45	*Mao Tse-Tung*	Jack Gray	(e)
P78/2/42	*Amandla*—Januari 1978, Nummer 1	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P78/2/47	*Heks*—November/Dezember Nr 136	Geschäftsstelle des Hilfswerkes Stampfenbachstrasse, Zürich	(e)

No. 344 24 Februarie 1978

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)

No. 344 24 February 1978

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

van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

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)
P78/2/42.....	*Amandla*—Januari 1978, Nummer 1.....	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P78/2/47.....	*Heks*—November/Dezember, Nr 136.....	Geschäftsstelle des Hilfswerkes Stampfenbachstrasse, Zürich	(e)

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International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS replied to Question *8, by Mr. J. D. du P. Basson:

†**Question:**

Whether the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1973 has come into operation; if so, (a) when, (b) which countries have signed it up to now and (c) how does it affect South Africa.

Reply:

Yes.

(a) 18 July 1976.

(b) According to the latest information available to us, the following countries have signed the Convention:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

Of these countries 24 have ratified the Convention. Only those countries who have either ratified or acceded to the Convention have become parties thereto.

The following countries have ratified the Convention:

Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia.

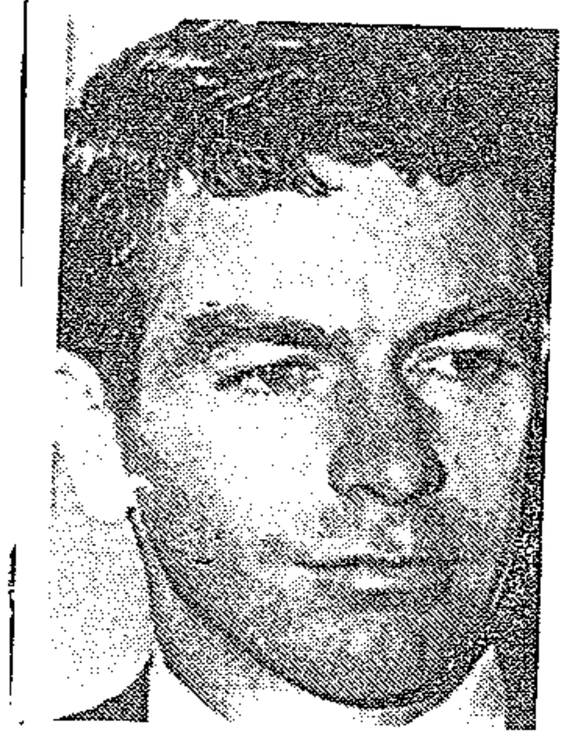
The following countries have acceded to the Convention:

Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Guyana, Haiti, India, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Tunisia.

(c) It is too early as yet to judge. It is also not a subject which ought to be debated now by us.

McMinn quits NRP to form SA Centre

Cape Times 24/2/78 (327)



Mr Geoff McMinn

Political Staff

A MEMBER of the federal executive of the New Republic Party, Mr Geoff McMinn, has resigned from the party to help form a South African Centre for Policy Research.

The centre, under the direction of Professor Anthony de Crespigny, Professor of Political Science at the University of Cape Town, is intended to provide a focal point for national policy research, debate, formulation and propagation.

Mr McMinn said it was in view of the non-partisan nature of the centre that he had tendered his resignation to the NRP.

In a statement, Mr McMinn said he was convinced the new project would become one of the most exciting and creative ventures in South African politics. He said the success of the South Africa Foundation had demonstrated what could be accomplished by private individuals acting with intelligence and imagination on the overseas front.

"An even larger and more concerted effort is now called for on the domestic front," he said.

Mr McMinn described the centre as a forum to provide a common ground where the best theoreticians and practitioners from all streams could combine to define the options facing the country in important policy areas.

It aspired to be a respected source of practical judgment to which the ordinary person could turn "in the hope of finding an articulate message which can link the demands of economic reality with a sense of national historic purpose and a decent morality"

The centre, which is not connected with UCT, will focus on two principal areas of concern. The first is the subject of constitutional change, and the second, the need to expose and counter extremist threats to subvert the national interests and security of all South Africans.

The South African Centre for Policy Research will be multiracial, Mr McMinn added. Mr McMinn is now organizing secretary of the centre.

GOCH STREET 'HIDING PLACE'

Accused tells Court he came to S.A. for sabotage

(327)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG – One of the men allegedly responsible for the Goch Street shooting last June admitted in the Circuit Court at Kempton Park yesterday that he and two companions came to South Africa to commit sabotage to satisfy the aims of the ANC.

Mr. Solomon Mahlangu (21) of Mamelodi, Pretoria, was giving evidence in his defence before Mr. Justice Theron and two assessors.

He has pleaded not guilty to nine charges arising from the shooting in which two men died at the John Orr's garage in Goch Street on June 13.

A second man, Mr. Mondy Motloung (20) was found unfit to stand trial.

Mr. Mahlangu said yesterday that he was trained in the use of firearms and explosives at a camp near Luanda.

He was shown how to blow up railway lines with grenades.

Before crossing the border illegally from Swaziland he was given a Scorpion automatic pistol and a grenade.

Store

Other explosives and ammunition would be sent to him when he found a safe place to store them in South Africa, he said.

He hoped to find a suitable hiding place in Pretoria.

The third man, Mr. Lucky Mahlanga, told the ANC officials that he had a safe hiding place and he was given cases containing explosives, ammunition and ANC pamplets.

They were left at a house in Duduza, Nigel before the men went to Johannesburg.

When a policeman searched a packet they were carrying at a taxi rank in Johannesburg on June 13 and found a grenade Mr. Mahlangu tried to bribe him not to call for help.

Escaped

When the policeman did not listen he and Mr. Motloung ran down Jeppe Street.

Mr. Mahlanga escaped.

It was possible that if the policeman had not run away but stayed and questioned them he would have given himself up at that stage, Mr. Mahlangu said.

He did not know the John Orr's garage was business premises. It looked like a good hiding place and he went in.

After he had escaped from the garage and then returned to surrender he realised that Mr. Motloung had been captured.

Mr. Mahlangu tried to offer money to one of his captors, Mr. Nicolaas Pretorius.

He wanted Mr. Pretorius to "talk to the police on my behalf" and ask them not to assault him, Mr. Mahlangu said.

He was overpowered by Mr. Pretorius before he could discuss the money, he said.

Suffered

Mr. Mahlangu's elder brother, Lucas, testified that Solomon had suffered from a number of "sicknesses" when young.

He walked and talked in his sleep and had fits. He had been taken to a hospital and a witchdoctor for treatment but it had not helped, he said.

Mr. Mahlangu has been charged with the murder of Mr. Rupert Kassner and Mr. Ken Wolfendale and the attempted murder of Mr. Robert Bagg and Mr. Peter Hartogh, all of whom were having tea in an office in the John Orrs garage when the shooting occurred.

He also faces three charges under the Terrorism Act, one charge under the Internal Security Act and one under the Explosives Act.

There are alternative charges under the Terrorism, Explosives and Arms and Ammunition Acts.

The hearing continues on Monday.

2 Lambley patients fly to UK

Cape Times 25/2/78

By TED OLSEN

DR PETER LAMBLEY'S secretary and two of his therapy clinic patients left by air for London last night to join the psychologist who flew from Cape Town 17 days ago. On that day his research assistant, Miss Shirley Jenner, was found dead in her Claremont flat.

Their decision to visit Dr Lambley may come as a surprise to him — in a long-distance telephone interview last night he told me: "I'm not sure if anyone's coming but I'd welcome a visit.

"It can be lonely over here and I've just had some devastating news. One of my infant twin daughters, Simone, is blind. I got a telegram from my wife, Penny, in Cape Town and I'm heartbroken," he said.

Simone was born with water on the brain and underwent neuro-surgery soon after birth. Dr Lambley said it was learnt this week that she is blind.

"I desperately want Penny to bring her, the other twin and my three-year-old child over here for good. I miss them — and I miss my therapy patients," he said.

Last night an associate of Dr Lambley's, Mr Dimitri Nicholas-Fanourakis, confirmed that the psychologist's secretary and two of his patients had flown out to visit him.

"But they will all be back. His secretary took correspondence, private papers and personal effects to him and the other two girls have decided as individuals to spend some time with him.

"They may be gone a few weeks or a month or two but they definitely plan to return," he said.

Dr Lambley told me he had not yet completed his therapy sessions with some of his patients.

"I have since hoped that some of my patients might find a way to join me here so that our therapy sessions could continue," he said.

Yesterday Captain A J Dewhurst of the Claremont CID said the results of tissue and blood tests from Miss Jenner were not yet known. "That is, the cause of death — natural or otherwise — is still undetermined," he said.

Miss Jenner was found in a flat she and Dr Lambley shared for research purposes on February 8. She had been dead for about three days.

Shock in US over charges against SA newsman

Cape Times 25/2/78

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – The charges against an Argus journalist, Mr Eugene Hugo, reported in the Washington Post this week, have come as a shock to both US Government officials and Mr Hugo's local colleagues.

"A very responsible reporter", "no bias one way or the other", were typical of the comments made by some of the officials Mr Hugo dealt with during his 13-month tour in Washington. The tour has been cut short by his sudden recall to Johannesburg.

The Post article referred to the statement by a senior South African Government official that "Hugo was not fit to carry a South African passport" and the government was considering withdrawing it.

To his many acquaintances among fellow journalists, the statement might have seemed droll had it not carried with it an atmosphere of fear for Mr Hugo himself and for freedom of the press in South Africa.

De Kieffer

"It makes you grateful to be an American journalist," commented one reporter.

In recent weeks Mr Hugo has been writing about De Kieffer and Associates, a Washington-based firm of American lawyers who are registered agents for the South African Department of Information.

An employee of the firm slipped into a closed congressional briefing by Mr Donald Woods when he addressed the House of Representatives ad hoc committee on Southern Africa on January 31.

And earlier, on January 18, a South African information official did much the same thing, one snowy day, when he attended a closed briefing of the same ad hoc committee by a State Department official.

Donald Sole

The South African ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole duly apologized for the official's presence, in reply to a written protest from three members of the committee, congressmen Mr Tom Downey, Mr Andy Maguire and Mr Edward Markey.

Mr Sole sent a second letter on February 7, in reply to a protest from the committee about Miss Eva Neterowicz of the De Kieffer firm being at the January 31 meeting. Mr Sole pointed out that she was not a South African Government official.

Mr Tom Downey told Reuters: "If Mr Hugo's recall is associated with his very accurate, unbiased and competent reporting of the activities of the ad hoc committee, this represents a blow to press freedom in South Africa.

"Certainly South African embassy officials and representatives of the government's Information Department violated Congress's confidence by attending our (closed) meetings.

'Embarrassment'

"These actions have obviously caused the (South African) government great embarrassment – that fact is indisputable.

"Apparently, the government is taking action against him for doing what

Roberton, the Star's UN correspondent, said Mr Hugo was posted to Washington only for a year, so this is a normal recall."

Mr Chettle said that although the recall and criticism of published reports on the De Kieffer firm were simultaneous, they had absolutely no relationship to each other.

As the South Africa Foundation director was travelling on the west coast of the United States at the time of the incident, he did not know the full story, he said.

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WHY DID S

came down ... From behind the locked door, he said: 'I beg of you to go away. I don't want to talk to anybody. I will not talk.'

IT'S NO USE

Later he leaned out of an upstairs window and said: 'It's no use. No amount of talking is going to change anything now.'

Mrs Hurwitz lives at 203 Ituri — part of a complex of luxurious flats. Sprawled on the slopes of Kloof Nek just below Lion's Head, all the flats have a view of the bay, and each of the four blocks has its own swimming pool.

The occupant of flat 203 is Mrs Macdonald, widow of the anaesthetist Dr W C Macdonald, who was found dead at Woodstock Hospital in July last year with an empty syringe in his hand.

DR LAMBLEY

Dr Macdonald was one of the patients of the runaway psychologist Dr Peter Lambley — and one of three known to have died while being treated by Dr Lambley.

Dr Lambley's name made headlines recently following the discovery of the naked body of Miss Shirley Jenner, 29, in a Claremont flat. She had also been treated by him.

Mrs Hurwitz is believed to be the daughter of Mrs Macdonald.

When Weekend Argus reporters called at their flat today there was no reply to their knocking. A heavy awning was drawn across the front balcony of the flat. Neighbours said they saw very little of Mrs

'E SHOOT?

Case has strange links with Lambley

N/L ARGUS 25/2/78 527

Argus Staff Reporters

A VEIL of secrecy surrounds the double-shooting in Sea Point last night in which blonde 32-year-old Miss Christa Eggers of Vredehoek was shot dead and Mrs Patricia Hurwitz, 26, of Tamboerskloof was seriously wounded.

This afternoon all the people involved in the drama had either barricaded themselves in their homes or had apparently gone into hiding.

The shooting occurred at the home of Mr Gunther Walther, 40, at 56 High Level Road, Green Point.

An intriguing feature of the case is that Mrs Hurwitz is believed to have had family links with the Cape Town psychologist Dr Peter Lambley.

Police were told that Mr Walther, part-owner of a Long Street electrical concern, was in the house with the two women about 7 pm last night.

When he went outside to move a garden sprinkler he heard a shot and Mrs Hurwitz stumbled out of the house and collapsed on the verandah.

It is alleged that the door slammed behind her and when he tried to enter he found it locked. As he ran to the back of the house there was another shot.

ON THE STAIRS

He entered the house and found Miss Eggers on the stairs of the double-storeyed house. She had a bullet wound in the head and died shortly afterwards. Police believe she shot herself.

Mrs Hurwitz is in a serious condition in Groote Schuur Hospital.

This afternoon Mr Walther was barricaded inside his house.

The gate leading to the back garden was padlocked, all the windows were shut with curtains drawn and the two back doors were locked.

At first sight, the house looked as if it had been vacated.

After the doorbell had been rung, Mr Walther came down the stairs.

Macdonald or Mrs Hurwitz, who 'kept very much to themselves.'

Christa Eggers was an 'attractive girl' who had many men friends, according to a neighbour, Mr Colin Luckhoff.

Mr Luckhoff said Miss Eggers had come to his flat in Disa Park, Vredehoek to watch a film. She was dressed in a bikini.

'She had a stunning figure and always attracted the men at the swimming pool,' he said.

OWN KEY

This afternoon an 'obviously upset and tearful woman' and a teenage boy called at Miss Eggers's flat, he said.

'She said she was not a relative but a very close friend of Miss Eggers. I don't know if she took anything out of the flat,' he said.

The assistant manager of Disa Park, Mr C Grobbelaar, said no one had requested a key to the flat.

'I can only presume that whoever entered the flat was a friend who had his own key,' he added.



THE High Level Road, Sea Point, house at which last night's double shooting took place.

Lambley patient in shoot-out

Sunday Times 20/2/78 (32)

A FOURTH person linked with runaway psychologist Dr Peter Lambley was involved in a drama of violence this week.

Mrs Patricia Hurwitz, 26, a former patient of his, was seriously wounded and another woman died in a Cape Town shooting incident on Friday.

Mrs Hurwitz was tne daughter of Dr W. C. Macdonald, who committed suicide last year while under Dr Lambley's care.

Two other people have died while being treated by Dr Lambley: Miss Shirley Jenner, 28, whose naked body was found in a Cape Town flat, and Anthony Lewin, 21, who jumped ten floors to his death after a consultation.

By Nic van Oudtshoorn, Len Port, Norman West and Murray McNally

Mrs Hurwitz was admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital in a critical condition after police found her, with a bullet wound near her heart, outside the Sea Point home of her employer, Mr Manfried Walther.

She had apparently been shot late on Friday by a woman identified by police as Miss Christa Eggers, 32, who was found shot dead inside the house with a pistol next to her.

In another startling development in the Lambley riddle, his secretary, Mrs Dorrian McLaren, and two other patients flew to London from Cape Town on Friday night, only hours before the shooting drama.

Captain Anthony Dewhurst, the detective investigating the mysterious death of Miss Shirley Jenner, said yesterday that they had not informed him that they were leaving the country.

He had been in constant touch with them during his investigation.

Miss Jenner was a patient and "research assistant" of Dr Lambley at the time of her death. Dr Lambley quit South Africa for London on the day her body was found.

Capt Dewhurst said that pathologists had not yet been able to determine the cause of Miss Jenner's death.

Mr Walther refused to



Mrs McLAREN
Left for London

discusss the shooting incident with reporters. According to the police he said he returned home from work with Mrs Hurwitz on Friday night.

Miss Eggers arrived at the house but left shortly afterwards. Later she telephoned to say she was feeling depressed and he invited her back to the house.

The three of them chatted until he went outside to adjust the garden sprinkler.

Police said he told them

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00 — See Magazine

2 shot

From Page 1

he heard a shot inside the house and Mrs Hurwitz came out of the front door and collapsed.

He heard another shot and found Miss Eggers lying on the stairs, shot in the head.

Mr Dimitri Nicholas-Fanourakis, a friend of Dr Lambley, said yesterday that Mrs McLaren and the two patients had flown to London with papers and personal effects of Dr Lambley. He said they planned to returnnto South Africa.

Mrs Hurwitz was still unconscious late yesterday.

26/2/18 Sunday Tribune 327

Lambley: New death mystery

Tribune Reporter

THE MYSTERY of Dr Peter Lambley, who fled South Africa three weeks ago following the death of a woman friend, took a strange turn this week when the daughter of a former patient was injured in a double shooting drama in Cape Town.

The woman, Mrs Patricia Hurwitz, was seriously injured and another woman, Miss Christa Eggers, was killed.

Mrs Hurwitz, 26, is the daughter of Dr W. C. MacDonald, a Cape Town anaesthetist and patient of Dr Lambley, who was found dead in Woodstock Hospital with an empty syringe in his hand.

It is believed, but could not be confirmed late last night, that the two women were patients of Dr Lambley.

Dr MacDonald was one of three people known to have died while being treated by Dr Lambley, the psychologist who fled to Britain the day the body of another patient, his girlfriend Miss Shirley Jenner, was found.

Police still do not know the cause of Miss Jenner's death.

The double shooting occurred late on Friday evening at the Sea Point home of Mr Gunther Walther. Mr Walther said about 7 o'clock Friday night he went into his garden to move a sprinkler and left the two women inside.

He heard a shot and Mrs Hurwitz stumbled out of the house and collapsed on the stoep. The door slammed behind her, locking itself. As Mr Walther ran to the back of the house he heard another shot.

When he entered he found Miss Eggers on the stairs. She had a bullet wound in the head and a pistol was beside her. She died soon afterwards.

Mrs Hurwitz is in Groote Schuur Hospital in a serious condition. Mrs Hurwitz, who is believed to be separated from her husband, lives in High Places, a plush Signal Hill apartment block.

One resident of the block, who did not want to be named, described the couple as "eccentric". "They were newly married but didn't behave that way," he said.

Lambley patient in shoot-out

Sun Times 26/2/78

(327)

A FOURTH person linked with runaway psychologist Dr Peter Lambley was involved in a drama of violence this week.

Mrs Patricia Hurwitz, 26, a former patient of his, was seriously wounded and another woman died in a Cape Town shooting incident on Friday.

Mrs Hurwitz was tne daughter of Dr W. C. Macdonald, who committed suicide last year while under Dr Lambley's care.

Two other people have died while being treated by Dr Lambley: Miss Shirley Jenner, 28, whose naked body was found in a Cape Town flat , and Anthony Lewin, 21, who jumped ten floors to his death after a consultation.

By Nic van Oudtshoorn, Len Port, Norman West and Murray McNally

Mrs Hurwitz was admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital in a critical condition after police found her, with a bullet wound near her heart, outside the Sea Point home of her employer, Mr Manfried Walther.

She had apparently been shot late on Friday by a woman identified by police as Miss Christa Eggers, 32, who was found shot dead inside the house with a pistol next to her.

In another startling development in the Lambley riddle, his secretary, Mrs Dorrian McLaren, and two other patients flew to London from Cape Town on Friday night, only hours before the shooting drama.

Captain Anthony Dewhurst, the detective investigating the mysterious death of Miss Shirley Jenner, said yesterday that they had not informed him that they were leaving the country.

He had been in constant touch with them during his investigation.

Miss Jenner was a patient and "research assistant" of Dr Lambley at the time of her death. Dr Lambley quit South Africa for London on the day her body was found.

Capt Dewhurst said that pathologists had not yet been able to determine the cause of Miss Jenner's death.

Mr Walther refused to



Mrs McLAREN Left for London

discusss the shooting incident with reporters. According to the police he said he returned home from work with Mrs Hurwitz on Friday night.

Miss Eggers arrived at the house but left shortly afterwards. Later she telephoned to say she was feeling depressed and he invited her back to the house.

The three of them chatted until he went outside to adjust the garden sprinkler.

Police said he told them

To Page 2.

00 — see Magazine

Cape Times 27/2/78

Police station blasted

327

PRETORIA. – A bomb blast ripped through a wall of the Daveyton township police station on Friday night, collapsing the ceiling but leaving police officials inside unscathed.

The bomb, believed to be of Russian origin, went off about 8 pm. It had been placed next to one wall of the police station. There were a number of policemen in the building, but they were not injured.

Later, other police units were called to the scene of the blast.

Cape Times 27/2/78

Decision by Press Council (327)

THE Press Council has upheld a complaint by the Commissioner of Police against an editorial published in The Star on January 5 of this year.

In his adjudication of the complaint the chairman of the council, Mr O Galgut, directed The Star to publish the following:

"(1) The complaint by the Commissioner of the South African Police against the editorial which appeared in The Star on January 5, 1978, is upheld.

"(2) The said article contravened clause 3(a) of the code of conduct of the South African Press Council in the following respects:

"(a) It incorrectly conveyed to the public that the right which the police have to enter a private home without a search warrant is of recent origin whereas in fact the police, acting bona-fide and in good faith, have had such a right since 1917.

"(b) It stated 'it is legally possible for the police these days . . . to hold you in jail (even as an innocent witness to a common crime) without ever letting you appear in court.' This statement is incorrect in that the South African Police do not have this right.

"(c) It stated that it is legally possible for the police 'to try you in closed court in certain circumstances without anyone ever knowing what the evidence was – or, indeed, what happened to you.' This statement is incorrect in that it is only the judge or judicial officer presiding who is vested with the discretion to decide, in a criminal trial, whether the proceedings shall be totally or partially conducted behind closed doors or whether the evidence may be wholly or partially published. Moreover, the verdict, save possible where an accused under 18 is to be protected, is always made public. The South African Police have no say in such matters.

"(3) The above statements, being incorrect in the respects alleged, tend to bring the South African Police into disrespect.

"(4) It is noted that the editor of The Star, in his answer to the complaint, intimated that he was prepared to publish what he intended to convey to the public by the above statements. However this offer was not clear and did not go far enough.

"(5) The Star is directed to publish paragraphs one to five of this adjudication. Such publication is to be made in a prominent manner under a suitably prominent headline."

In his defence to the complaint, the editor of The Star stated that the use of the word "police" in the editorial was intended to convey its primary dictionary meaning "which refers to the legal system as a whole and the machinery which gives rise to the policing of the state".

Mr Galgut, however, rejected this as, although there were various dictionary meanings of the word, the council had no doubt that most South Africans would understand "police" as "a reference to the body of men in the force of that name".

The editorial also referred to "the police actions of October 19" when a number of organizations and people were banned and a number of people taken into detention.

Difficulty

Mr Galgut said that although his assessors, Mr W van Heerden and Dr H McCaul, had no doubt the complaint against the sentence was justified he had some difficulty here.

The sentence had referred to the International Commission of Jurists being worried about the police actions.

Mr Galgut pointed out that the physical act of detention of people was carried out by policemen acting on the instructions of the Minister or department concerned.

He said that on the assumption that the commission was worried "it may well be that the commission was worried by the fact that the detentions were effected by members of the police force".

"If that is so," he asked, "can it be said that the statement in the first sentence goes too far?"

On the complaint by the Commissioner of Police that the editorial said that "these days" police had the right to enter a home without a warrant at any time, the editor of The Star said in his defence that by "these days" he meant to convey the period in which the country had been ruled by successive National Party governments.

Mr Galgut held that the police, acting in good faith had had this right in certain circumstances since 1917. He held that if the editor intended to convey by "these days" the period of the National Party regime he could have said so in the editorial.

Altered

The right given the South African Police in 1917 had been repeated in the 1955 and 1977 Criminal Procedure Acts, Mr Galgut said. He added: "It is true that some of the procedural matters attendant upon the exercise of this power have been altered."

The editor of The Star had pointed out that under the 1917 Act a policeman could enter without a warrant if he believed on reasonable grounds that the delay in obtaining a search warrant would defeat the object of the search. In addition, anything seized in the search had to be taken before a magistrate. "Thus the 1917 Act imposed restrictions and control and afforded a citizen an opportunity for redress, if necessary."

Mr Galgut held, however, that since the right of search without a warrant had existed since 1917 the statement in The Star's editorial was incorrect.

The Commission of Police had stated that the allegation in The Star's editorial that the police could hold someone in jail, even as an innocent witness to a common crime, without letting one appear in court was false as the police did not have this power.

The editor of The Star pointed out in response that under the General Law Amendment Act of 1966 policemen with the rank of licutenant-colonal or above had the right to arrest, detain and interrogate persons they had reason to believe were terrorists, to have committed sabotage or an offence under the Internal Security Act or who intended to commit such offences.

Information

In addition the Terrorism Act allowed policemen of the same ranks to arrest, detain in solitary confinement indefinitely and interrogate suspects who they had reason to believe were terrorists or were withholding information from the police relating to terrorism or offences under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Galgut held, however, that in the first case the suspect could only be held for 14 days or for such further periods as a judge would determine on application from the Commissioner of Police. The police therefore did not have unfettered rights of detention.

In the second case the Commissioner of Police had to advise the Minister of the detentions and detainees could make representations to the Minister who could order their release. In this case too the police did not have unfettered rights, Mr Galgut held.

See leading article.

The Cape Times

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27. 1978

(327)

The powers of the state

IT would be unfortunate if a finding of the Press Council against the Star newspaper is allowed to leave the impression that public misgivings about the extent of the powers of the state over the elementary liberties of the individual are without foundation. The Press Council, with semantic and legal accuracy, found that the Star had erred in expressing its anxieties in terms of the police. Thus it was found that the police as such haven't the unfettered right to detain suspected terrorists because the minister must be informed and may order the release of such detainee. The holding of witnesses needs action by the attorney-general and the order of a judge. When organizations are declared illegal and persons arrested and banned this is not done at the whim of the police but by the minister or the department. The police act pursuant to a notice in the Government Gazette and on orders from above and from outside the frontiers of the force. And so on.

The loose use of the word "police" does not limit the extent of the arbitrary power at the disposal of the Executive. It can be accepted without question that the police force always acts in good faith and strictly in accordance with the law; and that when something obnoxious has to be done, like keeping someone without trial in solitary confinement and incommunicado, it is done in terms of Government Gazette notices and instructions from the minister and other non-police authorities. But whoever carries out the physical act of arrest and under whatever authority they do so, the fact remains that hundreds of men and women have been in detention, segregated from their families, denied access to legal advice, without the right to public trial, dependent for any chance of liberty on the administrative decision of some politician or official.

These people constitute a unique class — the men and women who have been removed from the protection of the courts. A score or so have died in custody. The national disaster of the manner of Steve Biko's death raises questions graver than just who was responsible, under what legal authority the event occurred or the legal niceties governing the actions of various officials of the state. South Africa must be concerned with more than semantics when a body like the International Commission of Jurists can formally write things like ". . . the hideous revelations at the inquest focus attention dramatically upon cruel and repressive policies to which the South African Government is now committed. . ."

What must be emphasized is that all this is entirely a matter of power and discretion exercised by the Executive. Organizations are outlawed and persons banned by administrative action; newspapers can be closed down on the initiative of a politician; detentions in restrictive conditions are ordered by officialdom and the political authorities. The courts in these matters have been eliminated, detached from their age-old role of protector of the individual against the actual or potential tyranny of the state. Visits by magistrates and orders by judges in chambers must not be confused with the essential function of the courts of law. Judges and magistrates earn the respect in which they are held not only because they have been nominated by the minister of selected by the department. The prestige of the judge and his court is high because he hears evidence in terms of strict rules from both sides, each led by competent lawyers; makes his findings in terms of explicit statements of the law; and gives detailed reasons for judgment. He operates in public, under the eyes of his brother judges and in front of a critical profession. And his findings and reasoning are subject to appeal to other courts and other judges. This provides protection for the individual of a kind different in nature and effectiveness from the limited role the judiciary has been left to play in detentions, the issue of search warrants and the like.

The political protection implicit in the theory of parliamentary institutions, the right to take grievances to the House and demand the Minister's head on a charger, is largely illusory in our country. Our government is probably the most unrepresentative in the Western world. The 20-million or so blacks who in the nature of our society are the most usual objects of police attentions have no direct and independent parliamentary representation. A huge and disciplined government majority is unlikely to be moved to indignation and protest by happenings like the Biko death.

The growth of the arbitrary and potentially tyranical power of the executive is a function of South Africa's retreat from the ideas that have dominated the civilized world since Magna Carta. We have, for instance, a national police force, a conception rejected by most civilized nations. A country like the United States has hundreds of separate and independent police forces, each directly responsible to its local community. Britain has scores. The police powers of national forces like the FBI and Scotland Yard are restricted and in most cases can be invoked only at the request of the local police. The efficiency of our police and the confidence in them of those they police is decreased, not increased, when the death of a youngster in Guguletu is a matter to be reported to the people of Cape Town by a general of police stationed in Pretoria.

South Africa in practice has abandoned two other safeguards. One is the doctrine of habeas corpus, the sacred right to go to a judge and demand that a person thought to be detained by the authorities shall be brought before that judge, whatever the detainee's colour, ideological enthusiasms or suspected depths of subversive villainy. There is no comparison between a writ of habeas corpus and statutory permission to make representations to a politician in the hope that this politician will see fit to do something about it. The other is a major device for the protection of the individual against the tyranny of a prosecuting state. This is the right to be tried by a jury, to have the facts established to the satisfaction of a committee of laymen chosen from your peers.

In our wisdom we have abandoned the jury system, and eliminated habeas corpus in precisely the type of case contemplated by Magna Carta. We are left with the deaths in detention; the horrors of the Biko case; the number of persons held in jail, incommunicado and without trial; the refusal of the minister to have a judicial inquiry wider than inquests into individual mortalities . . . There is more than enough to justify the anxiety implicit in the views expressed by the Star. It is essentially irrelevant to the debate whether or not the police force as such is responsible for the use or abuse of the terrifying powers at the disposal of the Executive.

MORE COMING SAYS LAMBLEY

28/7/78

3-27

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Dr. Peter Lambley, the psychologist who fled from South Africa three weeks ago, said yesterday he was completely in the dark about the tragic double shooting in Cape Town on Friday.

"I know no more than I have read in a newspaper here," he said.

Dr. Lambley is staying at a secret address and is in close contact with his secretary, Mrs. Dorian Maclaren, and two of his patients — whom he refuses to name — who left Cape Town on Friday.

"They have been threatened and hounded and had no choice other than to leave," he said.

He confirmed that at least seven more of his group of 13 patients in Cape Town were coming to Britain, "for their own safety and for further treatment."

He confirmed that Mrs. Patricia Hurwitz, who according to a London Press report is critically ill in hospital, was one of his patients. She had come from a distressing family background.

He was not in a position to comment on the dead girl, Miss Eggars. He said he had still been feeling upset about the death of his assistant, Miss Shirley Jenner (29), when he fled from Cape Town and the latest tragedy had left him "extremely shaken and concerned."

He said he had heard that his first firm belief, that Miss Jenner had been murdered, would prove wrong. He understood it would be found that she had died of natural causes.

But he was still upset by the "smear suggestions which I am sure were planted" that she might have been in a sex-and-drink orgy.

He is still preparing a paper on what he alleges are police methods of "psychological terrorism" to present to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Totalitarianism

General

2/3/78 - 31/5/78

T-shirt charges dropped

NM 2/3/78

PIETERMARITZBURG — Charges against two men of producing and manufacturing Steve Biko T-shirts have been withdrawn.

Mr. Robin Holmes and Mr. Benedict Martin were to have appeared in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in connection with the charges.

The charges were laid after Mr. Holmes revealed that he had sent Steve Biko T-shirts of banned East London editor Mr. Donald Woods.

Mr. Woods's daughter was burnt by an acid when she tried on one of the shirts.

Deputy Attorney-General of Natal Mr. D. J. Rossouw confirmed yesterday that he had notified the senior public prosecutor that the charges were to be dropped.

No. 395 3 Maart 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 16 Februarie 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Februarie 1978 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:

No. 395 3 March 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 16 February 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 February 1978 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P78/1/88.....	*Loose Change*.....	Sara Davidson.

No. 396 3 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In Goewermentskennisgewing 257 van 10 Februarie 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 5878 van 10 Februarie 1978 vervang die inskrywing P. 77/11/124 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 396 3 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In Government Notice 257 of 10 February 1978 in *Government Gazette* 5878 of 10 February 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P. 77/11/124:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/124.....	*UNB—News*—October 1977.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(b), (d)+(e)

No. 398 3 Maart 1978

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'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 uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 398 3 March 1978

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

Edizioni Il Momento, Milano

No. 399 3 Maart 1978

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 publikasie of voorwerp 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 of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 399 3 March 1978

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 or object 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 or object 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)
P78/2/88.....	*Tricontinental*—No 52, 1977.....	Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cuba	(a)+(e).

No. 391 3 Maart 1978

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) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) die beslissing deur Die Voormalige Raad van Beheer oor Publikasies dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel:

No. 391 3 March 1978

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) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision by The Former Publications Control Board that the publication is not undesirable:

LYS/LIST P78/14

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/102.....	*What the Censor Saw*.....	John Trevelyan.....	(a)

No. 392 3 Maart 1978

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. 392 3 March 1978

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 P78/15

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/1/196.....	*Conflicts of Interest*.....	Les Whitten.....	(a)
P78/1/230.....	*Growing Up Rich*.....	Anne Bernays.....	(a), (b)+(c)
P78/2/9.....	*Il Fuoco Nel Ventre (I Viola del Momento N. 1)*.....	George Muller.....	(a)
P78/2/10.....	*Le Novizie Invasate di Suor Brigitte (Il Meglio del Piacere —Anno II, N. 4, Gennaio 1978)*	Brigitte Deluan.....	(a)+(b)
P78/2/11.....	*Un Animale Chiamato Donna (I Libri del Peccato—N. 6)*	John Denis.....	(a)
P78/2/30.....	*President J. M. Nkomo speaks from the Geneva Rhodesian Conference*	Comrade M. M. C. Nziramasanga.....	(c)
P78/2/43.....	*Real World of the Surrealists, The*.....	Malcolm Haslam.....	(a)
P78/2/54.....	*Regardless—The Struggle Continues Plakkaat/Poster*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/2/56.....	*United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—Conf. 9, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P78/2/56.....	*United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—Conf 3, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P78/2/56.....	*United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—Conf 5, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P78/2/56.....	*United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—30/77, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P78/2/56.....	*United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—32/77, December 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P78/2/63.....	*Godfather, The*—Jan 1978, Vol 1, No 1.....	Nesoff Media Inc., New Jersey.....	(a)
P78/2/64.....	*Photo Technique*—March 1978, Volume 6, No 2....	Penblade Publishers Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/2/65.....	*Film Review*—1977-78.....	F. Maurice Speed.....	(a)
P78/2/67.....	*Document on Policy and Action*—Draft, December 1977	World Federation of Trade Unions, Praque, Czechoslovakia	(c)
P78/2/72.....	*Chile*—No 7, December 1977.....	International Trade Union Committee of Solidarity with the Workers and People of Chile	(c)
P78/2/88.....	*Tricontinental*—No 52, 1977.....	Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cuba	(a)+(c)
P78/2/89.....	*Spiegel, der*—Nr 7, 13 Februar 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
P77/11/145.....	*Gadget*.....	Nicolas Freeling.....	(c)
P78/1/133.....	*After You're Out*.....	Karla Jay en/and Allen Young.....	(a)
P78/1/153.....	*Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought Pamflet/Pamphlet*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/1/200.....	*Fates, The*.....	Thomas Tessier.....	(a)+(b)
P78/1/239.....	*Stag*.....	Netta Martin.....	(a)
P78/2/82.....	*Don Juaneen* (d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No. ISBN 0 330 25415 4/i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No ISBN 0 330 25415 4)	John Broderick.....	(a)
P78/2/90.....	*Panorama*—Nr 1, 6 Jan 1978.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/2/91.....	*Panorama*—Nr 3, 20 Jan 1978.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/2/93.....	*Mintex 1978 Kalender/Calendar met halfnaakte vrouefigure/with semi nude female figures*	Gedruk deur/Printed by Thomas Forman & Sons Ltd, Nottingham, England	(a)

No. 393 3 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp 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 of voorwerp nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

No. 393 3 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication or object 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 or object is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LYS/LIST P78/16

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/101.....	*Milagro Beanfield War, The*.....	John Nichols.....	(a)

Cape Times 9/3/78 (327)

Smoking parcel explodes, kil

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — A man carrying what police suspect was a bomb, was blown to pieces when it exploded while he was walking along Cawood Street, Port beth yesterday.

The blast shattered hundreds of windows, damaged two cars and brought hundreds of people rushing into the street. It occurred at 4.20pm.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Port Elizabeth, Brigadier Johan de Klerk, said the parcel emited smoke before the explosion.

He said the blast flung pieces of the man's body over an area about 100 metres in diameter. "There was very little left of his body."

Brigadier De Klerk declined to comment on whether police believed the man to be an urban terrorist.

There was a hole about half-a-metre wide and almost the same depth in the pavement at the p explosion.

Pieces of gl windows of buildi the street were scat over, and the road an damaged car was with blood. One man

ls man in PE

nt of the in the side by a flying object.
s from People on the scene said the
gs along man, an African, was walking
tered all towards Main Street before
d a badly his body was flung about 12
spattered metres into the air.
was cut Mrs Sheila Ferriera, who was sitting behind a reception desk in a building, said she saw the man carrying a parcel. The next moment he "disappeared and the building shuddered".

"I saw his body hit the ground again and I just screamed."

10/3/1980 DD
327

Father gets letter bomb

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Jack Curtis, whose son, Neville, and daughter, Jeanette, went into self-imposed exile after being banned, received a lethal letter-bomb through the post yesterday.

The Special Branch removed the unexploded bomb, wrapped in a Bulgarian newspaper, from Mr Curtis' home.

Mr Curtis said anybody caught within a metre of the bomb blast could have been killed or seriously injured. A mining engineer for 45 years, Mr Curtis lectured on explosives at Witwatersrand University.

Mrs Joyce Curtis found the brown envelope in their letter box when the couple returned home in the afternoon. It was addressed to Mr Curtis and she gave it to him inside their house to open.

"I thought the newspaper was peculiar and when I saw a piece of brass I knew what it was," Mr Curtis said. He carried the parcel on a spade into the garden and called the Special Branch.

"There was no indication of where the parcel had been posted, but there was an airmail stamp on the envelope," Mr Curtis said.

He assumed the bomb had not gone off because the mechanism was disarranged — probably while in the post.

"Had it exploded in a post office while being handled, anybody could have been killed," he said. — DDC.

3 injured—hysterical queue scatters

Woman killed in second PE bomb blast

ARGUS 10/3/78 327

A WOMAN died and three were injured when a bomb planted in a refuse bin exploded in Port Elizabeth today.

The blast threw the woman high in the air as she waited in a queue outside the Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices in Struanway, New Brighton.

The injured women were cut down by flying debris as the crowd screamed hysterically and scattered.

It was Port Elizabeth's second bomb explosion this week.

...olice vans were moved into the area.

Mr Erasmus said it was not known if the bomb was carried out of the building by cleaners removing refuse from the offices or if it was planted directly in the refuse bin in the yard behind the building.

Slack day

'It could have been far worse,' said Mr Erasmus. 'Normally the yard is teeming with hundreds of people waiting for the Labour Bureau to open at 8 am.

'Friday is a slack day and there were only about 80 people scattered about the yard.'

The woman who was killed was sitting alongside

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

A man carrying a packet was blown to pieces on a busy Port Elizabeth street on Wednesday about 10 km from today's blast.

The packet contained what police believe was a home-made bomb.

Powerful

The Commissioner of Police in Port Elizabeth, Brigadier Johan de Klerk, said a powerful explosive was obviously used in today's blast.

The woman died instantly, he said. The other three, admitted to hospital, were not seriously injured.

The only serious damage to property was to the two BAAB vehicles. The building, headquarters of the board for the Cape Midlands, was not damaged.

The refuse bin in which the bomb was planted was emptied only an hour before the explosion, said Mr J C K Erasmus, BAAB chairman.

The BAAB building is at the gate to New Brighton township, about 10 km from the city.

Linked

Brigadier de Klerk said the police were investigating if the two bombing incidents were linked.

A similar explosive was used in both cases, he added.

Soon after the explosion police cordoned off the area and CID experts already investigating the first bombing were at the scene.

Pol...

327

10/3/78

Argus

PE bomb kills woman

(Continued from Page 1)

the bin when the bom exploded. The three wome nearest her were slightl injured.

The blast hurled t dustbin lid about metres ito the air and to the roof of the buildin

Mr Erasmus said t yard was enclosed by security fence and t gate was guarded by security man.

'But anybody wanting t register at the Labou Bureau may enter an leave freely.'

Time-bomb

Brigadier de Klerk said a full-scale investigation involving members of his staff and the Security Police was underway.

Preliminary investigation had shown that a time-bomb was used.

'Nobody was seen to throw anything immediately before the blast so we can assume that in all probability it was a time-bomb.'

A member of the BAAB staff, Mr J P Ellis, said he missed the blast by seconds.

'I had just parked my car in the parking area outside and passed within metres of the bin about half a minute before it exploded.

'Had I been delayed fractionally on the way to work this morning I would probably be dead now.'

p1

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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 153] PRETORIA, 10 MAART / 10 MARCH 1978 [No. 5934

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 528 10 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/20

'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 bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/28.

Publikasie.—Ballade van die Predikant.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Michael de Kok.

Artikel.—47 (2) (b).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 528 10 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/20

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.—P78/3/28.

Publication.—Ballade van die Predikant.

Author or producer.—Michael de Kok.

Section.—47 (2) (b).

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
528.	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P78/20 ...	1	5934

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Interior, Department of the			
Government Notice			
528.	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P78/20	1	5934

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

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

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EDITORIAL OPINION

More specifics needed

Lucky Maties: within the space of a few days Stellenbosch University students and staff have had the opportunity of hearing two differing views on the future of South Africa. Many may be puzzled and confused. On the one hand the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, warned darkly about the "tyranny" facing South Africa and held out the hope of some — unspecified — gradual change. On the other hand Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned that power in this country could not be based on the gun and that common ground between black and white had to be found if violence was to be avoided.

