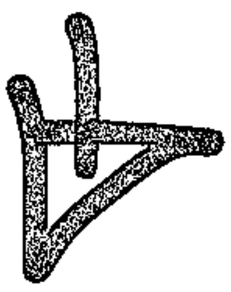
02/01/79



28/02/79

Nats want to move away from petty apartheid

327

2/1/79 Star

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An overwhelming majority of Nationalists are far ahead of party policy in their thinking on certain matters, according to the latest opinion poll conducted on behalf of the Sunday newspaper Rapport.

The poll showed that nearly three-quarters of those Nationalists questioned were in favour of legislation to abolish petty apartheid.

They felt, such legislation was needed to do away with certain traditional apartheid measures such as separate entrances for Whites and Blacks and separate lifts.

Rapport pointed out in an editorial that legislation to eliminate petty apartheid had never been advocated by National Party leaders, and yet, according to the survey 72 percent of NP supporters would accept it.

The poll showed also that 81 percent of National Party supporters were in favour of allowing sports clubs to decide for themselves who they wish to admit as members and who they wished to play against. This view, too, goes against existing National Party policy.

ACCEPTED

Other views accepted by a majority of Nationalists include:

● Modifications should be made to the Government's constitutional plan, in consultation with Indian Coloureds, to make it more acceptable to them (71 percent of Nationalists said yes).

● Urban Africans should have a greater say in their own affairs, with new structures for deliberations between them, the South African authorities and the homelands (76,7 percent of Nationalists said yes).

The poll also showed that a majority of Nationalists feel the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should continue to move away from racial discrimination at the present pace. A strong faction, however, believes the pace should be speeded up.

A majority of those polled — both Nationalists and non-Nationalists — were against the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and the sex-across-the-colour-line provisions of the Immorality Act.

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1. On 19–23 March.

Pledge to PAC, ANC

UMTATA — Members of banned organisations like the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress were welcome to come to Transkei as long as they acknowledged the authority of the governing power, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana said yesterday.

Mr Koyana, who was reacting to newspaper reports that political detainees in Transkei had been handed over to the South African security police, said he would not sanction such a thing.

He said as far as he knew no PAC detainees had been handed over to South Africa and no security police from South Africa had interrogated any detainees in Transkei.

Members of the PAC and the ANC should contact the government when they entered Transkei.

"How are we to know, if a man moves into Transkei carrying arms, that he is a friend of ours if he does not contact the government?

"There is a tendency in PAC and ANC circles to regard Transkei as part of South Africa. We will only accept them provided they regard Transkei as the liberated part of South Africa," Mr Koyana said.



MR KOYANA

involved in, is a typical example of overestimating people's felt community of interests. The centre was designed to be a market for crafts, vegetables etc. from all areas of Umhlaba. Since many Zenzele members from all areas had said that this was what they needed (and it is something which would fulfil an essential function could it work!) students brought raw materials and came to help build.

While local people did come and help to build, there was an initial difficulty in getting them involved, and hardly anyone came after the students had left. (N.M. organised that labourers be seconded from the department of agriculture to finish it off).

The issue here is: why should local Idolophu people support and build a market for people from outlying areas? At that stage we were involved mainly with Zenzele women, and most of the Idolophu members were professional people (e.g. teachers and nurses), so there was little likelihood that they would benefit from the marketing functions of the centre. People from the outlying areas did sometimes come in work parties, but many of them said they were too far away to benefit from the centre. They said the turnover of goods was so poor in Idolophu that it would benefit them more to sell their goods in their local village. Because of the way the centre was, and is, run this is true. There are other benefits besides marketing at the centre, for example use of machines, but as the outlying people rightly observed the Idolophu people monopolised these and made no effort to send them to the outlying clubs.

In Amathole location a woman, Mrs Violet Bononga has been running a creche single-handed for 4 years. The children arrive at her tiny two-roomed house after breakfast, and go

generally 70 who come in summer and 3(

She has often tried to get people in t
creche building, but although N.M. has
be allocated and the department of ag
help with tractors etc., nobody apart
women is interested.

Thus, although the parents send their children to the creche, and have expressed support for it in meetings, they are not prepared to pay more than 20 cents a month or help to build it.[55]

Where there is a particularly strong and motivated initiator, he/she may push people's initial interest to the extent that they do give labour and money towards the establishment of the project. However, due to the dependence of the project on the initiating person one cannot really say that a community ethic has grown up. For example at Amathole location a group of people were very impressed by a visit to the Abalimi shearing shed. Under their headman they decided to build one too. Here a main builder was hired, but all the men of the location were meant to help over week-ends and many did. As the building was nearing completion, the headman died and another, less interested man took his place. All finishing off work on the building stopped, when the roof blew off in a gale it was never repaired, and the builder was never paid.

In Abalimi there is an exceptionally good headman, Mr X. Nombula. He has been the driving force behind the many very successful projects there. Apart from the communal garden, he and the extension officer have organised a system whereby every single field is used.[56]

There is a beautiful shearing shed renowned through Umhlaba

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

(327)

No. 14 5 Januarie 1979

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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 14 5 January 1979

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)
P78/12/77.....	*Inkululeko-Freedom*—June 26, 1975, No 17—Pamflet/Pamphlet	The South African Communist Party.....	(e)
P78/12/78.....	*Solidarity*—No's 38, 39, 40, May, June, July 1978	The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidary Organization, Cairo	(e)

P79/1/2
P79/1/27
P79/1/27
P79/1/27.
P79/1/27.
P79/1/27..
P79/1/27..
P79/1/27..
P79/1/27..
P79/1/27...
P79/1/27...
P78/12/11..

No. 12 5 Januarie 1979

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. 12 5 January 1979

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 P79/1

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/11/36.....	*Say I'm Sorry to Mother*.....	Carol Dix.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/126.....	*South African Outlook*—Vol 108, No 1287, September 1978	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Mowbray....	(e)
P78/12/34.....	*Mozambique Revolution*—April-June 1974, No 59	Frelimo, Department of Information, Tanzania	(e)
P78/12/35.....	*Basebetsi Mekoting: Mine Workers Conditions in South Africa*	The South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P78/12/39.....	*Race & Class*—Vol XIX, Spring 1978, No 4...	Institute of Race Relations and the Transnational Institute, London	(e)
P78/12/51.....	*Dokumentation*—8 I 5/3.3.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/12/63.....	*Healing Time*.....	Anthony Owen Colby.....	(a)
P78/12/68.....	*Together with Vietnam*.....	The Permanent Secretariat of AAPSO, Cairo-Egypt	(e)
P78/12/69.....	*Freedom Charter, The*—Pamflet/Pamphlet....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/12/37.....	*Capitalism & The Family*.....	Agenda Publishing Company, San Francisco..	(e)
P78/12/67.....	*Lenin-Jackdaw No* 113.....	Anthony Cash.....	(e)
P78/12/76.....	*Information Bulletin*—No 10/1978.....	Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees, Berlin	(e)
P78/12/73.....	*Best of Private Eye, The* 1978: *The Wholly Libel*	Private Eye Productions Ltd, London.....	(b)
P78/12/77.....	*Inkululeko-Freedom*—June 26, 1975, No 17—Pamflet/Pamphlet	The South African Communist Party.....	(e)
P78/12/78.....	*Solidarity*—No's 38, 39, 40, May, June, July 1978	The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Cairo	(e)
P78/12/81.....	*Sana Bulletin*—No 9, November 1978.....	SANA, London en/and Switzerland.....	(e)
P79/1/27.....	*Vibreerder/Vibrator: "Variable Gold Finger Vibrator"*—Stel/Set—Voorwerp/Object	DUO-Playballs.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Patent Alarm Clock*"—Kers met papieromhulsel genommer 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/Candle with paper wrapping numbered 1/2/3/4/5/6/7—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	*Leaky Coffin or Them Bones Will Rise Again, The*—Voorwerp/Object	Vervaardig/Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	*Lavetra Spezial Nr* 8—Gen.-Nr XXIII–22, Best.-Nr 8—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	*Lavetra Spezial Nr* 9—Gen.-Nr XXIII-5, Best.-Nr 9—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	*Lavetra Spezial Nr* 10—Gen.-Nr XXIII-23, Best.-Nr 10—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/2/27.....	*Lavetra Spezial Nr* 11—Gen.-Nr XXIII-26, Best.-Nr 11—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	*Lavetra Spezial Nr* 12—Gen.-Nr XXIII-21, Best.-Nr 12—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	*Lavetra Spezial Nr* 6—Gen.-Nr XXIII—11, Best.-Nr 6—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*This card can only be opened by a Virgin*"—No 1019—Verjaardagkaart/Birthday card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Science has proved that a fly can fertilize* 2 000 000 *eggs in one season*"—No 1015—Verjaardagkaart/Birthday card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Prick It*"—No 1007—Verjaardagkaart/Birthday card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*On Your Birthday I am going to give You Something Big, Red and Hard*"—No 1008—Verjaardagkaart/Birthday card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Don't Forget to See Statues . . . The Leaning Tower, The Eiffel Tower . . .*"—No 1018—Bon Voyage kaart/card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Bon Voyage*"—No 1006—Kaart/Card.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Which Hymn would You Like for Christmas?*"—No X2—Kerskaart/Christmas card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*For Christmas We give You a Thing*"—No X3—Kerskaart/Christmas card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	"*Congratulations on Your Great Success*"—No 1013 — Gelukwensingskaart / Congratulations card	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	R3-*Spezial*—Gen-Nr.—VII/21–32. Best. Nr. 271	Vervaardig/Made in West-Germany.....	(a)
P79/1/27.....	5 *Kondome met aanstootlike toevoegings en/of kenmerke hoofsaaklik bedoel vir oormatige, onnatuurlike stimulering/Condoms with offensive attachments and/or features primarily intended for excessive, unnatural stimulation*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/12/11.....	*Plakkaat met hurkende, naakte vrou met haar hare oor haar arm/Poster with squatting nude woman with her hair over her arm*	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 11 5 Januarie 1979

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 uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

The Traveller's Companion Inc., geaffilieer met/Affiliated with The Olympia Press Inc., 220 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, P.O. Box 2412, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

No. 11 5 January 1979

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 publishers:

Sid.
Doeane
Binnelan
Leningsh

S.W.A.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 54 12 Januarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Desember 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Desember 1978 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 54 12 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 December 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 December 1978 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the

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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:

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
P78/11/92.....	*Final Payments*.....	Mary Gordon.

No. 55 12 Januarie 1979

PUBLIKASIE OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Desember 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 19 Desember 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. 55 12 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 December 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 19 December 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
P78/11/90.....	*Jesus the Magician*.....	Morton Smith.

No. 56 12 Januarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Desember 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 19 Desember 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. 56 12 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 December 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 19 December 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
P78/10/100.....	*Isobel*.....	Jane Parkhurst.

No. 57 12 Januarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 29 Desember 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 27 Desember 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

No. 57 12 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 29 December 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision on 27 December 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

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:

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
P79/1/14.....	*Novella* 2000—1 Novembre 1978, N 44.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.

No. 53 12 Januarie 1979

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. 53 12 January 1979

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 P79/2

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/12/26.....	*Opinions: Special Apartheid*—Août-Septembre 1978	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, Nám. Curieovych 1, Prague 1	(e)
P78/12/28.....	*La F.S.M. Dans la Lutte Contre L'Apartheid Une vie Faite de Violence*	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale (F.S.M.), Tchéoslovaquie	(e)
P78/12/32.....	*Lotus: Afro-Asian Writings*—Issue No. 31–1/77, January–March 1977	The Afro-Asian Writers, Cairo-Egypt.....	(e)
P78/12/33.....	*Lotus: Afro-Asian Writings*—Issue No. 26–4/75, October–December 1975	The Afro-Asian Writers, Cairo-Egypt.....	(e)
P78/12/87.....	South African Colouring Book, A.....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P78/12/88.....	*Information*—12/78.....	Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P78/12/89.....	*Beyond Community Development: The Political Economy of Rural Administration in Zimbabwe (from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe*—No 6)	Michael Bratton.....	(e)
P78/12/91.....	*Torture Rule Unprecedented: Letters from South Korea*	T.K.....	(e)
P79/1/4.....	*Bulletin* 3.....	University of Witwatersrand, Central Print Unit, Johannesburg	(e)
P79/1/11.....	*Full Disclosure*.....	William Safire.....	(a)+(b)
P79/1/24.....	*Labour Aristocracy, Mass Base of Social Democracy*	H. W. Edwards.....	(e)
P79/1/26.....	*Homelands, Instruments of Oppression*—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/12/47.....	"*In Case of Emergency Break the Glass*"—Met kondoom/With condom—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/12/59.....	*For the Final Assault in Southern Africa: International Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa and Against Apartheid*—New Delhi, September 28–October 2, 1978	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)

No. 58 12 Januarie 1979

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE(S) 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:

No. 58 12 January 1979

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION(S) IS/ARE UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned 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
P78/3/22.....	*Pusher, The*.....	Ed McBain.....	In GK/GN 1049 van/of 12/7/58 en/and in SK/GG 773 van/of 24/4/64, GK/GN 597 van/of 24/4/64.

NM 13/1/79

(327)

Plan to bomb and burn S.A. buildings

Court Reporter

MEMBERS of the Azanian Revolutionary Movement planned to bomb and burn Government buildings until the South African Government met their demands, a Durban Regional Court magistrate heard yesterday.

This evidence was given by Mr. Martin Mkize before Mr. T. L. Blunden at the trial of Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26), Mr. Eric Fanavele Mlaba (22), Mr. Nhlanhla Victor Euclid Ngidi (25), Mr. Kwenzakhe Elijah Mlaba (26), Mr. Penuel Mpampa Maduna (26) and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27), who are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act.

All seven have pleaded not guilty to a charge of inciting 21 people to leave South Africa between May and December 1977 to receive military training.

Pleas

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Mr. Mlaba have also pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to leave South Africa between November and December 1977 for military training.

Mr. Martin Mkize told the Court that he and a previous witness, Mr. Jerome Mtunzi, had worked with Mr. Nxumalo at Prestige Lingerie.

Mr. Mkize said that they had decided to leave South Africa in December 1977 to receive military training in Tanzania.

They planned to return to South Africa after receiving military training, bringing bombs and equipment with them, and to then make certain demands on the Government.

They planned to use the equipment to bomb and burn Government buildings. One of their targets would be the offices at which work permits are issued to Africans.

The hearing continues on Monday.

al legislation to control
otswana's pastures are
ne Report goes on to
t term periods may
before their lease
egislation to prevent
d be regarded as a
es would provide a
sture be managed and
where nearly half
is reasonable to hope
lf of the shares
nediate guardian over
grazing would help
rements should also be
...ing for easier relations between the
community and technical services. It would not therefore be necessary, as proposed in the Report, officially to set the stocking ratio or the ceiling on any one family's holding of livestock. Further, the proposed distinction between commercial ranching areas and communal grazing lands would be as unnecessary as it is undesirable.

The establishment of a price on grazing should help at times of drought or of any other altered condition that requires a reduction in, or an altered composition of, the total herd. In the last ten years the cattle population has grown 250% to 3 million while the off-take rate has remained almost unchanged at the low overall level of 8%. One, if not more than one, year of drought must now be imminent, at least in statistical terms. If severe, and if it were to develop into a cycle of bad years, the pastures carrying capacity would drop considerably, perhaps to between 1,5 and 2 million. Favourable beef prices, while they last, would help to raise the off-take, perhaps even as high as double the current level or about 400 000 head of cattle a year. In other words over two years the market might handle 800 000 out of the 1 to 1,5 million head that should be culled; or 50% to 80% of the requirement.

A fall in beef prices, not so likely the European prices but certainly the local sale prices, would upset the off-take so that the conservative

Kruger warns we'll cross into Botswana

DD
16/1/79
327

JOHANNESBURG — The insurgents intercepted by police at the weekend were identified yesterday as members of the African National Congress.

Brig John Coetzee, the Security Police chief, said the seven men intercepted near Derdepoort, a few kilometres from the Botswana border, were heading for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand industrial complex.

One of the insurgents was killed, another captured and a third wounded in the shoot-out on Sunday. The remaining four abandoned their communist-made weapons and explosives and fled, taking the wounded man with them.

A manhunt was mounted for them but they are believed to have slipped across the border into Botswana.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday South Africa would not hesitate to carry out hot pursuit operations into Botswana to track down terrorists.

He said the skirmish could be a forerunner to large-scale infiltration, but the police were in control and could track down all infiltrators.

Mr Kruger said the arms seized were extremely sophisticated and showed the terrorists had been well trained.

Police seized two Russian AK-7 rifles, a pistol, binoculars, a radio, 18 hand grenades, explosives and other equipment.

In Gaborone, a spokesman for Pres Khama's office denied knowledge of the terrorists, but said Botswana law would take its course if the men were arrested.

"If it is true they crossed into Botswana, then it is obvious they did not go through any border or customs post. If we find them we will take action against them for entering the country illegally and for carrying firearms.

"My government's stand is that we do not allow ourselves to be used by anybody for the purpose of attacking a neighbouring country."

Botswana police had not been alerted for the gang.

The spokesman said it was also not proved beyond doubt the gang had fled to Botswana, or indeed come out of Botswana. — DDC.

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17/1/79 (327)

Motlana speech: Prof Dugard

JOHANNESBURG — A leading law expert, Prof John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, was found guilty of contravening the Internal Security Act, and cautioned and discharged by a Regional Court magistrate here yesterday.

Prof Dugard admitted that on September 6, 1978, he had read sections of a speech written by Dr Nthato Motlana, at that time under a restriction order issued by the Minister of Justice, to a gathering at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said the offence, which had caused him and his university considerable embarrassment, was a mistake.

A statement by Prof Dugard was read to the court by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, defending. In it Prof Dugard said he, Prof W. Mouton of the University of the Orange Free State, and Dr Motlana were to have addressed an audience on politics and education on September 6 last year.

"During that afternoon I heard that Dr Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, had been served with a restriction order.

"Later my wife brought Section 11G to my attention.

"I immediately phoned a reporter from the Rand Daily Mail who had attended the lecture, and advised him not to publish any portion of the speech. The next morning I told the editor of The Star the same thing.

"I did not know that a

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expenditure. Communication, mainly roads, is projected to claim a further 32% of development expenditure. For 1980/81 it means expenditures of P18 million and P20 million for rural development and communication respectively or P38 million out of a total of P62 m s must be compared with an average planned total expenditure during the three years 1973-74 to 1975- actual expenditures that averaged P20 million.

The National Development Plan 1976-81 a t's limited capacity to implement projects is a gre ral development than the shortage of finance".[1] Also dge of the problems shows how much more difficult first thought. There is a need "for greater precision" in reaching those in small villages and in unusual environments who tend to be the worst off. Further it is stated that "much innovation"[3] is required by Government. The tone of this is disturbing. It appears in full clarity in the next statement. "For each project, Government must be clear precisely which group it is trying to assist, precisely what it can achieve, and precisely how it can achieve this".[4]

guilty

reporter from Beeld had attended the meeting, and saw a report in that newspaper quoting Dr Motlana's speech later the next day.

"As a lawyer familiar with this branch of the law, I regret having made this mistake, which is of considerable embarrassment to me," the statement said. SAPA.

The insistence on precision jars with the rather general and not unusual objectives set for rural development, with the complexity, mobility and sparseness of Botswana's rural population; with the high risks which attend agricultural production; with the pervasive poverty; with the ill-effects on family production of large numbers of men away as migrants in South Africa; and with the admitted limited capacity of Government and the general lack of skilled or suitably experienced people.

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1. Para. 4.3 page 67
2. Para. 4.5 " "
3. Para. 4.4 " "
4. Para. 4.5 " "

12. Total employment in all mi

12.1 Total employment seem o 2 major phases - which is not so surprising giv employment does so too, and that over our period etween 60 and 80 per cent of the total.

12.1.1 Between 194 long expansion of mining sector employment (wi d 1953). About 140 000 jobs were added to tl in existence in mining. This represents 15 y ansion at an average compound rate of 2 per cent p

12.1.2 In the yea 1977) employment creation continues but at a slower rate and subject to apparently increasing fluctuations. If one simply takes the employment statistics at their face value and fits a constant growth rate to the change between 1961 and 1976 the rate at which jobs are created in the second half of this 30-year period turns out to be one-tenth of what it was between 1946 and 1961 viz. 0,2 per cent per annum. If (as we have argued above in the case of gold) one allows for some supply-side constraints in 1974 to 1976 - and if one takes the first 10 months' employment figures for 1977 as establishing the probability of an annual average of about 700 000 workers in employment this year,[29] then the growth rate rises to about 0,6 per cent per annum - still quite distinctly below that for 1946-61.

12.2 The underlying reasons for the different employment growth records in the two periods are fairly clear.

12.2.1 In the period to 1961 employment in gold mining was expanding - adding about 95 000 jobs to the total. This impulse was imparted to the overall total. Similar expansion of output and employment in coal, asbestos, quarries and salt and manganese ore (to take the obvious candidates) reinforced the growth tendency. It appears that technical progress was not yet of the sort (or at the rate) to damp down employment growth markedly - in the face of rapid output growth.

Call for training

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A call for political preparation in African schools was made yesterday by the president of Natal African Teachers' Union Mr Theo Shandu.

Mr Shandu, speaking at a conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa in Durban's Elangeni Hotel, said: "Without the youth being politically conscientized and guided along the correct channels, the children are bound to overtake and overwhelm us.

"One of the most important contributions which teachers and teacher organisations can make it, as an agent of political socialisation, to inculcate in individuals, particularly children and young people, the necessity to acquire attitudes and feelings about the political system, and the kinds of political roles expected of them," he said.

INSURGENCY

What next?

19/1/79

How significant was the weekend skirmish between police and seven insurgents near the Botswana border? Minister of Police James Kruger commented this week that the incident could be the forerunner of large-scale guerrilla incursions.

However, incidents hitherto have been relatively scarce, especially compared with Rhodesia. "The watershed will come when Rhodesia becomes independent," says Michael Hough, strategic specialist at Pretoria University.

Hough claims that the independence of Mozambique has made it easier to infiltrate the area. "Mozambique's army is so fragmented that it is very difficult to control its borders. Without influx control in Bophuthatswana, there is little record of movement in the area," he tells the *FM*.

He points out that the homelands form a horseshoe around white urban areas, making them excellent springboards for guerrilla operations. Under international and local pressure, future independent homeland governments might be forced to turn a blind eye to incursions through their territories.

Hough adds that growing pressure on Botswana is likely to create [illegible] for problems. Perpetration of [illegible] difficulty.

Police in both SA and Bophuthatswana strongly deny that the latter could be a springboard for incursions into SA. "The Bophuthatswana police keep a thorough surveillance of the area," says SA's police commissioner, General Mike Geldenhuys.

Colonel ML Sekame, deputy commissioner for BophuthaTswana, points to the active role of his police in the two recent incidents in his territory. Indeed, a man has just been convicted in a BophuthaTswana court for terrorism committed against SA. Sekame concedes, however, that "the geographic position is such that terrorists attempt to reach SA through BophuthaTswana."

Botswana too has reacted strongly to suggestions that it harbours insurgents, claiming that although Kruger was invited to Botswana to identify terrorist camps he alleged were there, he failed to go.

Nevertheless, as Philip Steenkamp, permanent secretary to the Botswana president, points out, it is extremely difficult for Botswana's newly-formed army to control the whole territory. "We arrest any armed people we find," he tells the *FM*. "This month about 50 Rhodesians have been disarmed. But very few South Africans have been picked up."

Although guerrilla warfare usually starts in rural areas, SA's cities seem to be the main target. But insurgents are often apprehended before they get there. "You can understand that they would head for Soweto," says Geldenhuys.

Hough explains that very little of SA's rural landscape lends itself to guerrilla warfare, and that insurgents have more local support in places like Soweto.

Police are also investigating rumours that hundreds of pass books are being forged to enable insurgents to move around SA more easily.

SA has threatened hot-pursuit raids into Botswana to wipe out bases there. But, says Hough, "Rhodesia, with its highly skilled army, has proved that military action is only a small part of counter-insurgency. Political solutions must include convincing the local population that they have a better deal than the terrorists offer them."

Financial Mail January 19 1979

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 99 19 Januarie 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

No. 99 19 January 1979

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 P79/3

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/12/48.....	*Come Fly with Us*.....	John Warren Wells.....	(a)
P78/12/57.....	*Tender Torment: A Troubadour Spectacular*.....	Jane Archer.....	(a)
P78/12/65.....	*Gifts of Love*.....	Charlotte Vale Allen.....	(a)+(b)
P78/12/86.....	*Afrika*—Vol XIX, No 10, 1978.....	Afrika Verlag, Germany.....	(e)
P78/12/90.....	*Rhodesia After the Internal Settlement*.....	Rhodesian Justice and Peace Commission, Rhodesia	(e)
P78/12/92.....	*White Man, We want to Talk to You*.....	Denis Herbstein.....	(e)
P78/12/58.....	*De Sade: A Critical Biography*.....	Ronald Hayman.....	(a)+(b)
P79/1/12.....	*Daily Mirror*—Wednesday, November 1, 1978; Thursday, November 2, 1978; Friday, November 3, 1978; Saturday, November 4, 1978; Monday, November 6, 1978; Tuesday, November 7, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd., London...	(a)
P79/1/15.....	*Daily Mirror*—Wednesday, November 8, 1978; Thursday, November 9, 1978; Friday, November 10, 1978; Saturday, November 11, 1978; Tuesday, November 14, 1978	The Daily Newspapers Ltd., London.....	(a)
P79/1/17.....	*S A Auto*—November 1978, Vol 1, No 3.....	Allied Publishing Ltd., Pretoria	(a)
P79/1/18.....	*Secrets/Unipart, Johannesburg*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Gedruk/Printed in Holland.....	(a)
P79/1/19.....	*Magneti Marelli*—1979—Kalender/Calendar...	Gedruk/Printed in Italy.....	(a)
P79/1/21.....	*ANC Speaks: Documents and Statements of the African National Congress* 1955–1976	African National Congress.....	(e)
P79/1/37.....	*Role and Significance of the United Fronts*.....	Sofia Press.....	(e)
P79/1/37.....	*Le Rôle et la Portèe des Fronts Uniques*.....	Sofia Presse.....	(e)
P79/1/59.....	*Isandlwana*—Vol 1, No 1.....	South African/Azanian Revolution.....	(e)
P79/1/60.....	*New Paladin Press Catalog, The*.....	Paladin Press, Colorado.....	(e)
P79/1/64.....	*Freethinker*—Vol 98, No 12, December 1978....	G. W. Foote & Company, London.....	(b), (c)+(e)
P79/1/67.....	*SANA: Southern African News Agency*—Bulletin 10, December 1978	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/12/30.....	*And Death White as Words*.....	Breyten Breytenbach.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)
P79/1/27.....	*R3*—2003—Best. Nr 110, Gen. Nr. VII-55—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Vervaardig/Made in West Germany.....	(a)
P79/1/121.....	*"Hypermiator"*—Voorwerp/Object met instruksiepamflet/with instruction pamphlet "Read all of the instructions before using" en publikasie/and publication "Penis enlargement techniques"	J. C. Hackney.....	(a)

No. 103 19 Januarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2515 van 15 Desember 1978 (*Staatskoerant* 6241 van 15 Desember 1978) vervang die inskrywing P78/11/135 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 103 19 January 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2515 of 15 December 1978 (*Government Gazette* 6241 of 15 December 1978) substitute the following entry for entry P78/11/135:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/11/135.....	*Daily Mirror*—Wednesday, October 18, 1978; Thursday, October 19, 1978; Friday, October 20, 1978; Saturday, October 21, 1978; Monday, October 23, 1978; Tuesday, October 24, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspaper Ltd, London.....	(a)

No. 100 19 Januarie 1979

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. 100 19 January 1979

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)
P78/10/98.....	*Lenin: Speech to the Petrograd Soviet*.....	Gregory Zinoviev.....	(e)
P78/10/110.....	*Es Lebe die Afrikanische Revolution!*.....	Verlag Arbeiterkampf, Hamburg.....	(e)
P78/10/147.....	*Sechaba*—Third Quarter 1978, Vol 12.....	African National Congress—South Africa, Lusaka	(e)
P78/11/24.....	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—No 7/8, Juli–August 1978	Informationstelle Südliches Afrika, Bonn.....	(e)
P78/11/25.....	*Mayibuye*—Vol 1, No 7, 3 October 1978.....	African National Congress Information and Publicity Department Headquarters, Lusaka	(e)
P78/11/66.....	*Rape Conspiracy, The*.....	Robert Moore.....	(a)
P78/11/67.....	*New Stewardesses, The*.....	Judi Lynn.....	(a)
P78/11/68.....	*Erica's Magic Touch*.....	Jason Hytes.....	(a)
P78/11/73.....	*Can—Can*—No 4.....	Caballus Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/74.....	*Apartment*—No's 2, 3 en/and 4.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/76.....	*Image*.....	Caballus Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/11/77.....	*La Revue Naturiste Internationale*—No 141.....	Les Jarres D'or, Paris.....	(a)
P78/11/78.....	*Lounge*—No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/80.....	*Eve: A Tribute in Photography to the Body of Love*	Modern Fiction, London.....	(a)
P78/11/81.....	*Champagne*—No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/82.....	*Paris-Vision*—No 35.....	Concord Publishing Co. Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/11/83.....	*Contracter, The*—No 25, Jan/Mar 78; No 26, April/Jun 78; No 27, Jul/Sep 78	The Contracter, Germany.....	(a)
P78/11/75.....	*Topaz*.....	Hellenic Publishing Co., Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 101 19 Januarie 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die besl'ssing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 101 19 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/8/230.....	*Human Body, The*.....	Joanna Howard.....	In SK/GG 6168 van/of 29/9/78 en/and in GK/GN 1978 van/of 29/9/78.

No. 102 19 Januarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Januarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 4 Januarie 1979 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

No. 102 19 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 9 January 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 January 1979 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

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:

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
P79/1/31.....	*Inside Job, A*.....	Stella Allan.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 99 19 Januarie 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

No. 99 19 January 1979

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 P79/3

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P78/12/57	*Tender Torment: A Troubadour Spectacular*	Jane Archer	(a)
P78/12/65	*Gifts of Love*	Charlotte Vale Allen	(a)+(b)
P78/12/86	*Afrika*—Vol XIX, No 10, 1978	Afrika Verlag, Germany	(e)
P78/12/90	*Rhodesia After the Internal Settlement*	Rhodesian Justice and Peace Commission, Rhodesia	(e)
P78/12/92	*White Man, We want to Talk to You*	Denis Herbstein	(e)
P78/12/58	*De Sade: A Critical Biography*	Ronald Hayman	(a)+(b)
P79/1/12	*Daily Mirror*—Wednesday, November 1, 1978; Thursday, November 2, 1978; Friday, November 3, 1978; Saturday, November 4, 1978; Monday, November 6, 1978; Tuesday, November 7, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd., London	(a)
P79/1/15	*Daily Mirror*—Wednesday, November 8, 1978; Thursday, November 9, 1978; Friday, November 10, 1978; Saturday, November 11, 1978; Tuesday, November 14, 1978	The Daily Newspapers Ltd., London	(a)
P79/1/17	*S A Auto*—November 1978, Vol 1, No 3	Allied Publishing Ltd., Pretoria	(a)
P79/1/18	*Secrets/Unipart, Johannesburg*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Gedruk/Printed in Holland	(a)
P79/1/19	*Magneti Marelli*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Gedruk/Printed in Italy	(a)
P79/1/21	*ANC Speaks: Documents and Statements of the African National Congress* 1955–1976	African National Congress	(e)
P79/1/37	*Role and Significance of the United Fronts*	Sofia Press	(e)
P79/1/37	*Le Rôle et la Portée des Fronts Uniques*	Sofia Presse	(e)
P79/1/59	*Isandlwana*—Vol 1, No 1	South African/Azanian Revolution	(e)
P79/1/60	*New Paladin Press Catalog, The*	Paladin Press, Colorado	(e)
P79/1/64	*Freethinker*—Vol 98, No 12, December 1978	G. W. Foote & Company, London	(b), (c)+(e)
P79/1/67	*SANA: Southern African News Agency*—Bulletin 10, December 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P78/12/30	*And Death White as Words*	Breyten Breytenbach	(b), (c), (d)+(e)
P79/1/27	*R3—2003*—Best. Nr 110, Gen. Nr. VII-55—*Kondoom/Condom*—Voorwerp/Object	Vervaardig/Made in West Germany	(a)
P79/1/121	*"Hypermlator"*—Voorwerp/Object met instruksiepamflet/with instruction pamphlet "Read all of the instructions before using" en publikasie/and publication "Penis enlargement techniques"	J. C. Hackney	(a)

No. 103. 19 Januarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2515 van 15 Desember 1978 (*Staatskoerant* 6241 van 15 Desember 1978) vervang die inskrywing P78/11/135 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 103 19 January 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

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Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/10/98.....	*Lenin: Speech to the Petrograd Soviet*.....	Gregory Zinoviev.....	(e)
P78/10/110.....	*Es Lebe die Afrikanische Revolution!*.....	Verlag Arbeiterkampf, Hamburg.....	(e)
P78/10/147.....	*Sechaba*—Third Quarter 1978, Vol 12.....	African National Congress—South Africa, Lusaka	(e)
P78/11/24.....	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—No 7/8, Juli–August 1978	Informationstelle Südliches Afrika, Bonn.....	(e)
P78/11/25.....	*Mayibuye*—Vol 1, No 7, 3 October 1978.....	African National Congress Information and Publicity Department Headquarters, Lusaka	(e)
P78/11/66.....	*Rape Conspiracy, The*.....	Robert Moore.....	(a)
P78/11/67.....	*New Stewardesses, The*.....	Judi Lynn.....	(a)
P78/11/68.....	*Erica's Magic Touch*.....	Jason Hytes.....	(a)
P78/11/73.....	*Can—Can*—No 4.....	Caballus Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/74.....	*Apartment*—No's 2, 3 en/and 4.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/76.....	*Image*.....	Caballus Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/11/77.....	*La Revue Naturiste Internationale*—No 141.....	Les Jarres D'or, Paris.....	(a)
P78/11/78.....	*Lounge*—No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/80.....	*Eve: A Tribute in Photography to the Body of Love*	Modern Fiction, London.....	(a)
P78/11/81.....	*Champagne*—No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/82.....	*Paris-Vision*—No 35.....	Concord Publishing Co. Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/11/83.....	*Contracter, The*—No 25, Jan/Mar 78; No 26, April/Jun 78; No 27, Jul/Sep 78	The Contracter, Germany.....	(a)
P78/11/75.....	*Topaz*.....	Hellenic Publishing Co., Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 101 19 Januarie 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974 PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die besl ssing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 101 19 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/8/230.....	*Human Body, The*.....	Joanna Howard.....	In SK/GG 6168 van/of 29/9/78 en/and in GK/GN 1978 van/of 29/9/78.

No. 102 19 Januarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Januarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 4 Januarie 1979 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

No. 102 19 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 9 January 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 January 1979 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

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.

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
P79/1/31	*Inside Job, A*	Stella Allan

KENNISGEWING 45 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Die Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging van Kathu, Posbus 330, Kathu, 8446 (WO 3185).

Doelstellings

1. *Welsyn*

(a) Om die belange van alle sorgbehoewendes te behartig.

(b) Om inrigtings op te rig wat nodig mag wees vir die bevordering van die doelstellings van die Vereniging.

2. *Algemeen*

(a) Om bevordering van die volkseie deur onder andere die gebruik van Afrikaans in gesproke en geskrewe vorm, en die studie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis aan te moedig.

(b) Om liefde vir die Kerk in te boesem en hom in sy stryd teen maatskaplike euwels te steun.

(c) Om die bestendiging van 'n Christelike gesinslewe te bewerkstellig.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die
Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(19 Januarie 1979)

NOTICE 45 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—"Die Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging van Kathu", P.O. Box 330, Kathu, 8446 (WO 3185).

Objects

1. *Welfare*

(a) To promote the interests of all people in need of care.

(b) To establish institutions that may be necessary to further the objects of the Association.

2. *General*

(a) To promote the national identity by encouraging, *inter alia*, the use of Afrikaans in the written and spoken form and the study of South African History.

(b) To inspire love for the Church and to support the Church in its campaign against social evils.

(c) To work for the consolidation of Christian family life.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the
National Welfare Board.

(19 January 1979)

KENNISGEWING 42 VAN 1979

KENNISGEWING VAN STAATSGROND BESKIKBAAR IN DIE REPUBLIEK

Aansoeke om die aankoop van ondergenoemde plaas kragtens die bepalings van die Wet op Landboukrediet, 1966, word ingewag.

Die Staat behou hom die reg voor om enigeen van die gedeeltes wat hierby te koop aangebied word, te eniger tyd terug te trek.

Aansoekvorms (LKG 86) is verkrygbaar by enige landdroskantoor, uitgesonderd die Landdroskantoor te Pretoria, asook by die Sekretaris van Landboukrediet en Grondbesit, Kamer 1035, Poyntonsentrum, Kerkstraat-Wes, Pretoria, of Privaatsak X118, Pretoria, 0001 (Telefoon 48-2781, bylyn 137).

Alle aansoeke moet aan die Sekretaris van Landboukrediet en Grondbesit gestuur word, sodat dit hom uiterlik op 19 Februarie 1979 bereik. Aansoeke moet nie by landdroskantore ingedien word nie.

NOTICE 42 OF 1979

NOTICE OF STATE-OWNED LAND AVAILABLE IN THE REPUBLIC

Applications are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned farm in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966.

The State reserves the right to withdraw at any time any of the portions hereby offered for sale.

Application forms (LKG 86) are obtainable at all magistrates' offices, except the Magistrate's Office, Pretoria, and from the Secretary for Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure, Room 1035, Poynton Centre, Church Street West, Pretoria, or Private Bag X118, Pretoria, 0001 (Telephone 48-2781, extension 137).

All applications should be forwarded to the Secretary for Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure, to reach him not later than 19 February 1979. Applications should not be handed in at magistrates' offices.

Beskrywing/Description	Grootte Area	Koopprys Purchase price
Distrik Wodehouse/District of Wodehouse		
	Ha	R
1. Lot 65 (Morgenster-Noord)/Lot 65 (Morgenster North)	—	—
2. Gedeeltes van Perseel 66 (Perham Down) en Perseel 67 (Perham Down Annexe)/Portions of Plot 66 (Perham Down) and Plot 67 (Perham Down Annexe)	734,4386	65 100
Eiendomme 1 en 2, nou bekend as Lot 236 ('n gedeelte van Lot 235) Indwe-nedersetting/Properties 1 and 2, now known as Lot 236 (a portion of Lot 235) Indwe Settlement	—	—
3. Gedeeltes van die plaas Milford, deel van Plaas 17, Blok 3/Portions of the farm Milford, a portion of Farm 17, Block 3	—	—
Eiendom 3, nou bekend as Gedeelte 15 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 4) van Plaas 252/Property 3, now known as Portion 15 (a portion of Portion 4) of Farm 252	—	—

One way of defining an efficient drought relief machinery is as follows. Individual citizens should be able to register for work as a means of relieving the effects of drought. Government, on its part, should under-

le work according to rules that suit local conditions and assist
nent of an efficient programme. The basis whereby wages would
by the rules could either be a daily wage or piece rates
ppear to have several advantages; they allow flexibility in
norms that govern average daily wages earned, they reduce the
to one largely of supervision of task measurements, and they
entive to productivity). The rules would also specify the
to be provided upon registration; the nature of the work,
killed manual work; the relationship of work location to

Sebe warns of vocal pressure

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was bluntly told yesterday that black people in the homelands were coming to believe that if they were more vocal and more violent they would achieve more for their people.

The strong warning came from Ciskei's Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe, after a series of meetings between Mr Botha and the leaders of the eight non-independent homelands.

At an earlier meeting, KwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told Mr Botha that the "façade of dialogue" with the previous Prime Minister were "exercises in futility" but that with a new Prime Minister "we do have naive hopes that this may mark real change for South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi added: "South Africa is on the brink of real disaster because of her apartheid policies. There is hardly any hope that we can survive the mounting onslaughts which apartheid has brought on South Africa."

In his address, Chief Sebe said he and other homeland leaders were conscious of the fact that they represented the conservative element among the black people. They were also aware that demands for change had "resulted in substantial improvements in the allocation of funds for the development of black residential areas in white South Africa.

"This policy, Mr Prime Minister, indicates to my people in the homelands that there is little point in pursuing a conservative line, because this will inevitably lead to one being ignored.

"In short, we interpret the present position as showing that the more vocal and violent one is, the more one will achieve for one's people.

Chief Sebe believed that the developments in black/white relations in the next 12 months would be decisive.

"I would not be ex-

Chief Sebe called for "a thorough house cleaning" in the Department of Plural Relations because it only talked to the homelands when there was a new policy or when aggerating if I were to say that the future of your children and mine, Mr Prime Minister, must be decided by our actions within the next 12 months."

He also attacked the government's policies towards squatters. "As long as people do not have the opportunity to provide themselves with food in their own areas, they will by fair means or foul, make their way to areas where employment is available.

"The policy of resettling the squatters in homelands does not provide solutions, it merely compounds the problem in the sense that you are dumping more starving people into an area whose economy is already overburdened with people living well below the poverty datum line," he said.

Chief Buthelezi hoped that South Africa would not suffer the fate of "stupid intransigence and failure to change before it is too late.

"So that, in Mr R. F. Botha's words, we blacks are convinced that the whites of South Africa do, in fact, have some inborn hatred and prejudice against the blacks," he said.

"The Rhodesian situation should send a clear message even to the dimmest among us that Mr Vorster's 'ghastly alternatives' are knocking at our door," he said — PC.

"But in the most important areas of schooling, residential areas, equal opportunities in economic advancement and real decision-making, this dismantling of discrimination is not visible to most blacks.

Some pathetic opening of certain hotels and certain theatres has also taken place.

He concluded: "In order to be convincing, what is required, is words backed by immediate action, as opposed to words, words, words."

Chief Buthelezi said although Mr Pik Botha had told the United Nations four years ago that discrimination would be dismantled "this is not yet apparent."

He continued: "I do concede that the 'Europeans only' signs on benches, parks and some lifts have been rubbed off.

"Some pathetic opening of certain hotels and certain theatres has also taken place.

"But in the most important areas of schooling, residential areas, equal opportunities in economic advancement and real decision-making, this dismantling of discrimination is not visible to most blacks.

"So that, in Mr R. F. Botha's words, we blacks are convinced that the whites of South Africa do, in fact, have some inborn hatred and prejudice against the blacks," he said.

Chief Buthelezi hoped that South Africa would not suffer the fate of "stupid intransigence and failure to change before it is too late.

23/1/79 DA

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101
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'SA should have bill of rights'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Apartheid will almost certainly end in South Africa because of concerted international opposition to it, an American legal expert told the human rights conference at the University of Cape Town last night.

Dr Jack Greenberg, legal adviser to the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, New York, said: "In everything but the influence of the outside world there are no indications that there will be substantial, rapid change in South Africa.

"But, it is not impossible that world opinion and world pressure are enough to compensate for all other deficiencies.

"Black domination and discrimination against whites are not impossible outcomes. Black people are as imperfect as whites, as experience in other African countries demonstrates."

Because of this, Dr Greenberg said, he proposed that South Arica create a bill of rights to protect equality and freedom for Whites as well as blacks in years to come.

Dr Greenberg described what a South African bill of rights should include.

- Nobody should be deprived of liberty except by lawful detention after conviction by a competent court.
- Anyone arrested must be informed promptly of the reasons.
- Freedom of thought, conscience, religious expression without interference by authority should be provided for.
- Discrimination on grounds like sex, race, colour and religion should be banned.

The major consequence would be the repeal of apartheid.

4. Employme:

4.1 In t ... years this
cate ... ployment on
plat ... provided by
Prof ... 3 for details). We
do n ... r back in time
- no: ... inued to be so
clos ... torical survey
howe ... necessary.

4.2. What ... in this category of mines must
be re ... ure projections. In 1976 it was
the t ... ning labour -taking 10,9 per cent of
the t ... coal mining (12,7 per cent). Over
the pe ... ent growth has been more spectacular
than t ... - both in terms of increased share
of the ... ng (from 0,8 per cent to 10,9 per
cent) ... mbers (from 3 575 to 71 999, with
a peak

4.3 A rough break-down of the post-war period into employment phases seems possible. (See Graph 4 on p.24a).

4.3.1 In the period from 1946 to 1957 employment grew with no interruption (except for 1955) from 3 575 to 19 630 - a remarkable 16,8 per cent per annum growth rate. Moreover the growth seems to have been fairly steady - except for a very considerable jump between 1951 and 1952 (from 7 882 to 13 494 workers) which suggests the opening of a new mine.

4.3.2 There is then an extremely sharp downward break in 1958 (employment fell from 19 630 to 9 675 in a year, but was back to 16 044 by 1960 - which suggests cyclical influences). In fact the years 1958 to 1964 (inclusive) show considerable fluctuations and no growth - at least in the sense that only in 1965 was the 1957 level of employment improved upon.

and in her uranium.

In the absence of a deta ifficult to react to these figures. In the t figures for coal and iron ore have certai In 1977 production of coal had risen from an i to 176,0 by June, and iron ore, even more n from an index of 170,6 for 1976 to 359,1 we have seen the increase in employment has been negligible for this period in iron ore mining - though substantial in coal-mining. Given also that there is no obvious reason why employment in copper, asbestos, quarries and diamonds should pick up in line with the original Plewman projections (though cyclical influences may be more potent than we are allowing for), the EDP 1981 total (783 000) looks somewhat ambitious to us; 720 - 750 000 would appear to be a safer guesstimate.

RDM 24/1/29

4 000 train (327) as terrorists

BLOEMFONTEIN. — More than 4 000 people had left the country illegally for probable training as terrorists, Lieutenant-General J V van der Merwe, officer commanding Security Police and Border Post Police, told the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday.

He was testifying at the trial of Lerato Tau, 22, convicted on charges of leaving the country without a passport. Tau pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 18 months' jail. — Sapa.

3.4 Projections 1980--2000 A.D.

In this section we shall try to discuss some longer-run projections of output, productivity and employment in mining for the 1980s and 1990s. As before, the Plewman work will act as starting-point.

3.4.1 Output projections, 1980--2000

It is of course not possible to assess projections for 1980 - 2000 by comparing them (in some sense) with what has happened in the 1970s. There may be some value in comparing a number of projections - if they are provided. Unfortunately in our case there is not much to go on. There is only one other set of projections available covering a similar (though not identical) period. And neither its author (von Weilligh) nor Plewman spells out the empirical grounds for some quite basic assumptions. We shall have to do the best we can.

We present for a start output projections (in terms of rates of growth per annum) by Plewman, (I) and (II), for 1980 - 2000, and by von Weillgh, for 1980/85 - 2000.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 133 26 Januarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 767 van 14 April 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 5981 van 14 April 1978, vervang die inskrywing P78/3/89 deur die volgende inskrywing:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 133 26 January 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 767 of 14 April 1978 in *Government Gazette* 5981 of 14 April 1978, substitute the following entry for entry P78/3/89:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/3/89.....	*Südliches Afrika*—No 2, Februar 1978—Ook bekend as/Also known as "Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika" of/or "Issa Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika"	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V (ISSA)	(c)

No. 132 26 Januarie 1979

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. 132 26 January 1979

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)
P79/1/82.....	*Spartacus: International Gay Guide*—3rd Edition, January 1973	Euro-Spartacus, Amsterdam.....	(a)

No. 134 26 Januarie 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het die verklaring dat elke uitgawe van ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is, ingetrek. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 134 26 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, withdrew the declaration that every edition of the undermentioned publication is undesirable. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/1/6.....	*Private Eye*.....	Pressdram Ltd., London.....	In GK/GN 1275 van/of 23/7/71 en/and in SK/GG 3217 van/of 23/7/71 en/and in SK/GG 3220 van/of 30/7/71.

No. 135 26 Januarie 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 135 26 January 1979

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/11/2.....	*SLR Camera*—Vol 12, No 6, November 1978...	Haymarket Publishing Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 131 26 Januarie 1979

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. 131 26 January 1979

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 P79/4

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/12/56	*This Towering Passion*	Valerie Sherwood	(a)
P78/12/64	*Acts of Love*	Elia Kazan	(a)
P79/1/8	*No River so Wide*	Pierre Danton	(a)
P79/1/10	*Nude Male, The*	Margaret Walters	(a)
P79/1/22	*Last Best Hope, The*	Peter Tauber	(a)
P79/1/40	*Sputnik*—No 12, December 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)
P79/1/50	*Afrique Novelle*—No 1537, 13 au 19 déc. 1978	Dakar, Senegal	(e)
P79/1/51	*Marlboro*—1979 Kalender/Calendar	Gefotograveer/Photographed in Mauritius deur/by David James	(a)
P79/1/55	*Marx: His Theory and its Context*	Angus Walker	(e)
P79/1/58	*Deutschland Archiv*—Nr 10, 11. Jahrgang, Oktober 1978	DDR, Köln	(e)
P79/1/69	*Escape*—Volume 2, No 6	Budgetcard (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg	(a)
P79/1/71	*Rocket*—November 1978, Vol 1, No 5	Stanhope Communications, Inc., New York	(a)
P79/1/74	101 *Book Sales*—Bestelvorm/Order form	101 Enterprises, New York	(a)
P79/1/75	*Photos of European Models from . . .*—Bestelvorm/Order form	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P79/1/82	*Spartacus: International Gay Guide*—3rd Edition, January 1973	Euro-Spartacus, Amsterdam	(a)
P79/1/106	*Trumatic (Pty) Ltd*—1979 Kalender/Calendar	Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd., Jeppestown	(a)
P79/1/107	*Valley Forge (Pty) Ltd*—1979 Kalender/Calendar	Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd., Jeppestown	(a)
P79/1/113	*God Jokes*	Abdul Mati Klarwein	(a)
P79/1/120	*Christ was a Squatter: Do You Reject Him?*—Foto/Photo	Onbekend/Unknown	(b)+(e)
P79/1/72	*Novella* 2000—15 Novembre 1978, N. 46	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)
P79/1/68	*Inspan*—Oct. 1978, Vol 1, No 2	Central Publishers, Johannesburg	(a), (b), (e)

DIE BLOMPLANTE VAN AFRIKA

Hierdie publikasie word uitgegee as 'n geïllustreerde reeks, baie na die aard van Curtis se "Botanical Magazine". Die doel van die werk is om die skoonheid en variasie van vorm van die flora van Afrika aan die leser bekend te stel, om belangstelling in die studie en kweek van die inheemse plante op te wek, en om plantkunde in die algemeen te bevorder.

Die meeste van die illustrasies word deur kunstenaars van die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantkunde gemaak, dog die redakteur verwelkom geskikte bydraes van 'n wetenskaplike en kunsstandaard afkomstig van verwante inrigtings.

Onder huidige omstandighede word twee dele van die werk gelyktydig gepubliseer, maar met onreëlmatige tussenpose; elke deel bevat tien kleurplate. Intekengeld bedra R5 per deel (buitelands R5,25 per deel): Vier dele per band. Vanaf band 27 is die prys per band in linne gebind R30; in moroccoleer gebind R35. (Buitelands, linne gebind R31; moroccoleer R36).

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF AFRICA

This publication is issued as an illustrated serial, much on the same lines as Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and for imitating which no apology need be tendered.

The desire and object of the promoters of the publication will be achieved if it stimulates further interest in the study and cultivation of our indigenous plants.

The illustrations are prepared mainly by the artists at the Botanical Research Institute, but the Editor welcomes contributions of suitable artistic and scientific merit from kindred institutions.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 133 26 Januarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 767 van 14 April 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 5981 van 14 April 1978, vervang die inskrywing P78/3/89 deur die volgende inskrywing:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

327

No. 133 26 January 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 767 of 14 April 1978 in *Government Gazette* 5981 of 14 April 1978, substitute the following entry for entry P78/3/89:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/3/89.....	*Südliches Afrika*—No 2, Februar 1978—Ook bekend as/Also known as "Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika" of/or "Issa Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika"	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V (ISSA)	(e)

GG6256

No. 132 26 Januarie 1979

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. 132 26 January 1979

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)
P79/1/82.....	*Spartacus: International Gay Guide*--3rd Edition, January 1973	Euro-Spartacus, Amsterdam.....	(a)

No. 134 26 Januarie 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het die verklaring dat elke uitgawe van ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is, ingetrek. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 134 26 January 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, withdrew the declaration that every edition of the undermentioned publication is undesirable. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/1/6.....	*Private Eye*.....	Pressdram Ltd., London.....	In GK/GN 1275 van/of 23/7/71 en/and in SK/GG 3217 van/of 23/7/71 en/and in SK/GG 3220 van/of 30/7/71.

No. 135 26 Januarie 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 135 26 January 1979

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/11/2.....	*SLR Camera*—Vol 12, No 6, November 1978...	Haymarket Publishing Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 131 26 Januarie 1979

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. 131 26 January 1979

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 P79/4

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/12/56	*This Towering Passion*	Valerie Sherwood	(a)
P78/12/64	*Acts of Love*	Elia Kazan	(a)
P79/1/8	*No River so Wide*	Pierre Danton	(a)
P79/1/10	*Nude Male, The*	Margaret Walters	(a)
P79/1/22	*Last Best Hope, The*	Peter Tauber	(a)
P79/1/40	*Sputnik*—No 12, December 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)
P79/1/50	*Afrique Novelle*—No 1537, 13 au 19 déc. 1978	Dakar, Senegal	(e)
P79/1/51	*Marlboro*—1979 Kalender/Calendar	Gefotograveer/Photographed in Mauritius deur/by David James	(a)
P79/1/55	*Marx: His Theory and its Context*	Angus Walker	(e)
P79/1/58	*Deutschland Archiv*—Nr 10, 11. Jahrgang, Oktober 1978	DDR, Köln	(e)
P79/1/69	*Escape*—Volume 2, No 6	Budgetcard (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg	(a)
P79/1/71	*Rocket*—November 1978, Vol 1, No 5	Stanhope Communications, Inc., New York	(a)
P79/1/74	101 *Book Sales*—Bestelvorm/Order form	101 Enterprises, New York	(a)
P79/1/75	*Photos of European Models from . . .*—Bestelvorm/Order form	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P79/1/82	*Spartacus: International Gay Guide*—3rd Edition, January 1973	Euro-Spartacus, Amsterdam	(a)
P79/1/106	*Trumatic (Pty) Ltd*—1979 Kalender/Calendar	Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd., Jeppestown	(a)
P79/1/107	*Valley Forge (Pty) Ltd*—1979 Kalender/Calendar	Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd., Jeppestown	(a)
P79/1/113	*God Jokes*	Abdul Mati Klarwein	(a)
P79/1/120	*Christ was a Squatter: Do You Reject Him?*—Foto/Photo	Onbekend/Unknown	(b)+(e)
P79/1/72	*Novella* 2000—15 Novembre 1978, N. 46	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)
P79/1/68	*Inspan*—Oct. 1978, Vol 1, No 2	Central Publishers, Johannesburg	(a), (b), (e)

DIE BLOMPLANTE VAN AFRIKA

Hierdie publikasie word uitgegee as 'n geïllustreerde reeks, baie na die aard van Curtis se "Botanical Magazine". Die doel van die werk is om die skoonheid en variasie van vorm van die flora van Afrika aan die leser bekend te stel, om belangstelling in die studie en kweek van die inheemse plante op te wek, en om plantkunde in die algemeen te bevorder.

Die meeste van die illustrasies word deur kunstenaars van die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantkunde gemaak, dog die redakteur verwelkom geskikte bydraes van 'n wetenskaplike en kunsstandaard afkomstig van verwante inrigtings.

Onder huidige omstandighede word twee dele van die werk gelyktydig gepubliseer, maar met onreëlmatige tussenpose; elke deel bevat tien kleurplate. Intekengeld bedra R5 per deel (buitelands R5,25 per deel): Vier dele per band. Vanaf band 27 is die prys per band in linne gebind R30; in moroccoleer gebind R35. (Buitelands, linne gebind R31; moroccoleer R36).

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF AFRICA

This publication is issued as an illustrated serial, much on the same lines as Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and for imitating which no apology need be tendered.

The desire and object of the promoters of the publication will be achieved if it stimulates further interest in the study and cultivation of our indigenous plants.

The illustrations are prepared mainly by the artists at the Botanical Research Institute, but the Editor welcomes contributions of suitable artistic and scientific merit from kindred institutions.

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RDM 30/1/79 327

Terror trial youth jailed for 15 years

By PATRICK LAURENCE MMABATHO. — A young man from Soweto, Wilford Sebonego Marwane, was yesterday sentenced to 15 years' jail in the Bophutha-Tswana Supreme Court after being convicted under the South African Terrorism Act.

The trial before the BophuthaTswana Chief Justice, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, was the first to be heard under the Terrorism Act since Bophutha-Tswana became independent in December, 1977.

Marwane, 20, was captured after a clash between three African National Congress insurgents and South African and Bophutha-Tswana police in Bophutha-Tswana in August last year.

Passing sentence yesterday, Mr Justice Hiemstra described the incident as "one of the first feelers in an onslaught from outside upon the existing order in this country and the Republic of South Africa".

Counsel for the defence, Mr Martin Horwitz, advanced several arguments in mitigation for Marwane, including his youth, his susceptibility to influence by older men and his non-combative role and immediate surrender during the clash.

Mr Horwitz described Marwane's role as "minor" — one of his companions threw a grenade at police.

Mr Horwitz went on to quote from a 1970 judgment in which a South African Supreme Court judge said:

"Justice must be done, but mercy, not a sledge-hammer, must be its concomitant."

Mr Justice Hiemstra, however, found: "The rising tide of terrorism makes the element of deterrents the overriding one in the whole situation."

He had earlier described terrorism as "an offence entirely of its own character" not known to democratic societies until 20 years ago.

"It has become a worldwide scourge and the standards of sentencing applied in cases of ordinary crime are not apposite here.

"The legislature has demonstrated unmistakably that it has uncompromisingly rejected a course of appeasement and intends to strike down this phenomenon with the utmost rigour."

For that reason the law laid down that once Marwane had been proved to be in possession of explosives, the onus was on him to prove beyond reasonable doubt — and not merely on the balance of probabilities — that he was on a "terrorist mission", the judge added.

"Whether heavy penalties will quell the danger, history will have to show," the judge said.

"As it is, the courts operate in a phase where the Terrorism Act is intended to be wielded with telling effect and not to be eroded by considerations meant for ordinary crime."

On Marwane's age, the judge said: "I have taken account of his youth, but those who are recruited for this kind of offensive action are mainly from his age group."

Under BophuthaTswana law the defence has 14 days in which to lodge an appeal.

S&D 3(12)

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA

3/11/79 DD(327)

EL police harrassment claim

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane man claims he was harassed by the members of the security police who asked him about his brother who had fled to Lesotho.

Mr Boyce Gwentshe said a group of about 14 armed policemen came to his zone four home.

Mr Gwentshe, son of the late Mr A. S. Gwentshe, a former leader of the banned African National Congress Youth League, said the police searched his home and took away his reference book.

The police had told him that he could fetch his book at the Cambridge security police offices. Iso security police offices.

Mr Gwentshe said he has written to the head of the security police in East London in connection with the matter.

Mr Gwentshe said when the police came to his home he was quizzed about his brother, Mzimkhulu who fled to Lesotho. He claimed that the police said Mr Mzimkhulu Gwentshe had returned to the country.

The police also asked him about his other brother, Mr Mzwandile Gwentshe who left for Transkei six months ago.

A spokesman for the security branch in East London said the police had information that Mr Gwentshe was in possession of three reference books.

He said three policemen went to his home. They took possession of the three books and took Mr Gwentshe to the Mdantsane revenue offices.

At the revenue office Mr Gwentshe was asked which book he wanted to keep. After he made his choice, the two other books were confiscated, the spokesman said.

The police denied Mr Gwentshe's claim that 14 armed policemen went to his home.

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1. One poem (duration 1 to 2 minutes);

2. An excerpt from any play written before 1902 (duration 1 to 3 minutes);

3. A contrasting excerpt from a modern play (duration 1 to 3 minutes).

All these items should be memorised.

Improvisation and reading may also be required by the auditioner. We recommend that you arrange for an audition as soon as possible, with one of the persons listed below.

Please send to us if/when available a copy of your matriculation or matriculation exemption certificate, and proof of symbols obtained in the matriculation or equivalent examination. Rhodesian students are asked to send copies of "O", "M" and "A" level certificates and a matriculation exemption certificate if available. These documents must reach the Registrar's office as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the third week in January.

Acceptance to a course of study does not imply automatic admission to a University residence. If you have applied for admission to a University residence you will be informed of the result of your application by the Residence Officer of the Registrar's staff.

for Registrar

1/02/74

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Prof Dugard . . . "opposition to South Africa's policies focussing more on political repression."

Quotes from congress

The first international conference on human rights, organised by the South African legal profession, was hosted by the Law Faculty at UCT as part of the university's 150th anniversary celebrations.

The 270 delegates included 40 foreign legal academics and civil rights leaders. These are some of the comments made by speakers.:

"Are we being fair in criticising a government which after all is only carrying out the provisions of the constitution? How can you move away from racial discrimination when it is entrenched in the law?

"A new Education Bill is to come before the next session of Parliament. We will have nothing to do with it. What we want is the same education as the white man has," **Mr Godfrey Pitje, a Johannesburg black attorney.**

"We have heard a lot about the Crossroads in South Africa, but there are also the Mitchell's Plains. Let us hear more about the positive side of things in South Africa," **Professor H. Booysen, University of South Africa.**

"From the point of view of self-interest the white group, which in the foreseeable future is not going to dominate this country for much longer, should work for the establishment of human rights.

"We need more than a Bill of Rights. After all the Coloured vote was entrenched in the constitution and it was simply cheated out of existence. something objectionable what can they do about it? Write a letter, as was done in the case of Biko?

"We must remember that the magistrate is part of the apparatus of the State. The best protection a detainee can have is if his wife or relative or legal representative can visit him and see that he is well," **Mr E M Wentzel, a Johannesburg advocate.**

"We want an education for our children in which we had a hand in the planning. We don't want Father Christmas or good intentions for our children, we want to have a say in how they are taught," **Mrs D. Mabiletza, SA Council of Churches**

"A predecessor of the present Minister of Justice once said that human rights in South Africa were getting out of hand. There is a slightly different climate of opinion today and people for the first time are susceptible to thoughts of change and even thinking of constitution-making.

"What will change attitudes is the inevitable pressure of events, both abroad and within South Africa. Change will come and when it does let us ensure that there are institutions that will prevent it from being retrogressive.

"Whites here will realise they are faced with highly unpalatable alternatives and the time will come when they will realise that an extension of civil rights is a better alternative than the maintenance of the status quo on the Rhodesian pattern". **Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC.**

here is sufficient evidence to show that if detainees are not generally tortured it is far too common. This evidence is accumulating in the courts. We don't want a judge or a magistrate to visit the detainee. We want access by his family or his lawyer. Let him be seen. And if he is seen I venture to suggest we will never have another suicide in detention.

"I'm not persuaded by the argument that it gives the detainee enough protection if some official visits once a week to see if he is alive or dead. Many magistrates are ashamed of what they have to do and even if they find

A steering committee with a mandate to establish a permanent South African Rights Commission was elected at the closing session of the conference.

The 16-member committee, which is empowered to co-opt persons considered necessary for its function, will operate under the chairmanship of Professor J D van der Vyver, Faculty of Law, University of the Witwatersrand.

Delegates to the conference were asked to submit recommendations on the composition and mode of operation of the commission.

Protecting human rights

1/02/79 (527) (327)

The first international conference on human rights, organised by the South African legal profession, was held in Cape Town last week. BOB MOLLOY reports in three articles on this page.

Professor John Dugard, Professor of public international law at the University of the Witwatersrand, told the Human Rights conference in Cape Town last week that nothing short of a full-scale judicial inquiry into the methods of interrogation used by the security police would satisfy a hostile world and sceptical South African public opinion.

It was not sufficient for the Minister of Police to invite distinguished lawyers to visit detainees. If the government persisted in its opposition to such an inquiry, there remained the trial judges and the legal profession.

"Where the reasons behind a witness's decision to testify reveal a pattern of intimidation affecting and undermining the administration of justice, it is surely the duty of the trial judge to conduct a full inquiry into the methods of interrogation," said Professor Dugard.

The General Council of the Bar and the Association of Law societies could jointly establish a commission of senior advocates and attorneys to investigate the complaints of ex-detainees and allegations of ill-treatment made to their representative appearing in trials under the security laws.

This would be a step towards restoring the once high reputation of the legal profession which was being questioned both internally and externally because of its "passive acquiescence" in a legal order which "arguably permits inhuman and degrading treatment."

South Africa's "formidable array" of repressive security laws was added to regularly and there seemed little awareness on the part of the government of the extent of the resentment to these laws and their implementation among the black community.

This insensitivity was starkly revealed following the death of Steve Biko and at the inquest when no government spokesman raised his voice against the inhuman treatment meted out to Biko, and by implication to other detainees.

Opposition to South Africa's policies was focussing more upon political repression and less upon racial discrimination. It was not the laws of apartheid that finally led the Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo in 1977 but the Internal Security Act under which organisations, newspapers and individuals were silenced, and the Terrorism Act, under which Biko was held at the time of his death.

In an appeal to those who claimed a commitment to racial equality, Professor Dugard said the legal profession had less than 15 black advocates in a total of 550 and about 200 black attorneys out of about 4 200 in practice. This was the situation even though there was no restraint on the legal training of blacks or on their admission to legal societies.

His aim was not to provoke a sense of guilt in the profession but to ask for more constructive action in protecting the few rights that remained and in restoring those that had been lost.

"Critics of the South African judiciary sometimes tend to forget that it is the white South African society and not the judiciary that is responsible for the unhappy state of affairs in our country. This does not, however, mean that there is no positive role for the judiciary to play," Professor Dugard said.

The prospect for change in the direction of human rights in South Africa depended partly on the generation of pressures by key institutions like the legal profession, and legal reform was likely to follow rather than precede such action, Professor A. S. Mathews told the conference.

Speaking in a panel discussion on Professor Dugard's review of human rights in the Republic, Professor Mathews said that initially pressures were likely to produce administrative dispensations from the laws but the pressures would have to be strong before the legal structure itself altered.

This was because the legal structure was guarded by a powerful bureaucracy which had developed a vested interest in perpetuating superfluous functions.

On press freedom, Professor Mathews said constraints on the South African press were too strong for it to have cracked the Information scandal on its own and it required Justice Mostert's "bold decision" to provide the press with the leverage necessary.

These constraints were apparently to be intensified with new legislation on rumour-mongering. Judge Erasmus himself made a derogatory remark about the English press and seemed to feel little concern about the enactment of further legislation providing for secret funds in every department of government.

Even Judge Mostert failed to advocate changes to the legal structures and institutions "that made Muldersdrift possible."

There was a distinct possibility that the suppression of information about maladministration might be refined rather than eliminated Professor Mathews said.

Moral pressure needed now

Mr Anthony Lewis, the influential New York Times columnist who once advocated boycott as a means of pressuring South Africa to drop racial discrimination, has shifted his stand and now opts for "steady diplomatic, economic and moral pressure."

The change of view came out in an interview in which Mr Lewis described his feelings about South Africa as "painful."

"South Africa and the apartheid problem is a hotly debated question in the United States, and even in my own family. Young people, my children among them, tend to feel we should disinvest, cut ties, pull out and have nothing more to do with the country.

"I don't necessarily go along with that. It is a very hard question as I can see both side. Even my presence here (at the Human Rights conference at UCT) and what I have to say might have some bearing, or perhaps the employment policy of United States firms in this country might have things better for the individual.

"On the other hand there is the attitude that there should be no involvement with evil — the feeling that a country's policies are so cruel you just don't want anything to do with it," said Mr Lewis.

For example no American would understand the necessity to demolish Crossroads. "The notion of hounding those people is inexplicable."

Mr Lewis said he had met government supporters and heard their view of the need for a strong government apparatus and maintenance of the apartheid system.

"I don't find it possible, as do many outsiders, to see these people as villians. I don't think they are consciously evil.

"They are convinced of the rightness of their principles and this makes it harder to accomplish change from within. When people think they are right, they don't change.

"American interest in South Africa was sharpened by their recent experience of major changes in the national attitude to race relations and civil rights.

"We lived through it. America has seen a remarkable transformation in racial attitudes. It is not an exact parallel to the South African situation, but close enough to make it of interest."

Asked how he viewed the future of the Republic, Mr Lewis said he was "not optimistic."

"I see no sign that anything significant is going to change voluntarily. I don't see it. I wish I could. Your government made a commitment to move away from discrimination, but not a single law has been changed. Not even those one would think would be easy to change."

His visit to South Africa had been "painful" and it was an intensely emotional experience to talk to South Africans.

"Within a very few minutes total strangers are pouring out their honest views on the situation, something unheard of in any other country. Everywhere there is a very painful re-examination going on.

"Americans should not delude themselves about the ability of the United States to change the policy in the Republic," he said. South Africa had a strong, cohesive and determined governing class and there was nothing the United States could do that was going to have any visible effect.

"For this reason I see the Carter policy as the correct one. I don't support the radical view in the United States, but at the same time we must make it clear that we are in fundamental disagreement with apartheid and that we regard it as a threat to peace and stability in the whole Southern African region," said Mr Lewis.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
FACULTY OF ARTS

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE : 17 - 19 FEBRUARY 1979

INTRODUCTION:

Enclosed is the prog ersit e aims to assist new students rom s and to help them plan their as fu e various sections and activi outl

The Faculty of Arts is offering lectures deali f the courses offered in the Faculty. Students wi lectures in those subjects of interest to them. This iake informed decisions as regards their curriculum. In ac will be given on Study Methods, and lectures will also ıship, Education and Law.

Attendance is strongly recommended because the gral part of the first year registration programme. At mmended for those students in other faculties who intenc ses in their curriculum.

The Pre-University Course will thus consist of t

1. Information le
   Monday 19th Fe

2. Student Worksh
   will be availa
   to 12 noon.

3. Study Methods ary).

4. Library Instruc
   3rd March).

ACCOMMODATION:

Accommodation in a Unive ; who have been accepted into e unable

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EVERY HORSE

"We are getting money from the Transvaal for the Rand horses and similarly wagers on the Durban entries from Natal punters. Locally no one horse is really being backed exclusively. The money is going on each

NON-POLITICAL

Mr Case, who is chairman of the Western Cape Regional Council of the New Republic Party, said a campaign committee for the Western Cape would be announced soon. The chairman would be a non-party-political figure, he said.

"We do not want the political parties to dominate the campaign because that could prevent many thousands of Nationalists who are disturbed about the actions concerning General van den Bergh from participating in the campaign," Mr Case said.

Anyone wishing to assist with the formation of the Cape Town committee should telephone Mr Case at 61-3958.

The NRP will make a petition available at its Cape Peninsula head office at 83 Kloof Street, Gardens, and at other party offices in the Peninsula.

PETITION FORMS

The chairman of the Cape Western Region of the PFP, Mr Jan van Eck, said his party's offices

A spokesman for the campaign in Cape Town, Mr M J Case, a lecturer in engineering at the University of Cape Town, today appealed to the political parties not to make a political football' of the campaign.

In Cape Town the two opposition parties will make petition forms available for members of the public to sign.

The Pretoria move now appears to be snowballing into a country-wide campaign to demand Government action.

THE two main opposition parties — the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party — are actively backing the campaign by the Pretoria 'Committee for Equality before the Law' to bring General Hendrik van den Bergh to trial.

Political Staff

V d Bergh: Trial move is backed

Priest's plan for peace

EAST LONDON — An Anglican priest who is currently on a world peace-making tour, Dr E. Winckley, says the best way to ensure world peace is by forming a United States of Africa.

Father Winckley was in East London yesterday as part of a wide South African tour.

He said an extension of the Organisation of African Unity and the formation of an African Continental Parliament would result in peace both in Africa and the world.

Father Winckley saw a democratically elected Parliament resulting in unity between all African states and extensive co-operation between all states.

He said South Africa was too concerned with the concept of a southern African community to see the advantages of a united Africa. The African nations should unite to form one nation of people, not little groups determined to stay with their own ideology.

Father Winckley also said a united, disarmed Africa would lead to intercontinental dependencies, and the West would co-operate with the Eastern nations to develop the African nation. Money to be spent on arms could then be spent on developing the African continent.

Father Winckley lived in South Africa 30 years ago, but left for America because, "I could save more African souls by being in America than I could by being in Africa." He has advised both Henry Kissinger and Pres Carter on African affairs, such as the war in Angola and the Rhodesian elections.

Father Winckley has been actively involved with the Forest Sanctuary near Stutterheim, and is presently campaigning to have it turned into a multi-racial institute.

He is to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a month's time to discuss the issue.

The next stop on his world tour is Australia. —DDR.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 193 2 Februarie 1979

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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 193 2 February 1979

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:

International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa, 104 Newgate Street, London.

No. 194 2 Februarie 1979

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. 194 2 February 1979

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 P79/5

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/10/142	*Sexual Outlaw, The*	John Rechy	(a)
P78/11/12	*Secret Society*	Dillibe Onyeama	(a)+(d)
P78/11/22	*With Rapture Bound*	Mary Kay Simmons	(a)
P79/1/56	*Nea: A Young Emmanuelle*	Emmanuelle Arsan	(a)+(b)
P79/1/88	*Idol for Other, A*	Gordon Merrick	(a)
P79/1/89	*Paradise*	Patrick Dennis	(a)+(b)
P79/1/139	*Secret Paris of the 30's, The*	Brassaï	(a)
P79/1/141	*Dunlop*—Kalender/Calendar—1979	Pictor International Ltd	(a)
P79/1/73	*Advocate, The:* Issue 135, April 10, 1974; Issue 198, September 8, 1976; Issue 204, December 1, 1976	Advocate Publications, Inc., Los Angeles	(a)
P79/1/78	*Vice and Spice of the Americas after Dark, The*	Eugene Cramond	(a)
P79/1/150	*Art Preview*—'79 Kalender/Calendar	Gedruk deur/Printed by Optima Publishers, Johannesburg	(a)
P79/1/103	*Die Stoeiers/The Wrestlers*—Standbeeldjie/Statuette	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P78/12/40	*Education: The Practice of Freedom*	Paulo Freire	(e)
P79/1/126	*Muslim News*—Vol 18, Nr 23, Friday, December 15, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone, Cape Town	(e)
P79/1/154	*Prisoners of Apartheid*	International Defence & Aid Fund in Co-operations with United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, London	(e)
P79/1/160	*Gag Card Kondome/Condoms*—Yumbo—XXIII — 85 — Voorwerp/Object Handy — XXIII — 86 — Voorwerp/Object Cocky — XXIII—87—Voorwerp/Object	Lavetra, Frankfurt am Main	(a)

No. 195 2 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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No. 195 2 February 1979

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)
P79/1/73	*Advocate, The*: Issue 204, December 1, 1976	Advocate Publications, Inc., Los Angeles	(a)
P79/1/59	*Isandlwana*—Vol 1, No 1	South African/Azanian Revolution	(c)

No. 192 2 Februarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 24 Januarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 18 Januarie 1979 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/1/70.....	*Giggles and Gags*—No 31.....	Vanity Promotions (Pty) Ltd., Turffontein.

No. 192 2/February 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 24 January 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 18 January 1979 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:

PHYTOPHYLACTICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958-1968 en bevat artikels oor Entomologie, Dierkundige Plantplae, Nematologie, Plantpatologie, Mikrobiologie, Mikologie, Taksonomiese Studies, Biologie en Beheer. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landboukundige bydraes van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke bydraes is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (Buitelands R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

PHYTOPHYLACTICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11 1958–1968 and deals with Entomology, Zoological Plant Pests, Nematology, Plant Pathology, Microbiology, Mycology, Taxonomic Studies, Biology and Control. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at R1,50 per copy or R6 per annum, post free (Other countries R1,75 per copy or R7 per annum).

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die memoirs is individuele verhandelings, gewoonlik ekologies van aard, maar soms handel dit oor taksonomiese of ekonomiese-plantkundige onderwerpe. Nege-en-dertig nommers is reeds gepubliseer waarvan sommige uit druk is.

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MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 193 2 Februarie 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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Vorster tells of blueprint for blacks

3/2/79 DD (327)

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government is preparing a blueprint to include blacks in its new constitutional proposals.

This was revealed by the State President, Mr Vorster, when he opened Parliament yesterday.

But Mr Vorster's brief reference left it unclear how blacks would be included in the power-sharing between whites, Coloureds and Asians.

The Department of Plural Relations said later a Cabinet committee was drawing up a blueprint on the subject, but did not elaborate.

It was announced on Thursday that the introduction of the new constitutional legislation would be delayed until March to allow time for further negotiations with Coloured and Indian leaders.

Mr Vorster said yesterday South Africa was entering a new epoch in its history.

The establishment of community councils had given black urban representative bodies a greater say as well as greater responsibilities and status in purely local matters and was ensuring continuing dialogue with urban blacks.

"Over 100 councils have been established since July, 1977, which is an indication blacks have largely accepted the new dispensation."

He said the government was making a dynamic reappraisal of the consolidation of the homelands.

On South Africa's oil situation, he said the government constantly was exploring ways and means of further fuel savings.

"The development of alternative liquid fuels is receiving continuous attention. Consideration also is being given to the development of alternative sources of energy. Existing coal, uranium and other resources should be fully utilised to achieve maximum short-term and long-term advantages."

The government considered it of extreme importance that the question of South West Africa should be resolved finally.

Mr Vorster said that in the recent series of discussions with UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari, South Africa again had illustrated its sincerity in its search for a solution which would take into account all the peoples of the territory.

"Bearing in mind these wishes, the government has gone to great lengths to find a solution, but anxious as it is to do so, this cannot be at the price of sacrificing stability, order and peace.

"Similarly it is hoped that the leaders of Rhodesia will succeed in achieving a political settlement and stability as soon as possible."

In contrast to almost every country in the world, South Africa, despite the diversity of its population and its complex problems, remained one of the world's most peaceful countries.

But the actions of some international groups and organisations made it imperative for South Africa to be constantly on the alert.

Peace, prosperity and security in South Africa must be attributed mainly to the dedicated services and loyalty of the members of the South African Defence Force and the South African Police.

Mr Vorster said the expansion of Russian influence had changed the strategic map of Southern Africa.

A date would be fixed as soon as possible for the first general elections in the history of South Africa's Indians.

A delimitation committee was appointed on October 1, last year, to divide the provinces of Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape into 27, 10 and three electoral divisions, respectively.

— PC-SAPA.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD



'Black future is brighter'

Vital to settle SWA, says PM

CAPE TOWN. — The Government considered it extremely important that the South West Africa question should now be finally resolved, the State President, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

Mr Voster was officially opening the third session of the sixth Parliament.

He said that in the recent series of discussions with Mr Martti Ahtisaari, special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, South Africa had again illustrated sincerity in its search for a solution which would take into account all the peoples of the territory.

"Bearing in mind these wishes, the Government has gone to great lengths to find a solution but, anxious as it is to do so, this cannot be at the price of sacrificing stability, order and peace."

Mr Vorster similarly hoped Rhodesia would soon achieve stability. — Sapa.

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government was making a dynamic reappraisal of the consolidation of the homelands, the State President, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

Opening the new session of Parliament, Mr Vorster said that within the limits available, particular attention would be given to the economic development of the black states, especially the creation of employment opportunities.

"Technical assistance to the developing black states will demand more and more time and means," he said.

The establishment of community councils had given black urban representative bodies a greater say and status in purely local matters and was ensuring continuing dialogue with urban blacks.

"Over 100 councils have been established since July 1977, which is an indication that blacks have largely accepted the new dispensation," he said.

Good progress was being made with preparatory work towards Venda's attainment of independence this year.

And the interests of black children were constantly receiving the attention of the Government.

"Active steps will be taken in the course of the year to provide for nursery school education, school health services and the establishment of a teacher's council, as well as progress towards compulsory education.

In the field of tertiary education for blacks there was a growing demand for technicians, secondary school teachers and other professionally qualified people, and the development of further training facilities was therefore being given priority, Mr Vorster said. — Sapa.

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the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applicatio for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of private erf but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA

We are all very grateful to members who have helped to improve the common area with extra plants, which the Association could not have afforded. Of course once planted they form part of the common area, and so have to be maintained by the Association, and the gardeners on the estate may have instructions, from time to time, to clip, prune or move the plants for the good of the plants themselves, or to ensure that the common area is kept open for the enjoyment and use of all members.

5. PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consideratio from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of regulation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Foox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

Sun. Exp. 4/2/79

Top terror trial will raise the key issues

(327)

SIGNIFICANT issues concerning the violence that erupted in Soweto two and a half years ago, leaving a trail of death, destruction and racial tension, will be raised once more when the Kempton Park trial of 11 former student leaders resumes tomorrow.

They are accused of sedition. And the key issue likely to emerge at the trial, over which Mr Justice Van Dyk is presiding, is —

Were the riots part of a conspiracy by a handful of student leaders, or were they peaceful and spontaneous demonstrations, sparked by genuine grievances, which got out of hand after confrontations between students and the police?

This question has plagued politics and race issues in South Africa ever since students took to the streets in June 1976 to protest, among other things, against the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools.

And although it has major significance for any understanding of Black unrest in this country it has still not been answered.

The one-man Cillie Commission of Inquiry was appointed a few days after the first violent outbreak 31 months ago to investigate the causes of the riots. It took lengthy and detailed evidence from hundreds of witnesses — but has still not reported its findings.

There are two basic schools of thought on the subject.

One, represented by the State's allegations at the Kempton Park trial, attributes the violence that erupted in Soweto and elsewhere to a handful of agitators and conspirators.

The other view is that the riots were the inevitable product of deep-seated and strongly-held grievances.

Since 1976 hundreds of Soweto youngsters have stood trial and been sentenced on charges arising from the riots — public violence, terrorism, incitement, arson, destruction of public property and vandalism.

That these incidents took place has not been disputed. What has not been forthcoming from official or judicial sources is a finding as to the root causes.

The Kempton Park sedition trial may help to clarify the issue.

What the court will have to decide is whether the former Soweto Students' Representative Council — banned along with 17 other Black organisations on October 18 last year — planned demonstrations and protests in Soweto that were specifically intended to result in confrontation with the police and defiance of the State.

The 11 former student leaders are charged with sedition, alternatively with terrorism, and the case has all the ingredients that have come to be associated with major political trials.

● It features several accused, some of them well-known, who were in detention for up to 15 months before coming to trial.

● *It has heard evidence from State witnesses who* have been held in detention

WHAT REALLY STARTED SOWETO RIOTS?

By JENNIFER HYMAN

some for more than a year, until the day they gave evidence.

● It has heard allegations of torture and assault on several of the accused and at least one State witness, all of which were denied by the Security Police.

● The court has been cleared for the evidence of certain witnesses, including student detainees and some policemen, on the grounds that their lives would be endangered if their identities became known.

Of the 10 men and one woman accused the best known is Daniel Sechaba Montsisi, who was the third chairman of the SSRC, succeeding Tsietsi Mashinini and Khotso Seathlolo, both in exile and included, along with other exiles, on the list of alleged co-conspirators.

Mr Montsisi, officially Accused Number 2, is at 23 the oldest of the accused.

He and some of the others have been in detention since they were rounded up in a Security Police raid in June 1977.

Counsel for the defence, Mr D. Wentzel SC, has alleged that Mr Montsisi was assaulted while in detention and the documents of a District Surgeon who examined him showed lateral marks along his back and neck.

At the close of the State case, led by the Deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr K Von Lieres, Mr Wentzel also accused certain Security Policemen of assaulting some of the accused.

A State witness, Ezekel Molefe, claimed in court that he was given electric shocks to force him to say he stoned police on June 16.

He was later charged with perjury.

Some witnesses claimed it was the students who first stoned the police on June 16.

Others said the police *began it by throwing tear-gas* canisters among the

Inkatha plea to blacks

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has plans to issue 100 000 pamphlets in Soweto and its sister townships on the Reef urging blacks not to "sell their birthright" by taking out Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizenship.

More than 14 000 pamphlets have already been distributed to leading men and women in Soweto, Mr Gibson Thuli, a top Inkatha man, said.

The decision to print and distribute the pamphlets was sparked in part by the news that Transkei has been granted an additional two years to issue Transkei travel documents to Transkei Xhosas in South Africa, and that Bophuthatswana is using mobile units to issue Bophuthatswana travel documents to its nationals.

The pamphlets call on blacks in the name of a greater South African patriotism not to surrender their right to be South African citizens by taking out Transkei or Bophuthatswana travel documents.

"Every black who has not voluntarily taken the citizenship of Transkei or Bophuthatswana remains a South African," the pamphlet states. — DDC.

6/2/79 (327)

Drop in security laws trials

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — There has been a marked decrease in the number of trials under security laws, according to figures released by the Institute of Race Relations yesterday.

Last year there were 76 trials under security laws against 95 in 1977, a drop of nearly 20 percent.

Security laws included in the institute's summary and analysis of yearly trends are the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act and Sabotage Act, the Explosives Act and various combinations of these laws.

Last year's data is characterised by a unique feature, the inclusion of a charge of sedition, the first in 30 years.

The alternate charge in the sedition trial is under the Terrorism Act.

More than 40 percent of last year's security trials, 32 out of 76, were heard under the Terrorism Act.

It also accounted for the majority of the security law trials in 1977, 45 out of 95 or more than 47 percent.

The next highest number of trials took place under the Sabotage Act which accounted for nearly 29 percent of last year's trials (22 out of 76) and 40 percent of 1977's (38 out of 95).

A total of 194 people were accused under security laws last year, against 401 in 1977.

A total of 1 385 people have been banned since the introduction of the Internal Security Act in 1950, of whom more than a quarter are known to have left South Africa, according to an institute publication. *The Silenced: Bannings in South Africa*, released yesterday.

The authors, Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor, are immediate past and current institute research officers specialising in security legislation.

Their analysis of the Internal Security Act, which used to be known as the Suppression of Communism Act, shows how the power to intern people was added to the power to restrict people in 1916.

The authors note: "To be effective in isolating political leaders from their political base, banning orders were for two years, but thereafter five-year banning orders predominated."

The authors list five main categories of people who have been hardest hit by banning orders: ex-political prisoners, trade unionists, Black consciousness leaders and leaders of political movements which functioned lawfully in South Africa in the past.

Star

Keep this evidence, treason trial urged

6/2/79 (327)

East Rand Bureau

Evidence of murder, arson and damage to Government property on June 16 1976 should not be struck from the record of the sedition and treason trial at Kempton Park Circuit Court, senior counsel for the State said today.

Mr K von Lieres said this laid the basis for the first sedition charge and of consequent demonstrations. It was relevant as far as foreseeability was concerned and was necessary for cross examination on foreseeability.

IN JAIL

He was replying to an application from the senior counsel for the defence, Mr E Wentzel, that this evidence be struck out because it was prejudicial to the 11 Soweto students — Mr Wilson Twala (18) and 10 others — facing charges of sedition and participating in terrorist activities. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Von Lieres also opposed the application for the discharge of Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko (19).

The defence claimed that Mr Mazibuko was in jail during the major portion of the time covered by the indictment.

He was a member of the South African Students' Movement, but not of Soweto Students' Representative Council and therefore could not be held responsible for the activities of the SRC.

Mr Wentzel claimed that the two organisations were independent.

Mr Von Lieres said in a conspiracy, a person was responsible for acts carried out after his arrest if acts which furthered the conspiracy were agreed on before the arrest.

Referring to documents he connected the SRC and SASM, he produced a report back from the SSRC to SASM and said if the SSRC was not a branch of SASM it would not be reporting back to this organisation.

He also produced two letters allegedly in the handwriting of Mr Mazibuko. In one, Mr Mazibuko allegedly wrote of his involvement in strikes at two schools in Soweto against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

In the other, he allegedly claimed that SASM was the student body that had given birth to the SRC, which was playing a front role in Soweto.

In dealing with the request for the discharge of seven of the other accused, Mr von Lieres said there had been evidence that they were involved in the planning of the commemoration service on June 16, 1977, although they had been arrested before that time.

(Proceeding)

ANC man fails in freedom bid

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A 53-year-old African man — convicted of taking part in the activities of the banned ANC — had an appeal dismissed by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mbongeni Clement Khanyi was sentenced to two years and six months in jail by Mr. X. Odendaal on August 21 last year.

He was found guilty of distributing five copies of a statement issued by eight expelled members of the ANC to five people in South Africa. He also handed a copy of *The African Nationalist* to one of the five.

The act took place between June 1976 and July 1977 at Pinetown, Nongoma and other places.

Khanyi admitted distributing the documents, but said he had no knowledge of their contents.

Mr. Justice Mostert, with Mr. Justice James — the Judge President — dismissed the appeal in a reserved judgment.

"A former member of the ANC or any person with knowledge of the aims of that organisation would, as a matter of course, be alerted to the possibility of the documents containing matters which would tender its distribution unlawful, the more so because of the clandestine nature of the organisation's operations.

"A cursory glance at the contents of that document would confirm the vaguest suspicion that the document contains offending material."

Mr. Justice Mostert said: "The proved and admitted facts lead this Court irresistibly to the inference that the two elements of subjective foresight and recklessness accompanied the appellant's admitted conduct in distributing the books."