Mr Vorster added that "we" (presumably the ruling politicians) had to know exactly why changes were being made "and where we want to go." That is the nub. Unfortunately for South Africans of all races, the National Party leadership — and even more the Nationalist-supporting electorate — appears to have little idea on where it wants to go. It has opted for militarism and the laager in one sphere, it has cobbled together a half-baked and still unclear constitutional plan and it still insists on institutionalised racialism. Further, the changes it has made have been piecemeal and concerned generally with only peripheral issues. And the country is increasingly being ruled in a highly authoritarian manner. As Chief Gatsha says, the basis of power appears to be skin colour and the gun.

The Prime Minister would deny this. His Minister of Plural Relations would give an eloquent outline of separate development, explaining just how democratic it all is. But that is not really the point. The point is, as Chief Gatsha said, is that those on the receiving end of separate development perceive power to be based on skin colour and the gun. Hence his warning that there could be no lasting solution on this basis.

That is the issue to be faced by the Stellenbosch University students — and, for that matter, all whites. Chief Gatsha is not some way-out radical: he is ultra-cautious, he is part of separate development (for which he has been strongly criticised) and he is a Christian. He must be heard as a voice of great moderation. And if a man like Chief Gatsha is worried about conflict and confrontation, all should take notice.

In these circumstances there must be change. It must be spelled out; it cannot be vaguely worded and disguised by fine words about the need to know where we want to go. We want to avoid the confrontation Chief Gatsha fears. To avoid that Mr Vorster should get down to specifics.

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust: The Chairman reported that a sum of money had been given by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Company in England for Mr. Reggie Africa's airfare to South Africa. The ticket had been purchased from South Africa and the Rowntree money was being retained in England for the purchase of books.

Report from members:

Norman Bromberger reported that he was still searching for some big project but in the meantime was busy with smaller things.
A) He was a member of Urban Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel which had grown up at the University of Cape Town and had members from Architecture, Planning and Applied Mathematics, this group was concerned with giving technical advice with regard to the planning of low-cost housing. There were 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being involved in a detailed way mainly with the seventh - which was an attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct a model of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 467 10 Maart 1978

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. 467 (327) 10 March 1978

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 P78/17

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/8/7	*From Every Chink of the Ark*	Peter Redgrove	(a) I (b)
P78/2/6	*Trade Unions Under Capitalism*	Tom Clarke en/and Laurie Clements	(e)
P78/2/17	*Season of the Machete, The*	James Patterson	(a)
P78/2/26	*Detective Dragnet*—December 1977, Volume 21, Number 6	Globe Communications Corp., New York	(a)
P78/2/28	*AMPO: Japan Asia Quarterly Review*—Vol 9, No 3, Jul.–Nov., 1977	Pacific–Asia Resources Center, Tokyo	(e)
P78/2/28	*AMPO: Japan Asia Quarterly Review*– Vol 9, No 4, Dec., 1977	Pacific–Asia Resources Center, Tokyo	(e)
P78/2/41	*Torch*–Volume 5, Number 1/25, January 15–February 14, 1978	Revolutionary Socialist League	(e)
P78/2/53	*Introductory Speech by the Director of the IUEF at the Opening of the 9th Meeting of the Assembly of the IUEF, Geneva, 20 November 1977*	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P78/2/55	*South African Outlook*– Vol 107, No 1277, November 1977	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd., Mowbray	(e)
P78/2/108	*South Africa: Political Imprisonment & Torture* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Amnesty International Publications, London	(e)
P78/2/120	*Penguin Book of Naughty Postcards, The*	Georgina Howell	(a)
P78/1/157	*Statement Delivered by Peter Katjavivi, SWAPO Secretary for Information and Publicity at a Press Conference held at Vienna Airport, Wednesday 18th May at 3 P.M. (Press Release L/8/77/59*—18th May 1977)	South West Africa People's Organisation (Department of Information), London	(e)
P78/1/157	*SWAPO Discloses the Following Memorandum Sent by Namibian Church Leaders to the Representatives of the USA, Britain, France, Canada and the Federal Republic of West Germany on 9th May* 1977 (18th May 1977)	South West Africa People's Organisation (Department of Information), London	(e)
P78/1/157	*SWAPO On Military Offensive (For Immediate Release L/8/77/62*–21st *June* 1977)	South West Africa People's Organisation (*Department of Information*), *London*	(e)
P78/1/157	*No Elections Under South African Control (For Immediate Release L/8/77/64* –28 *June* 1977)	South West Africa People's Organisation (Department of Information), London	(e)
P78/1/158	*Memorandum Submitted to the Commonwealth Summit Conference of Heads of Government*	South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia	(e)
P78/2/86	*Together Guide*–No 5	Together Club, Johannesburg	(a)

No. 468 10 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) het die beslissing deur die voormalige Raad van Beheer oor Publikasies dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel:

LYS/LIST P78/18

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/87.....	*Seven Days Seven Girls*.....	Steve en/and Linda Gilroy en/and Alex Groen..	(a)

No. 468 10 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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) of the said Act, 1974; and

(b) set aside the decision by the former Publications Control Board that the publication is not undesirable;

No. 469 10 Maart 1978

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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 469 10 March 1978

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 of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/4/225.....	*Historia Me Absolverá, A*.....	Fidel de Castro.....	(c)
P75/5/127.....	*Kalahari Dawn*—Vol 8, Nos 3 & 4, March/April 1975...	South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO), London	(d) & (e)
P75/6/176.....	*Sit'Lesi: A Documentary History*.....	R. Segal & E. Frow en/and Michael Katanka...	(c)
P78/1/69.....	*Africa Report*—Vol 22 No 6, November December 1977	African-American Institute Inc., New York....	(e)
78/1/90.....	*Christianity and Crisis*—Vol 37, No 20, December 12, 1977	Christianity and Crisis Inc., New York.....	(e)
P78/1/116.....	*Dawn*—Number 5, April 1977.....	Ikweri, England.....	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Power to Azania by Sword and Fire* Pamflet/Pamphlet..	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania...	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Burn Apartheid: Free Azania!!* Pamflet/Pamphlet....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania...	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Young Gifted and Brave* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania...	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Daughters of Azania - Mothers of Revolution* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania...	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Death to Apartheid Fascism!* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania...	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Victory to the M.P.L.A.* Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/1/117.....	*Zimbabwe African National Union* Pamflet/Pamphlet...	Z.A.N.U., Australia.....	(c)
P78/1/118.....	*Political Imprisonment in South Africa*.....	Amnesty International Publications, London...	(c)
P78/1/145.....	*Asian Student News*—Sept. Oct. 1977.....	Asian Students' Association, Hong Kong.....	(e)
P78/1/148.....	(S.A.N.A.) *Southern African News Agency: Christmas Statement* December 1977	Black Peoples Convention, Switzerland.....	(e)
P78/2/32.....	*Christian and Conscientious Objection in South Africa, The* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(b) & (c)

No. 471 10 Maart 1978

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. 471 10 March 1978

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.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/2/41.....	*Torch* Volume 5, Number 1/25, January 15-February 14, 1978	Revolutionary Socialist League.....	(c)

No. 470 10 Maart 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 27 Februarie 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 21 Februarie 1978 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 44 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van voormelde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P78/294	*SM 1978 Kalender/Calendar*	Pinnpak (Pty) Limited, Johannesburg.

No. 470 10 March 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 27 February 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision on 21 February 1978 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 44 (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 14 days from the date of this notice.

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Challenge of the bombs

Why Port Elizabeth? What are the circumstances prevailing there that urban terrorists have tried to exploit this week? Two bomb explosions in three days cannot be explained away as irrational acts of madmen. There must have been a purpose.

Happily, loss of life and damage has been minimal. The first bomb exploded in town in the hands of its carrier, killing only the man himself. The suspicion is, however, that his intention was to plant it in a nearby shopping centre where the consequences of the explosion could have been appalling.

A second bomb exploded yesterday in the township of New Brighton adjacent to the city. This bomb had been placed in a refuse bin in the grounds of the offices of the administration that deals with the affairs of black people in the Midlands.

A woman sitting in the grounds near the bin was killed. Three other people were injured. All were innocent victims of this diabolical form of political protest.

It seems that the motivation was political. The police, facing the difficult task of trying to track down the perpetrators of the latest outrage, will certainly work on that assumption and will probably cast their suspicions first on known activists. But the burden of proof of such people's involvement will depend on the discovery of evidence. Their best chance of linking the bombings to any organisation may in fact lie in the positive identification yesterday of the man who carried the first bomb.

These are police responsibilities. For the Government, the local authorities and South Africans generally. however, there is a separate challenge — to establish what should be done to defuse the most threatening bomb of all, the discontent and desperation of vast numbers of people living in townships like New Brighton in all parts of South Africa who are out of work and who feel they lack any political power to force attention to their privations.

Acording to Dr Reynders, a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, there are a million unemployed black people in South Africa and the army of the jobless is growing in size all the time with 1 000 new black work seekers coming into the labour market every day.

This suggests an emergency potentially more dangerous than a few bombs that might explode in urban areas because evil people hope to exploit existing frustrations.

Prof urges political role for Blacks in 'White' SA

A LEADING Pretoria academic with considerable influence in Government circles wants Africans to have a political role in "White" South Africa under the new constitutional plan.

Prof Jan Lombard, head of the economics department at the University of Pretoria and a member of the Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Board, sees a political role for blacks, both in local government and at national level.

Professor Lombard's suggestions, in his newly released book "Freedom, Welfare, and Order" contradict the principles Government spokesmen have laid down that the new constitutional plan is for Whites, Coloureds, and Indians only. He suggests that they should participate in local government regardless of whether they are citizens of independent or non-independent homelands.

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

Professor Lombard considers the most important aspect of local government over the next 10 years will be the evolution of a system of government over sub-regions, which will probably come about by co-ordinating White, Coloured, Indian, and African city councils and township authorities in the metropolitan areas.

"Inhabitants of each particular region will participate irrespective of their national connections," he writes.

And, he added, regulations for trade and industry as well as water, roads and power would seem to be powers which can "only with difficulty and unnecessary injustice" be retained solely by the White local authority.

At national level, the professor does not suggest direct African political participation in elections to the White, Coloured, or Indian parliaments. But, he says, it should be possible to include ministers from African homelands or independent ex-homelands in the Council of Cabinets for specific purposes on an ad hoc basis.

This could be useful for dealing with "broad territorial welfare services" such as territory, sport, health and water affairs.

He stresses than in matters of constitutional change, there should be a deep consensus of feelings that establishes binding traditions. "Less than such consensus would court serious constitutional instability in the future . . . it would be a great pity if they were expected to make irrevocable constitutional choices in a great hurry.

"A dialogue about general principles is still preferable to a hurried showing of hands on a specific constitutional alternative."

Professor Lombard hopes the constitutional changes will lead to a more capitalist-orientated form of economic organisation of Blacks.



Prof Jan Lombard . . . pity if we hurry.

The Star

Monday March 13 1978

These are the foes of moderation

THE violence and naked race hatred at Robert Sobukwe's funeral were at odds with the man himself. He was a man of peace, and would have condemned it all. What happened at Graaff-Reinet this weekend was one of the end results of the policy of silencing black dissent, however temperate it may be. Sobukwe was silenced for nearly half his life.

Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, was arrested; detained nearly five months, and his paper silenced. He has never preached violence, and his paper steadfastly opposed it. To this day Qoboza and his employers do not know why he was arrested.

Dr Nthato Motlana, a man of peace who advocated non-radical change such as self-determination at municipal level in Soweto (a plan curiously similar to Dr Connie Mulder's recent projection) is locked up without trial.

It is all tragically short-sighted and self-defeating. When the voices of moderation are suppressed, black radicalism is ready to take over, as it did in Graaff-Reinet. As it is doing everywhere in southern Africa—black extremism, marxist-oriented and implacably hostile to bridge-building between black and white. Hence the rejection at Sobukwe's funeral of people like Buthelezi, Leon, Helen Suzman.

This is why the National Party's rigid separation of black and white politics is suicidal. Today's confrontation is not black versus white. It is between moderation and extremism; between Western (or even a new, African-style) democracy and African marxism; between those who wish to live together in amity and the others, black and white, dedicated to their own racial supremacy.

That is what the radicals who disrupted Sobukwe's funeral and the men who silence and lock up moderate black leaders have in common. Both are sabotaging South Africa's chances of finding peace, prosperity and stability together.

MINUTES OF A MEETING

RESEARCH UNIT

Present: Dr. F.Wilson (Cha
Mr. N. Bromberger
Mr. D. Horner
Messrs. G. Bloch
Misses N. Kriger
Mrs. A. Thom, Mr

Formal Welcome: Dr. Wilson
He said the purp
was to share the

Affiliation: Dr. Wilson tabl

Cape Times 13/3/78 (327)

Farewell to 'father of SA's security'

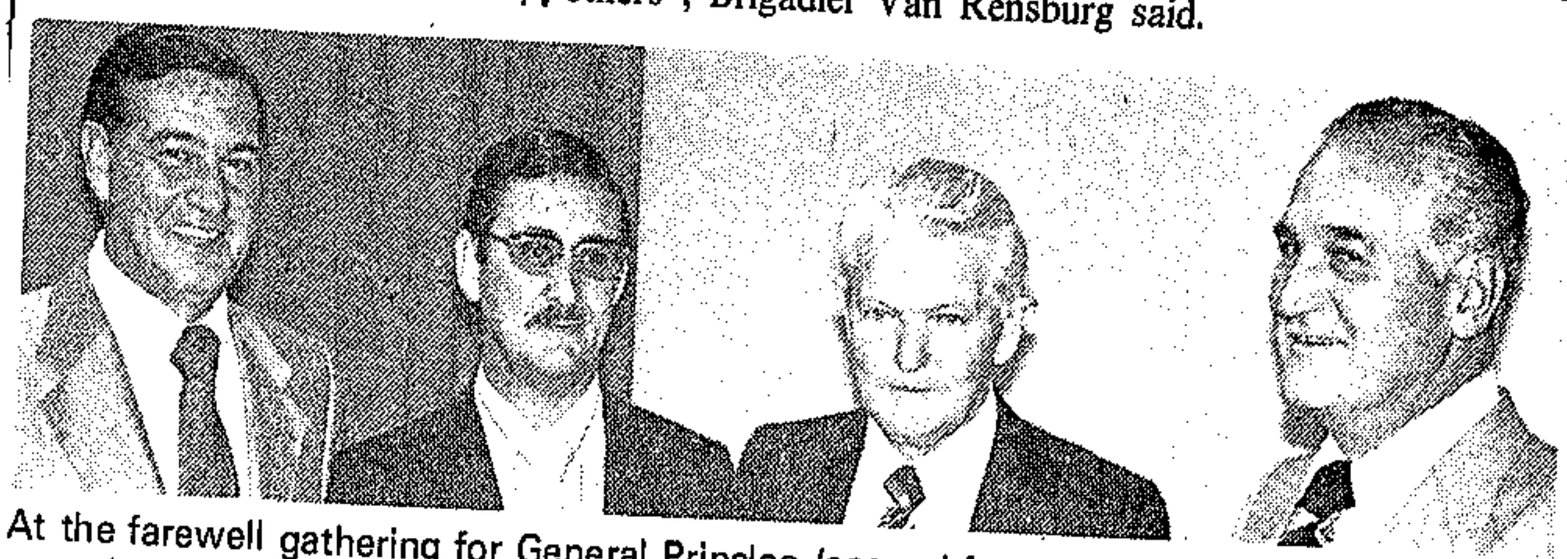
Crime Reporter

GENERAL GERT PRINSLOO, who retires in May as Commissioner of Police, was hailed as the "father of South Africa's present-day security effort" at a Paarl police farewell for him on Friday.

Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Boland, recalled General Prinsloo's early days when, as a lieutenant, he was put in charge of Special Branch – now the security police – for the Western Cape.

General Prinsloo's big task was to rout out Communist Party members who went underground with the banning of communism in South Africa.

When General Prinsloo became chief of security for South Africa in the early 50s he "crossed swords with such as Solly Sachs, Albert Luthuli, Dr Dadoo, Moses Kotane, Joe Slovo, Ruth First, John Harris, Robert Sobukwe, Bram Fischer and others", Brigadier Van Rensburg said.



At the farewell gathering for General Prinsloo (second from right) in Paarl on Friday night were (from left) Colonel I "Sakkie" van der Vyver, Boland Division CI Officer, Colonel C A Swart, Boland Divisional Inspector, and Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, Boland Divisional Commissioner.

SALDRU.
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He went on to explain how money was being acquired by getting organisations (trade unions, businesses and other interested bodies) to affiliate and thus enable SALDRU to operate for five years. He stressed that this money must be used with care. All money is paid in - with no strings attached - to the University which administers it on behalf of SALDRU.

With regard to affiliation fees Dr. Wilson explained that these were on a sliding scale. The marginal cost being R50 a year, with richer organisations being asked to pay up to R2 000 a year. Departments within the University were asked to contribute R30 a year, other university groups, such as at the University of Port Elizabeth, would be on an exchange basis.

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust: The Chairman reported that a sum of money had been given by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Company in England for Mr. Reggie Africa's airfare to South Africa. The ticket had been purchased from South Africa and the Rowntree money was being retained in England for the purchase of books.

Report from members:

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A) He was a member of Urban Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel which had grown up at the University of Cape Town and had members from Architecture, Planning and Applied Mathematics, this group was concerned with giving technical advice with regard to the planning of low-cost housing. There were 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being involved in a detailed way mainly with the seventh - which was an attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct a model of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

Cape Times 14/3/78 (327)

Quick arrest after bomb call

MINUTES after a Cape Town railway station bomb threat was telephoned to the police emergency radio on Sunday, a man was arrested only metres from a City telephone.

A 25-year-old man will appear in the Magistrate's Court today.

His arrest followed a telephone call to 414, the police radio, at 6.16pm on Sunday. A man told the officer on duty that a bomb would explode on the Cape Town station at 6am yesterday.

The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1978

B 27

POLITICAL THUGGERY

WE DO not believe for one moment that the mob threats against Chief Buthelezi at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe sprang spontaneously from the hearts of the relative handful of youths, aged between eight and 18, who caused the disturbance. On the contrary, the whole alarming episode had the appearance of being stage-managed by mature minds with political motives.

To that extent we see no reason to doubt the Chief's own assessment that the Sobukwe funeral, like the Biko funeral, was used deliberately by "political thugs" to abuse those who do not agree with certain political groupings in South Africa.

In all respects we consider that the Chief, in spite of the great affront to his dignity, behaved perfectly correctly by leaving the funeral when he did. He was plainly the prime target of the militants. Had he stood fast his presence might not only have caused further disruption at the funeral, but have sparked a situation where the police might have felt compelled to take action. In that event, goodness knows what the consequences might have been.

Thus it is important that White South Africans should not regard last Saturday's incident purely as some sideshow to Black politics. In fact the country has been given yet another stark glimpse of the forces of extremism which are poised to oppose any peaceful initiative towards political change.

The indignity which Chief Buthelezi had to endure was part of the price he pays for pursuing his policy of non-violence. For in spite of his many provocative statements directed at apartheid and White racism, it is indisputable that where violence has threatened, the Chief has used his influence to keep the peace. That was never more evident than at the time of the Soweto riots, and other related disturbances in the country, when the Zulu people remained disciplined and detached from the violence.

Chief Buthelezi's role at the time of Soweto has clearly not been forgotten by those who seek to promote upheaval in the country, and Whites would do well to ponder the likely consequences if his restraining influence were ever removed.

It makes it all the more incomprehensible why the Government has for so long turned a cold shoulder on him as a homeland leader. Presumably stung by his outspokenness, it has responded with an almost puerile display of pique. We can only hope that the recent initiative of the new Minister of Plural Relations in opening discussions with Chief Buthelezi represents a change of heart. To disagree with him is one thing. To ignore him is sheer folly.

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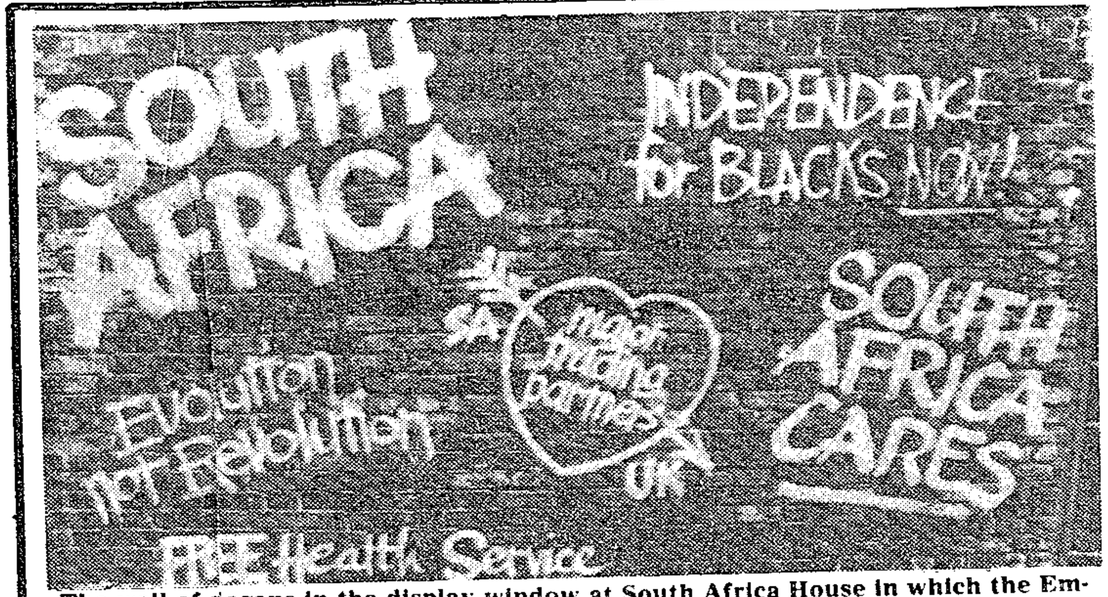
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(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

15/3/78 DD (327)



The wall of sogans in the display window at South Africa House in which the Embassy in London is trying to fight back at demos who usually resort to slogans condemning South Africa.

Embassy says it with slogans

LONDON — The South African Embassy here, so often the target of slogans by anti-apartheid demonstrators, is now using slogans itself.

In a large display window at South Africa House, the Information Department has placed a big picture of a wall bearing slogans.

On the wall a heart is drawn, with an arrow through it, bearing the words "SA-UK major trading partners." Another slogan scrawled on the wall is "evolution not revolution." Another states: "Black majority rule now." This, a spokesman said here yesterday, referred to the independent homelands policy.

"We thought it might be a neat idea to paraphrase aspects of South African policy in slogan style," the spokesman said.

Another effort by the Information Department is a full-page advertisement in leading British newspapers yesterday quoting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi speaking out against economic sanctions.

Attention is being focused here on trade with South Africa during the Trade Union Council and Anti - Apartheid Movement week against apartheid. The advertisements were timed to appear on the day that a delegation from the TUC saw the South African Ambassador here, Mr M. I. Botha.

Chief Buthelezi is quoted as saying: "Calling for sanctions would be crippling to blacks." The irony of this is that Chief Buthelezi is being used here only days after he was so roughly rejected at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral. It is likely to add substance to the arguments of those who see Chief Buthelezi as a "stooge."

Asked if the Chief's permission had been received to publish his words, a South African spokesman said: "These words are taken from a public speech made by Chief Buthelezi when addressing a public meeting in Soweto. We feel free, therefore, to use it. I don't say the Chief will go along with our use of his words, but we are only expressing his views."

The advertisement bears a large picture of Chief Buthelezi. It also carries the views of other South African Indians and Coloureds, with their pictures, on a much smaller scale. — DDC.

ARGUS 16/3/78 (327)

Freed man says he's an SA agent

The Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — Two South Africans, held in Lesotho as suspected Bureau for State Security agents, were deported today following two hours of talks between the foreign ministers of South Africa, Mr R F Botha, and Lesotho, Mr C D Molapo.

One of the men, Mr Theron Scheepers, who said he was a BOSS agent, left with Mr Botha and his party on the South African Air Force jet that had brought the Foreign Minister from Pretoria this morning.

The other, Mr Kenneth Momsen, left by road.

Mr Scheepers said in an interview here before the plane took off that he was an agent stationed at Ladybrand.

He said he had been on holiday in Lesotho with Mr Momsen when they were detained by police.

Mr Scheepers said Mr Momsen worked for a motor company in Ladybrand.

A joint communique issued by Mr Botha and Mr Molapo said they had met 'in continuation of their contact on matters of bilateral interest and Southern African issues.'

Pamphlet bomb gang cracked

JOHANNESBURG — The Special Branch has made a dramatic breakthrough in the investigations into the series of pamphlet bomb explosions in South Africa during 1976-1977.

Full details of the uncovering of the underground propaganda cell have not been released, but police have confirmed that two Cape university students are to be charged soon under the Terrorism Act.

Brig Johan Coetzee, deputy head of the Special Branch confirmed yesterday that investigations into possible charges were almost complete and the two would appear in court in the next few days.

Although police would not give details, it is suggested the trial could produce sensational evidence reminiscent of the Rabkin-Cronin trial in Cape Town in 1976.

Police detained the two students as well as four other people in Cape Town, two of them women and two German students.

Miss Daphne Smith, a librarian attached to UCT; Miss Ferosa Ibrahim; Mr Klaus Harmut and Mr Harry Hirt were released last week and are believed to be State witnesses.

Police seized pamphlets believed to have been printed overseas and apparatus that could be used to make "bucket bombs." — DDC.

R19m hashish haul

SYDNEY — Two elderly American women pleaded guilty here to possessing R19m worth of hashish. They will be sentenced later. — SAPA-RNS.

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(c) onder

(d) Weiplek

Aantal

Waarde aan

(e) Grond

Opgerui

Waarde

gebruik

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

Koste van onder dienste b.v. saad, gebruik van plaasmasjinerie

(f) Klere· artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarliks)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgerieve verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van gerieve
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 540 — 17 Maart 1978

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. 540 — 17 March 1978

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 P78/19

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/2/80.....	*Shape of Sex to Come, The*.....	Douglas Hill.....	(a)
P78/2/83.....	*Cat's Paw, The*.....	James Heron.....	(a)
P78/2/103.....	*Beyond Photography*.....	Jack Tait.....	(a)
P78/2/110.....	*Marx and Education in Russia and China*.....	Ronald F. Price.....	(e)
P78/2/126.....	*Confessions of Little Susan*.....	Susan/Carson Davis.....	(a)
P78/2/131.....	*Soviet Ukraine*.....	The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	(e)
P78/2/131.....	*Ukraine*—No 2 (30), 1977.....	The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	(e)
P78/2/131.....	*Ukraine*—No 3 (31), 1977.....	The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	(e)
P78/2/139.....	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 10–11, Oktober/November 1977	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (iasa) Bonn	(e)
P78/2/140.....	*Appeal to All Men of Sound Reason, An—A Chance to Put Your Conscience to a Test* Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d)+(e)
P78/1/67.....	*Caroline*.....	Cynthia Chalfed Wright.....	(b)
P78/2/5.....	*Women's Room, The*.....	Marilyn French.....	(a)
P78/2/16.....	*Some Unknown Person*.....	Sandra Scoppettone.....	(a)
P78/2/38.....	*Capital & Class*—Autumn 1977.....	The Conference of Socialist Economists.....	(e)
P78/2/44.....	*Monthly Review*—Volume 29, Number 6, November 1977	Monthly Review Inc., New York.....	(c)
P78/2/70.....	*Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst Bulletin*—No E 1, January 1978	News Agency of the German Democratic Republic	(e)
P78/3/1.....	*Sonop/Sun Up*—Orgaan/Organ No 4, Des 1977.....	Die N.S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)
P78/3/3.....	*Shire Hire—Do You?* (*Supplement to the Civil Engineering Contractor*—February 1978) Advertensie Pamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet	Shire Plant Hire (Pty) Ltd, Pinetown.....	(a)
P78/3/5.....	*Namibia Today*—Volume 1, Number 2, 1977; Volume 1, Number 3, 1977	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P78/3/6.....	*Psychology Today*—January 1978, Volume 4, No 1....	Mercury House Publications Ltd/Gemini Publishing Co. Ltd, London	(a)

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

No. 539 — 17 Maart 1978

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:

No. 539 — 17 March 1978

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)
P78/2/70.....	*Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst Bulletin*—No E 1, January 1978	News Agency of the German Democratic Republic	(e)
P78/3/1.....	*Sonop/Sun Up*—Orgaan/Organ No 4, Des 1977.....	Die N.S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)

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(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Cape Times 17/3/78

PFP opposed to secret fund plan

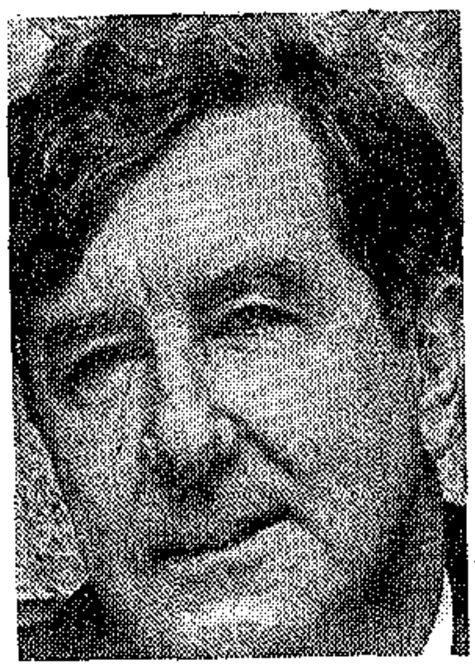
327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. – The secret services account, which will enable all government departments to be given money for secret operations, would not have been necessary in "normal times", the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate, he gave Parliament the assurance however, that the departments using the fund "will be limited".

The official Opposition opposed the bill, which will establish a central secret fund, on the grounds that it curtailed Parliament's rights and privileges to approve expenditure. All other parties supported it.

Dr Zac de Beer said that certain secret funds were necessary but he asked why this should be extended to all departments.



Senator Horwood

Dr Paul Viljoen (Nat Newcastle) emphasized that South African lived in abnormal times and abnormal counter-measures were needed.

He, like other speakers, said that the account would be sufficiently audited by the auditor-general to ensure that irregularities did not occur.

Both Mr John Malcomess (NRP EL North) and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said that the security and safety of the state had to be weighed against what might appear to be the diminishing of parliamentary rights to vote money "specifically'..

"But," said Mr Malcomess, "the global amount for the new account will be voted by Parliament."

A total arms ban had been ordered against South Africa, there was the possibility of economic sanctions, the country was engaged in a war on its borders and urban terrorism was increasing.

His party was totally against economic sanctions.

"They would be the most inhumane and unchristian act which could be brought against the blacks because they will suffer first and most," he said.

Backed up

"All these points must be taken into account when considering whether this bill is in the interests of the country."

Backing him up, Mr Raw said that the account would be scrutinized by the auditor-general who had never been known to favour the government above Parliament.

Criticizing the PFP, he said their arguments were weak and they had not studied the legislation properly.

"This is the trouble with opposing a bill on suspicion – because you don't trust the government," he said.

Senator Horwood said he could not give an undertaking that the amounts spent by each department would be published. South Africa's enemies would like to know how much each department spent and over what period.

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Vol. 153] PRETORIA, 17 MAART / 17 MARCH 1978 [No. 5952

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 603 17 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/23

'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:

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/90.

Publikasie.—Modderdam, Kaapse Skiereiland Poskaart.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/91.

Publikasie.—Squatter Removals: Unibel, Claremont, Modderdag—Review 77, Plakkaat.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/91.

Publikasie.—Dr Richard Turner Assasinated, January 7, 1978—Review 77, Plakkaat.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/91.

Publikasie.—Bannings and Detentions, 19 Oktober 1977—Review 77, Plakkaat.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/91.

Publikasie.—Steve Biko died in Detention, September 12, 1977—Review 77, Plakkaat.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 603 17 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—LIST P78/23

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.—P78/3/90.

Publication.—Modderdam, Cape Peninsula Postcard.

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/91.

Publication.—Squatter Removals: Unibel, Claremont, Modderdag—Review 77, Poster.

Author or producer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/91.

Publication.—Dr Richard Turner Assasinated, January 7, 1978—Review 77, Poster.

Author or producer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/91.

Publication.—Bannings and Detentions, 19 October 1977—Review 77, Poster.

Author or producer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/91.

Publication.—Steve Biko died in Detention, September 12, 1977—Review 77, Poster.

Author or producer.—SDA, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

STAATSKOERANT
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Vol. 153] PRETORIA, 17 MAART / 17 MARCH 1978 [No. 5949

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 592 17 Maart 1978

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 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.

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/36.
Publikasie.—Oh Boy, No. 60, 14 Januarie 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—IPC Magazines Ltd, London.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a).

No. 593 17 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/21

'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.

Inskrywings No.—P78/3/35.
Publikasie.—Oh Boy, No. 59, 7 Januarie 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—IPC Magazines Ltd, London.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a).
Inskrywings No.—P78/3/36.
Publikasie.—Oh Boy, No. 60, 14 Januarie 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—IPC Magazines Ltd, London.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a).
Inskrywings No.—P78/3/58.
Publikasie.—Vloeisel.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Michael de Kok.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a) en (b).

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 592 17 March 1978

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.

Entry No.—P78/3/36.
Publication.—Oh Boy, No. 60, 14 January 1978.
Author or producer.—IPC Magazines, Ltd, London.
Section.—47 (2) (a).

No. 593 17 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/21

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.—P78/3/35.
Publication.—Oh Boy, No. 59, 7 January 1978.
Author or producer.—IPC Magazines Ltd, London.
Section.—47 (2) (a).
Entry No.—P78/3/36.
Publication.—Oh Boy, No. 60, 14 January 1978.
Author or producer.—IPC Magazines Ltd, London.
Section.—47 (2) (a).
Entry No.—P78/3/58.
Publication.—Vloeisel.
Author or producer.—Michael de Kok.
Section.—47 (2) (a) and (b).

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staande jaar gebruik? Waarom/Waarom

tekort aan skeerders?

die toekoms ontwikkel? Indien

Hoe gaan u hierdie tekort teenwerk?

VRIEND VAN BIKO IN P.E. OPGEBLAAS

Die Burger 17/3/78 (327)

Van Ons Korrespondent
JOHANNESBURG.

'N VERTROUELING en adjudant van Steve Biko, wat saam met hom die Swart Mag-organisasie Saso gestig en uitgebou het, was verantwoordelik vir verlede week se bom-ontploffing in Port Elizabeth. Die man, Makwezi Mtulu (30), is aan stukke geskiet toe die bom in sy hande ontplof.

Mtulu, wat in die laaste paar jaar in Kommunistiese kampe opleiding in stedelike terreur ontvang het, het Suid-Afrika onlangs binnegesluip.

Hy was deel van 'n terreurgroep wat vermoedelik ook verantwoordelik was vir die bom-ontploffing van Donderdag by die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad se kantore in Port Elizabeth, waarin 'n swart vrou dood en drie mense beseer is. Die bende is nog op vrye voete.

KOSHUIS

Veiligheidsmanne wou gister nie gis of die bom-ontploffings Kommunistiese wraak vir die dood van Biko was nie. Mtulu en Biko was baie groot vriende.

Albei het in 1972 aan die swart mediese opleidingskool in Umbilo, Durban, gestudeer, waar Biko as voorsitter en Mtulu as uitvoerende komiteelid van Saso gewerk het.

Albei was inwoners van die Alan Taylor-koshuis in Wentworth. Die koshuis was in daardie jare bekend vir oproerigheid onder sy inwoners. Kort nadat onluste in 1972 weer by die koshuis uitgebreek het, het Biko, Mtulu en nog twee studente verdwyn.

SKOENDOOS

Mtulu is na die buiteland, waar hy in terrorisme opgelei is. Moontlik het Biko van Mtulu se toekomsplanne geweet toe hy verlede jaar in 'n onderhoud met die New York Times stedelike terreur in Oos-Londen en ander stede voorspel het.

Mtulu het verlede week en Woensdag om halfvyf in Port Elizabeth gesterf deurdat die bom wat hy in 'n skoendoos gedra het, in sy hande ontplof het.

Sy ouers het sy lyk gister by die polisie in Port Elizabeth gaan haal. Hy sal waarskynlik in sy tuisdorp, Alexandria, in Oos-Kaapland, begrawe word.

Sensuur

19/3/78 Rapport 3?

'N DEUR het oopgegaan, al is daar nog geen beloftes dat die hele sensuurstelsel gewysig sal word nie. Dit is die indruk van vyf vooraanstaande Afrikaanse skrywers en literatore wat Donderdag as gaste van RAPPORT in Kaapstad samesprekings gevoer het met die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, mnr. Alwyn Schlebusch.

Volgens kommentaar agterna was almal besonder in hul skik met die samesprekings, die Minister ook. Min. Schlebusch het aan RAPPORT gesê dat hy „ernstige aandag" sal gee aan die voorstelle wat aan hom voorgelê is in die samesprekinge wat langer as twee en 'n half uur geduur her (berig hierby).

Van literêre kant het die kommentaar gewissel van Anna M. Louw se „versigtige optimisme" tot Bartho Smit se sterk hoop dat 'n „gunstiger bedeling" uit die gesprek sal voortvloei.

Verdere samesprekinge is in die vooruitsig gestel, ook met min. Piet Koornhof, in verband met leenregte vir skrywers in biblioteke.

Hierdie vyftal het die Minister gespreek:

* Prof. H. van der Merwe Scholtz, hoof van UK se departement Afrikaans-Nederlands, digter, kritikus, voormalige lid van die Publikasieraad wat ná die verbod op Magersfontein bedank het. Hy was voorsitter van die komitee wat Magersfontein oorspronklik deurgelaat het.

* Anna M. Louw, Hertzogprys-skryfster, wat ook ná die verbod op Magersfontein bedank het. Sy was in die komitee wat Jack Cope se verbode boek, The Dawn Comes Twice oorspronklik deurgelaat het. Sy het vroeëre lidmaatskap van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde verbeur deurdat sy die saak van die SA letterkunde „van binne" die Publikasieraad probeer dien het.

* Prof. Frans van Rensburg, kritikus van die departement Afrikaans-Nederlands aan die RAU.

* Bartho Smit, dramaturg, uitgewer, en nasionale voorsitter van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde (wat in persoonlike belangstelling is in die hele saak wat ons gestel het. Ek glo dat hy die lot van die Afrikaanse skrywer op die hart dra. Dit het geblyk uit die feit dat hy ook oor gans ander sake as sensuur — rakende die Afrikaanse skrywer — met ons gesels het. Hy gee om.

„Ek dink dit sal onredelik wees om te verwag dat hy oornag dramatiese wysigings sal aanbring. „'n Mens moet die Minister tyd gee om hom in te grawe in die probleme van die wet. Maar ek glo dat hy die voorstelle wat ons gemaak het, ernstig sal oorweeg.

„Ná die paar uur se gesels kan ek sê: Ek voel beter."

„Ek sit my kop op 'n blok daar kom verandering!"

heid van sy bestuur kon praat).

* Chris Barnard, Hertzogprys-wenner, veelsydige skrywer, joernalis, en Transvaalse lid van die bestuur van die Gilde.

So het hulle agterna gepraat:

BARTHO SMIT: „Die Minister het baie openhartig en baie simpatiek met ons gesels. Hy het werklik begrip getoon vir die probleme wat ons geopper het.

„Ons het nie verwag dat die Minister ná 'n paar uur se samesprekings sommer sou sê hy gaan die wet verander nie. Maar ek persoonlik koester baie hoop dat daar wel 'n gunstiger bedeling uit hierdie samesprekings mag voortvloei.

„In die kort tydjie sedert min. Schlebusch die portefeulje oorgeneem het, het hy al klaar deur sy aanstellings — en verdere aanstellings wat hy in gedagte het — bewys dat hy reeds konstruktief gedink het."

CHRIS BARNARD: „Ek het die indruk gekry dat daar by die Minister opregte gee die indruk van iemand wat hom voorgeneem het om die hele toneel te oorsien voordat hy besluite neem. Dis nie iemand wat net hier of daar wil regmaak nie — of wat sy oordeel so vel nie.

„Hy het in sy samespreking gesoek na 'n totaalbeeld, en dit was vir my verbasend: die greep wat hy het op die belangrike faktore wat hierdie totaliteit uitmaak. Hy is uitermate billik en wil die ander standpunt aanhoor. Sy vrae was ook baie goed."

PROF. F. I. J. VAN RENSBURG: „Die Minister het ons daarop gewys dat sensuur al baie jare met ons is — al van 1913 af. Die stelsel kom al so 'n lang pad dat ons nie van hom kan verwag om dit oornag radikaal te verander nie.

„Hy het gesê hy is soos 'n man wat 'n nuwe motor gekry het: hy het maar pas eers agter die stuur ingeskuif en tot hy die motor se beperkinge leer ken, durf hy nie te vinnig te ry nie.

„Ons het die indruk gekry van 'n vertrouewekkende mens wat graag by die kern van die feite wil uitkom, 'n man wat nie met vooraf klaar gemaakte idees 'n beraad benader nie, maar oop staan vir konstruksiewe voorstelle. Ek het sterk die indruk gekry dat ons hier met integriteit te doen het."

ANNA M. LOUW: „Dit was 'n baie vrugbare onderhoud. Die Minister kon nou nie spesifieke beloftes doen nie — 'n mens moet sy posisie ook verstaan, hy het pas oorgeneem . . . Die opset soos dit bestaan, moet voortgaan, tydelik altans.

„Dit is heeltemal onmoontlik om in hierdie stadium voorspellings te waag, maar ek is versigtig optimisties . . .

„Ek dink die gesprek was

PAS nadat min. Alwyn Schlebusch in Januarie aangestel is as Minister van Binnelandse Sake, het hy in 'n onderhoud met RAPPORT gesê sy deur staan oop vir elke bona fide-groep wat die fel omstrede kwessie van sensuur gemotiveerd met hom wil kom bespreek.

RAPPORT het min. Schlebusch dadelik gevra of hy 'n afvaardiging skrywers en letterkundiges na hom kon bring om die hoogs noodsaaklike gesprek tussen owerheid en skrywers aan te voor.

Donderdagoggend het die samesprekings plaasgevind. Sakkie Perold doen verslag.