TABLE 5: OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE COAL MINES: 1946-1977

Year	Output (1000 metric tons)	Employment	Output (tons) per worker
1946	23 602	51 643	457
1947	23 498	51 184	459
1948	24 024	49 865	482
1949	25 497	52 457	486
1950	26 474	54 827	482
1951	26 632	54 780	487
1952	28 065	63 161	444
1953	28 459	56 026	508
1954	29 314	56 474	519
1955	32 111	59 428	540
1956	33 602	59 723	562
1957	34 769	62 372	557
1958	37 085	65 848	563
1959	36 453	63 452	574
1960	38 173	64 453	592
1961	39 565	65 666	592
1962	41 275	67 300	613
1963	42 454	68 655	618
1964	44 917	69 752	644
1965	48 460	70 942	683
1966	47 942	71 200	673
1967	49 300	71 655	688
1968	51 655	72 752	710
1969	52 752	73 612	717
1970	54 612	74 173	737
1971	58 666	75 565	775
1972	58 440	76 275	764
1973	62 352	77 454	805
1974	66 056	78 917	837
1975	69 440	79 460	873
1976	77 059	80 542	956
1977	85 411	81 056	1 054

Priest may face blasphemy charge

EAST LONDON — Six people, one of them a Catholic priest, have been warned they may be charged with blasphemy for their role in the erection of the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission's Christmas poster in December.

The poster, which bore the caption "Christ was a squatter. Do you reject him?" was torn down on the orders of the police.

Lt A. Fulcher of the railway police, who is attached to the special branch, yesterday confirmed he had notified the six that a docket on the case was being referred to the Attorney-General for his decision on whether to prosecute or not.

This was also confirmed by a spokesman at the chief public prosecutor's office here who said the docket was still to be sent off.

The main charge listed was blasphemy and there was an alternative charge of producing undesirable material.

The six men warned were: Fr Paddy Quirk, Mr Chris Watters, Mr Mike Kenyon, Mr Sean Casey, Mr Indiren Pillay and Mr Rob Hensberg. — DDR.

6. Seventeenth century moralists, with special reference to Pascal, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld and La Bruyère. Prescribed editions:-

Pascal: Oeuvres complètes, ed. L. Lafuma (Coll. "L'Intégrale", Seuil).
La Fontaine: Fables, ed. G. Couton (Classiques Garnier), or ed. Clarac (Livre de Poche (illegible)
La Rochefoucauld: (illegible) et maximes morales.
Réflexions diver (illegible) no. 141, Droz).
La Bruyère: Les C (illegible) Classiques Garnier).

7. Marivaux, with a spe (illegible)

La Vie de Mariann (illegible) es Garnier).
Le Paysan parvenu (illegible) Garnier-Flammarion).
Arlequin poli par (illegible) istance, and L'Ile des
esclaves (all i (illegible) âtre complet, ed. Dort
(Coll. "L'Intég (illegible) x: Théâtre, 2 vols.
(Livre de Poche (illegible) 2120).

8. Diderot, with a spec (illegible)

Jacques le Fatalis (illegible) "Folio", no. 430, Gallimard).
Le Neveu de Rameau (illegible), Droz).
Supplément au Voya (illegible) sées philosophiques. Lettre
sur les aveugles (illegible), Garnier-Flammarion).
Entretien entre d' (illegible) Rêve de d'Alembert. Suite
de l'entretien ((illegible)

§ 9. Stendhal, with a spec (illegible)

Armance (Coll. "G.F (illegible)
Le Rouge et le noir (illegible)
La Chartreuse de Pa (illegible)

§ 10. Honoré de Balzac, wit (illegible)

La Recherche de l'a (illegible)
César Birotteau (Li (illegible)
Le Cousin Pons (Liv (illegible)

11. The poetry of Victor H (illegible)

Les Orientales; Les (illegible)
Les Contemplations (illegible)
(all included in V (illegible)
Seuil, 3 vols.)

§ 12. Flaubert, with a spec (illegible)

Madame Bovary (Livr (illegible)
Salammbô (Coll. "G. (illegible)
L'Education sentime (illegible)

Sedition trial documents 'are of value'

ALL THE documents handed in at the sedition and terrorism trial at the Kempton Park Circuit Court were admissible, the senior State counsel, Mr K von Lieres, said yesterday.

Most had a bearing on the events in Soweto on June 16, 1976 and subsequently.

Mr Von Lieres was replying to an objection by Mr E Wentzel, who is appearing for 11 Soweto students who have pleaded not guilty to sedition and to taking part in terrorist activities.

Mr Von Lieres said most of the documents had value as evidence, but he agreed that some were irrelevant.

He also said that an individual could be held liable for acts carried out after his arrest if the acts were agreed on beforehand. On this basis the documents were still valid.

Pupils had been taught freedom speeches which they sang on marches. These had an emotional effect.

Mr Von Lieres asked for a ruling that poems written by, or found in the possession of the accused, were admissible if they were intended to achieve a similar effect.

He also opposed an application for the discharge of Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko, 19. The defence had claimed that Mr Mazibuko was in jail for most of the time covered by the indictment.

The defence had also submitted that Mr Mazibuko was a member of the South African Student Movement, but not of the Soweto Students' Representative Council; because the two movements were independent of each other he could not be held responsible for the activities of the SSRC.

Mr Von Lieres said the two organisations were in fact connected. He produced a report back from the SSRC to the SASM and said it would, not have reported if it was not a branch of the SASM.

He also produced two letters in which Mr Mazibuko was alleged to have written of his involvement in strikes at two schools in Soweto against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and to have said that the SASM had given birth to the SSRC.

On the defence request for the discharge of seven other accused, Mr Von Lieres said there had been evidence that they were involved in planning a commemoration service on June 16, 1977, although they had been arrested before then.

The accused are Mr Wilson Twala, 18; Mr Sechaba Montsisi, 23; Mr Seth Mazibuko, 19; Mr Matison Morobe, 22; Mr Khotso Lengane, 21; Miss Susan Mthebu, 22; Mr Thado Nedebeni, 21; Mr Kgethoeth Mogami, 19; Mr Reginald Mngomezulu, 21; Mr Tebogo Khiba, 20, and Mr Michael Kgosinati, 23.

The hearing continues today.

Sapa.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1979.

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New constitution not 'ganging up' on blacks

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government's constitutional plan was not an attempt to "gang-up" on the black people of South Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.



Dealing with the dismantling of discrimination Mr Botha said the Government had already scrapped a large number of unnecessary discriminatory measures.

He emphasised, however, that a clear distinction had to be made between discrimination and measures which protected the right of the various population groups to self-determination.

The Prime Minister said he was not prepared to meddle with the right of each population group to self-determination.

"I am not prepared to cut my own throat for the sake of world opinion," he said.

He said he and his Government would fight for the right of whites to determine their own future even if it meant using violence.

Mr Botha made it clear that he had no intention at this stage of including urban blacks in the Government's constitutional plan on the same basis as coloured and Indian people.

While Mr Botha did not respond directly to an earlier question by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, who had asked whether urban blacks would be included in the new plan, he said black leaders had made it clear that they did not want urban blacks to be treated separately from the rest of their people.

Responding to an interjection by the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, who asked Mr Botha what the view of the urban blacks themselves was, the Prime Minister said the Government was talking to urban black leaders and he was convinced they were determined to retain their own traditions and cultures and to maintain their ideals.

Dealing with the question of dividing sovereignty in the new constitutional plan Mr Botha said that taken as a relative term the Government was prepared to divide sovereignty but this did not mean that effective government could not be retained.

'Land Act quota no longer pegged'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made it clear yesterday that the commission investigating ways of speeding up the consolidation of homelands would not be held to the 1936 Land Act.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, Mr Botha said the Cabinet had decided that homeland consolidation should be thoroughly investigated.

Mr Botha, in a veiled but dramatic departure from the stand taken by former prime ministers, said that, while it was not Government policy to unnecessarily exceed the 1936 land quota, the Plural Affairs Commission, which would conduct the investigation, would be able to disregard the quota to achieve its goals.

The Prime Minister said it was also necessary to establish that consolidation was in line with homelands independence.

The investigatiion would be made to speed up land purchases and exchange in terms of the 1936 Land Act and the 1975 consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

Consultation and negotiation with black governments would have to be undertaken and the possibility of negotiations with independent black states would be left open [illegible] matter which must be handled with extreme care, efficiency, speed, and imagination.

"We are now in a position to take decisions which could drastically influence the future of South Africa. I appeal to all to approach the matter with open minds and trust, so that the right decisions can be taken," Mr Botha said.

The economic development of the black states and of South Africa was of the highest priority, and the broad terms of reference of the commission would be to further these and not to hinder them.

The investigation would aim at ensuring politcal stability and security.

Land: figures, facts, finances

THE ASSEMBLY — Over R350-million had been spent since 1936 to acquire land for blacks. Another R1,5-million was still needed, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Most of the money to acquire black land had been spent by the Nationalist Government, and he wanted to know which of South Africa's critics abroad was prepared to match the effort.

Since 1936, 5 685 075 ha had been acquired for blacks, of which 4 104 200 ha had been bought. The rest was State land.

The outstanding quota by December 31 1978 was 642 184 ha and the outstanding compensation land was 564 000 ha. A further 250 000 ha of State land had to be added, bringing the total outstanding quota to date to 1 456 184 ha.

"Those out there shouting that blacks must satisfy themselves with 13 percent of the land must remember the position would have been different had Britain kept its promise to hand over the protectorates to South Africa."

The process had been bedeviled by obstacles from Britain and from the Opposition, which went against the Government when the matter of the protectorates was raised in Parliament.—Sapa.

Boost for new urban black deal

9/2/79 W 32

THE ASSEMBLY — The chances of urban blacks being included in the government's new constitutional plan were boosted here yesterday.

The new hint came from Plural Relations Minister Piet Koornhof in the No-Confidence Debate when he pleaded for a "happy family life for black workers" and said:

"As soon as the Cabinet Committee, which has been appointed for this purpose, is able to make recommendations about where the so-called urban black will fit into the constitutional system, the recommendations will be placed before the government."

He later said the 99-year leasehold scheme gave stability and security to urban blacks. They would no longer feel uncertain about their future.

"We are giving him something which will be worth defending in a common South African loyalty," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof pleaded for time and patience.

"It is a big and difficult task. Unnecessary speculation will complicate the task.

"Give us the opportunity to try to find the answer to this together with the black leaders from both the black states and the white areas.

"Let us plan with blacks and not for them. In co-operation and negotiation there is great strength," Dr Koornhof said.

He said the question of black family life could be put on a healthy basis if there was co-operation.

"It ensures a satisfied works corps for the employers."

He said the leasehold scheme meant black people had been given an opportunity "just like the whites, to make [illegible]

allowed into the so-called white areas of South Africa to sell their labour.

Dr Koornhof's statement appears to indicate that women and children will be allowed to join their working husbands outside the homelands.

He said the consolidation of the homelands was one of the most important political happenings in South Africa for a long time.

"With this the Prime Minister has opened the door to a new era in the execution of a satisfactory political dispensation for all the people of a multi-national South Africa."

But it was not only a new era for blacks in the black states, but also those in the so-called urban areas.

His first priority in his new portfolio would be the economic development of the black states.

Concerning black labour, it was the government's aim to simplify the identity documents for blacks and to make the documents more convenient for them.

The intention was to scrap the present pass system as soon as possible and to replace passes with identification documents similar to those used by whites and other population groups.

Afterwards, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said Dr Koornhof's speech apparently indicated urban blacks would be incorporated into the constitutional plans.

"This certainly appears to be [illegible]

tribution to their own housing needs without financial loss."

"Another important implication is that employers can now make a real contribution towards the provision of housing for their black workers on a permanent basis."

The Minister's plea is a new emphasis in government thinking.

Previously, the government has emphasised blacks would only be an essay into realism if this was the case," Mr Swart said. — PC-SAPA.

Head of Atomic Board to retire

CAPE TOWN — The president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr A. J. Roux, would retire at the end of June, the Minister of Mines, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Deputy president, Dr J. W. de Villiers will succeed him. — SAPA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 239 — 9 Februarie 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

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No. 239 — 9 February 1979

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 P79/6

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/10/132	*Shadow Master, The*	Elaine Feinstein	(a)+(b
P79/1/7	*Love Kills*	Dan Greenburg	(a)
P79/1/33	*Teen Angel*	Sonia Pilcer	(a)
P79/1/35	*Bittersweet*	Janis Flores	(a)
P79/1/49	*Lovers a e not People*	Timeri Murari	(a)
P79/1/79	*Gov't Inspected Meat and other Fun Summer Things*	Dotson Rader	(a)+(b)
P79/1/84	*Happy Hustler, The: My Own Story*	Grant Tracy Saxon	(a)+(b)
P79/1/114	*Storm over Windhaven*	Marie de Jourlet	(a)
P79/1/125	*Daily Mirror*—Thursday, November 16, 1978; Friday, November 17, 1978; Saturday, November 18, 1978; Monday, November 20, 1978; Tuesday, November 21, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd., London	(a)
P79/1/128	*Anti-Bolshevik Communism*	Paul Mattick	(e)
P79/1/142	*100th Anniversary Zulu-British—War of Liberation: 22nd January 1879–22nd January 1979*	100th Anniversary, Zulu v/s British—War of Liberation (Branch Committee) Dar Es Salaam	(e)
P79/1/144	*Il Cesto*—No MF 739—Plakkaat/Poster	Gilles Lagarde	(a)
P79/1/147	*Samantha* 144—Plakkaat/Poster	Gedruk/Printed in Italy	(a)
P79/1/192	*Photo Technique*—Vol 7, No 1, February 1979	Penbiade Publishers Ltd., London	(a)
P79/1/207	*American Photographer*—January 1979, Vol II, No 1	Image Nation Co, New York	(a)
P79/1/215	*Harvey's Equipment Co.* (1967) (*Pty*) *Limited*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P79/1/216	*Reluctant Couple, The*	Gran Roberts	(a)
P79/1/119	*Namibians of South West Africa, The*—Report No 19	Peter Fraenkel	(d)+(e)
P79/1/174	*Steve Biko—I Write what I Like*	Aelred Stubbs	(d)+(e)
P79/1/193	*Political Economy: Capitalism*	Progress Publishers, Moscow	(e)
P79/1/195	*Political Economy: Socialism*	Progress Publishers, Moscow	(d)+(e)
P79/1/196	*Review of African Political Economy*—No 1, August–November 1974	Review of African Political Economy, London	(e)
P78/10/1	*Nude*—Plakkaat/Poster	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P78/10/1	*Dianne and Deb*—Plakkaat/Poster	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)

No. 241 9 Februarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Januarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 Januarie 1979 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 appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 241 9 February 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 26 January 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 23 January 1979 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
P78/12/55.....	*Destiny's Bride*.....	Diana Stuart.

No. 244 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1276 van 8 Julie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5651 van 8 Julie 1977 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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. 244 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1276 of 8 July 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5651 of 8 July 1977 with the following Government Notice:

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:

Violent World, Inc.

No. 243 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1275 van 8 Julie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5651 van 8 Julie 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/3/66 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 243 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1275 of 8 July 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5651 of 8 July 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/3/66:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/66:.....	*Caesar Code, The*.....	Johannes Mario Simmel.....	(a)+(b)

No. 242 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2065 van 13 Oktober 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6181 van 13 Oktober 1978 vervang die inskrywing P78/9/3 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 242 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2065 of 13 October 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6181 of 13 October 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P78/9/3:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/9/3.....	*Clockwork Testament, The*.....	Anthony Burgess.....	(a)+(b)

No. 245 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING(S)

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 2381 van 1 Desember 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6229 van 1 Desember 1978 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 245 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION(S)

Substitute Government Notice 2381 of 1 December 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6229 of 1 December 1978 with the following Government Notice:

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 publishers:

Informationstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA)
The African National Congress South Africa
World Peace Council

No. 246 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1250 van 16 Junie 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6069 van 16 Junie 1978 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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. 246 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1250 of 16 June 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6069 of 16 June 1978 with the following Government Notice:

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:

International Union of Students

No. 248 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1774 van 1 September 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6144 van 1 September 1978 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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. 248 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1774 of 1 September 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6144 of 1 September 1978 with the following Government Notice:

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:

Anti-Apartheid Movement

No. 247 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING(S)

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 11 van 5 Januarie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6263 van 5 Januarie 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 247 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION(S)

Substitute Government Notice 11 of 5 January 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6263 of 5 January 1979 with the following Government Notice:

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 publishers:

The Traveller's Companion Inc., geaffilieer met/affiliated with the Olympia Press Inc,
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania

No. 240 9 Februarie 1979

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. 240. 9 February 1979

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)
P78/10/40.....	*Cut Loose, Pretty Boy*—Gebind in vals omslag/ Bound in false cover	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/10/41.....	Titel van publikasie nie genoem: Die verhaal handel oor die seksuele eskapades van 'n student, Dave Standish op toer van Chicago na sewentien lande. Gebind in 'n vals omslag/ Title of publication not stated. Story of homosexual excapades of student, Dave Standish, on tour from Chicago to seventeen countries. Bound in false cover	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/11/72.....	*Walton Press Ltd.*, pryslys/price list.....	Walton Press Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/11/85.....	*Anti-Apartheid News*—November 1978.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/11/87.....	*Fundamentals of Scientific Communism*.....	V. G. Afanasyev.....	(e)
P78/11/100.....	*Fight to Free Our Leaders! ANC Salutes Nelson Mandela 60th Birthday*—Kleefsceël/Sticker	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/11/101.....	*Azania News*—Vol 13, No's 7 en/and 8.....	Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)
P78/11/107.....	*Tania*.....	Marta Rojas en/and Mirta Rodrigues Calderon	(e)
P78/11/129.....	*Social Function of Our Schools, The:* Speech delivered by Margot Honecker, Minister of Education, at the 8th Educational Congress of the German Democratic Republic	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/11/140.....	*Kassinga File, The*.....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)
P78/11/144.....	*Freedom and Democracy: For Whom and for What?*	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/11/145.....	*Introducing the GDR*.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)

No. 283 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/7

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

Inskrywing No.—P79/2/18.
Publikasie.—Defend Your Rights—Pamflet.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Inkatha Yenkululeko ye siwze y Johannesburg.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) (e).

No. 283 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/7

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

Entry No.—P79/2/18.
Publication.—Defend Your Rights—Pamphlet.
Author or producer.— Inkatha Yenkululeko ye siwze y Johannesburg.
Section.—47 (2) (d) (e).

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 239 — 9 Februarie 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

No. 239 — 9 February 1979

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 P79/6

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/10/132	*Shadow Master, The*	Elaine Feinstein	(a)+(b
P79/1/7	*Love Kills*	Dan Greenburg	(a)
P79/1/33	*Teen Angel*	Sonia Pilcer	(a)
P79/1/35	*Bittersweet*	Janis Flores	(a)
P79/1/49	*Lovers a'e not People*	Timeri Murari	(a)+(b)
P79/1/79	*Gov't Inspected Meat and other Fun Summer Things*	Dotson Rader	(a)+(b)
P79/1/84	*Happy Hustler, The: My Own Story*	Grant Tracy Saxon	(a)
P79/1/114	*Storm over Windhaven*	Marie de Jourlet	(a)
P79/1/125	*Daily Mirror*—Thursday, November 16, 1978; Friday, November 17, 1978; Saturday, November 18, 1978; Monday, November 20, 1978; Tuesday, November 21, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd., London	
P79/1/128	*Anti-Bolshevik Communism*	Paul Mattick	(e)
P79/1/142	100*th Anniversary Zulu-British—War of Liberation: 22nd January* 1879–22*nd January* 1979	100th Anniversary, Zulu v/s British—War of Liberation (Branch Committee) Dar Es Salaam	(e)
P79/1/144	*Il Cesto*—No MF 739—Plakkaat/Poster	Gilles Lagarde	(a)
P79/1/147	*Samantha* 144—Plakkaat/Poster	Gedruk/Printed in Italy	(a)
P79/1/192	*Photo Technique*—Vol 7, No 1, February 1979	Penblade Publishers Ltd., London	(a)
P79/1/207	*American Photographer*—January 1979, Vol II, No 1	Image Nation Co, New York	(a)
P79/1/215	*Harvey's Equipment Co.* (1967) (*Pty*) *Limited*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P79/1/216	*Reluctant Couple, The*	Gran Roberts	(a)
P79/1/119	*Namibians of South West Africa, The*—Report No 19	Peter Fraenkel	(d)+(e)
P79/1/174	*Steve Biko—I Write what I Like*	Aelred Stubbs	(d)+(e)
P79/1/193	*Political Economy: Capitalism*	Progress Publishers, Moscow	(e)
P79/1/195	*Political Economy: Socialism*	Progress Publishers, Moscow	(d)+(e)
P79/1/196	*Review of African Political Economy*—No 1, August–November 1974	Review of African Political Economy, London	(e)
P78/10/1	*Nude*—Plakkaat/Poster	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P78/10/1	*Dianne and Deb*—Plakkaat/Poster	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)

GG 6298

No. 241 9 Februarie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Januarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 Januarie 1979 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 appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 241 9 February 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 26 January 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 23 January 1979 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
P78/12/55.....	*Destiny's Bride*.....	Diana Stuart.

No. 244 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1276 van 8 Julie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5651 van 8 Julie 1977 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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. 244 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1276 of 8 July 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5651 of 8 July 1977 with the following Government Notice:

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:

Violent World, Inc.

No. 243 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1275 van 8 Julie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5651 van 8 Julie 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/3/66 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/66.....	*Caesar Code, The*.....	Johannes Mario Simmel.....	(a)+(b)

No. 243 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1275 of 8 July 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5651 of 8 July 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/3/66:

No. 242 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2065 van 13 Oktober 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6181 van 13 Oktober 1978 vervang die inskrywing P78/9/3 deur die volgende inskrywing:

...skrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/9/3.....	*Clockwork Testament, The*.....	Anthony Burgess.....	(a)+(b)

No. 242 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2065 of 13 October 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6181 of 13 October 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P78/9/3:

No. 245 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING(S)

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 2381 van 1 Desember 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6229 van 1 Desember 1978 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 245 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION(S)

Substitute Government Notice 2381 of 1 December 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6229 of 1 December 1978 with the following Government Notice:

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 publishers:

Informationstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA)
The African National Congress South Africa
World Peace Council

No. 246 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1250 van 16 Junie 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6069 van 16 Junie 1978 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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. 246 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1250 of 16 June 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6069 of 16 June 1978 with the following Government Notice:

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:

International Union of Students

No. 248 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1774 van 1 September 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6144 van 1 September 1978 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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. 248 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1774 of 1 September 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6144 of 1 September 1978 with the following Government Notice:

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:

Anti-Apartheid Movement

No. 247 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING(S)

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 11 van 5 Januarie 1979 in *Stadtskoerant* 6263 van 5 Januarie 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 247 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION(S)

Substitute Government Notice 11 of 5 January 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6263 of 5 January 1979 with the following Government Notice:

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 publishers:

The Traveller's Companion Inc., geaffilieer met/affiliated with the Olympia Press Inc.
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania

No. 240 9 Februarie 1979

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. 240 9 February 1979

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)
P78/10/40.....	*Cut Loose, Pretty Boy*—Gebind in vals omslag/ Bound in false cover	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/10/41.....	Titel van publikasie nie genoem: Die verhaal handel oor die seksuele eskapades van 'n student, Dave Standish op toer van Chicago na sewentien lande. Gebind in 'n vals omslag/ Title of publication not stated. Story of homosexual excapades of student, Dave Standish, on tour from Chicago to seventeen countries. Bound in false cover	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/11/72.....	*Walton Press Ltd.*, pryslys/price list.....	Walton Press Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/11/85.....	*Anti-Apartheid News*—November 1978.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/11/87.....	*Fundamentals of Scientific Communism*.....	V. G. Afanasyev.....	(e)
P78/11/100.....	*Fight to Free Our Leaders! ANC Salutes Nelson Mandela 60th Birthday*—Kleefseël/Sticker	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/11/101.....	*Azania News*—Vol 13, No's 7 en/and 8.....	Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)
P78/11/107.....	*Tania*.....	Marta Rojas en/and Mirta Rodrigues Calderon	(e)
P78/11/129.....	*Social Function of Our Schools, The:* Speech delivered by Margot Honecker, Minister of Education, at the 8th Educational Congress of the German Democratic Republic	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/11/140.....	*Kassinga File, The*.....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)
P78/11/144.....	*Freedom and Democracy: For Whom and for What?*	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/11/145.....	*Introducing the GDR*.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)

No. 283 9 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/7

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

Inskrywing No.—P79/2/18.
Publikasie.—Defend Your Rights—Pamflet.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Inkatha Yenkululeko ye siwze y Johannesburg.
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) (e).

No. 283 9 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/7

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

Entry No.—P79/2/18.
Publication.—Defend Your Rights—Pamphlet.
Author or producer.— Inkatha Yenkululeko ye siwze y Johannesburg.
Section.—47 (2) (d) (e).

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates

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... the police stations should be protected from contact with undesirable elements.

Mrs Suzman, MP, said yesterday only one obvious inference could be drawn from the Minister's astounding statement.

"Mr Kruger clearly identifies colour with drunk and disorderly people," she said. "The obvious inference is that drunk and disorderly people are blacks — and must be separated from whites."

But then it was Mr Kruger who, as a Deputy Minister in 1973, was reported to have said: "All men are equal before God, but all men are not equal before men because the differences are obvious."

Newspapers and newspapermen have been the subject of several of Mr Kruger's more extraordinary pronouncements. In 1974, for example, the Minister defended to the bitter end his orders to arrest the editor of the Daily News, Mr Patrick O'Malley.

Now editor of The Argus in Cape Town, Mr O'Malley was arrested during a wine-tasting in Durban on September 24, 1974, and escorted to a police station where he was detained for several hours before being released on R50 bail.

Mr Kruger told Parliament he had personally ordered Mr O'Malley's arrest because the Daily News had publicised a banned South African Students' Organisation meeting.

The Minister said the Daily News "even gave details of the exact place, the exact time and the exact meeting which had been banned".

But it soon transpired that the Daily News had not published the details mentioned by Mr Kruger. As The Star reported: "It appears he read from a report which appeared in The Argus, 1 600 km away from the venue of the meeting."

Mr Kruger then admitted he had quoted from the wrong newspaper and later asked Mr Speaker's pardon.

The Minister, however, did not relent in his action against Mr O'Malley and pressed ahead with charges against him under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Even there it appeared that Mr Kruger may have overrid-

MP, then asked Mr K... in Parliament whether he believed Mr O'Malley would not appear, the Minister said more was involved in his decision than just whether he would appear.

Mr O'Malley was later aquitted in court, his assistant editor was cautioned and discharged and the Argus group, as the owner, was convicted and fined R10.

In November 1977 Mr Kruger agreed to pay Mr O'Malley R3 500 damages plus costs for wrongful arrest.

In September 1977 the Minister was to utter words which are still being quoted against the SA Government throughout the world.

They concerned the death in detention on September 12, 1977, of the black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

"I am not glad and I am not sorry about Mr Biko. He leaves me cold," he told a cheering Transvaal Nationalist congress four days after the man's death.

Announcing the death, Mr Kruger said Biko had died after refusing meals and water. Four days later he clarified his statement by saying he had merely been told this by police and that he had never said a hunger strike had been the cause of death.

Two months later he told foreign correspondents, who had had access to post mortem reports, that Biko had died of brain injuries, but added: "A man can damage his brain in many ways . . . I don't know if they (the injuries) were self-inflicted. But I often think of banging my own head against the wall."

Mr Kruger's statements on the banning of The World newspaper in the following year were such that they called into question his undisclosed evidence for banning not only The World but the 18 organisations banned with it.

Justifying the banning on SABC-TV, he referred to a series of articles published in the newspaper at the time of the continuing unrest in Soweto. He went on: "And then this sort of thing appears," and referred to a document on Lenin and power.

But in fact The World had

patient handcuffed to a bed, Mr Kruger told the House: "My suspicion is that the newspaper put a chain round her neck and then took the photo. It has happened often in South Africa."

But according to the Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, hospital staff had been forced to restrain the patient.

"In order to protect the nursing staff and patients (a security officer) resorted to the use of handcuffs as an emergency," Dr Van der Merwe said.

In the past Mr Kruger has also had to clarify statements on:

● English speakers. "I have got a separate language and everything. I am a nation. The English speaker will have to become an Afrikaner. Then when psychologically he becomes an Afrikaner, then he may be able to join my country . . ."

● Jewish people. "You cannot deny your own homeland. You cannot deny the fact that there are Jews outside Israel and Israel is still a homeland. They are sending money to Israel, they go to Israel and then they run away from other places and the whole kaput. You cannot deny the facts of history, you cannot deny the facts of life."

● Greek people. He described Greek South Africans as being here "on sufferance".

Mr Kruger said later he had never intended any slight. He had made these statements during a tape-recorded discussion with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi "by way of examples in our general discussions".

Late last year Mr Kruger also said he had received "thousands" of reports from the two judicial inspectors appointed to visit Terrorism Act detainees.

A Prisons Department spokesman then had to clarify the position by saying the figure should not be taken literally. "Hundreds would be more accurate," he said.

At the time there were only 170 people in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

RAM 9/2/79

Another week of things Jimmy says

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MARTIN SCHNEIDER:
Political Editor

MR J T KRUGER has had a remarkable week. With his explanation why apartheid must be retained at police stations, he has capped the long succession of insensitive and contentious statements he has made in defence of his departments of Justice, Police and Prisons.

These statements have invariably led to Opposition calls for his immediate dismissal from the Cabinet — and an almost proportionate increase in his popularity among Nationalists.

Indeed, the nadir he reached in Opposition and Opposition English Press estimation over his handling of the Biko affair was the zenith of his career in Nationalist eyes: he was elected with an overwhelming majority to the Nationalist Transvaal executive.

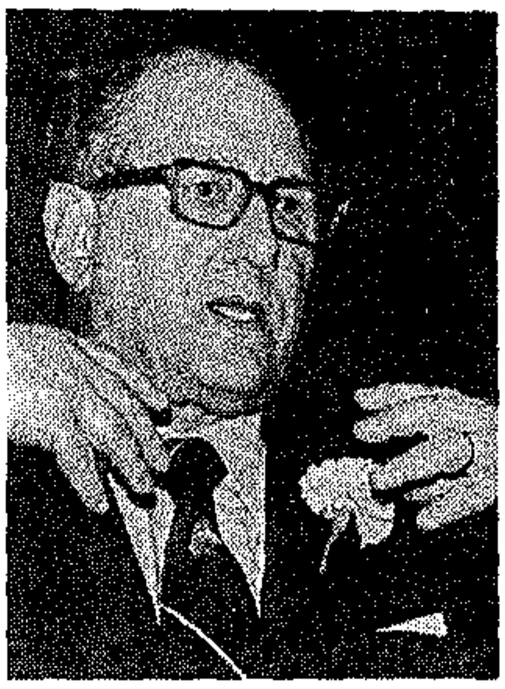
But particularly since his role in the decision not to prosecute General Van den Bergh, there has been evidence of some Nationalist disillusionment with Mr Kruger to the extent that there is even speculation he may be retired in the next Cabinet reshuffle.

An examination of his career since he became a Cabinet Minister in April 1974 reveals an intensely loyal Nationalist politician prepared to defend virtually any Government action.

Helen Suzman MP, Mr Kruger's most persistent critic, describes it as a "misplaced loyalty" and politely refers to "his tendency to say unfortunate things".

This week' gaffe — actually one of five — came in Mr Kruger's explanation why it was considered undesirable, from a practical point of view, to discontinue separate facilities for blacks and whites at police stations.

It was, he said, because drunk and disorderly people were taken to police stations and decent people who visited the police stations







Mr Kruger . . . he has "a tendency to say unfortunate things".

den the departmental guidelines for arrest drawn up by the Transvaal's Attorney-General. The AG had stated: "A person against whom a charge has been laid must consequently not be arrested unless good grounds exist to believe that he will not appear if he is summonsed."

When Mr Harry Schwarz,

never published the document to which he referred.

Aside from the highly contentious and possibly legally inaccurate reasons the Minister gave for the non-prosecution of Gen Hendrik van den Bergh, Mr Kruger managed this week to make three errors of fact in one speech.

Explaining why the Rand Daily Mail had been charged under the Commissions Act while the General escaped prosecution, Mr Kruger said the General had called the Erasmus Commission a farce during a three-day period last December when the Commission had been dissolved. The Commission, Mr Kruger said, had been dissolved on December 5 last year and reconstituted on December 7.

But the article for which the " Mail" had been charged for bringing the Erasmus Commission into contempt had appeared before December 5. The "Mail" had tried to influence the findings of the Commission, Mr Kruger added.

He thus implied that a person may not be charged for bringing into contempt an expired commission.

Mr Kruger was wrong. The Commission was never dissolved. It was, in fact extended by proclamation in the Government Gazette No.6250 of December 15.

And, in any event, a person may still be charged for disparaging statements made after a commission's expiry.

Finally, the "Mail" was found guilty of anticipating the Commission's findings. The charge that it influenced the Commission was dropped.

Yet on this third point, Mr Kruger failed to correct his mistake even when challenged in Parliament. "The charge concerned an attempt to influence the Commission," he told Mr Kowie Marais PFP MP.

And yet the charge had been dropped.

Attacking the Sunday Express this week for publish-

Sad farewell and greetings from exiles

"IT IS sad to leave the country of one's birth . . ." so starts a sad letter from the wife of Ntsizi Elijah Moremi.

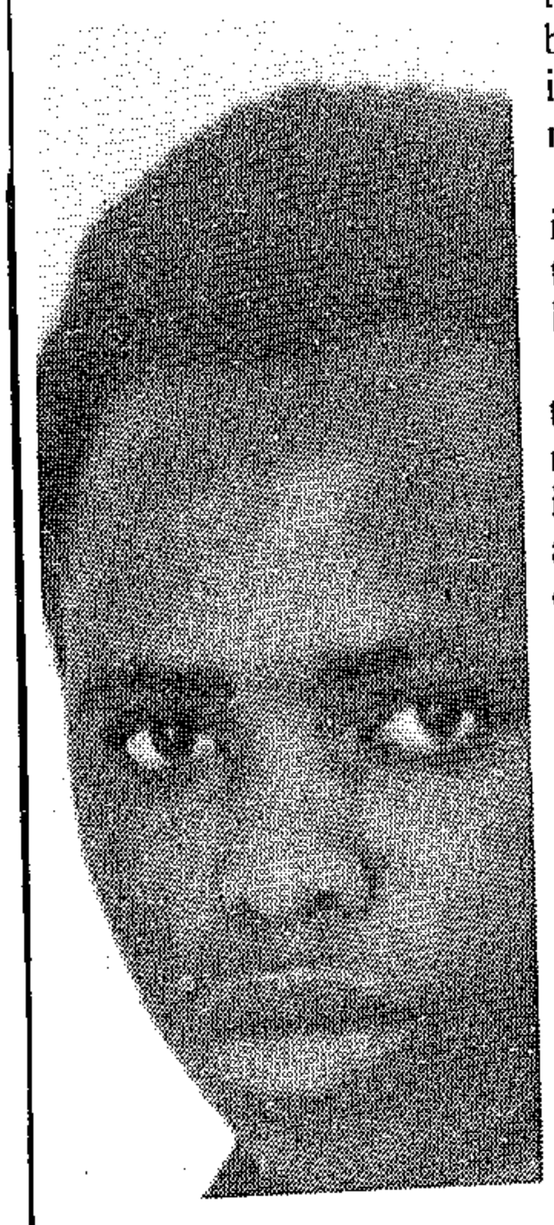
Moremi together with his family which consists of his wife, Seipati, two kids and a nephew Chabedi Pooe have fled the country and are now in Lesotho.

The letter was written to a family friend who stays in the Vaal complex.

" . . . but because of the banning order imposed on my husband and threats to our family by members of the security police it is unbeareable to my husband's ill-health," the letter continued.



● Chabedi Pooe



● Ntsizi Moremi

From the tone of the letter it seems as if all is not lost for the Moremi family. They hope to return someday.

The rest of the letter reads thus . . ."moreover he was not allowed to see his lawyer in Johannesburg. He was also not allowed to go to church nor to attned theological lessons, etc.

"We shall pray for freedom of our country, and wish that the Black Messiah blesses you all. We shall be back very soon with the power of our Lord."

Moremi has a serious heart ailment which necessitated a heart operation. He was still undergoing specialised treatment at Baragwanath Hospital when he fled the country.

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mit: Police uiz press

CAPE TOWN — A large number of parliamentary journalists and some newspaper editors were questioned by the CID here yesterday about the Smit murder mysteries.

Four senior officers in separate rooms questioned the newspapermen individually on whether they had any information which might help them solve the gruesome murders of Mr Robert Smit, the former Treasury official, and his wife, Cora, shortly before the general election late in 1977.

There has been speculation that the murders may have been connected with foreign currency dealings and even the Information scandal.

This has been denied.

There have also been reports that the murders may have been committed by a hired assassin.

It is thought that between 30 and 40 journalists from government and opposition newspaper groups were questioned and their replies tape recorded.

They were asked if they had any information about the murders, whether they knew if any of their newspaper colleagues had any information or if any newspapers were compiling files on the murders.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, explained in an interview that the questioning had taken place because the police had been told some pressmen might be able to help them in their inquiries. The police had no leads in the case.

The questioning had repercussions in Parliament later, in the stormy closing stages of the No-Confidence Debate, when it was raised by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin.

"While we have been sitting here a considerable number of pressmen accredited to this House have been interrogated by the police about information of the Smit murders," Mr Eglin said.

He was stopped by the Speaker, Mr J. J. Loots, who said the matter was receiving attention.

All political correspondents of the morning group were questioned as well as the editor of the Natal Mercury, Mr J. O. McMillan, and Mr Gerald Shaw, deputy editor of the Cape Times.

It is understood senior police have made appointments to meet Mr Harry O'Connor, editor of the Eastern Province Herald, in Port Elizabeth on Monday. Another appointment has been made with Mr McMillan.

Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, and Mr George Farr, editor of the Daily Dispatch, were not questioned, but a senior officer said he would like to see them as well.

When asked about the questioning, Mr Kruger said: "As we are very keen to get a solution, we want the press help and support in this matter."

He said the questioning had been on a voluntary basis, but at least three journalists told him this had not been conveyed to them in that way.

Asked if the questioning meant an intensifying probe into the Smit murders, he said: "We have nothing at the moment. We are looking for any clues.

Asked why the questioning had been confined to political correspondents and editors and if there was any political connotation attached to the murders, he said: "There is no political connotation as far as I know. We are looking for any thread of evidence which can help us.

"We heard that the press might be able to help us and that is why we are asking. We have no leads and we are following any rumour." — DDC.

AFFRONT

(327)
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TO C.I.D quiz journalists

PARLIAM

ENT?

By TOS WENTZEL
(Political Correspondent)

THE parliamentary caucus of the official Opposition is expected to discuss on Monday whether police committed a grave invasion of the rights and privacy of Parliament by questioning in Parliament a string of political and parliamentary journalists about the Robert Smit murder.

The matter may be raised in the Assembly later.

Apart from political journalists, the CID yesterday also questioned a number of editors.

This week Parliament debated the no-confidence motion and discussed a range of issues connected with the Information Department scandal and the Erasmus Commission report.

But there was no mention during the debate of Dr Smit — a former Treasury official and National Party parliamentary candidate in Springs — who was murdered with his wife Cora in 1977.

Questioned today, Mr A J 'Braam' Lategan, member of the Erasmus Commission and Attorney General of the Cape, said that as far as he knew the commission had not handed over any published or unpublished evidence to the police.

Not available

The Speaker of the Assembly, Mr J Loots, was not available for comment today about the police action.

Mr Brian Bamford, Opposition chief whip in the Assembly, said today the journalists were interrogated in rooms in the Houses of Parliament.

They were called to a room and questioned by CID officers. Their answers were recorded on tape.

The officers asked the journalists whether they had any information about the murder of Dr and Mrs Smit.

They did not pursue the questioning at any length, which led to speculation in the Parliamentary Press gallery that the cursory questioning could have been intended to prevent further newspaper reports on the murders.

Clues sought

Police appear to have few leads on the murder of Dr Smit, a financial expert and the National Party's candidate in Springs in the 1977 general election.

This was confirmed today by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, who said the police had nothing at the moment and were looking for clues.

The police believed some journalists could help with the investigation.

The questioning was on a voluntary basis. He did not know of any political connotation in the murders. The questioning was not the result of new clues discovered by the police, Mr Kruger said.

Mr Eglin said: 'The Press is an integral part of the parliamentary scene and without the Press the public cannot follow the proceedings of Parliament.

'Therefore, to have the Press interrogated at the critical time of the end of the no-confidence debate was unforgivable and a serious interruption of the proper workings of Parliament.'

The Parliamentary Press Gallery Association is expected to hold a special meeting on Monday to discuss the affair.

Abuse, death threats for petition workers

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — One death threat and several abusive telephone calls to leading figures in the campaign for prosecution of General van den Bergh have been received in Pretoria and Durban.

And a petition signed by 500 people was stolen by a young man from two middle-aged women manning a table in Bloemfontein.

Police have been alerted in Bloemfontein and Pretoria and the Committee for Equality before the Law is looking into the pattern of harassment which has emerged.

GOOD AS DEAD

'Your husband is as good as dead,' the wife of a committee member in Pretoria was told by a caller with a gruff English voice.

Their car was daubed with the slogan 'You will Die' (Jy Gaan Vrek).

Two leading figures on the Natal committee have received anonymous threatening calls.

In Bloemfontein a young man who had been standing near a petition table for some time sneaked up while people were signing their names and made off with a list containing 500 of the estimated 1 000 signatures gathered in the city.

A DESCRIPTION

A committee spokesman in Pretoria said a good description of the thief had been obtained.

He said the committee would prepare an affidavit swearing to the number of signatures in the stolen petition.

The nationwide petition drive has already passed the 13 000 signature mark and the spokesman said he was confident they would gather more than 20 000.

Behind the wires of Koffiefon



GENERAL Lang Hendrik van den Bergh — terror of terrorists and a man who saw himself as the 'power behind the throne' according to the Erasmus Commission report — remained a policeman 'to the core' even when he himself was behind bars.

Interned at Koffiefontein during World War II with 400-odd members of the Ossewabrandwag, General van den Bergh kept strict control over a small group of policemen who were in camp with him.

He trained them and prepared them for the role he was certain they and he would follow eventually when they were released.

'The one thing that stands out in my memory about Lang Hendrik,' said Mr J F Kowie Marais, who was interned at Koffiefontein with the general, 'is that he was housefather of a hut which contained about 20 people — all policemen.'

When the camp's inmates were offered the opportunity to take school and university subjects by correspondence, the General's group decided to do a sergeant's course instead.

'They received certificates at the camp which were eventually recognised by the National Party when they came into power in 1948,' Mr Marais said this week.

Mr Marais was interned at the camp in the same year — 1942 — as General van den Bergh and the former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

Radio

All were in the camp for being members of the Ossewabrandwag, but for different reasons. Mr Vorster was a general in the organisation. General van den Bergh was enrolled as a member without his knowledge and Mr Marais was caught with a group which were manufacturing illegal radio transmitters for the OB.

Mr Marais, former Supreme Court judge and now a PFP member of Parliament, spent about a year in the camp. Mr Vorster and General van den Bergh were released after two years.

But the short spell was enough to lay the foundations for the two men's futures and for Mr Marais to observe the germs of what they were to become.

General van den Bergh's reputation

...ein, he kept a tight rein

LANG HENDRIK — A COP TO THE CORE...

By David Albino



MR J F Kowie Marais — 'when you are in a situation like an internment camp you get to know people well.'

10/2/79

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insistence on discipline, he gave the impression of being a very humble man.'

'I have only pleasant memories of him,' said Mr Marais.

In a crowded camp with so many inmates from a wide variety of backgrounds, problems were bound to occur. 'Lang Hendrik kept a tight reign on his group. He wouldn't tolerate any of them stepping out of line.'

Enemies

The qualities that made the general respected as a policeman even among his enemies were evident at the camp more than 30 years ago.

'His group had complete trust in him,' Mr Marais said. 'He was shrewd and had an amazing ability to read other people's minds, to predict an opponent's line of action.'

It was this ability, said Mr Marais, which brought General van den Bergh and Mr Vorster together. 'Mr Vorster is the same kind of person.'

But there were also some marked differences between the two men which were to show up later when Mr Vorster entered politics to become first a Minister of Justice and then Prime Minister.

'At the camp Mr Vorster was quite clearly a politician,' Mr Marais said. 'But General van den Bergh was a policeman through and through.'

Leader

The two men also differed in their outward appearances. Mr Vorster was 'easy going and always at ease with people.'

The General on the other hand was always neatly dressed 'prim and proper and with a soldierly manner.'

Mr Vorster, Mr Marais remembers, made friends more easily than anyone else and he was a 'born leader.'

He once worked closely with Mr Vorster in arranging a mass escape from the camp.

'We needed three people to try to escape, to divert the guards' attention from the main attempt,' said Mr Marais.

'The strange thing is that one of the three people who took part in this potentially dangerous exercises was Mr Lood Reynders.'

Mr Reynders investigated Department of Information spending as an auditor with the Department of National Security.

He burst into tears while giving evidence to the Erasmus Commission and has spoken of his 'fear' of General van den Bergh.

Mr Marais still keeps in contact with General van den Bergh. 'When you are in a situation like that you get to know people well. Both Mr Vorster and General van den Bergh have kept up many friendships for this reason.

'The camp situation means one soon finds out how trustworthy a person is and, in later life when looking for somebody one can trust, one remembers the people in camp.'

Mr Marais says he has discussed fully with General van den Bergh his 'dilemma' over the Information scandal.

'His ruling passion is that he should have a hearing in public with the Press present to put his side of the story.'

ON FEMINISM - THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group of U,C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism"in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article.

The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no direct knowledge of discussions and projects currently in progress among Women's Movement members. A notable difference being that members of the Movement are perhaps more aware of the discrepancy between "examining the institutions that continually produce and reproduce the structural position of women in South Africa" and developing what the writer idealistically refers to as "adequate political practice"from within the context of such an undeniably bourgeois establishment as a white university. To theorize around the projected "integrated struggle for liberation of all men and women" is mere utoplanism, organisation must concern itself with specific oppression. Separatism in no way excludes the awareness of other oppressed groups.

In correlating such diverse statements as the"fundamental contradiction that exists between men and women" (which contradiction is never examined in detail) and saying that "the contradictions that exist between social classes then assumes secondary importance (if at all)" the writer fails to realise that he/she moves from stating a basic feminist tenet to attack one particular feminist stance - radical feminism (not to be confused with Marxist, Socialist, Liberal or Lesbian Feminism) which is only one of the numerous positions held by U.C.T. women within the 'umbrella' organization of the movement. This article is a misinformed attempt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogenous radical-feminist group and attack its policies accordingly.

By a process of flawed illogical reasoning several false conclusions are deduced, the most erroneous of which concerns "consciousness-raising". No feminist position in any Women's Movement would endorse a description of "consciousness-raising" as an involvement with personal issues. It is clear that, despite the tedious catalogue of fundamentals, the writer has failed to appreciate the basic fact that "women's problems"- rape, the pill, abortion etc., are not personal and private problems and that the small group facilitates the crucial transition in awareness from the personal to the political. Without individual political consciousness there can be no mass political consciousness. A practical example of this is the "[illegible] sessions held by small groups of Chinese peasant women, w[illegible]ble in their mobilisation.

The cultural con[illegible] ives are as important as the economic basis of their oppress[illegible] contradictions t[illegible] as discriminatio[illegible] essentially expl[illegible] psycho-sexual fo[illegible] on the other sub[illegible] profound underst[illegible] reinforce each o[illegible]

The mock-warning [illegible] liberation is not [illegible] no cognisance of [illegible] century have wome[illegible] equality, simulta[illegible]

continues/...

Police call on Qoboza for information on Smit killings

TWO senior police officials visited the offices of the Post newspaper yesterday to speak to the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, regarding the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Cora, who were murdered shortly before the 1977 General Election.

The Post visit was one of a series of visits by police, who have been interviewing newspapermen on the Smit murders.

When the police arrived at the Post's offices, Mr Qoboza was on his way out to lunch and his secretary, Miss Doreen Mbatha, advised them to speak to the assistant editor, Mr Joe Lakgomo.

Mr Qoboza later said he had no information on the Smit murders, "since the record will prove I was an unwilling inmate of Modder Bee jail when the murders took place".

The editor of the Daily News, Mr Michael Green, was questioned yesterday, but said he was unable to help as all the newspaper's published stories came from Johannesburg.

The editors of the Natal Witness, Mr Richard Steyn, and the Natal Mercury, Mr James McMillan, confirmed that they had been visited by police. Mr McMillan told the police he had already been questioned in Cape Town last Friday.

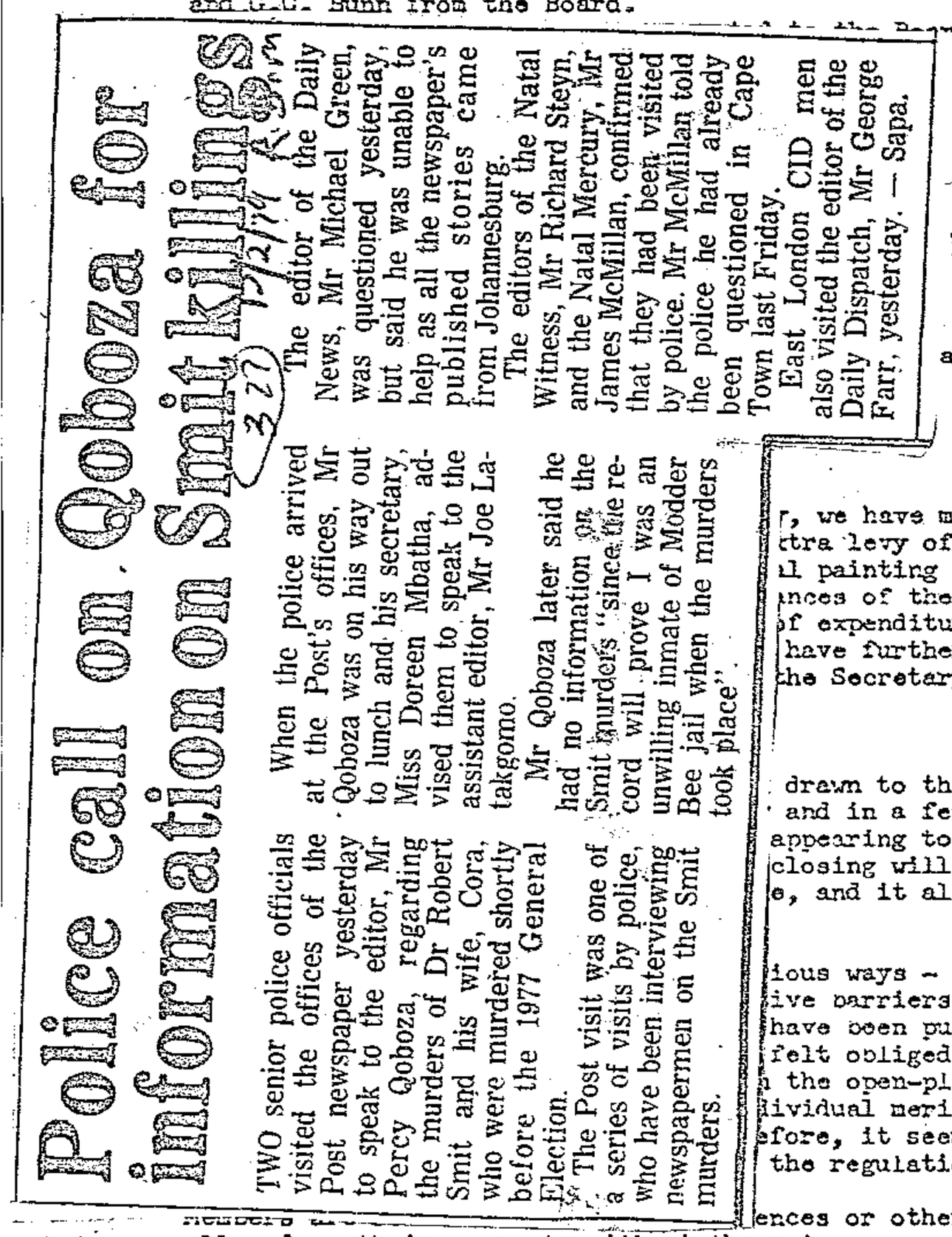
East London CID men also visited the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, yesterday. — Sapa.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.G. Bunn from the Board.



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...nces of the Association have been
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...the Secretary's house - No. 44.

...drawn to the fact that some members
... and in a few cases, enclosing parts of
...appearing to stake a claim of ownership
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...ious ways - by walls, fences or hedges,
...ive barriers made from careful landscaping
...have been put into a very difficult and
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...efore, it seems in the best interests of
... the regulations should be complied with.

...ences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

2 / .....

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applicatio for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of private erf but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA

We are all very grateful to members who have helped to improve the common area with extra plants, which the Association could not have afforded. Of course once planted they form part of the common area, and so have to be maintained by the Association, and the gardeners on the estate may have instructions, from time to time, to clip, prune or move the plants for the good of the plants themselves, or to ensure that the common area is kept open for the enjoyment and use of all members.

5. PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consideratio from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of regulation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Foox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 / .....

Opening of Permanent office of International Committee of the Red Cross in South Africa

*4. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether the International Committee of the Red Cross has entered into an agreement with the Government in connection with opening a permanent office in South Africa; if so, what are the terms of the agreement.

Hansard NO 2
14/2/1979
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The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

An agreement between the Government and the International Committee of the Red Cross was concluded on 7 November 1978, by virtue of which the latter was authorized to establish a permanent mission in Pretoria. The text of the agreement was published in *Government Gazette* No. 6235 dated Friday, 8 December 1978.

Internal Security Act: cases referred to Review Committee

*2. 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 1978;

(2) whether the Committee recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 114. 82 of these cases were reviewed once, 27 a second time, 4 a third time and 1 four times.

(2) Yes.

(a) Nine.

(b) Effect was given to the Review Committee's recommendations.

Majuma line, but rather to one of the Bongololo Gondwe line, to Chilongozi Gondwe.[37] In deciding between Peter Masanga and Chilongozi Gondwe, the people decided upon Chilongozi 'because they felt that he would understand Europeans better.'[38] Therefore, it was in response to the popular request, as well as meeting Mission and administrative desires, that the Resident of Karonga,



The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, February 14, 1973

Socialism in S.A. 'could be disaster'

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A warning that a move towards socialism could bring economic disaster to South Africa was made here last night by Mr. R. J. Wood, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wood decried the practice followed by some businessmen of turning to the Government for help "whenever the going is tough".

The move to socialism should be resisted, starting with educational programmes in schools, "for it is there that attitudes are formed which will influence future behaviour".

He said businessmen in South Africa were overgoverned, with both business policies and actions "subject to undue restrictions which seriously affect the efficient operation of the free enterprise system.

"We are overwhelmed by a mass of legal restrictions," he said.

It was heartening to see indications of a reversal of this trend in this country" this trend, he said.

There had been a gradual and tentative shift away from direct controls in some areas.

It was essential to involve all racial groups in the free-enterprise system.

There had been a trend throughout Africa for newly-independent States to drift towards socialism "and we will have to watch

IX, ted the anga stonia n arly e of ne ve d a- al mbes,

and, incidentally, to attack the Ngoni for having spoiled 'our country'.[45] This was not surprising, as the new Chikulamayembe's second wife was a

Thomas Cullen Young, soon after coming to Kondowe, became interested in the customs and history of the people around him. At Kondowe he was in a non-Ngoni area rapidly being refilled by Tumbuka-speakers, among whom he did considerable research, publishing in 1923 at the Mission press his Notes on the Speech and History of the Tumbuka-Henga Peoples. Shortly afterwards he divided the two topics and produced two books, Notes on the Speech of the Tumbuka-Kamanga Peoples in the Northern Province of Nyasaland (London, 1932) and Notes on the History of the Tumbuka-Kamanga Peoples in the Northern Province of Nyasaland (London, 1932).[51] This linkage of language and history is noteworthy. For his historical study, he depended largely upon Saulos Nyirenda's vernacular history and upon oral evidence from the Chikulamayembe's own area. His data was therefore substantially biased towards the chief's own official history. Although provoking considerable criticism from those who thought that the official history purveyed by Young was slanted and inaccurate,[52] nonetheless for the first time, the Tumbuka had in their hands books that they could consult about their own history, even if they might disagree with certain aspects of it. Furthermore, the 1923 edition was printed on the spot, in the middle of Tumbuka country, and the 1932 edition was widely available through the Mission's shops. Since English was an important language in the Mission's school curriculum, and as the ability to read English was frequent among important people, Young's works were read and were important in forming Tumbuka consciousness at the very time that the Chikulamayembe was trying to do likewise. Young's history, additionally, was the base for historical phaphlets in the Tumbuka language that were widely used in the local Mission schools.

Young's principal thesis was the same as Saulos Nyirenda's: that in the pre-Ngoni period there existed a large empire of the Tumbuka, created by the first Chikulamayembe, Mlowoka, and maintained by his successors.[53] This empire had a large territorial extent, extending over not only the Tumbuka, but also the Tonga, Ngonde, and some Chewa peoples, from the Songwe River on the north to the Dwangwa River on the south, and from the Luangwa Valley on the west to Lake Malawi on the east. I have elsewhere criticized this vision of the Chikulamayembes' state and argued that its territorial extent was small.[54] Yet the official version provided a heady vision of the past to a people scattered, oppressed and discontent. It is not at all surprising that this vision passed into the consciousness of the people, particularly in the northern Tumbuka areas, and it is the version used in the most recent popular history of Malawi.[55]

Lecturer tells of attempt to kill him

(327 R Dm 15/2/79)

DURBAN. — Mr Geoffrey Neville Wright, 35, yesterday pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempted murder arising from a shooting incident at the home of twice-banned art lecturer, Mr Harold Strachan, in August last year.

Appearing before Mr E B Standen in the Durban Regional Court, Mr Wright was charged with attempting to shoot Mr Strachan, his wife Maggie and his son Joe, 10.

And only minutes before he appeared in court, Mr Wright assaulted the chief photographer of the Daily News, Mr Laurie Bloomfield.

Mr Strachan said in evidence that when his wife answered a knock at their back door on the night of August 10 last year she was confronted by a man holding a gun in both hands.

Mr Strachan said the man was bare from the waist up.

He said he found himself looking into the barrel of a gun and heard his wife exclaim: "Jesus."

Mr Strachan said he noticed the man shift the firearm so that it was pointing at him before firing a shot and fleeing.

"My reaction was one of amazement and immediate anger. My first impulse was to get a shotgun which my wife owns."

By the time he ran into the garden with the shotgun the man had fled.

Mr Strachan said he met Constable M Millard, who had been visiting a next-door-neighbour, outside.

They looked for the assailant but could not find him. Const Millard told him he had noted the registration number of the man's car.

The following day, said Mr Strachan, he attended a police identification parade together with his wife and son who had been present in the room at the time of the shooting.

He pointed out the wrong man at this parade, but in court yesterday he identified Mr Wright as the man who fired the shot.

Mr Strachan said that on the night of the shooting the police did not establish whether a blank round or live bullet had been fired.

A bullet hole which punctured an asbestos and wood wall about 10cm above Mr Strachan's head was found by a friend the following night.

The bullet was found some months later embedded in a roll of masking tape in Mr Strachan's workshop — directly behind the dining room where he and his family were sitting at the time of the shooting.

Under cross-examination by Mr J E Hewitt, for Mr Wright, Mr Strachan said he had found the police identification parade "unnerving".

Photographer Mr Laurie Bloomfield was attacked by Mr Wright as he began taking photographs. Mr Wright ran up to Mr Bloomfield and aimed a kick at his camera, but struck him on the left elbow instead.

Another two kicks struck Mr Bloomfield on the leg. — Sapa.

PEN to ask for Breyten's release

CAPE TIMES 15/2/79 327

Staff Reporter

THE secretary-general of International PEN, Mr Peter Elstob, is to ask the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to release Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach, who has served 3½ years of his nine-year prison sentence.

A letter requesting an interview with Mr Kruger to discuss Breytenbach's possible release has been handed to the minister's private secretary. Mr Elstob was yesterday waiting for a reply.

Mr Elstob said he had been asked by the Dutch and Swedish PEN centres, as well as the Writers in Prison Committee, to try to arrange Breytenbach's release.

He confirmed that the government of the Netherlands had agreed to grant Breytenbach asylum in Holland if the South African authorities agreed to his release.

The Dutch government had also agreed to support Breytenbach until he found employment.

Mr Elstob said he was hoping to put a number of requests to Mr Kruger but declined to elaborate, saying that he did not think it would be courteous to Mr Kruger to release details of his requests before he had spoken to him.

One of the aims of International PEN is to help writers who are harassed or imprisoned. Russian authorities gave permission for the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn to leave Russia after an intensive campaign by PEN.

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'We should welcome the pressure for change'

THE REV ALAN MAKER discusses America's growing impatience with apartheid. Mr Maker, minister at St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Johannesburg, recently spent three months in the United States on an exchange trip. During his stay, he addressed the US Congress on disinvestment and was given a standing ovation.

WHENEVER there is talk of American opposition to apartheid, we counter with the charge of "double standards". "Why don't they put their own house in order," we shout, "before they start pushing us around?"

This response is uninformed. One only has to be in the United States for a very short space of time to discover that few Americans really believe their country has solved its racial difficulties. Americans are aware that racial animosity remains, but they feel they are making progress in dealing with it. South Africa, however, remains the only country that believes that segregation and discrimination is the way to solve the racial question. This belief brings our country into conflict with the rest of the world.

I found that there were at least three different approaches to the South African situation as seen by American churchmen and businessmen.

A vociferous minority believes that whites in South Africa will never change. They believe that we shall hold on to power by every means at our disposal, and that only a violent revolution will change matters. They know well that a violent solution will cause much suffering to the black people, but they claim that the short-term suffering will be worth the final outcome. Disinvestment and the withdrawal of American companies are the means to hasten the revolution. Once the black people in South Africa really suffer economic deprivation, they will have nothing to lose in an armed struggle.

Christians, who would normally be opposed to violence, argue that the reason d'etre for armed struggle is the "Hitler Exception". Under normal circumstances violence is wrong but, as against Nazi Germany, in extraordinary circumstances violence is the only choice Christians have to overthrow an unjust regime. They argue that the South African Government's unwillingness to make any meaningful change and the white population's recalcitrance leaves violence as the only alternative.

One tries to tell these people that the effects of such a revolution on the black population would be too terrible to imagine. The short-term suffering could be so great that the whole country would be devastated. The 1976 Soweto upheavals left about 1 000 black people dead, but only three whites. The population ratio is only 6:1 hence violence could lead to genocide. But they are not convinced.

Another approach which enjoys far more popular support is the boycott of South African goods and of the Krugerrand. Apartheid and the draconian laws which support it horrify very many ordinary people. Somehow they want to express their disapproval. They would like to show that they regard apartheid as an affront to human dignity. They are not powerful. They do not sit on the boards of major companies nor in the chambers of any parliament. Their only recourse is to show their disapproval by not buying South African products. Everyone knows that gold is our major export, and so the boycott of the Krugerrand is a suitable symbol for their feelings.

A third approach, followed by many of the great multinational companies, is based on the belief that American presence and pressure can lead to change which keeps South Africa within the Western alliance of nations. Many heads of companies dealing with South Africa feel strongly that apartheid is an affront to human dignity and would like to see the system changed. If there is no move to meaningful change then these companies may have to reconsider their position.

The chairman of one major multinational company said to me: "It is becoming a hassle to do business with South Africa. We have to endure much governmental red-tape, and we also almost require the service[illegible] full-time to answer all the queries we receive about doing business in South Africa. There may come a time when it is simply not worth it to continue, if there appears to be no willingness among whites to change." Many of our friends are growing impatient with us.

Many American companies continuing to be involved in South Africa have signed the Sullivan Code of Conduct and are trying to meet their commitments under the code. Some companies are not only concerned with improved working conditions, but are looking at housing and improving the quality of life of their black employees. Others are also looking at improvements in black education and have seen the need for a commercial high school in Soweto. The efforts to establish such a school deserve the support of the authorities.

American opposition to South African involvement criticise these efforts as merely "cosmetic", affecting the lives of very few blacks. This is simply not true. Many South African companies have followed the lead of the Americans or been encouraged by them or out of their own initiative set about to improve the conditions of black employees. These include the great conglomerates like Barlowrand, Anglo-American and SA Breweries. Some 750 companies have accepted the Urban Foundation's Code.

Both the extreme Left and Right will spend money to get their views accepted but the moderate element, which longs for a just change that will keep South Africa in the Western alliance, seems loath to publicise what is being done. Americans were surprised to hear that the English speaking churches in South Africa have always made it clear that they regard apartheid as a false gospel and an affront to human dignity. It would surprise them to know too that many leading businessmen and industrialists feel the same. Official information sources have lost their credibility as a result of the recent scandal, so they cannot be used. Some new channel of communication needs to be opened so that the world begins to learn that not all whites are racists.

The American Presbyterian Church did not push for disinvestment and withdrawal of American companies from South Africa. Rather they asked American companies to avoid doing business with the South African Government. They wanted to prevent companies helping to preserve the apartheid structures, for example, selling computers to the Department of Plural Relations.

We can resent outside pressure and withdraw deeper into the laager. Or we can understand that much of this pressure comes from people desperately keen to cause change in South Africa to keep her in the Western bloc. We should welcome it and regard it as a great challenge. The exact proportion of black to white in the world is represented in South Africa. A peaceful solution, evolved here, could be a blueprint for the world.

Another Biko incident, another Crossroads could be disastrous for this country.

A programme of constructive change, however, would [illegible]ch welcomed and supported.

Official neglect

I WAS very encouraged to hear of the new spirit of planning with the blacks, not for them, mentioned by Dr Koornhof recently.

I suspect the inhabitants of the location at Louis Trichardt would value further consultation on their future, for it is my impression that they are not at all keen on their planned removal to a new site some 20 km away from the town.

Possibly your newspaper, or the Department of Plural Affairs, could conduct a survey and publish their results in your columns.

Anyone who has seen the present location will agree that it is a disgusting monument to years of official neglect, possibly with the thought of removal in mind.

Of course, the opinions of the inhabitants apart, redevelopment of the present site would have the great advantage to fuel conservation, obviating the need for a fleet of buses to ferry workers and shoppers back and forth to the proposed site. — **ANDREW P GRAY, Vhufuli.**

Table II

Hypothet

Employ

Farm C

Category with an

zing System

			After	
			Income	Expenditure
Other Income	99	-	70	-
Transfers	40	-	10	-
EGS	-	-	250 (1)	-
Sale of Annual Rental on Grazing Rights	-	-	50 (2)	-
Home and Farm Improvement	-	-	-	60
Tax on Grazing Rights	-	-	-	20
Education	-	5	-	40
Health	-	5	-	15
Consumption	-	145	-	310
Savings	-	-	-	30
	160	160	480	480

(1) Need P450 to reach poverty line. Any additional income earned under an employment programme above P250 would probably add considerably to Farm Improvements, Consumption, Savings and Expenditure on Farm Operations.

(2) Calculated on rough share of P1 million total transfer by rental sale.

N.B.

Accepting the above figures, P250 earned and P50 from the sale of annual grazing rights would:-

i Increase family income by P320, particularly from larger outlays on farm operations.

ii Increase family on-farm investment and savings from zero to an appreciable proportion of income, here above 20%.

iii Raise expenditure on health and education 500%.

iv Increase expenditure and income from farm operations appreciably, 500% on each, thereby increasing the supply of consumption and agro-industrial cropt to society and producing a downward pressure on prices.

v Create a general demand for services and a capacity to pay a greater share of the cost than hitherto, this, particularly with transport, storage and trading, and with health and education should lead to greater efficiencies.

15/9/79 Star 327

Black mark for the matric critics

Education Reporter

An official teachers' journal has suggested that Transvaal matric results could be coming out too quickly.

"Perhaps there is too much of a rush to get results out," said a columnist in the Transvaal Education News, organ of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

It was also perhaps true that the pass rate was too high and that "too much rubbish is given an easy pass to university."

He said the Press tended to see "education as a convenient stick with which to beat the Government by way of the Transvaal Education Department."

Anonymous criticism of matric marking by teachers through newspapers was "cowardly and unprofessional."

"Some of the allegations seem plain silly — for example that one marker 'marked' 800 scripts in a day.

"Obviously chief markers are carefully chosen and if they accept the job they are unprofessional if they do not carry it out with integrity," the columnist added.

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Genasaleerde vokale

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Diftonge (Tweeklanke)

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ui	koei	
ɘi	my	lei
eu	leeu	
œu	ou	koud
oey	lui	uit

Gekondisioneerde tweeklanke

aj	katjie	
a:j	baadjie	
ej	beentjie	
ɛj	bedjie	
əj	lintjie	pitjie
ɔj	potjie	mondjie
oj	pootjie	
uj	voetjie	skoentjie

ɔ:	môre
ø	reue
œ	hut
u	voet
u:	boer
y	minuut
y:	uur

Genasaleerde voktale

ã:	kans
ɔ̃:	ons
ɛ̃:	mens
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Diftonge (Tweeklanke)

a:i	fraai	
oi	mooi	
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øi	my	lei
eu	leeu	
œu	ou	koud
oey	lui	uit

Gekondisioneerde tweeklanke

ai kat

Autonomous black city states forecast

Addressing students at the University of the Witwatersrand on how the country would look towards 1984 and beyond, Dr Marais also said he visualised:

● The almost total elimination of colour discrimination.

● South Africa again playing an important part in world affairs.

● More independent homeland and consideration of urban blacks would be able to live in their respective homelands and work in the cities."

The issue was still in an evolutionary state, he said.

Dr Marais alleged that Indian and coloured people originally said the new constitutional proposals were too good to be true, but that "then the Opposition got busy" and their support was reversed.

The National Party MP for Pinetown, Dr Jan Marais, today predicted that South Africa would have "practically autonomous black city states" in the future.

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Dr Marais alleged that Indian and coloured people originally said the new constitutional proposals were too good to be true, but that "then the Opposition got busy" and their support was reversed.

He predicted that at least the beginnings of a Southern African Commonity of Nations would be meeting at least twice a year and that southern Africa would start to become one of the most dramatic growth centres in the world.

Dr Marais said urban black people who rejected citizenship of countries they would never see were — the trickiest rably stepped-up activities in all homelands.

● Substantial investment flowing into South Africa and surrounding territories, and a growth rate in South Africa of six percent or more.

"There is also the concept of . . . a new, revolutionised commuter system whereby more urban blacks would be able to

issue. Present thinking tended towards "city states."

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

GG 6303

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 289 16 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE. —REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 193 van 2 Februarie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6294 van 2 Februarie 1979 met die volgende goewermentskennisgewing:

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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 289 16 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.— CORRECTIONS

Substitute Government Notice 193 of 2 February 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6294 of 2 February 1979 with the following Government Notice:

PUBLICATION 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:

International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

No. 288 16 Februarie 1979

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. 288 16 February 1979

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 P79/8

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/192	*Bare Nell*	Leslie Thomas	(a)
P78/10/50	*Air Force One*	Edwin Corley	(a)+(b)
P79/1/32	*Flesh and Blood*	Pete Hamill	(a)+(b)
P79/1/34	*Deadly Payoff, The*	Frederic Mullally	(a)+(b)
P79/1/54	*Wifey*	Judy Blume	(a)+(b)
P79/1/81	*Stations*	Burt Blechman	(a)+(b)
P79/1/91	*Lenin* (*Special Abridged Edition*)	David Shub	(e)
P79/1/132	*Flight of the Seabird*	William Lavender	(a)+(b)
P79/1/135	*Opinions: Bulletin Africain de la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale*—Nr. 8, Octobre–Novembre 1978	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, Nám. Curieovych 1, Prague 1	(e)
P79/1/145	*Scena Centrale del "Murale" di Valenza po di Aurelio E*—MF 166—Plakkaat/Poster	Gedruk deur/Printed by Arti Grafiche Ricordi, Italy	(a)
P79/1/159	*Sex Maniac's Cheque Book, The*	The Escalator, Gifts and Novelties, Johannesburg	(a)
P79/1/165	*Creative Photography*—Vol 2, No. 1, January 1979	Lorton Publication, Hillbrow, Johannesburg	(a)
P79/1/166	*Herr Eugen Dühring's Revolution in Science* (*Anti-Dühring*)	Frederick Engels	(e)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/167	*Karl Marx Early Writings*	T. B. Bottomore	(e)
P79/1/168	*Leninism*—Volume Tw	Joseph Stalin	(e)
P79/1/169	*October Revolution, The* (The Marxist-Leninist Library Volume 11)	Joseph Stalin	(e)
P79/1/170	*Road to Communism, The: Documents of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*—Oct. 17-31 1961	N. S. Khrushchov	(e)
P79/1/171	*Socialism and War:* (Little Lenin Library Volume Three)	V. I. Lenin en/and G. Zinoviev	(e)
P79/1/179	*LSM News*—No. 17, Winter 1978	LSM Information Center, Oakland, California	(e)
P79/1/181	*Southern Africa in Crisis* (Red Weekly)	Relgocrest Ltd, London	(e)
P79/1/184	*Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Cultural and Information*	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)
P79/1/191	*On Imperialism and Imperialists*	V. I. Lenin	(e)
P79/1/199	*Review of African Political Economy*—No. 10, September–December 1977	Review of African Political Economy, London	(e)
P79/1/200	*South Africa: The Crisis in Britain and the Apartheid Economy*—(Foreign Investment in South Africa: A Discussion Series No. 1, September 1976)	Dorcas Good en/and Michael Williams	(e)
P79/1/201	*South Africa: The Crisis of World Capitalism and the Apartheid Economy*	Michael Williams	(e)
P79/1/203	*New York Review of Books, The*—Vol XXV, No 7, May 4, 1978	A. Whitney Ellsworth, New York	(b)+(e)
P79/1/205	*Morning Star*—Wednesday, October 11, 1978	The Morning Star Co-Operative Society Ltd, London	(e)
P79/1/223	*Namibia Today*—Volume 2, Number 2, 1978	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Zambia	(e)
P79/1/224	*Speeches of Mangaliso Sobukwe* 1949–1959	PAC Information Bureau, Lesotho	(e)
P79/1/225	*Bawdy Ballads*	Anthony Blond Ltd., London	(e)
P79/1/227	*Whole Earth Epilog: Access to Tools*—First Edition, September 1974	Penguin Books Inc., Maryland	(e)
P79/1/234	*Africa's Refugees*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	All Africa Conference of Churches, Nairobi, Kenia	(d)+(e)
P79/1/239	*Welcome to Our World*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	A. E. Auto Parts	(a)
P79/1/240	*Sandy*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Litho in U.S.A	(a)
P79/1/233	*Brother Slave*	Sebastian Lamb	(a)
P79/2/5	*Camera* 35—Vol 24, No. 1, January 1979	Popular Publications International Inc., New York	(a)
P79/1/152	*Love's Wicked Ways*	Diana Summers	(a)+(b)
P79/1/162	*Palm Springs*	Tom Ardies	(a)+(b)
P79/1/235	*For the Advancement of Mankind: Joint USSR—GDR Space Flight*	GDR, Germany	(e)
P79/1/182	*African Communist, The*—No. 74, Third Quarter 1978	Inkululeko Publications, London	(e)
P79/1/189	*Israel—South Africa: Cooperation of Imperialistic Outposts*	Progress Dritte Walt (PDW) Bonn	(e)
P79/1/237	30 *Years Existence of the GDR*—30 *Years of Struggle for Social Progress, Peace and International Friendship*	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)
P79/1/190	*New Ethiopia*—Monthly Review—October 1977	All Ethiopian Socialist Movement	(e)

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958–1968 en bevat artikels oor Biochemie, Biometrika, Grondkunde, Landbou-ingenieurswese, Landbouweerkunde en Ontledingstegnieke. Vier dele van die tydskif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landboukundige bydraes van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke bydraes is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inlingting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (uitelands R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958-1968 and deals with Biochemistry, Biometry, Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Meteorology and Analysis Techniques. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at R1,50 per copy or R6 per annum, post free (Other countries R1,75 per copy or R7 per annum).

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

DEPOSITION OF HENRY....(FEB. 1076)

O blessed Peter, prince of the Apostles, mercifully incline thine ear, we pray, and hear me, thy servant, whom thou hast cherished from infancy and hast delivered until now from the hand of the wicked who have hated and still hate me for my loyalty to thee. Thou art my witness, as are also my Lady, the Mother of God, and the blessed Paul, thy brother among all the saints, that thy Holy Roman Church forced me against my will to be its ruler. I had no thought of ascending thy throne as a robber, nay, rather would I have chosen to end my life as a pilgrim than to seize upon thy place for earthly glory and by devices of this world. Therefore, by thy favor, not by any works of mine, I believe that it is and has been thy will, that the Christian people especially committed to thee should render obedience to me thy especially constituted representative. To me is given by thy grace the power of binding and loosing in Heaven and upon earth.

Wherefore, relying upon this commission, and for the honor and defense of thy Church, in the name of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, through thy power and authority, I deprive King Henry, son of the emperor Henry, who has rebelled against thy Church with unheard-of audacity, of the government over the whole kingdom of Germany and Italy, and I release all Christian men from the allegiance which they have sworn or may swear to him, and I forbid anyone to serve him as king. For it is fitting that he who seeks to diminish the glory of thy Church should lose the glory which he seems to have.

And, since he has refused to obey as a Christian should or to return to the God whom he has abandoned by taking part with excommunicated persons, has spurned my warnings which I gave him for his soul's welfare, as thou knowest, and has separated himself from thy Church and tried to rend it asunder, I bind him in the bonds of anathema in thy stead and I bind him thus as commissioned by thee, that the nations may know and be convinced that thou art Peter and that upon thy rock the son of the living God has built his Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

CONCORDAT.....(SEPT. 1122).

Privilege of the pope

I, Bishop Calixtus, servant of the servants of God, concede to you, beloved son Henry—by the grace of God August Emperor of the Romans—that the election of those bishops and abbots in the German kingdom who belong to the kingdom shall take place in your presence without simony and without any violence; so that if any discord occurs between the parties concerned, you may—with the counsel or judgment of the metropolitan a[illegible] provincials—give your assent and assistance to the party whic[illegible] better case. The candidate may receive the[illegible] form his lawful[illegible] parts of the Em[illegible] you through th[illegible] saving all thing[illegible] complain to me[illegible] you the aid, if[illegible] and to all those[illegible]

Privilege of the

In the name[illegible] of God August[illegible] Holy Roman Ch[illegible] of my soul, do su[illegible] Paul, and to the[illegible] stall; and do agr[illegible] pire there shall b[illegible] the same Roman[illegible] which have been[illegible] of my father or i[illegible] in the restoratio[illegible] all other churche[illegible] man, which had[illegible] them, accordin[illegible] I will faithfull[illegible] I grant a true[illegible] Church and to[illegible] the Holy Roma[illegible] and in those wh[illegible] her.

Inquest told Robben Island man was tied

DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1979 — 11

CAPE TOWN — Mr Mpumalle Matsobane, 21, died in the medical section of Robben Island prison after four fellow prisoners tied his hands behind his back because he was "raving and performing," an inquest magistrate heard here yesterday.

Mr Zkathe Jezathu, 65, a political prisoner at Robben Island since 1963, was testifying at an inquest into the death of Mr Matsobane, who died on August 9.

Mr Matsobane, serving eight years for arson and sabotage, was admitted to the prison hospital on August 4.

Mr Jezathu said he and four other prisoners shared a room in the hospital with Mr Matsobane. He was troublesome every night. "He would run around the room, hit and kick against the walls. We were scared of him because he was like a madman."

On August 8, Mr Matsobane was sent to Valkenberg Hospital after prisoners complained about his behaviour.

On his return he became noisy, jumping up, screaming and making karate actions, Mr Jezathu said.

A fellow prisoner, Mr Victor Nkabinde, who was "intimate" with Mr Matsobane, told him to go to sleep. He woke later, and calm him down.

Mr Hidwell Galeni tied his hands with a bandage, Mr Nontente Kamteni tied his feet, and the other two held him down.

The prisoners tied him up a second time after he bit through the bandage. This time they tied his hands behind his back and put him face down on the bed. He then slept.

"In the morning Mr Galeni could not wake him up. He was dead," Mr Jezathu said.

The inquest continues. — SAPA.

Race laws are SA's greatest enemy — MP

17/2/79 R.D.M. (327)

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government's claim to be moving away from discrimination could not be taken seriously while race classification remained entrenched in law, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

Race classification — contained in Section V of the Population Registration Act — was the cornerstone of all other discriminatory legislation, he said.

Because people were forced by law to belong to groups on the basis of colour, the whole apartheid edifice was possible. It enabled the Government to dictate where a person could live, what work he could do, whom he could marry, where he could sit, eat or sleep.

Dr Slabbert was proposing a Private Member's Motion calling for the repeal of Section V of the Population Registration Act of 1950. This was the basis of all other discrimination, he said

All interjections from Government benches ceased as Dr Slabbert told of a man whose life had been ruined because he had been reclassified coloured — although he had been born, raised and lived as a white. He had married a white woman and lived in a white community but was reclassified coloured when he applied for his Book of Life because it was found that his mother was classified coloured, without anyone in the family being aware of this.

The Government had turned down the man's appeal without giving reasons.

"How does one forward such a reply to this man?" Dr Slabbert asked the hushed house.

Replying to Government claims that the measures were designed to promote order and stability, Dr Slabbert asked:

"Have removals under the Group Areas Act promoted a contented and stable society?

Have prosecutions under the Immorality Act resulted in more understanding? Have apartheid signs encouraged mutual respect?"

There was no greater threat to the country's stability than race classification, Dr Slabbert said.

The Government constantly accused the opposition of damaging South Africa's name abroad. Nothing caused the country so much harm as the implementation of this law. While it remained claims that the Government was moving away from discrimination could not be taken seriously.

Far from moving away from discrimination, the Government continued to amend the law, to secure a more precise definition of the classified groups, he said.

In reply, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, rejected what he described as opposition attempts to ascribe sinister aims to the law.

Race classification was aimed at "enabling all groups to form their own entities and to maintain them".

It was to provide for:

- The stability, peace and order of all groups, "to allow for the independence of black states and for the self government of blacks in "white" areas,
- To allow for as much self determination for all groups as possible.

Mr Schlebusch admitted that a "coincidental" effect of the law could lead to the advantage of some people over others — hence the attempts by some people to become reclassified. But it remained the task and challenge of the Government to see that justice was done to all groups "both politically and materially."

Govt urged to scrap race classification

THE ASSEMBLY — The government's claim to be moving away from discrimination could not be taken seriously while race classification remained entrenched in law, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

Race classification — contained in Section 5 of the Population Registration Act — was the cornerstone of all other discriminatory legislation, he said.

Because people were forced by law to belong to groups on the basis of colour, the whole apartheid edifice was possible. It enabled the government to dictate where a person could live, what work he could do, whom he could marry, where he could sit, eat or sleep.

Dr Slabbert was proposing a private member's motion calling for the repeal of Section 5 of the Population Registration Act of 1950.

This was the basis of all other discrimination, which he defined as "the experience of a person who is subjected to laws of which he does not approve".

"This Act, and in particular Section 5, is the cornerstone of discriminatory regulations enforced by the government which embarrasses South Africa abroad and causes tension and friction internally," Dr Slabbert said.

"If the government says it wants to move away from racial discrimination but does not reconsider Section 5, it simply cannot be taken seriously."

The government might say the Act was necessary to ensure order and stability, but the truth was that if order and stability resulted from coercion, they became threatened from within.

True stability and order could arise only from voluntary acceptance of the social order, and the Act made this legally impossible.

Dr Slabbert said the Act was also the foundation of the government bureaucracy in South Africa. Without it the Departments of Coloured Affairs, Indian Affairs, Community Development, Plural Relations and National Education could not determine who their "clients" were.

The Act gave employment to thousands of people. "Without it the government cannot manage, and with it we are all in trouble because it is the legal root of discrimination," he said.

Replying the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, rejected what he described as opposition attempts to ascribe "sinister aims" to the law.

Race classification was aimed at:

Enabling all groups to form their own entities and to maintain them;

Providing for the stability, peace and order of all groups;

Allowing for the independence of black states and for the self-government of blacks in "white" areas; and

Allowing for as much self-determination for all groups as possible. — PC-SAPA.

It was in order to try and shed some light on that we performed tests to establish whether influenced the total cash earnings of workers earnings. The results obtained by us can, o confirmation or rejection of the historical a Wolpe or Lipton. In order to prove or refut evidence would be required. Our results do whether Wolpe, Lipton or neither were on the

Before presenting the results in detail, we s of our findings by examining briefly the sign variables that were found to be significant. ent indicates a direct relationship and a negative coefficient an inverse relationship. All the homeland economic factors that were found significant in explaining some of the variation in wages had positive coefficients indicating a direct relationship. Thus the more sheep or goats the family owned or the more bags of maize they cultivated, the higher their wages were likely to be. This suggests that Wolpe's line of reasoning was wrong. Subsistence production does not depress a worker's wages. Instead, it enables him to earn a higher wage. The greater the subsistence income the higher is the wage likely to be. The higher wage is, in our opinion, not due to the fact that the individual worker is subsequently able to bargain for a

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51. Merle Lipton (1976), pp.33-4.

Cape Times

(324) 17/2/79

CID chief warns on illegitimacy

AS LONG as people were allowed to have illegitimate children there would be plenty of candidates for terrorist training, Major General J P Visser, chief of the CID, told the Nicro crime-prevention seminar yesterday.

If ordinary families battled to keep their children on the right path, what hope was there for the illegitimate black child of Soweto, or any of the thouands of illegitimate children in South Africa, who did not know their parents; had no security, no education; "who do not know anything like a proper meal, live in the sewers of our cities and aimlessly roam the streets like animals.

"What hope is there that they will grow up without falling into crime?

"It is my considered opinion — and it is proved in practice daily — that as long as people are allowed, in their thousands, to have illegitimate children, children with no prospects in life, there will be plenty of candidates for luring out of the country for terrorist training, and who will be prepared to return to the country of their birth to carry out their criminal activities under the cover of political aspirations," Major General Visser said.

"As long as this happens we will have enough candidates prepared to join the crime front."

He said a lack of Christian background and parental supervision, the influence of the environment, poor housing, lack of recreational and entertainment facilities and proper transport to black townships, illiteracy and unemployment were factors contributing towards ordinary people joining the ranks of criminals.

"The way to stop crime is to get rid of criminals. It is as simple as that," he said.

Table 15. Total number of technicians - Manpower Surveys.

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	TOTAL EMPLOYED IN YEAR			
	1969	1971	1973	1975
Telecommunications	4 210	5 174	7 037	15 455
Engineering	5 128	5 433	8 055	11 119
Agricultural	1 223	1 503	835	2 184
Medical and Dental	1 235	1 782	2 591	1 902
Draughtsmen	7 389	9 662	7 263	9 490
Chemical	2 947	2 848	2 227	2 485
Other	736	5 260	5 280	4 679
T O T A L	26 068	31 664	33 288	47 314

Labour, Manpower Surveys.

The to cians at any time consists of the number employ that might be considered to exist. Tables 15 and ıld, hopefully, enable one to determine the total ; in the given years.

Table c technicians - Manpower Surveys.

TYPE	ORTAGES/VACANCIES IN YEAR :			
	969	1971	1973	1975
Telec	25	458	587	114
Engin	37	332	553	784
Agric	57	59	46	333
Medic	18	166	99	197
Draug	76	660	611	317
Chemi	91	170	122	93
Other	14	397	274	355
T O	18	2 242	2 292	2 193

So .abour, Manpower Surveys.

Althoug anpower Surveys divided engineering tech-
nicians ategories, for the sake of comparability and
continui 16, we have counted them as one. However,
the brea e following table.

On Thursday Mr. J. N. M. Poswa, who is appearing for Godfrey Khumalo, charged under the Terrorism Act and two charges of conspiracy to commit murder and malicious damage to property, asked Mr. Justice James if the trial could be remanded to Monday so he could prepare the defence case for legal argument.

The Judge President refused permission and told Mr. Poswa he would have to present the defence case on Friday.

Yesterday Mr. Poswa failed to arrive and his instructing attorney told court officials that Mr. Poswa was ill and could not attend proceedings.

The required certificate was brought to court by the attorney at 2 p.m.

The hearing continues on Monday.

The Judge Presidet of Natal, Mr. Justice James, yesterday called on a defence counsel in the terrorism trial here to produce a doctor's certificate after he failed to arrive at the court yesterday morning.

PIETERMARITZBURG —

Mercury Bureau
Judge calls for proof
(327)
17/3/77

Hansard 3.(92) 19/2/72
Muslim News (327)

76. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:†

(a) How many editions of the South African Muslim publication *Muslim News* were declared undesirable and banned last year, (b) what reasons were given for the bannings and (c) whether the reasons were the same in each case.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:

(a) 4.

(b) Declared undesirable within the meaning of section 47(2)(e) of the Publications Act, 1974.

327

Robben Island Hansard 3 (143) 21/2/78

213. Dr. A. I. BORAIN: asked the Minister of Prisons: 327 253

(1) Whether any members of Parliament applied for permission to visit Robben Island during 1978; if so, how many;

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

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(1) No—no individuals.

(2) Falls away.

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians...) are tabulated below. Seven of the 10 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them *from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in* Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of three firms.