'n deur gaa

327 19/3/78 Rapport



DAG van deurbraak? Min. Alwyn Schlebusch (derde van regs) en die vyf letterkundiges wat Donderdag op RAPPORT se inisiatief met hom samesprekinge gevoer het. Van links: prof. H. van der Merwe Scholtz, Anna M. Louw, prof. Frans van Rensburg, Chris Barnard en Bartho Smit. Op die agtergrond: mnr. T. J. Booyens, Sekretaris van Binnelandse Sake, en die nuwe Direkteur van Publikasies, mnr. Vossie Vosloo, wat die eerste fase van die gesprek bygewoon het. Die horlosie staan op drie minute oor nege. Dit was skuins voor twaalf voordat die onderhoud afgesluit is.

Hieroor het dit gegaan

'N STELSEL wat voorsiening maak vir 'n ouderdomsbeperking op bepaalde boeke is een van die moontlikhede wat indringend bespreek is toe min. Alwyn Schlebusch die vyf letterkundiges Donderdag in Kaapstad te woord gestaan het.

Die herinstelling van 'n beroep op die geregshowe is 'n ander belangwekkende saak wat aangeroer is.

Daar was ook sprake van „'n klein studiekomitee" wat kan help met eventuele wysigings van die wet.

Volgens Bartho Smit en prof. Van Rensburg is oor die volgende punte gepraat:

* Die leemte in die wet wat nie voorsiening maak vir die literêre werk nie, maar dit oor dieselfde kam skeer met alle ander geskrifte. Omdat die literêre werk in sy groter ingewikkeldheid van ander tekste verskil, vra skrywers dat daarvoor aparte voorsiening gemaak word.

„Ek het die indruk," sê prof. Van Rensburg, „dat die Minister baie deeglik en intelligent kennis geneem het van ons beredenering van hierdie kardinale punt."

* Die kwessie van die „waarskynlike leser" wat ook nie deur die wet in aanmerking geneem word nie . . .

„Terwyl geen boekhandelaar, uitgewer of biblioteek sonder die begrip kan funksioneer nie," sê Bartho Smit.

„In aansluiting hierby het ons gesels oor die moontlikheid van 'n stelsel wat voorsiening maak vir 'n ouderdomsbeperking op lesers van 'n bepaalde boek wat tog onder bepaalde voorwaardes verkrygbaar sou bly."

* Die kwessie dat Publikasieraad-komitees diskresie moet hê. Prof. Scholtz en Anna M. Louw het uit hul ervaring van die stelsel agtergekom hoe nodig dit is in die geval van werke wat vol-

te word nie.

In dié verband is ook verwys na boeke wat verbied is ná hulle hul normale verkoopsloop gehad het of selfs al uit druk was, bv. Kennis van die Aand en Skryt. „Dis totaal onnodig om 'n boek te verbied wat omtrent nie meer beskikbaar is nie." (Prof. Van Rensburg.)

* Die opperste noodsaaklikheid van literêre deskundigheid. Die wet maak daarvoor voorsiening dat deskundige mense in komitees, die Direktoraat en die Appèlraad kan dien, maar uit uitsprake van die Appèlraad blyk dit dat literêre meriete gewoon gesien word naas allerlei ander elemente, soos die etiese, morele en religieuse.

„Jy het 'n deskundige nodig om werk te identifiseer wat literêre meriete het," sê prof. Van Rensburg, „en daarvoor moet jy alle duidelikheid hê oor wat literêre meriete is. Dis nie iets wat maar in 'n mandjie saam met ander elemente hoort nie; dit behoort die deurslaggewende faktor te wees in uitsprake oor 'n werk."

In dié verband is gesels oor die moontlike wysiging van die hele stelsel van komitees, die Direktoraat en die Appèlraad, en die wenslikheid om weer van geregshowe gebruik te maak.

Prof. Scholtz en Anna M. Louw het ook die ander tekortkominge toegelig wat hulle in die stelsel teengekom het.

Volgens prof. Scholtz is daar gewys op die „lastige bottelnek" wat ontstaan deurdat die Direkteur van Publikasies en drie (as een met vakansie is, net twee) ander mense die geweldige werklas van hul hele afdeling moet behartig: die aanstelling van die komitees ook om na films te kyk; die versending moet behartig: die versending van boeke na komiteelede wat oor die hele land versprei is (die grootste vrag boeke kom van verspreiders wat self die vergunning gebruik dat hulle „twyfelagtige" boeke aan die Publikasieraad kan voorlê, is gesê); komiteevergaderings om finaal oor boeke te besluit; die nagaan van die aanbeveling van komitees oor boeke en oor films en die besluit om daarteen appeleer moet word of nie.

Die direktoraat moet onder druk van hierdie kwaai werklas besluit neem, en dit op verslae oor boeke en films wat hulle dikwels nie self gelees of gesien het nie.

So kom daar meer appèlle as wat nodig is, het prof. Scholtz verduidelik.

Die minister het die afvaardiging gevra om die volgende paar maande maar 'n „lae profiel" te hou tot hy kans gekry het om hom „in te werk" in hierdie mynveld (nie sy woord nie!) van sy nuwe portefeulje. Kalm bly, het hy gevra, tot hy die saak onder die knie het.

Op sy beurt het Bartho Smit, as Nasionale voorsitter van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, daarop gewys dat die gildeberaad op Maselspoort gereël was lank voordat daar sprake was van hierdie gesprek met die Minister. Die sensuur-besprekinge sou uit die aard van die saak oor

Oom Vossie lees binne wet

Deur EDDIE BOTHA

„EK is seker mense sal saamstem dat ons die lelike dinge van die lewe moet bestry. Ons sedelike norme is tog die behoud van die jeug en die land en sy mense. Maar in hierdie dinge moet ons deskundiges ken."

So praat mnr. Vossie Vosloo, 61, lank buite sy werk om bekend as Kaaplandse provinsiale leier van die Voortrekker-beweging, nou aangestel in 'n warm werk: Direkteur van Publikasies, in die plek van mnr. J. L. Pretorius.

Hy is 'n man wat al sesuur soggens op kantoor sit. Hy lees wyd, maar in 'n bioskoop kom hy byna nooit nie, en selfs vir TV kry hy baie min kans. Van Rich Man, Poor Man het hy net een episode gesien. Die bedtonele daarin het hom nie aangestaan nie, maar hy het darem nie sy gesin belet om daarna te kyk nie. „Ek beskou hulle volwasse genoeg om self te oordeel."

Vir eie ontspanning? Niks so lekker as 'n lekker

n oop

Die minister het regtig geluister

„DIE letterkundiges het 'n hele paar voorstelle gemaak waaraan ek ernstig aandag sal gee. Ek het opheldering gekry oor baie dinge," het min. Alwyn Schlebusch ná Donderdag se samesprekings aan RAPPORT gesê.

„Hulle het gepraat, en ek het geluister. Ek het wel vrae gevra, maar basies het hulle die tweeën-'n half uur (plus) gepraat, terwyl ek met belangstelling geluister het.

„Toe ek die onderhoud toestaan, het ek natuurlik besef ek het hier te doen met letterkundiges en skrywers van naam. Hul voordrag en die aard van hul voorstelle het my vermoede bevestig. Die bespreking was op hoë vlak en baie prikkelende gedagtes is van hul kant na vore gebring."

Klaarblyklik nie net van skrywerskant nie. Hulle sê min. Schlebusch het self bv. die kwessie van groter finansiële steun aan skrywers geopper, en hulle aangeraai om dadelik met die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding te skakel oor 'n stelsel van leenregte by biblioteke.

Voor die middag om was, het hy self aanvoorwerk vir 'n onderhoud met min. Piet Koornhof gedoen.

Reeds in 1976, voor hy hoegenaamd nog geweet het hy gaan die pad loop wat hy nou loop, het hy in 'n toespraak sterk gepleit dat die Afrikaanse skrywer moet gehelp word.

Nou sê hy: „In hierdie afvaardiging was daar skrywers wat nie op die wêreldmark vir hulle werk hoef skaam te wees nie. Omdat die Afrikaanse boekemark so uiters beperk is, moet die versoeking groot wees om vir die wêreldmark in Engels te skryf, of daarvoor te laat vertaal.

„Maar hulle bly lojaal teenoor hul taal en hul land — ek sê dit nie in eng politieke sin nie. Ek dink 'n mens moet sorg vir daardie mense."

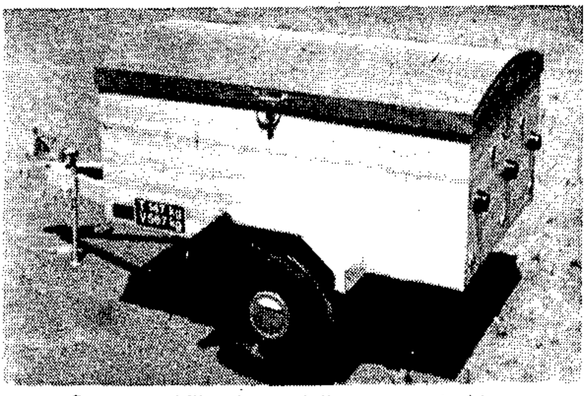
En hy voeg die daad by die woord en koop self Afrikaanse boeke. Daar is Engelse skrywers wie se werk hy geniet en veel goedkoper kan aanskaf, maar hy steek liewer sy hand diep in sy sak en koop die Afrikaanse boek, sê min. Schlebusch. Pas weer 'n klompie van Hennie Aucamp aangeskaf . . .

Leestyd? Saans van half-elf tot om middernag. „'n Lekker leestydjie voor ek gaan slaap."

Koop nou u

VENTER — SLEEPWA

vir u April-vakansie



Sewe verskillende modelle om van te kies.
Alle sleepwaens toegerus met chroomwiele.
Houers

15.

(a) N

(b) Ve

(c) Ou

(d) Ge

(e) Woonplek

(f) Skooljare voltooi

(g) Nou op skool?

(h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

(i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)

(j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)

(k) Jaarlikse betaling:
kontant

ander

ers vir

5 6

ANC man killed by own bomb, court finds

327

R/M 21/3/78

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of the African National Congress was blown to pieces when a faulty timing device triggered a bomb he was making at a Klipspruit, Soweto, home, a Johannesburg inquest magistrate found yesterday.

Mr A T Meiring found that Mr Edmond Nkuna, 28, had died accidentally of multiple injuries caused by the exploding bomb. No-one could be blamed for Mr Nkuna's death.

Mr Hlupi Ndhlovu, of Dhlamini, Soweto, said he had joined the ANC in October, 1976, and underwent training in sabotage and the manufacture of bombs.

On January 7 ,last year, he met Mr Nkuna, and another man identified only as Pat, who lectured to them on making bombs. Other ANC members were also at the Klipspruit house to prepare bombs for sabotage on the next day.

"We were using wristwatches as timing devices. Eddie (the dead man) had a partially connected bomb on his lap. He connected another wire to a screw which was inserted into the watch glsas. Suddenly there was an explosion," Mr Ndhlovu said.

He and the other men were taken to nospital where they were later arrested by Security Police. He (Mr Ndhlovu) later gave evidence for the State in a terrorism trial in the Springs Circuit Court

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 630 21 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/24

'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 of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/92.

Publikasie.—*National Student*—Number 1, 16 Maart 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Nusas, Rondebosch, Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

70587—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 630 (327) 21 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/24

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 or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P78/3/92.

Publication.—*National Student*—Number 1, 16 March 1978.

Author or producer.—Nusas, Rondebosch, Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

5957—1

Cape Times 21/3/78

Robben Island Kruger appeal

THE Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday appealed against a Supreme Court order that the Commissioner of Prisons reconsider his refusal to allow nine Robben Island prisoners to consult their lawyers.

The Minister appealed to a Full Bench of the Cape Town Supreme Court against a ruling by Mr Justice De Kock last August following an urgent application by the prisoners who wished to consult their lawyers about an alleged assault on them.

In his judgment, Mr Justice De Kock said the Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion correctly in refusing the prisoners access to lawyers when they wanted legal advice about alleged assaults relating to dogs being set on them.

The judge set aside the commisioner's decision and referred the matter back to him for the "proper exercise of his discretion."

The prisoners, all long-termers, are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Myeza.

The minister's grounds for appeal were that the judge erred by the finding that the commissioner did not exercise his discretion properly or at all by refusing the interview and that the judge erred by finding that the commissioner gave attention only to a possible physical assault and not the possibility of an assault by threats or inducing terror.

In a cross-appeal the prisoners claimed that Mr Justice De Kock's judgment was bad in law because, on a proper interpretation of the prison regulations, the commissioner had no discretion to refuse them permission to consult their lawyers.

They asked for an order granting them permission to consult their legal advisers. Judgment was reserved.

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4. What jobs would you like your children to do?

   Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

   If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

   In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

Cape Times 21/3/78 (Roux)

Own bomb kills ANC man (2327)

JOHANNESBURG. — A member of a sabotage unit of the African National Congress (ANC) was blown to pieces when a faulty timing device triggered a bomb he was making at a home in Soweto, an inquest magistrate found yesterday.

Mr A T Meiring found Mr Edmond Nkuna, 28, died accidentally of multiple injuries caused by the exploding bomb. No one could be blamed for Mr Nkuna's death.

Mr Hlupi Ndhlovu, of Dhlamini, Soweto, told the court he had joined the ANC in October, 1976, and underwent training in sabotage and the manufacture of bombs. On the evening of January, 7, 1977, he met Mr Nkuna, and other ANC members at the house to prepare bombs for "acts of sabotage" the following day.

ers

rm?

2. Have you ever though of going to work in a city?
If yes, why don't you?

3. What sort of work (if any) would you rather do - either on a farm or somewhere else?

1. What jobs would you like your children to do?
Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?
If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

DD. 22/3/78

Judgment today in PAC trial

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EAST LONDON — The worry of saving their own skins was upmost in the minds of witnesses in the PAC trial of Mr Joseph Mayedwa, 55, and Mr McWilliam Siyeta Simon, 44, the Regional Court heard here yesterday.

Adv M. Pillemer, for Mr Mayedwa and Mr Simon, said there was a possibility the three witnesses had made statements simply to satisfy police.

All three had given evidence that the police had told them they knew the truth and had told them what they claimed to know.

The court should bear in mind that while police had to work under pressure to extract information, they might have the effect of "tarnishing" State witnesses, Mr Pillemer said.

He said the State evidence as a whole, bearing in mind the safeguards the court was obliged to apply, was insufficient.

Mr Mayedwa and Mr Simon, both of Mdantsane pleaded not guilty to becoming or continuing to be office bearers, officers or members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, taking part in its activities or furthering its aims.

Judgment was postponed until today. — DDR.

Three held in terror manhunt

23/3/78 (327)

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA – Three Black men have been arrested, and a cache of firearms, money and valuables uncovered following a police manhunt for the killers of two Delareyville men on March 13.

Two White women were kidnapped in the same incident but were later abandoned by the kidnappers.

Lieutenant-General J. F. Kleinhaus, deputy commissioner of the CID, yesterday announced that three Black men had been arrested after the killing of Mr. Hennie Kamfer (32) and after critically wounding Mr. Daantjie Diederichs (65).

Mr. Diederichs died this week in hospital.

The first breakthrough in the investigation came when detectives arrested the first man near Wolmaransstad. He took the investigating officers to a second suspect, who was in Bophuthatswana at the time. The third man was arrested near Delareyville.

General Kleinhaus announced that three firearms had been discovered, one of which belonged to Mr. Kamfer.

A pair of binoculars, two rings and R147 in cash had also been recovered, he said.

The three firearms recovered were all of a 0,22 calibre and consisted of a revolver, a pistol and a rifle.

The arrests followed a massive manhunt involving helicopter searches and roadblocks in the Delareyville area.

The attackers had killed Mr. Kamfer an had critically wounded Mr. Diederichs, the owner of a farm store near Delareyville. Mrs. Diederichs and Mrs. Kamfer were abducted in the same attack but were later found abandoned at a roadside nearby.

S k e e r d e r s

Vraelys aan boere (2)

14. Waar slaap die span terwyl hulle op u plaas werk?

15. Kry hulle enige ander betalings terwyl hulle op u plaas werk? Indien wel, gee besonderhede.

Wat is die waarde aan u van die betalings?

16. Gaan u dieselfde span aanstaande jaar gebruik? Waarom/Waarom nie?

17. Is daar op die oomblik 'n tekort aan skeerders?

18. Dink u so 'n te ekoms ontwikkel? Indien wel, waarom?

Hoe gaan u hie

Alert for former Lambley patient

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — All exits from South Africa are being watched for a former patient of Dr Peter Lambley who may be trying to leave the country illegally with her five-year-old son.

An urgent court order delivered in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday against Mrs Dorrian Elizabeth McLaren, prohibits her from taking her son James out of the country.

Mrs McLaren was divorced from Mr Alexander R N McLaren in 1976. She was awarded custody of their son on condition she does not take him out of South Africa.

Her husband said in evidence yesterday that Mrs McLaren was in Britain three weeks ago to see Dr Lambley. She left James with Mr McLaren.

She returned to South Africa on March 19.

Yesterday morning he received a telephone call from a senior police officer who said he had an appointment with Mrs McLaren, but she failed to keep it.

Mr McLaren received a letter from his wife yesterday afternoon in which she said she planned to leave South Africa for good and that she was taking James with her.

Anyone knowing Mrs McLaren's whereabouts is asked to contact Mr A Dalling at telephone 45-2641, Cape Town.

is name is demonstrat

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 591 23 Maart 1978

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. 591 23 March 1978

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 P78/22

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/1/229	*Week as Andrea Benstock, A*	Jill Emerson	(a)
P78/2/4	*Gods and Spacemen in Ancient Israel*	W. Raymond Drake	(b)
P78/2/79	*Gauntlet, The*	Michael Butler en/and Dennis Shryack	(a)
P78/2/81	*Paxton Pride*	Shana Carrol	(a)+(b)
P78/2/111	*In Between the Sheets*	Ian McEwan	(a)
P78/2/112	*Kid Andrew Cody and Julie Sparrow*	Tony Curtis	(a)
P78/2/115	*Don't Hang Up, Sophie—It's God*	Alida Baxter	(a), (b)+(c)
P78/2/119	*Russ Tobin: Up Tight*	Stanley Morgan	(a)
P78/2/122	*Underground Orgy*	Ward Brimingham	(a)
P78/2/123	*Erotic Rites*	Verne Grange	(a)
P78/2/124	*Violators, The*	Allen Christman	(a)
P78/2/125	*Odd Cult*	Margot Martell	(a)
P78/3/7	*Penny's Passion Pit*	Susan Linder	(a)
P78/3/11	*Spiele der Liebe*	R. L. Harkel	(a)
P78/3/12	*Virgin's Sex Holiday, The*	Diane Sendow	(a)
P78/3/37	*Confessions of a Gasman*	Jonathan May	(a)
P78/3/38	*Your Love Story*—Vol 1, No 5	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey	(a)
P78/3/40	*Real Love*—Vol 1, No 5	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey	(a)
P78/3/50	*Arrogant Wife, An*	Graham Knickerbocker	(a)
P78/3/51	*Degraded Young Learners*	Tom Fahrguar	(a)
P78/3/55	*In the Blood*	Leonard Lamensdorf	(a)
P78/3/56	*Freddy Hill: The Story of a Modern Man of Pleasure*	Patrick Skene Catling	(a)
P78/3/57	*Beauty and the Bug*	Ted Mark	(a)

DAILY DISPATCH (1) 327
23/3/78

Police raid home

JOHANNESBURG — Four members of the Security Police yesterday raided the home of Mrs Helen Joseph and removed a typewriter after an hour-long search.

They then moved on to the Catholic Convent of the Good Shepherd Provincialate and after searching through one of the sisters' possessions removed five typewriters.

Sister Pauline said one of the men had said the search was connected with the detention of her brother, Mr Peter Manning, in Windhoek in January this year.

The police refused to comment on the raids.

Another sister of Mr Manning, Mrs Kathy Burt, was jailed this week for four months for refusing to answer questions about him. Mrs Burt and her husband Chris have been staying with Mrs Joseph. — DDC.

Francis Wilson reported that Nigel Bl
African workers in Cape Town was to b
still working on the questionnaire th
he would be concentrating on a survey
Corporation, to investigate the futur
technicians.

Patrick Lawrence, a reporter on the F
Cape Town writing a zip report on a (
Boycott.

Tim Plaut was compiling a report for
schools. He is building up a map o
what extent children on farms had ac

Brian Levy and Mark Stranex were botl
ution of schools and population on fa

Farieda Khan was busy doing a researc
factual material on South African his

Francis Wilson reported that he had c
Economic Society of South Africa's 50
Problems in South Africa, the second
Conference on International Migration
on an article for the Annual Labour S
would cover the last 7 years since th
told the meeting that he was the repr
Commission on Black Taxation with a r
in general and the homelands in part
taxes paid directly and indirectly by

Plans for next year: These include Labour
Handboo
Agricul

Mr. Bromberger suggested that it may
interesting people, mainly from outs
occasional lunch with SALDRU members

Administrative arrangements (F.W. away to Ma
As Dr. Wilson would be away from the
1976 Mr. Norman Bromberger would act
and be available to make decisions.

Books It was agreed to hold this item over

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson proposed tha
1) A time should be made for inform
2) Monday lunch meetings should be
3) Formal meetings should be held c
The first of these formal meetir

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Next year
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Dr Wilson
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Research

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Students favour majority rule

JOHANNESBURG — Black majority rule in South Africa is the political ideal favoured by most students at the University of Zululand, according to a survey conducted by an Afrikaans political scientist.

Some form of federation emerged as the second preference of the students, Mr J J van Wyk, formerly of the University of Zululand and now of Afrikaans University, found is his detailed survey.

An independent KwaZulu received little or no backing, except from students in the educational faculty.

One of the options of which students were required to give their opinion was an independent Kwa Zulu which would embrace only Zulus living in KwaZulu.

But it drew little support, although it would remove one of the main objections to independence — the stripping of blacks living permanently in South Africa of their South African citizenship.

Education students had political attitudes at variance with those of the majority, in that they favoured independence for Kwa Zulu as their first choice but not independence which would exclude Zulus living in the cities outside KwaZulu.

Mr Van Wyk suggests two reasons for the different thinking of education students: Most were assured of teaching posts in KwaZulu and they were in closest contact through practice teaching with professional life in KwaZulu.

In the recent Kwa Zulu elections the Inkatha movement swept the board on its platform of majority rule for South Africa and the rejection of independence.

The poll was 37,7 per cent, Mrs S. J. Pieterse, KwaZulul electoral officer, disclosed yesterday. Polls in the two most recent homeland elections were about 45 per cent for Transkei and about 12 per cent for Bophuthatswana.
— DDC

By PATRICK TAYLOR, Sunday Tribune Military Correspondent

26/3/78 S.T 3(27) 3

Terror watch in

Copters hunt wild land for border gangs

THE children who live in the Lebombo Mountains which run along the border between the Transvaal and Mozambique have a new game which has become popular as they walk home from school through the bush.

They stop and chatter excitedly when they hear the thumping of a helicopter echoing through the crags and valleys. The trick is to guess where it will pop into sight first. Some have become expert at it.

But their expertise is not surprising. The olive green choppers are frequent visitors to the rugged border region and the men who ride in them are not playing games. They are on the lookout for anything out of the ordinary.

Like a group of men crossing into South Africa in a particularly mountainous and uninhabited area. Or increased activity on the Mozambique side which may be regarded as important by the men who analyse the watchers' reports.

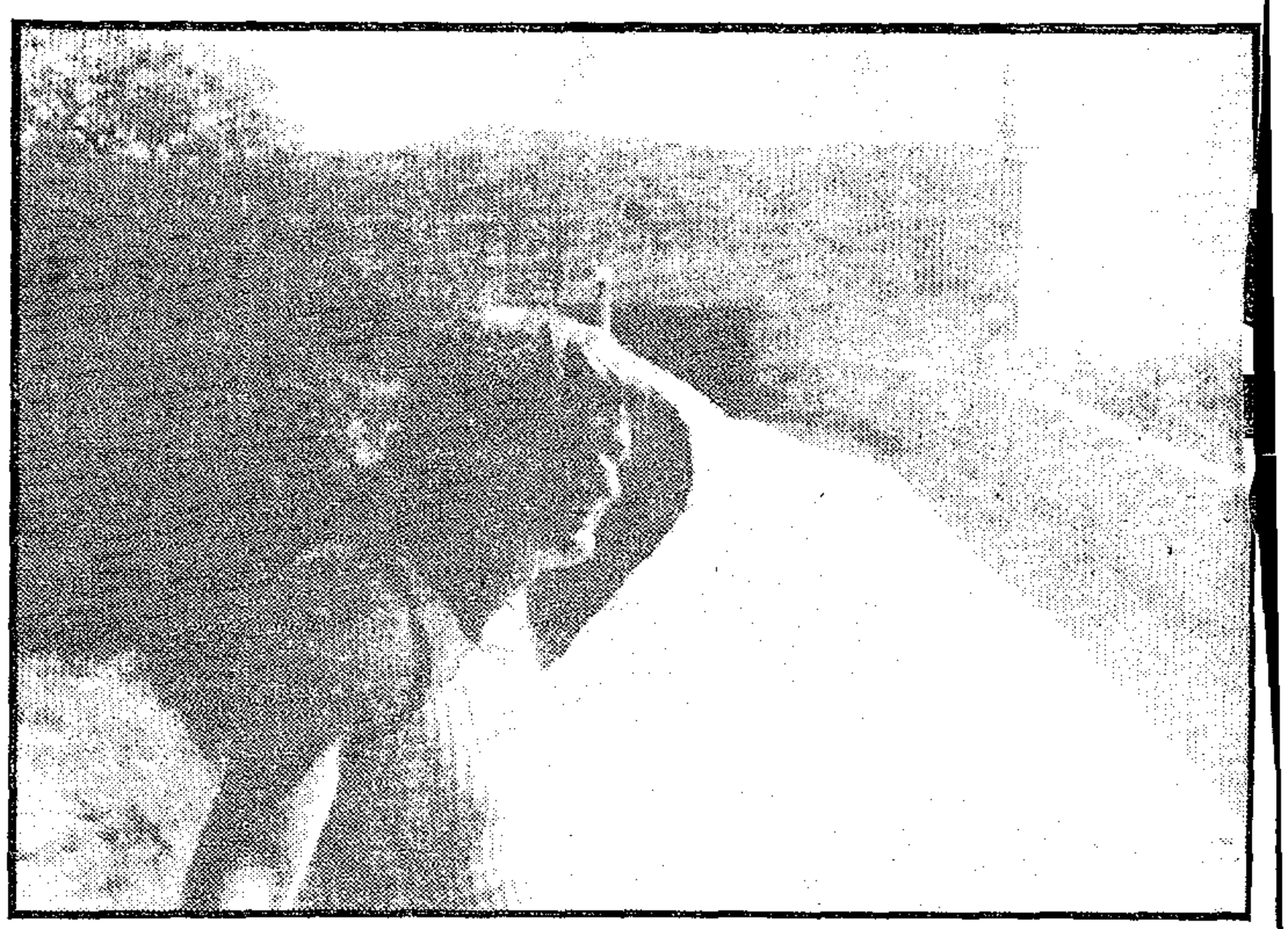
The odd-shaped piece of land, with Swaziland to the south, Mozambique to the east and the Kruger National Park on its northern side, has assumed a new significance since Mr Ian Smith's white minority government reached accord with the black nationalists.

Politicians and military men, notably Major-General Jack Dutton, the South African Defence Force's Chief-of-Staff, Operations, projected an eventual shift in the southern African terrorist war to that area.

General Dutton said South could expect incursions by ANC terrorists who already had bases and training camps in the southern Mozambique region. They could be easily diverted to a new war.

There are now indications that this is taking place.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, whose police department controls the security of the border, has admitted this.



Mr Austin at the bottom of the ramp leading to his R400 000 home

TRANSVAAL TARGET FEARED AFTER SMI

Until recently the police patrols concentrated on preventing small groups of men passing through the area from the Swaziland border into South Africa.

Some have slipped through the net but many have been caught.

Early last year two policemen were badly wounded when terrorists threw a handgrenade into the cab of their vehicle. They had been carelessly allowed to get on to the back of the land-rover without being thoroughly searched.

This would not happen now, however. Special anti-insurgency police groups have taken over patrol duties in the area. Their job is to prevent blacks crossing either border into the Transvaal. They are also assisted by SAAF helicopters.

Even the local farmers and black civilians know very little of what is going on. The anti-insurgency policemen do not mix socially with the locals.

The border is particularly difficult to patrol in vehicles or on foot. The countryside is mountainous and thickly bushed. Sugar cane and mealie fields further inside South Africa do not make the security force's job any easier.

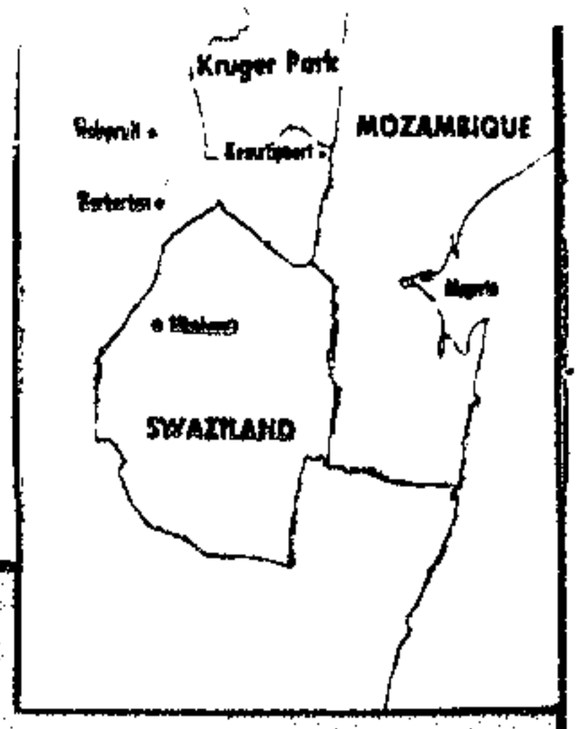
To help them, strips of land about 70 metres wide have been planted with sisal. The sisal forms a physical barrier, and from the air a person's path through it can be seen easily. Wheeled vehicles cannot be driven through it. Even tracked vehicles get bogged down if the strip is wide enough.

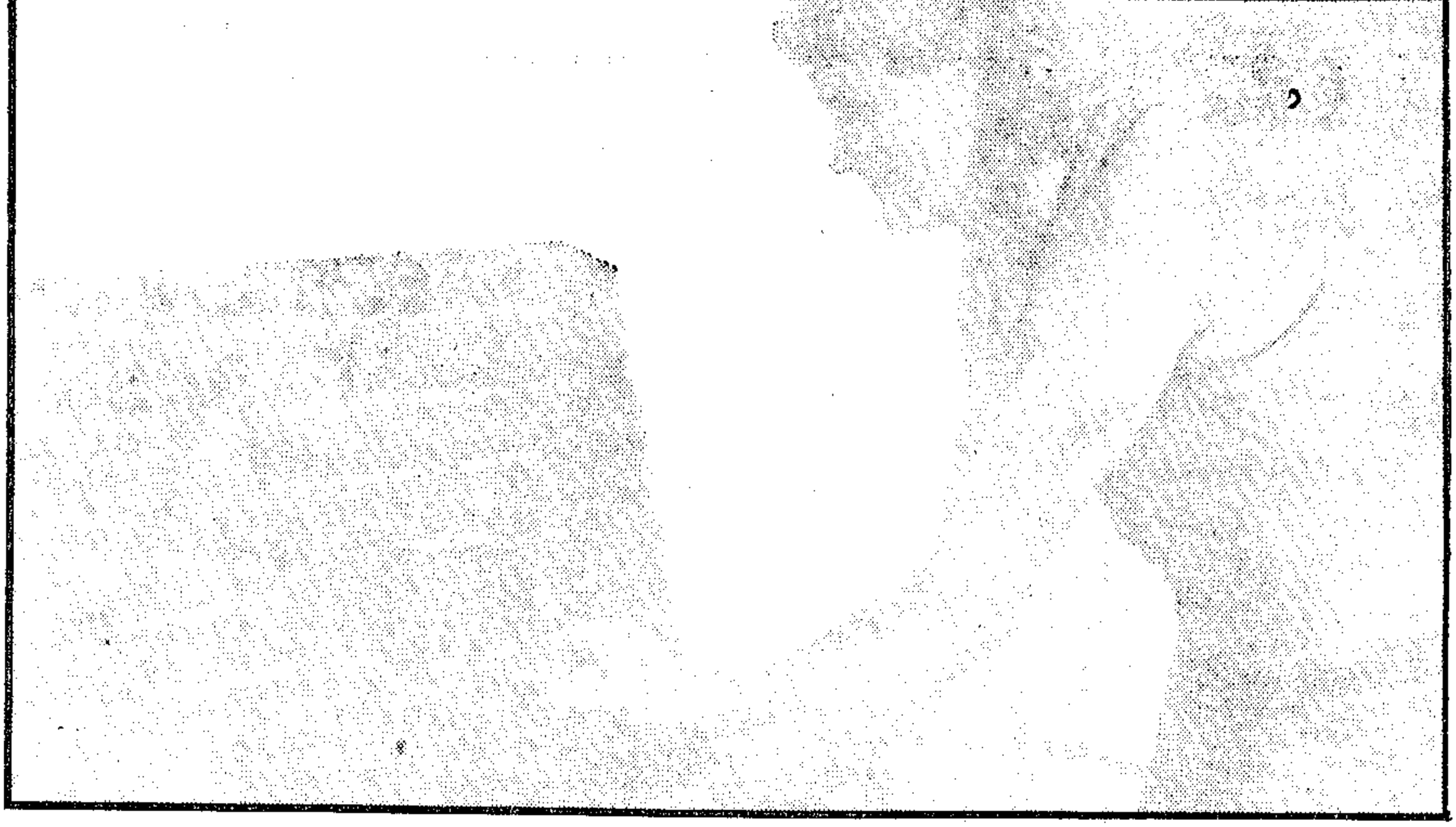
The most easily penetrated area by ter-

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the wedge





Inside his farm near Barberton Mr Austin checks the control panel of his electronic listening system

4H SETTLES

about 700 metres from his store, "that is the border with Mozambique.

"We used to see Frelimo soldiers there quite often. They would stand and stare down here for hours at a time.

"For all I know they might even have been into my shop. Lots of other Mozambicans come in here."

white farming land the atmosphere is more relaxed. The farmers have banded together to form civil defence groups and many are linked by radio. Some have put security fencing around their homes, but generally they are optimistic.

Mike Scheepers, a 29-year-old BSc (Agric) graduate, inherited his farm from his father 18 months

whom my father perhaps fired some time ago is more likely to have been responsible."

Mr Scheepers has not erected security fencing at his home. He does not think it is necessary at this stage.

"I have three bull-terriers who are enough to scare anyone away," he said. "We lock our doors

tip of the Kruger National Park, is, amid the rumours and tensions of the border area, experiencing a mini boom.

Railway traffic between South Africa and Mozambique has increased considerably over the past six months. There were no figures available but Mr Chris Roos, the local peri-urban health board of-

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rorists is at the tip of the triangle of South African territory which wedges into a corner flanked by Mozambique and Swaziland.

Tortuous

A trading store run by the Neve family is about as close as you can get to where the three countries join.

The area is called Mpusani and getting there involves a tortuous trip on a track carved out of the mountains.

John Neve is the second generation of his family to have owned the store. "You see up there," he said pointing to the remnants of a concrete gate

He admits that at some stage it could become impossible for him to continue living at Mpusani. Trading stores are popular targets for the terrorists in the Rhodesia war and he knows that if the war came to South Africa his business could be one of the first attacked.

"One never knows what will happen. We just have to wait and see. Unfortunately we do not have any protection out here.

"I have applied for a firearm licence but it has been months and I have not heard from the authorities," he said. Mr Neve is coloured.

Further west in the

ago. He is confident the police are capable of handling any situation which may arise in the area.

Mutilated

"You hear all sorts of rumours, but if I took all of them seriously I would be a nervous wreck," he said.

"We have had no real trouble around here. A few months ago some of my cattle were mutilated. Two were hit in the stomach with a pick-axe and a third had its back legs broken, but I do not think this was the work of terrorists.

"A former labourer at night as well now. If anyone tries to get into the house at night I will hear them and be ready."

Mr Scheepers said some of the farmers were concerned about the "credit crisis" they were facing. Some were likely to lose their land because of restrictions on credit.

"We cannot afford to have empty farms in this area. They become a danger. If things get any worse the Government will have to help to keep the farmers on the land. It must realise the importance of this," he said.

Komatipoort, the railway-orientated town on the border with Mozambique and on the southern

ficial, said there were 40 empty houses in the town six months ago. Now there were three.

The railways are pouring in people. Hundreds of trains go through Komatipoort every month, Mr Roos said. "A lot of the Mozambican railway people who come through to pick up the trains on our side of the border do their shopping here.

Shortage

"Diplomats or their staff also come through to Komatipoort to shop. There is a shortage of just about everything in Maputo. They haven't got any sugar, soap or meat there so they come and get it here," he said.

A Komatipoort resident told me that many townspeople were angry about the railways employees' attitude to the security of the town.

"They are not interested in civil defence," she said. "In fact the farmers were so bitter about their attitude that they broke away and formed their own civil defence organisation. I honestly don't know what would happen to us if the town was ever attacked."

I asked a railways vorker what he would do f Komatipoort was ever in anger. He replied: "My ar is always full of pe-rol."

Mr Jan Botha, the chief passport control officer at the Komatipoort border post — once South Africa's busiest — said his staff has been cut from 11 to four.

Serious

"There isn't enough work to justify having a staff that large anymore," he said. "About 10 000 black mineworkers pass through on train here every month, but road traffic is just about non-existent."

About 100 kilometres west of Komatipoort Mr Bruno Austin, a wealthy farmer just outside Barberton, is taking the threat of terrorists activity seriously.

He has spent thousands of rands already on his concrete home which when completed will have cost R400 000. It will have 70 rooms including a nuclear fall-out shelter.

"I have designed it so that five people will be able to hold it against any attack," he said. "People think we are mad to spend so much money on fortifying the house, but the people who were prepared in Rhodesia had the last laugh.

"We will still be here when many others have left the area. I love this farm and I am not going to be pushed out of it."

27/3/78 DD (321)

The Tories play on the race issue in Britain

The London Line

LONDON – My apologies for returning to the subject of racialism in Britain, but the debate on this matter is becoming so intense now that it is worth looking at one particular aspect of it – the proposal made by Mr. Enoch Powell (who else?) that the country's Black immigrants should be repatriated to their countries of origin.

STAN UYS reporting from London says that the question of repatriating Blacks is something on which South Africa could teach Britain a few lessons . . .



Here at least is something on which South Africa can teach Britain a few lessons. We are old hands at the race game, probably the oldest in the business (and still going strong), and we have been through the whole futile exercise of repatriation before.

It will be remembered that Dr. Verwoerd, when he was still riding high on the tides of his own particular ideology – meeting immense problems with immense solutions – proposed that the Indian community should be offered voluntary repatriation to India.

There were more than 500 000 of them in the country at the time, and Dr. Verwoerd no doubt would have been glad to see all of them go – an assisted passage, some cash in their hands, and good riddance.

Reluctantly

The idea, crazy as it was, was actively pursued for some time, but even our stubborn Cabinet realised soon enough that the game was not on. So, reluctantly and with the minimum loss of face, it was decided that the Indians in South Africa would have to be accepted as permanent citizens, and the "problem" would have to be dealt with in some other way. The "problem" has been dealt with in other ways: forced segregation, separate political institutions and so forth. But the lesson is that it had to be dealt with in South Africa. There was no way in which the "problem" could be shipped out of the country, as the supporters of repatriation believed it could be.

Similarly, Britain has realised that its "problem" must be dealt with in Britain. Mr. Powell is prepared to spend "thousands of millions" on repatriation, but no responsible Government would do it. Nor would repatriation be feasible politically. One can imagine the outcry that would go up in Britain and around the world.

There is another aspect of immigration with which Britain is coming to terms – that the numbers of Asian and other immigrants still entering the country annually are no longer significant. The Home Secretary, Mr. Merlyn Rees, claims immigration was reduced to a "trickle" by the Immigration Act of 1971, and that although he was looking at ways of further tightening controls, they could have only a marginal effect and no large numbers would be involved. This further stresses the point that the "problem," such as it is, lies in Britain already and must be dealt with here.

Britain's (non-White) immigrant population (mostly from the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Africa) number 1 800 000, against 54-million Whites. They are expected to total 3 300 000 by the year 2000 – births within the community, plus the importation of fiances and dependents, mainly from the Indian subcontinent.

Some of them will be third generation British residents by then. Some West Indians, meanwhile, are starting to return to their country of origin, although not in numbers that will make a significant dent in the overall immigrant population. This then is the "problem" that faces Britain, and as South Africa discovered with its Indian population – there is no way of shipping it out of the country.



ENOCH POWELL . . .
"prepared to pay 'thousands of millions' on repatriation."

But the fact remains that race is a "problem" in Britain, and a growing one, too. Many Britishers resent the arrival of the immigrants in the country and, frankly, they would like to see them go.

Possible

British teachers met to discuss ways of combating this racism which, they claim, manifests itself, among other things, in school text and story books.

Racism, of course, is a world-wide phenomenon, and its manifestation in Britain is not unlike its manifestation in other countries where the races don't mix (Mr. Powell, incidentally, believes miscegenation would solve the problem – but the immigrant groups and the indigenous British largely keep themselves apart.)

At a working class level, it is the old problem of competition for scarce resources – anxiety over jobs, house values, etc.

At a higher income and cultural level, there is an uneasy feeling that the British way of life somehow could be destabilised – that the familiar patterns of behaviour and conduct are being challenged. It's a complex and difficult problem, but it is a problem. And it is no use pretending, as some idealists here pretend, that it doesn't exist, and that with a bit of rational thought and goodwill on all sides it will go away.

In a recent television discussion programme, a worker said: "Wherever you go in pubs or clubs, the talk is against immigration."

This is the point. Whether the fears of people in Britain over immigration are real or imaginary, they exist, and the real problem is how to allay them. Of course, there is no instant, simple solution – the British will have to fall back on their considerable traditional skill in muddling through to deal with this one. But one must say this for the British. They don't sweep their problems under the carpet.

Everything comes out into the open.

Debate

The debate rages in newspapers and journals and on television screens and public

Werkerbesonderhede (1)

1. Nommer van plaas

2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)

3. Ouder

4. Gesla

5. Ras

6(a) Skoo

(b) Skoo istrik)

7. Soort

Aan perman nlik:

8. Hoe la s gewerk het

Aan toeval ers alleenlik:

9(a) Perma e plaas

(b) Jaarl

(c) Jaarl s van die jaar

(d) Bedry

(e) Hoeve e plaas gewerk

10. Aan al

(a) Werkui

Maan-V Uitskei Pouse(s)

Sat. " "

Son. " "

(b) Jaarli er betaal

11. Kontan

12. Ander)

(a) Vleis: :is verskaf word nie)

Mr. Haysom said the prison official that I was free to go."