Table 30. Frequency with which firms in Rosslyn sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented them from employing more Africans as technicians than they had indicated in Question 3.

Frequency with which factor was indicated	F A C T O R
2	Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
2	Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans
1	Fear of reactions of White employees.

urgency for a language and communication
d in the following table.

hich firms in Rosslyn sample indicated
a scale ranging from 1 being 'Urgent'
rgent'.

ENT	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	NOT URGENT
	1	3	6	-	-	

Judge hears evidence of advocate's doctor

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The defence advocate in a terrorism trial here yesterday objected to his doctor giving evidence in open court on his medical condition.

Mr. J. N. M. Posswa told Judge President Mr. Justice James he would be willing to have the evidence heard in chambers but it was embarrassing for him to have his medical condition discussed in open court.

Mr. Posswa is appearing for Mr. Godfrey Khumalo, who is facing a charge under the Terrorism Act and two charges of conspiracy to commit murder and malicious damage to property.

The doctor, Dr. J. Chiliza, was summoned to appear in the Supreme Court yesterday to give evidence on Mr. Posswa's health after he had failed to appear in court on Friday to present the defence case.

A doctor's certificate was handed in but when Mr. Posswa failed to appear in court again on Monday Mr. Justice James ordered that the doctor give evidence on his condition.

After Mr. Posswa's objection yesterday Mr. Justice James said he had been told Mr. Posswa suffered from a peptic ulcer. This was nothing to be ashamed of, and many people suffered from such ailments.

Mr. Justice James questioned Dr. Chiliza, who said he had treated Mr. Posswa on Friday for an ulcer.

He had recommended that Mr. Posswa rest for a few days as the tension of a court appearance would not have been good for him.

After questioning Dr. Chiliza Mr. Justice James said he had taken the step because Mr. Posswa had appeared perfectly well last week before he failed to appear in court. He has wondered if Mr. Posswa was treating the Court with the respect it deserved.

He said he had heard the doctor's evidence and accepted it. The matter stopped there.

Presenting his argument for the defence yesterday, Mr. Posswa said the State had failed to prove its case against Mr. Khumalo and he deserved an acquittal on all counts.

Mr. Justice James adjourned the trial to March 1 for judgment.

LATIN I

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 1978

	SETWORK				HISTORY	PAPER I	UNSEENS				PROSE	PAPER II	AV. of I & II	ESSAY/TEST	FINAL	ALTERNATIVE
	25	25	25	75	25	%	20	20	20	60	40	%	/80	/20	%	%
Adhikari, M.	18	23	22	63	14	77	9	10	5	24	18	42	47.6	7	54.6	60
Ash, Miss C.	-	-	-	-	4	4	0	1	1	2	0	2	7.5	6	13.5	3
Bridges, R.C.	14	17	3	34	13	47	15	16	14	45	12	57	41.6	11.5	53.1	52
Barrows, C.C.	14	18	20	52	12	64	11	10	10	31	22	53	44.7	13	57.7	59
Blomson, D.M.	16	18	19	53	12	65	[illegible]									
Brown, G.C	[illegible]															
Bruinders,	[illegible]															
Chait, Mis	[illegible]															
Chance, R.	[illegible]															
Charnock,	[illegible]															
Chiat, A.R	[illegible]															
Chicken, M	[illegible]															
Cohen, M.Z	1	1	4	6	5	11	9	1	-	10	10	20	12.4	5.6	18	16
Constantine, Miss D.L.	20	21	21	62	16	78	18	18	17	53	34	87	66	14.1	80.1	83
Darge, Miss E.M.	16	13	15	44	12	56	12	8	13	33	25	58	45.6	11.3	56.9	57
Dark, Miss J.E.	11	17	15	43	18	61	10	7	14	31	11	42	41.2	9.1	50.3	52
Dudlyke-Thomas, I.	13	9	12	34	12	46	6	3	14	23	9	32	31.2	10.9	42.1	39
Emmett, E.	13	16	16	45	13	58	15	15	13	43	18	61	47.6	13.8	61.4	60
Enraght-Moony, Miss P.A.	2	14	15	31	8	39	14	11	12	37	18	55	37.6	11	48.6	47
Erasmus, D.G.	-	-	5	5	4	9	Did not write					0	3.6	11.4	15	5

Basson bill of rights

Political staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill of Rights has been read in Parliament for the first time in South Africa's history.

It aims to provide "democratic rights and fundamental freedoms" for all people without discrimination on the grounds of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or sex.

The rights of all persons in terms of the Bill would be enforced by the courts.

As a private member's Bill, proposed by Mr Japie Basson (PFP, Bezuidenhout), it has hardly any chance of being accepted by the government. It may not even come up for debate.

But, according to Mr Basson, the aim is to introduce the concept of a Bill of Rights in Parliament and keep it alive by reintroducing it year after year. It was an essential element in any country claiming to uphold Western democracy, he said.

The "South African Bill of Rights Bill" advocates:

- The right to life, liberty and security of person and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law.
- The right to equality before the law and to the protection of the law.
- Freedom of religion.
- Freedom of speech.
- Freedom of assembly and association.
- Freedom of the press.
- Freedom of movement.
- The right of privacy of home and inviolability of personal communications, correspondence, papers and effects.
- The right to own, use, enjoy and dispose of property and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with law.
- The right to carry on any lawful trade, business, profession, occupation or other activity.
- The right to hold public office or enter public employment on the basis of merit.
- The right to free and equal educational opportunity.

SA exile dies in Botswana

EAST LONDON — Mr Mziwandile David Gwentshe, 35, who fled the country last year, has died in exile in Botswana. He will be buried at Gaborone on Sunday.

News of his death was received through a telegram.

Mr Gwentshe served five years on Robben Island for furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the African National Congress.

His brother, Mr Boyce Gwentshe, said his brother was a sickly man.

His other brother, Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, who was restricted to the magisterial district of Mdantsane, skipped the country in 1977 after serving five years on Robben Island.

Their father, Mr Alcott Gwentshe, was the leader of the banned African National Congress Youth League. He was banished to the Mafeking district in 1953 and released in 1964.

He died in Duncan Village in 1966.—DDR.

detain

17. Generally the numerical relationship between GNP and NNP, Personal income, NNP at factor cost, Gross domestic product, Disposable income, Which GNP, At the end of the study, The purchasing power of the rand, The purchasing power of the rand, The average annual rate of inflation, Adding government transfer payments, Deducting personal taxes, Deducting taxes and additional government spending, Deducting net property income from abroad, Deducting taxes and additional government spending, Net national product at factor cost, GNP including government transfer payments, Net National Product, GNP adjusted for changes in the terms of trade, GNP per capita, GNP adjusted for changes in the terms of trade, Included in GNP are the figures for, Gifts and donations, Transfer payments, Realised capital gains during a period of inflation, Sales of shares, None of the above, The sum of all stages of production, Less than final selling price of that good, Equal to final selling price of that good, Greater than final selling price of that good, Relationship to final selling price of that good, None of the above, aggregate is:

er 11 54
m - 4 89

us minerals differently from
d or industry in

chamber of mines study; in the case of platinum (about which information is general scarce) we assume the consumption this output will grow at a rate of per cent per annum for the 30-year period from 1970 - 2000; and in the case of diamonds a 45 per cent increase in output for the 1970-80 decade is followed by a plateau - with 2000 at much the same production level as 1980.[22] (We do not know the source of these diamond projections, nor of the projected platinum growth rate of output.)

12. GNP per capita in constant rand can be validly criticised as a measure of changes in standard of living because:
(1) It makes no allowance for changes in income distribution.
(2) It ignores inflation and deflation.
(3) It gives excessive weight to the value of leisure.
(4) There is double-counting in GNP.
(5) Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

Given NNP, DI is arrived at by: Deducting personal taxes and adding government transfer payments; Deducting taxes and additional government spending; Deducting net property income from abroad; Deducting taxes and additional government spending; Net national product at factor cost includes all intermediate goods. GNP includes only the value added to the total output of the economy; Net National Product is equal to the total output of goods and services produced by the country's factors of production; GNP adjusted for changes in the terms of trade; GNP per capita; GNP adjusted for changes in the terms of trade; Included in GNP are the figures for; Gifts and donations; Transfer payments; Realised capital gains during a period of inflation; Sales of shares; None of the above; The sum of all stages of production; Less than final selling price of that good; Equal to final selling price of that good; Greater than final selling price of that good; Relationship to final selling price of that good; None of the above; The value of the household wife's services is excluded because; Only the value added to the total output is counted; It does not represent current production; It is a transfer item; Is a money payment; Non-exclusion; These services are not included in GNP because; The relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GNP is; GNP is always greater than GDP; GNP is always greater than GDP; GDP + exports = GNP + imports; None of the above.

2.1.3 For the 6 base-metals and base- non-metals that he distinguishes Plewman disaggregates the projections into exports and domestic requirements. For all six he derives export figures from the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Export Trade of the RSA (Reynders Commission) tabled in 1972.[32] Export figures were given in the report which Plewman interprets as export targets ("the Commissioners have included an estimate in money terms of the future rate of exports of minerals that is required if the Republic is to reach its targets for foreign exchange earnings") These targets are taken as projections and "converted ... to physical units at 1970 prices".[33] To these export figures are added estimates of domestic requirements. In the case of coal two projections are made: the first assumes that domestic demand for coal will grow at 5 per cent per annum, the second at 3 per cent. In the cases of the other five minerals, the two alternative projections of the growth of domestic demand are based on 3 per cent per annum and 5 per cent.

2.1.4 In 1970, 85 per cent of total employment in base-minerals was covered by the listed six minerals. For the remaining minerals (tin, salt and quarrying in the main), Plewman assumes that output will grow at the same rate as the average rate for all minerals including gold, platinum, and diamonds.

Publications Appeal Board

Hansard 3 (177) 23/2/73

163. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:

(1) Whether the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board has in terms of section 35B (2) of the Publications Act compiled a list of names of persons; if so, (a) whose names appear on the list and (b) what are the qualifications of each person whose name appears on the list;

(2) whether he has designated any persons in terms of section 35B (3) of the Act; if so, what are the (a) names and (b) qualifications of such persons.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)
A. M. Bassel	B.A., B.Soc. Sc.
E. Botha	M.A., D.Litt. et Phil.
D. J. Coetzee	B.A.
I. L. de Villiers	B.A., B.A. (Hons), M.A., Lic. Theology
L. C. Eksteen	B.A., M.A., D.Litt.
F. C. Fensham	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., Ph.D.
W. D. Jonker	M.A., B.D., Th.D.
W. E. G. Louw	B.A., M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.
P. R. T. Nel	B.A. (Cum Laude)
C. E. Pretorius	(Hons), M.A., Litt., Th.D.
C. F. Rudolph	M.A., Th.D.
N. J. G. Sabbagha	A. (South Africa), M.A. (Oxford), S.T.D. (Cape Town).
H. J. M. Smit	A.
H. J. Snyman	A. (Hons).
L. Strydom	A., M.A., D.Litt.
P. H. J. Titlestad	A. (Hons), B.Ed., A., D.Litt.
A. P. van der Colf	A. Theology, M.A., D.Litt et Phil.
H. van der Merwe Scholtz	A., M.A., D.Litt. et Phil.
R. Wiehann	A. (Hons), M.A., Ph.D.

(2) Yes.

(a)	(b)
E. Botha	A., D.Litt. et Phil.
W. E. G. Louw	A., M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.
P. J. H. Titlestad	A. (Hons), B.Ed., M.A., D.Litt.
H. van der Merwe Scholtz	A., M.A., D.Litt. et Phil.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 319 — 23 Februarie 1979

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 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

327

No. 319 — 23 February 1979

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 (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 ot voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/182.....	*African Communist, The*—No 74, Third Quarter 1978	Inkululeko Publications, London.....	(e)

No. 320 — 23 Februarie 1979

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. 320 — 23 February 1979

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:

Halt All Racist Tours Movement (HART)

No. 321 — 23 Februarie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE. —REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 788 van 4 Mei 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5539 van 4 Mei 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/4/81 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 321 — 23 February 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.— CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 788 of 4 May 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5539 of 4 May 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/4/81:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/4/81.....	*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth, The*—11 April 1977 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Rev. D. Russell, Woodstock.....	(d)+(e)

Enclosed is the programme of the Pre-University Course. The Course aims to assist new students with the transition from school to university, and to

INTRODUCTION:

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE : 17 - 19 FEBRUARY 1979

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
FACULTY OF ARTS

No. 318 23 Februarie 1979

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. 318 23 February 1979

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 P79/9

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/115	*Return to Windhaven*	Marie de Jourlet	(a)
P79/1/151	*Seized by Love*	Susan M. Johnson	(a)
P79/1/172	*Emmanuelle* — K56084 — Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record (d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag No K56084 ongewens is/i.e. on the ground that the cover No K56084 is undesirable)	Pierre Bachelet and Hervé Roy	(a)
P79/1/197	*Review of African Political Economy*—No 5, January–April 1976	Review of African Political Economy, London	(c)
P79/1/209	*Zuid-Afrika: Berechting Door Marteling*	Esau A. du Plessis	(e)
P79/1/211	*Information*—1/79	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P79/1/229	*Jewels*	Robert Perrin	(a)
P79/2/10	*Sofia News*—No 52(517) Wednesday, December 27, 1978	Sofia Press Agency	(e)
P79/2/12	*Proletariat is at the Centre of Our Epoch, The*	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)
P79/2/13	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 4, January 1979; Vol 3, No 5, January 1979 (Transvaal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd., Braamfontein	(e)
P79/2/13	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 5, January 1979, (Natal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd., Braamfontein	(e)
P79/2/14	*Member of the Club, A*	Peter Niesewand	(d)+(e)
P79/2/15	*ISIS: International Bulletin*—No 9, Autumn 1978	ISIS, Italy and Switzerland	(c)
P79/2/25	*Sapporo Beer*—1979—(Kalender/Calendar)	Sapporo Breweries Limited, Tokyo, Japan	(a)
P79/2/29	*Marguerite*—60 FB 31 en/and *Denise*—60 FB 27 (Kaarte/Cards)	Portal Publications, California	(a)
P79/2/31	*Color Foto*—1/79	Printed in Germany	(a)
P79/2/36	*Isometric Fasteners (Pty) Ltd*—1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg	(a)
P79/2/37	*Mana and Woman* (Plakkaat/Poster)	John Pitré	(a)
P79/2/38	*Winter Love* 1717 (Plakkaat/Poster)	J. Leidmann	(a)
P79/2/44	*Vestlynn Engineering (Pty) Ltd*—1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Pictorial Press, Jeppestown	(a)

25/2/74

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White

us

THERE are really only two options left for our beloved country. The one leads to the inevitable bloodbath, the alternative too ghastly to contemplate, and the other to a situation of shared political power meaning, in effect, real majority rule.

I don't see that we can have the luxury of a middle course.

It is conceivable that those in power may in fact try to hold on to it. They will put forward their constitutional proposals in which the largest section of the community has been treated as if it did not exist at all. Blacks have treated these proposals as quite irrelevant.

Incidentally, it is felt that in the end the proposals of the Progressive Federal Party belong in much the same category as those of the Nats — they have been designed really to maintain the status quo, to retain power in the hands of a minority.

□ □ □

WHILE the white political parties frame various constitutional plans for South Africa's future, blacks have their own ideas.

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU, general secretary of the South African Council of

Foundation, etc, miss the boat completely.

□ □ □

They are talking about how to render the present system of exploitation and oppression just a little less reprehensible.

tion. I'm afraid I lay a lot of the blame for the mess we have got into in this country on an education system that has by and large failed dismally to train people to think for themselves.)

We would have to

There are several redeeming features about the PFP suggestions but, stripped of these embellishments, they are concerned to keep effective power in the hands of the whites with their crippling minority veto. All efforts by most whites seem to be turned to this aim of keeping power in their hands as long as possible.

We can't even talk about improvements or ameliorations in the system because the time for those is past. We who are black do not want more improvements, a mere shifting of the same furniture around the room. We want fundamental change.

That is why all these codes of conduct (for employers) produced by Dr Leon Sullivan, the EEC, the Urban

We want to see the system changed in such a manner that we can have a more equitable distribution of the good things of life for whose existence we blacks have also made our contribution.

Sally Motlane has put it succinctly and graphically by saying: "We don't want our chains made more comfortable. We want them removed." We want the sort of things that whites have come to take for granted for themselves.

We want free and compulsory education for our children just as white children have enjoyed this right down the years.

□ □ □

(I have to add quickly that we would want a different kind of educa-

have freehold title rights to property, especially in the urban areas with a consequent dismantling of the much-hated pass laws, influx control, and the system of migratory labour with its quite unacceptable single-sex hostels.

Why should we not as a matter of course have services such as paved roads, lighted streets, waterborne sewerage etc in black townships of long standing when these are the first priorities in recently proclaimed white townships?

□ □ □

Why should it be thought that we need an outside agitator to tell us in Soweto that we have a new deal with our dusty roads and lack of amenities (two public swimming pools

community who is concerned about these things talks about a non-racial society. It will be more just, more open, and people will count because they are persons made in the im-

'We have to have a say in political decision-making. Until then ... we are objects'

AL/20/52

25/2/74

(32)

BLACK DEMANDS

- MAJORITY RULE
- NO SAFEGUARDS FOR THE WHITE MAN

y, leave alone

Churches, spells out the demands of the black people — especially the urban black leaders whose views he represents. This article was excerpted from his recent talk to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

for an estimated 1 000 000 inhabitants).

Just think of it — I have to wait to get a telephone connection to Soweto only 12 miles away from town through the telephone exchange and yet I can get through to London to speak to our son in a matter of seconds!

We want to have a real say in political decision-making because it is obvious that until that is a reality we will be treated as objects and not subjects. People will talk about us but hardly ever with us, since it is the power of the ballot box that ultimately matters.

□ □ □

Nothing less than full citizenship in an undivided South Africa will satisfy the aspirations of blacks.

I have to say that miraculously everybody [illegible] the black age of God and not because of biological and irrelevant accidents such as the colour of their skins.

And it's no real use whites saying what guarantees can we give them that we won't want to drive them into the sea.

□ □ □

What guarantees did they give us during these past 300 years that they would treat us as human beings and not as appendages, as parts of a native problem, as those who were constantly being discussed, as those whose every little right has been whittled away progressively, or at one fall swoop even those rights which were entrenched in our constitution?

No, you must take our word for it. You whites must trust us blacks because, as we have seen, even constitutional safeguards in the end are not worth the paper they are printed on.

I have said that there are no middle paths. Perhaps I ought to modify that position slightly by saying that we could still go a little gradually — if we had minimum actions on the part of our rulers which would demonstrate that they were committed to real as opposed to cosmetic change.

□ □ □

Those minimum actions would include the abolition of the pass laws, which are the most hated feature of a thoroughly reprehensible and dehumanising system, freehold property rights for at least urban blacks, free and compulsory education for blacks at the same levels as for whites and last, but by no means least, a commitment to call a national convention.

Blacks would almost certainly consider for election as their representatives to this convention people on Robben Island or in exile and that is why the PFP decision in Durban to exclude such persons put a gulf between blacks and the PFP.

Many blacks reject liberals because they say: "You dilute our cause by misleading us into thinking that most whites are like you and that in the long run they will come to see the rightness of our cause."

□ □ □

They reject you too because they think very few of you can have a really genuine relationship with blacks. You seem always to want to be in the driver's seat. You seem always to know best even if you try to hide your superiority. You want, like all whites, to tell us what is good for us.

"You try too much to be nice when you are with us, fussing around in a kind of inverted paternalism." I am not trying to be harsh, only honest as ought to be the case with friends.

And so blacks say: "Whitey, leave us alone, because we are on our own. Convert your people, tell them to get off our backs."

Can you do that and if you can, how? I cannot pretend to know the answers to those questions.

known to have killed 263 Africans — half of them children.

A check by the **Sunday Tribune** this week showed that many herbalists in Durban's central business district sold the root.

When told about this, Dr Johan van Rensburg, regional director for the State Health Department said as the root contained deadly poison herbalists should get rid of their stocks immediately.

"It is clear that the herbalists are selling the root in all innocence," said Dr van Rensburg. "Therefore, I am issuing this friendly warning to them to throw away all the impila roots they

Killer hots up

Tribune Reporter

SOLOMON MAHLANGU, the former Mamelodi High School student who was sentenced to death last year for shooting dead two whites in Goch Street, Johannesburg in 1977 completes a year in the death cell on March 3.

Meanwhile, the big cry for the Government to commute his sentence is gaining international support. Last week the Government of Lesotho asked that Mr John Vorster, the State Presi-

dent exercise his constitutional powers of clemency to commute Mahlangu's sentence.

Several overseas countries including Britian and France have made representation to the Government to stay Mahlangu's execution.

Mahlangu was sentenced to death by Mr Justice C. D. J. Theron in the

Fight to save Goch Street

Die O.B. leef

„UIT die Ossewatrek het die Ossewa-brandwag ontstaan, 'n politieke organisasie wat die partypolitiek verfoei en 'n ‚gesagstaat' voorgestaan het. Vir 'n tyd was daar tussen die Nasionale Party en die OB 'n onrustige bondgenootskap wat later openlik vyandskap geword het." — Schalk Pienaar in Getuie van Groot Tye.



MNR. NICK COETZEE . . . „Ons gaan voort."

DIE Ossewa-Brandwag ! Gister het OB-lede weer op Potch om vergader. Hoewel die reuse-beweging van die jare veertig vandag onaktief is, sy ideologie en gedagtes lewend gehou deur 'n kerngroep van sowat 300 Afrikaners.

Die OB het nooit ontbind nie, sê sy huidige leier, prof. C. L. de Jager van Amanzimtoti. Sy rang, vreemd genoeg, is assistent-kommandant-generaal.

DIE kerngroep, bekend as die Bond van Oud-Geïnterneerdes en Politieke Gevangenes, het invloedryke lede in alle lae van die samelewing wat na bewering die jonger geslag by georganiseerde byeenkomste beïnvloed.

Die merkwaardige prentjie blyk uit onderhoude wat RAPPORT met prof. De Jager en mnr. Nick Coetzee, sekretaris van die Bond, gevoer het.

Mnr. Coetzee, self 'n OB-lid, het o.m. aan RAPPORT gesê:

Inspireer

* „Die Bond staan apart van die OB, maar onregstreeks is dit eintlik die voortsetting van die gedagte en die ideologie van die OB.

* „Die opkomende geslag kan nie lede word van die Bond nie, maar ons kan hulle beïnvloed en inspireer met wat ons oorgeërf het van die oud-stryders.

* „Hoewel mense dink die OB is dood, is hy as sodanig nooit dood nie. Daardie tipe mens se ideologie en denkwyse leef deur hul kinders."

* Die jonger geslag word veral beïnvloed by 'n dinee wat elke jaar ná die geslote jaarvergadering van die bond gehou word.

* Die jeug van Suid-Afrika sal die een of ander tyd sekerlik weer in opstand kom teen „'n huidige, toekomstige politieke bedeling of aanval van buite".

* Iets soortgelyks as die OB kan weer posvat . . „so kan daar heel moontlik weer iets geskoei word op hierdie lees, maar op 'n ander patroon."

* Die Bond handhaaf as 'n vereniging 'n nie-politieke beginsel. „maar ons weet waar ons plek is in die politieke opset van ons land".

* „As 'n vereniging wil ons losstaan van ons politiek, want daar is van ons mense wat al van opinie verander het. Byvoorbeeld oud-regter Kowie Marais. Hy het heeltemal weggedwaal en hy opponeer vandag eintlik ons erepresident, die Staatspresident.

Mnr. Marais se lidmaatskap is gekanselleer."

BERIGTE: THINUS PRINSLOO EN HENRI CROUS

GENL. VAN DEN BERG gister by die OB-saamtrek op Potchefstroom.

Lang Hendrik ook 'n lid

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RAPPORT 25/2/79

DURBAN

MENSE sal verbaas wees om te weet wie nog lede van die Ossewa-Brandwag is, sê prof. C. L. de Jager van Amanzimtoti, en dan noem hy die naam van genl. Hendrik van den Berg.

Prof. De Jager, OB-leier met die rang assistent-kommandant-generaal, sê voorts: "Die OB het 'n verrassende draai gemaak sedert hy die Apartheidsbeleid in 1948 so sterk ondersteun het".

"Hoewel daar meningsverskil is, ondersteun ons nou 'n gemengde parlement vir Blank, Kleurling en Indiër."

"Dit is noodsaaklik dat die Kleurling stemreg saam met die blanke kry, en 'n vorm van inskakeling moet vir die Indiër gevind word.

"Die konsolidering van die tuislande moet met mening aangepak word, al kos dit baie geld."

Daar moet wegbeweeg word van die gedagte van 'n drie-parlementstelsel. "Die ding is soos drie slange wat hulle later op mekaar sal keer en mekaar doodpik. Wit, Kleurling en Indiër moet saam in die Volksraad sit en saam besluit oor die sake van die land."

Prof. De Jager sê die OB sal nie aktief tot die politiek toetree om sy nuwe benadering van die toekoms van Suid-Afrika te verwesenlik nie. "Dit sal nou maar op individuele grondslag moet plaasvind met die stille ondersteuning van die beweging."

25/02 179

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f!

Mnr. Coetzee sê voorts net mense wat in die OB-jare geïnterneer of in tronke of kampe aangehou was, of wat voortreflike hulp aan die naasbestaandes van aangehoudenes gelewer het, kan lede van die Bond word.

Voornemende lede word eers deur twee erkende lede van die Bond nagegaan. Daarna word die aansoek aan die bestuur van die Bond voorgelê vir oorweging.

Die Ossewa-Brandwag was in die jare veertig 'n reuse-organisasie. Sy militante vleuel, die Stormjaers, het selfs sabotasie gepleeg om hul teenkanting teen genl. Jan Smuts se oorlogspoging te wys. Honderde lede van die OB is geïnterneer of aangehou.

Gister het net meer as 200 OB-lede en hul vroue by die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vergader. Daar is planne beraam vir die beweging se bydrae tot die eeufeesviering van die Slag van Majuba oor twee jaar.

Die OB-argief en die plaas Majuba is aan die Universiteit geskenk.

Prof. Tjaard van der Walt, Rektor van die Universiteit, was voorsitter van die byeenkoms. Hy het gesê die OB en die OB-gedagte is sekerlik nie dood nie. OB-lede sal altyd 'n ope huis en ope hart by die universiteit kry.

Mnr. W. R. Laubscher, voorsitter van die Verkleinde Grootraad (Edms) Bpk. het gesê toe die Grootraad in 1953 besluit om te ontbind, het die OB 'n historiese organisasie geword.

Die verkleinde Grootraad moes daarna sake afhandel en die OB-naam in ere herstel en erkenning kry vir wat die OB gedoen het.

Mnr. Laubscher het gesê die OB het 26 jaar gelede opgehou om 'n aktiewe beweging te wees en „vandag sit hier etlike honderde OB-lede. As dit nie betekenis het nie, dan weet ek nie wat het betekenis nie."

Arena

Onder die planne wat bespreek is, was om 'n betonmonument op die kruin van Majuba op te rig. Bo-op moet roterende plate van vlekvrye staal kom sodat die son se weerkaatsing daarop myle ver gesien kan word.

Die OB-leier, prof. De Jager, se eie plan was om 'n arena op Majuba te bou. Verder moet die historiese O'Neill's Cottage, waar die vredesverdrag ná die Eerste Vryheidsoorlog onderteken is, stuk vir stuk afgebreek en by die arena opgerig word.

Prof. De Jager, voormalige dekaan van die fakulteit tandheelkunde aan die Universiteit van Pretoria, het in Johannesburg aan RAPPORT gesê die Ossewa-Brandwag het nooit ontbind nie. „Ons het net opgehou funksioneer."

Hoewel die OB die laaste dekades nie aktief was nie — dit het nie kantore nie, ledegelde word nie betaal nie — bestaan die kameraadskap nog. Die gees het bly voortbestaan. „As ek 'n oproep maak, dan kom die mense, soos nou (na Potchefstroom)."

'n Getikte omsendbrief van prof. De Jager lui: „Ek wil as senior OB-generaal en voormalige kampleier, die OB-stormjaers, kampkamerade en hul gesinne ernstig en dringend oproep om in groot getalle na Potchefstroom op Saterdag, 24 deser, op te trek."

In die omsendbrief word gesê dat die OB die „kerndryfkrag" moet wees by die eeufees van die Slag van Majuba wat op 27 Februarie 1981 gevier gaan word.

Die brief sluit af met: Vir God, Volk en Vaderland. Prof. C. L. de Jager, assistent-kommandant-generaal.

Prof. De Jager het gesê dat die Bond van Oud-Geïnterneerdes en Politieke Gevangenes wel nog aktief is en nuwe lede kan werf. Die beweging bestaan hoofsaaklik uit OB-lede.

Volgens prof. De Jager is oud-regter Kowie Marais ná die oorlogsjare aangewys om die Bond te stig omdat hy die „neutraalste" was en die minste aanstoot sou gee. 'n Bekender lid van die OB kon dit nie doen nie. Die hele saak is met die destydse kommandant-generaal, dr. Hans van Rensburg, bespreek.



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SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE

on

THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

PLENARY SESSIONS

Monday Evening (8.00 - 10.00 p.m.)

Welcome : Marius Barnard
Chairman, Samst

Structure of Conference : Francis Wilson
Director, Saldru

Introductory Thoughts : Bernard Pimstone

Film : The Seeds of Health

Tuesday Morning (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

M.D. McGrath ..... Health Expenditure in South Africa

J.P. du Plessis ..... Nutrition Guidance Programme for the Ciskei

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Howa: control with Broeders

EAST LONDON — Sport in South Africa is controlled by the Broederbond.

So said the president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr Hassan Howa, when he addressed a 500 strong public meeting in the Parkside Hall here yesterday.

Mr Howa traced the history of apartheid in sport and said the crunch came when the Government barred Basil D'Oliveira from touring with the English side.

"In 1961 the Broederbond, who rules this country and not the National Party, found sport was the Achilles heel of racism and decided that the Springbok emblem should remain for whites only.

"They also decided to put their own men in the top sport positions. That is why the top administrators such as Craven, Eloff, Pretorius, Oppermann and Botha are all Broederbonders," Mr Howa said.

Mr Howa also dealt with the poor opportunities and facilities for blacks and said the whole system, including sport, was designed to keep them inferior to whites.

Spelling out the policy of Sacos which is designed to block all so-called normal sport while the South African society remains abnormal, Mr Howa said: "I am not prepared to carry the white man into the world sporting arena on my back."

"No cosmetic change will please us. It must be genuine change designed to rid this country of racialism in all spheres and to let us live together without reference to race, colour or creed."

"We say we are trying to get a non-racial society by withholding our collaboration from racists."

Mr Howa warned white sportsmen and blacks such as Mr Rashid Varachia they would not get back into world sport without Sacos approval.

"We have the ears of the world to stop them. This is how we stopped world champion Muhammad Ali from coming here."

Full report page 11

The following is a sele
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Cassirer, E.	
Cerny, J.	
Clark, W.H.	
Cohen, A.	
Conze, E.	
Corre, A.	
Dillistone (Ed)	
Edwards, Rem	Reason and Religion
Eliade, M.	Myth and Reality
Elmslie, R.	How came our Faith, Pt.I Pt.III
Evans-Pritchard, E.E.	Theories of Primitive Religion

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Fuel crisis: racism blamed

22/2/79 DD 327

CAPE TOWN — The government was directly to blame for South Africa's oil crisis, the MPC for East London North, Mr Robyn Hobbs, has told the Cape Provincial Council.

Speaking during the debate on the Part Appropriation Ordinance, Mr Hobbs said the oil crisis "absolutely, categorically is due to the government's policies of apartheid".

"To uphold their policies of apartheid they have got to rape the public's pocket.

"I am glad to say it is not only the opposition that is being 'had'. It is everyone that is being 'had'.

"And I am certainly not prepared to suffer because of their policies of apartheid. They must get rid of their policies of apartheid," Mr Hobbs said.

He made this statement after a Nationalist MPC, Mr J. Moolman, of Tygervallei, interjected and asked him whether the oil crisis was due to the government's policies.

Before Mr Hobbs replied, Mr Frank van der Velde (PFP, Wynberg) interjected: "Yes."

Mr Moolman had also argued that people had been harming the country by raising the Information issue.

Mr Hobbs rejected this view and said he believed that discussion of the Information crisis had "done the country a lot of good and the sooner everyone gets it off their chests the better".

He also said Mr Moolman had contradicted the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who had said that if there had been irregularities they should be revealed. — PC.

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Examination Schedule, October/November 1978

Please note, the Department's examination time-table is published below. The member of staff indicated for each session in column 5 is requested to be present in the examination, to check the question paper and to answer any queries that may arise; further, to leave a telephone number where he/she may be contacted during the examination, and to collect the scripts and question papers at the end of the examination.
Invigilation sessions are indicated where applicable.

Date	Time	Examination	Venue	Check & collect
16.10.78	9.00	Latin Hons. 1	A 202	R.W.
PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE FOR 1978				
18.10.78	9.00	Latin Hons. 2	A 202	M.M.
20.10.78	9.00	Latin Hons. 3	A 202	M.W.
20.10.78	14.00	Latin H.1	A 202	M.W. (invig.)
23.10.78	9.00	Latin H.2	A 202	J.S. (invig.)
24.10.78	9.00	Greek H.1	A 202	R.W.
24.10.78	14.00	Greek H.1	A 202	R.W.
24.10.78	14.00	Drama II.1	SDR	R.G.
25.10.78	9.00	Latin H.3	A 202	M.W. (invig.)
26.10.78	9.00	Latin Sub.	A 202	J.A. (invig.)
26.10.78	9.00	Greek H.1	A 202	P.G. (invig.)
27.10.78	9.00	Greek H.2	A 202	P.G. (invig.)
30.10.78	14.00	Latin H.1	A 202	M.W. (invig.)
31.10.78	9.00	AH I.2	A 202	J.A. (invig.)
31.10.78	9.00	AH II.2	SC 2)	
31.10.78	14.00	Greek I.2	A 117)	M.M. (invig.)
31.10.78	14.00	Greek III.3	A 117)	
(iii.) 1.11.78	9.00	GRLH 1	M 202/3	M.M. (invig.)
3.11.78	9.00	GRLH 2	M 202/3	P.G. (invig.)
3.11.78	9.00	Latin Hons. 4	A 202	J.A.

Attached for the information of the Committee is a copy of a letter dated 9 June 1977 from Professor Meyer to Professor Axelson and a copy of the Report on the 1977 Pre-University Course.

The above-mentioned letter was attached to Dean's Circular No. 80 and comments were called for particularly on paragraph 14. Comments were received from the following:

(i) Professor M. Shackleton:

With reference to item 3 of Dean's Circular No. 80, I find myself in agreement with the general tenor of Professor Meyer's comments in paragraph 4 of his letter, and I would very much like to see the possibilities of substituting guidance on study methods during the academic year for the present pre-registration week introductory course which to my mind serves little purpose.

(ii) Dr. R. Pheiffer:

I fully agree with the viewpoint expressed. The practical problems mentioned make themselves felt in the course of the academic year and can be dealt with more fruitfully in the context in which they occur.

I find that also second and even third year students would benefit from short courses on study methods, library use, essay writing, etc. during the run of the academic year.

(iii.) Professor D. Gillham, Assoc. Prof. L.I. Greshoff, Dr. A. Borland, M.W. B. Keaney, R. Schrire, Messrs. R. Palmer, P. Collins and B. Kantor.

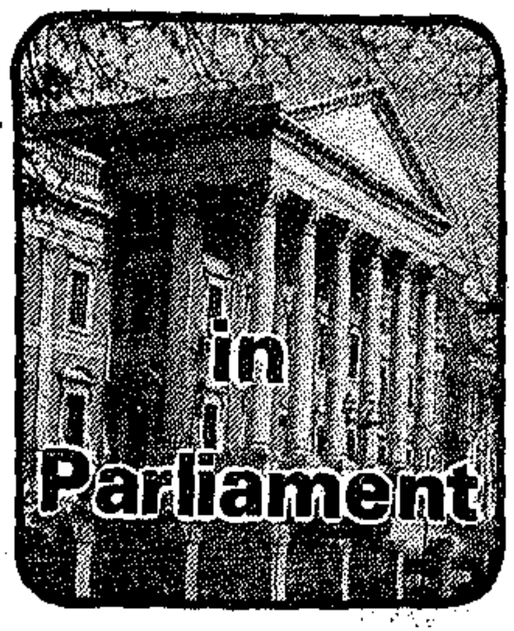
As suggested, we are taking the opportunity to comment on item 3 of D.C. 80 referring to the pre-University course.

Our evaluation of the pre-university course conducted at U.C.T. for ...

...

...

Details of terror trainees refused



Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has refused to give any details about the number of South African citizens who are abroad training as terrorists.

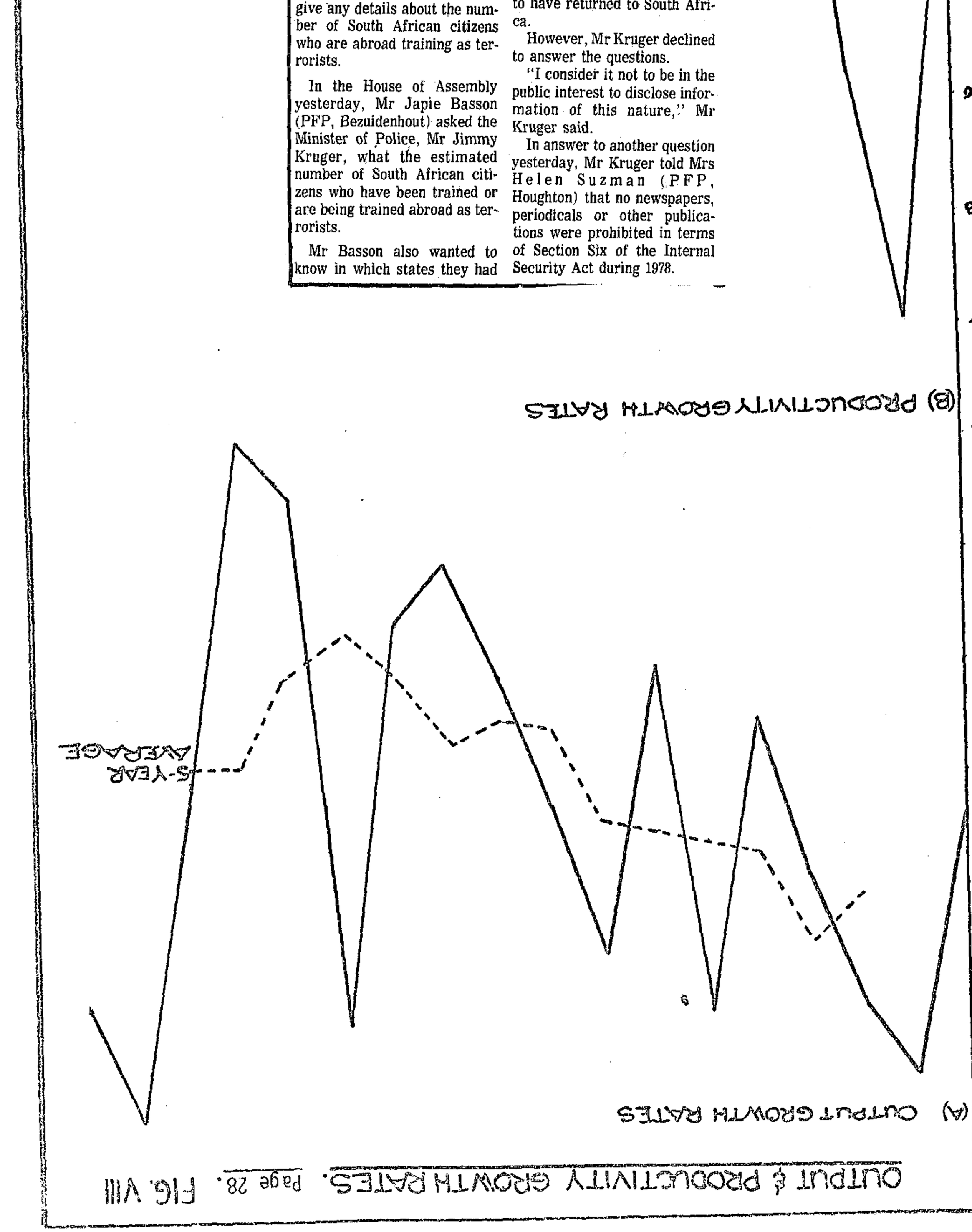
In the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Japie Basson (PFP, Bezuidenhout) asked the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, what the estimated number of South African citizens who have been trained or are being trained abroad as terrorists.

Mr Basson also wanted to know in which states they had undergone training and how many terrorists were estimated to have returned to South Africa.

However, Mr Kruger declined to answer the questions.

"I consider it not to be in the public interest to disclose information of this nature," Mr Kruger said.

In answer to another question yesterday, Mr Kruger told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) that no newspapers, periodicals or other publications were prohibited in terms of Section Six of the Internal Security Act during 1978.



OUTPUT & PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATES. Page 28. FIG. VIII

01/03/79

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31/03/79

MARCH 3 — 31 March

Case is strong for the reconsideration of capital punishment

Cape Times 1/3/79.

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By PETER COLLINS

IN THE Cape Times of February 19 the minister of justice is quoted as saying in Parliament: "I am not aware of any reason why these matters should be considered again now".

The matters in question were capital and corporal punishment. No figures were available on the incidence of corporal punishment. The number of judicial executions carried out in 1978 was 138.

Although the minister's statement was made in reply to a question from a PFP member, Mr David Dalling, it is to be hoped that, as in every other civilized country which has confronted the issue of capital punishment, it will be possible in South Africa for debate on this subject to proceed in a spirit which transcends the narrow passions and prejudices of party politics.

Main features

Since Mr Kruger can think of no reason why we should reconsider the whole question of capital punishment, it seems important to rehearse yet again the main features of the case for abolition.

South Africa accounts for between 75 and 90 percent of all the judicial killings carried out in the Western world. This fact alone contributes substantially to the moral revulsion we inspire in our would-be friends, confirming them in their conviction that we are a savagely repressive society.

In many ways this conviction is unfair. We do after all only inflict the death penalty after scrupulous investigation by an independent judiciary and extensive rights of appeal. We are also allowed, via the press, to express our outrage at the unlawful death in detention of alleged criminals. We also have an opposition party whose most impressive characteristic has been the eloquence and consistency with which it has championed the cause of basic justice.

In all these ways we compare favourably with, say, a majority of the member states at the United Nations. A society where people are only killed by the force of the state after judgment by an independent judiciary is more humane than one in which death is meted out merely on the basis of a decree by those in power.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of countries in the civilized world to which we aspire to belong have managed to get rid of capital punishment. Why is our case different?

Surely in the name of humanity, to say nothing of political expediency, the case is at least worthy of reconsideration?

It would be disingenuous to conceal that my instinctive convictions are those of a total abolitionist. This may be primarily a temperamental matter. Nevertheless there are, I believe, a number of objective reasons which together make the case against capital punishment overwhelming. Thus:

(1) In countries where capital punishment has been abolished or allowed to lapse there has been no increase in the number of capital crimes committed which is not paralleled by a general increase in the crime rate. Capital punishment does not apparently reduce the incidence of capital crime nor does its abolition lead to an increase.

(2) The death penalty cannot be consistently imposed and carried out. Under all systems which retain capital punishment provision is made both for the taking into account of mitigating circumstances and for an appeal for mercy to some person or body deemed to be the supreme representative of society. But precisely because the people involved are so aware of the awesome nature of their responsibility as well as the sheer impossibility of ascertaining all the relevant facts, there is no consistency as to either what constitute mitigating circumstances or about what should be regarded as a justification for clemency.

Victim's family

(3) The execution of a murderer does not do any good to the family of the victim, no matter how much the champions of capital punishment may urge us to think of them. On the other hand the horrible personal consequences of executions extend far beyond the immediate family and friends of the person to be killed. For example, the whole prison community is harrowingly affected, staff no less than inmates.

(4) The arguments usually adduced in favour of capital punishment are inconsistent or mutually contradictory. Thus if murderers would actually prefer death to "life" capital punishment can hardly be a deterrent. If the object of the exercise is to express our (society's) moral outrage then surely we should have lynching: Perhaps the nastiest feature of capital punishment is its ritual cold-bloodedness. Nor does the apparently plausible anti-terrorist argument work. If, say, hijackers were condemned to death instead of being sentenced to imprisonment (when not simply shot out of hand) their kidnapping, bomb-planting "liberators" would surely be likely to take more, not less, drastic steps to effect their release. There is even something macabre about the steps taken in the cause of treating the condemned as mercifully as possible. Why, for instance, is it made impossible for him or her to take his or her own life? Could anything be more cruel than, in the name of humanity, to leave condemned rapist Caryl Chessman for 13 years under threat of imminent electrocution as appeal followed appeal, and then to electrocute him?