Mr. Haysom said: "I was booked in to Pollsmoor and had been there for only five hours when I was told by a prison official that I was free to go."

Mr. Charles Nupen, appearing for Mr. Haysom, was asked to urge Mr. Haysom to reconsider. Mr. Haysom, after refusing again to answer the questions, was allowed to read his statement.

Reconsider

that he would not answer them but asked to be allowed to read a statement under oath.

Mr. Haysom replied that he would not answer the questions. Mr. May appealed to Mr. Haysom to answer the questions in terms of Act 16, 1956, Article 2 (B) (C)."

Mr. Haysom was subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of Act 51 of 1977 and was asked by the magistrate, Mr. P. L. May, to answer four questions about Mr. Peter Robert Manning, held in Windhoek for "allegedly committing an act of espionage in terms of Act 16, 1956, Article 2 (B) (C)."

Mr. Haysom was subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of Act 51 of 1977 and was asked by the magistrate, Mr. P. L. May, to answer four questions about Mr. Peter Robert Manning, held in Windhoek for "allegedly committing an act of espionage in terms of Act 16, 1956, Article 2 (B) (C)."

Mr. May appealed to Mr. Haysom to answer the questions. Mr. Haysom replied that he would not answer them but asked to be allowed to read a statement under oath.

Mr. Haysom said the prison sentence for refusing to answer questions in court, was "a free man again" after serving only five hours of a four-day Cape Town Magistrate's Court on Thursday, was "a training to alleged espionage in South West Africa in the "relevant information" person who was subpoenaed to give Nicholas "Fink" Haysom, Nusas president, Mr.

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A former

SERVED FIVE HOURS OF 4-DAY TERM

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(1) 7
(2) 327

Arrgus 29/3/78

Werkverbaeonderhede (4)

15. Aantal afhanklikes (gesinslede op p[laas] wie werker moe sorg)

1

(a) Name (eerste name alleenlik)

(b) Verwantskap aan werker

(c) Ouderdom

(d) Geslag

(e) Woonplek

(f) Skooljare voltooi

(g) Nou op skool?

(h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

(i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)

(j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)

(k) Jaarlikse betaling: kontant

ander

s vir

5

Squatter camp postcards banned

POSTCARDS depicting 'before and after' scenes at the Modderdam squatter camp in Bellville South have been banned.

Half the 4 000 cards have already been distributed, according to a spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

The cards, prints of an etching by Sue Williamson, show a scene at Modderdam before the camp was demolished and the same scene without the shanties.

On the back of the card is text which tells how the camp was razed.

Money raised from the cards was to have been used to increase the Emergency Crossroads Fund.

Miss Celeste dos Santos, co-ordinator of the CFCIA, said: 'It seems as if the truth is hard to take sometimes.'

A.N.C. los geskille met moorde op—berigte

DIE BURGER 29/3/78

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Van Ons Korrespondent

DEN HAAG.

IDEOLOGIESE geskille binne die geledere van die verbode African National Congress (A.N.C.) se aanhangers in Tanzanië word blykbaar nou so groot dat onbevestigde berigte praat van massale moordpartye.

A SURVEY OF FISH FARM

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Giles Hobson

Saldru Working Paper N

-operation with t

d Development Ag

Cape Town

1978

Ontevrede

Ongelukkig is berigte soos dié onmoontlik om na te gaan, maar dit is baie moontlik dat dit waar kan wees. Dit is bekend dat 'n aansienlike deel van die A.N.C. ontevrede is met die leidende rol wat blanke Kommuniste in dié organisasie speel.

Dié groep wil niks van die Kommunisme weet nie omdat dit 'n ideologie is wat wesensvreemd aan die aard van Afrika is. Hulle wil die stryd teen die blanke „verdrukkers" alleen deur swartmense laat voer en hang 'n aggressiewe pan-Afrikanistiese ideologie aan.

Inligtinge wat uiteraard nie nagegaan kon word nie, is hier verstrek deur 'n Nederlander wat naamloos wil bly, maar wel uitstekende kontakte het met swart Suid-Afrikaners wat uit Suid-Afrika gewyk het.

Volgens dié Nederlander het hy dit gekry van 'n jong swartman uit Suid-Afrika wat ná die Soweto-onluste van Junie 1976 deur Botswana na Brittanje gevlug het. In Londen het hy met die leiers van die A.N.C. in aanraking gekom, wat hom na Rusland gestuur het om militêre opleiding te ondergaan.

'Bevry'

Van Rusland is hy begin verlede jaar na Tanzanië gestuur, waar hy hom aangesluit het by die terroriste-magte wat Suid-Afrika mettertyd moet „bevry". Vlak voor sy aankoms, so het sy nuwe makkers hom vertel, het 'n groep van vyftig terroriste rusie gekry met die A.N.C. se leiers daar en geweier om hul bevele uit te voer. Hulle is almal sonder genade doodgeskiet.

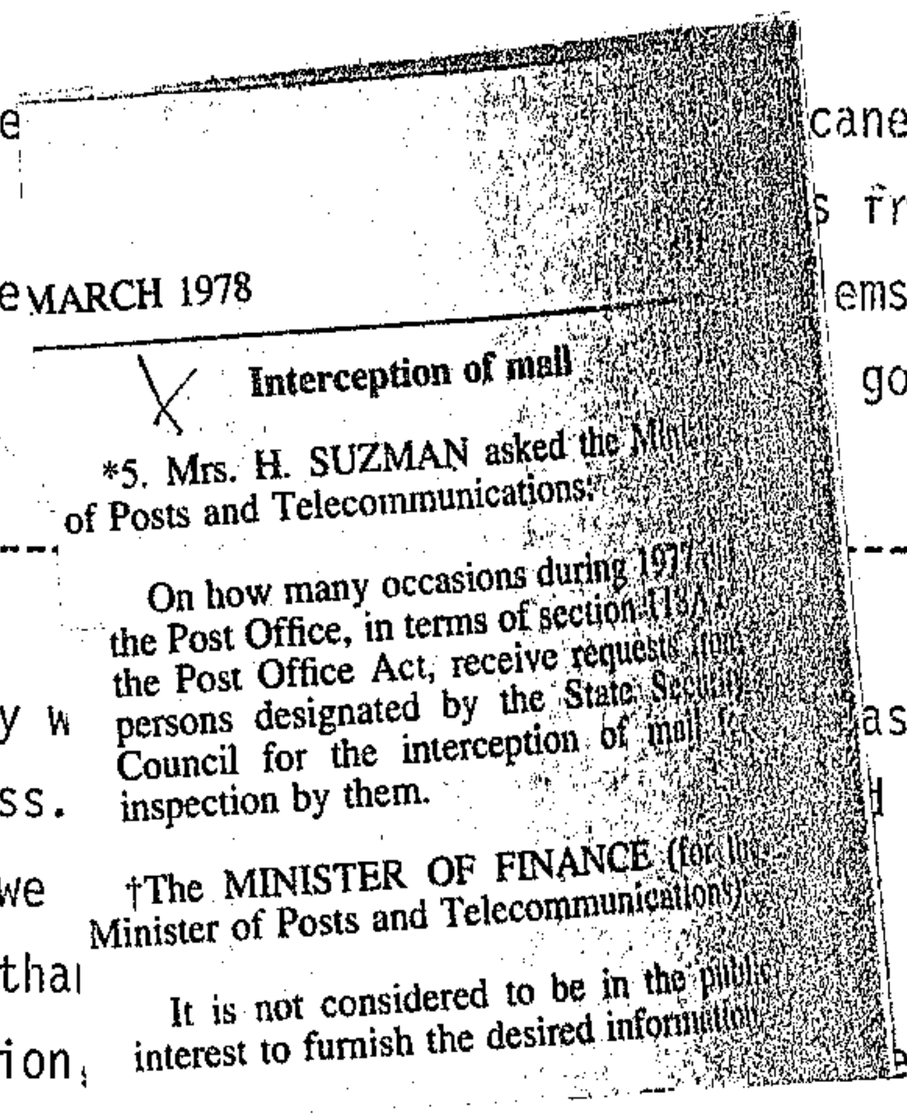
Ná 'n paar maande se verblyf het die man self ontdek dat sy bevelvoerder geld wat van Europese regerings ontvang is vir humanitêre doeleindes, is sy eie geheime Switserse bankrekening inbetaal het. Hy het onmiddellik daarteen beswaar gemaak, maar is deur 'n kameraad meegedeel dat hy ook doodgeskiet sou word. Hy het daarin geslaag om te ontsnap en woon nou in Nederland.

HANSARD 8. 31 March 1978
Question 5 Cols. 472

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Hectorspruit

Rick Granville cane farm near Hectorspruit.
As a sideline s from an interview with
Rick Granville ems a carp farmer is likely
to encounter. good market for carp among
black people.



MARCH 1978

Interception of mail

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

On how many occasions during 1977 the Post Office, in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, receive requests from persons designated by the State Security Council for the interception of mail for inspection by them.

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

It is not considered to be in the public interest to furnish the desired information.

The reason why w as because the soil was
utterly useless. we used run-off water from
the cane and we was 6 000 fish. We ended
up with less thai an error by the Lowveld
Research Station, d than we thought.

Market

At first we wondered if we would sell the stuff. Well we sold 300 about as quickly as you can snap a finger. We sold them to local black people who came here to buy them. We've never done any travelling or sales work at all. But our price is still higher than Irvin and Johnson. They can produce frozen fish for 60c/kg. We sell fish at a rand a kilo which is the price which was suggested to us and we've been selling it at that price for two years now.

The success of fish compared to meat is probably due to economics rather than taste preference. Although the Shangaans like fish, the Swazis prefer red meat to fish. But you can't buy 30c of red meat unless you go to a butcher which may be miles away in this part of the world. You have to slaughter a whole animal and if you haven't got a refrigerator the whole thing is likely to go rotten.

Transport costs

Last time we bought fingerlings from Marble Hall we bought 20 000 and we paid R400 for them and another R160 for transport. So we've got to breed our own.

Breeding Problems

We've tried some breeding. We had very poor results this year. In fact most of our fingerlings are from wild spawning. We have a problem down there in that the soil contained too much clay. If you want to have a breeding dam you must be able to grow grasses on it; and nothing but kikuyu or water grass will grow in these ponds. And you need a hairy grass

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 628 31 Maart 1978

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 1978 tot en met 30 September 1978 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 Pretoria, op hede die 17de dag van Maart 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 628 (327) 31 March 1978

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 April 1978 up to and including 30 September 1978 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 Pretoria this 17th day of March 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 652 31 Maart 1978

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. 652 31 March 1978

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 P78/25

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/2/78.....	*Chinese Ultimatum, The*.....	Edward McGhee en/and Robin Moore.....	(a)
P78/2/95.....	*Revolutionary Suicide*.....	Huey P. Newton.....	(d)+(e)
P78/2/142.....	*Objective: Justice*—Vol 9, No 3, Autumn 1977.....	The United Nations Office of Public Information	(c)
P78/3/24.....	*Politieke Gevangenen in Zuid-Afrika*.....	Amnesty Interpational, Amsterdam en/and Leuven	(e)

No. 653 31 Maart 1978

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 of voorwerpe nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing op hersiening van 'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies of voorwerpe word hierby geskrap:

No. 653 (327) 31 March 1978

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 publications or objects are not undesirable and set aside the decision on review of the Committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications or objects are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/8/1.....	*Vryheid*—Jaargang 1, No 24, November 1973	Die Kerk van Scientologie in Suid-Afrika, Johannesburg	In GK./G.N. 395 van/of 12.3.76.
P77/8/1.....	*Total Freedom*—Vol 1, No 24, November 1973	The Church of Scientology in South Africa, Johannesburg	In SK./G.G. 5002 van/of 12.3.76. In GK./G.N. 395 van/of 12.3.76. In SK./G.G. 5002 van/of 12.3.76.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 681 31 Maart 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/27

'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 bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/93.

Publikasie.—*Sharpeville March* 21, 1960—*Sharpville and Langa:* 18 years ago Pamphlet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Projects Committee, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(327)

No. 681 31 March 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/27

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.—P78/3/93.

Publication.—*Sharpeville March* 21, 1960—*Sharpville and Langa:* 18 years ago Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—Projects Committee, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

RAND
Daily Mail

2/4/78 Rand.m.
(327)

The dragon's teeth of black racialism

THE FORMATION on Saturday of a new black political organisation, calling itself the Azania People's Organisation, is a striking indication of the resilience of the black consciousness movement. Last October the Minister of Police set out to smash this movement with his crackdown on 18 related organisations and a host of individuals. Yet it keeps re-emerging, underlining the point which was made with force at the time: You can't deal with black consciousness by banning it. You can't ban an idea.

Some time the Government will have to realise that this idea has taken root, is spreading throughout the black community, and must be taken into account.

Meanwhile, we cannot allow the formation of Azapo to pass without an observation about one disturbing feature of its launching — the expulsion of white reporters from Saturday's meeting. This is pure racialism, and the leaders of the new organisation might care to ponder the fact that by sanctioning such action they are violating their own credo.

Black consciousness is supposed to be pro-black without being anti anybody else. Its advocates, from Mr Steve Biko down, have proclaimed this over and over again. But the protestation becomes nonsense when in practice a meeting such as this evicts professional newsmen, there to report on the events, purely on the grounds of their skin colour.

There is much to commend the black consciousness philosophy of self-sufficiency, self-pride and emancipation from the psychology of oppression. But let those who cross the thin line between that and pure racialism be warned that they are sowing dragon's teeth.

,rrorist gang

NM 3/4/75 (327)

,ld in Durban

businessman Mr. Oscar Xaba and his family were terrorised when 16 shots from a Russian AK-47 rifle were fired at their home near Umkomaas.

Eleven shots struck the house but nobody was injured. Mr. Xaba is a Magabeni councillor.

It was the first terror attack near Durban in which one of these ophisticated rifles was sed.

A short while later a Chesterville councillor, Mr. Albert Mtheku (68), was shot in the rm soon after leaving a hurch service.

It was later established that the bullet came from a Czechoslovakian automatic pistol.

Most of the weapons found appear to be almost brand new. One is of Czechoslovakian origin.

Brigadier Zietsman said many of the men captured in recent months had been trained outside the country. Many more were recruits.

Most of the arrests have been made by special police units deployed along the Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique borders.

The brigadier pointed out that more than 2 000 people had been convicted in recent years on various charges relating to terrorism, and another 140 were presently being tried in various parts of the country on similar charges.

Many others were expected to be brought to trial within the near future.

The assistance and co-operation local Blacks everywhere were giving the police in their fight against terrorism indicated that they realised that the war was not aimed at Whites only.

They were becoming aware that the campaign was against the country as whole and that its aim was to replace the present government with a Marxist regime.

◉ See also Page

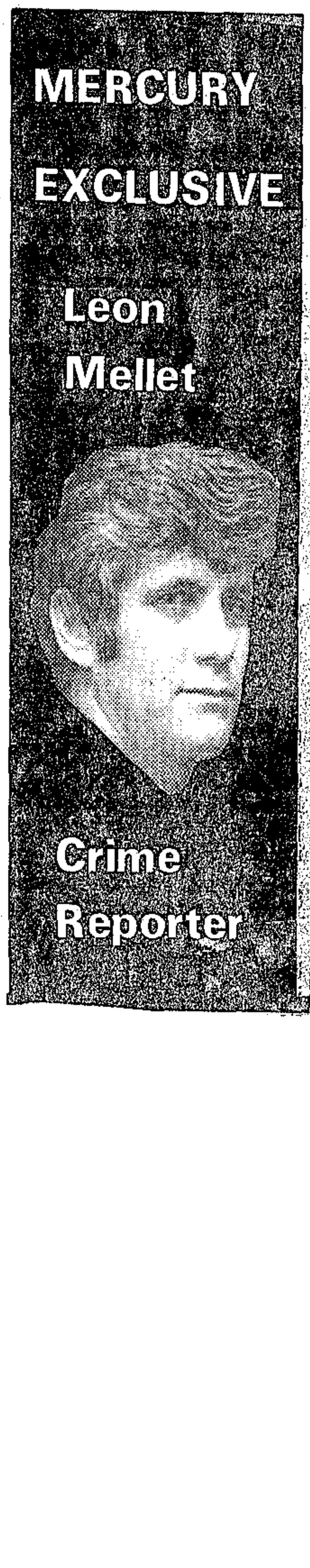


THESE arms, including two assault rifles and an automatic pistol, were found in the possession of one man.

NM

3/4/75

387



The hell

SEVERAL terrorists, some armed with Russian AK-47 assault rifles and explosives, have been captured by Durban Security Police.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms, explosive devices and some documents were also seized — many of them found hidden in the city's suburbs.

The police have also uncovered secret arms caches elsewhere in the province.

Colonel Herman Stadler, head of the Durban Security Police, said yesterday that his men had worked long hours and had made a "breakthrough" in tracking down the terrorists.

He declined to disclose how many had been arrested but said there were "quite a few." Investigations were continuing.

Brigadier C. F. Zietsman, head of the South African Security Police, said yesterday that the swoop by the Durban police followed similar arrests along the country's borders and in other centres in recent months.

Last month prominent South Coast

Hansard 9 6 April 1978.
Question 406 Cols. 562.

327

Hectorspruit

Rick Granville and his brother have a [illegible] farm near Hectorspruit. As a sideline the [illegible]om an interview with Rick Granville wi[illegible] a carp farmer is likely to encounter. The[illegible]d market for carp among black people.

The reason why we [illegible]ecause the soil was utterly useless. W[illegible] used run-off water from the cane and we sto[illegible]s 6 000 fish. We ended up with less than t[illegible]error by the Lowveld Research Station, o[illegible]han we thought.

Market

At first we wondered [illegible]ell we sold 300 about as quickly as you ca[illegible] to local black people who came here to buy [illegible]ivelling or sales work at all. But our[illegible]in and Johnson. They can produce frozen fi[illegible] a rand a kilo which is the price which wa[illegible]n selling it at that price for two years n[illegible]

The success of fish c[illegible] to economics rather than taste preference.[illegible]ish, the Swazis prefer red meat to fis[illegible]d meat unless you go to a butcher which may [illegible]the world. You have to slaughter a whole animal and if you haven't got a refrigerator the whole thing is likely to go rotten.

Transport costs

Last time we bought fingerlings from Marble Hall we bought 20 000 and we paid R400 for them and another R160 for transport. So we've got to breed our own.

Breeding Problems

We've tried some breeding. We had very poor results this year. In fact most of our fingerlings are from wild spawning. We have a problem down there in that the soil contained too much clay. If you want to have a breeding dam you must be able to grow grasses on it; and nothing but kikuyu or water grass will grow in these ponds. And you need a hairy grass

---

562 6 APRIL 1978

Persons consulted by Appeal Board in terms of Publications Act

406. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior:

What (a) are the names and (b) is the particular expertise of the persons consulted by the Appeal Board during 1977 in terms of section 35 (8) of the Publications Act.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

(a)	(b)
Prof. H. v. d. M. Scholtz ..	Literature
Prof. T. T. Cloete	Literature
Prof. N. J. Sabbagha	Literature
Mrs. R. Jansen	Law

Over and above the abovementioned persons 16 experts in various fields, such as literature, theology, law, etc. were consulted by the Publications Appeal Board in respect of its examination of the publication MAGERSFONTEIN O MAGERSFONTEIN! The publishers of the publication consulted 20 other experts in the same fields and submitted their advice to the Publications Appeal Board.

Many of those experts advised the Publications Appeal Board and the publishers of the publication on the understanding that their names should not be made public by the Publications Appeal Board. It was mutually agreed between the Publications Appeal Board and the legal representatives of the publishers that the advice of the experts was of great assistance and that their names should not be published.

I feel that this agreement should be honoured and regret therefore that the names of these experts cannot be furnished to the hon. member.

Hansard 9 6 April 1978 (327)
Question 407 Cols. 562, 563 & 564.

Members of Publications Appeal Board

407. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior:

What are the (a) names and (b) qualifications of the chairman and members of the Publications Appeal Board designated in terms of section 35 of the Publications Act.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

(a)	(b)
The Hon. J. H. Snyman Q.C.	B.A., LL.B.—former Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Retired in order to assume the post of Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board.
Mr. D. F. Abernethy	M.A., H.ED.—former Inspector of Education and former Head of Pretoria Boys High School.
Prof. A. P. Grove	D.Litt., U.ED.—Professor in and Head of the Department of Afrikaans and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Pretoria. Chairman of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie Vir Wetenskap en Kuns.
Mr. J. L. S. Fourie	Matriculation and Civil Service Higher Law Examination. Former Secretary for the Interior.
General G. J. Joubert	Matriculation—former Commissioner of Police with particular experience in state security.
Prof. A. S. Pohl	B.A.—former Additional Professor of Dramatic Art at the University of Pretoria. Well-known dramatic artist.
Rev. P. R. van der Merwe ..	B.A., Diploma in Theology—Minister of Religion of the Dutch Reformed Church.
Prof. J. C. W. van Rooyen ..	LL.D.—Professor in and Head of the Department of Criminal Law at the University of Pretoria.
Dr. K. S. van Wyk de Vries .	D.Div.—Minister of Religion of the Reformed Church.
Mr. C. D. Fuchs	B.A.—former Director General at the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Member of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns. Author of many dramas for the SABC.
Mr. D. P. Wilcocks	B.A., Civil Service Higher Law Examination—former Regional Magistrate for 12 years.

Man dies in blast

JOHANNESBURG — A bomb exploded in a house in Alexandra yesterday killing an unidentified man and devastating almost the entire house.

The explosion occurred shortly after a man arrived at the house carrying a parcel.

Brig C. F. Zietsman, head of the Security Police, said last night it appeared the man who carried the parcel died in the explosion.

Preliminary investigations showed that the bomb consisted of Russian TNT but extensive laboratory tests were still to be conducted.

No. 694 7 April 1978

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. 694 (327) 7 April 1978

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)
P78/3/80.....	*Vukani-Awake*—February 1978 Pamphlet/Pamflet....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/3/86.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 14, January 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)

No. 695 7 April 1978

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. 695 7 April 1978

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)
P75/4/238.....	*Aliança Operário-Camponesa, A*.....	Vladimir Ilitch Lênin.....	(e)
P78/1/102.....	*Terrorism*.....	Walter Laqueur.....	(e)
P78/1/152.....	*Revolutionary Communist*—November 1976, Number Five	RCG Publications Ltd, London.....	(e)
P78/1/156.....	*Remember Soweto* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	The Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(d)+(e)
P78/1/175.....	*How the Labour Government Supports Apartheid*.....	Jim Atkinson.....	(e)
P78/1/181.....	*Mandela Vision, The: Nomzamo Speaks* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Printed by/Gedruk deur Leader Press, Durban.	(e)
P78/1/183.....	1978 *Sex Maniac's Diary, The*.....	Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd, Surrey.....	(a)
P78/1/187.....	*SCAA Newsletter*.....	Solidarity Committee Against Apartheid, New York	(c)
P78/1/190.....	*Apartheid Non—Afrique du Sud: Un Peuple Sous les Verrous* 1re *Edition*, Avril 1977	Campagne Anti-Outspan, Paris.....	(e)
P78/1/193.....	*Torch*—November 15–December 14, 1977, Volume 4, Number 11; December 15, 1977—January 14, 1978, Volume 4, Number 12	Torch, New York.....	(c)
P78/1/204.....	*People's Power*—Number 9, July–September 1977..	The Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P78/1/208.....	*Vow* (*Voice of Women*)—Fourth Quarter 1977.....	ANC (SA) Women's Section, Lusaka.....	(c)
P78/1/209.....	*Spark, The*—Vol 1, No 2, 1 March 1977.....	N.U.L., Lesotho.....	(e)
P78/1/211.....	*New Dawn*—March 1977, No 3; April 1977, No 4..	Novosti Press Agency (APN), Beirut.....	(e)
P78/1/232.....	*We are the People* T-shirt/T-hemp object/voorwerp..	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(c)
P78/1/234.....	*Southern Africa: The Way Forward*—No 1.....	Stephen Felton, London.....	(e)
P78/1/236.....	*South Africa: Victory to the Black Worker's Revolution* (a Torch Pamphlet)	Revolutionary Socialist League Publishing Company	(e)
P78/1/238.....	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 12, Dezember 1977.....	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (issa), Bonn	(e)
P78/2/32.....	*Forward*—No 8, December 1977.....	Revolutionary Marxist League, Kingston.....	(e)
P78/2/42.....	*Amandla*—Januari 1978, Nummer 1.....	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P78/2/47.....	*Heks*—November/Dezember, Nr 136.....	Geschäftsstelle des Hilfswerkes Stampfenbachstrasse, Zürich	(e)
P78/2/51.....	*South Africa's Hope—What Price Now?* Pamphlet/Pamflet	World Council of Churches, Geneva.....	(c)

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 693 7 April 1978

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. 693 (327) 7 April 1978

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 P78/26

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/2/96	*Sexual Signatures: On Being a Man or a Woman* (i.e. only the 1977 edition with the No 0 349 12381 0/ d.i. slegs die 1977 uitgawe met die No 0 349 12381 0)	John Money and/en Patricia Tucker	(a)
P78/2/101	*Baby Sitters, The*	John Salisbury	(a)
P78/2/102	*Ransom Run*	Martin Dibner	(a)+(e)
P78/3/29	*Varsity*—No 1, March 9, 1978	S.R.C., University of Cape Town	(e)
P78/3/76	*New Perspectives*—Vol 8, 1/1978	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P78/3/80	*Vukani-Awake*—February 1978 Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/3/83	*Wits Student*—Feb, No 2	SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Braamfontein	(e)
P78/3/89	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 1, Januar 1978	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(a)
P78/3/100	*Photography*—February 1978, Vol 13, No 2	Model & Allied Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P78/3/101	*Karim*—mf 552 *Poster/Plakkaat*	Printed by/Gedruk deur Arti Grafiche Ricordi in Italy	(d)+(e)
P78/3/62	*Bulletin One*	"Bulletin One", University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P78/3/86	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 14, January 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(a)
P78/3/102	*Figure Photography*	David Brooks	(a)+(b)
P78/3/103	*Exposed!*—Issue 27	Verve publications Ltd, London	(a)
P78/3/106	*Advantures of Madcap Maud, The* (*Playbirds Photo Reader No* 6)	Kelerfern Ltd, London	(a)
P78/3/116	*Stiebel Eltron* Advertisement/Advertensie	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P78/3/117	*Spencer* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)

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Vol. 154] PRETORIA, 7 APRIL 1978 [No. 5979

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 740 7 April 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/29

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.—P78/3/95.

Publication.—*Wits Student*—Feb, No 3.

Author or producer.—S R C, University of the Witwatersrand, Braamfontein.

Section.—47 (2) (a) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/119.

Publication.—*Mercenary's Manual*—Part Two.

Author or producer.—Terry P Edwards.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/136.

Publication.—*Donga* 8, March 1978.

Author or producer.—Craft Pers (Edms) Bpk, Babelegi.

Section.—47 (2) (a), (b) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/141.

Publication.—*Voice, The*—Vol 1, No 22, March 9–14, 1978.

Author or producer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/142.

Publication.—*Spark.*

Author or producer.—The Arts Student's Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry.—P78/4/17.

Publication.—*Varsity*—April 3, 1978, No 2.

Author or producer.—S R C, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (a) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 740 7 April 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/29

'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.—P78/3/95.

Publikasie.—*Wits Student*—Feb, No 3.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—S R C University of the Witwatersrand, Braamfontein.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/119.

Publikasie.—*Mercenary's Manual*—Part Two.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Terry P Edwards.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/136.

Publikasie.—*Donga* 8, Maart 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Craft Pers (Edms) Bpk, Babelegi.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (b) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/141.

Publikasie.—*Voice, The*—Vol 1, No 22, March 9–14, 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/142.

Publikasie.—*Spark.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—The Arts Student's Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/17.

Publikasie.—*Varsity*—April 3, 1978, No 2.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—S R C, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a) en (e).

No. 741 7 April 1978

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.—P78/3/136.

Publication.—*Donga* 8, March 1978.

Author or producer.—Craft Pers (Edms) Bpk, Babelegi.

Section.—47 (2) (a), (b) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/3/142.

Publication.—*Spark.*

Author or producer.—The Arts Student's Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

No. 741 7 April 1978

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:

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/136.

Publikasie.—*Donga* 8, Maart 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Craft Pers (Edms) Bpk, Babelegi.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (b) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/142.

Publikasie.—*Spark.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—The Arts Student's Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

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Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
740	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P78/29....	1	5979
741	do.: do.:.....	2	5979

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5979—1

Barbel are also one of our predator problems. The blue heron is the worst of the lot and [illegible] g fish and the barbel. There's a natur[illegible] iver. The barbel scramble up this furrow [illegible] ponds and do tremendous damage.

Publications Act

452. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior:

What amount was spent during the financial year 1977-'78 on (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) administrative expenses of (i) the Appeal Board, (ii) the Directorate and (iii) committees set up in terms of the Publications Act.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

		(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)	.....	40 414	17 780	5 883
(ii)	.....	77 131	nil	2 285
(iii)	.....	nil	90 050	nil

Tilapia

The quickest sal[illegible] the ordinary Tilapia mossambica. But [illegible]y we don't get them much bigger than [illegible]y weight too but at half the price of the [illegible]hing. The Tilapia get into the water by themselves.

EDA: It will be interesting to know whether having the Tilapia is cutting down on your carp food or improving your productivity? Well I'm of the opinion that the Tilapia actually improve carp growth. They clean up a lot of the things that the carp can't eat.

We started off almost pessimistically with our kurper. We reckoned we'd have to dry the stuff. We put them on wire nets to dry but it was not necessary because people kept on buying them before they'd get dry.

Now look at this pond, which hasn't got carp in it. The water looks more vibrant. I think the thing to do ultimately is to use only male kurper and to alternate between carp and Tilapia. There are probably 4 000 fish in that pond but I like the way the water looks. It's probably got a good concentration of zoo-plankton and various dragonfly larvae. It's got a light colour rather than that murky look where the carp are. So I think we should alternate them.

Law firm quizzed on use of ex-BCP office

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Borough Council here is not happy with the occupation by a new firm of attorneys of the premises at Leopold Street here which were used by the banned Black Community Programmes.

The firm of Radebe, Mankahla and Mdlalane, which moved into the building on Monday, received a letter from the council asking them to stop using the building for their business.

The letter, dated April 4 and signed by the Borough Engineer, Mr G. C. Smith, was received the following day.

When the attorneys moved into the building on Monday, they were visited by Lt Nel of the Special Branch, accompanied by an unidentified security policeman.

Lt Nel spoke to Mr H. T. Radebe and Mr T. M. Mdlalane and asked if the firm would use the offices for their business and for how long the premises would be used. He was told the firm had moved into the premises permanently. The police then left.

The firm was visited by officials of the local BAAB office the following day.

The lawyers were not in but the senior clerk, Ms N. Kwababana, was asked if the lawyers had a permit to operate in the building. She said the offices had been hired from the Anglican Church of St Chad.

The same officials returned in the afternoon and met Mr M. Radebe, the attorney's son and again asked about the permit to use the offices, quoting the Group Areas Act.

"We were further asked to contact a certain Mr Coetzee at the BAAB offices, but we have not yet done that," Mr Radebe said.

The Acting Town Clerk, Mr G. Olckers, said use of the premises at Leopold Street for business contravened the town's planning scheme.

"In terms of the town's zoning, no business can be established at Leopold Street because that area is a single residential zone. The premises are for worship only and no one can have a business undertaking there."

Asked about occupation of the building by BCP, he said the Borough Council was not aware until they were banned that BCP, BPC and Saso were not using the offices 'for church purposes'.

Meanwhile, the firm of attorneys is still using the offices, pending the next move in the matter.

The lawyers have asked council to furnish them with the by-law which prohibits their use of the premises for their business. — DDR

Werker

15. Aantal afhanklikes van wie werker moe sorg of êrens anders vir

	3	4	5	6
(a) Name (eerste name alleenlik)				
(b) Verwantskap aan werker				
(c) Ouderdom				
(d) Geslag				
(e) Woonplek				
(f) Skooljare voltooi				
(g) Nou op skool?				
(h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)				
(i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)				
(j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)				
(k) Jaarlikse betaling: kontant				
ander				

Bombing: (343) several (327) held Rdm 9/7/78

Crime Reporter

SEVERAL people have been detained after Wednesday's bomb blast in an Alexandra house, Brigadier C F Zietsman, chief of the South African Security Police, said last night.

Brigadier Zietsman declined to say how many people were being held.

The man who carried the bomb into the house in Fifteenth Avenue was killed in the blast. His name is thought to be Sipho but police said they had not yet established his identity.

An intensive police hunt continues for the owner of the house in which the blast occurred.

Occupants of the house who were taken away by police on Wednesday morning had not returned yesterday.

They were Mrs Johanna Montoedi, 54, a widow; her son Kgolo, 15; and her daughter-in-law Cynthia.

Werkerbeso

15. Aantal afhanklikes (

wie werker moe sor

(a) Name (eerste name alleenlik)

(b) Verwantskap aan werk

(c) Ouderdom

(d) Geslag

(e) Woonplek

(f) Skooljare voltooi

(g) Nou op skool?

(h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

(i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)

(j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)

(k) Jaarlikse betaling:
kontant

ander

Swazis round up PAC leaders

SUN. TIMES 9/4/78

(327)

By NEIL HOOPER

SWAZILAND is cracking down on the South African Pan African Congress (PAC), which is banned in South Africa. By yesterday 10 leading members had been arrested and the paramilitary police hoped to detain all other members during this weekend, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said yesterday.

When all had been detained, the Swaziland Government would make an announcement about the reasons for their detention, as well as what would happen to them.

"But we want to get all of them first," Mr Msibi said.

I understand that the Swaziland Government fears that the militant PAC is planning to undermine authority in the country, and intends to deport them.

One factor behind the detentions is believed to be hostility between the PAC and the African National Congress (ANC), also banned in South Africa.

Mr Msibi said that the ANC had done nothing wrong in Swaziland and that there was no intention of taking any action against them.

Although the ANC claims that it is against violent change in South Africa, the South African security police maintain that ANC supporters travel via Swaziland to terrorist-training camps in Northern Mozambique.

6

R.D.M. 10/4/78

327

Breyten cannot attend funeral

BREYTEN Breytenbach would not be permitted to attend his mother's funeral, the Commissioner of Prisons, Gen W M du Preez, said at the weekend.

In a statement on Saturday Gen Du Preez said: "It is not departmental policy to allow a prisoner to attend a funeral of a relative. There are several well-founded reasons for this policy.

"The application by Mr Breytenbach, senior, that his son, Breyten Breytenbach, be allowed to attend his mother's funeral has been thoroughly considered. But I regret I do not see my way clear to make an exception in this case and to deviate from the existing policy.

"Under the circumstances I wish to express my sincere sympathy with the family.

"As is normal practice in such circumstances, Mr Breyten Breytenbach is being assisted as far as possible, and special visits by family members are freely allowed." — Sapa.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks and John Ryan; newsbills by Chris Day; headlines and sub-editing by Patrick Carfax; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

PAC 50 detained

11/4/78
327

JOHANNESBURG — At least 50 members of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress have been detained by Swazi police.

Thirty of them will lose their refugee status and are expected to be deported soon, it was reported last night.

The PAC has been accused of "violating the international law on refugees by attempting to set up guerilla training camps in Swaziland." This, it was pointed out, was contrary to the law unless express permission had been granted by the host country.

It was also accused of involvement in tribal faction fighting in the Ngwavuma district and of training people in the use of sophisticated arms. — DDC.

Hunt for terror cell

PORT ELIZABETH — Crack police explosives experts and anti-terrorist units are working around the clock here to flush out an African National Congress terror cell thought to be responsible for two bomb blasts in two days.

Yesterday's rubbish-bin bomb killed a woman and injured three others who were queueing for work outside the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices in New Brighton.

There was little damage to the offices. Two BAAB vehicles were damaged slightly.

Police said the explosive charge and detonators used were similar to those in the device which exploded in the hand of a man on Wednesday, hurling bits of his body over a 100 m radius.

In both cases the explosives were of Russian origin, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Gen M. C. Geldenhuys, said.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said the blasts appeared to be the work of the same group of terrorists.

The Minister confirmed police reinforcements had been rushed to Port Elizabeth to deal with the situation.

Police have not yet identified the woman killed in yesterday's blast.

Mr Kruger revealed that the black man blown to pieces on Wednesday was a trained terrorist.

"Among the remains was a finger. From this we identified him and ascertained that he studied at the black medical school in Wentworth, Durban, in 1972, and was one of four who disappeared from the campus and apparently went for military training."

The Minister declined to name the man.

He said yesterday's blast showed the terrorists were indiscriminate.

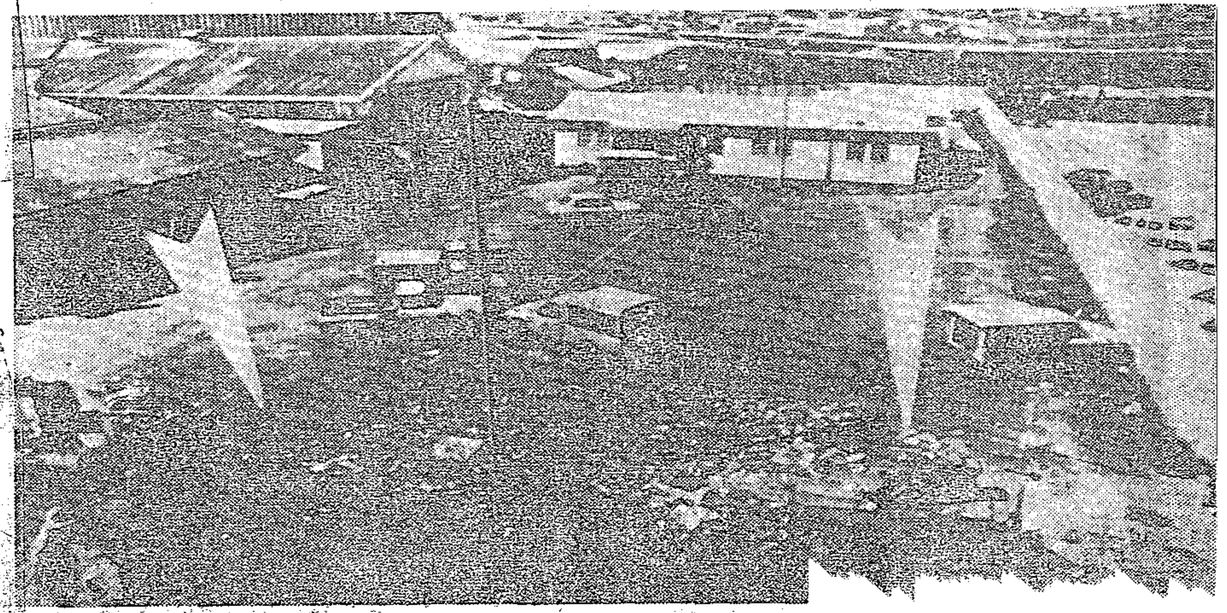
"They do not care who they hurt — black or white. I appeal to all in South Africa, particularly in Port Elizabeth and particularly black people, to report any suspicious people or objects to the police immediately."

The most seriously injured, Mrs Gladys Nontshinga, 25, of Kwazakele, was admitted to the Livingstone Hospital with burn wounds and cuts on her hands and legs. Her condition was said to be "satisfactory" yesterday.

The others injured were treated for shock and discharged.

Mrs Nontshinga said: "I was thrown to the ground and I felt a burning sensation. I saw my nylon stockings and the hem of my dress were on fire and I got up and ran . . ."

She was standing alone, leaning on a bin, when the blast occurred. SAPA



The scene of yesterday's bomb blast. The arrow left is where the bomb blew up the refuse bin and where the dead woman was standing. Arrow right shows where the bin landed.

11/9/75 DN (327)

TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

This is a transcription of a discussion with Mr Bar-David in which he explains the fisheries situation in Lesotho.

Governments

The Fisheries Section of the Department of Agriculture. It is responsible for developing fisheries in Lesotho, and is separate from the construction unit which actually builds the ponds.

Today there are only a few fish ponds in Lesotho. One sector is attached to the Department of Agriculture. The government is planning to see how fish ponds can be developed for the villagers.

The other sector is attached to the Department of Agriculture. The Fisheries Section finds a good site for a fish pond, and then applies to the Design Section for assistance. The Design Section engineers then draw up the plan; but we indicate to them the size of pond we require, the water supply, etc. Construction can either be done by machinery owned by the government's Soil Conservation Unit, or by the villagers themselves.

Differences

There is a difference between the Fisheries Section and the Soil Conservation Unit. The Fisheries Section is an outlet for experimental work, whereas the Soil Conservation Unit is a big project which has to be carried out on a much larger scale and which is easily visible. Also, the Fisheries Section is not concerned with erosion control, whereas the Soil Conservation Unit is

Journalist flees South Africa

DW3/14/78
327

DURBAN — A journalist here fled South Africa at the weekend and is believed to be heading for London.

Mr Wiseman Khuzwayo, 23, a reporter on the Daily News, who was released early last month after being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for 91 days, telephoned a colleague at the office on Saturday, but did not disclose his whereabouts.

Before his detention he had been in custody for six months until he and 18 others were acquitted in the University of Zululand sabotage trial last year.

Also at the weekend, former Nusas general secretary Sheila Lapinsky's five-year banning order expired.

Mrs Lapinsky was banned in the student clampdown in 1973 when eight office bearers and members of Nusas were banned for five years following the Schlebusch Commission report into the activities of certain organisations. A few days later eight members of Saso were also banned.

Mrs Lapinsky now works for a chain store group in Cape Town.

Of the other 15, two — Mr Steve Biko and Dr Richard Turner — are dead, two are serving sentences on Robben Island, eight are living in exile, two were unbanned in 1976 and one is in detention.

He is Mr Barney Pityana, a founding member of Saso, who was detained in August last year under the Terrorism Act and is now being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. — DDC.

HANSARD 10-7-13th April 1978.
Question 534 Cols. 615.

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TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

This is a transcri id in which he explains
the fish farming m

615 THURSDAY,

Publications Act

534. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior:

How many of the list of persons compiled in terms of section 5 of the Publications Act to serve for the period 1 April 1978 to 31 March 1981 in the areas of (a) Cape Town and the Western Cape, (b) Port Elizabeth and the Eastern Cape, (c) Pretoria and Northern Transvaal, (d) Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand area, (e) Potchefstroom and Western Transvaal, (f) Bloemfontein, (g) Durban, North and South Coast, (h) Pietermaritzburg and (i) South West Africa are White, Coloured and Indian, respectively.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

	White	Coloured	Indian
(a)	75	7	7
(b)	17	—	—
(c)	68	—	—
(d)	43	—	1

Government and pri

The Fisheries Sect stry of Agriculture.
It is responsible arting from the
construction of fi anagement.

Today the fish pon sectors. One sector
is attached to the elongs to the villagers.
The government run used for experimental
purposes, and also where a big project
is planned. We ha a on a smaller scale
to see if the cond

The other sector b age either applies to
the Fisheries Sect s Section finds a
good site and suggests the village establishes a fish pond in this area. Design and construction is carried out partly by us and partly by an engineer. The engineer draws up the plan; but we indicate to him the size of pond, slope of pond, water supply, etc. Construction can either be done by hand or it can be done by machinery owned by the government's Soil Conservation Section.

Difference between a pond and a dam

There is a big difference between a dam and a fish pond. It's not just a difference in size. A fish pond has a suitable shape for netting and an outlet for draining. You can control the level of water. You can control the fish population. In a dam which has been built for soil conservation purposes or irrigation you can't do all this. You can't easily drain the water if you see that the fish aren't growing or they're sick. Dams often have stones or reeds at the bottom so fish may be difficult to net.

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

p1.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 154] PRETORIA, 14 APRIL 1978 [No. 59

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 811 14 April 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/31

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.—P78/4/2.
Publication.—*Report from Black America.*
Author or producer.—Peter Goldman.
Section.—47 (2) (a), (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/4/40.
Publication.—*Anti-Apartheid* 1978 Poster.
Author or producer.—Gavin Jantjes/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/4/41.
Publication.—*Show Trade Union Solidarity* (1978—*International year against apartheid)* Pamphlet.
Author or producer.—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/4/42.
Publication.—"*Join the week of Solidarity with the African workers in South Africa*" 13-21 *March* (1978 *International year against apartheid)* Poster.
Author or producer.—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/4/43.
Publication.—*He earns us* 14 *Dollars for a* 48 *hour week . . .* Poster.
Author or producer.—International Confederation of Trade Unions, Belgium.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/4/50.
Publication.—*Staffrider*—Vol 1, No 1, March 1978.
Author or producer.—Ravan Press, Braamfontein.
Section.—47 (2) (a), (d) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SA

No. 811 14 April

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERP LYS P78/31

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

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/2.
Publikasie.—*Report from Black America.*
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Peter Goldman.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/40.
Publikasie.—*Anti-Apartheid* 1978 Plakkaat.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Gavin Jantjes/United Natic High Commissioner for Refugees.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/41.
Publikasie.—*Show Trade Union Solidarity* (1978- *International year against apartheid)* Pamflet.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—International Confederatic of Free Trade Unions, Belgium.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/42.
Publikasie.—"*Join the week of solidarity with Africa workers in South Africa*" 13–21 *March* (1978 *Internation year against apartheid)* Plakkaat.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—International Confederatic of Free Trade Unions, Belgium.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/43.
Publikasie.—*He earns us* 14 *Dollars for a* 48 *ho week . . .* Plakkaat.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—International Confederatic of Trade Unions, Belgium.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/50.
Publikasie.—*Staffrider*—Vol 1, No 1, March 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Ravan Press, Braamfonte
Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (d) en (e).

No. 766 14 April 1978

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. 766 14 April 1978

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 P78/30

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/2/19	*Shining, The*	Stephen King	(a)+(b)
P78/2/130	*Flashpoint*	George La Fountaine	(a)+(b)
P78/2/141	*Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Amnesty International, London	(c)
P78/3/13	*Blue Skies No Candy*	Gael Greene	(a)+(b)
P78/3/120	*Mere Glaede Ved Sex*	Rüdiger Boschmann and/en Günther Hunold	(a)
P78/3/140	*Namibia Bulletin*—July 1977, No 2	United Nations	(c)
P78/3/143	*Dahling I'm So Hot For You* Advertisement/Advertensie	Schipper Airconditioning (Pty) Ltd, Paarden Eiland	(a)
P78/3/151	*Story of I, The*	Fiona Richmond	(a)
P78/3/152	*Quorum*	Jim French	(a)
P78/3/156	*Joy of Sex* (i.e. the translation in German of original title "Joy of Sex" which was previously found to be undesirable/d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Joy of Sex" wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is)	Alex Comfort	(a)
P78/3/89	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr. 2, Februar 1978	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(c)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 765 — 14 April 1978

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):

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 765 (327) — 14 April 1978

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 P78/28

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/1/88.....	*Loose Change*.....	Sara Davidson.....	(a)

No. 767 — 14 April 1978

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. 767 — 14 April 1978

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)
P78/3/76.....	*New Perspectives*—Vol 8, 1/1978.....	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P78/3/89.....	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr. 2, Februar 1978.....	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)

TERROR GANGS IN RAIDS ON SA

Police hurt in clashes

W/E ARGUS 15/4/78

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Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Heavily armed gangs of ANC terrorists have had a series of running gun battles with counter-insurgency forces in the far Eastern Transvaal.



MR JIMMY KRUGER
... raids confirmed.

At least two policemen have been wounded in clashes with terrorists following stepped-up ANC operations in South Africa — co-ordinated by terrorist leaders based in Botswana and Mozambique.

Special police units have captured some terrorists and seized arms, ammunition, hand-grenades and explosives.

These details were confirmed this week by Minister of Police Mr J. T Kruger and Security Police Chief Brigadier C F 'Ziets' Zietsman.

The wounded policemen were treated at Nelspruit Hospital before being flown to a Pretoria hospital.

Brigadier Zietsman said a battle with the ANC in February was one of a number of contacts with terrorist bands.

'We have been operating in the Eastern Transvaal since about the middle of last year,' he said. 'We are also keeping a careful check on the Botswana border.'

The security chief warned

W/E - 18/4/78

327

land was another potential trouble spot.

Skirmish

In a skirmish near the Swaziland border late in February a group of Umkontho We Sizwe terrorists crossed into South Africa and ambushed a police patrol.

Two policemen were gunned down before the gang escaped across the border into Swaziland.

Until today the incident was blanketed in secrecy while follow-up operations continued.

But even now Mr Kruger is not prepared to disclose the names of the policemen involved.

Other details of the action have also not been disclosed and it is not known whether any of the terrorists were killed or wounded.

Captured

'We don't often brag about our successes because it is not usually in the interests of the country to do so,' said Brigadier Zietsman.

'Large numbers of terrorists have been captured and a great deal of arms, hand-grenades and explosives taken.'

He said blacks leaving the country for ANC training in black states had also been captured.

Terror gangs based in Mozambique — there is a camp close to the Swaziland border — cross through Swaziland and into the triangle of South African territory bounded by Mozambique and Swaziland.

The area is mountainous and undeveloped and ideal guerrilla territory.

Strategy

Brigadier Zietsman said the ANC was concentrating on a double strategy of terror. Using classic terrorist tactics it is attempting to involve as many Security Force units as possible in the rural areas while sending small groups to the cities.

Details of the terrorist activities in South Africa were known to Weekend Argus more than a month ago but the information was not published because the follow-up operations were still in progress.

Official sources now say the situation is under control and they are confident that terrorist operations will be wiped out.

Lambley quizzed

LONDON — Dr Peter Lambley, the South African psychologist who fled here earlier this year, was interviewed by Scotland Yard at the request of the South African Police.

He voluntarily gave a statement in connection with the death of Miss Shirley Jenner, his research assistant, a Scotland Yard spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman denied rumours that the CID had asked Scotland Yard to get Dr Lambley's fingerprints for them, or that they had been unable to trace him. "We could easily contact him if we wanted to," the Scotland Yard spokesman said. "He has been co-operative with us."

Dr Lambley is staying with a family in London. The head of the household said Dr Lambley refused to make any comment to a South African newspaper. "He feels, and I support his views, that he has been the subject of a smear campaign designed to discredit him and his work."

Dr Lambley fled South Africa after, he claimed, considerable right-wing harassment following his research into this sort of harassment of politically-involved and banned in South Africa.

At a press conference here soon after he had heard of the death of his assistant, Miss Shirley Jenner, Dr Lambley described how he had left South Africa after fearing Miss Jenner had been arrested by the Security Police.

Since then he has kept a low profile here, working on his evidence of harassment of leftists in South Africa, friends say. At least two of his former patients flew from South Africa to see him. Both young women, they said he had been of great psychological help to them in Cape Town.

They angrily attacked the slurs on Dr Lambley as "a campaign of vilification" which suited the South African Police. "Much has been made in the South African press of the fact that some of Dr Lambley's patients committed suicide." — DDC.

Sensors se oë op ou stuk

Twee kragwoorde in gewilde Indiër-opvoering

'N INDIËR-VERHOOGSTUK, ses jaar oud, en meer as honderd keer elders in die land opgevoer, is nou onder die oë van die Publikasieraad. Sy Johannesburgse speelvak het vandeesweek begin.

Die teks van The Lahnee's Pleasure is deur die Polisie van die skrywer/regisseur mnr. Ronnie Govender aangevra en na Kaapstad gestuur.

So gewild en suksesvol is die opvoering in Johannesburg dat mense feitlik elke aand by die deure weggewys word.

Dit word opgevoer deur mnr. Govender se Durbanse amateur-Indiërgeselskap, The Shah Theatre Company.

The Lahnee's Pleasure handel oor 'n Indiër-trekkerbestuurder wat sy verdriet in 'n kroeg kom uitstort omdat sy dogter 'n verhouding met 'n jongman aangeknoop het. Dit druis in teen sy streng Hindoe-beginsels.

Hy word getroos deur 'n vreemdeling en die kroegman. Later daag 'n hardgebakte jongman op en almal neem verkeerdelik aan dat hy die kêrel van die trekkerbestuurder se dogter is.

Alles speel af in die Indiërkroeg, wat aan 'n blanke, Lahnee, behoort. Hy tree taamlik neerbuigend teenoor die Indiërs op.

Die stuk striem veral Indiërs se onderdanige, verskrikte houding teenoor blankes.

Twee kragwoorde kom in die stuk voor.

Mnr. Govender sê sy spelers het almal heeltyds ander werk — „want daar is geen behoorlike teaters waarin ons toegelaat word om te speel nie". Gewoonlik tree hulle in sale op.

„Ons doen dit uit liefde vir die teater. Ons is nou in Johannesburg tydens die jaarlikse Indiër-vakansiefees. Niemand kry meer as R120 vir die drie weke wat ons in Johannesburg speel nie."

(● Lees ook Johan Brüwer se onderhoud met Ronnie Govender, Ateljee bl. 16 en bespreking op bl. 15 van die hoofkoerant.)

RAPPORT 16/4/78

Staffrider ry nie ver

(327)

EERS WAS dit Donga, en nou is dit Staffrider. 'n Week ná die volslae verbod op die literêre tydskrif Donga het die Publikasieraad die eerste uitgawe van Staffrider, jongste tydskrif op die plaaslike literêre toneel, ongewens bevind.

Mike Kirkwood, redakteur van Ravan-Pers wat Staffrider uitgee, is Vrydagoggend vroeg per telegram in kennis gestel dat die eerste uitgawe verbied is weens „onsedelikheid, moontlike skade aan rasseverhoudinge en in die belang van staatsveiligheid".

Dié uitgawe van die tydskrif, wat tweemaandeliks sou verskyn, bevat gedigte, kortverhale en artikels deur hoofsaaklik swart skrywers. Onder meer is daar 'n artikel deur die Soweto-skryfster Miriam Muriel at the Metropolitan Tlali waarin sy met van dié stad se inwoners oor hul alledaagse lewe gesels.

Mnr. Kirkwood sê die tydskrif is begin as forum vir nuwe skrywers.

„Onder skrywers is daar opwelling van kreatiewe skryfwerk," sê mnr. Kirkwood, „en 'n regstreekse skakel tussen die skrywer en sy samelewing is dringend nodig. Staffrider het hierdie funksie probeer vervul."

Hy vermoed dis dalk twee verhale wat aanstoot gegee het. Soweto Hi-jack, deur Miriam Tlali, gaan oor die huidige Soweto, waarin die polisie nie altyd in 'n goeie lig gesien word nie. Van, deur Peter Wilhelm, skrywer van die roman The Dark Wood wat onlangs verskyn het, is 'n karakterskets van 'n polisieman wat ná die onluste in die swart voorstede diens doen.

Op sowat vyftig eksemplare van die tydskrif is Woensdag beslag gelê toe polisie die swart dramaturg Julius Mtsake se motor by 'n roetine-padversperring in sy tuisdorp, Oos-Londen deursoek. Mnr. Mtsake was op pad om eksemplare van die tydskrif by die boekhandelaars af te lewer saam met eksemplare van sy toneelstuk Not His Pride, wat ook deur Ravan-Pers uitgegee is.

Hy is Donderdag by die Oos-Londense polisiekantoor meegedeel dat die tydskrifte aan die sensors voorgelê is. Vrydagoggend het mnr. Kirkwood die verbodtelegram van die Publikasieraad ontvang.

Die eerste oplaag van Staffrider is uitverkoop, hoewel nog nie al die boekhandelaars hul bestellings gekry het nie. Ravan-Pers het die tweede oplaag kort ná die telegram ontvang.

„Dit is 'n geweldige finansiële terugslag," sê mnr. Kirkwood.

„Ons moet nog besluit of daar verdere uitgawes sal wees."

● Staffrider is Soweto-taal vir passasiers wat bo-op die elektriese treine tussen Johannesburg en sy swart buurstad saamry.

*. Peter Wilhelm, voorsitter van die Artists and Writers Guild of SA, het gister in 'n verklaring sterk beswaar gemaak teen die verbod op Donga (en die feit dat die tydskrif se „verteenwoordigende Suid-Afrikaanse stem" die swye opgelê is) en op die eerste uitgawe van Staffrider.

„Albei hierdie optredes is negatief, destruktief en uiteindelik self-destruktief. Hulle is deel van die Regering se beweging in die rigting van die algehele onderdrukking van vrye spraak in Suid-Afrika."

Mnr. Wilhelm was ook een van die onlangse redakteurs van Donga.

Cape Times 11/4/78 (327)

Policemen hurt in clashes with ANC

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have clashed several times with ANC guerillas since border operations were intensified in the Eastern Transvaal in June last year, Brigadier C F Zietsman, head of the South African security police, said last night.

He said that two policemen were injured in a clash about six weeks ago.

"They were both treated in the Nelspruit Hospital but have been released since then. One is back at work, the other will return to work shortly.

"We also made numerous arrests in our confrontation with ANC terrorists. It is natural that there are casualties now and then during border operations," Brigadier Zietsman said.

He declined to say who the two policemen were.

He said it was known that a constant careful check was being kept on "every inch of South Africa's borders".

Security Police deny death threat

RDM 20/4/78 (327)

Staff Reporter

CAPTAIN Arthur Conrad, head of the Security Police investigation team at John Vorster Square, yesterday denied allegations before a Johannesburg regional magistrate that two Terrorism Act accused were threatened with death.

Mr Solomon Mosutwa Ragatsi, 26, and Mr Victor Ronnie Nkosi, 25, are appearing before Mr K K Smith charged with attempting or consenting to undergo guerrilla training in Botswana with the object of endangering law and order in South Africa.

Both have pleaded not guilty.

"These types of allegations are always being made and I deny it very strongly," Capt Conrad said.

Mr David Soggot, for the accused, said he had instructions from the accused that they were threatened with death by Capt Conrad so that they would repeat before the magistrate statements they made to the police.

At a previous hearing, the court was told the two were arrested at Zeerust last September 20. They were handed over to the Security Police.

Mr Ragatsi said a sack had been placed over his head, a tube put up his nose and electrical apparatus connected to his fingers causing him shocks while he was interrogated at Zeerust.

Yesterday, Security Police Lieutenant Crowse of Zeerust said if suspects were not prepared to help, they would eventually use Article Six of the Terrorism Act to frighten them.

He denied that they had been assaulted.

The hearing was postponed to June 5.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 827 21 April 1978

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. 827 21 April 1978

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 P78/32

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/2/18	*To Nick a Good Body*	Barry Norman	(a)
P78/3/30	*Q & A*	Edwin Torres	(a)+(b)
P78/3/31	*Blag, The* (*Sweeney 2*)	Joe Balham	(a)
P78/3/39	*Your Love Story*—Volume 1, Number 6	Gold Star Publications, Surrey	(a)
P78/3/41	*Real Love*—Volume 1, Number 6	Gold Star Publications, Surrey	(a)
P78/3/53	*Sex-Life File, The*	SJ Tuffill FRCS	(a)
P78/3/104	*Diary of a Virgin*	Cindy Peach	(a)
P78/3/130	*Six Bloody Summer Days*	Nick Carter	(a)
P78/3/138	*Christianity and Crisis*—Vol 37, No 22, January 16, 1978	Christianity and Crisis, Inc., New York	(e)
P78/3/155	*Let's Get Laid*	Philip Massinger	(a)
P78/4/44	*Lovely Angels, The* 1977 Calendar/Kalender	Printed/Gedruk in Japan	(a)
P78/4/47	*Slumber Time* No 8631 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Litho in U.S.A.	(a)
P78/4/52	*Thomson's Diesel & Auto Electrical Services* 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Pictorial Press, Jeppestown	(a)
P78/4/7	*Invade Russia!* (*Panzer Platoon*)	Gunther Lutz	(a)
P78/4/8	*Blood and Ice* (*Panzer Platoon*)	Gunther Lutz	(a)
P78/4/9	*Blitzkrieg!* (*Panzer Platoon*)	Gunther Lutz	(a)
P78/4/12	*American Atheist, The*—Vol 19, No 12, December 1977	American Atheists, Texas	(b)
P78/4/67	*Hullo, You Fine Upstanding Young Man!* . . . Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertisensiepamflet	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)

ARGUS 21/4/78

Poet's photo excluded

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Schoolchildren and students around the country will see a blank space instead of Breyten Breytenbach's photograph in new editions of classic Afrikaans poetry anthologies.

The picture of the poet — who is serving a nine-year Terrorism Act jail sentence — has been excluded from the senior Verseboek and junior Verseboek because the Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, refused permission for publication, according to Tafelberg Publishers.

The senior and junior anthologies, prescribed for scholars for many years, are going into the 27th and 23rd impressions respectively. They are compiled by poet and academic D J Opperman.

Breytenbach's work will appear in the new editions for the first time. It will be the first time a poet's picture has not appeared with his work, according to Tafelberg.

(327)

No. 828 21 April 1978

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. 828 21 April 1978

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 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/3/41.....	*Real Love*—Volume 1, Number 6.....	Gold Star Publications, Surrey.....	(a)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. R. 835 21 April 1978

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 327

AMENDMENT OF PUBLICATIONS REGULATIONS

The Minister of the Interior has in terms of section 44 of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), amended the Publications Regulations, published by Government Notice R. 536 of 18 March 1975, as amended by Government Notice R. 819 of 25 April 1975, R. 1751 of 24 September 1976 and R. 2014 of 30 September 1977, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 4 is hereby amended with effect from 1 January 1978 by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) The remuneration and allowances payable to members of the directorate shall be as follows:

	Per annum	
	Remuneration	*Allowances*
	R	R
Director	16 170	1 530
Deputy director	14 850	1 350
Assistant director	14 190	510

monthly payable in equal amounts,".

2. Regulation 10 is hereby amended with effect from 1 January 1978—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(a) the remuneration and allowance payable to the said chairman shall be as follows:

Per annum	
Remuneration	*Allowance*
R19 050	R1 650

monthly payable in equal amounts"; and

(b) by the substitution for subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subregulation (3) of the following subparagraph:

"(i) R22 848 per annum;"

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 835 21 April 19

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES OP PUBLIKASIE

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artik 44 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (Wet 42 van 197- die Regulasies op Publikasies, afgekondig by Goewe mentskennisgewing R. 536 van 18 Maart 1975, so gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 819 van 2 April 1975, R. 1751 van 24 September 1976 en R. 20 van 30 September 1977 gewysig soos in die Bylae uitee gesit.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 4 word hierby gewysig deur subregulas (1) met ingang van 1 Januarie 1978 deur die volgend subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) Die besoldiging en toelaes betaalbaar aan lee van die direktoraat is soos volg:

	Per jaar	
	Besoldiging	*Toelaes*
	R	R
Direkteur	16 170	1 530
Adjunk-direkteur	14 850	1 350
Onderdirekteur	14 190	510

maandeliks betaalbaar in gelyke bedrae.".

2. Regulasie 10 word hierby met ingang van 1 Januari 1978 gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) deur di volgende paragraaf te vervang:

(a) is die besoldiging en toelae betaalbaar aa bedoelde voorsitter soos volg:

Per jaar	
Besoldiging	*Toelae*
R19 050	R1 650

maandeliks betaalbaar in gelyke bedrae"; en

(b) deur subparagraaf (i) van paragraaf (a) va subregulasie (3) deur die volgende subparagraaf te ver vang:

"(i) R22 848 per jaar;"

p. 1.

(327)

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 883 21 April 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/35

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.—P78/2/77.
Publication.—*Discretion of Dominick Ayres, The.*
Author or producer.—Matthew Vaughan.
Section.—47 (2) (a), (b) and (c).

Entry No.—P78/3/33.
Publication.—*Holy Terror* (The Destroyer—No 19).
Author or producer.—Richard Sapir and Warren Murphy.
Section.—47 (2) (a) and (b).

Entry No.—P78/3/122.
Publication.—*Operation Backlash.*
Author or Producer.—Leslie McManus.
Section.—47 (2) (a).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 883 21 April 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/35

'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 of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P78/2/77.
Publikasie.—*Discretion of Dominick Ayres, The.*
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Matthew Vaughan.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (b) en (c).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/33.
Publikasie.—*Holy Terror* (The Destroyer—No 19).
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Richard Sapir en Warren Murphy.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a) en (b).

Inskrywing No.—P78/3/122.
Publikasie.—*Operation Backlash.*
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Leslie McManus.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a).



MEV. PENELOPE LAMBLEY. „Glo my, ons is nie sonder rede uitmekaar nie," skryf sy openhartig.



DR. PETER LAMBLEY. Die *drama rondom die* geheimsinnige dood van sy Suid-Afrikaanse pasiënt sal waarskynlik binne twee weke opgelos wees.

Dr. Lambley se vrou pak uit in brief

Rapport 23/4/78

(327)

DR. PETER LAMBLEY, kliniese sielkundige wat in Februarie uit Suid-Afrika na Londen gevlug het, het sy pasiënte in 'n boomhuis in Monterey in Kaapstad behandel, vertel sy vrou.

Dit is sy onortodokse en uiters individualistiese behandelingsmetodes wat hom soveel onbillike kritiek op die hals gehaal het ná sy skielike vertrek, sê sy.

Aan die vooraand van 'n hofondersoek na die omstandighede van die dood van mej. Shirley Jenner — een van dr. Lambley se pasiënte met wie hy glo ook 'n verhouding gehad het — het mev. Penelope Lambley die eerste keer oor haar man en sy werk gesels.

Dit is in 'n brief wat in die jongste uitgawe van die vrouetydskrif, Fair Lady, gepubliseer word.

Sy sê as baie konvensionele mens was sy meer as enigiemand anders deur haar man se vreemde gedrag gepla. „Glo my, ons is nie sonder rede uitmekaar nie."

Omdat hy egter soveel sukses met pasiënte behaal het wat deur ander dokters as hopelose gevalle laat vaar is, moet sy vir hom, as professionele man, in die bres tree, skryf mev. Lambley.

„Alle dokters moet risiko's loop. My baba het 'n breinoperasie ondergaan toe sy 'n dag oud was. Dank God, sy leef nog, hoewel 'n mens nie weet vir hoe lank nie."

Mev. Lambley beskryf haar man se praktyk. Sy sê daar was twee huise vir sy pasiënte. Dit was nie kommunes nie, maar bloot 'n plek waar sy pasiënte „veilig" kon wees wanneer hy nie by hulle kon wees nie.

„Hy het die plan bedink ná die tragiese selfmoord van een van sy pasiënte."

„Twee (nie drie nie) van sy pasiënte het selfmoord gepleeg, maar ek is verbaas dat daar nie meer sulke gevalle was nie," skryf sy.

Sy sê terwyl ander dokters in wit jasse in goed ingerigte spreekkamers werk, het haar man 'n boomhuis op die terrein van Montery in Kaapstad gebou en daar sy pasiënte behandel.

* Mev. Lambley en twee van haar drie kinders woon nog in Kaapstad. Een van haar tweeling, die baba van wie sy skryf, is onlangs oorlede.

* Mej. Jenner is dieselfde middag van dr. Lambley se vertrek na Londen in haar woonstel dood aangetref.

* Onlangs het sy voormalige sekretaresse en 'n pasiënt, mev. Dorian McClaren, na Londen vertrek.

ARGUS 24/4/78

KwaZulu politician shot dead (1) 1650 (2) 327 in Soweto

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Lloyd Ndaba, 52, a controversial figure in KwaZulu politics, was shot dead in Soweto last night.

He was shot by a group of men who confronted him outside his house in Zone 10, Meadowlands, at 8 pm.

Colonel J P Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said today that six bullets were fired into his body.

An employee of Mr Ndaba said one of the assailants stabbed him as he lay on the ground. Police attribute his death to faction fighting.

OPPONENT

Mr Ndaba, who owns a fish and chips shop in Diepkloof near Baragwanath Hospital, was a bitter opponent of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was once accused in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly of having connections with the Bureau for State Security.

One of his dreams was the establishment of a Pretoria - Vereeniging-Witwatersrand republic.

The republic would comprise all black townships in these areas with Soweto as the capital. This idea has had support from leading Afrikaner academics.

Mr Ndaba, founder of the Shaka's Spear political party, was linked with a plan about four years ago to split KwaZulu into two separate sections — north and south of the Tugela River.

STAR 26/4/78

Terrorists contained —Prinsloo

(327)

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo today reported "tremendous success" in efforts to prevent terrorists infiltrating South Africa.

General Prinsloo said a number of communist trained terrorists had been arrested in the past few days but he declined to give details.

He said police were keeping a close watch on all South Africa's northern borders adjoining foreign states with special attention being given to the Botswana border.

"We have enough policemen along all these borders and are pretty sure that no terrorist will pass unseen," he added.

General Prinsloo said several communist-trained terrorists who had been trained outside the country were on their way back to South Africa.

"Police patrols are being intensified and roadblocks increased to check the movement of people at or near the border. We have so far had tremendous success," he said.

He also confirmed that several caches of weapons and ammunition of communist origin had been found.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, confirmed a week ago that police were patrolling the Swaziland borders and that a large measure of success had been achieved. He added that police had prevented several recruits leaving the country for military training outside South Africa.

More than 2 000 people have, since 1976, appeared before the courts on charges under the Terrorism Act and other security laws.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 869 28 April 1978

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. 869 28 April 1978

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 P78/34

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/2/97	*Sheik, The*	Maggie Davis	(a)+(b)
P78/3/32	*Sky High*	Tom Murphy	(a)+(b)
P78/3/34	*Rafaella*	George McNeill	(a)
P78/4/66	*Pass Me a Meatball, Jones*	James Matthews	(e)
P78/4/75	*People's Power*—No 10, October/December 1977	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P78/4/85	*Opinions*—No 3, October 1977	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/4/86	*March 21st, 1960: Sharpeville*	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)
P78/4/5	*Soweto Oder der Aufstand der Vorstädte*	Gisela Albrecht	(e)
P78/4/28	*Bantoestans: Vorsters Nieuwste Propagandawapen*	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)
P78/4/73	*Sputnik*—March 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)
P78/4/79	*Information Bulletin*—No 13, XXXI Year, Sofia 1977	Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	(e)
P78/4/80	*Christianity and Crisis*—Vol 38, No 3, March 13, 1978	Christianity and Crisis, Inc., New York	(e)
P78/4/83	*Workers in Chains*—1976	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P78/4/89	*Millions Against Millions: The People Against Apartheid*	Free Southern Africa Committee, Alberta	(e)
P78/4/96	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 12/13, 27 März 1978	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(a)

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28 April 1978

DESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act the undermentioned publication or object is irable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:

No. 867

28 April 1978

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 publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P78/33

ty No. wing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
4.....	3*M* Calendar/Kalender.....	Printpak (Tvl) Limited, Johannesburg.....	(a)

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No. 870 28 April 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has confirmed the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

No. 870 28 April 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe 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 of voorwerpe binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is, bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/6/93.....	*Introducing Africanisation* Poster/Plakkaat.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)+(e)
P77/6/94.....	*Africa's Future Is Our Future* Poster/Plakkaat.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)+(e)
P77/6/96.....	*Africa's Problems Are Our Problems* Poster/Plakkaat..	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)+(e)

No. 868 28 April 1978

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. 868 28 April 1978

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)
P75/6/64.....	*Dissent: Special Edition*—Vol 5, No 3, November 1974	Nusas (National Union of South African Students), Cape Town	(e)
P75/7/28.....	*South African Voices* 11.....	Bernth Lindfors.....	(c), (d)+(e)
P76/4/59.....	*For Their Triuphs and for Their Tears*.....	Hilda Bernstein.....	(d)+(e)
P76/9/164.....	*White Liberation*.....	H. Kleinschmidt.....	(d)+(e)
P78/1/178.....	*Draft Resolution on South Africa—RT*.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)

No. 871 28 April 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 13 April 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 April 1978 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. 871 28 April 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 April 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 10 April 1978 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
P78/4/46.....	*Cox & McKay Electrical Engineering (Pty) Ltd* 1978 Calendar/Kalender.....	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg.

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Hansard 12 28 April 1978
Question 8 cols. 711 & 712.

Application for permission to include photographs of poet Breyten Breytenbach in new editions of poetry books

*8. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Prisons:†

Whether the publisher of two poetry books for schools has applied for permission to include photographs of the poet Breyten Breytenbach in new editions of the books; if so, whether permission has been granted; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

Yes; permission to publish a photograph of prisoner Breyten Breytenbach has been refused in accordance with the provisions

of section 44(1)(e)(iv) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No. 8 of 1959).

†Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to know from him whether he has also consistently refused permission to newspapers to publish photographs of the poet Breyten Breytenbach?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, refusal is made in terms of the Act and rests exclusively in the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons. I therefore do not know what the hon. member for Bezuidenhout now wants to know in connection with the refusal to newspapers.

†Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON: Mr. Speaker, my question is whether this refusal is applied consistently, in other words that permission is never granted for the publication of photographs of this prisoner?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member should rather place that question on the Question Paper, then I shall reply to it.

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Nadine Gordimer . . . claimed damages

Du Randt admits statements were 'untrue'

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

PROFESSOR Humphrey du Randt, head of the Afrikaans department at the University of Port Elizabeth, has publicly apologised to author Nadine Gordimer for accusing her of advocating the violent overthrow of the State.

He admitted that statements about her which he had made in his book, "Deur Grens en Tyd" — which he made a compulsory prescribed work for all first-year students of Afrikaans at the university — were "untrue and entirely baseless".

The Sunday Times last year exposed the statements which Professor Du Randt had made in the book, and this led to demands for damages totalling R34 000 for alleged defamation from Miss Gordimer, playwright Athol Fugard and author Andre Brink.

In the 64-page book Professor Du Randt claimed that leading sestiger and sewentiger authors, and others such as Miss Gordimer and Mr Fugard, wanted to end the "white minority Government" and even destroy it with violence if necessary.

He also accused them of rejecting the Christian religion and morals and of blasphemy. He claimed that they advocated complete sexual licence, irrespective of race or colour.



PROF DU RANDT
Apologised

In his apology this week, Professor Du Randt states: "I, Professor W. S. H. du Randt, head of the department of Afrikaans at the University of Port Elizabeth, hereby withdraw unreservedly as untrue and entirely baseless the statement in my book, 'Deur Grens en Tyd: 'n Werkboek vir die Afrikaans Literatuur-geskiedenis', whereby I ascribe to Nadine Gordimer in her novels and stories the advocation of the violent overthrow of the State, rejection of Christianity and morality, blasphemy and other implications of a like nature.

"I apologise to Nadine Gordimer for the calumny I perpetrated against her as a writer, an individual and a South African."

Professor Du Randt's lawyers specified that the apology had to be published in the Sunday Times today.

The attorney acting for Mr Fugard told me this week that settlement negotiations with Professor Du Randt were still in progress.

Los ons ver
Generaal!

(327)

Rapport 30/4/78

Twis oor Buro-wapen

Van Ons Pretoriase Kantoor

EEN ding moet genl. Hendrik van den Bergh se Buro vir Staatsveiligheid weet: bloedige gevegte is al in die land oor familiewapens gestry. Dit is die boodskap wat vandeesweek deur lede van die Von Landsberg-familie aan die Buro gerig is.

Dit gaan oor pluime wat op die geskiedkundige Von Landsberg-familiewapen verskyn en wat die Buro nou ook op sy wapen ingesluit wil hê.

Vrydagmiddag het die Raad vir Heraldiek in die Uniegebou gesit om uitsluitsel oor die saak te kry. 'n Verslag oor sy bevinding word môre aan die Von Landsbergs gestuur en die besluit sal aanstaande Maandag gepubliseer word.

So het regter Victor Heimstra, voorsitter van Vrydag se vergadering, gesê toe hy die twee wapens aan die pers vertoon het. Hy het gesê die knelpunt gaan oor die pluime (vere) wat die Buro in sy wapen ingesluit wil hê.



DIE lede van die Raad vir Heraldiek, wat Vrydag oor die Von Landsberg-fe wapen moes besluit.

Die klagtes oor die pluime het gekom van mnr. Alexander von Landsberg, 30, sy pa, mnr. J. P. M. von Landsberg, 68, van Pretoria, en mev. Vera Drieselman, 74, 'n weduwee van Johannesburg. Sy was 'n nooi Von Landsberg.

Die jong mnr. Von Landsberg het vandeesweek gesê oor die pluime, wat trotsheid fierheid simboliseer, sal daar nie maklik kopgegee word nie.

Die Von Landsberg-familiewapen is 'n paar eeue gelede deur die stamvader, Alexander Gustav, in Duitsland ontwerp. „En dit was juis die pluime wat die belangrikste was", sê hy.

Mnr. Von Landsberg voeg by dat daar al oor familiewapens baklei is dat die bloed loop. Juis omdat elke mens

so iets as jou eie beskou.

Mense het al aan dat die familie ne kan baat as 'n staats 'n wapen ontwerp w lees van die Von La geskoei is.

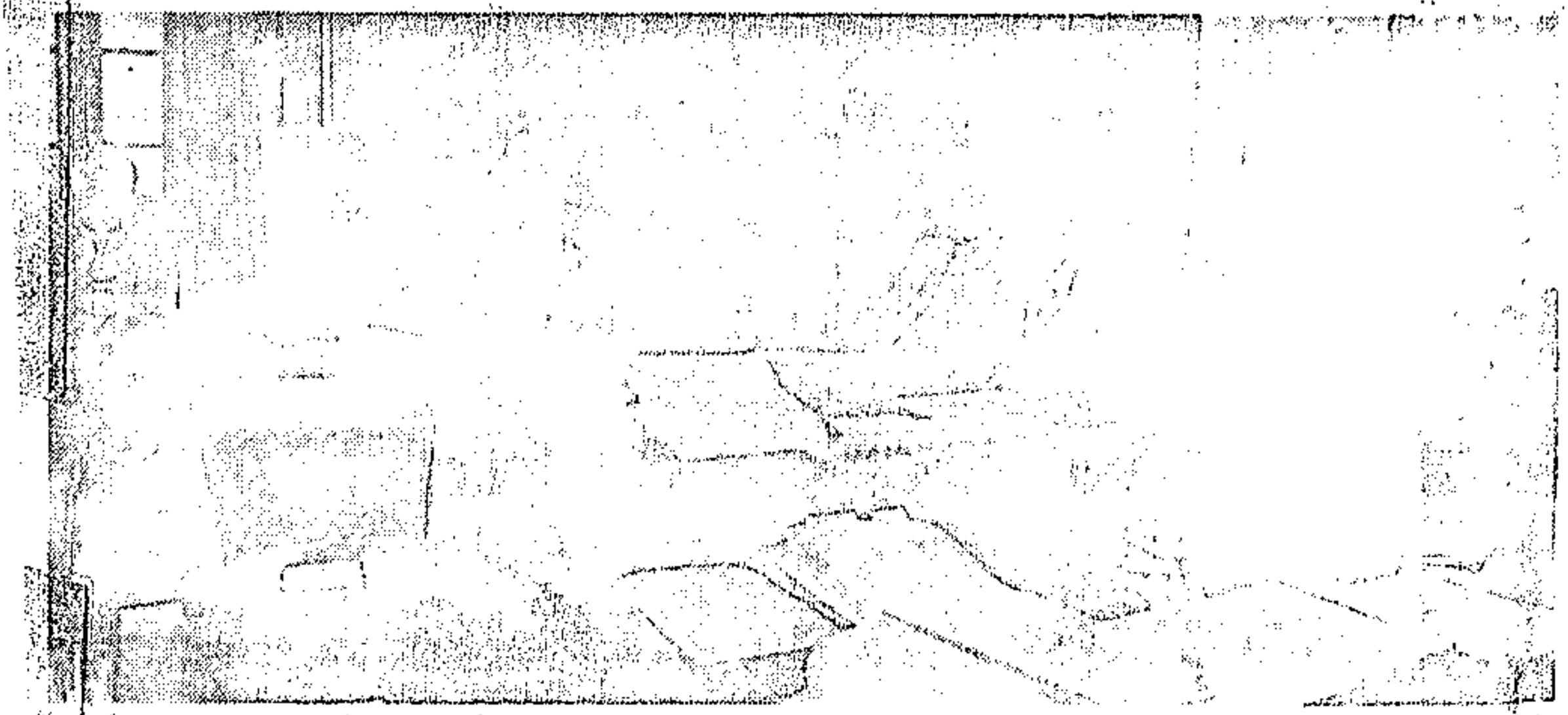
„Maar aan dié so mentaar steur ek my wil nie pluime wat s'n lyk, op enige and sien nie" hou hy besl

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Oct 30/1978

raad!

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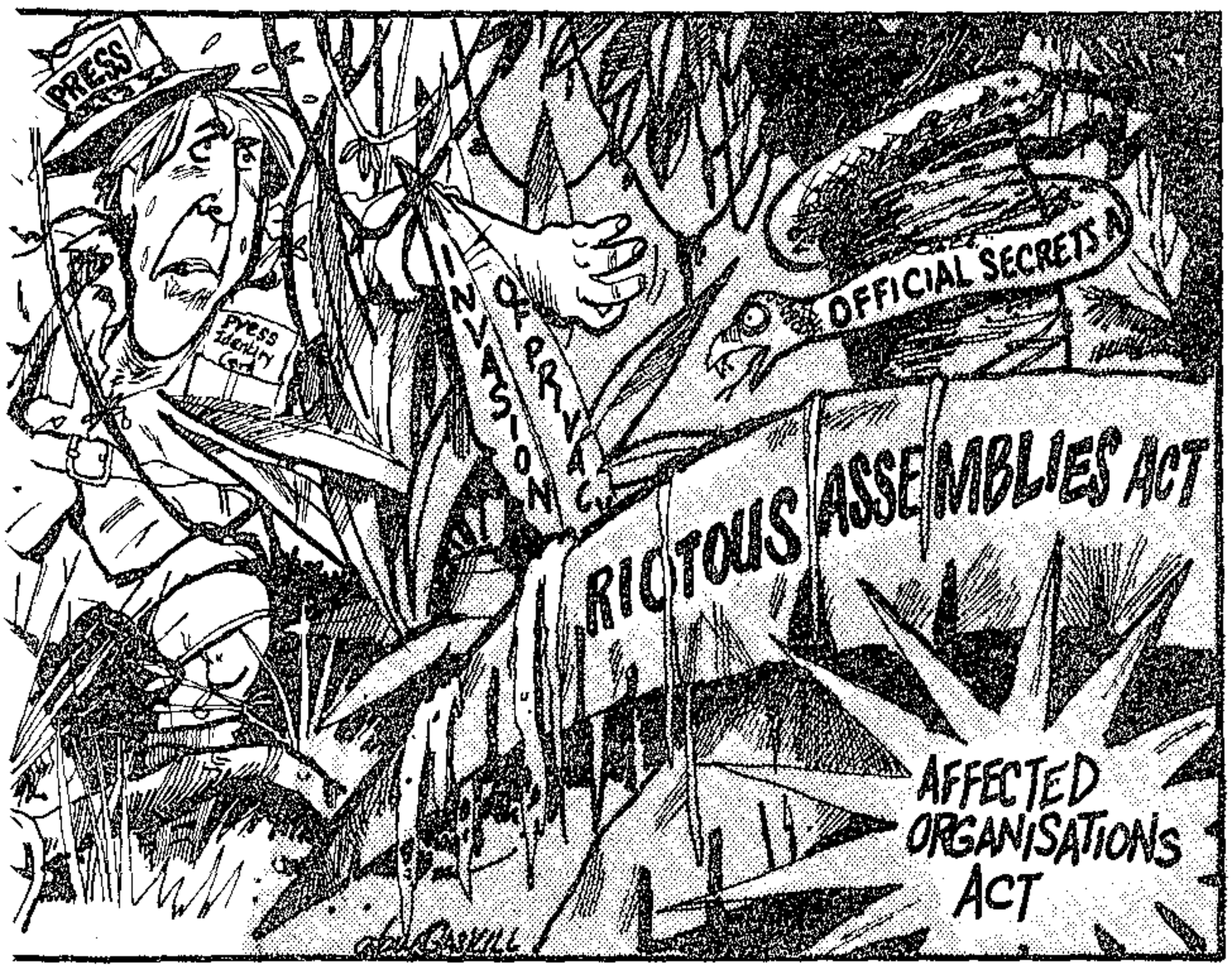
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Mense het al aan hom gesê dat die familie net daarby kan baat as 'n staatsinstelling 'n wapen ontwerp wat op die lees van die Von Landsbergs geskoei is.

„Maar aan dié soort kommentaar steur ek my nie. Ons wil nie pluime wat soos ons s'n lyk, op enige ander wapen sien nie" hou hy beslis vol.

jungle



cussed are added some ighter touches.

In an English court an accused threw an egg at the presiding judge, who had a nice sense of humour. "I presume," he remarked, "that the egg was intended for my brother Bacon in the adjoining court."

And then, no doubt in the same spirit of good humour, he sentenced the man to five months for contempt of court.

I mentioned earlier the restraints in parliamentary statutes that ostensibly have little to do with newspapers. One need only look at the short title of some of these Acts to see how the overall political scene can militate against the free flow of news.