(5) Error, in the case of the death sentence, is unavoidable; its consequences irredeemable.

To sum up, then, the case is that capital punishment is neither a necessary nor an effective deterrent, it cannot be justly (i e consistently) administered, it causes great suffering to all manner of people who inevitably become involved while producing no compensat[illegible] benefits for others, it is not



The writer is lecture[r] political science at the [U]versity of Cape Tow[n]

portant role which Dr Kobus Loubser and his staff are playing to make SA's neighbours realize the advantages of mutual co-operation.

That this is the Railways which are playing such a role, is easy to understand. No country can prosper economically in isolation. Means of communication there must be, and one of the most important of these is transport, especially rail transport.

The experience which SA acquired with its railways over the years, is there to be shared by other countries willing to accept the necessity of mutual dependance.

At the signing this week in Johannesburg Dr Loubser emphasized that the co-operation between these organizations and the Mozambique railway has always been on a strictly business basis. When the SA Railways entered into an agreement with Zambia in October last year for the re-opening of the rail connection through Rhodesia, it was also emphatically said that this was on a business basis and that Zambia would pay the normal tariffs.

On SA's part there is therefore no attempt to buy the favour of politically hostile countries with acts like these. For this SA has a too thorough knowledge of the realities of Africa.

There are other areas of co-operation that play an equally important role. Cabora Bassa power is bought from Mozambique, and SA and Lesotho are examining a joint water project.

That such inter-state undertakings hold risks, cannot be disputed. However, it would be unwise to sit with folded hands out of fear of the risks.

Kruger's uniform ruling

NM 1/3/79

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The police have been authorised to wear camouflaged dress during riots, anticipated unrest and clean-up operations.

This decision has been sharply criticised by Mrs. Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) for creating "a warlike atmosphere."

The decision was revealed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said wearing camouflage uniforms in urban areas was not general practice, but since March, 1978, policemen had been authorised to wear it.

"Camouflage uniforms are easily washable, whereas regular uniforms have to be dry-cleaned," Mr. Kruger said.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 359 2 Maart 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

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No. 359 2 March 1979

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 P79/10

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/11/104	*For Yourself: The Fulfillment of Female Sexuality*	Lonnie Garfield Barbach	(a)
P79/1/9	*Dislocated Man, A*	David Batchelor	(a)+(b)
P79/1/133	*Bear Raid, The*	Ken Follett	(a)+(b)
P79/1/218	*Music Maker*—Friday, Jan. 19, 1979	Retail Publications (Pty) Ltd., Hillbrow	(a)
P79/1/231	*Misse Collection Erotique*	Janus Publications, London	(a)
P79/2/7	*Achtergrond*—Nr 49, 8 Dec. 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)
P79/2/26	*Kim il Sung: On the Building of the People's Government*—1	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea	(e)
P79/2/27	*Kim il Sung: On the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea*—2	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea	(e)
P79/2/28	*Kim il Sung: On the Work with Children and Youth*	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea	(e)
P79/2/48	*Sweeter than Candy*	Cynthia Wilkenson	(a)
P79/2/64	*Manley's Auto Electrical and Diesel Services (Pty) Ltd*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Associated Industries (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg	(a)
P79/2/68	*Fevodo* 1979 - Kalender/Calendar	Paul Harvey/Printed by Thomas Forman & Sons Ltd, England	(c)
P79/2/43	*Voter's Revolution Handbook*	Tom Anderson	(e)
P79/2/19	*Tearing the Roof off the Sucker: The Fall of South Africa*	Kalamu ya Salaam/Ahidiana	(e)
P79/2/41	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 6, February 1979 (Natal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein	(e)
P79/2/41	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 6, February 1979 (Transvaal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein	(e)
P79/2/49	*Namibia International Peace Centre: Report for* 1978—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Namibia International Peace Centre, London	(e)
P79/2/22	*Africa Liberation Calendar* 1977—Kalender/Calendar	LSM Information Center, Canada	(e)

Bomb-hoax conviction set aside

2/3/79

(327)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — An African who was found guilty of making a bomb threat to two employees of Lever Brothers in Durban had his conviction and three-year jail sentence set aside on appeal in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Augustine Sithole (28) was identified by production foreman Mr. K. Cole on April 27 last year as being the person who had telephoned him at work to say a bomb had been planted at the home of the factory's assistant manager, Mr. Leonard Grunsell.

The caller also warned Mr. Cole there was a bomb at his home and said he was from the ANC.

Durban Regional Court Magistrate Mr. J. J. Augustyn rejected Mr. Sithole's plea of not guilty and found Mr. Cole had correctly identified the caller.

Mr. Justice Hefer, with Mr. Justice Kriek and Mr. Justice van Heerden, said the only issue was one of identity and Mr. Cole had been the sole State witness on this aspect.

The Appeal Court found it difficult to agree with the Magistrate's assessment that Mr. Cole was a reliable witness.

The evidence of Mr. Cole and Mr. Grunsell differed on Mr. Sithole's speech.

Mr. Justice Hefer said it was "a great pity that a proper voice-identity parade was not held before the trial."

Mr. Cole had not been given the opportunity of being tested by way of such a parade.

The Appeal Court found the identity of the bomb-threat caller had not been established beyond reasonable doubt.

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No. 360 2 Maart 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 288 van 16 Februarie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6303 van 16 Februarie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/1/184 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 360 2 March 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 288 of 16 February 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6303 of 16 February 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/1/184:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/184.....	*Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information*	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)

No. 361 2 Maart 1979

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:

No. 361 2 March 1979

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
P79/2/65.....	*Gentlewoman*.....	Sigurd Olivier en Mark Swift.....	In GK/GN 274 van/of 18/2/77 en/and SK/GG 5410 van/of 18/2/77.

No. 362 2 Maart 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van publikasies het op 19 Februarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 19 Februarie 1979 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. 362 2 March 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 19 February 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 19 February 1979 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 take 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
P79/2/65.....	*Gentlewoman*.....	Sigurd Olivier en Mark Swift..

4/08/74

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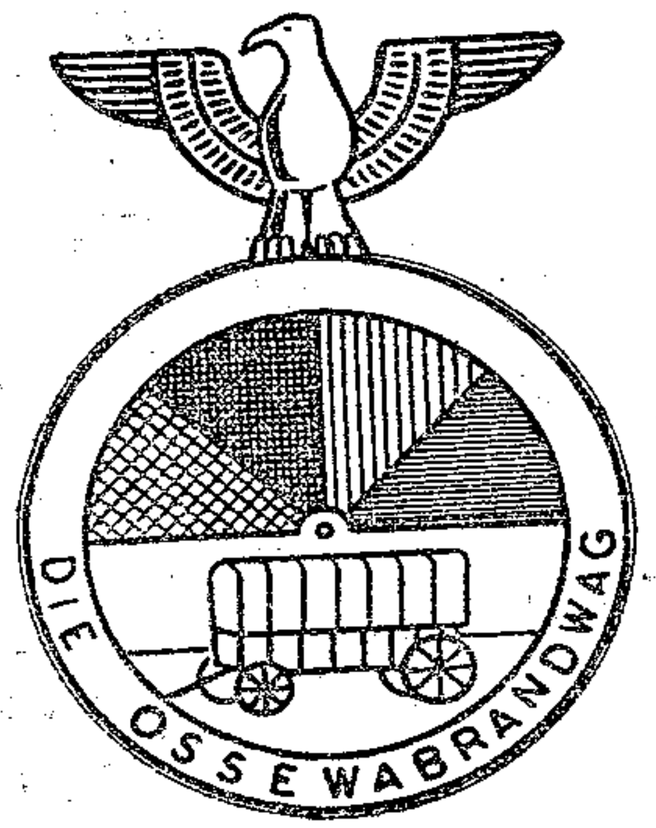
Peter Mann meets the man who led the



OSSEWA-BRA
OUTCAST OR

4/03/74

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offiefontein internees

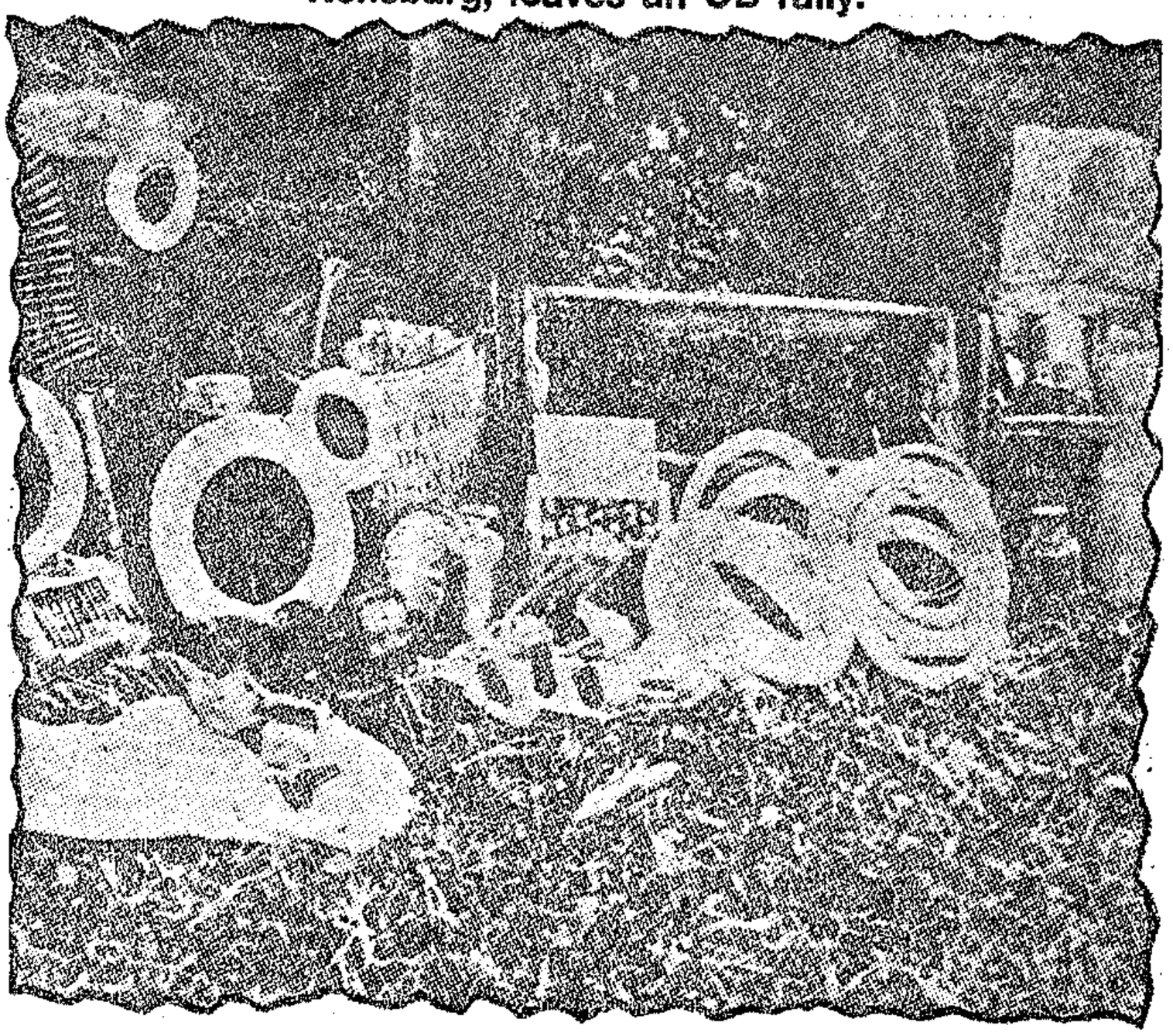
NDWAG HEROES?



Chris de Jager — who leapt to prominence after years of obscurity when he called the OB meeting at Potchefstroom



Giving the Ossewa-Brandwag salute, the leader, Mr Hans Van Rensburg, leaves an OB rally.



A cache of Ossewa-Brandwag arms and explosives captured in Durban during World War II.

A WOODEN door, guarded by an intercom system, marks the entrance to the Amanzimtoti flat of a leader of one of the most controversial organisations in the country.

To one half of the country he was an outcast. To the other, a national hero. But when he meets you — blinking owlishly behind his glasses and tugging at his shorts — he looks like a large schoolboy.

He is Professor Chris de Jager, 65, Assistant Commandant General of the Ossewa-Brandwag, the leader of the internees in the Koffiefontein camp and the most senior surviving Ossewa-Brandwag officer.

After years of obscurity — clearly of his own choosing — he shot to prominence last week when he summoned Ossewa-Brandwag members to Potchefstroom.

He said in his letter: "As senior OB general and former camp leader, I want to make a serious and urgent request that the OB Stormjaers (the organisation's military wing(, camp comrades and their families arrive in great numbers in Potchefstroom on Saturday."

Fatherland

The letter was signed: "For God, the people and the Fatherland." About 300 members — of an organisation which once claimed membership of 350 000 — heeded the call.

In this the sinister revival of an organisation whose leader, Dr Hans van Rensburg, once met Hitler and described him as "a saint"?

Of an organisation which was said to be pro Nazi — giving the Nazi salute at their meetings — and which tipped off the Nazis about South Africa's plan to invade Madagascar?

4/03/74

B27

4/03179 (327)

An organisation which forced General Smuts to fight the war on two fronts and to take action at home against Ossewa-Brandwag saboteurs who were engaged on a widespread campaign destroying power pylons, telephone communications and other strategic installations; and had established bomb and grenadee-making factories and câches of arms in anticipation of a coup to topple Smuts' Government?

And an organisation whose leader co-operated with a German agent with a secret radio transmitter and who met Robey Leibbrandt, the South African Olympic boxer turned Nazi agent who was landed on the Cape coast — allegedly by a German U-boat?

Sinister

Professor De Jager insists there was nothing sinister about the Ossewa-Brandwag. But you get the feeling he glosses over a lot of the events.

"We never gave away any military secrets to the Germans. People think we were always on the point of killing the English-speaking people. That is not true. We were a resistance organisatin opposed to the war. We were anti-British. The British had taken over our republics. We didn't like them."

He refuses to be quoted on his reasons for opposition to South Africa's participation in the war — but is still ardently opposed to it.

His flat is full of memorabilia of his 18-month internment in Koffiefontein. Pride of place goes to a portrait of him as camp leader. It shows a stern young man, dressed in a military-style uniform, staring into the distance.

Carved

His next treasured possession is a set of serviette rings. "I carved these myself while I was in the camp. They are all made of different types of wood," Professor De Jager says.

Settling back in his chair and nonchalantly swinging his leg over the armrest, the man who once had State President John Vorster as his secretary tells the story of how he came to be interned.

Surprisingly he served as a Second Lieutentant in the South African Army until August 1940.

"I joined the Citizen Force after I graduated with a B.A. in politics, economics and Afrikaans. I had always been interested in flying and had joined the Citizen Force as a student. It was natural for me to join the army after I graduated.

"I stayed until August 1940, but I never saw service. At that stage Smuts, who was a very clever man, was asking all of us to take the 'red tab' oath. It was aimed at Germany. You had to take an oath that you would serve anywhere — not just in South Africa.

"I refused to take the oath so I was discharged. I went straight from the Army and joined the permanent staff of the Ossewa-Brandwag.

Secretary

"In the same year I was appointed secretary for the whole OB, became leader of the Orange Free State district and was given the rank of Assistant Commandant General.

"This lasted until 1942. Obviously the security services didn't like it. They were always watching me.

"One Saturday morning — it was June 1, 1942, — they arrested me. I was still in bed when about six policemen arrived.

"They kept me in jail for three months — during which time I was interrogated. In August 1942 I was sent to Koffiefontein."

Professor De Jager was not charged with any crime, although he says a long charge against him was drawn up. He makes no comment on what he thought of his detention without trial.

Cement

"There were about 300 people in the Koffiefontien camp. Conditions were very poor. The bungalows had plain cement floors and corrugated iron walls. They were very cold in winter and hot in summer.

"We were relatively well fed, but for 18 months I lived as an internee. It was good training in hardship.

"All the Afrikaners in the camp have made their mark. The most notable is obviously the present State President, Mr Vorster. But General van den Bergh was there. So was Judge Kowie Marais. And the others are leaders in business, industry and the professions.

"I was released in 1943 and Hans van Rensburg asked me to join his staff. I did so and remained until the end of the war. We showed our resistance to the war.

"But we never ever gave away military secrets. We did things like

Professor De Jager denied there was any revival of the Ossewa-Brandwag.

"The meeting in Potchefstroom was to discuss what we should do about the 1981 centenary celebrations of the Battle of Majuba," he said.

The battle was described by one of the delegates as the first victory of the Afrikaner over the British.

The Ossewa-Brandwag has donated the farm Majuba and their archives to the University of Potchefstroom. The history of the movement is also being written.

Among the plans for the centenary of the Battle of Majuba were building a monument on top of Majuba and transporting O'Neill's Cottage, where the peace treaty which ended the first Anglo-Boer War was signed, to the farm to be erected in a huge arena.

The monument, on top of Majuba, would have rotating stainless steel plates which would follow the sun and whose reflection would be seen from miles around.

Irony

Perhaps the greatest irony comes when Professor de Jager says that in a way he is sorry he did not fight in World War Two. "All my friends who did get senior appointments in the Defence Force when the National Party took over in 1948," he says.



• Vorster



• Smuts



• Hitler



Nat plan is 'nonsense'

INDIANS and coloureds should sit in the same Parliament as whites according to Professor De Jager.

"This three parliament plan is nonsense," he said, referring to the National Party's new constitutional plan.

Ossewa-Brandwag officer? Not really according to Professor De Jager — although he emphasises that it is only his opinion.

"Everything in our poltics changed when we reached our ideal of republic

unt's part in wartime sabotage plot

But Mr Janson — although admitting that he was in charge of training youth for the OB — said he was training them for defence and not offence. "We were of the opinion that we could be attacked," he said.

This week Professor Kleynhans said Mr Punt Janson was the officer in command of the camps.

Up until now Professor Kleynhans has refused to name Mr Janson — merely saying he was somebody holding high office in the National Party.

The **Sunday Tribune** first disclosed in 1973 that Professor Kleynhans had been trained in the Ossewa-Brandwag camps.

Interviewed at the time he said: "I had no doubt we were being trained to take direct action against the Smuts Government.

"We were told the National Party would take care of the political aspirations of the Afrikaner and the OB would take care of our aksie ambitions.

"We were told we were part of the aksiefront of Afrikanerdom.

"About 200 young students participated. We were given basic drill instruction using broomsticks as weapons. We were given fundamentals of military training and later dividend into two groups and went on military manoeuvres.

"At one camp the police arrived and took the names of everyone present. Naturally we were all frightened but to the best of my knowledge no action was ever taken against any of us."

Questioned about the relevance of the Ossewa-Brandwag meeting at Potchefstroom, Professor Kleynhans said the organisation no longer had any pulling power or contemporary or political significance.

Mr Janson said he was not privy to the secrets of the Ossewa-Brandwag. "I was merely in command of the youth.

"I took an oath of secrecy and have never broken it. I ask you to remember that this all happened a long time ago," he said.

● See aiso "Ossewa-Branwag — Outcasts or Heroes" on Page 21.



PUNT JANSON . . . officer in command of camps

4/3/79

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Ossewa-Brandwag member tells of P

IT'S A TALE OF TERROR!

By Peter Mann

MR PUNT JANSON, verligte Minister of Education and Training, taught young members of the Ossewa-Brandwag how to sabotage the Smuts Government during World War 2.

This was claimed this week by Professor Willem Kleynhans, a senior political scientist and one of South Africa's top political observers.

Professor Kleynhans joined the Ossewa-Brandwag in 1940 and received military training in secret camps near Pretoria.

321 Rapport 4/3/79

OB-lede reageer

HEFTIGE ontsteltenis heers onder oud-OB's oor die stelling van een van hul voormalige voormanne verlede naweek dat die Ossewa-Brandwag 'n verrassende ommekeer gemaak het sedert hy apartheid in 1953 so vurig ondersteun het.

Warm verklarings het RAPPORT bereik na aanleiding van prof. Chris de Jager se uitlatings in 'n onderhoud. Prof. De Jager, in OB-tyd een van die provinsiale assistent-kommandant-generaals van die beweging, het beweer: „Hoewel daar meningsverskil is, ondersteun ons nou 'n gemengde parlement van blankes, Indiërs en Kleurlinge.

Hierop sê 'n ander voormalige assistent-kommandant-generaal mnr. C. A. (Tos) Pienaar, dat „'n groot groep lede" wat Saterdag die saamtrek op Potchefstroom bygewoon het, hulle ná beraadslaging „met beslistheid" distansieer van „genoemde verrassende ommekeer".

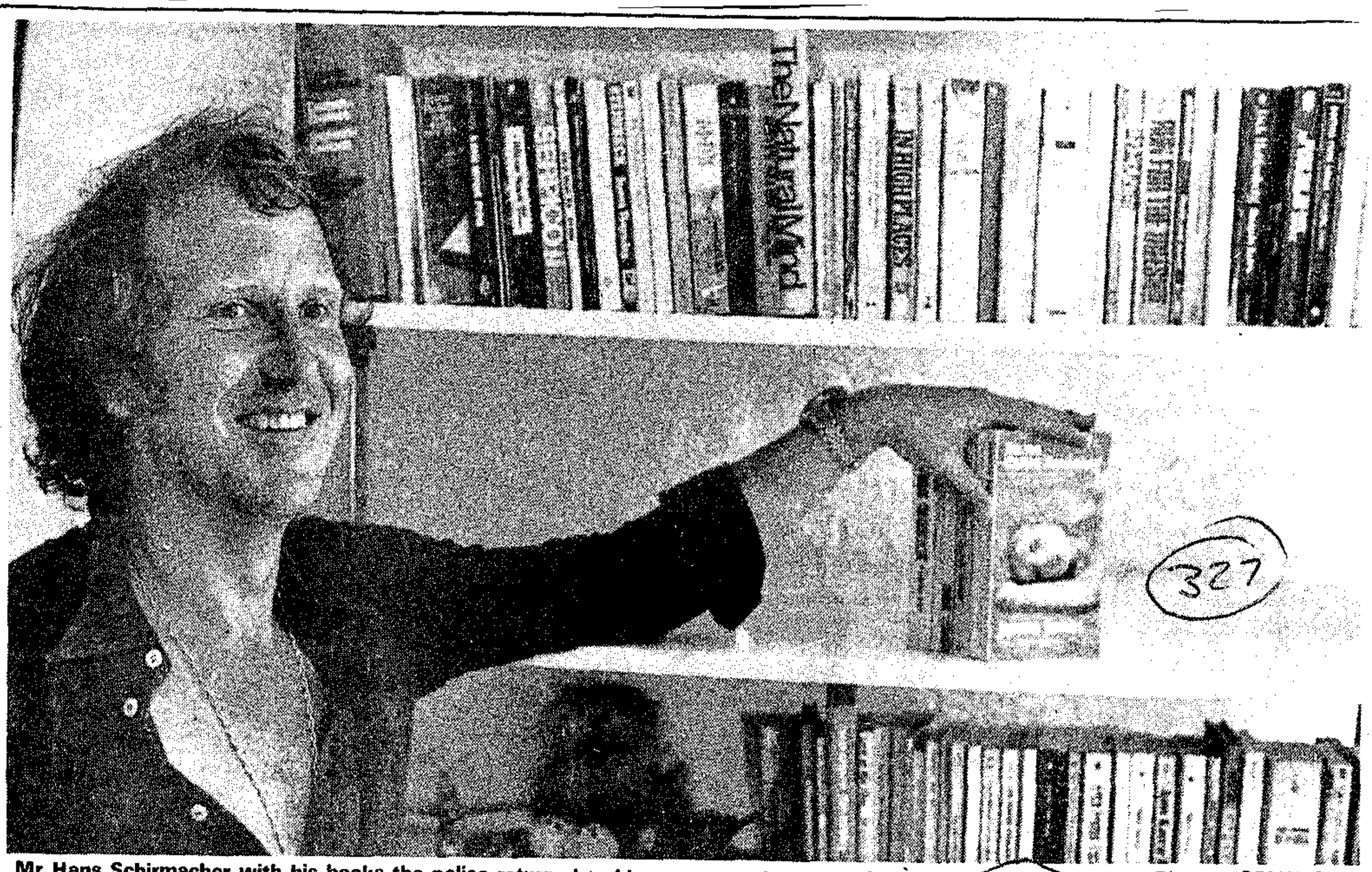
Mnr. W. R. Laubscher, voorsitter van OB (Edms) Bpk, wat sedert die beweging se ontbinding sy effekte beredder en nou die plaas Amajuba skuldvry aan die Potchefstroomse universiteit oorgedra het, sê die OB het vandag geen leier nie, want daar bestaan nie meer 'n OB nie. Dit is in 1953 ontbind.

„Hoe u nou kan berig dat die OB nou (in 1979) sy ou beleid van apartheid laat staan het en 'n nuwe beleid van integrasie aanvaar, gaan my verstand te bowe," skryf hy.

Mnr. H. A. C. de Villiers van Lynedoch, naby Stellenbosch, vra in 'n verontwaardigde brief: „Namens wie praat prof. C. L. de Jager? Namens die Bond van Oudgeïnterneerdes? Ek wonder. Definitief nie namens die Ossewabrandwag nie. Niemand, en ek herhaal, niemand het in hierdie stadium die reg om iets te verander aan die beleid van die Ossewabrandwag nie."

Lede van die OB-vriendekring of Amajuba-beheerkomitee ondersteun nie almal dieselfde politieke party nie, maar kom bymekaar as kamerade uit die tydperk toe die Afrikaner in 'n heftige stryd gewikkel was, sê hy.

*Mnr. Nick Coetzee, voorsitter van die Bond van Oud-Geïnterneerdes en Politieke Gevangenes, het verlede week in 'n onderhoud met RAPPORT gesê die OB se ideologie en gedagtes leef voort in 'n kerngroep van 300 Afrikaners.



Mr Hans Schirmacher with his books the police returned to him

Picture: SELWYN

Sun. Times 4/3/79

POLICE RETURN BOOKS TO MAN WHO SPENT NIGHT IN JAIL

Sunday Times Reporter

AWARD-winning architect Hans Schirmacher sought another showdown with the law when he left prison.

Mr Schirmacher, 40, who spent a protest night in jail after being convicted on a pornography charge, wrote a letter of complaint to Johannesburg's Divisional Commissioner of Police.

He said he refused to go to John Vorster Square to fetch the "legal" publications among those seized in a police raid on his Melville home last November.

Instead, he demanded that they be delivered to him at his house.

On Thursday police paid a second surprise visit to Mr Schirmacher and handed over five books and two posters.

"I was told my other six books, six magazines and one poster — none of which formed part of the charge against me — were nonetheless banned and would not be returned," said Mr Schirmacher.

Three weeks ago, when he was fined R200 (or 25 days) for possessing copies of the bannned magazines Penthouse, Playgirl and Viva, Mr Schirmacher chose jail in protest against the censorship laws.

But after a night in prison he preferred freedom and his wife paid the fine.

His letter to the commissioner, posted a few days later, was headed: "My rights as a South African citizen."

Mr Schirmacher, a member of the Royal Institute of Architects, wrote:

"I have just completed a most traumatic four months, am tired and worn out, and am not really ready for another round of the same thing."

He said a policeman who had raided his home, Constable L A Jooste, had telephoned him to say that he could come to John Vorster Square and pick up his books.

"I told Constable Jooste that as a child I had been taught that if I borrowed something from someone I should return it to him.

"Constable Jooste informed me that he would not bring the books to my house and if I did not fetch them they would be forfeited to the State.

"I take objection to this high-handed attitude. I am, and remain even with my criminal record, a highly respected member of this society . . . I can expect, therefore, the same respect due to every citizen by a member of the police.

"The police are not a power unto themselves. The police are employed by the public for the protection of their rights.

"I will not fetch my books. I expect them to be returned."

Last week he received a reply from Divisional Headquarters acknowledging receipt of his letter and saying that the matter was receiving their attention.

After his books and posters were returned this week, Mr Schirmacher said he was surprised but still not happy.

He was annoyed by what he described as the "damaged" condition of the two returned posters, part of a set by Sam Haskins.

One consolation for Mr Schirmacher: Omni Publications, the international group which owns Penthouse magazine, has sent him a letter of condolence offering a year's free subscription to one of the more ac[illegible]

American editor looks inside southern Africa

Star 6/3/72



BEN BRADLEE, executive editor of the Washington Post (left), the newspaper that broke the Watergate scandal, has completed a report on his impressions of the situation in South Africa.

"White Africa" is overwhelmingly black and strange, and full of contradictions and strong, purposeful people.

Never before have I been involved in a country where conversation is so overwhelmed by a single subject. In South Africa Topic "A" is race, nothing else. So is Topic "B," "C" and "D," all the way to topic "Z."

South Africa is going through its own Watergate scandal, but the scandal involves the diversion of government funds and the commission of government crimes to sell the various policies of apartheid and white supremacy and the silencing of critics.

So even conversation about the scandal, the so-called Muldergate, is conversation about race.

Talk about sports is talk about race. So is talk about real estate, so is talk about sex.

But two powerhouse convictions emerge, first as surprises, then as truths:

The white ruling class enjoys massive support from the white minority population. In other words, apartheid — petty or grand — is embraced by the white establishment. The logic of the white opposition may seduce visitors, but it falls preponderantly on deaf ears at home.

There are plenty of intelligent, reasonable, popular blacks to negotiate with today — *interlocuteurs valables*, the French called them when they surrendered sovereignty to the North Africans more than 20 years ago. But they won't be there for long, as they get first pressured, then replaced by their more radical children.

In spite of everything you may have read, in spite of even some cosmetic improvements, the lengths to which the white South African Government goes to keep itself in power and to stifle opposition overwhelm anyone used to the freedoms of the US Constitution.

● An article in the Sunday Express last month so outraged the Prime Minister he called its publisher, Clive Kinsley, and gave him this primitive option: either you apologise, or I will close you down. The Sunday Express apologised — on the front page, convinced that Botha would and could carry out his threat.

● In Soweto, a city of 1,6-million, authorities have constructed only one outdoor basketball court; there is only one fire station and one movie theatre and no old age homes (the government wants blacks to return to the "homelands" to die).

● A black doctor and political leader, Nthato Motlana, has been refused land on which he would build (at his own expense) a clinic to treat blacks.

● Black journalists consider jail a way of life, with solitary confinement routine, often without charges. One black newspaperman told me that after more than a year in solitary, he was put back with other prisoners, and all were shown a movie — "All the President's men." Another was photographed with me during the lunch, and he quickly rose from the table to speak to the (black) photographer. "I'm banned," he said, meaning that by Government order he cannot talk to more than one person other than his wife at the same time, "and if that picture were published they'd put me back in jail." The film was destroyed.

● It takes a 350-page book just to list all the laws that journalists must obey before they can be sure their stories will be printed.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is a smiling, quick-speaking man as he talks to visitors in his small, air-conditioned office in the new village of Ulundi, which is the capital of kwaZulu.

Buthelezi is Chief of the Zulus and president of Inkatha, the national cultural liberation movement, with 200 000 dues-paying Zulu members. He could be Prime Minister of an "independent" kwaZulu tomorrow, if he went along with the South African Government's plan for independent homelands, like Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei.

Buthelezi sees himself as the leading (unjailed) black critic of South Africa, and the South African whites' best chance for meaningful negotiations.

Others see him as "a creature of Pretoria." Sally Motlana, the tough and graceful head of the Black Housewives' League in Soweto, said, "The whites pay his salary and buy him his Mercedes."

This is the thinking that puts Buthelezi in the middle of a minefield. If he really joins the opposition, he could well get banned, and that would bring his cousin, the king, to power and the king would accept the South African Government's offer of "independence." If Buthelezi remains within the system, some blacks are going to think of him as an Uncle Tom.

★ ★ ★

At dinner in Cape Town the Cabinet Minister for Communications and Sports, a warm, friendly, attractive young man named Frederick W de Klerk, was being hectored by South Africans like Helen Suzman, one of 17 liberal Members of Parliament (against 135 Nationalist members), Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party; Hassan Howa, leader of a group trying to integrate South African sports; and Bishop Patrick Matolengwe. Suzman is white, Hendrickse is "coloured," Howa is Asian and Matolengwe is black.

When the conversation turned to political prisoners, De Klerk turned it aside by asking about "the Torres Case," a case that South African leaders apparently know more about than American editors. (Torres was a Vietnam veteran who was brutalised by Houston police, and who was found dead in Buffalo Bayou. Three policemen were eventually arrested, convicted only of violating Torres' civil rights and given minor sentences).

★ ★

Umtata to seek world aid for SA refugees

UMTATA — The Umtata Government is to seek UN assistance for refugees in the country who have fled South Africa.

Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said scores of refugees had fled because of increased security police activity in South Africa.

The Transkeian Government welcomed the refugees and granted them political asylum even though the country did not have refugee camps. They had to register with the police and the Department of Interior.

Refugees made their own accommodation arrangements once accepted and were free to move around the country and find jobs.

As Transkei did not have the means to look after them, the government had decided to look to the UN for assistance.

As refugees were an international problem, including those in Transkei, the UN would have to make available some of its facilities for dealing with such people, Mr Koyana said.

"Since many of the refugees would like to travel to other countries, it is essential that arrangements for their safe transit through South African soil be made, as in the case with refugees from Lesotho.

"Whatever arrangements are finally worked out must be concerned to serve the best interests of the refugees," Mr Koyana said.

Most refugees chose Transkei because it was the nearest country offering safety, or because they preferred to stay close to the scene of action they had left behind, he said.

"The important thing to remember is that by fleeing to Transkei, the refugees recognise it as a different country from South Africa," Mr Koyana said. "Moreover, once in Transkei, they are safe from the unwelcome attention of South Africa's Security Police."

The other refugees presented few problems to the government because most had high qualifications, such as doctors and teachers, and could be employed by the government.

The younger refugees with an incomplete secondary or university education were not qualified to take up any jobs and did not have the means to continue their education. — SAPA.

Editor ordered out of court

327

Court Reporter CT, 9/3/79

THE editor of the Sunday Express was ordered out of the Magistrate's Court yesterday when the political correspondent of the newspaper appeared to answer questions in connection with a report dealing with an alleged foreign bank account of the head of the Christian League of South Africa.

The correspondent, Mr John Matisonn, had been subpoenaed to answer questions, and the magistrate declared the examination, as well as possible objections to the lawfulness of the subpoena to be in camera.

In spite of an application by Mr D Kuny, for Mr Matisonn, that the editor of the newspaper, Mr Rex Gibson, be allowed to remain, he was ordered out of the court.

According to the subpoena, issued in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, Mr Matisonn was to be asked questions in connection with an alleged offence of libel/defamation which were alleged to have been committed by a person unknown to the State.

Mr Matisonn was to be asked for the identity of his informant or the source of his information in connection with an article with the headline, "Right-wing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US", which appeared in the Sunday Express on December 3.

He was also to be asked to give full details of where and how information was obtained with particular reference to how details of the bank account were obtained; to produce original documents from which information was received, and to disclose by whom the information referred to was received.

The report dealt with the Rev Frederick Shaw, a crusader against the South African and World Councils of Churches.

The report was published within a week of the Christian League of South Africa calling for the resignation of Bishop Tutu as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The report also mentioned that the Christian League had been in contact with various people associated with the Information Department, including the Madison Avenue public relations firm, Sydney S Baron, the head of the now defunct front, SA Freedom Foundation, Mr Red Metrowich, and indicated there were indirect links with the former Information secretary, Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

The magistrate, Mr B Carroll, told the court before the inquiry started that it would be held in camera. He said the purpose of the inquiry was to obtain a statement from a person and that until a case was heard, if a case was heard, the information would be privileged.



Mr John Matisonn, left, political correspondent of the Sunday Express, with his editor, Mr Rex Gibson, outside the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Validity

Mr Kuny then told the court there was an intention to challenge the proceedings and the validity of the subpoena itself.

Asked why the validity had not been challenged earlier, Mr Kuny said: "It can't be dealt with at any other stage than now." He said there was no other "forum" and no other "manner".

He said Mr Carroll had a discretion not to hold the inquiry in camera.

Mr Carroll had told him there was the possibility that there could be information which could predjudice the State in any possible prosecutions in the future.

Mr Kuny then applied for Mr Gibson to be allowed to remain at the inquiry. He said Mr Gibson was responsible for what appeared in the newspaper.

Asked by Mr Carroll whether it was possible that Mr Gibson might be prosecuted, Mr Kuny replied: "That may be so. All the more reason why he should be allowed to remain."

Mr Carroll said Mr Gibson was not entitled to know what happened in the inquiry, and Mr Kuny had told him that as editor, Mr Gibson would know what Mr Matisonn had to say.

Mr Kuny then told the court that Mr Matisonn's subpoena called for the appearance of the correspondent or his "lawful" representative, and said this differed from a "legal" representative.

When Mr Carroll was told that Mr Matisonn was present, he said: "So that excludes anybody else."

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 439 9 Maart 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

(827)

No. 439 9 March 1979

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 P79/11

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/8/85.....	*Hitback*—No 1, July 1978.....	D. A. V. Habbitts, Berea, Johannesburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)
P79/1/80.....	*Straight Sucker*.....	Samuel West.....	(a)
P79/1/110.....	*Dier van die Aarde, Die*.....	Die Gemeente van God in Jesus Christus te Welkom, O.V.S.	(c)
P79/1/117.....	*Legacy of Windhaven*.....	Marie de Jourlet.....	(a)
P79/2/24.....	*In Love*.....	Nicola Thorne.....	(a)
P79/2/33.....	*Benjamin's Open Day*.....	Jane White.....	(a)
P79/2/52.....	*Beijing Review*—Vol 22, No 3, January 19, 1979	Beijing Review, Beijing, China.....	(e)
P79/2/53.....	*Sputnik*—No 2, February 1978.....	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow.....	(e)
P79/2/57.....	*Science and Society: An Independent Journal of Marxism*—Vol XLII, no. 3, Fall 1978	Science & Society, Inc., New York.....	(e)
P79/2/70.....	*Artikel Kommentare*—8 XII 91/3.8.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/2/76.....	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 7, February 1979 (Transvaal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein.....	(d)+(e)
P79/2/76.....	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 7, February 1979 (Natal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein.....	(d)+(e)
P79/2/77.....	*Nation, The*—Vol 3, No 8, February 1979 .(Transvaal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein.....	(d)+(e)
P79/2/84.....	*They will Live in the 21st Century*—1917–2017	Novosti, Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/2/87.....	*Sindicato de Obreros de las Flotas Maritima y Fluvial, el*	G. A. Oleshkevich.....	(e)
P79/2/103.....	*Camera* 35—Vol 24, No 2, February 1979.....	U.E.M. Publishing, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P79/2/3.....	*Samural, The*.....	George MacBeth.....	(a)+(b)

No. 441 9 Maart 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 441 9 March 1979

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 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 publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/174.....	*Steve Biko—I Write what I Like*.....	Aelred Stubbs.....	(d)+(e)

GG-6331

No. 440 9 Maart 1979

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:

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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)
P78/11/126.....	*South African Outlook*—Vol 108, No 1287, September 1978	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd., Rondebosch..	(e)
P78/11/131.....	*Lotus*—Special Supplement, October 1978....	Permanent Bureau of Afro-Asian Writers, West Germany	(e)
P78/11/158.....	*Azanian Assignment, The*.....	Iain Finlay.....	(a)+(e)
P78/12/3.....	*In Struggle!/En Lutte!*—No 133 (Vol 6, No 15), November 14, 1978	In Struggle/En Lutte, Canada.....	(e)
P78/12/4.....	*African Study Group*—Vol 1, No 1.....	African Study Group, London.....	(e)
P78/12/6.....	*Dokumentation*—VIII, 72/2.1.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/12/8.....	*Diwali, Eid-ul-Adha and Christmas Greetings*—1978—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Yusuf Dadoo.....	(e)
P78/12/9.....	*Bulletin No 2/78*.....	GDR Committee for Human Rights, Berlin....	(e)
P78/12/10.....	*Socialist Thought and Practice*—Vol XVIII, No 11–12, November–December 1978	Niro "Komunist", Beograd.....	(e)
P78/12/26.....	*Opinions*—Special Apartheid—Aoûto-Septembre 1978	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, Nám. Curieovych 1, Prague 1	(e)
P78/12/28.....	*la F.S.M. dans la Lutte Contre l'Apartheid une vie Faite de Violence*	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale (F.S.M.) Tchécoslovaquie	(e)
P78/12/48.....	*Come Fly with Us*.....	John Warren Wells.....	(a)
P78/12/51.....	*Dokumentation*—8 I 5/3.3.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/12/59.....	*For the Final Assault in Southern Africa: International Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa and Against Apartheid*—New Delhi, September 29–October 2, 1978	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P78/12/68.....	*Together with Vietnam*.....	The Permanent Secretariat of AAPSO, Cairo—Egypt	(e)
P78/12/69.....	*Freedom Charter, The*, Pamflet/Pamphlet....	Unknown.....	(e)
P78/12/76.....	*Information Bulletin*—No 10/1978.....	Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees, Berlin	(e)
P78/12/77.....	*Inkululeko-Freedom*—No 17, June 26, 1975, Pamflet/Pamphlet	South African Communist Party.....	(e)
P78/12/78.....	*Solidarity*—No's 38, 39, 40—May, June, July 1978	The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Cairo	(e)
P78/12/79.....	*Azania News*—Vol 13, No's 9 & 10, September–October 1978	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P78/12/87.....	*South African Colouring Book', A*.....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P79/1/21.....	*ANC Speaks*—Documents and Statements of *the African National Congress* 1955–1976	African National Congress.....	(e)
P79/1/25.....	*Sechaba*—Vol 12, Fourth Quarter 1978.....	The African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P79/1/26.....	*Homelands, Instruments of Oppression*—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/2/18.....	*Defend Your Rights*—Pamflet/Pamphlet....	Inkatha yeNkululeko yeSiwze, Johannesburg..	(d)+(e)
P78/12/88.....	*Information*—12/78.....	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)

No. 442 9 Maart 1979

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:

No. 442 9 March 1979

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
P79/2/8.....	*Mao*.....	Peter Carter.....	In GK/GN 42 van/of 14/1/77 en/and SK/GG 5375 van/of 14/1/77.

No. 443 9 Maart 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 28 Februarie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 Februarie 1979 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. 443 9 March 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 28 February 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 23 February 1979 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
P79/1/236.....	*Klipkus*.....	Marlise Joubert.

Sentence for 'kaffir' remark

NM 10/3/79

(327)

Court Reporter

A RAILWAYS ticket examiner, who called a Coloured man a "kaffir," was fined R200 (or 100 days) — suspended for three years — and ordered to write a letter of apology to the complainant when he appeared before Mr. J. J Brits in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Leon Louis Venter (18) had pleaded guilty to a charge of crimen injuria by referring to Mr. Stephen Thomas as a "kaffir" at Durban Station on February 5.

Passing sentence, Mr. Brits said Venter had been in a position of authority and had not been entitled to hurt Mr. Thomas's feelings.

This sort of behaviour could harm relations between different race groups.

Mr. M. Robertson appeared for the State.

Afrikaners urged to teach young respect

JOHANNESBURG — Afrikaners could teach their children to address blacks as "Oom of Tannie", the compilers of a study on racism for the Afrikaanse Studentebond said in the study released here yesterday.

The study said that of all the original good intentions involved in the policy of separate development, very few had been realised.

The study, concluded for the executive of the ASB by Mr S. C. van der Walt and Mr P. A. Odendaal, mentioned that it did not necessarily reflect the view of the ASB.

Racism was in reality nothing but an egoistic attitude of superiority and prejudice. The Afrikaner was undeniably guilty of such sentiments, it said.

The Christian Afrikaner must act according to the scriptures, the study said.

The scriptures were unequivocal about the unity of mankind and forbade one race or nation to rule, despise or trample on the other.

Guidelines given by the study for the moving away from discrimination included:

The evaluation of contact situations with black — Would you react in the same way towards another white person?

Address all people in polite Afrikaans or in the polite form of address used in the language of the other person.

Teach your children to respect blacks in the same way as they would white stangers. The child could, for instance, be taught to talk of a black "uncle" or "aunt". — SAPA.

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E.E.C. bu[illegible] free trade area. (i.e. no [illegible] and no political implications at all). Not only was it by then too late but that was not what the other six wanted. If Britian did not want to join despite their making her huge concessions that was too bad. The essential choice for Britian was between the old(Commonwealth)and the new(E.E.C). She chose the old; got shut out of the new. In a fit of what inevitably looked like pique Britian set up the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) ofter known as the Seven. Europe was now at Sixes and Sevens. The seven were Britian, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland and Austria. Since Britian's trad is about as large as the rest of those put together, it had its limitations as a tradeing unit.