Among the statutes that have a bearing on "security" and "public safety" — they all contain specific restraints on newspaper publication — are Defence, Terrorism, Riotous Assemblies, Affected Organisations, Unlawful Organisations and so on.

No one will quarrel with he proposition that the afety of the State is paramount. Yet, in the process achieving safety the wspapers are prevented inting, and the pub- d from receiving a good deal of important information which, if published, could not be said to threaten the safety of the State at all.

The extent to which restrictive legislation may ultimately operate as a complete gag on the Press is well illustrated by the Prisons Act.

Stuart deals at some length with the prosecution, about ten years ago, of the then editor of the Rand Daily Mail under section 44(f) which requires a person publishing information about a prison to take reasonable steps to verify such information.

Tests

Mr Justice Cillie, the presiding judge in that case, laid down certain tests to decide whether the steps taken by the editor to verify the information were reasonable — and found that they were not.

In a notable passage in the "Newspaperman's Guide" Stuart takes issue with the judge. He writes:

"Curiously, in enunciating these tests his lordship appears to have overlooked the palpable perjury of certain of the witnesses who gave evidence for the State — witnesses whose testimony was abandoned by the State counsel. . . .

"With the greatest respect, the tests laid down by Cillie JP all lose sight of the fact that even a judicial officer's reaction to any given set of circumstances is often to apply a purely subjective test based on what, in his own experience and in his own view, falls on this or that side of the line of reasonableness.

"The tests purport to set the standard objectively as that of the mythical objective reasonable man, but this is at odds with the application of reasonableness in the daily work of our courts.

"In other words the tests set a different standard for editors contemplating publishing matter falling within the provisions of section 44(f) than, in practice, our judges set for themselves.

"The result is that since the conclusion of the SA Associated Newspapers Ltd case no editor will ever publish matter concerning the experience in prison of a prisoner or ex-prisoner or the administration of a prison unless he is satisfied that the truth of what he published can be proved in court.

"Even then he must still have grave doubts, as he still runs the risk that the judicial officer will take a different view and find that witnesses in whose veracity the editor believes are untruthful, that what he (the editor) believes to be corroboration is not corroboration, and that what the editor regards as inherently probable the court will consider to be inherently improbable.

"Although Cillie JP specifically found that the Prisons Act must not be construed as inhibiting a newspaper in fulfilling its important function of exposing public abuses, and found further that section 44(f) was not intended for such a purpose, the effect of his judgment has, in practice, been that for more than ten years no newspaper has published a report about prisons, their administration or the experience in them of prisoners or ex-prisoners except such reports as place the Prisons Department in a favourable light.

Dangerous

"To publish adverse matter is quite simply too dangerous unless an editor is prepared to place his information before the prison authorities for comment. And he can hardly expect them to acknowledge the correctness of such information for it is inherently probable that they will deny it."

Stuart's comments show vividly the effect that one small clause can have in restraining the Press from publishing information that the public patently has an interest in receiving.

Whatever the complexities of the law, Stuart offers newspapermen one piece of advice which they should regard as mandatory: "Check and double-check your facts, and record them accurately."

If you observe that rule, and you still happen to fall foul of the law, you will at least have started off on the right foot.

● **Newspaperman's Guide to the Law**, by Kelsey Stuart (Butterworth & Co PO Box 792, Durban 4000. Price R27,50 plus 25 cents for delivery.

The Star
30/4/78
(327)

WHAT every journalist ought to know about newspaper law — and a good deal besides — will be found in the new edition of **Newspaperman's Guide to the Law**, Kelsey Stuart's admirable work on the subject.

At the same time it should serve a wider audience by casting a fresh light on the state of the Press in South Africa and on the condition to which the right of free speech has been reduced.



JOEL MERVIS

a former editor of the Sunday Times discusses a book that explains why some things are never reported.

It is described as a second edition — the first appeared ten years ago — but is so much more comprehensive than its predecessor as to be virtually a new work. It certainly reflects the maturity and the wealth of experience gained by the author in the decade between the two editions.

In the result, although the "Guide" is written primarily for the journalist, the inherently interesting subject matter and the flair with which it is presented make it an absorbing study for the layman as well.

One of the attractive features of the work is that it pulls together, within the covers of one book, a myriad of restrictive clauses scattered through the statutes. This codification of legislative restraints upon publication is of immense value to the working journalist.

It should be stressed that the many restraints imposed by Parliament do not flow from a direct assault on Press freedom. They are rather the by-products of legislation aimed primarily at somebody else.

But freedom is indivisible, and Stuart's treatise illustrates all too well how publication restraints upon such things as defence matters, riotous assemblies or affected organisations inescapably rub off on to the Press; and how, in turn, they rob the people of their right to know.

When a journalist is hedged about with so many laws, he constantly faces the very real problem of whether to put the news on the spike or publish and risk prosecution. With guidance from Kelsey Stuart he will at least be in a better position to judge what course to take.

None the less, as Stuart makes clear, the permutations and combinations for error are immense. Take

30/4/78 (B27) ST

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the case of a sub-editor who, in publishing an article on evolution, appropriately displayed a picture of a gorilla with it.

On the same page he placed the picture of a person mentioned in another article. The juxtaposition brought disaster. The person in the picture sued for libel — and won.

In a fascinating chapter on defamation, Stuart's clear analysis of the principles of the law is superbly illustrated with facts taken from many decided cases. We learn soon enough that it just won't do to call a man a thief, a liar or a crook.

Baffling

While some things are clear, there exists in defamation a baffling world known as "innuendo" where apparently innocent statements can conceal secondary and defamatory meanings.

Thus, a reporter writes what to him is a blameless, innocent piece. Yet, because of certain facts unknown to him but known to his readers, the innocent report becomes defamatory. How does one guard against that?

The problem of "innuendo" constantly crops up, and one of the remarkable features of the law of libel is the degree of expertise and omniscience which a court apparently expects of a newspaperman.

He works in a hurry, often against a deadline, and is frequently obliged to take quick decisions. Should he make a mistake and publish a libel, there's trouble. Yet, in some cases, even the judges are unable to reach unanimity, after weeks of deliberation, about a snap decision taken by a newspaperman in one minute.

Take, as has sometimes happened, this example. The plaintiff sues for libel and his claim is dismissed. The plaintiff then goes to appeal. Distinguished judges hear the appeal. They have the advantage of the judgment of the court of first instance before them, plus the added advantage of hearing eminent counsel argue both sides of the case.

Hoping

The court then adjourns to study with care all the relevant issues, and perhaps a month later delivers judgment. Three judges are for the appellant; two are against. Of the six judges who have heard the matter, three went one way, three the other way. The judges disagree at leisure, but the reporter or sub-editor, it need hardly be said, is expected to get the right answer in a matter of minutes. In this type of case even God and Kelsey Stuart cannot help. A newspaper can only hope the judges will split two-three instead of three-two.

Stuart's chapters on invasion of privacy, contempt of court and court reporting are compulsory reading for all working journalists. To the serious matters d

National black group launched

1/5/78
Rand
321

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

A BLACK national political organisation, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was formed at a national convention held in Roodepoort at the weekend.

The convention, held at St Ansgars Anglican Church in Roodepoort, was attended by delegates from all over the country.

This is the first national black political organisation to be formed since the banning of black organisations on October 19 last year.

A former editor of The World, Mr M T Moerane, was ejected from the convention because of his participation in the Soweto Community Council elections earlier this month. White journalists were also refused admission.

The new organisation will be a national body which will operate within the broad framework of black consciousness.

Among other things, the organisation will oppose any Government motivated institutions and ethnic orientated organisations and work towards a common education system for all people and one Parliament for a unitary state.

An interim executive committee was elected. It consists of: Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, chairman, Mr Hemant Washmarae, vice-chairman, Mr Lybon Mabaso, secretary.

Four additional members are Mr Khehla Mthembu, Mr Simon Dyakala, Mr Makhuge Manenzhe and Mr Sammy McGosh.

After his election as chairman. Mr Mkhabela told the convention:

"In the life of a people there comes a time when there is a feeling that to live one has to conform, but we will never choose a course of submission."

Natal police capture armed terrorists

Cape Times 3/5/78 (327)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Several terrorists, some heavily armed with Russian AK 47 assault rifles and explosives, have been captured by the Durban security police.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms and explosives were found hidden in the city's suburbs.

The police also uncovered secret hiding places elsewhere in the province where arms and explosives were hidden.

Colonel Herman Stadler, head of the Durban security police, said yesterday that his men had worked long hours and had made a "breakthrough" in tracking down the terrorists. For security reasons he declined to disclose how many terrorists had been arrested, but said there were "quite a few". Investigations were continuing, he added.

After the initial arrests police went to various parts of the province where they found explosives and places where explosives had been hidden.

Brigadier C F Zietsman, head of the South African security police, said yesterday that the arrests by the Durban police followed in the wake of similar arrests along the country's borders and in other centres in recent months.

Last month a prominent South Coast businessman, Mr Oscar Xaba, and his family were terrorized when 16 shots from a Russian AK rifle were fired at their home near Umkomaas. Eleven shots struck Mr Xaba's home but no one was injured. Mr Xaba is a Magabeni councillor.

It was the first terror attack near Durban in which one of these sophisticated rifles were

Continued on page 2

African												
Asian												
Coloured												
White												
Total												

B. WAGES

	1960		1965		Annua of in in mo wa 1960 %				MAY 1975		Annual Rat of increas in monthly wage : 197 May 1975 %
	Average monthly earnings (Rands)	Share of Total Wage Bill %	Average monthly earnings (Rands)	Share of Total Wage Bill %			Share of Total Wage Bill %	Annual Rate of increase in monthly wage: 1970/74 %	Average monthly earnings (Rands)	Share of Total Wage Bill %	
African											
Asian											
Coloured											
White											
Total											

NM. 3/5/78 (327)

A Mercury Special Report

LEON MELLET, Crime Reporter

A secret, savage war

The Security Police are prime targets of the terror campaign

WHILE the South African Defence Force is gearing itself for conventional warfare, the psychological and terror campaign against the country is being intensified dramatically.

Terrorists have infiltrated into the Republic while some of their colleagues are waiting in neighbouring countries for opportune moments to slip across the borders.

They are well-trained and their tasks have clearly been set out. Most of them are South Africans recruited locally and they operate from secret bases, some on the outskirts of our cities.

Large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives have been smuggled into the country and are stockpiled at these bases.

The training and indoctrination of these terrorists is such that they are imbued with Kamakazi fanaticism.

They are all members of the military wing of the African National Congress Umkhonto we Sizwe) and their instructors are crack personnel from Cuban, East German and Russian forces.

Although their campaign was launched many years ago, they have achieved very little success.

Acts of sabotage, bombings, assassinations and violent shootings are becoming more common but with very little effect. In several cases terrorists have blown themselves to pieces causing very little harm to others.

Why? Because they face determined and highly skilled opposition — the South African Security Police.

Almost daily this force uncovers new leads and new tactics. In its turn it is constantly developing new methods of combating internal terrorism.

Consequently the political wing of the ANC devotes itself largely to trying to destroy the Security Police.

Documents seized show their hatred of the Security Police. One quote reads: "You must expect increased [illegible] detentions, torture



A propaganda picture of a terrorist. This appeared on the front of a captured document.

and training — have been given on blowing up railway lines, post offices, police stations, Bantu Administration buildings, shopping complexes, power stations and bridges.

Terrorists trained outside the country must also recruit locally and then train these recruits in sabotage techni-

ses that the people must be influenced through propaganda issued by "our underground machinery."

"Our propaganda must be divided into agitational and educational material."

Issues such as working conditions, educational methods, rent rises, mass

recent issue of *Sechaba* states that support should be organised for the new Republics of Angola and Mozambique. Complete non-participation in the "so-called border wars" and protest meetings should be encouraged.

The head of the Security

overseas.

Yet one has only to spend some time with Brigadier Zietsman or Brigadier Johan Coetzee, his deputy, in their Pretoria headquarters and to fire questions at them regarding political detainees and methods of their investigations to realise what

arrests, detentions, torture and brutality. Prepare yourself to withstand the onslaught and be prepared to sacrifice.

"Do not fear arrests. Be on the offensive. Counter every question with another question or accusation. Harass your enemy by going on hunger strikes, act insane, lodge complaints whether true or false, resort to civil and criminal actions in courts as often as possible. Make sure your complaints and actions get the utmost publicity. Rather commit suicide than to betray the organisation."

This quote and others in this article have all been stated in court during terrorist trials and are taken from documents seized by the police, such as *Sechaba, Inkululeko Freedom* and *Current Tasks in Our Struggle.*

But the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger and the head of the Security Police, Brigadier C. F. Zietsman, have stated in recent months that a concerted effort was being made not only to harass the police but also to eliminate them.

One security policeman has already been assassinated and other persons who have given evidence for the police and who have assisted them in their investigations have met a similar fate or suffered serious injuries.

But the most recent documents seized and information the police have outlines new and more definite plans to strike at the police.

Recruits undergo the normal terrorist training, mostly at camps near Luanda in Angola. But unlike previous years women are now also recruited.

The tasks of the women are defined. They are to act as couriers of weapons and ammunition and are even instructed to endeavour to make friends with security branch members.

They also have to obtain information relating to informers and those opposed to the ANC. These people are to be regarded as targets, and in recent weeks several such persons have been victims of terror attacks.

Women are trained to smuggle arms and ammunition across the borders while pretending they are pregnant. They are also responsible for setting up safe bases, and play a leading part in smuggling large sums of money out of the country.

Other tasks for both men and women include the robbing of banks, building societies and businesses to obtain money.

Specific instructions

ques.

At a given date acts of sabotage and violence should be planned country-wide in a bid to scatter the security forces. This, the ANC believes, will allow for a mass invasion of terrorists from outside.

The strategic aim of the political wing of the ANC, as set out in *Current Tasks In Our Struggle* is the "forcible capture of power from the White minority regime by the combined revolutionary forces of the Black majority."

It states that the masses should be mobilised under the banner of the African National Congress.

It also clearly states that the masses should be involved and intimidated to prepare them for a confrontation with "the enemy"

"Our central aim is to draw the masses of the people themselves, as a conscious force, into the struggle for their own liberation."

To obtain this aim they have set out details of how trade unions should be set up, schools, universities, churches and other organisations infiltrated and instigated into mass unrest and violence.

The utmost publicity should be given to such events to make the masses aware of "our strength."

"It is therefore necessary we do all we can to influence all legal and anti-racist organisations to take up the struggle for the mass mobilisation of the people, for a confrontation with the enemy."

removals and "attacks by the police" should be turned into mass demonstrations, violence, strikes and vandalism – again to get the utmost publicity.

Recently the ANC claimed that 90 percent of its propaganda comes from legal institutions and the Press within South Africa through acts instigated by the ANC.

Other tasks set out in a

Police, Brigadier Zietsman, stated recently: "We know exactly where we stand with our enemies and I am more than confident that we are standing strong."

There is no doubt that the Security Police have become a prime target of the ANC. They have to endure accusations of torture and murders and have been labelled a Gestapo-type force by their detractors here and

they are up against.

They have day-to-day details of all detainees, their needs, illnesses and requests.

Nothing is hidden to those who have a genuine interest – like magistrates – and everything possible is being done to bring those involved to trial as soon as possible.

But as Brigadier Zietsman states: "We are not dealing with ordinary criminals but with politically and Marxist-orientated people bent on the violent overthrow of rule in this country.

"They have openly declared war on us and as a result it is not always possible to bring a person to trial immediately after arrest.

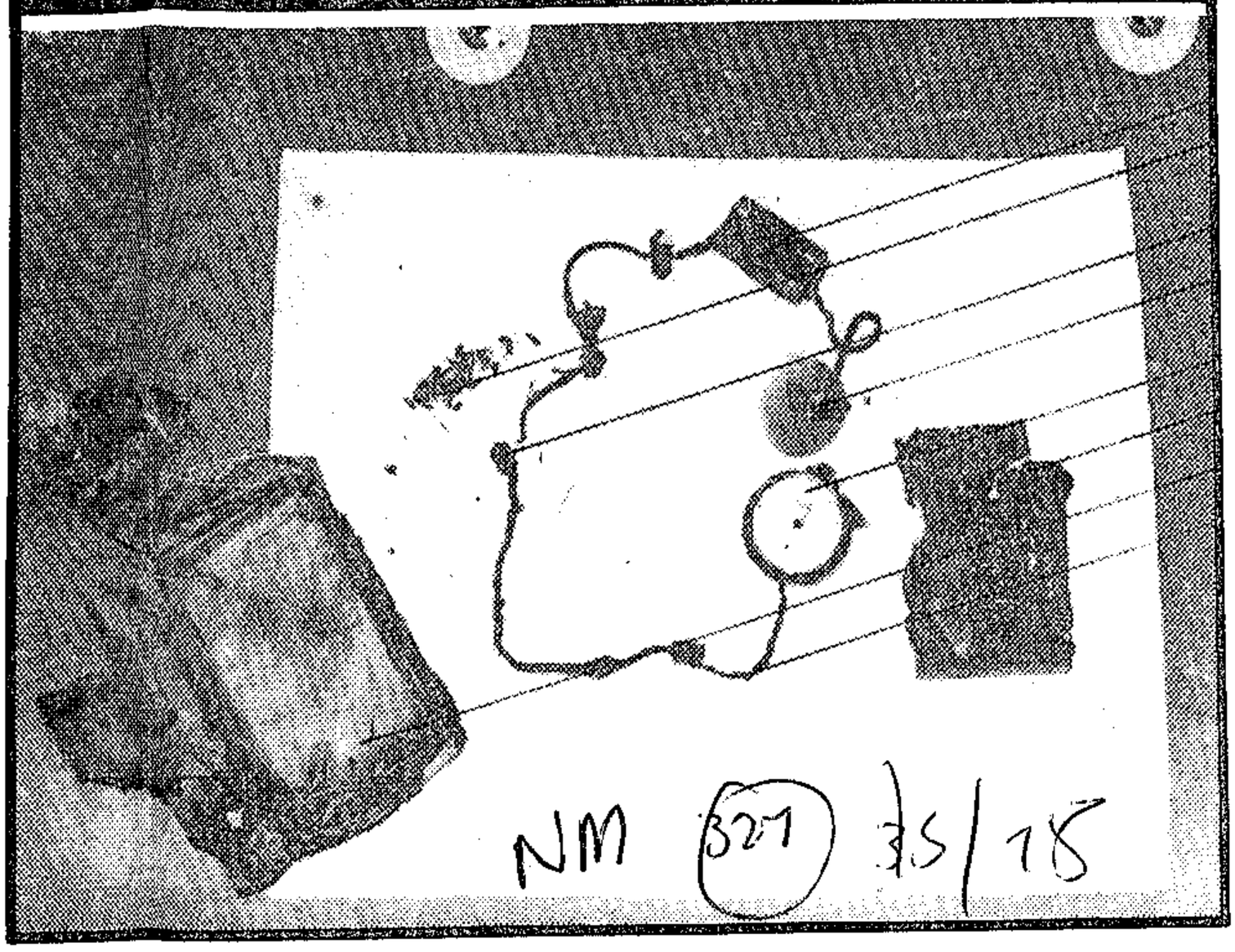
"The laws which have been made to enable us to perform our daily tasks are often criticised. We ourselves don't always like such laws but those who have declared war on us are responsible for these laws.

"We try to be as humane as possible but we are dealing with trained terrorists who would have no feeling of guilt after blowing up a supermarket, killing or maiming innocent people, including children.

"Criticism directed against us we can take because we know where it comes from. Objective criticism is always appreciated and we are the first to admit that we do make mistakes.

"We will not hide mistakes. But we will learn from them."

FOUND: *the fire-bomb*



THIS cleverly-made explosive fire-raising device with a timing mechanism was found recently by the police shortly after a small fire had been extinguished. Details of the incident cannot yet be revealed.

CAPTURED: *the assault rifle*



IN the wrong hands this assault rifle and ammunition could cause death and destruction. It was, however, seized by the Security Police. Most of the weapons found appeared to be almost new with very few shots having been fired through their barrels.

Terrorists held, arms found in Durban area

3/5/78 Star (3)27

DURBAN—Seeral terrorists, some heavily armed with Russian AK 47 assault rifles and explosives, have been captured by Durban Security Police.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms, explosive devices and some documents were also seized. Much of this material was found hidden in the city's suburbs.

The police have also uncovered secret hiding places elsewhere in the province where arms and explosives were hidden.

Colonel Herman Stadler, head of Durban Security Police, said yesterday his men had worked long hours and had made a breakthrough in tracking down the terrorists.

For security reasons, he declined to disclose how many terrorists had been arrested but said there were quite a few. He said investigations were continuing.

After the first arrests, police went to various parts of the province, where they found explosives and places where explosives had been hidden.

HOME UNDER FIRE

Brig C F Zietsman, head of the South African Security Police, said yesterday the arrests followed similar arrests along the country's borders and in other centres recently.

Last month, a prominent South Coast businessman, Mr Oscar Xaba and his family were terrorised when 16 shots from a Russian AK rifle were fired at their home near Umkomaas.

Eleven shots struck Mr Xaba's home, but nobody was injured. Mr Xaba is a Magabeni councillor.

This was the first terror [illegible] than in

which one of these sophisticated rifles had been used.

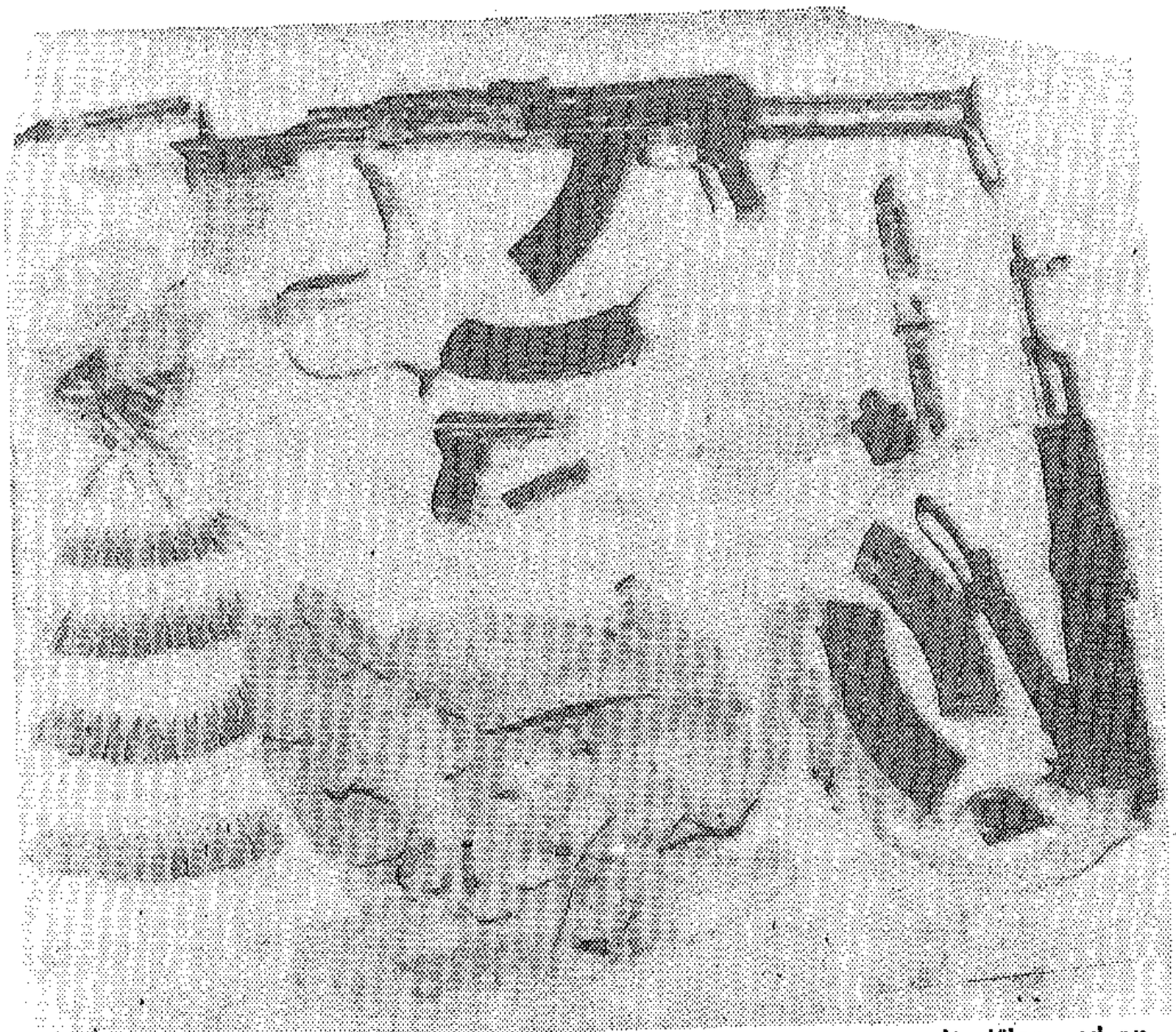
Then a Chesterville councillor, Mr Albert Mtheku (68) was shot in the arm with a Czechoslovakian automatic pistol after leaving a church service.

Brigadier Zietsman said that of those captured in recent months, scores were trained outside the country, while many more were recruits.

RED RIFLES

Arms captured elsewhere in the country and along the borders include AK47 rifles, Tokarev pistols and Scorpion machine pistols.

Most arrests had been made by special police units deployed along the borders with Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique.



Security police in Durban found these arms, including two assault rifles and an automatic pistol, in the possession of one man.

Police uncover arms caches in Natal

DURBAN — Several terrorists, some armed with Russian assault rifles and explosives, have been captured by the Security Police here.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms and explosives have been found hidden in the city's suburbs.

The police have also uncovered secret arms caches elsewhere in the province.

Col Herman Stadler, head of the Durban Security Police, said yesterday his men had made a "breakthrough" in tracking down the terrorists.

He declined to disclose how many had been arrested, but said there were "quite a few." He said investigations were continuing.

Following the initial arrests, police went to various parts of the province where they found explosives and places where explosives had been hidden.

Brig C. F. Zietsman, head of the Security Police, said yesterday the arrests by the Durban police followed similar arrests along the country's borders and in other centres in recent months.

Last month a prominent South Coast businessman, Mr Oscar Xaba, and his family were terrorised when 16 shots from a Russian rifle were fired at their home near Umkomaas. Nobody was injured.

It was the first terror attack near Durban in which one of these sophisticated rifles were used.

A short while later, a Chesterville man, Mr Albert Mtheku, 68, was shot soon after leaving a church service and it has been established he was shot with a Czechoslovak automatic pistol.

Most of the weapons found appear to be almost brand new.

Brig Zietsman said of those captured in recent months, scores were trained outside the country while many more were recruits.

Arms captured elsewhere in the country and along the borders also include AK 47 rifles, Tokarev pistols and Scorpion machine pistols.

Large quantities of explosives seized originate from communist bloc countries.

Most of the arrests have been made by special police units deployed along the Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique borders.

New tactics adopted by the police and with information supplied by local black population groups have been described by Brig Zietsman as very successful in stopping trained terrorists making their way into South Africa. — DDC.

Big terror haul as Durban SP men swoop

RDM 315/78

327

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Durban Security Police said yesterday they had captured several terrorists, some heavily armed with Russian AK-47 assault rifles and explosives.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms, and explosives were found hidden in the city's suburbs, police said, and they had also uncovered secret caches of arms and explosives in other parts of Natal.

Colonel Herman Stadler, head of the Durban security police, said yesterday that his men had worked long hours and described the operation as a "breakthrough".

He declined to disclose exactly how many terrorists had been arrested but said there were "quite a few". Investigations were continuing.

Brigadier C F Zietsman, head of the South African Security Police, said yesterday that the arrests by the Durban division followed similar arrests along the borders and in other areas recently.

Last month a prominent South Coast businessman, and township councillor, Mr Oscar Xaba, and his family came under fire and 16 shots from a Ru[illegible] AK [illegible] were [illegible] their home near Umkomaas.

Eleven shots struck Mr Xaba's house, but nobody was injured.

It was the first terror attack near Durban in which one of these sophisticated rifles were used.

Then a Cheseterville councillor, Mr Albert Mtheku (68) was shot in the arm soon after leaving a church service.

Police said later that he was shot with Czechoslovakian automatic pistol.

Brigadier Zietsman said that scores of terrorists captured in recent months were trained outside the country, while many more were new recruits.

Material captured elsewhere in the country and along the borders included AK-47 rifles, Tokarev pistols, Scorpion machine pistols and large quantities of explosives originating from Communist bloc countries.

Most of the arrests have been made by special police units deployed along the borders with Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique.

New tactics adopted by the oplice, following information supplied by local black people have been described by Brigadier Zietsman as very successful in stopping trained terrorists making their way into South Africa.

He said the situation was well under control.

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Surname: (block letters) Sex: M

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A.N.C.-SEL IN VRYSTAAT OOPGERUK

DIE BURGER 4/5/78 (327)

Van Ons Korrespondent

JOHANNESBURG.

DIE Veiligheidspolisie het op Welkom in die Vrystaat 'n sel van die verbode African National Congress (A.N.C.) oopgebreek. Twee mans, vermoedelik lede van die kommunikasie-afdeling van die A.N.C., is deur die Veiligheidspolisie in hegtenis geneem.

Talle opgeleide terroriste is in ander dele van die land in hegtenis geneem en die Veiligheidspolisie het op groot hoeveelhede wapens en ammunisie beslag gelê in intensiewe klopjagte op terroriste-skuilplekke in Transvaal, Oos-Kaapland, Natal en 'n deel van die Vrystaat.

Die inhegtenisneming van terroriste in die binneland spruit uit inligtinge wat die Veiligheidspolisie gekry het nadat talle terroriste die afgelope drie maande aan die Suid-Afrikaanse grense met Botswana, Swaziland en Mosambiek vasgetrek was.

WERWING

Die twee swartmans wat verlede maand in die Vrystaat in hegtenis geneem is, was na bewering ook by die werwing van rekrute betrokke.

In Durban het lede van die Veiligheidspolisie die afgelope twee maande talle terroriste, sommige in besit van AK 47-gewere, in hegtenis geneem. Geheime wapenopslagplekke is in ander dele van Natal deur die Veiligheidspolisie uitgesnuffel.

Witness tells of petrol bomb 'lesson'

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Pupils at a Nqutu high school were told how to make petrol bombs during a history lesson, a State witness told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr. Vusumuzi Lucas Mbatha (23), a high school teacher from Mondlo, in the Nqutu district, is appearing in the College Road Supreme Court on two charges under the Terrorism Act and two under the Internal Security Act.

The witness, whose name is being withheld at the request of Mr. Peter Rowan, the State prosecutor, told Mr. Justice Thirion and two assessors that he had been a pupil of Mr. Mbatha's in 1976 and 1977.

The witness said that during a history class one day Mr. Mbatha described to the class how to make a petrol bomb, and some time later, during another class, he told them that those who were brave could go to Vryheid and "set the White people's houses alight."

Mr. Mbatha allegedly told the class that even if they were shot and killed while doing this, it would be known that they had died in the pursuit of freedom.

The witness told the Court that during 1977 Mr. Mbatha lectured the class several times on politics, during which he told them that the Black people in South Africa were very much oppressed, that there was a lot of discrimination between the races, and that the homelands policy was not beneficial to the Blacks.

The witness said Mr.

The Natal Mercury

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1978

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UNITED, WE STAND

OUR page one report yesterday makes it clear that terrorism has finally reached the doorstep of Natal. From now on every member of the public will have to exercise the utmost vigilance if those who threaten our homes and safety are to be thwarted.

The "invasion" by armed political recalcitrants has been going on for some time now. Counter-insurgency forces in the Eastern Transvaal have clashed with heavily-armed gangs of terrorists, many of whom have been captured, and police have seized quantities of communist-manufactured arms, hand-grenades and explosives.

Blacks have also been caught while trying to leave the country for training. A close watch is being kept on all our northern borders, particularly that adjoining Botswana.

Two months ago two people died in two bomb explosions in Port Elizabeth, and in Johannesburg recently a disaster was averted with the discovery of a bomb in a busy shopping complex. Nearer home, the residence of a prominent African businessman near Umkomaas was fired on with a Russian AK-47 automatic rifle.

Terrorists, particularly the urban variety, do not discriminate between race, creed and the sexes. Their strategy is to cause fear and the breakdown of law and order, followed by the usurpation of power and property by a Marxist minority which, on the evidence of its performances elsewhere in the world, has scant regard for the rights and religious beliefs of those whom they subjugate.

Their aims are common knowledge, but less well known are the tactics they employ to achieve the repressive dictatiorship common to all Marxist-orientated revolutionaries.

Their operations are thoroughly organised, and carried out in a sophisticated manner. This has created serious problems for the legislature, which unfortunately must encroach on the rights of individuals in framing laws to baulk the enemy.

Security Police watchfulness has been remarkably successful in containing the threat. So far there have been only isolated cases of violence, but as time passes the attackers will certainly step up their efforts, and it therefore becomes all the more necessary for the public to be on the alert.

The safety of the State transcends short-term political differences. Dangers lie ahead, and in the approaching crisis all our peoples, Black, Brown and White, must stand together against the common enemy in conjunction with the police and the military, who have so far carried most of the responsibility with very little assistance from the civilian population.

ANC cell smashed in Free State

ARGUS 4/5/78 (327)

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— Security police in Welkom, in the Free State, have smashed an ANC cell and arrested two men.

A Security Police officer said today he was aware of the Welkom arrests but had no details.

So far this month several terrorists have been arrested in South Africa and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and explosives have been found.

The arrests are the results of interrogation of numbers of trained terrorists caught in police nets on South Africa's borders as they attempt to re-enter the country and make their way to target areas.

ASSAULT RIFLES

Three days ago Durban Security Police arrested several terrorists, some armed with Russian AK-47 assault rifles and explosives.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms and explosives were found hidden in Durban's suburbs and several caches of weapons and explosives were found in other parts of Natal.

Colonel H O Eksteen, attached to police headquarters, last week said scores of terrorists had been arrested on the country's northern borders in the past three weeks. Most of them were armed with weapons of communist origin.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 933 5 May 1978

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. 933 5 Mei 1978

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 P78/36

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/3/108	*Bloodline*	Sidney Sheldon	(a)+(b)
P78/4/3	*Peace-sign Pendant/Vredesteken Hangertjie* Object/Voorwerp	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P78/4/22	*Pass the Happy Pills*	Joyce Delaney	(a)+(b)
P78/4/137	*Women's Home Companion*—Vol 2, No 2, April 1978	Stories, Layouts & Press Inc., New York	(a)
P78/4/139	*Best of Playgirl, The*—Vol 1	Playgirl Inc., Los Angeles	(a)

No. 934 5 May 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 811 of 14 April 1978 in *Government Gazette* 5992 of 14 April 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P78/4/43:

No. 934 5 Mei 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 811 van 14 April 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 5992 van 14 April 1978 vervang die inskrywing P78/4/43 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)
P78/4/43	*He earns U.S.* 14 $ *for a* 48 *hour week* . . . Poster/Plakkaat	International Confederation of Trade Unions, Belgium	(e)

RAF

Smit-inbraak duister moti

(327)

Fietse weg, maar vermoorde se p

Deur STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

DIEWE het onlangs by die huis van die vermoorde dr. en mev. Robert Smit in Pretoria ingebreek. Die huis en dr. Smit se besittings word volgende maand opgeveil.

'n Senior polisiewoordvoerder het gesê die inbraak word ondersoek. Twee fietse — dié van dr. Smit se kinders — is gesteel. Tot dusver is dit nie bekend of iets anders gesteel is nie.

Die polisie meen gerugte dat die inbrekers na dokumente van dr. Smit gesoek het, kan nie gestaaf word nie. Hulle het nog nie rede om so iets te vermoed nie.

Dr. Smit se broer, mnr. Ian Smit van Clocolan, het aan RAPPORT gesê dat dr. Smit se huis in Roperstraat 367, Baileys Muckleneuk, Pretoria, op 8 April tesame met al die bates in sy boedel opgeveil gaan word.

Onder die bates is dr. Smit se duur ingevoerde Duitse motor, antieke meubels, koperware en porseleinware ingelê met goud, en skilderye van o.a. Pierneef, Erich Mayer en Sidney Carter.

Dr. Smit se motor is spesiaal vir hom in die buiteland gebou omdat hy 'n baie lang man was. Die motor het meer as R20 000 gekos.

Volgens die eksekuteur van dr. Smit se boedel, die boedelafdeling van Santam in Johannesburg, is 'n koper vir dr. Smit se plaas Portion in die distrik De Wetsdorp reeds gekry. Die eksekuteur het geweier om die naam van die koper bekend te maak.

Mnr. Ian Smit sê daar word egter op verdere aanbiedinge vir die plaas gewag. Portion is 'n rivierplaas en lê aan die bopunt van die Rusfonteindam.

Daar is ook heelwat kiste wyn uit baie goeie jare onder die besittings van dr. Smit wat verkoop gaan word.

Mnr. Smit sê die polisie ondersoek die moontlikheid dat daar na dokumente gesoek is toe daar by sy broer se huis ingebreek is. Hy meen self egter nie dit is die geval nie.

Volgens mnr. Smit is alle waardevolle besittings uit die huis verwyder. Die huis word van tyd tot tyd deur twee jong mans, vriende van wyle dr. Smit, besoek om te sien of alles in orde is.

Volgens die eksekuteurs van die boedel is dit slegs dr. Smit se besittings wat verkoop sal word. Die feit dat slegs dr. Smit se bates verkoop word, is as gevolg van die bepalinge van 'n gesamentlike testament wat hulle gehad het.

Die bates van mev. Smit se boedel, wat R67 982 beloop het, is volgens die testament verdeel. Dr. Smit se boedel beloop R67 150. Die opbrengste uit die veiling sal ten bate van sy kinders, Robert, 15, en Liza, 14, in 'n voogdyfonds gestort word totdat hulle mondig is.

Robert en Liza is nog steeds op Ficksburg op skool — sy in die hoër skool en hy in die Hoër Tegniese Skool.

Intussen het genl.-maj. Kobus Visser, Adjunk-speurhoof van die Polisie, gesê dat die ondersoek na die moorde op dr. Smit en sy vrou voortgaan. Daar is nog geen nuwe ontwikkelinge in die ondersoek nie.

'PORT, 5 Maart 1978—7

se ief vrae oor apiere

No. 935 5 May 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/37

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.—P78/4/127.

Publication.—*Biko.*

Author or producer.—Donald Woods.

Section.—47 (2) (b), (d) and (e).

No. 935 5 Mei 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/37

'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 bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P78/4/127.

Publikasie.—*Biko.*

Skrywer of voorthringer.—Donald Woods.

Artikel.—47 (2) (b), (d) en (e).

Cape Times 8/5/78 (327)

Breyten's helper shot dead in Paris

PARIS. – Henri Curiel, the mystery man who sent Breyten Breytenbach to South Africa, was yesterday assassinated outside his flat here by two gunmen.

Curiel, 63, who founded the Egyptian Communist Party in World War II, was suspected by French intelligence of being a senior Soviet KGB agent who masterminded the activities of the Venezuelan terrorist, Carlos.

Curiel left his flat at 2pm and was met by two young men as he left the lift. They were seen talking for a few minutes before the two men drew pistols and shot him repeatedly at point-blank range. He collapsed and died an hour later.

About this time an anonymous caller telephoned a French news agency with a statement which read: "Curiel, agent of the KGB and traitor, ceased his activities at 2pm."

Last November Curiel was arrested and sent into preventive detention in a small country hotel. He was kept there for six weeks and then released. No reason was ever given for this arrest.

As founder of the Solidarity movement he fell under suspicion as it had links with Palestinians, African nationalist movements, South American extremists and Cubans.

Curiel admitted in a magazine interview that he gave Breytenbach a false passport to travel to South Africa in disguise.

Gold jumps after auction – page 10

Court told of Maputo 'truth'

6/5/78 (327)

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG – A teacher advised his pupils at a Nqutu high school to listen to the "truthful" Radio Mozambique news broadcasts, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Mr. Vusumuzi Lucas Mbatha (23), a teacher at the Mvusini High School, is facing two charges under the Terrorism Act and two under the Internal Security Act.

One of Mr. Mbatha's pupils in 1976 and 1977, whose name is being withheld at the request of Mr. Peter Rowan, the State Prosecutor, told Mr. Justice Thirion and two assessors yesterday that during a history lesson Mr. Mbatha told the class news broadcasts on the SABC were deceiving.

He allegedly said that after a skirmish on the border with terrorists the SABC often only reported one security force casualty when in fact there had been five or six.

About September last year, the witness said, Mr. Mbatha came to school one day apparently under the influence of liquor.

The witness said Mr. Mbatha's gait was unsteady "as if he was going to fall."

He allegedly told his pupils that he would organise a bus tour of Swaziland for them, during which they would eat in hotels, sit with Whites, and court White girls.

He said later they would proceed to Mozambique, where they would receive "some" terrorist training.

The trip was abandoned when it was impossible to obtain passports for all the pupils.

The hearing continues on Monday.

p.1

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 155] PRETORIA, 8 MAY / 8 MEI 1978 [No. 6023

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 974 8 May 1978

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.—P78/4/127.

Publication.—*Biko.*

Author or producer.—Donald Woods.

Section.—47 (2) (b), (d) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 974 8 Mei 1978

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.—P78/4/127.

Publikasie.—*Biko.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Donald Woods.

Artikel.—47 (2) (b), (d) en (e).

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

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

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Cape Times 6/5/78 (327)

Second security raid at UCT

SECURITY police raided the University of Cape Town's SRC offices yesterday afternoon and confiscated the printing plates of a pamphlet on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Steve Kahanovitz, SRC president, said yesterday that the pamphlet was circulated on campus about two weeks ago.

This was the second raid on the SRC offices in the past month, he said.

Colonel H Kotze, head of the Security Branch, last night confirmed the raid but refused to comment further.

Professor slams planned ban on opinion polls

Sund. Times 7/5/78 (327)

ONE OF the country's top social scientists, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, has condemned the ban on public-opinion polls proposed in the Electoral Laws Amendment Bill.

By G. R. NAIDOO

The law, among other things, prohibits conducting or publishing opinion polls on the standing or support of political parties during an election period.

He said this week that the proposed move would inhibit the kind of research that could be done into election behavioural patterns.

Prof Schlemmer, dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Natal and director of the Centre for the Application of Social Sciences at the university, said the conducting of pre-election polls was a legitimate branch of study in the social sciences. This was recognised all over the world and taught at all universities.

"With the prohibition of such polls, it will be very difficult to do the kind of research that should be done. The amendment to the Act will make dinosaurs of social scientists as far as research on election behaviour is concerned."

A possible reason for the amendment was the idea that pre-election polling influenced the outcome of an election.