Hopefully I have given you a vague idea of how the E.E.C. came into being, but only very general ideas about how come the British made such a desperately expensive mistake. Let us consider briefly what the apparent alternatives for the British were:-

(1) Continue to trade more or less as now with the Commonwealth

(2) Expand the Commonwealth free trade area to include U.S.A. and Canada and anybody else who felt like joining (Japan was considered also later on).

(3) Join the E.E.C.

In practice the enlarged free trade area idea was always a non-starter because the U.S.A. and Canada were nor interestd. So the choice looked like the Commonwealth or Commom Market, and Conmonwealth it was. Let us now examine some of the economic qreasons for saying that this was the wrong decision. I am deliberately going to try to keep this as simple as possible because in essence I think the problem is quite simple. I believe that Britian suffered from 4 major economic disadvantages at this time.

(1) its capital stock was old

(2) the shift of labour from land to industry was almost complete

(3) its trade was mostly with the Commonwealth and trade between developed and developing countries was growing and was likely to go on growing very slowly.

(4) the percentage of G.N.P. taken by investment was very low (about 16% compared to 20% in France, 25% in Germany and Italy and 33% in Japan).

It is not true incidently that Britian was or is particularly strike ridden and it isn't now. But it is true that Germany and Japan (but nobody else) had many

Wasa chief warns of conflict

ZWELITSHA — The government was accused of steering the country toward a racial conflict and of dismissing the voices of true black leaders as "too adult for blacks".

The accusation was made by the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, here where he was guest speaker at a farewell function for former Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Leslie Xinwa.

The farewell was given by black journalists in the Border area.

Mr Sisulu said the Minister of Justice's action in cancelling a meeting with a Wasa deputation showed the government's attitude toward true black voices.

"Mr Kruger felt that our memorandum to him was too adult to come from blacks," he said. "This illustrates what the government means by consultation with blacks. It illustrates that this government will only negotiate on its own terms."

Outlining the role of black journalists in society, Mr Sisulu said: "Black journalists cannot divorce themselves from the trials and tribulations of the black community. This is in the same way Afrikaner journalists cannot divorce themselves from the interests of all Afrikaners."

Mr Sisulu traced the black struggle from the time Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape. He quipped: "They arrived here with nothing but fruit and vegetables only and in a few months they were complaining of blacks stealing their cattle. Cattle certainly grew fast in a few months."

He said the problems facing blacks today were the same problems that faced them at the turn of the century.

"The white presence in this country has been characterised by the rule of fear, blood, sweat and tears. It has been typified by the trammeling of black aspirations, the suppression of legitimate black demands and the negation of the rule of law.

"We are living in dangerous times. We are living in times when lawlessness goes under the guise of lawfulness and when that happens, none of the people in this country can safely say they are safe."

Mr Sisulu said the traditional African humanism had been eroded by exploitation and the traditional African personality had been depersonalised and dehumanised.

"In spite of this, I want to say we have our destiny in our own hands and nothing will stop us from our ideals and aspirations."

He said the government created problems under the pretext it was working toward a solution.

"The government is always blind to the fact that it was the problem and could never be part of the solution."

Mr Sisulu said the question always posed was what was it the black man really wanted?

"Well, the answer is simple. The black man wants what every rational man wants. He wants what other sectors in the country already possess. He wants what he always had treasured in pre-colonial times. He wants the achievement of the black ideal, to be restored to his African humanism and to have restored what belongs to him."

Of the future, Mr Sisulu said the political and economical enslavement of blacks in the past had left a confused situation.

"Some of our brethren describe our struggle as a class struggle. Yet it is important to say because colour distinction in South Africa automatically becomes class distinction, this should not necessarily mean our struggle is a class struggle. We ought to realise it is a racial struggle first." Mr Sisulu rejected accusations of racism and of being anti-white.

"Such a response is a predictable response of a guilty conscience and it is also a ruse to retain the status quo and to have something to fight for side by side with the black man.

"They feel so because they are anti-black and anti-change." — DDR.

No parole for Breyten

STAR 12/3/74 (327)

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, had refused a request to parole jailed Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, a spokesman for the Cape branch of PEN said here yesterday.

The request was made to Mr Kruger by the secretary-general of the international PEN organisation, Mr Peter Elstob, who was approached by the Dutch and Swedish branches of PEN.—Sapa.



Sally Quinn

In the last of a series on South Africa, based on interviews with Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of Post, and Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, Miss Quinn shows how the paths of black and white liberals have diverged.

Jailed, now Qoboza is a changed man

STAR 12/3/79



Percy Qoboza

The Editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, told Miss Quinn that one of his most "unfortunate" and "sometimes bitter" experiences had been to see how more and more young people "can become angry at what people consider liberal whites."

Before Mr Qoboza was jailed and his paper shut down he used to be a moderate, says Miss Quinn, and his favourite expression used to be that of civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King: "Either we learn to live together as brothers or we perish as fools."

"Today Percy Qoboza is a different man. He is angry, despairing. He sees more and more young blacks becoming militant. He sees a turning away from the white liberals who have traditionally championed their causes."

"He sees a hardening of the views of the Afrikaners and he sees, finally, the inevitability of the violence both blacks and whites have always feared."

Mr Qoboza is quoted as saying: "My whole experience has been a very traumatic one. I went through those five and a half months in jail in periods of intense bitterness, sometimes bordering on pure and brutal hatred.

"It was a time of extreme soul searching, thinking about my country for the first time in a quiet and serene atmosphere."

He had thought of leaving South Africa but his 15-year-old daughter persuaded him against it. He is quoted as saying: "In spite of the danger that I will still go back to jail, in spite of the danger that our home will still be bombed, I eventually felt I had to remain in this country."

There are many avenues Mr Qoboza could take, writes Miss Quinn.

"Up until now he has been taking the moderate course, communicating with white liberals.

"But even with the white liberals things are beginning to sour, and the young blacks are beginning to abandon their white support — possibly the first indication of violence to come."

Mr Qoboza is quoted as saying: "We have an expression in the black community that we would rather deal with the Afrikaners than with the white liberals. The liberal element is confused about where it stands. With the white Afrikaner, the lines are clearly defined on both sides."

Mrs Suzman understands Mr Qoboza's disillusionment. She is quoted as saying: "I would be in a state of rage all the time if I were black. God knows where that would lead me.

"We liberals have no power. We make all these noises and we're genuinely upset about the situation — we're not simulating it. But we're small.

"I can't scrap the Immorality Act, for instance. And the blacks know we're in no position of power. I'm under no illusions about that."

Mrs Suzman agrees with Mr Qoboza that the young blacks are becoming far less interested in the white liberals and have cut themselves off.

Miss Quinn writes that Mrs Suzman, a "totally fearless woman who drives the white Afrikaners up the wall with her relentless criticism of their racist system," doesn't feel the end is near.

"I don't personally think we're on the verge of any upheaval. I don't see the blacks being in any position to force fundamental change.

"They're so busy keeping alive, getting their wages, getting to and from work.

"I think the outside world pressure to continue to harass the Government can help. But the whites will not share power with the blacks."

She says Mrs Suzman is a "pessimist, but with a note of hope" who thinks "it will be a long time before we see fundamental change."

But unlike Mrs Suzman, Mr Qoboza is not as optimistic, she says.

He is quoted as saying: "We are living in a situation that is a continuous volcano about to erupt. You move around the streets of Soweto, you talk to people and it looks normal, quiet and peaceful. The Government will be quick to tell you that.

"But in the midst of that calm and sweetness and apparent peace, if you put your ear to the ground you can hear the simmering volcano. And it's sure to erupt any day. . . ."

struggle. Instead, while recognising the urgency of this struggle, we assert that to ignore the very real contradictions that exist between bourgeois women who experience their oppression as discrimination, and working class women who experience their oppression as essentially exploitation, to ignore the specific way in which the oppression of women is produced and ensured within the South African social formation, and above all, to ignore the struggles of other people struggling against exploitation is not only incorrect but will lead to inadequate strategies that could well ensure that women's libera-

Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 393 13/3/79

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TUESDAY, 13 MARCH 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Americans Concerned About South Africa Foundation

6(343)

33. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether the State has rendered or is rendering financial assistance to any activity or publication of the organization Americans Concerned About South Africa Foundation of Scottsdale, Arizona, in the United States; if so, to which activities of the organization or which aspects of the publication.

The ACTING MINITER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The reply is the same as that which has been given to Question 2 of Friday, 23 February 1979.

Kruger may curb Press

STAR 15/3/71

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, is expected to introduce soon an amendment to the Police Act that would restrict Press reporting of police matters.

Mr Kruger confirmed today that he intended introducing amendments to the Act, including a clause that affected the Press.

The apparent aim is to prevent the police being unjustly besmirched in the Press without the Press having taken adequate steps to verify its information.

The amendment may take on the appearance of a clause in the Prisons Act which forbids publication of information about prisons without adequate steps having been taken by the Press to verify facts.

The Minister has expressed concern about some reporting of police activities — such as a story, which later proved to be incorrect, that police arrested a man at a bus stop for a pass offence and left the man's children crying at the bus stop.

Government sources could give no comment on reports that action was being contemplated against the Press to avoid currency being given to untested allegations such as those contained in the Rhoodie dislosures.

Fate of slavery foreseen for discrimination

T 327
13/3/79

Staff Reporter

RACE discrimination was to our generation what slavery was more than 100 years ago. Protest and dissent ended it just as protest and dissent would end race discrimination and what went with it, Mr Renee de Villiers, Cape Western chairman of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said last night.

Speaking in Claremont at the opening of the national conference of the Black Sash, Mr De Villiers said that for the movement to remain in being for close on 25 years proved that protest had a role to play in the public life of "this sorely divided country".

He reminded delegates of the origins of the Black Sash and said that in the early years it took courage to be a member in the Free State where "men and women who proudly prided themselves on being 'kinders van die protes' often found it beyond their level of tolerance to allow those who disagreed with them to indulge in any form of protest".

It took guts to stand at Nationalist congresses and be taunted but the insults and threats were the true measure of the degree to which the campaign got under Nationalist skins and perhaps "pricked Nationalist consciences".

"Where, one wonders, would South Africa be today if it had not been for the Black Sash and kindred organizations and institutions as well as countless individuals striving ceaselessly for a just and open society in which there will be respect for the dignity of all men and women," Mr De Villiers said.

For 30 years and more the English-language press had been playing a role of creative dissent in political affairs. Much of what it wrote in the early sixties, often denigrated as unbridled racism, was today accepted almost as commonplace in the establishment.

'Discovery'

"This 'discovery' by the forward-looking elements in the National Party and sections of its newspapers is due, largely if not wholly, to what English-language newspapers and many others have been saying with monotonous regularity for so long."

If these and other voices of protest had been stilled or simply gone out of existence in the past 20 years, how much further would South Africa have been from a just society and how much more authoritarian?

The work of the Black Sash in helping the underprivileged, in collecting information and in persuading others was the most effective form of protest imaginable. It added to the fund of goodwill that would one day stand between us and disaster or violent revolution.

ECONOMICS II. 1962.

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CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Merch R. millions.

Balance of 879

Serv: -1,127

Tota -248

Net -256

Tota -504

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Bala (it) 26

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21

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CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Private:

Out - 129

Out - 23

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Investment i 156

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Total servi -256

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Apartheid too costly, says Sash president

SURPRISING figures on the cost of apartheid to South Africa have been given by Mrs Joyce Harris, the president of Black Sash.

Delivering her presidential address at the Black Sash's national conference in the Claremont Civic Centre last night, she said apartheid had already cost South Africa dear to the point of social disaster, economic distress and moral bankruptcy.

'Apartheid must go, or it will cost South Africa its future,' she said.

Referring to pass laws and influx control, she said nearly 10-million blacks carried reference books, each of which cost about R10 to produce, giving a total of R100-million.

To this could be added R4-million a year for new books and a further R20-million for keeping the documents up to date.

Quoting figures from a sociologist's report, she said pass laws resulted in nearly 6-million prosecutions in a decade, more than half a million in one year, at an estimated cost of R1,5-million.

Imprisonment costs were estimted at R18,7-million; prosecutions R1,7-million; and patrolling and policing R11,5-million.

The time lost by people arrested amounted to 12,3-million productive man-hours, the equivalent of losing R7,7-million.

About R35-million a year was spent on contract labour documents and another R12-million on the operation of labour bureaus which helped to administer the pass laws and migrant labour system.

The sociologist's survey, she said, estimated that South Africa spent about R112-million a year simply operating pass laws.

South Africa's gross national product would be about 50 percent higher without the apartheid bleed-off.

The survey quoted the direct cost of apartheid at about R13 000-million a year.

In Alexandra, outside Johannesburg, the Government had embarked on a scheme to demolish existing family housing at a cost to date of R100 000.

Although much of it was in poor condition, it nevertheless provided accommodation for families at a time when the housing situation was critical.

In its place gigantic hostels were being built at a cost of R7-million.

The cost for a bed was R2 300, amounting to an estimated R57,5-million for the whole Alexandra complex, and the hostels still had to be administered and maintained.

Multiplying the figure of R2 300 for a hostel bed with an estimated 1 305 000 migrants given by economist Dr Francis Wilson, gave R3 000-million which, she said, was admittedly not a fair figure.

Then the spouses and children of the 'single' inmates still had to be accommodated in the homelands.

To create the separate homelands, massive removals had been necessary. Together with Group

Koornhof to meet Black Sash

THE Minister of Plural Relations, Dr P G J Koornhof, has agreed to meet a Black Sash deputation on Thursday, the president, Mrs Joyce Harris, said last night.

She said the Black Sash had informemd Dr Koornhof that it wished to discuss with him housing, citizenship, unemployment, bureaucratic administration, resettlement and the policy in relation

'Crying need' for dissent

IT was more than ever imperative today that the voice of dissent should be heard loud and clear in this country, Mr René de Villiers, the Western Cape chairman of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said last night in a tribute to the Black Sash.

Opening the organisation's national conference in the Claremont Civic Centre, he said the

The Nation is suspended

(327)

JOHANNESBURG — The management of the Inkatha weekly newspaper, *The Nation*, has decided to suspend publication pending the outcome of an appeal over the recent banning of five issues of the paper.

In a statement issued yesterday by the managing director of the paper's publishers, Mr Walter Felgate, the editor, Mr Gavin Robson, said: "An appeal against the latest banning has been lodged. Until such time as this appeal has run its course, publication of The Nation has been suspended."

The statement said five consecutive issues of the paper had been banned by the Publications Control Board.

"The board has judged the contents of the banned issues as endangering relationships between racial groups and endangering the safety of the state.

"Inkatha and the editor of The Nation are committed to the evolution of a free black-run newspaper which reports on the South African situation as it is. If the facts of South African life cannot be reported, it is the facts and not the reporting which should be censored."

The statement said the freedom of a newspaper to report factually and to reflect the feelings of a substantial section of the population was "germane to a peaceful and democratic solution to our problems." — DDC.

Hansard 6 Question 01. 448 14/3/79

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Persons executed 6448

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451. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Prisons:

(a) How many persons in each race group were executed during 1976-'77 and 1977-'78, respectively, and (b) of what crimes had they been convicted.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(a) 1.7.76 to 30.6.77

Whites	3
Coloureds	14
Blacks	56

1.7.77 to 30.6.78

Whites	1
Coloureds	25
Blacks	79

(b) 1.7.76 to 30.6.77

Whites—	murder	3
Coloureds—	murder	14
Blacks—	murder	50
	rape	1
	murder and robbery	2

1.7.77 to 30.6.78

Whites—	murder	1
Coloureds—	murder	20
	murder and robbery	3
	rape and culpable homocide	1
	rape and murder	1
Blacks—	murder	62
	murder and robbery	12
	rape	2
	robbery with aggravating circumstances	1
	robbery and rape	1
	murder and rape	1

Hull student 'forced' into spying

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Mr. Wiseman Khuzwayo, the South African journalist who fled South Africa after he had been detained, was one of the political activists that a Hull University student spy informed on.

The student, Mr. Tony McRoy (20), claims he was "blackmailed" by police to spy on his fellow students.

He alleges they threatened that if he did not do this, they would make his connections with the Right-wing National Front known and that he would "have a rough time".

Mr. McRoy was asked to pass information to the police on anti-apartheid groups, Leftist students, as well as Palestinian and Iranian students.

Since Mr. Khuzwayo joined the university in September to study law, he has been active in student politics, concentrating on anti-apartheid issues and involved in pressure groups for disinvestment in South Africa.

After fleeing South Africa Mr. Khuzwayo was stranded in Lesotho while the British Home Office decided if they would let him into Britain.

At the time his situation was compared to that of former editor Mr. Donald Woods, who had been given "red carpet treatment" by the British authorities when he fled South Africa via Lesotho.

Mr. Khuzwayo spent some time in Germany and now has Home Office permission to study in Britain.

Mr. Peter McCabe, president of the Student's Union at Hull University, said yesterday he was horrified by the actions of the police.

He said if any information on the activities of Mr. Khuzwayo had been passed on by the police to the Home Office, in any way threatened Mr. Wiseman's permission to stay in Britain, the students would take immediate action.

Hull University has always taken a very strong line on anti-apartheid issues and disinvestment in South Africa.

Mr. Khuzwayo is the first South African student to spearhead these pressure groups.

The issue of the "Hull informer" has caused a furore in student circles.

Demands are being made for a Home Office inquiry into the allegations.

Apartheid will cost SA its future

(527 C-1 14/3/79)

Sash leader

BY BOB MOLLOY

THE president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said in her presidential address this week that apartheid had brought the country to the point of social disaster, economic distress and moral bankruptcy.

"Apartheid must go or it will cost South Africa its future," Mrs Harris said, speaking at the opening of the Black Sash conference which is being held at Rondebosch for the next three days.

Mrs Harris gave figures to show that the directly observable costs of apartheid included R600 million still to be spent on land purchase, R200 m for removal of Indian families, R3 000 m for housing migrants — reaching a total of R3 846 000 000. To this had to be added R112 m for operating the Pass Laws and R47 m a year for labour contracts and the labour bureau system.

South Africa's gross national product would be 50 percent higher without the apartheid "bleed-off", running at R18 795 annually.

The indirect costs affected every aspect of government, the economy, politics, and our every-day lives. Massive removals under the Group Areas Act had affected over two million people, all but 7 000 of them black. Almost a further two million remained to be moved, less than 1 700 of them black, Mrs Harris said.

When the act had been fully implemented close on four million people would have been moved.

"Geographically our country is being carved up. Borders are being created within borders, and South Africa as we have known and loved it, has already ceased to exist. Practically speaking its borders requiring protection have been enlarged to such an extent that they are virtually impossible to guard. And this is just the beginning. South Africa is losing its unity and the majority of its citizens are being converted into bitter and frustrated aliens," said Mrs Harris.

The threat from other countries generated by apartheid had caused a virtual military explosion as more and more young men and women were being drawn into the Defence Force with a subsequent loss of productive man-hours and with more and more of the exchequer being diverted to the Department of Defence.

The latest estimate of expenditure on Defence was R1 700 082 000 — 18,1 percent of the total budget. It was also costing the country dear to maintain internal security.

The human costs of apartheid were incalculable: "Our advice office paints a graphic picture of the toll of human misery paid by the black people of our country as a result of the implementation of this inhuman policy.

"They present an endless kaleidoscope of broken families; of husbands begging for the comforting presence of wives and children; of wives seeking to live with their husbands; of endorsements out of evictions and the desperate struggles of ordinary men and women to acquire what should be the basic human rights of family life and freedom to seek work and accept employment."

The decision not to prosecute General Van der Bergh compared with its swift action against the Rand Daily Mail, was an indication of how far the government itself had strayed from respect for its own institutions.

The new constitution with its three separate ethnic parliaments and its total exclusion of the black people all lay within the framework of apartheid. Within it, white political opposition would become increasingly irrelevant as it would not even be represented on the Council of Cabinets.

There was also the inevitably expense of maintaining three separate governments in a country already overburdened with a non-productive bureaucracy.

A 'waste' of material

THE HUMAN RIGHTS conference, recently held in Cape Town, was a worthwhile experience but it failed in not involving the "distinguished audience" in meaningful discussion, Mrs N Robb told delegates at yesterday's Black Sash congress in Cape Town.

"What a waste of first class material,"

Role of police more 'sinister'

351 14/3/79 Argus

327

THE ROLE of the police was becoming increasingly sinister, the Black Sash's national conference heard yesterday.

In a paper presented by a Transvaal delegate, police assaults and deaths in police custody over the past three years were described as a 'catalogue of horror'.

'The police's role in enforcing apartheid legislation is becoming daily more aggravating to the delicate balance in South Africa's inter-group relationships and it is urgently necessary for their role to be reassessed.

'But this can only be done by a reassessment of the laws of this country,' the paper said.

Referring to police training, the paper said it was reported in June last year that the fourth edition of the Department of Police's lectures on the introduction to criminology and ethnology contained a part on separate development which said 'There is no other possibility, it is our only salvation.'

The lectures, the paper said, also stated: 'Foreign missionaries and liberalism brought the idea of voting rights and equality home to them.

THE BLACKS

The developing black man in the cities does not recognise the political functions of the tribal heads any more.

'Many of them now want democratic political rights and equality with the whites.'

Referring to pass law offences, the paper said that far from taking a more lenient line in the application of the laws, police activity had been stepped up.

New Bill to curb reports on police coming

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, gave notice in the Assembly today of his intention to introduce a Bill amending the Police Act to "prohibit the publication of certain statements."

This provision, which is expected to be aimed at restricting Press reporting of police matters, is one of many amendments to the Police Act proposed by the Minister.

According to the long title of the Bill, the Police Amendment Bill, the measure will further regulate the functions of the South African Police, make new provisions in connection with alleged misconduct of commissioned officers, authorise the commissioner to dismiss certain members of the police in certain circumstances and make new provision for the police reserve.

PAY

The long title, which gives only an outline of the Bill which will be published tomorrow, includes a reference to police pay and provides for the regulation of the appointment of special constables.

Another measure introduced by Mr Kruger, a Bill to amend the Inquests Act, was read a first time today.

The Bill seeks to prohibit persons from prejudicing, influencing or anticipating the proceedings or findings at inquests and extends the provisions of the Act relating to the appointment, functions and compensation of assessors.

KENNISGEWING 205 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Goedehoop, Posbus 3116, Bloemfontein, 9300 (WO 3205).

Doelstellings

1. Om dranksugtiges, verdowingsmiddelverslaafdes of enige uitgeworpene, om watter rede ook al, te huisves.

2. Om diesulkes op te voed, geestelik te bearbei en te lei na Jesus Christus en Sy Kerk.

3. Om hulle te help deur self te werk en so in eie behoeftes te voorsien en weer selfrespek te herwin.

4. Om sulke persone te help om weer aan te pas en in die samelewing opgeneem te word.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 205 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Goedehoop, P.O. Box 3116, Bloemfontein, 9300 (WO 3205).

Objects

1. To accommodate alcoholics, drug dependants or and other people who are outcasts for any reason whatever.

2. To educate such people, minister to their spiritual needs and lead them to Jesus Christ and His Church.

3. To assist them in finding jobs in order to provide for their own needs and regain their self-respect.

4. To help these people to adjust and take their place in society.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 206 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Bakenpark Kleurling Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Medicanstraat 48, Bakenpark, Bethlehem (WO 3209).

Doelstellings

(a) Om die belange te beskerm en die welsyn te bevorder van die kinders en hulle gesinne in die dorp en distrik van Bethlehem;

(b) om, waar nodig, daarvoor te sorg dat uitvoering gegee word aan enige wetgewing wat voorsiening maak vir die beskerming van kinders en die behoud van die gesinslewe;

(c) om die liggaamlike, sedelike en geestelike welsyn van kinders hetsy binne of buite 'n inrigting, te bevorder;

(d) om alle pogings wat daarop gemik is om 'n verbetering op maatskaplike en opvoedkundige gebied te bewerkstellig aan te moedig en te help bevorder;

(e) om gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede en ellende en ook gevalle waar kinders mishandel word of misdade gepleeg het, of daar gevaar bestaan dat dit sal gebeur, te ondersoek en te hanteer;

(f) om te trag om die gesondheid van die gemeenskap en in besonder van moeders en kinders, deur middel van maatreëls te bevorder;

NOTICE 206 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Bakenpark Coloured Child and Family Welfare Society, 48 Medican Street, Bakenpark, Bethlehem (WO 3209).

Objects

(a) To protect the interests and promote the welfare of the children and their families in the town and District of Bethlehem;

(b) to ensure, where necessary, the implementation of any legislation that makes provision for the protection of children and the preservation of family life;

(c) to promote the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of children inside as well as outside institutions;

(d) to encourage and to help promote all endeavours aimed at effecting improvements in the social and educational fields;

(e) to investigate and deal with cases of neglect, poverty, misery, child abuse and cases where children have committed crimes or where the danger exists that this may happen;

(f) to endeavour to promote the health of the community and of mothers and children in particular by means of the necessary precautionary measures;

KENNISGEWING 207 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om egistrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Velsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Upington Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Posbus 668, Upington, 800 (WO 3210).

Doelstellings

(a) Om die belange te beskerm en die welsyn te evorder van die Kleurling kinders in die dorp en istrik van Upington;

(b) om, waar nodig, daarvoor te sorg dat uitvoering egee word aan enige wetgewing wat voorsiening maak ir die beskerming van kinders en die behoud van die esinslewe;

(c) om die liggaamlike, sedelike en geestelike welsyn n kinders hetsy binne of buite 'n inrigting, te evorder;

(d) om alle pogings wat daarop gemik is om 'n rbetering op maatskaplike en opvoedkundige gebied bewerkstellig aan te moedig en te bevorder;

(e) om gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede en ellende ook gevalle waar kinders mishandel word of misde gepleeg het, of waar daar gevaar bestaan dat dit l gebeur, te ondersoek en te hanteer;

(f) om te trag om die gesondheid van die gemeenskap in besonder van moeders en kinders, deur middel n die nodige voorsorgmaatreëls te bevorder;

(g) om met ander verenigings of inrigtings wat dielfde doelstellings nastreef, saam te werk.

. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

6 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 207 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Upington Child and Family Welfare Society, P.O. Box 668, Upington, 8800 (WO 3210).

Objects

(a) To protect the interests and promote the welfare of the Coloured children in the town and District of Upington;

(b) to ensure, where necessary, the implementation of any legislation that makes provision for the protection of children and the preservation of family life;

(c) to promote the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of children inside as well as outside institutions;

(d) to encourage and promote all endeavours aimed at effecting improvement in the social and educational fields;

(e) to investigate and deal with cases of neglect, poverty, misery, child abuse and cases where children have committed crimes, or where the danger exists that this may happen;

(f) to endeavour to promote the health of the community and of mothers and children in particular by means of the necessary precautionary measures;

(g) to co-operate with other associations or institutions that have the same objects.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 208 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om gistrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale elsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Christenmeentes Welsynsorganisasie vir Kleurling Bejaardes, sbus 688, Upington, 8800 (WO 3211).

Doelstellings

(a) Om 'n direkte diens te lewer om in die behoeftes n die Kleurlingbejaardes te voorsien in die area at binne die werksgebied van die Organisasie val;

(b) om die werk te bevorder en om te dien as forum r die bespreking van gemeenskaplike belange en vraag-

NOTICE 208 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Christengemeentes Welsynsorganisasie vir Kleurling Bejaardes, P.O. Box 668, Upington, 8800 (WO 3211).

Objects

(a) To render a direct service to provide for the needs of aged Coloured persons in the area in which the Organisation is active;

(b) to promote the activities of organisations that undertake the care of the aged among Coloured people

om die werk van verskillende plaaslike Welsyns-
isasies wat belangstel in of betrokke is by welsyn-
onder Kleurlingbejaardes, te koördineer en die
e van advies te dien.

PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale
lsynsraad.

aart 1979)

KENNISGEWING 209 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

nisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

ie aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om
strasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale
synswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

aam, adres en registrasienommer.—Meyerton
der- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Posbus 148, Meyerton,
0 (WO 3182).

Doelstellings

a) Om die belange te beskerm en die welsyn te
order van die kinders en gesinne van die dorp
die distrik Meyerton;

b) om, wanneer nodig, uitvoering te laat gee aan
ge wetgewing opgestel vir die beskerming van
ders en die behoud van die gesinslewe;

(c) om die fisiese, geestelike en morele welsyn van
kinders sowel binne as buite inrigtings te bevorder;

(d) om alle pogings wat tot maatskaplike en opvoed-
ndige verbeterings bydra, aan te moedig en te onder-
un;

(e) om enige gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede of
od, of van kindermishandeling, of gevalle waar
nders om die een of ander rede 'n misdaad gepleeg
t of waar daar die gevaar bestaan dat kinders hulle
n misdaad skuldig kan maak, te ondersoek en daaraan
ndag te skenk;

(f) om daarna te streef om die gesondheid van
oeders en kinders te bewaar deur middel van voor-
mende maatreëls wat met hierdie doel getref word;

(g) om met ander liggame of instellings saam te werk
at soortgelyke doelstellings het;

(h) om die doelstellings ten opsigte van werk onder
eurlinge, Indiërs en Bantoes soos volg te bereik:

(1) Deur so ver moontlik regstreekse dienste aan
erdie groepe onderskeidelik deur Kleurlinge, Indiërs
Bantoes te laat lewer;

(2) deur die Kleurlinge, Indiërs en Bantoes aan te
oedig, op te lei en te help om in groter mate deel
neem aan, en deur hulle dienste te benut vir werk in
l onderskeie gemeenskappe;

(3) deur die aanstelling van 'n Kleurling-, Indiër- en
ntoesubkomitee of -subkomitees in oorleg met die
paste departemente van die sentrale regering en die
aaslike owerheid en met enige ander gepaste plaaslike
eurling-, Indiër- of Bantoe-instansie, waardeur die
[illegible] Die bevoegdhede

(d) to co-ordinate the activities of various local welfare organisations that are interested in or concerned with welfare work among aged Coloured persons and to give advice to these bodies.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

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NOTICE 209 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Meyerton Child and Family Welfare Society, P.O. Box 148, Meyerton, 1960 (WO 3182).

Objects

(a) To protect the interest and to promote the well-being of the children and families of the Town and District of Meyerton;

(b) when necessary, to cause effect to be given to any legislation framed for the protection of children and the conservation of family life;

(c) to promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of the children either inside or outside an institution;

(d) to encourage and assist all efforts tending to social and educational improvements;

(e) to investigate and deal with any cases of neglect, poverty or distress or of cruelty to children, or in which from any cause, children have committed any crime or there is a risk that they may be led into crime;

(f) to seek to conserve the health of mothers and children by means of preventive measures undertaken to this end;

(g) to co-operate with other bodies or institutions whose aims are similar;

(h) to implement the objects in regard to the work among Coloureds, Indians and Bantu in the following manner:

(1) By rendering direct services to the groups as far as possible by Coloureds, Indians and Bantu respectively;

(2) by encouraging, educating and directing a wider participation of the Coloured, Indian and Bantu people and by the utilisation of their services in child welfare work, for their own respective community;

(3) by the appointment of a Coloured, Indian and Bantu Subcomittee or Subcommittees in consultation with the appropriate departments of the central government and the local authority and any other appropriate local Coloured, Indian or Bantu body, through which the welfare services can be canalised. The powers and functions of these Subcommittees shall be prescribed

(5) deur die vorming, waar nodig, van 'n Blanke advieskomitee wat sal funksioneer gedurende die oorgangstydperk wat nodig is om uitvoering te gee aan bogenoemde subklousules (1), (2), (3) en (4).

J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

Maart 1979)

(5) by the formation, wherever necessary, of a White Advisory Committee to function during the period of transition necessary to give effect to the above subclauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 204 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Grabouw en Distrik Kleurling Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Posbus 137, Grabouw, 7160 (WO 3181).

Doelstellings

(a) Om die belange van alle sorgbehoewendes te behartig;

(b) om inrigtings op te rig wat nodig mag wees vir die bevordering van die doelstellings van die Vereniging;

(c) om alle pogings wat daarop gemik is om 'n verbetering op maatskaplike en opvoedkundige gebied te bewerkstellig aan te moedig en te help bevorder;

(d) om gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede en ellende en ook gevalle waar kinders mishandel word of misdade gepleeg het, of waar daar gevaar bestaan dat dit sal gebeur, te ondersoek en te hanteer;

(e) om te trag om die gesondheid van die gemeenskap en in besonder van moeders en kinders, deur middel van die nodige voorsorgmaatreëls te bevorder;

(f) om met ander verenigings of inrigtings wat dieselfde doelstellings nastreef, saam te werk.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

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NOTICE 204 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Grabouw and District Coloured Child and Family Welfare Society, P.O. Box 137, Grabouw, 7160 (WO 3181).

Objects

(a) To serve the interests of all people in need of care;

(b) to erect institutions that may be necessary in order to further the objects of the Society;

(c) to encourage and help promote all endeavours aimed at effecting improvements in the fields of social welfare and education;

(d) to investigate and deal with cases of neglect, poverty, misery, child abuse and cases where children have committed crimes or where the danger exists that this may happen;

(e) to endeavour to promote the health of the community and of mothers and children in particular by means of the necessary precautionary measures;

(f) to co-operate with other associations or institutions with the same objects.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

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KENNISGEWING 197 VAN 1979

ASIONALE WELSYNSWET, No. 79 VAN 1965

WYSING VAN AANSOEKE OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIES

Die Nasionale Welsynsraad het kragtens artikel 19 (b) (iv) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, No. 79 van 5, die aansoeke om registrasie van die hieronder-nelde organisasies afgewys:

me van organisasies

Die Bedford Beroeps- en Diensklubsentrum vir Oues Dae, Bedford.

The Coloured Vigilance Association, Bosmont, annesburg.

J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Velsynsraad.

Maart 1979)

NOTICE 197 OF 1979

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, No. 79 OF 1965

REJECTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AS WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

The National Welfare Board has in terms of section 19 (4) (b) (iv) of the National Welfare Act, No. 79 of 1965, rejected the applications for registration of the organisations mentioned hereunder:

Names of organisations

The Bedford Occupational and Service Club Centre for the Elderly, Bedford.

The Coloured Vigilance Association, Bosmont, Johannesburg.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 213 VAN 1979

NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, No. 79 VAN 1965

AFWYSING VAN AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

Die Nasionale Welsynsraad het kragtens artikel 19 4) (b) (v) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, No. 79 van 1965, die aansoek om registrasie van The South African Parkinsonian Association, Durban, afgewys.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 213 OF 1979

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, No. 79 OF 1965

REJECTION OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A WELFARE ORGANISATION

The National Welfare Board has, in terms of section 19 (4) (b) (v) of the National Welfare Act, No. 79 of 1965, rejected the application of the South African Parkinsonian Association, Durban.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 212 VAN 1979

IONALE WELSYNSWET, No. 79 VAN 1965

YSING VAN AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

Nasionale Welsynsraad het die aansoek om asie van The Welfare Organization of the ern African Cystic Fibrosis Association, Bothaaapstad, afgewys op grond daarvan dat die organie 'n welsynsorganisasie is soos bedoel in artikel ... van die Nasionale Welsynswet, No. 79 van ...

. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale elsynsraad.

(Maart 1979)

NOTICE 212 OF 1979

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, No. 79 OF 1965

REJECTION OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS WELFARE ORGANISATION

The National Welfare Board has rejected the application for registration of The Welfare Organization of the Southern African Cystic Fibrosis Association, Bothasig, Cape Town, on the grounds that the organisation is not a welfare organisation as envisaged in section ... (viii) of the National Welfare Act, No. 79 ...

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

Kruger: Police Act to be changed

16/3/79 CT. 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, gave notice yesterday that he intended amending the Police Act to prohibit the publication of certain police statements.

One of the provisions of the envisaged Police Amendment Act, 1979, is aimed at restricting press reporting on certain police matters.

Mr Kruger asked that leave be granted to introduce a bill "to amend the Police Act, 1958, to further regulate the functions of the South African Police".

According to the long title of the bill it will make new provisions relating to contraventions of the provisions of the act and the procedure in case of alleged misconduct of commissioned officers.

It will also repeal the provisions of the act relating to places for imprisonment of certain offenders and authorize the Commissioner of the South African Police to dismiss members of the police in certain circumstances.

Provision is also made to prohibit the publication of certain statements, further to regulate the appointment of special constables, to make new provision in respect of the Police Reserve; and the remuneration of the members of the police. — Sapa

Kruger to curb Press

NM 16/3/79 (2) 327

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, gave notice in the Assembly yesterday that he intended amending the Police Act to prohibit the publication of certain police statements.

One of the provisions of the envisaged Police Amendment Act, 1979, is aimed at restricting Press reporting on certain police matters.

Mr. Kruger asked that leave be granted to introduce a Bill "to amend the Police Act, 1958, to further regulate the functions of the South African Police".

According to the long title of the Bill it will make new provisions relating to contraventions of the provisions of the Act and the procedure in case of alleged misconduct of commissioned officers.

It will also repeal the provisions of the Act relating to places for imprisonment of certain offenders and authorise the Commissioner of the South African Police to dismiss certain members of the police in certain circumstances. — (Sapa.)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 524 16 Maart 1979

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 onder-genoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

Free German Youth, DDR—108 Berlin

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AND

No. 524

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS

A committee [illegible] cations Act, 1974, has [illegible] said Act prohibited the [illegible] ority of a permit of [illegible] the undermentioned [illegible]

GG 6348

No. 523 16 Maart 1979

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. 523 16 March 1979

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)
P78/11/23.....	*Courrier de la Paix*—Vol 9, Octobre 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)
P78/11/70.....	*Campus Sleep-in: The Traveller's Companion Series*	Leslie Adirondack.....	(a)
P78/11/79.....	*Feline*—Vol 1, No 5.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/151.....	*Two Struggles*—Part I, October 1978.....	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/11/152.....	*Two Struggles*—Part II, October 1978.....	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/12/2.....	*Information Bulletin*—Vol 16, 16–17, 1978.....	Peace and Socialism International Publishers, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/1/37.....	*Role and Significance of the United Fronts*....	Sofia Press.....	(e)
P79/1/37.....	*Rôle et la Portée des Fronts Uniques, le*.....	*Sofia-Presse*.....	(e)
P79/1/59.....	*Isandlwana*—Vol 1, No 1.....	South African/Azanian Revolution.....	(e)
P79/1/82.....	*Spartacus: International Gay Guide*—3rd Edition, January 1973	Euro-Spartacus, Amsterdam.....	(a)
P79/1/84.....	*Happy Hustler, The: My Own Story*.....	Grant Tracy Saxon.....	(a) + (b)
P79/1/88.....	*Idol for Others, An*.....	Gordon Merrick.....	(a)
P79/1/60.....	*New Paladin Press Catalog, The*.....	Paladin Press, Colorado.....	(e)
P79/1/121.....	*"Hypermiator"*—Instruksiepamflet / Instruction pamphlet "read all of the instructions before using" en publikasie/and publication "penis enlargement techniques"	J. C. Hackney.....	(a)
P79/1/142.....	100*th Anniversary Zulu-British—War of Liberation:* 22nd January 1879–22nd January 1979	100th Anniversary, Zulu v/s British—War of Liberation (Branch Committee), Dar Es Salaam	(e)
P79/1/5.....	*Workers' Unity*—No 12, November 1978.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)

No. 525 16 Maart 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE OF VOORWERP.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 318 van 23 Februarie 1979 (*Staatskoerant* 6308 van 23 Februarie 1979) vervang die inskrywing P79/2/37 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 525 16 March 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION OR OBJECT.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 318 of 23 February 1979 (*Government Gazette* 6308 of 23 February 1979) substitute the following entry for entry P79/2/37:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/2/37.....	*Man and Woman*—Plakkaat/Poster.....	John Pitré.....	(a)

No. 526 16 Maart 1979

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. 526 16 March 1979

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 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 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)
P79/2/74.....	*Kontakt*—No 6, 1978.....	Free German Youth, DDR, 108 Berlin.....	(e)

No. 522 16 Maart 1979

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. 522 16 March 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to 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 P79/12

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/228	*Sudden Death*	Peter Brennan	(a) + (b)
P79/1/232	*Vitamin E, Key to Sexual Satisfaction*	Gary Brandner	(a)
P79/2/4	*Trouble is my Business*	Jay Flynn	(a)
P79/2/74	*Kontakt*—No 6, 1978	Free German Youth, DDR, 108 Berlin	(e)
P79/2/80	*Vanguard, The*—No 2, December 1978	CASSAS, Lesotho	(e)
P79/2/85	*Soviet Collective Farm Today, The*	L. Voskresensky	(e)
P79/2/86	*USSR—Today and Tomorrow: Housing*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/2/101	*South African Novel in English, The: Essays in Criticism and Society*	Kenneth Parker	(e)
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16/3/79 (32) SL

Figures show that blacks lose out

BLACKS lose out in employment, income, education and medicine, according to a fact paper read at the conference.

There was some doubt about official figures, which for January gave African unemployment as 634 000, or more than 12 percent. Other sources placed unemployment as more than 2,3m, or more than 22 percent of the labour force.

The trend showed that African unemployment reached a level of 1,6m at the end of a period of high income growth, or about 19 percent of the population.

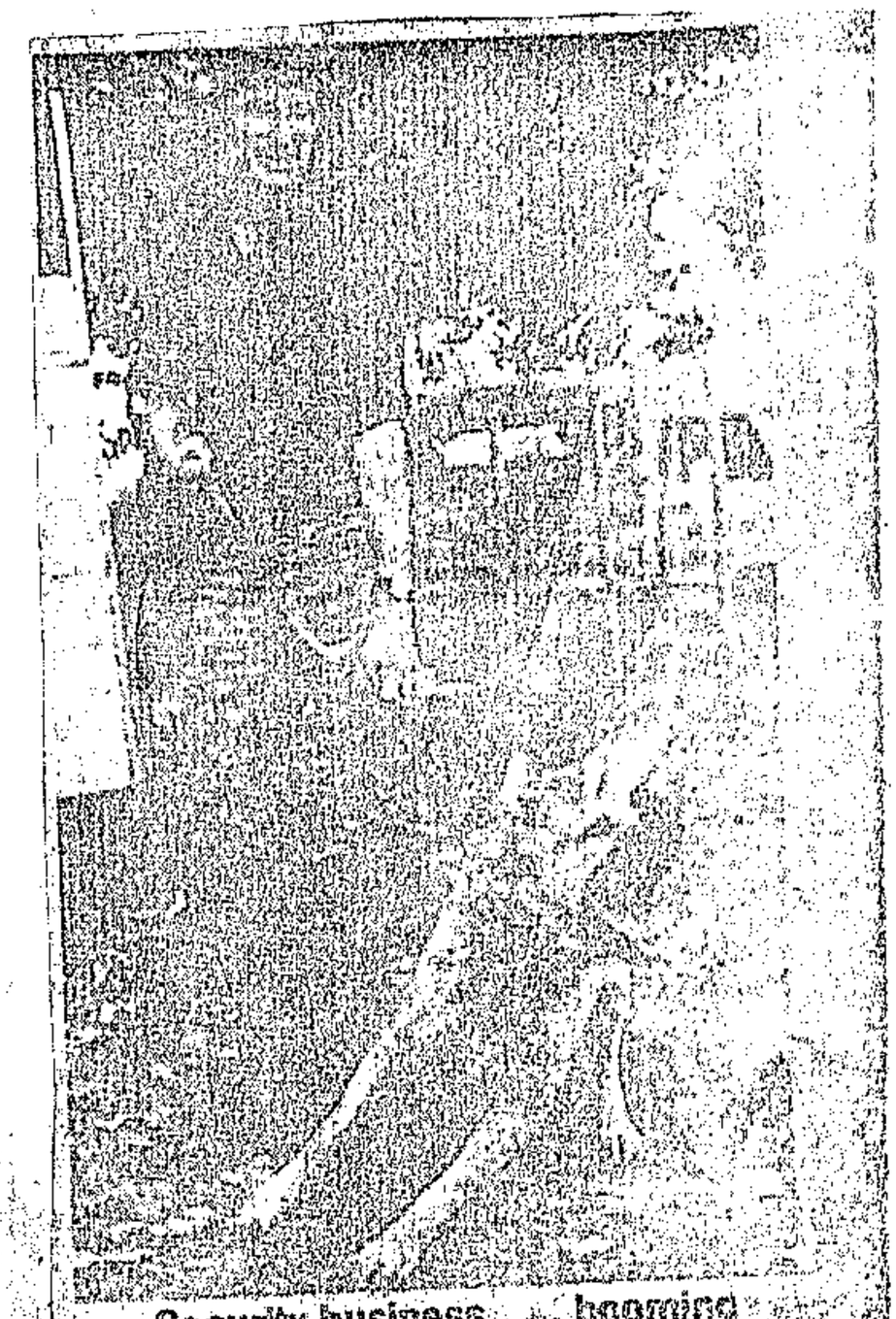
"If acceptable, this implies that most unemployment was structural rather than cyclical in nature," the paper said.