"Some people have argued that there is a 'bandwagon' effect on people swinging towards the leading party, but this has never really been proved anywhere in the world — and a lot of polling takes place elsewhere.

"What it may do is just firm up the existing trend which is usually in existence anyway — through which the fortune of one party improves while that of another does not.

"In the 1976 Durban North by-election, I did three polls over six weeks at two-week intervals and the three sets of results were identical. That showed that the polls did not influence the outcome of the election, because all three polls were identical and they correctly predicted the outcome of the election. Had the polls been influencing the election, there would have been a swing between the first and third polls."

He said polling did allow parties to assess strategies and to change them if necessary. A particular party could not be favoured as the polls were made public. The fact was that all parties could learn from them.

Students to appeal after ban threat

ARGUS 9/5/78 (327

THE Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town is to appeal against the banning of the first two editions this year of the campus newspaper, Varsity, after the Directorate of Publications said it might ban all future editions.

They are also appealing against the banning of all future editions of the Arts Students Council journal, Spark.

'We have informed the Directorate of Publications that we intend appealing against the bannings,' said Mr Steve Kahanovitz, president of the SRC.

In a document sent to the SRC to explain the bannings, the directorate said: 'The committee foresees the possibility arising that it may have to consider applying the provisions' to ban all future editions of Varsity.

Varsity, which is distributed free on the campus, has for many years been the official newspaper of the SRC.

The directorate claimed that the newspaper was 'adopting a leftist, radical viewpoint' and giving prominent coverage of the views of the South African Students Press Union (SASPU), with its 'hostile attitude to the State.'

The directorate said it was 'quite possible' that students were aware they were producing an undesirable publication.

MARXIST

Spark was described by the directorate as 'a radical leftist or Marxist publication.'

It is believed earlier plans to institute charges of defamation against the directorate have been dropped.

Security police have raided the SRC offices twice in the past four days and questioned those at the offices about student publications.

327 ~~334~~

 DIE BURGER 9/5/78

Dossiere oor Breyten skoonveld

Van Ons Kantoor

PRETORIA.

ALBEI dossiere wat die volledige hofverrigtinge en bewysstukke bevat oor die twee hofsake waarby die digter Breyten Breytenbach betrokke was en wat ná afloop van die tweede hofsaak verlede jaar spoorloos verdwyn het, is nog weg.

'n Woordvoerder van die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof het gesê die volledige hofdossiere het uit die kluis van die hof verdwyn pas ná afloop van die saak waarin Breytenbach verlede jaar van poging tot ontsnapping aangekla was.

VOLLEDIG

Die dossiere het die volledige hofverrigtinge bevat van die saak waarin Breytenbach in 1975 aangekla was ingevolge die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme en tot nege jaar gevangenisstraf gevonnis is, asook dié van verlede jaar waarin hy onskuldig bevind is op 'n aanklag van poging tot ontsnapping.

Fotostatiese afdrukke van bewysstukke wat in die besit van die Veiligheidspolisie was en by die hof ingelewer is, is ook weg. 'n Deurtastende ondersoek het niks opgelewer nie. Die oorspronklike dokument is nog in die Veiligheidspolisie se besit.

Electoral Bill must be stopped — Kleynhans

Staff Reporter

THE Electoral Laws Amendment Bill is "a dangerous and untenable interference with the voter's democratic rights", Professor W A Kleynhans, one of South Africa's leading political scientists, said yesterday.

The bill provides for compulsory registration of political parties, and the signature of support from 300 voters will be required from candidates of political parties not represented in Parliament or a provincial council.

The bill also abolishes the existing prohibition on taking voters to the polls in hired vehicles.

Professor Kleynhans said in an interview the bill would have to be stopped "or there will be no end" to Parliament's interference with the voter's rights to form, dissolve or unite parties.

The effect of the stipulations for candidates wishing to contest by-elections without belonging to a party represented in Parliament was to "protect parties in power from being called to account", he said.

Rural areas

The 300 signatures required for such candidates would, especially in the rural areas, limit the number of by-elections. This would rob the electorate at large of the few opportunities available between general elections, of calling the government to book.

Professor Kleynhans, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of South Africa, said yesterday that the bill was a dangerous measure which had to be opposed with every available means.

For the first time in the country's constitutional history Parliament was beginning to interfere with the voters' right to set up political machinery in pursuit of political goals. A party would have to be registered and could be de-registered on the instruction of an indidual serving its executive.

"The dangerous aspect is not the details of the bill but the fundamental principles being negated by this precedent," he said. Once Parliament was allowed to begin regulating the type of opposition the voter wanted to set up, there would be no end.

"The essential functions of parties lie outside the constitution and Parliament. Parties are extra-constitutional but an essential ingredient of our democratic system," the professor said. It was an inalienable right of the voter to form, change or join parties.

"Where will it end once you tolerate legislating against it?"

Regarding by-elections, it was clear that the bill sought to protect the party in power from criticism during its term of government.

The chances of either the PFP, the NRP or the SAP putting up candidates in a platteland by-election were remote while their power bases were so clearly urban.

"That leaves only the HNP who, no matter how unacceptable a policy they may have, are the only ones who can expose the facade of verligtheid the government claims to have.

"The HNP alone can challenge the government in the rural areas and force the government to answer for its deeds from a political platform."

The effect of the bill would be to make it difficult for the HNP or any other new party to do this. The electorate would miss an important opportunity to know where they stood with the government.

Opinion polls, another proposed ban contained in the bill, was nonsensical, he said. In the US where the most flexible voting patterns existed, poll results have proved to have no influence on voting.

"We have the most rigid party loyalties here. If opinion polls can't budge the Americans, what makes them think it will move votes here?"

Some charge new sales tax — claim

PRETORIA. — Some traders were already charging general sales tax although this should only come into operation at the beginning of July, the director of the consumer council, Mr Johann Verheem, said in a statement yesterday.

(1) 528
(2) ~~529~~

Hansard 14 11 May 1978.
Question 621 Cols. 756 & 757.

Removal orders in terms of Bantu Administration Act

621. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether any removal orders in terms of the Bantu Administration Act were served during 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) on which persons, (c) on what dates and (d)(i) from and (ii) to what place was each person removed;

(2) whether any removal orders (a) were withdrawn or (b) lapsed during 1977; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what are the names of the persons concerned and (iii) on what date did each order lapse or was it withdrawn;

(3) whether any persons against whom removal orders were in force died during 1977; if so, (a) what were their names, (b)(i) when and (ii) where did they die and (c) from what places had they been removed.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2) and (3) No.

Cape Times 16/5/78

(1) 327
(2) ~~297~~

Stern opposition to welfare bills

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The official Opposition vigorously opposed two of three controversial welfare bills before Parliament yesterday, and in the case of one — the Fund Raising Bill — the PFP recorded its strongest possible objection by moving that it be read "this day six months".

The party's chief spokesman on social welfare, Mr Horace van Rensburg, said the Fund Raising Bill gave the minister and his proposed director of fund-raising "unfettered powers to wield the powers of life or death over fund-raising organizations".

He said there was consensus that there should be a system of "enlightened control" over fund-raising activities. But the bill went much further, and created a system whereby organizations deriving funds from the public could simply have their "life support turned off" if the government did not approve of them.

A provision which empowered the Minister of Social Welfare, Mr F W de Klerk, to prohibit the collection of funds if he deemed it in the public interest was particularly unacceptable, Mr Van Rensburg said.

In effect, this meant the minister has "absolute and unchallenged control" over the existence and activities of all fund-raising organizations.

Mr Van Rensburg also objected to a provision which brought the collection or acceptance of contributions from abroad into the ambit of the legislation. He warned that this could be used to prevent any funds entering South Africa intended to assist in legal defence or in helping the "hapless victims of the government's apartheid legislation and actions".

Earlier, the PFP opposed the second reading of the National Welfare Bill, and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

However, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Mr Punt Janson, rejected the proposal.

State control

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said the bill emphasized State control to the detriment of social welfare itself, put far too much power in the hands of too few, and created small racially-segregated councils on a regional basis.

He also expressed concern at the apparent attempt to move away from private initiative and towards more State control, saying the bill not only provided for the State President to appoint members and the chairman of the proposed National Welfare Advisory Council, but also empowered the minister to designate the chairmen of various regional boards.

"This movement away from private initiative to State control is symptomatic of so much of what the government does. They seem to have this genius for the overkill," he said.

He was also concerned that provision was not made for the council to report to Parliament, that there was no link between the National Council and local social work, and that there was no provision for representation of all races in the council.

Replying to the debate, the Minister, Mr F W de Klerk, said it was wrong to say that the National Welfare Bill would prohibit welfare organizations from giving aid across the colour line.

It was the aim of the government to help them to stand on their own feet in the field of welfare. It was also the hope that white involvement in welfare services for the black and Indian peoples would in time disappear.

Of the approximately 240 representations received by his department on the introduction and content of the bill, Mr De Klerk said that by the Opposition's own admission there were 3 900 welfare organizations in South Africa.

Many of the 240 representations received were merely duplications sent by various local branches of the same national organization.

Some organizations were not opposed to the bill in principle, but perturbed about the language in the published draft legislation.

The major portion of the representations had been received after the publication of the draft legislation. These had been studied and taken into account in the drafting of the legislation now before the House.

Experience

Earlier, Mr R B Miller (NRP Durban North), supporting the bill, said the minister should say whether it was the intention that the South African Welfare Advisory Council should be multiracial. How else would coloured and Indian people get the necessary experience if they did not serve on the council?

Mr Dan Rossouw (SAP Port Elizabeth Central) said the bill would serve to streamline welfare services and his party would support it.

Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) called the bill 'the most contentious piece of legislation to be placed before Parliament this session".

The whole policy of social welfare in South Africa was at stake. He had been made to understand that the present policy was based on partnership between the State and private citizens, but the bill abolished the concept of partnership.

The public would be discouraged from giving money to welfare organizations if they were controlled by the State, he said. Furthermore, organizations would not be able to raise funds if they were not registered in terms of the Fund Raising Bill.

He said the minister should have called a congress of all welfare organizations to discuss the legislation before it was brought to Parliament.

The second reading was approved by 126 votes to 16, the NRP and SAP supporting the government. — Sapa

in Parliament

Bill won't impede groups — De Klerk

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was absolutely wrong to say that the National Welfare Bill would prohibit welfare organizations from giving aid across the colour line, the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, said last night.

Replying to the second reading debate on the bill, Mr De Klerk said the co-operation that existed between the State, churches and other welfare organizations would in no way be affected by the provisions of the bill. It was scandalous to suggest the bill would prohibit welfare organizations giving funds to whomever they wished.

"The only control will be under the Fund Raising Bill to ensure that the money raised is used for the purpose for which it is collected."

The Fund Raising Bill has yet to be debated.

Mr De Klerk said the Welfare Bill guaranteed the freedom of welfare organizations.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) had talked of welfare organizations being placed in a strait-jacket, and had asked for a select committee to study the bill. He had, however, failed to motivate this request.

To appoint a select committee now would be a motion of no-confidence in the two expert commissions — the Van Rooyen and Aurette commissions — which had studied the bill.

By calling for the South African Welfare Advisory Council to be multiracial, the PFP had tried to create the impression that the government was against contact and that it was sabotaging co-operation in this field with other race groups.

The government's standpoint was clear, as it had been set out in a circular to welfare organizations, namely that it was policy that the various groups should serve their own people.

Turning to the question on whether the proposed South African Welfare Council would be multiracial, Mr De Klerk said: "In principle, yes — but we are first going to discuss it and consult with the organizations concerned, and if those (PFP) members believe in their own standpoints they must applaud me for this". — Sapa

Student papers banned

ARGUS 11/5/78

327

THE Directorate of Publications has declared four more student publications prejudicial to the State's stfety, among the list of 20 publications banned for distribution this week.

From tomorrow it will be illegal to distribute Bulletin Two, a journal of student critique; Dome 3, the SRC newspaper from the University of Natal, Durban; Terror in Namibia?, a pamphlet printed at the University of Cape Town; and a poster issued by the South African Students Press Union entitled South African History Theme.

BLASPHEMOUS

Dome was also found to be obscene, blasphemous, and harmful to relations between sections of the population.

A book by South African Press photographer, Magubane, Magubane's South Africa, has been banned from distribution.

Other publications which have been declared prejudicial to the safety of the State are:

Review of African Political Economy, Number 8 by Rape, London; Win magazine, October 27, 1977; Arique Nouvell, Senegal; The Black Scholar, The Black Scholar Foundation, Sausalito; The Gar, April 1970; Strangers by Barbara Ewing and IFOR Report, March 1978 by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar.

...e bail in ... (Proceeding)

Prison head was wrong—court

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion properly when he refused to grant nine political prisoners on Robben Island leave to consult their lawyers about an alleged "dog incident," a Supreme Court judge ruled today.

A full bench of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today dismissed an appeal by the Minister of Prisons against the earlier ruling of Mr Justice de Kock that, since the discretion had not been properly exercised, the matter should be referred back for reconsideration.

The prisoners, all serving "substantial" sentences on Robben Island are: Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Vonsalves, Rudfol Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Myeza.

In a 22-page judgment, Mr Justice Watermeyer said on that January 20 1977 two warders apparently considered that a number of prisoners were reluctant to return to work after the lunch break.

The warders, who had dogs on leashes, approached the prisoners who became alarmed.

"In attempting to keep away from the dogs, some of them sustained injuries of a minor nature. Precisely how the injuries were sustained is not quite clear, but none of the prisoners appears to have been bitten or come into physical contact with the dogs," the judge said.

The prisoners told their legal representative they wished to discuss the incident.

The lawyers required permission for the consultation. This permission was refused.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 970 12 May 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS. — REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 1 May 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decisions on 25 April 1978 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are 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 appeals is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 970 327 12 Mei 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 1 Mei 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissings op 25 April 1978 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies 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 appèlle kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/2/121	*Capricorn Run, The*	Denis J. Cleary and/en Frank J. Maher.
P78/3/42	*Human Figure in Motion, The*	Eadweard Muybridge.
P78/3/125	*Master Photography*	Michael Busselle.

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No. 969 12 May 1978

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. 969 12 Mei 1978

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 P78/37

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/3/44.....	*Carrier, The*.....	Martin Booth.....	(a)
P78/3/118.....	*Ruling Passions*.....	Tom Driberg.....	(a)
P78/3/131.....	*Strangers*.....	Barbara Ewing.....	(d)+(e)
P78/3/146.....	*Dog Tags*.....	Stephen Becker.....	(a)+(b)
P78/4/19.....	*Golden Lady, The*.....	Jack Ramsay.....	(a)
P78/4/34.....	*Captain Fantom*.....	Charles Underhill.....	(a)+(b)
P78/4/72.....	*IFOR Report*—21 March 1978.....	International Felloship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar, The Netherlands	(e)
P78/4/74.....	*Review of African Political Economy*—Number 8, January–April 1977	Review of African Political Economy, London	(e)
P78/4/82.....	*Win*—October 27, 1977, Vol XIII, No 36.....	W.I.N. Magazine, Inc., New York.....	(e)
P78/4/106.....	*Bulletin Two*.....	Bulletin One Editorial Board, University of Cape Town; University of Natal and University of the Witwatersrand	(e)
P78/4/109.....	*Under the Rainbow*.....	Miranda Hyman.....	(a)
P78/4/122.....	*Dome*—No 3, 22.3.78.....	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(a), (b), (d)+(e)
P78/4/123.....	*Afrique Nouvelle*—No 1500, 29 Mars au 4 Avril 1978..	Dakar, Senégal.....	(e)
P78/4/140.....	*Terror in Namibia?* Pamphlet/Pamflet.....	SRC Press, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P78/4/141.....	*S.A. History Theme*—Poster/Plakkaat.....	SASPU, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)
P78/4/142.....	*Girls of Playboy, The*.....	Playboy Press, Chicago.....	(a)
P78/4/146.....	*Black Scholar, The*—Volume 9, Number 5, January/February 1978	The Black World Foundation, Sausalito.....	(e)
P78/4/150.....	*Gar, The*—April 1978, No 32.....	Gar Publishing Co., Austin.....	(d)+(e)
P78/4/154.....	*Magubane's South Africa*.....	Peter Magubane.....	(d)+(e)
P78/5/1.....	*Blueboy*—Volume XIV, November 1977.....	Blueboy Incorporated of Florida, Florida.....	(a)

'Commando courses for PAC men'

RDM 13/5/78

(327)

BETHAL. — Mr Victor Mayekiso, the PAC representative in Libya, had met a group of six South African blacks on their arrival in Libya and told them they would undergo a year's commando training at Benghazi, the Bethal Supreme Court was told yesterday.

A State witness told Mr Justice Curlewis at the trial of 18 alleged members of the banned PAC appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act, that the five blacks, the witness included, had been taken to Benghazi in a military truck.

Earlier this week the witness, who may not be identified, had told the court how he had travelled with five other blacks from South Africa to Botswana, from there to Tanzania and then to Uganda.

Yesterday he told of their departure from Uganda to Egypt on the way to Libya. The Egyptian police had, however, stopped them and sent them back to Uganda because they did not have passports, he said.

Mr Jerome Kodisang, one of the accused, was a member of the group, he said. In Kampala they had met Mr Potlako Leballo, acting leader of PAC.

Leballo told them he had secured travel documents for them and had taken them to the airport.

In Tripoli, Mr Mayekiso had told them PAC publications would be forwarded to them at their camp in Benghazi where they were to undergo commando training for a year.

Cape Times 13/5/78

Prisoners: Minister's appeal dismissed

#27

AN APPEAL by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, against a Supreme Court order that the Commissioner of Prisons reconsider his refusal to allow nine Robben Island prisoners to consult their lawyers was dismissed yesterday by a full Bench of the Supreme Court.

Mr Kruger appealed against a ruling by Mr Justice de Kock in August last year after an urgent application by the prisoners who wished to consult their lawyers about an alleged assault.

Mr Justice De Kock said in his judgment that the Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion correctly in refusing the prisoners access to lawyers when they wanted legal advice about alleged assaults relating to dogs being set on them.

Mr Justice De Kock set aside the commissioner's decision and referred the matter back to him for the "proper exercise of his discretion."

The prisoners, all serving long terms, are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Myeza.

The Minister's grounds of appeal were that the judge erred by finding that the commissioner did not exercise his discretion properly or at all by refusing the interview, and that he erred by finding that the commissioner gave attention only to a possible physical assault and not the possibility of an assault by threats or inducing terror.

Mr Justice Watermeyer found that there was no merit in the minister's appeal and the Judge President, Mr Justice Van Zyl and Mr Justice Grosskopf concurred.

The judges also dismissed a cross appeal by the prisoners in which they claimed that Mr Justice de Kock's judgment was incorrect in that the commissioner had no discretion to refuse permission to permit the interview. The court held that the commissioner had discretion to permit or refuse interviews.

Mr T E Kluynhans, assisted by Mr P Avenant and instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Prisons; Mr L Dison SC, assisted by Mr J Foxcroft and instructed by A M Omar and Company, appeared for the

13/5/78.

Court dismisses Kruger's appeal

CAPE TOWN — A full bench of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, against a ruling by Mr Justice De Kock concerning the Commissioner of prisons and nine political prisoners on Robben Island.

Mr Justice De Kock found the Commissioner had not exercised his discretion properly when he refused to grant the prisoners leave to consult their lawyers about an alleged incident with dogs. He ruled that the matter be referred back to him for consideration.

Mr Justice Watermeyer, with the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice van Zijl, and Mr Justice Grosskopf concurring, found there was no merit in the appeal brought against Mr Justice De Kock's ruling.

The judges also dismissed a cross-appeal by the nine prisoners in which they said the commissioner had no discretion to refuse permission and that he should be directed to allow the interview rather than merely be asked to reconsider.

The court held that since the commissioner had a discretion to allow or refuse interviews, the cross-appeal also failed.

The prisoners are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Myeza.

In a 22-page judgment, Mr Justice Watermeyer said that on January 20, 1977, two warders had apparently considered that a number of prisoners were reluctant to return to work after the lunch break.

The two warders, who had had dogs on leashes, had approached the prisoners, who had become alarmed.

"In attempting to keep away from the dogs, some of them sustained injuries of a minor nature.

"Precisely how the injuries were sustained is not quite clear, but none of the prisoners appears to have been bitten, or come into physical contact with the dogs." — SAPA.

Daily News 3327

CIA worked with BSS, says official

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – America's Central Intelligence Agency men and South Africa's BSS worked together during the Angola civil war in 1975, according to a CIA official who headed the headquarters' task force that supervised the agency's operations in the former Portuguese colony.

John Stockwell, a 12-year veteran of the CIA who resigned in disgust to write a book about it, flatly contradicts disclaimers of any collusion between South Africa and the CIA which were made by Dr Henry Kissinger, then Secretary of State, and William Colby, then Director of Central Intelligence.

On television on Sunday night, Colby responded to questions about alleged contacts between CIA and South Africa over the Angola affair.

"CIA kept itself totally separate from the South Africans in that whole operation," he replied.

"There was no contact?" his questioner pursued. – "I can't say there was no contact," Colby replied testily, "but there was no co-operation; no collaboration."

The TV programme then cut to Stockwell. The same interviewer showed him the footage of Colby's statement.

"Colby's statement is false," said Stockwell. "There was liaison between CIA officers and BSS. But there was also shoulder rubbing between CIA paramilitary officers inside Angola and South African military. And this is reflected abundantly in cable traffic and memoranda."

Stockwell grew up in Africa, went to school in America and joined the CIA in 1964 after a hitch in the US Marines.

He served in Vietnam and was assigned to "ride herd on the covert war in Angola" in July 1975. In that capacity he made trips to the area himself but mainly operated out of CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia.

It is Stockwell's opinion that the whole CIA effort was doomed from the start, owing to its being only three months after America had extricated itself from Vietnam. It was impossible to engage in the adventure with appropriate force.

Stockwell claimed that Dr Kissinger got the CIA into Angola. He said it was like a poker game – a bluff – but that it was ill-advised because in the aftermath of Vietnam the Russians and Cubans knew the American public would not stand for another adventure of this type. So they called Kissinger's bluff.

Stockwell further disclosed that the CIA paid Zaire's President Mobuto two million dollars, out of which he was supposed to pass on $1 400 000 to the FNLA and Unita.

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Minister gives figures on terror activity

Cape Times 13/5/78 (327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. – He could not be expected to listen to essays on human rights while terrorist bombs were exploding in South African cities, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Mr Kruger said that, when it came to the question of human rights, the government did not have to stand back for anyone. It also did not have to stand back for anyone regarding its determination to protect South Africa.

He had been accused of detaining too many people, but



Mr Kruger

his accusors had given no thought to what was going on in the country. "It is my duty to find out what is going on and to take the necessary steps," he said.

It was one thing to make speeches about human rights, but it was a different matter entirely to have to take decisions affecting the country's safety.

It was his unpleasant duty to decide if people were to be detained, but it became less so when he acted in the knowledge that what he was doing was appreciated.

Mr Kruger gave figures about terrorist activities, saying there had been 31 cases of sabotage in which six people had died and 41 had been injured. Nine-one trained terrorists had been arrested and 594 untrained terrorists had been arrested.

There were now 66 terrorist cases before the courts.

He said 168 people were being detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and five in terms of Section Five. A further 111 prospective State witnesses in terrorism cases were being held in protective custody. These people would vanish, be intimidated or murdered if they were released. They were not being detained because he had no regard for human rights, but because he could not throw them to the wolves.

Mr Kruger said he was releasing these figures because leftists would say he was detaining thousands of people.

Young people

Mr Kruger said a decision to restrict the movements of a person was taken only after a report had been submitted on the person concerned by the department of justice.

In many cases young people were apprehended. In such cases he did not wish to send them to jail, but rather to restrict them to stop the trouble they were causing.

These persons had to be isolated, there was no option.

"But when this is done, it is done as humanely as possible."

Mr Kruger said he was not prepared to see South Africa harmed by the actions of these people.

Replying to a point raised by Mr Theo Aronson (SAP Walmer), Mr Kruger said it was not possible for him to delegate his power in regard to the restriction of people to the Attorney-General.

"It is my duty and I will shoulder my responsibilities at all times."

4—RAPPORT, 14 Mei 1978 *

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KRUGER

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

'N VUURWARM regsrusie broei tussen mnr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister van Justisie, en van die bekendste regslui in die land oor die Minister se stelling dat Suid-Afrika se regstelsel tydens die verhoor van veiligheidsake misbruik word.

Min. Kruger se toespraak Vrydag in die Parlement tydens die debat oor sy begrotingspos maak opslae. Daar word gesê 'n ou vete met die Johannesburgse Balieraad is oopgekrap en die vonke spat weer.

Die raad gaan môreoggend 'n telegram aan min. Kruger stuur waarin om meer besonderhede van sy beweringe gevra word. Die raad het gisteroggend reeds die Minister se toespraak bespreek.

Van die land se bekendste advokate in sogenaamde veiligheidsake — o.a. adv. Sydney Kentridge — is lede van die Balieraad of is lid van die Balie.

'n Senior regsgeleerde het aan RAPPORT gesê die saak „soos deur mnr. Kruger geopper is, het 'n lang aanloop. Dis 'n maneuver wat van ver af kom om regsgeleerdes hok te slaan."

Die woordvoerder het gesê min. Kruger het tydens 'n vorige bespreking in die Parlement uit 'n ANC-publikasie aangehaal waarin sekere lede van die Johannesburgse Balie as kamerade beskryf is.

„Toe feeds is die stelling aangehaal dat sekere lede van daardie Balie kop in een mus is met ondermynende organisasies soos die ANC.

„Die Balie het ten sterkste beswaar gemaak en hom daaroor gekap. Hy het op sy beurt weer daarop gereageer. Daar was in daardie stadium 'n gevoel tussen hulle.

Ongewens

„Vroeg verlede jaar en vroeg vanjaar was daar sprake van inmenging van staatskant met fondse wat van buite inkom vir regsverdediging.

„Daarteen het regsgeleerdes nie in die openbaar beswaar gemaak nie, maar hulle het seer sekerlik op ander plekke hul stem laat hoor en gesê behoorlike regsverteenwoordiging is fundamenteel . . .

„Dit sou uiters ongewens wees om daarmee in te meng. Dit het weer 'n herrie veroorsaak."

Die regsgeleerde het gesê hy is baie verontrus oor die suggestie dat „mense in my beroep misbruik gemaak het van hul ampsposisie om 'n politieke saak te bevorder.

„Ek weet nie van so 'n geval nie en dit sal my baie diep tref as dit wel die geval sou wees. Dit is die grofste onprofessionaliteit.

„Jy kan onmoontlik nie dag in en dag uit met 'n kliënt konsulteer en nie 'n mate van persoonlike gevoel teenoor hom ontwikkel nie.

„Natuurlik is jy sy segsman; jy is geen apologeet vir hom nie. Jy is besig om sy saak te stel. Solank dit relevant tot die gebeurde in die hof is, stel jy dit na die beste van jou vermoë. Enigiets wat lyk of dit daarmee inmeng, is vir my uiters gevaarlik," het die regsgeleerde gesê.

Die voorsitter van die Johannesburgse Balieraad, adv. John Coaker, sê sy raad het gisteroggend vergader.

Die raad doen 'n beroep op die Minister om besonderhede te gee van enige lid

-VETE OOP

van die raad teen wie sulke bewerings gemaak word.

Adv. Coaker sê geen klagte is by die raad van die Minister ontvang nie. As die beweringe van die Minister bewys word, sal die raad baie streng optree.

Hy kan nie kommentaar lewer op wat die Minister gesê het voordat hy nie weet wat sy feite is nie.

Die senior lede van die Balieraad is advv. Kentridge, A. Chaskalson, I. Maisels, W. Schreiner en J. Kriegler.

Nog advokate wat lede is van die Balie en wat bekende gesigte in veiligheidsake is, is advv. E. Wentzel en G. Bizos.'

Dr. Percy Yutar, oor wie se toelating tot die raad onlangs 'n storm losgebars het, sê hy wil geen kommentaar lewer nie. Hy is nou lid van die Balie en mag nie kommentaar lewer nie.

Adv. K. van Dykhorst, voorsitter van die Pretoriase Balieraad, sê hy weet nie van enige Pretoriase advokaat wat vertragingstaktiek in die hof gebruik nie.

Die regsberoep is in staat om sy eie huis skoon te hou. As daar iets verkeerd gaan in die hof, sal die regter dit aan die betrokke Balieraad rapporteer, wat dan verdere stappe sal doen.

Vertraging

Adv. Van Dykhorst sê 'n Minister is seker geregtig om baie dinge te sê. Hy wil nie daarop kommentaar lewer nie.

Vrydag in die debat oor sy begrotingspos het min. Kruger gesê 'n paar advokate verskyn herhaaldelik in veiligheidsake. Dit is nie meer in belang van gesonde regspleging as 'n prokureur of advokaat meewerk met duidelike vertragingstaktiek nie.

Min. Kruger het gesê daar is aan hom meegedeel dat 'n advokaat in een saak 'n vaste bedrag van R10 000 per maand betaal is. 'n Ander advokaat het R8 000 per maand gekry.

Laasgenoemde het by sy kollegas gespog met die moontlikhede van uitstelle wat die saak inhou.

Vorster: we'll never have black rule

LONDON — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, appearing on London's premier Sunday World Affairs TV programme, reiterated the Government's total rejection of one-man, one-vote for South Africa.

His Government would oppose any attempt from outside to force one-man, one-vote or black majority rule over the whole of South Africa, he said.

He was interviewed in Cape Town last week by Brian Walden who noted at the end of the interview that it was less than three years ago that Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith had said majority rule in Rhodesia was impossible.

Mr Walden asked if Mr Vorster's attitude could be summed up as: "You by no means rule out economic, social even a measure of political change, but one-man, one-vote never."

The Prime Minister replied: "Yes, We will not be swamped. Make no mistake about that. Whatever you or anybody else has to say about it."

When the subject of greater political demands by black South Africans was being covered, Mr Vorster cut short Mr Walden's question to assert: "But if it comes to one-man, one-vote, then I say to you now because I don't want to mislead you or your audience, it is certainly not the policy of this Government to accept one-man, one-vote, black majority rule over the whole of South Africa.

"That is not our policy and we will not accept it. And if there are countries outside or governments outside who try to force it upon us, we will reject that very definitely. And we will oppose such force."

Asked what he would do if the demands came from blacks inside South Africa, Mr Vorster said: "Then my attitude will still be that I am not prepared to accede to those demands."

His Government had created opportunities in the homelands for blacks to exercise their political rights, he said.

He had conceded local government to blacks in white South Africa because this was fair and it was "far better for them to govern themselves locally." — SAPA.

Parliament

Fund-raising Bill : 'Draconian measu

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Fund-raising Bill was a Draconian measure with no precedent outside the Iron Curtain and it represented another giant step towards socialism, Mr Horace van Rensburg, the Opposition's chief spokesman on welfare matters, said in the Assembly last night.

The Progressive Federal arty used the strongest orm of parliamentary opposition to reject the Bill outright when it was introduced at second reading.

Mr van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) moved that the Bill be read 'this day six months.'

The New Republic Party supported the principle of the Bill but indicated it would oppose certain of its provisions during the committee stage.

The Bill provides for he registration of welfare organisations, the appointnent of a director of und-raising with wide-ranging powers, and for far-reaching control of the collection of contributions from the public.

Mr van Rensburg said that when the new Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, withdrew the original Fund-raising Bill in the wake of protest that it aroused from numerous organisations he thought the Minister had seen the light and great hopes were raised all round.

However, the second Bill which he introduced in its place was 'far worse' than the original and contained additional controls.

Mr van Rensburg said the Bill prohibited any person from giving money to an organisation that was not registered with the director of fund-raising.

'Outside the Iron Curtain, I do not believe there is any provision in any country of the free world that can stop a person from giving his money to whomever he pleases,' he said.

He said no one could object to overseas funds intended for humanitarian purposes.

TOTAL CONTROL

'Will the Government use this provision to stop funds from such organisations? What are their dark intentions?' Mr van Rensburg asked.

He said it seemed to be the intention of the Government to establish a system which would exercise total and complete control over everything that breathed.

'But to control the actions and thinking of people is counter-productive to a democratic society,' he said.

A new section, which was not included in the original Bill, empowered the Minister to prohibit by proclamation any fund-raising effort by any organisation he wished.

'This is the purest form of unadulterated tyranny by a Minister and it means that he can decree the death of any social welfare organisation,' he said.

NO RECOURSE

The Minister could act only on the advice of the director of fund-raising without the public having any recourse of appel to the Minister, the director or the courts.

Mr van Rensburg also attacked the powers bestowed on the director of fund-raising which enabled him to search premises at any time of day or night.

In terms of the provision the director could put a person under oath at 3 am and interrogate him.

'If this Bill goes on to the statute books in its present form it will provide for Draconian powers to be wielded by the Minister unchecked by any mechanism whereby victims can appeal against the Minister's decision,' Mr van Rensburg said.

PFP argu reckless—

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, last night rejected Opposition arguments that the National Welfare Bill would destroy private welfare organisations and stop welfare services across the colour line.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the Bill in the Assembly, the Minister condemned some of the main Opposition arguments as 'reckless,' 'irresponsible' and 'scandalous.'

He said the proposed legislation would benefit welfare services in South Africa and took into account public opinion.

WIDE GULF

A feature of the debate was the wide gulf between Government and Opposition interpretations of the Bill's effect on welfare services, and its implications.

The Bill provides for the planning and co-ordination of welfare services on national and regional levels, the creation of a new national welfare council and regional councils, and the voluntary registration of welfare organisations.

Welfare organisations wishing to qualify for State aid would be required to register.

REJECTED

The main provisions of the Bill were rejected outright by the official Opposition on the grounds that the measure provided for increasing State control of welfare services on an apartheid basis.

The New Republic Party and the South African Party supported the Bill in principle, but criticised some aspects of it.

Dr A L Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said the official Opposition saw the Bill and other welfare measures now before Parliament as a further move away from private initiative and towards State control.

Evidence of this was to be found, for example, in provisions that the national welfare advisory council would be state-appointed and that the Minister would choose the chairmen of regional councils.

A MANIA

The Minister would also be given greater powers over welfare services in terms of several other provisions of the Bill.

Dr Boraine accused the Government of having 'a mania for control and a genius for the overkill.'

A very real concern had been shown by a number

16/5/78 321

Clash over funds from abroad

Argus

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THERE were heated clashes in the Assembly last night over the destination of foreign funds from religious organisations intended to be used for 'welfare purposes.'

The clashes came during the second reading debate on the highly contentious Fund-raising Bill.

Mr Horace van Rensburg, the Opposition's chief spokesman on welfare matters, said that in terms of the Bill religious organisations were exempted from the controls only if they were collecting money exclusively for bona fide religious purposes.

He said, however, that any church which was worth its salt today and subjected itself to the dictates of God was involved in alleviating social injustices.

BULLDOZED

Religious organisations were involved in humanitarian actions to assist the oppressed and underprivileged such as those people whose homes were bulldozed into the ground by the Government.

Mr van Rensburg's speech was interrupted by repeated interjections from Government speakers calling on him to name the organisations he was referring to.

Speaking directly after him, Mr J P A Reyneke (NP, Boksburg) said no organisation doing genuine welfare work need have any fear of the Bill.

TIME COME

However, the time had come for organisations like the South African Council of Churches (SACC), which was affiliated to the World Council of Churches, to say where they got their money from and how they spent it.

Last year they had received R5-million from abroad, he said.

Quoting from Press cuttings, Mr Reyneke said the Rev Peter Storey, who was vice president of the SACC, had said that the Dependents' Conference and the Asingeni Fund were the prime targets of the Bill.

It was time the SACC told the public more about these organisations, how they were funded and what they spent their money on.



Mr H E J van Rensburg



Mr F W de Klerk

'e'

Moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr de Klerk said the public had a right to know how their contributions to fund-raising organisations were used and the main purpose of the Bill was to ensure that the public was protected in this regard.

'There are no sinister intentions. It is simply to ensure that there will be responsibility by means of openess,' the Minister said.

His department would not conduct a witch-hunt or transgressors and no orderly organisation had anything to fear.

nents

de Klerk

churches about aspects the legislation.

ejecting the concept of ional welfare councils be established on racial es, Dr Boraine said: ove for one's neighbour the whole basis of social ork. Why must we have is duplication.'

To have a regional welare board without oloured people in Cape own, for example, would e 'tragic and stupid.'

THINK AGAIN

Dr Boraine asked whether the Government ntended to have multiracal representation on ports bodies but not on ocial welfare bodies. If it o, the Government hould think again about ul e National Welfare Bill.

Replying, the Minister, Mr F W de Klerk, rejected and condemned most of the Opposition arguments.

He said the Bill should be seen as 'the next phase in the maturation of our welfare structures.'

It would promote welfare work and would in no way endanger the cooperation existing between the church, welfare organisations and the State.

It was 'absolutely wrong' to say the Bill would prohibit welfare organisations from giving aid across the colour line. This was a 'scandalous' suggestion. There would still be such services.

The official Opposition's argument that the Bill would kill private initiative was 'recklessly irresponsible.'

THE IDEAL

The Government's policy, as outlined in a recent circular, was that separate welfare organisations for the different races on national and regional levels remained the ideal. It was envisaged that white involvement in coloured, Indian and black welfare services would ultimately disappear.

A PFP amendment that the Bill be referred to a select committee was rejected and the Bill was read a second time.

Quotes

'THE National Party is like an octopus with its tentacles going everywhere to ensure that everyone is in its embrace.' — Dr A L Boraine (PFP Pinelands).

★

'THIS legislation (the National Welfare Bill) is the framework within which a service of love will be provided for the creation of happy communities.' — the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr T N H Janson.

★

'There is no question here of any State domination whatsoever.' — Dr W D Kotze (NP Parys)

'This (Bill) sounds the death knell of private welfare organisations.' — Mr A B Widman (PFP Hillbrow).

ARGUS 16/5/78

Witnesses face longer stays in jail

(327)

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, is taking steps to ensure that witnesses can be detained for the duration of the cases they are needed for — even for longer than the present six-month maxi-

This emerged today with the publication in Parliament of the Criminal Procedure Matters Amendment Bill, which has already had its first reading in the Assembly.

Both the Internal Security Act and the Criminal Procedure Act would be amended in terms of the Bill so as to cover witnesses detained for crimes such as arson, murder, kidnapping, child-stealing, robbery, housebreaking to commit an offence, conspiracy and incitement to commit an offence.

The Bill would make the changes retrospective, so that witnesses in detention would also be affected.

A spokesman for the department said the amendments were proposed because the department had no control over the duration of cases.

NOT BEGUN

The amendments were a practical change, and were not intended primarily to lengthen or shorten the periods of detention of witnesses.

In terms of the amending clauses, a witness would be detained till the case was completed unless court proceedings had not begun within six months. In such a case, the witness would be entitled to release after six months.

At present, a witness may not be detained for longer than six months.

Witnesses may be held for a shorter period if their case is dealt with or the Attorney - General orders their release within the six-month period.

Study privilege cut, security prisoners say

(327)
16/3/78
R.D.M.

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court was told yesterday that in October or November last year security prisoners had been told that their study priviledges would be curtailed.

The court was hearing an appeal by eight long-term prisoners against a finding by a Transvaal judge last year that they were not entitled to receive newspapers from outside the prison, receive or write letters that were uncensored, or have unrestricted conversation with visitors in which the contents did not affect prison security.

The appellants are Denis Goldberg, Ian David Kitson, John Edward Matthews, Alexander Moumbaris, Raymond Suttner, David Rabkin, Jeremy Cronin, and Charles Anthony Holiday.

Affirmations in support of the petition lodged at the start of the appeal said that the appellants had been told that, henceforth, studies would not be permitted to security prisoners.

The only exceptions would be those who needed to study in order to complete their schooling and those currently registered for university degrees who would be allowed a "reasonable time" to complete the outstanding courses. No further registrations for university degrees or courses would be allowed thereafter.

Subsequently all the appellants who were studying were informed of the period in which they had to complete their studies.

Mr S Kentridge, SC, said the State had contended that, in the matters complained of, prisoners had no rights, only privileges and that they had no locus standi to approach the court.

Mr Kentridge said the appellants denied that they had no locus standi and denied that their treatment had been lawfully prescribed by the Commissioner of Prisons.

They submitted that the purported exercise of the commissioner's discretion had been unreasonable and unlawful.

The appeal continues today. — Sapa.

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ACT

To provide for the establishment of an account for secret services and for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 26 April 1978.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Establishment of Secret Services Account.

1. There is hereby established an account to be known as the Secret Services Account (hereinafter referred to as the account) which shall be credited with the moneys appropriated by Parliament for the account.

Administration of, and utilization of moneys in, account.

2. (1) The Secretary to the Treasury shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be responsible for the administration of the account: Provided that the accounting officer of a Department of State to which any moneys have been made available in terms of subsection (3), shall be accountable for the moneys so made available.

(2) *(a)* The Minister of Finance may at the request of the Minister concerned transfer so much money as may be agreed upon between them from the account to the Foreign Affairs Special Account established by section 1 of the Foreign Affairs Special Account Act, 1967 (Act No. 38 of 1967), the Security Services Special Account established by section 1 of the Security Services Special Account Act, 1969 (Act No. 81 of 1969), or the Special Defence Account established by section 1 of the Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act No. 6 of 1974).

(b) Any moneys so transferred shall be deemed to have been appropriated by Parliament for the account in question.

(3) The Minister of Finance may, at the request of any other Minister, and in such manner and subject to such conditions as he may after consultation with such other Minister determine, make available to a Department of State for which such other Minister is responsible, moneys in the account for utilization for services of a secret nature determined from time to time by the Minister of Finance and such other Minister as being in the national interest, and for expenses incidental to such services.

Audit.

3. (1) The account shall be audited by the Auditor-General.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law the utilization of moneys transferred from the account to a Department of State in terms of section 2 (3), and the accounts maintained in respect of moneys so transferred, shall be audited by the Auditor-General to the extent determined by the Minister of Finance after consultation with the other Minister concerned and the Auditor-General, having regard to the special nature of the transactions in question.

Short title and commencement.

4. This Act shall be called the Secret Services Account Act, 1978, and shall come into operation on 1 April 1978.

NRP backs detention for protection

(397) Cape Times 18/5/78

Political Staff

THE New Republic Party yesterday welcomed a new Bill which provides for the detention of witnesses till trials have been concluded or for six months if the proceedings have not started.

The party's spokesman on justice, Mr John Malcomess, said yesterday: "We deplore anyone being kept in detention unnecessarily but in the circumstances surrounding security trials, we feel that protective detention of certain witnesses is necessary."

The Criminal Procedure Matters Amendment Bill provides for the detention of witnesses till criminal proceedings have been concluded unless the attorney-general orders that the witness be released or if the proceedings have not started within six months of the date of his arrest.

"I think it would be inadvisable to release a State witness in a terror trial while the trial is in progress and the witness has not given evidence."

Because the Bill seemed sensible, the NRP would support its second reading.

Hansard 15 18 May 1978
Question 575 Cols. 785 & 786.

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Applications for permission to publish photographs of Breyten Breytenbach

613. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Prisons:

(1) (a) How many applications for permission to publish photographs of Breyten Breytenbach has the Commissioner of Prisons received since Breytenbach was sentenced and (b) who were the applicants;

(2) (a) which of the applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) for what reasons in each case;

(3) whether the Commissioner consulted him in respect of any applications; if so, in respect of which applications.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(1) (a) 8.

(b) Sunday Express—21 July 1977.
Rapport—9 August 1977.
Huisgenoot—17 August 1977.
Rapport—23 August 1977.
Sunday Times—3 December 1977.
Huisgenoot—13 December 1977.
Tafelberg Publishers—20 December 1977.
Tafelberg Publishers—7 April 1978.

(2) (a) (i) Huisgenoot—17 August 1977.

(ii) The rest of the applications were refused.

(b) (i) In terms of section 44(1)(c)(iv)(bb) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No. 8 of

1959), it is permissible to publish a photograph of a prisoner for a period of 30 days after the date on which judgment was given in a court case in which the prisoner was involved. The Huisgenoot had made representations to the Department for the publishing of a photograph after it had become known that publication would take place a few days after expiration of the permissible period, due to technical problems in the printing process. Under these circumstances permission was granted.

(ii) The other requests were refused in terms of section 44(1)(e) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959).

(3) No.

Kruger's dream island

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, would like Robben Island turned into one of the best seabird reserves in the world when the prison there is moved in five to seven years time.

"Robben Island can develop into one of the best seabird reserves in the world," Mr Kruger said during the debate on his vote.

He emphasised that when the prison was transferred, it would not be up to his department to decide what the island would be used for. The Government would have to decide.

"However, what I would like to see done is that the island is turned into a bird sanctuary. There are millions of seagulls, guinea fowls and other birds on Robben Island," he said.

Mr Kruger would also like to see the buildigns on the island preserved as they are, although they could be turned into a hotel. There were a number of historic buildings on the island, including a church which was more than 100 years old and a 17th Century mosque at which people still worshipped.

This would enable people to visit the island on a daily, weekly or monthly basis so that they could walk around and look at the birds in silence. The birds, he said, were absolutely overwhelming.

His proposals for the island conflict with those of the Nationalist MP for Moreesburg, Mr Piet Marais, who has proposed that the island be turned into a duty-free international holiday resort. — PC.

ARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

MENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

Minister tells of abuse

THE ASSEMBLY — Robben Island prisoners were themselves to blame for the withdrawal of post-matric study privileges, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, said yesterday.

The abuse of these privileges had reached such an intolerable position "that we had no alternative," he told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), who demanded in the Prisons vote the reasons for the withdrawal of the privilege.

"Surely it is worthwhile to allow studies that help to keep the prisoners relatively contented? Is it not foolish to take away a privilege which aids the prisons department in fulfilling its custodial function and, of course, rehabilitation?" Mrs Suzman said.

She could not understand how prisoners could misuse their study privileges through the University of South Africa.

"The Minister must either be incriminating his officials or Unisa," she said.

Studying was important to prisoners, particularly when there was no remission for crimes against the State. She had been told by one prisoner that the only thing that kept him sane was his study privileges.

Mr Kruger said the prisoners had used study periods to communicate with each other, and to smuggle out messages of agitation.

The decision had also been taken because "these people cannot be rehabilitated. Once they are out, they do not make use of their degress, but continue their terrorist activities."

Later, in reply to a question by Mrs Suzman, Mr Kruger said he would consider extending technical training on Robben Island to replace the academic studies.

"We will try to give them technical training. The member knows that there is already a small workshop there and that they do work there," he said. — PC.

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1013 19 May 1978

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)
P78/4/150.....	*Gar, The*—April 1978, No 32.....	Gar Publishing Co., Austin.....	(d)+(e)
P78/4/163.....	*WFDY News*—No 2, 1978; No 3, 1978.....	World Federation of Democratic Youth.....	(e)
P78/5/6.....	*Black Liberation Month News*—February 1978.....	Organizing Committee for a New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1013 327 19 Mei 1978

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)
P78/4/150.....	*Gar, The*—April 1978, No 32.....	Gar Publishing Co., Austin.....	(d)+(e)
P78/4/163.....	*WFDY News*—No 2, 1978; No 3, 1978.....	World Federation of Democratic Youth.....	(e)
P78/5/6.....	*Black Liberation Month News*—February 1978.....	Organizing Committee for a New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(e)

No. 1015 19 May 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 8 May 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 2 May 1978, 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 14 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/3/124.....	*MacDonnell, The*.....	Shaun Herron.

No. 1015 19 Mei 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Mei 1978, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 2 Mei 1978 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/3/124.....	*MacDonnell, The*.....	Shaun Herron.

No. 1014 19 May 1978

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. 1014 19 Mei 1978

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)
P78/1/153	*Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/1/210	*Konkret—Januar* 1/78	Konkret-Verlag G.m.b.H. & Co., Hamburg	(e)
P78/2/40	*Jana Shakti*—No. 2, January 1978	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/2/41	*Torch*—Volume 5, Number 1/25, January 15–February 14, 1978	Revolutionary Socialist League	(e)
P78/2/44	*Monthly Review*—November 1977, Volume 29, Number 6	Monthly Review Inc., New York	(e)
P78/2/53	*Introductory Speech by the Director of the IUEF at the Opening of the 9th Meeting of the Assembly of the IUEF, Geneva, 20 November 1977*	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/2/54	*Regardless—The Struggle Continues* Poster/Plakkaat	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/2/56	*United Nations—Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents Conf.* 9, *November* 1977; *Conf* 3, *November* 1977; *Conf* 5, *November* 1977; 30/77, *November* 1977; 32/77, *December* 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P78/2/67	*Document on Policy and Action—Draft*, December 1977	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/2/88	*Tricontinental*—No 52, 1977	Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cuba	(a)+(e)
P78/2/95	*Revolutionary Suicide*	Huey P. Newton	(d)+(e)
P78/2/108	*South Africa: Political Imprisonment & Torture* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Amnesty International Publications, London	(e)
P78/2/122	*Underground Orgy*	Ward Brimingham	(a)
P78/2/123	*Erotic Rites*	Verne Grange	(a)
P78/2/124	*Violators, The*	Allen Christman	(a)
P78/2/125	*Odd Cult*	Margot Martell	(a)
P78/2/126	*Confessions of Little Susan*	Susan/Edited by Carson Davis	(a)
P78/2/139	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 10–11, Oktober/November 1977.	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (issa), Bonn	(c)
P78/2/141	*Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Amnesty International, London	(e)
P78/3/5	*Namibia Today*—Volume 1, Number 2, 1977; Volume 1, Number 3, 1977	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(c)
P78/3/7	*Penny's Passion Pit*	Susan Lioder	(a)
P78/3/11	*Spiele der Liebe*	R. L. Harkel	(a)
P78/3/12	*Virgin's Sex Holiday, The*	Diane Sendow	(a)
P78/3/24	*Politieke Gevangenen in Zuid-Afrika*	Amnesty International, Amsterdam/Leuven	(e)
P78/3/50	*Arrogant Wife, An*	Graham Knickerbocker	(a)
P78/3/51	*Degraded Young Learners*	Tom Fahrguar	(a)
P78/3/56	*Paddy Hill: The Story of a Modern Man of Pleasure*	Patrick Skene Catling	(a)
P78/3/57	*Beauty and the Bug*	Ted Mark	(a)
P78/3/64	*Women of the Whole World*—No 1/1978	Women's International Democratic Federation	(e)
P78/3/76	*New Perspectives*—Vol. 8, 1/1978	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P78/3/79	*Amandla*—Februari 1978, Nummer 2	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P78/3/80	*Vukani—Awake*—February 1978 Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/3/86	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No. 14, January 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P78/3/89	*Südliches Afrika*—Nr 1, Januar 1978; Nr 2, Februar 1978	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e. V (ISSA)	(e)
P78/3/90	*Modderdam, Kaapse Skiereiland* Post Card/Poskaart	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P78/3/91	*Squatter Removals: Unibel, Claremont, Modderdam —Review 77* Poster/Plakkaat	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/3/91	*Dr Richard Turner Assasinated, January* 7, 1978—*Review 77* Poster/Plakkaat	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/3/91	*Banning and Detentions*, 19 *Oct* 1977—*Review* 77 Poster/Plakkaat	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/3/91	*Steve Biko Died In Detention, Sept* 12, 1977—*Review* 77 Poster/Plakkaat	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/3/92	*National Student*—Number 1, 16th March 1978	NUSAS, Rondebosch, Cape Town	(d)+(e)
P78/3/93	*Sharpeville March 21, 1960—Sharpeville and Langa; 18 Years On* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town	(d)+(e)
P78/3/103	*Expose*—Issue 27	Verve Publications Ltd, London	(a)+(b)
P78/3/106	*Adventures of Making Maud, The* (*Playbirds Photo Reader*—No 6)	Kelerfern Ltd, London	(a)
P78/3/119	*Mercenary's Manual*—Part Two	Terry P. Edwards	(c)
P78/3/120	*Mere Greed Fed Sex*	Rüdiger Boschmann and Günther Hunold	(a)
P78/3/151	*Story of Pa Tin*	Fiona Richmond	(a)
P78/3/152	*Quarry*	Jim French	(a)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/3/156.....	*Joy of Sex* (i.e. translation in German of original title "*Joy of Sex*" which was previously found to be undesirable/d.i. vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "*Joy of Sex*" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is)	Alex Comfort.....	(a)
P78/4/40.....	*Anti-Apartheid* 1978 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Gavin Jantjes/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	(c)
P78/4/41.....	*Show Trade Union Solidarity* (1978 *International Year Against Apartheid*) Pamphlet/Pamflet	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium	(c)
P78/4/42.....	"*Join the Week of Solidadity with the African Workers in South Africa*" 13–21 *March* (1978 *International Year Against Apartheid*) Poster/Plakkaat	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium	(c)
P78/4/43.....	*He Earns U.S.* $14 *for a* 48 *hour week* . . . Poster/Plakkaat	International Confederation of Trade Unions, Belgium	(c)
P78/2/9.....	*Fuoco Nel Ventre, Il* (*I Viola Del Momento N.*1).....	George Muller.....	(a)
P78/2/10.....	*Novizie Invasate di Suor Brigitte, Le* (*Il Meglio del Piacere—Anno II*, N.4, Gennaio 1978)	Brigitte Deluan.....	(a)+(b)
P78/2/11.....	*Animale Chiamato Donna, Un* (*I Libri del Peccato*—N.6)	John Denis.....	(a)
P78/3/60.....	*Southern Africa*—Volume X, Number 8, October 1977.	Southern Africa Committee, New York.....	(c)
P78/3/60.....	*Southern Africa*—Volume X, Number 9, November 1977	Southern Africa Committee, New York.....	(c)

No. 1012 19 May 1978

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. 1012 19 Mei 1978

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 P78/39

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/2/117.....	*Tides of War*.....	Ronald Pearsall.....	(a), (b)+(c)
P78/3/17.....	*Elena*.....	Marilyn Granbeck.....	(a)
P78/3/128.....	*Search for Nirvana*.....	Robin Maugham.....	(a)
P78/3/153.....	*Ladybird in a Loony Bin*.....	Ian Cochrane.....	(a)
P78/4/11.....	*Saviour, The*.....	Hugh Miller.....	(a)+(b)
P78/4/21.....	*Vatican Vendetta*.....	Nick Carter.....	(a)
P78/4/55.....	*Structure and Functions of Rural Workers' Organisations*	International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(c)
P78/4/63.....	*Critique of Arms, A*—Volume 1.....	Régis Debray.....	(c)
P78/4/99.....	*Love's Gentle Fugitive*.....	Andrea Layton.....	(a)
P78/4/112.....	*Dreams Die First*.....	Harold Robbins.....	(a)
P78/4/144.....	*AALC Reporter*—Volume XIII, No 3, March 1978....	The African–American Labor Center, New York	(c)
P78/4/153.....	*Lumea*—No 1, March 3, 1978.....	The Socialist Republic of Romania.....	(c)
P78/4/159.....	*United Nations & Southern Africa*—Bulletin No 48, March 1978	Office of Public Information.....	(c)
P78/4/163.....	*WFDY NEWS*—No 2, 1978; No 3, 1978.....	World Federation of Democratic Youth.....	(c)
P78/5/6.....	*Black Liberation Month News*—February 1978.....	Organizing Committee for a New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(c)
P78/5/8.....	*Achtergrond*—Jaargang 4, Nr 10, 10 Maart 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(c)
P78/5/8.....	*Achtergrond*—Jaargang 4, Nr 11, 17 Maart 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(c)
P78/5/37.....	*Quick Lips*.....	Fancy Love.....	(a)

No. 1016 19 May 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 8 May 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 (9) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 2 May 1978 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 14 days from the date of this notice:

No. 1016 19 Mei 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Mei 1978 kragtens artikel 15 (9) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 2 Mei 1978 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication, Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/3/22.....	*Pusher, The*.....	Ed McBain.

Cape Times 19/5/78

Squatter postcards banned

(327)

A POSTCARD of the Modderdam squatter camp and a poster on squatter removals in Unibel, Claremont and Modderdam were declared undesirable, and possession prohibited by the Directorate of Publications yesterday. Notices to this effect are published in the Government Gazette today.

Three pamphlets by Amnesty International, two by their London office, "South Africa: Political Imprisonment and Torture", and "Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign", and one by their Amsterdam office, "Politieke Gevangenen in Zuid-Afrika", were also declared undesirable and possession is prohibited from today.

Possession of the book "Biko" by Mr Donald Woods is also prohibited from today, as well as several posters by South African universities. These include "Bannings and Detentions" and "Steve Biko Died in Detention, Sept 12, 1977 Review" by the University of Natal, and "Sharpeville March 21, 1960, – Sharpville and Langa: 18 Years Ago" by the projects committee of the University of Cape Town.

Jail for refugees

AMNESTY MAN HATES THE ANC



Mr Herbert Ruitenberg

By VIV PRINCE

DOGS guard Soweto students held prisoner in a wired ANC camp in Gaborone, Botswana.

This was just one of the startling allegations made this week by an official of Amnesty International hours before he left Johannesburg for Holland.

Mr Herbert Ruitenberg, chief editor of Amnesty's monthly magazine "Wordt Vervolgd" has interviewed "more than a few but not 50" black South African refugees in Gaborone.

Six, he claimed, told him of vicious police pressure to join ANC or PAC.

"Botswana police are forcing South African refugees to join ANC or PAC — or be thrown back to South Africa," said Mr Ruitenberg.

On arrival in Gaborone the "refugees" register with the police. Then comes the ultimatum — join up or go back to South Africa — or jail.

Many of the new ANC recruits end up, claimed Mr Ruitenberg, in ANC's house of fear — a fortress guarded by dogs behind a high wire fence.

Disillusion sets in when the recruits are temporarily released to queue with hundreds of other "refugees" for their 30 Pula a month subsistence allowance from the Botswana Council of Churches.

The recruits talk — and worry.

"They begin to realise that those dogs are not to keep out ANC's enemies but to keep them in," said Mr Ruitenberg.

The thinkers get away. The rest are "sent on". Mr Ruitenberg (41) is either not saying or doesn't know where to.

He said he's heard that Botswana police have now stopped their ANC-PAC recruit drive. Pressure was put on them.

The Botswana Prime Minister's office gave him, he said, two sets of refugee figures.

Permanent: 1 500 Zimbabwians (Rhodesians) and 1 000 South Africans.

In transit: 9 500 Zimbabwians and 2 000 South Africans.

Moscow

Mr Ruitenberg hates the ANC — and he's not too fond of South Africa. "I will make problems for your country but I will make more problems for your enemies," he vowed.

"I will fight the ANC, they have no internal democracy.

"They obey Moscow. They cannot stand any criticism and will not discuss things with dissidents."

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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VOL. 155] PRETORIA, 22 MAY / 22 MEI 1978 [No. 6032

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1098 22 May 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/41

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.—P78/5/81.
Publication.—No. 46—*Steve Biko.*
Author or producer.—Hilda Bernstein.
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/92.
Publication.—*Soweto Crimes Against Humanity* 1978 *Calendar.*
Author or producer.—The American Committee on Africa, New York.
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/100.
Publication.—*Omkeer*—No. 1, May 1978.
Author or producer.—Salscom.
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/114.
Publication.—*Killing of the Imam, The.*
Author or producer.—Barney Desai and Cardiff Marney.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/121.
Publication.—*Xray Current Affairs in Southern Africa*—March/April 1978.
Author or producer.—The African Bureau, London.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/125.
Publication.—*SSD Newsletter*—10 May 1978.
Author or producer.—Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town.
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1098 22 Mei 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/41

'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.—P78/5/81.
Publikasie.—No. 46—*Steve Biko.*
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Hilda Bernstein.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/92.
Publikasie.—*Soweto Crimes Against Humanity* 1978 *Kalender.*
Skrywer of voortbringer.—The American Committee on Africa, New York.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/100.
Publikasie.—*Omkeer*—No. 1, Mei 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Salscom.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/114.
Publikasie.—*Killing of the Imam, The.*
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Barney Desai en Cardiff Marney.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/121.
Publikasie.—*Xray Current Affairs in Southern Africa*—March/April 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—The African Bureau, London.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/125.
Publikasie.—*SSD Newsletter*—10 May 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/127.
Publication.—*Sobukwe of Azania*, 1924–1978.
Author or producer.—Unknown.
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/129.
Publication.—*Focus on Namibia*—May 1978.
Author or producer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town.
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/127.
Publikasie.—*Sobukwe of Azania*, 1924–1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/129.
Publikasie.—*Focus on Namibia*—May 1978.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

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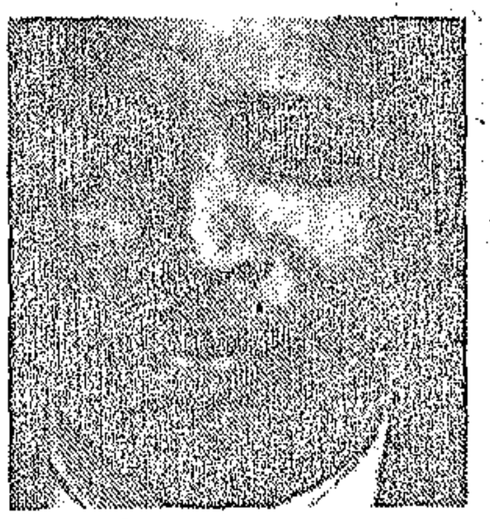
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6032—1



Moses Kotane

Cape Times 22/5/78

Moses Kotane dies in Moscow

MOSES KOTANE, the former general secretary of the banned Communist Party of South Africa who died in Moscow on Friday, fled to Botswana in 1963.

Mr Kotane, 72, died after a long illness.

Born in the Lichtenburg district, he went to Johannesburg as a youth and joined the Communist Party in 1928. He became the Transvaal secretary and by 1946 he was general secretary.

In 1958 he was arrested for addressing a meeting in Alexandra township after the then Minister of Justice, Mr C R Swart, had banned him from addressing public meetings.

He was sentenced to four months, but on appeal the magistrate's decision was reversed.

In 1955 he went as an observer to the Asian-African Conference.

In November 1962 Mr Kotane was put under house arrest and in January 1963, he fled the country with a former secretary-general of the African National Congress, Mr Duma Nokwe.

Mr Kotane had been living in Russia for the past few years.

'Bantu' to vanish from SA's laws

THE ASSEMBLY. — The word "Bantu" is to be replaced in all South African legislation in terms of a measure to be introduced by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Mulder also gave notice yesterday of legislation providing for the new 99-year leasehold scheme for black urban areas.

No details of either measure — including the word that is to replace "Bantu" — will be available until the Bills are published.

Both the departments of the former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, were changed in January when successors were appointed on his retirement.

The Department of Bantu Education became the Department of Education and Training, while the Department of Bantu Administration and Development became the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

The Minister of Education and Training, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said earlier the word "Bantu" should be replaced in all legislation with a word more acceptable to the people concerned.

The name change is to be effected under the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Bill which, according to its long title, also extends the meaning of the word "reference book" and the particulars to be entered in the books.

In terms of an agreement between homeland leaders and the Government last year, holders of travel documents will not need to produce reference books for purposes of employment or identification. — Sapa.



S.A. KOMMUNIS IN MOSKOU DOOD

DIE BURGER 23/5/78

(327)

Van 'n Medewerker

DURBAN.

MOSES KOTANE, sekretaris-generaal van die verbode Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party en bestuurslid van die verbode Suid-Afrikaanse A.N.C., is ná 'n lang siekbed in Moskou oorlede.

Die 72-jarige gewese Transvaalse prokureur was 'n kwaai teenstander van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering en het 'n groot rol gespeel in Mayibue Africa, die plan wat by Rivonia, Johannesburg, beraam is om 'n chaos en wanorde in Suid-Afrika te skep.

HOSPATAAL

Hy het Suid-Afrika in die vroeë sestigerjare verlaat, voor die suksesvolle klopjag op die plaas Lillsleaf, Rivonia, maar sy naam het verskyn op baie dokumente waarop die polisie daar beslag gelê het.

In 1975 op 'n kongres in Zambië het Oliver Tambo, voorsitter van die A.N.C., die hoogste eer van die S.A.K.P. en die A.N.C. aan hom toegeken.

Kotane was baie jare lank siek en is in verskeie Kommunistiese Oos-Europese lande en Rusland behandel.

Hy was 'n goeie vriend van Bram Fischer, Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunis wat verlede jaar in die hospitaal oorlede is.

Kotane, wat regstreekse toegang tot Russiese leiers in die Kremlin gehad het, was ook 'n bestuurslid van Assegaai van die Nasie, die militante vleuel van die A.N.C. wat vir verskeie dade van sabotasie in Suid-Afrika verantwoordelik was.

(327)

Oppenheimer plea for white-black unity

MEXICO CITY — Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said yesterday South Africa's only hope was to work towards a broad-based South Africanism in which tribal interests, black and white, would be merged.

Mr Oppenheimer, in a speech prepared for delivery to the International Monetary Fund conference here, said: "Do not let us pretend that this will be easy or that success can be guaranteed.

"It is, however, better to try something difficult — even something as difficult as changing the minds of men — rather than to set out a course which the facts and figures have shown from the beginning must lead to a dead end.

"There is at least one major factor which works powerfully in the direction of unity and that is the growth of a powerful modern, free-enterprise economy in which black and white would necessarily have to share," he said after making an economic and political analysis of apartheid.

He believed the undertaking by leading companies, American, European and South African, to pay civilised wages and eliminate racial discrimination was a valuable contribution, not only in relation to the immediate moral problem. It was also helping to change the structure of the South African economy in a manner likely to promote a broad-based national unity.

Mr Oppenheimer said many blacks, notably the Zulus, were rejecting independence and were demanding their share in the development of a united South African economy.

"It is significant that Transkei, the first of the tribal areas to accept the proferred independence and the show-piece of the *apartheid system*, has recently broken off normal relations with South Africa, basically because it maintains the present division of land is unfair. The fact is that any attempt at this time to redraw boundaries anywhere in Africa is bound to lead to war and not to peace.

"So, to my mind, our only hope is to work towards a broad-based South Africanism in which tribal interests, black and white, would be merged," he said. — SAPA-RNS.

Interim executive is elected as the SAC acts on detentions

Staff Reporter

THE Soweto Action Committee (SAC) has elected an interim executive committee to conduct the affairs of the organisation until the release of the three elected officials who are in detention.

The interim committee includes the Rev E M Tema, a member of the Black Priests Solidarity Group, chairman; Mr Goitsemang Moseki, vice-chairman; Miss T P Selomeletso, secretary; and Mr Michael Siluma, one of the two additional members elected.

The other additional member could not be named "for reasons we can not disclose," a spokesman for the new committee said yesterday.

The interim committee was elected at a SAC meeting in the Dube YMCA, Soweto at the weekend.

At the meeting the SAC reaffirmed that it "would not support Government created institutions like the community councils."

The interim executive undertook to work towards the release of the detained SAC members and other detainees, and will plan memorial services to mark the events arising from June 16, 1976.

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, chairman of the SAC, was detained on May 4 in a pre-dawn swoop at his home and is being held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He is also the interim chairman of the recently formed Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) of which he had been leader for only five days before his detention.

The vice-chairman of the SAC, Mr Letsatsi Mosala was also detained on May 4 and is being held under the Terrorism Act.

The secretary of the SAC, Miss Mankokulu Mahlangu, also a member of Azapo, was detained last Friday. It is not yet known under which Act she is being held.

A fourth Azapo leader, Mr Isaac Moroe, regional chairman of Azapo in the Free State has also been detained, as has Mr Lyban Mabaso, the convenor of the meeting at which Azapo was formed. Mr Mabaso was the organisation's interim secretary at the time of his detention.

Senator Versekeringsmaatskappy Bpk., Posbus 4095, *Pretoria*

BROWNE, Catharina Elizabeth. Eis MVA 7/B 153, A. L. de Bruyn. 19/9/76. Meyerton-Heidelberg-T-aansluiting, Golf Parkweg. Vereeniging Algemene Hospitaal.

OOSTHUYSEN, Grace Yvonne. Eis MVA 6/E 026, Empangenitransport. 29/12/75, Tannerweg, Empangeni. Empangenihospitaal.

ASHTON, Mrs M. L. Claim MVA 7/G 096. 10/5/76, Outside 135 Van Riebeeck Avenue, Edenvale.
Pretoria. H. F. Verwoerdhospitaal.

BRANDT, Jan Johannes. Eis MVA 7/L 028. 16/3/77, J. D. de Beer, Schroderstraat 88, Upington. Gordoniahospitaal.

RAATH, Christiaan Jacobus de Wet. Eis MVA 7/S 076. 17/5/76 hoek van Noordwesverbypad en Fred Nicholsonstraat,

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1092 26 May 1978

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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/18.....	*SANA (Southern African News Agency)—Bulletin* March 1978/2	SANA, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)

No. 1093 26 May 1978

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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P78/5/48.....	*Mountain is Young, The*.....	Han Suyin.....	In G.N./GK. 1929 of/van 9.12.58.

No. 1094 26 May 1978

PRESENTATION UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 15 May 1978 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 1900. 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
R78/5/26.....	1900.....	Ster-Kinekor Films (Pty/Edms.) Ltd/Bpk.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1092 26 Mei 1978

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 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/5/18.....	*SANA (Southern African News Agency)—Bulletin* Maart 1978/2	SANA, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)

No. 1093 26 Mei 1978

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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/5/48.....	*Mountain is Young, The*.....	Han Suyin.....	In G.N./GK. 1929 of/van 9.12.58.

No. 1094 26 Mei 1978

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Mei 1978 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 1900. 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R78/5/26.....	1900.....	Ster-Kinekor Films (Pty/Edms.) Ltd/Bpk.

No. 1091 26 May 1978

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. 1091 26 Mei 1978

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 P78/40

Entry No. Skrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
1/65	*Both Your Houses*	James Barlow	(a)+(b)
3/105	*Bite, The*	Eric Corder	(a)
3/148	*Appassionato*	Gloria Vitanza Basile	(a)+(b)
4/15	*Colectânea*—Volume III	Júlio Martins, Cecília Soares and/en Jaime da Mota	(e)
4/27	*Contract Killer*	John Kidner	(a)
4/131	*Rejuvenators, The*	Hugh Miller	(a)
4/133	*Oh, God!*	Every Corman	(b)
5/15	*Once Wereld*—Maart 1978, Nummer 3	Uitgave Novib, Den Haag	(e)
5/17	*No One Can Stop the Rain: Angola and the MPLA*	Jennifer Davis, George M. Houser, Susan Rogers and/en Herb Shore	(e)
5/18	*SANA (Southern African News Agency)—Bulletin* January 1978; January 1978/1; March 1978/2	SANA, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
5/60	*Publications Promotions (Pty) Ltd* Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Publications Promotions (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town	(a)
5/25	*Draft: Memorandum of the Women's International Democratic Federation on Implementation of the World Plan of Action to Realize the Aims of the International Women's Year*	Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)
5/68	*World Council of Churches*—April 7, 1978	World Council of Churches, Geneva	(e)
5/69	*Isaziso*—Vol III, 19.4.78	Printed by/Gedruk deur Isaziso, Umtata	(e)

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STRATEGIC BUSINESS

Bill stops information leaks

Political Staff

THE Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, said this week he expected a report before the end of the year from the working group appointed to co-ordinate policy for industrial strategy.

Speaking at the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce international consumer goods fair, he said the public and the private sector were represented on the working group.

Today a Bill was published which closes another loophole leaking information about business operations in South Africa to people in other countries.

The Protection of Businesses Bill follows recent amendments to the Companies Act restricting free access to information about company operations — measures which were introduced to keep company operations with a bearing on strategic matters secret and also to avoid embarrassment of overseas firms which operate in South Africa.

Today's Bill lays down that no official order or judgment overseas will be enforceable in South Africa without the permission of the Minister of Economic Affairs and makes it illegal for any person to furnish information about a business in South Africa in compliance with such an order.

The penalty for a contravention will be a fine of up to R2 000 or two years, jail or both.

The Bill appears to provide for the case of an overseas court or administrative regulation requiring a company with operations in South Africa to furnish details of those operations.

The South African branch or subsidiary could then refuse to supply the information on the grounds that it would be breaking the law here by doing so.

‚Kom na terro-skool...'

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

JONG SWART seuns van veertien en ouer word deesdae aan die Rand deur swart Rhodesiërs genader om in Rhodesië as terroriste opgelei te word en na Suid-Afrika terug te keer.

Daar word ook gepraat van 'n sogenaamde politieke skool in Pretoria waar jong swartes glo onderrig word.

Die plan om plaaslike swart jeugdiges deur Rhodesiese terroriste te laat oplei, het aan die lig gekom toe 'n swart bestuurder van 'n swaar vragmotor 'n veertienjarige seun aan die Oos-Rand genader en hom na Rhodesië probeer lok het. Hy sou vir drie maande deur Rhodesiese terroriste opgelei word en R25 per week ontvang.

Hy sou daarna na die Republiek terugkeer om hom by ander opgeleide terroriste aan te sluit.

Die werwers spits hulle blykbaar toe op rondloper-seuns en werkloses.

Die swart bestuurder het aan die seun gesê dat verskeie jeugdiges al in Rhodesië opgelei word. Hy het ook gesê dat dit vir hom maklik is om wapens deur te bring.

Toe RAPPORT die saak ondersoek, het 'n swart vrou gesê dat haar seun by 'n „politieke skool" in Pretoria onderrig word. Daar word hulle glo geleer om die „land oor te neem".

RAPPORT het verlede jaar berig dat swart Rhodesiërs in Suid-Afrika gewerf word vir Joshua Nkomo se terroristeleër, wat nou sowat 15 000 man sterk is. Talle van die swartes beland in Francistown of Selibe Pikwe, van waar hulle na opleidingskampe in Zambië en Tanzanië gebring word.

Sun Times 28/5/78 (327)

Security eyes Catholic youth?

CHURCHMEN fear that the Catholic youth movement, the Young Christian Workers, has become a target for security police surveillance in South Africa.

Their fear stems from:

- This month's detention of the movement's first black president, Mr Phelelo Magane, 25.
- A report that security police have tried to infiltrate the movement.
- Repeated Special Branch questioning of members, including the national chaplain, Father Gerard de Fleuriot, now in Paris.

The Young Christian Workers movement tells workers of their statutory rights and helps them in labour matters.

It was founded in Belgium in 1913 by Cardinal Joseph Cardijn and it has links with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation.

Security police searched the movement's Transvaal office in Springs and took all documents, tapes and correspondence.

They also took Mr Magane, unmarried father of one child.

Harassed

He is being detained incommunicado.

The Catholic Vicar-General, Monsignor Anthony Kelly, said that Mr Magane complained a few weeks before his detention that movement members were being harassed by security police.

Mgr Kelly added that he saw no need for detentions as members were willing to discuss their activities fully and openly with whomever wanted to know.

The chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Joseph Fitzgerald, said that he found the detention deeply disturbing.

There had been no indication that Mr Magane would appear in court, he added.

"The ordinary right of being considered innocent until proved guilty does not seem to apply," Archbishop Fitzgerald said.

"Surely measures such as these are unworthy of a country that is professedly Christian.

"These are blots on the good name of Christianity."

Bishop Hubert Bucher of Bethlehem, who heads Youth Affairs as chairman of the Commission for the Laity, said the security police were showing a regular interest in the movement, which as a result was now unable to carry out its work normally.

A part time Young Christian Workers chaplain, Father Ben Mulder, of Sasolburg, described Mr Magane as a genius for avoiding confrontation.

Wrongs

He said the movement was neither a youth club nor a trade union, but sought to right wrongs within the framework of the law.

There was evidence of attempts by the security police to infiltrate the movement, he added.

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, deputy head of the security police, said he was not willing to say whether the Young Christian Workers had become a target of Special Branch surveillance.

"We are concerned with individuals and what is said at meetings and things like that and not necessarily with movements as such," he added.

"It would be up to the Minister to say whether an organisation was ideologically dangerous."

By MARTIN CREAMER

it se moontlike skakels met
ıg ondersoek

N MILJOENE

Rapport 28/5/78

Pretoria (327) *vat oor*

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

'N MOONTLIKE verband tussen die Departement van Inligting se sogenaamde geheime operasies wat die laaste tyd aan die kaak gestel is en die gruwelmoorde op dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou word deur die polisie ondersoek.

Die bepaalde ondersoek is glo reeds in 'n gevorderde stadium, maar die polisie wil geen kommentaar daaroor lewer nie. Dit is een van talle ondersoekrigtings wat gevolg word om die moorde te probeer ontrafel.

Aan RAPPORT is gesê dat dr. Smit vanweë sy buitelandse kontakte geruime tyd met individue in die Departement van Inligting geskakel het en dat hy kennis van sekere van die operasies gedra het of moontlik onregstreeks daarmee gemoeid was.

'n Buitelandse lening van om en by R800 miljoen waarby dr. Smit en ander instansies betrokke sou gewees het, word genoem. Daar word gesê dat dr. Smit sowat R7 miljoen aan kommissie sou ontvang het as hy daarin sou kon slaag om die transaksie te beklink.

Hy sou ook gesê het dat daar sekere „dinge" in die Departement van Inligting is wat hom pla, en dat hy daaraan aandag sou gee as hy tot die Volksraad [illegible] word.

Die polisie het destyds gesê dat hulle nie in dié rigting ondersoek instel nie, maar dat die ondersoek vorder. Sedertdien is daar 'n digte sluier getrek oor alle nuwe leidrade.

Veelseggend

Dit is veelseggend dat die ondersoek al 'n tyd lank deur speurders van Pretoria behartig word. Die Oos-Randse Moord- en Roofafdeling, wat die saak aanvanklik ondersoek het, het niks meer daarmee te make nie en alle wenke of moontlike nuwe leidrade word aan Polisiehoofkwartier in Pretoria gestuur.

Oos-Randse polisiehoofde wou geen kommentaar oor die ontwikkelinge lewer nie. Hulle sê net dat daar op Springs self geen vordering met die ondersoek gemaak word nie. Daar word ook nie meer inligting van die publiek ontvang nie.

Dit is bekend dat die ondersoek van die Oos-Randse speurders opsienbarende rigtings ingeslaan het voordat die saak uit hul hande geneem is.

Toe daar oor die lening van R1 000 miljoen bespiegel is, het sakevriende en kollegas van dr. Smit gesê dat die aansprake „belaglik oordrewe" is.

Hulle is bewus daarvan dat hy goeie kontakte gehad het om lenings in die buiteland vir sakemanne te bekom,

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *



DR. ROBERT SMIT . . . nuwe vrae rondom die moord op hom en sy vrou, Jeanne-Cora.

Moord en miljoene

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

„maar dit is sekerlik nie hoër as so tien tot vyftien miljoen nie."

Dit het nou bekend geword dat die Polisie op hoë vlak begin het met 'n intensiewe ondersoek na alle geldelike transaksies en verbintenisse waarmee die vermoorde dr. Smit voor sy dood gemoeid was. Die ondersoek word deur die handelstak van die Polisie behartig.

Dr. Smit en sy vrou, Jeanne-Cora, is op die aand van 22 November verlede jaar, agt dae voor die Volksraadsverkiesing, in hul huurhuis in Selcourt, Springs, vermoor. Albei het aan veelvuldige skiet- en steekwonde gesterf en was reeds ure dood toe hul lyke gevind is. Die geheimsinnige letters RAU TEM was op twee plekke in die kombuis met rooi spuitverf aangebring.

Tot dusver kon die polisie nog geen motief vir die moorde vasstel nie. Van die egpaar se vriende en kennisse glo dat gehuurde moordenaar(s) betrokke was en dat hulle die land kort daarna verlaat het.

28/5/18 Rappet

324

Vermoorde Robert Sn

Inligti

MOORD E

Report links Smit with 'secret' ops

Cape Times 29/5/78

(1) 259

(2) 327

POLICE are investigating the possibility of a link between the secret operations of the Department of Information and the murdered Dr Robert Smit and his wife, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, said yesterday.

Dr Smit and his wife were murdered in their Springs home last year. Dr Smit was a candidate for the National Party in the General Election.

According to a report in Rapport, Dr Smit, who was often in touch with his international contacts, probably knew of some of the operations and may even have been indirectly involved, it claimed.

The newspaper reported that it had been rumoured towards the end of last year that Dr Smit had said he was bothered by certain things in the Department of Information and that he would give his attention to the matters if he was elected to Parliament.

The report said Dr Smit's name had been linked with several financial deals. It mentioned an international loan of about R800 million with which Dr Smit would have been involved. It also alleged that Dr Smit would have received a commission of about R7 million if he could have clinched the transaction. Dr Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora, were also named in connection with a loan of R1 000 million.



Dr Smit

The newspaper said police investigation was in its advanced stages, but said the police would not make any comment on the nature of their investigations. It was reported that police headquarters in Pretoria had taken over the investigation from the East Rand Murder and Robbery Department.

Dr Smit and his wife were murdered at their Springs home on November 22, last year. The letters RAU TEM were found written in red in the kitchen.

Court told of 'ANC' bomb threat

NM 30/5/78

(327)

Court Reporter

AN AFRICAN, speaking good English, said he was a member of the African National Congress when he telephoned a bomb warning to a Lever Brothers official, a Durban Regional Magistrate heard yesterday.

Appearing before Mr. J. J. Augustyn was Mr. Augustine Sithole (28), a former Lever Brothers employee, who pleaded not guilty to making a false bomb threat to Mr. Kevin Cole, a production foreman, at Lever Brothers, on April 27.

Mr. Sithole denied making the threat and said he did not even know what a bomb looked like.

Mr. Cole said he had received a telephone call in his office when the caller had asked for Mr. Leonard Grunsell, the assistant production manager.

Mr. Cole said he told the caller Mr. Grunsell was out and asked if he could help.

'Don't go'

The caller had said that Mr. Grunsell should not go home that afternoon as a bomb had been placed at his house.

"I asked who was speaking and was told it was a member of the ANC," Mr. Cole said.

He said the caller spoke good English.

Mr. Cole said he identified himself to the caller, who then said a bomb had also been placed at Mr. Cole's home.

Mr. Cole said he then recognised Mr. Sithole's voice.

He said Mr. Sithole had got "very excited" and had sworn at him.

"He had threatened he would get even with me," Mr. Cole said.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

RDM 31/5/78 (327)

Terror hit teacher jailed for 14 years

By JON QWELANE

AITKEN Ramudzuli, the former Dobsonville schoolteacher who became a bomb courier for the ANC, was yesterday sent to jail for 14 years.

Ramadzuli, 24, who had pleaded not guilty to four charges under the Terrorism Act and an alternative charge of sabotage, was found guilty on Monday on two charges under the Act.

Mr Justice F Steyn yesterday sentenced him to 12 years for offences relating to his membership of the ANC, and 12 years for possession of explosives — 10 years to run with the first term.

Ramadzuli had appeared in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court with Mr Enoch Duma, a Sunday Times reporter, who was acquitted on Monday of all four charges.

Mr Justice Steyn said the sentence he would impose would ensure Ramudzuli would never again seek the road to violence as a means of solving problems for his people.

"We are unfortunately aware of the number of similar cases of this nature ment as well as similar cases pending. The time now has come that the sentence in a case of this nature will deter potential terrorists."

The judge said that in imposing the sentences he had taken into consideration Ramudzuli's pleas in mitigation.

Another factor which had influenced his sentence on Ramudzuli was that he had illegally brought into the country a terrorist trained in Zambia and Tanzania.

Mr E Dane, instructed by Mr Shun Chetty, appeared for Ramudzuli. Mr A de Vries appeared for

More ANC, PAC trials coming up

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

A FURTHER series of security trials involving activities of the banned African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress Johan Coetzee, Deputy Security Police Chief, said yesterday.

"They all concern the ANC and the PAC infiltrating their people across our borders to try to commit sabotage," Brigadier Coetzee said.

But they had no necessary connection with recent detentions of leaders of the newly formed Azanian People's Organisation or internments of people under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, he emphasized.

Brigadier Coetzee declined to comment on a report that 67 security trials were scheduled to open within the next two months. He referred inquiries to Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger.

Mr Kruger, however, refused to comment on a series of questions telexed to his Cape Town office on the report published by the Transvaler, an official newspaper of the National Party.

The report quoted Mr Kruger as the source of its information, which included a detailed breakdown of where the scheduled trials would be held.

The Rand Daily Mail was unable to establish whether the 67 reported scheduled trials were in addition to the 66 current terrorist trials referred to by Mr Kruger in a speech in Parliament on May 12.

Mr Kruger said to Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party during his speech: "I want to tell her that there are at present 66 terrorist cases before the courts."

He gave a breakdown of the 274 people held under the Terrorism Act. Of these:

- One hundred and sixty-eight were held under Section 6.
- One hundred and eleven were detained as witnesses in the 66 cases under Section 12 (b).
- Five were detained under Section 22 with the consent of the judges.

If the 67 security trials mentioned by Die Transvaler are added to the 66 terrorist cases quoted by Mr Kruger, the total of 133 far outstrips the number of security trials known to have been heard last year.

According to records kept by the Institute of Race Relations, there were 93 security trials last year involving 399 accused.

The high-water mark for trials involving political offences appears to have been 1963, when 354 trials were heard under the Suppression of Communism and Sabotage Acts, resulting in the conviction of 1 316 people and the acquittal of 411.