The crisis in black education was underlined by the per capita expenditure on pupils in the different race groups: Whites R644, Asian R190, coloured R140, and African R42 in the period 1975-6.

Comparing university students as a proportion of the total population gave SA whites 1:40; SA blacks 1:2 400; Lesotho 1:2700; Kenya 1:1 600; Ghana 1:1 040; Ivory Coast 1:700.

Educational expenditure as a proportion of the gross national product in South Africa was 3½ - 4½ percent; UK 7 percent; US 10 percent.

There was a disproportionate focus of the medical industry on a very small segment of the population. Biasing this even further was the fact that the "productive apparatus" for medical skills and services emphasized academic excellence and sophisticated clinical practice. Some figures showed the doctor-patient ratio for Whites as 1:400 and for blacks 1:44 000.



Security business ... booming

tion of assets was given increased priority."

Jim Stumbles, MD of Pritchard Security Services, says business has trebled in the last three years. Rollie Collatz, chairman of the SA Burglar Alarm Systems Association, notes that his 50 members report a growing interest in sophisticated electronic intrusion detection and perimeter protection equipment, and a move away from the traditional guard with his dog.

Another growth area is maximum security computerised access control. A custom built on-line system can cost as much as R100 000 and Hampo Systems is bringing in more equipment to meet demand as security in banks, computer installations, and offices of major companies is tightened. National sales manager Alan Pepper has noted an upturn in the sale of big systems.

Increasing crime and the threat of terrorism are potent factors in the boom. The number of burglaries of commercial and industrial premises rose 12% to 42 717 in 1976/77, says Sasa General Manager Donald Simpson, while the deteriorating situation in Rhodesia has brought home the reality of political violence. "Companies can no longer avoid the issue, as they have tended to in the past," he observes.

The industry is still plagued by a lack of professionalism. Anybody can set up a business with a couple of untrained men and their dogs. To prevent abuse, Sasa is pushing for legislation requiring registration of security firms. Until then, says Power, companies looking for the cheapest security deal will be taken for a ride.

SECURITY

One man and his dog?

Spending on security services has doubled in the three years since Soweto to more than R80m, according to industry estimates.

"There is an increased security awareness among businessmen now," says Bob Power, chairman of the SA Security Association (Sasa). He calculates that the number of security firms operating on the Reef jumped from 40 to 176 after the riots and that there are now more than 200. Sasa membership has more than doubled to 630 in the same period.

Market leader Fidelity Guards has also noted a substantial increase in demand. Merchandising director Bob Hilling points out: "This phenomenon isn't peculiar to SA. Growth in the US security industry overtook that of computers in 1977 for the first time as protec-

Kruger curb on Press

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, gave notice in the Assembly yesterday that he intended amending the Police Act to prohibit the publication of certain police statements.

One of the provisions of the envisaged Police Amendment Act, 1979, is aimed at restricting Press reporting on certain police matters.

Mr Kruger asked that leave be granted to introduce a Bill "to amend the Police Act, 1958, to further regulate the functions of the South African Police."

According to the long title of the Bill it will make new provisions relating to contraventions of the provisions of the Act and the procedure in case of alleged misconduct of commissioned officers.

PROVISIONS

It will also repeal the provisions of the Act relating to places for imprisonment of certain offenders and authorise the Commissioner of the South African Police to dismiss certain members of the police in certain circumstances.

Provision is also made to prohibit the publication of certain statements; to further regulate the appointment of special constables; to make new provision in respect of the police reserve, and the remuneration of the members of the police. — Sapa.

SA blacks held in Botswana arms cache raid

Star 16/3/79

-327

The Star's
Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana police have arrested four black South Africans after raids on three houses in Gaborone uncovered explosives, automatic weapons and a large quantity of ammunition.

The raids are believed be part of an operation under the Botswana Government's policy of not allowing its territory to be used as a springboard for terrorist incursions into South Africa.

The four men arrested were due to appear in Gaborone Magistrate's Court today on charges of unlawful possession of arms.

It is understood they were to be remanded to a later date for trial.

A spokesman for the Office of the Botswana President said the arms caches found by police included automatic rifles, automatic pistols and revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition as well as explosives.

Botswana police are known to have intensified their watch on groups of South African exiles after the recent skirmish near Zeerust.

One man was shot dead and another apparently wounded when a group of seven exchanged fire with the police at Derdepoort, near Zeerust, on January 13. One man was captured.

The dead man, thought to be the leader of the group, was found clutching a hand grenade, according to the SAP.

The remaining members of the group were reported to have fled back into Botswana.

Botswana police sources later said no trace of the men had been found.

The latest terrorist incidents in South Africa all point to the armed men having come across the border from Botswana.

In January a sharp-eyed, young farm labourer spotted tracks.

Later the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said nine grenades and two AK 47 rifles were found at the scene of the fight. He also said that each man had been carrying 30 blocks of TNT explosive, 15 grenades and 300 to 350 rounds of ammunition.

Police Bill published

STAR 17/3/75

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN—The Police Amendment Bill, which seeks to curb reporting by newspapers on police matters, was published in Cape Town today.

The Bill prohibits any person from publishing any untrue matter about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing the statement is true.

Magazine banned over calendar

EAST LONDON — New Equipment News Western Cape is not the sort of publication you normally expect to find banned as an "undesirable publication".

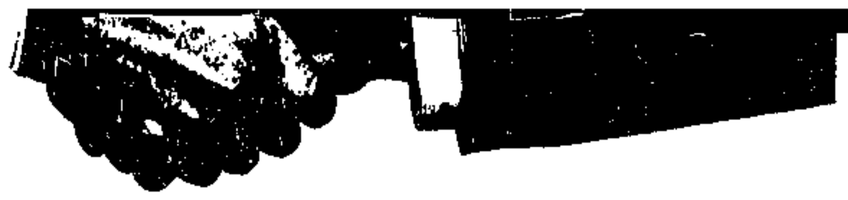
Yet its January edition was among the list of banned books issued by the Directorate of Publications this week.

NEN Western Cape editor Anne Miller said from Cape Town yesterday the issue had undoubtedly been banned because of a six-month calendar centre-page spread for a compressed air company featuring a revealing "dolly bird".

The model is wearing a clinging, wet see-through shirt that clearly reveals her breasts and nipples, and scanty panties.

But Ms Miller is unrepentant. She said: "There are two women who edit this magazine, myself and Sue Georgeu, who is responsible for advertising, and as women we would be the first to object if the magazine contained anything that could be considered indecent, immoral or offensive.

"What's more I'm in a bit of a tizz now and frankly I don't know what to do because we planned to run a similar centre-page spread in our next edition". — DDR.



18|3|79 (32)

stel self sy saak

WAAR EN HOE SY INVLOED GELD

A N Pelzer
Die Afrikaner-Broederbond: Eerste 50 Jaar

TITELONTWERP van prof. Pelzer se boek, uitgegee deur Tafelberg-Uitgewers Beperk, Posbus 879, Kaapstad. Kopiereg voorbehou. Prys R7 plus 28c AVB plus 15c posgeld. Die boek verskyn vroeg in April.

ge wêreld en tot die nieblanke volkere. Dit was 'n invloed wat nie gemeet, geweeg of beskryf kan word nie."

Omdat die AB bewus was van die besondere invloed wat van persone in sleutelposisies of van nasionale of plaaslike rade uitgaan, het die UR hom altyd daarvoor beywer dat die Afrikaner in dié opsig sy regmatige verteenwoordiging kry.

In 1934 het die Bondsraad besluit dat die Bond na die beste van sy vermoë moes toesien dat die Afrikaner sy regmatige plek inneem in die dorps- en stadsrade en alle openbare liggame.

„Sedertdien het die AB hom gereeld beywer vir die kandidatuur van betroubare Afrikaners — nie noodwendig lede van die AB nie — in een of ander van die talryke openbare liggame in Suid-Afrika."

Omdat baie Afrikaners verhoudingsgewys in die staatsdiens, spoorwegadministrasie en posdiens gewerk het, het die AB nie net om prinsipiële redes nie, maar ook ter wille van die werkomstandighede en bevorderingsgeleenthede van Afrikaners in hierdie vertakkinge van die openbare diens belang gestel.

Die eerste volgehoue bemoeiing was nadat die Nasionale regering in 1924 aan bewind gekom het.

● Die Broederbond het hom voorts beywer vir die bevordering van Afrikaans op terreine waarvan dit vandag byna ondenkbaar is dat daar daarvoor 'n stryd aangeknoop moes word: dat Afrikaans die voertaal kan wees aan die Universiteit van Pretoria; dat daar êrens in Suid-Afrika ook 'n Afrikaanse geneeskundige fakulteit mag wees; dat Unisa se musiekeksamens ook in Afrikaans afgeneem kon word; dat Engelseentaligheid in die staatsdiens moet plek maak vir tweetaligheid.

Die AB het die inisiatief geneem met die stigting van kultuurorganisasies soos die FAK en hom beywer „vir die ekonomiese selfstandigheid van die verarmde deel van ons volk en vir die opleiding van 'n handelsgemeenskap onder die Afrikaners." Volkskas en Federale Volksbeleggings is opgerig ná intensiewe ondersoeke en planne van die AB.

Ander voorbeelde van hoe die AB Afrikaans probeer bevorder het, is die volgende:

● „Om die Afrikaanse taal na die nie-blanke uit te dra, is reeds in 1930 besluit om die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie te oorreed om Afrikaans sy regmatige plek in alle naturelleskole te laat inneem."

● „Op die bevordering van Afrikaans as handelstaal is voortdurend aangedring en broers is aangemoedig om toe te sien dat tweetaligheid in die handelswêreld betrag word. Afrikaanssprekendes wat vee en produkte op die jaarlikse Randse landboutentoonstelling uitgestal het is versoek om hul invloed te gebruik ten gunste van tweetaligheid in kennisgewings, pryse, toegangskaartjies en beoordelaarsertifikate."

● Deur middel van die FAK is vertoë tot die Minister van Justisie gerig dat geen eentalige regters, magistrate of publieke aanklaers aangestel of bevorder behoort te word nie.

Prof. Pelzer skryf: „Die Afrikaner-Broederbond is in die verlede dikwels daarvan beskuldig dat hy in belang van net die Afrikaanssprekende deel van die bevolking gewerk het. Dis nie die geval nie. Wanneer hy hom onverbiddelik aan die kant van die Afrikaner geskaar het, was dit meestal om 'n onreg herstel te kry, en selfs in hierdie gevalle is die ander bevolkingsdeel nie daardeur benadeel nie."

Ook voet in skrum

'N STAALTJIE uit die vroeë jare van die AB, toe sake nie so vertroulik was soos nou nie:

Ds. J. F. Naudé, eerste voorsitter van die AB, het vroeg die wens uitgespreek om „ons eie voetbalspan en ook 'n Bondtennisspan op die Wanderers te sien".

Of dié wens werklikheid geword het, kon prof. Pelzer nie vasstel nie, ook nie of 'n voorstel uitgevoer is om „een rugby voetbal wedstryd teen T.U.K. te speel" nie.

Nie alle „goeie Afrikaners' word lid nie

ALLE „goeie Afrikaners" is nie lede van die Broederbond nie. Waarom nie? Die Broederbond sê, by monde van prof. Pelzer: Lidmaatskap is beperk tot Afrikaanssprekendes wat van die Protestantse geloof is, skoon van karakter en beginselvas is, ook in die handhawing van hul Afrikanerskap en wat Suid-Afrika as hul enigste vaderland [illegible]

18/03/79

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„Die maatstaf," skryf prof. Pelzer, „is die ywer en gereedheid van 'n persoon om voortdurend na die beste van sy vermoë vir volksake te werk en gereeld offers — geldelik en andersins — te bring met die uitdruklike verstandhouding dat hy volstrek niks vir homself uit sy lidmaatskap mag verdien nie. Lede se ‚kragte en talente moet heeltemal onbaatsugtig gewy word aan die belange van hul nasie, ooreenkomstig die eise van 'n Christelike gewete en 'n onkreukbare karakter." '

Daar moet dadelik toegegee word dat duisende Afrikaners wel oor al die kwalifikasies vir lidmaatskap beskik, maar nogtans nie lede van die AB is nie, skryf prof. Pelzer.

In Desember 1944, toe genl. Smuts die AB in die ban doen, het die Bond in 'n artikelreeks in Die Transvaler o.m. dié kwessie toegelig:

„Die lede van die Bond het die grootste agting vir die massas Afrikaners wat die volk dien en van wie hulle weet dat hulle net sulke goeie en selfs beter Afrikaners is as hulleself.

Die werkmetode maak dit egter noodsaaklik dat net 'n beperkte getal mense lede van hierdie organisasie sal wees. Noodwendig sluit dit baie uit wat, wat hul Afrikanerskap betref, seer seker oor en oor lid kon gewees het.

„Die Bond het gegroei uit gewone mense wat ook wou help deur te dink hoe die volkslewe bevrug kan word. Hulle het hulself dus georganiseer in klein kringetjies . . . waarin almal vrylik en ruim aan besprekings kon deelneem..."

Die weglating van baie goeie Afrikaners uit die Bond, skryf prof. Pelzer, het vanself gevolg uit die poging om die groepies klein te hou vir die doeltreffendheid van beraadslaging en uit die poging om tegelyk verskillende dele van die Afrikanerdom verteenwoordig te kry . . . Selfs 'n sakeonderneming beperk soms sy moontlike getal aandeelhouers, sê hy.

SEUN VAN SESTIEN WOU AANSLUIT

'n SEUN van sestien jaar het in 1920 aansoek gedoen om lid te word van die AB, en daarmee 'n heftige bespreking in die Bond aan die gang gesit.

Kort tevore, op 21 September daardie jaar, is daar in die eerste grondreëls vasgelê dat lede minstens agttien jaar oud moes wees.

Hoewel die knaap se aansoek strydig was met die reëls, wou party lede hom tog nog toelaat. Maar die meerderheidsbesluit was hy moet weer van hom laat hoor wanneer hy agttien word.

Voordat hy agttien kon word, het die Uitvoerende Raad sonder vermelding van redes besluit om die toetree-ouderdom tot 21 jaar te verhoog. In 1933 is dit opgeskuif na 25 jaar.

Daar is geen maksimum-ouderdom nie.

● Vandag kan mense nie meer aansoek doen om lidmaatskap nie. Elke lid het die reg om nuwe lede voor te stel, en om oor die toelating van sulke lede te stem. Voorgesteldes se name word tussen al die lede rondgestuur — „iets wat enige liggaam met 'n beperkte ledetal doen."

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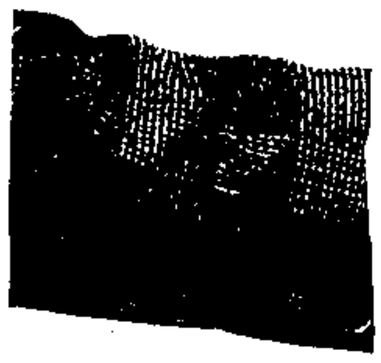


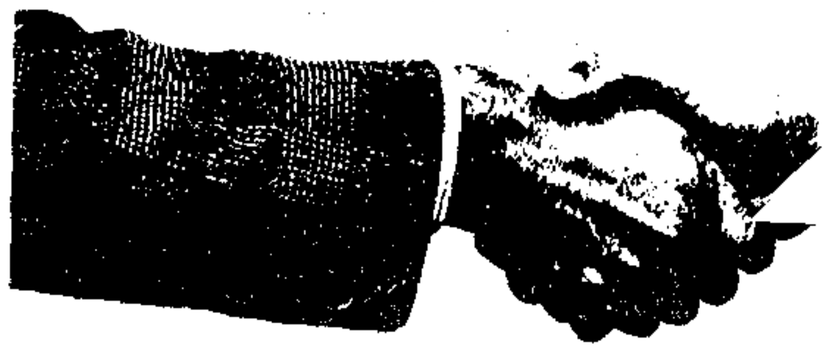
Broederbond

MIN dinge van betekenis het in die afgelope halfeeu met die Afrikaner gebeur waarin die Afrikaner-Broederbond nie 'n aandeel gehad het nie. Die AB is 'n liggaam wat aan alles aandag gee waarby die Afrikaner belang het.

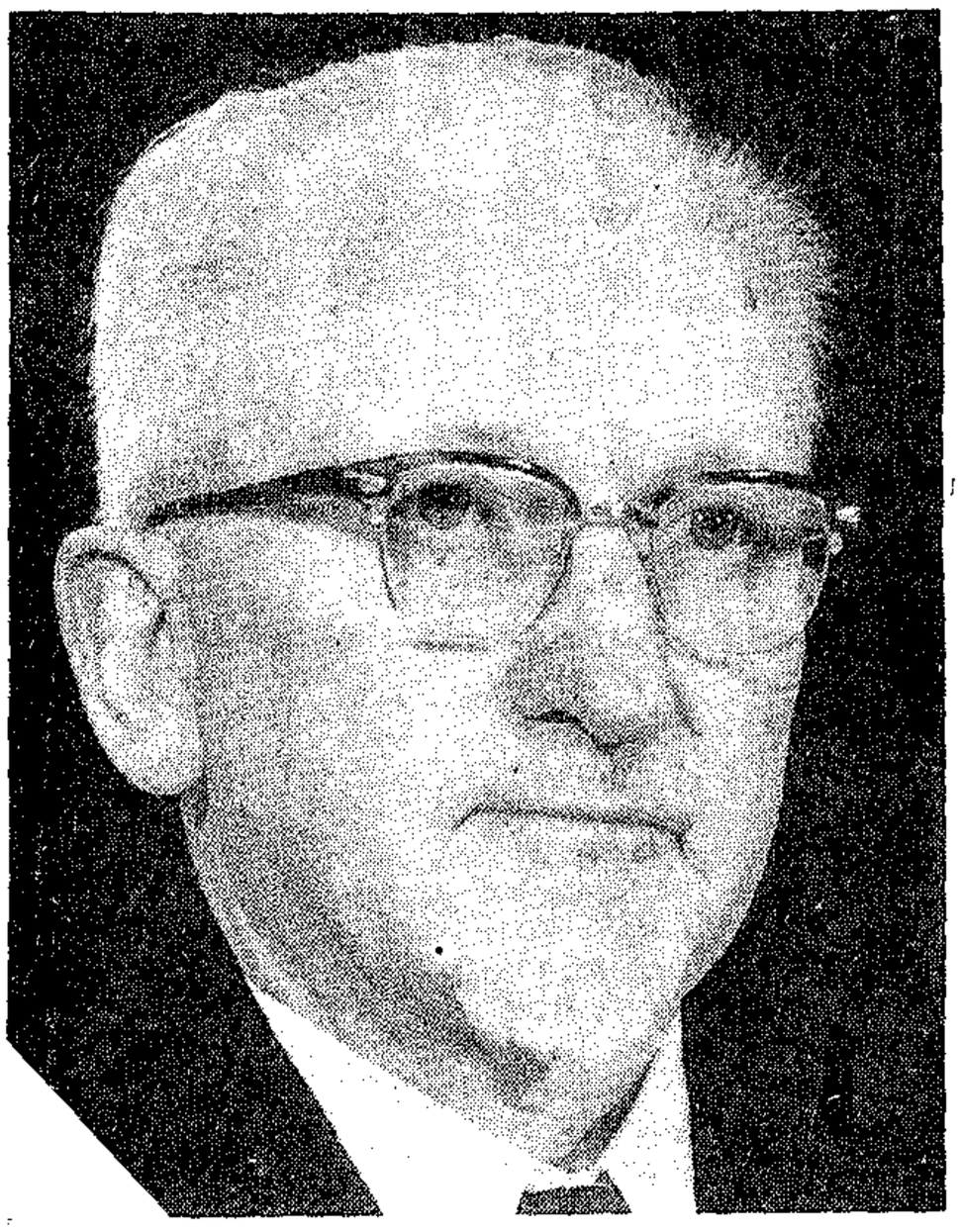
Só skryf prof. A. N. Pelzer in Die Afrikaner-Broederbond: Eerste 50 Jaar.

Heelparty van die AB se prestasies spruit uit die spontane optrede van 'n afdeling of 'n lid waarvan nooit verslag gedoen is nie, sê hy. „Miskien kan selfs beweer word dat die grootste en doeltreffendste aktiwiteit van die AB opgesluit lê in die stille invloed wat van die beweging uitgegaan het.

„Dit was 'n invloed wat vormende waarde vir sy lede gehad het, wat stabiliteit en sekerheid gegee het aan die doen en denke van hom wat tot die beweging behoort, en 'n invloed wat deur sy lede uitgestraal is op die Afrikaanse gemeenskap. Die invloed het in toenemende mate ook deurgedring tot die Engelstali-



Een Sonda



MNR. HENNING KLOPPER. . . een van die drietal wie se gesprekke in die kliprantjies tot die stigting van die AB gelei het.

SESTIG jaar gelede, op 'n Sondagmiddag tussen die kliprantjies van Malvern in Johannesburg, het drie jong manne ernstig gesels, en dit was die aanloop tot die stigting van die Afrikaner-Broederbond.

Dit was 14 April 1918, 'n tyd toe die Afrikaners „op die drempel van ondergang gestaan het".

Die vorige aand het 'n opgesweepte anti-Afrikaanse skare, onder wie soldate, Afrikaners aangeval op 'n vergadering van dr. Malan in Johannesburg, en daarna NP-eiendom loop verniel.

Dit het die drie jong manne se gedagtes aan die gang gesit, in 'n tyd toe die nasleep van die 1914-rebellie 'n toestand geskep het wat „in werklikheid somberder was as 31 Mei 1902".

Met die rebelleleiers in die tronk, skryf prof. Pelzer, is 'n veldtog aangevoer teen almal wat met die rebelle gesimpatiseer het, en op onoordeelkundige wyse uiteindelik teen almal wat nog verkies het om as Afrikaner uitgeken te word . . .

Die Sondag ná die Johannesburgse geweld is H. W. van der Merwe na sy boesemvriend Henning Klopper, waar dié op Boksburg se stasie gewerk het. Hulle het oor daardie voorvalle gesels, en besluit iets moet gedoen word om jong Afrikaners te organiseer.

Dieselfde middag is Van der Merwe, Klopper en Daantjie (D.C.H.) du Plessis na die pastorie van ds. J. F. Naudé, vader van Beyers. Die drie besoekers is later die rantjies in om te praat. Voorlopig is niks gedoen nie.

Op Woensdag, 24 April, het die drie weer in die rantjies gepraat — blykbaar ook oor die moontlikheid van 'n staatsgreep, maar dié gedagte is gou laat vaar.

Die volgende gesprek was op Sondag, 5 Mei. Klopper en Van der Merwe het toe in beginsel besluit om 'n „loge" Jong Suid-Afrika te stig. Ds. Naudé het onderneem om die drie jong manne verder by te staan.

Op 5 Junie 1918 het veertien jong manne uit alle dele van die Rand 'n vergadering in Danie du Plessis se huis in Malvern bygewoon. Ds. Naudé was nie by nie, maar Henning Klopper het hom die werklike leier genoem.

Die veertien het geesdriftig besluit om 'n Afrikanervereniging te stig. „Stilweg, en sonder dat hulle daarvan bewus was, het die veertien man 'n besluit geneem wat vir die toekoms van Suid-Afrika van deurslaggewende belang sou wees," skryf prof. Pelzer.

Op 2 Julie 1918 is die naam Afrikaner-Broederbond op die tweede vergadering aanvaar. Ds. Naudé is eenparig tot pre-

Sustersbond voorgestel

DIE stigting van 'n Sustersbond is verskeie kere oorweeg. In 1954 het dr. Albert Hertzog bv. dié saak by die Uitvoerende Raad geopper nadat mev. M. M. Jansen die wens uitgespreek het dat daar so 'n organisasie moet wees. Soos in vorige gevalle het niks daarvan gekom nie.

In 1963, skryf prof. Pelzer, het die UR besluit „dat aandag geskenk word aan die geestelike weerbaarheid van die Afrikaanse vrou sodat sy steeds haar man en kind sal kan inspireer om die offers te bring wat die toekoms kan verg".

Maar teen die einde van die jaar is besluit om nie toe al 'n organisasie te stig nie. In die hele Republiek moes twaalf vroue gevind word met wie vertroulik oorleg gepleeg kon word oor die aktivering van die Afrikaanse vrou in belang van die Afrikaanse kultuurlewe.

Daarna is dikwels oor die saak gepraat — 'n komitee het dit selfs oorweeg — maar gevorder is daar nie. Ook van die beoogde oorleg met twaalf vroue het niks gekom nie.



‚Hartlike' geheime

WYLE MEV. JANSEN

tekens

DIE Broederbond was nie baie suksesvol met geheime tekens soos 'n wagwoord, klopteken of skrifteken nie, maar hy het wel 'n groetteken „as betuiging van hartlikheid en nie as kenteken nie". In 1963 het die Uitvoerende Raad, die AB se hoogste gesag, beklemtoon dat die liggaam geen geheime kentekens in gebruik het nie.

Verskeie geheime tekens wat in die vroeë jare voorgestel is, was blykbaar so vertroulik dat hulle nie eens in die notules vermeld word nie. Daar was egter reeds vroeg 'n groetteken. In 1928 het die UR by afdelings(takke) daarop aangedring „om die groetteken gereeld in beoefening te bring — tot die gebruik daarvan tweede natuur geword het".

Die groetteken is in 1938 gewysig, en daar is ook 'n klopteken, wagwoord en skrifteken ingevoer. Omdat sommige geheime tekens onvermydelik aan buitestaanders bekend sou raak, het die UR die broers in 1947 aangeraai om geen waarde meer aan bestaande kentekens te heg nie. Hulle is ook ernstig gewaarsku om hulle nie op die groet te verlaat nie.

In 1950 is alle herkenningstekens herroep en nuwes ingevoer. Tog moes een of meer van die nuwe tekens ook bekend geraak het en teen 1955 is alle tekens afgeskaf „wat daarop bereken was om vas te stel of iemand lid van die organisasie is". Die groetteken is behou as betuiging van hartlikheid en nie as kenteken nie.

● Terwyl die AB nog 'n semi-openbare organisasie was, kon lede ook 'n knopie as onderskeidingsteken dra. Dit was 'n ronde kenteken — „die middelste deel of die son sal goud wees, die tweede deel groen en die buitenste vaal. Die letters en syfers sal goud wees". Die knopies met dié teken was van silwer gemaak en is teen 6s.6d. (65c) stuk verkoop.

Omdat die AB langsamerhand vertrouliker geword het, is die onderskeidingsteken deur 'n kenteken vervang wat as knopies, dasspelde of hangertjies (vir 'n horlosieketting) verkoop is. Die kenteken was in die vorm van 'n gelyksydige driehoek waarvan die sye saamgetrek word deur 'n band. Die driehoek en band vorm saam die letters AB, maar net 'n ingewyde kon dit onderskei.

Die kentekens het ook 6s.6d. gekos, maar blykbaar het die broers nie vinnig genoeg na die sin van die UR daarvan gekoop nie. Gevolglik het die UR in 'n omsendbrief beklemtoon dat elke lid een behoort te besit, „want dit maak baie harte en deure vir hom oop".

Die driehoeksknopies moet egter nie gedurig in die openbaar gedra word nie, want dan kan dit 'n advertensie vir lidmaatskap wees, en dit druis in teen die bedoelinge en gees van die Bond. Die broers behoort dit alleen in 'n vreemde omgewing te dra sodat hulle mekaar daaraan kan uitken.

In 1940 het die Smutsregering egter die dra van alle soorte kentekens verbied. Daarmee het die dra van kentekens in AB-kringe in onbruik geraak. Ná die oorlog het dit nie herleef nie.

18/03/74

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[redacted]

(327)

...y in die rantjies...

sident verkies.

● Prof. Pelzer sê dis eintlik onmoontlik om die doelstellinge van die AB in woorde uit te druk. Verskillende lede het by verskillende geleenthede die een of ander aspek van sy aard en wese kernagtig aangedui.

„So is na die AB al as die gewete van die Afrikaner verwys. In 1923 is gesê: ‚Die Bond wil die harte van Afrikaners saamsmelt en saambou. Ons gaan die volk een maak. Ons moet die toonbeeld van deug wees, rein, manlik, getrou." '

Die volgende vermaning is in 1962 in 'n omsendbrief tot lede gerig: „Mag ons vra dat elke broer sal bedink dat die AB 'n diensorganisasie is, nie 'n belange-organisasie nie. Elke broer het in die AB gekom om te gee — nie om te ontvang nie; om te dien — nie om gedien te word nie."



MNR. DU PLESSIS

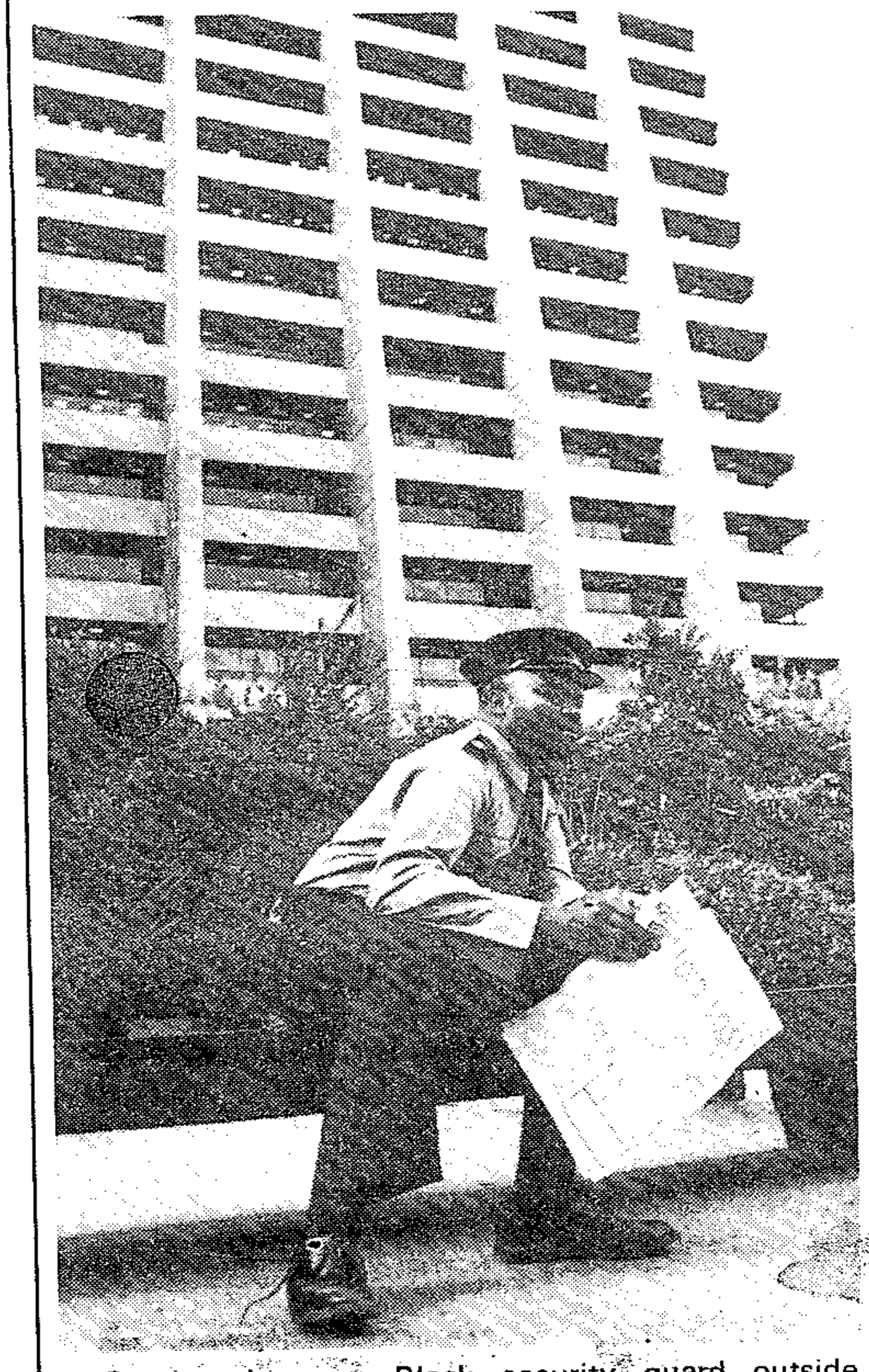
DAAR HET DIE BOND BEGIN

VOLGENDE WEEK:
Die AB sukkel met sy „lamsakke"

EXPRESSCOPE

ANGRY AND APPREHENSIVE TENANTS

Terror target back on its



● On guard . . . a Black security guard outside the Carlton Centre.

Picture by DENIS FARRELL

THE NEW management of the Carlton Centre — the country's top target for urban terrorism — has chopped a large proportion of its security staff, including Colonel Ken Flood, the international security expert who built the centre's model protection system.

Many Carlton Centre merchants and office tenants are angry and apprehensive about the economy campaign — part of a R1 000 000 a year programme of cuts, including other services, called for by Anglo American Property Services' chairman Mr Gordon Waddell.

The huge complex has been the target of two bomb attacks, in 1976 and 1977. Mr Sam Leon, the new manager, has refused to disclose how many of the normal total of 62 security staff have been dismissed or transferred to other Anglo American properties since he took over on March 1.

Colonel Flood, who built the centre's security system into an internationally admired operation and who initiated the Central Business District's mutual security committee, confirmed to the Sunday Express that he had elected to take early retirement "owing to a change of management and new security policies."

"All I can say is that when I left we had a first-class security system of people trained and geared for any emergency as well as the kind of protection that can boast that not a single mugging has taken place in the centre over the last eight years," he said.

"You will have to ask the management what has happened since I left," he said.

By DEREK TAYLOR



● Mr Leon
. . . the new boss



● Mr Mandy
. . . the old boss

Some of the centre's major tenants are outraged by Colonel Flood's "retirement" and the security economies.

"In place of Colonel Flood and his service we have, symbolically, an educated Alsatian — which will probably be expected to act as fireman, as well, by lifting its leg on demand," the chief executive of a major business tenant of the centre told the Sunday Express this week.

"The kind of security we have had and have paid for has been a model of its kind — we have had top policemen visiting here and then going to other large commercial entities of this kind and lecturing them with our security as the example to be aspired to," he said.

It is known that the security staff of the centre, before Anglo American Properties removed the independent management of Mr Nigel Mandy, consisted of 21 Whites and 41 Blacks.

Mr Waddell told the Sunday Express that certain changes became appropriate at certain stages in any project and in this case it was a compliment to Mr Mandy's management of the centre that this stage had arrived.

"I can understand that some people are frightened at the prospect of changes, but then people are always frightened of change," he said.

"But we intend to maintain those services which made the Carlton famous and even to improve them where possible," he said.

Mr Mandy, an executive director of Anglo American Property Services, could not comment on the situation beyond repeating the firm's assurance that standards of the centre's services would not drop.

Some major tenants and merchants believe that up

WANT TO KNOW: HOW SAFE WILL WE BE IN EMERGENCIES?

Carlton cuts security staff

to six of the White security staff have already been chopped and plans to reduce the 41 Black staff are under way. A new policy forbidding overtime payments, to make up for staff away sick or on holiday, has been announced.

Asked about the tenants' beliefs, Mr Leon refused to give figures on how many of the security staff had gone.

"We have assured our tenants that standards of security and other services will not only be maintained but improved in certain areas," he said.

Asked if the security service would be improved to his promised "higher calibre of personnel" by replacing men with those of greater experience or by on-job training, Mr Leon said he did not know.

Asked who would replace Colonel Flood, Mr Leon said: "I cannot answer such generalities."

The basic qualifications of the present acting director of the centre rest on his service as a police constable, before acquiring experience in commercial security.

Behind the basic staff of 62, until the beginning of the month, were the resources of five women who, trained in first aid and emergency

said he was most perturbed by the prospect of a million rand a year being taken from the services which had made the Carlton Centre such an excellent and safe merchant complex.

"If a million rand a year is to be saved it is hard to see how such services can not be diminished," he said.

Mr Leon answered such criticism by pointing to the example of a repainting experiment which had enabled lighting fixtures to be reduced in the underground parking sections while improving the light reading.

But the tenants' main fear remains: while security patrols may be maintained on an adequate day-to-day basis, will the cuts leave the centre vulnerable to emergencies?

Mr Horace Sammel, an investment analyst, said it was both scandalous and ludicrous to attempt to save on security service.

Mr Richard Wagner, whose The Company Group is a tenant of the Carlton Centre office tower, said he felt the economy campaign could only mean that the standard of service would suffer.

Some merchant tenants said they would wait and see if and to what extent services deteriorated.

But all who spoke to the Sunday Express agreed on one point, concisely expressed by a small shopkeeper:

"This is not the time, in South Africa, to cut back on security in any way — if they are going to save money then they should actually spend more on security."



● Flashback . . . a Carlton bomb victim is treated for his injuries.

counter-measures, were the first on the scene to attend the 16 wounded in 1977's bomb attack.

Mr Leon said that two of the women were still available, and that he planned a first-aid training programme which would call upon tenants to supply members of their staffs for a 16-hour St John's Ambulance elementary first-aid course.

He was not prepared to say what had happened to the three women who had attended casualties in the 1977 bomb explosion.

In an emergency, the services of a doctor and dentist in the centre's office block can still be called upon. Two medical receptionists/nurses have also been available and another doctor has been on call from the IBM building across the road.

Among the back-up activities of the security service, under Colonel Flood, had been the training of the large staff of male cleaners to act as spotters for suspicious parcels or other potential bombs.

As a part of the economy campaign, the male cleaners are now being largely replaced by women. Mr Leon could not say whether the bomb-spotting training would continue.

Last year, the security system was reinforced by the acquisition of the world's most efficient electronic "sniffer" for faster and safer checking of parcels, cars and other possible deposits of explosives.

The R14 000 machine was placed on 24-hour operational standby, the first machine of its kind to be used in South Africa.

The maintenance of sophisticated private security systems for large commercial enterprises was demanded by the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, when he emphasised, four months ago, that the police were to be regarded as only supplementary to such a responsibility.

The top executive of one the centre's largest tenants

Bill 'not a curb on Press freedom'

Political Staff

The provisions of the Police Amendment Bill could not be regarded as an invasion of Press freedom, the Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger, said today.

Mr Kruger said the measure, which was published at the weekend, in fact had nothing to do with Press freedom.

One of the clauses was that the new Bill tried to prevent publication of untruths about the police.

The Minister said the Press was surely also interested in the truth.

Even if the Press made a mistake, it would be excused, provided it could prove that it had reasonable grounds to assume that what it had published was the truth.

It was necessary to make provision that the police were not besmirched. While the newspapers had a Press code, there were many publications that did not fall under the code.

The new provision in the Bill would also cover allegations that were made about the police in pamphlets and documents.

Mr Kruger said there was no objection to legal and valid criticism of the police. "We just want to eliminate untruthful statements about the police.

Botswana jails SA terror man

STAR 14/3/79

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A former Rand Water Board employee was jailed in Botswana today for possessing communist - manufactured arms and explosives "to be used in South Africa."

Shorty Mflapitsa (25), formerly of Johannesburg, was jailed for 3½ years by Senior Gaborone magistrate Mr John Oliver after pleading guilty to a charge of possessing the weapons.

The trial followed a series of police raids in the capital last week.

Three other South African men, arrested in the same raids, pleaded not guilty and were remanded to March 26 when a date will be set for their trial.

They are: James Rantau (52), a mechanic, John Maruo (54), a caretaker, and Zachariah Tolo (26), all of whom are living in Gaborone.

Displayed in court today were a rocket launcher, AK-47 assault rifles, three sub-machineguns, automatic pistols and 43 blocks of TNT explosive.

When Mflapitsa pleaded guilty he said in mitigation that the weapons and explosives were not for use in Botswana but were for attacks in South Africa.

He said he had entered Botswana six months ago without travel documents as a refugee. He had previously worked for the Rand Water Board.

No evidence was led as to whether he belonged to the ANC or the PAC guerilla groups.

The magistrate said the offence was a serious one, but the fact that he had no previous record and had pleaded guilty were factors in mitigation.

NM 19/3/79 (327)

Breytenbach: a poet in hell

THE WORST sins are those of omission. We always regret the things we don't do because we can never go back and rectify something that never happened.

Omissions are a kind of dangerous corner, a turning point that leads on to lifelong regret if not actual grief. The worst part of any omission is that we don't recognise it at the time, we don't see the dangerous corner.

Last month Afrikanerdom reached a dangerous corner. I speak as an Afrikaner when I say that because the omission was but one more stone, another weight to be piled on the grave that is being dug for our culture.

Last month we refused to parole Breyten Breytenbach. We missed a chance to show mercy, to end the punishment of a poet driven to crime because of our apartheid laws, to free a man who in the words of the trial judge was misused by others.

I know that the Minister of Police made the decision, or rather announced it. But it was the silence of Afrikanerdom that blessed it. One day we will look back and see that blessing for what it really was — a curse on Afrikanerdom by Afrikaners.

Breyten Breytenbach, whose work was of such a high

Chris Barnard's Column

order that it qualified for a place in the Afrikaans Museum of Literature in Bloemfontein, was a forced exile in Paris for 10 years because the Government refused to allow his Vietnamese wife a 'visa.

It didn't matter that she was an ambassador's daughter with a royal pedigree that went back half a thousand years before some of our Cabinet ministers' ancestors learned to wear shoes. She was a "non-White" and that was good enough reason to exclude her from contact with our White civilisation.

The same people who were prepared to force bilingualism on shop assistants and hotel receptionists — to promote the Afrikaans language — kept the greatest living Afrikaans poet from his own people. In an era when our young culture was struggling for world recognition we banned his works from our shelves, thinned further our already thin literature, and forced him in his bitterness to say in public that he would write no more in Afrikaans.

Breyten Breytenbach was jailed in 1975. Both the defence and the prosecution asked for the minimum sentence of five years but he was given nine. He has another five and a half years to serve.

I talked to him in his cell 18 months ago. I didn't find a hardline terrorist. I found a poet in hell — the hell of a man whose spirit is dying in isolation.

This is not a criticism of his material welfare. His prison conditions bear comparison with the best anywhere. But there are prisons of the mind that the lawmakers never forsaw.

My few minutes with Breytenbach convinced me that this fellow Afrikaner had gone through a terrible time of soul-searching to arrive at his standpoint against apartheid. He seemed acutely aware of the suffering of other South Africans and saw all ways of change closed but that of some vague nonconstitutional means.

I came away feeling cold. I still feel cold when I think of what we have done to ourselves and what we are still doing. I wondered what I would do if it had been my wife who had been refused her conjugal rights to be at my side, if it had been my life blighted by some politician's decree, if it had been me who had been faced with the awful truth that what I believed and what Afrikanerdom expected of me were incompatible.

We parole thieves and rapists. Our legal system has mercy enough for the common criminal. There is, quite rightly, a national outcry when some hapless female murderer is sent to the gallows.

The Nationalist Government had barely come to power when they pardoned Robey Leibrandt, a convicted saboteur in time of war. What greater precedent than that?

But Afrikanerdom has no feeling for a prodigal son.

"He wasted his talent in support of the cause of our enemies," an upright God-fearing farmer told me.

It is a wise man who knows his enemy. But Afrikaner wisdom — like the time we have left to us — is running out. Our enemies are changing faces and places, and they are no longer easily recognisable.

God help us. Has it come to this — do we fear so much that we fear to let even a poet go free?

Breytie, ek treur met jou.

Sash pleased by talks with Koornhof

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A1/3/29

A BLACK SASH delegation spent 2½ hours last week talking to the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, about a wide range of problems confronting the country's African people.

Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the organization and the leader of the delegation, said yesterday that the Black Sash was pleased with the reception they had been given.

"The minister and his deputy, Dr W Vosloo, as well as two senior officials in the department, gave us 2½ hours of their time — keeping another delegation waiting in the process."

Mrs Harris said Dr Koornhof had asked the Black Sash not to make political capital out of the meeting and he also told them that his door was always open to approaches by the organization.

"We didn't expect miracles. All we expected was a good hearing and that is what Dr Koornhof gave us," she said.

In a press statement issued before the meeting Mrs Harris said that through its advice offices all over the country, the Black Sash had access to information which was not readily available to the general public, nor possibly even to government officials. For this reason it welcomed the opportunity to express its concern to the minister.

Among the subjects discussed with Dr Koornhof were black housing, overcrowding and hostels, the general administration of the laws affecting African people, leasehold rights and unemployment as well as the poor situation in the country's rural areas.

This was the first Black Sash delegation seen by a minister for some time although a deputation was seen by Mr Punt Janson, when he was a deputy minister in the department.

Suzman slams Police Bill

CAPE TOWN — The proposed amendments to the Police Act regulating relations between the press and the police represented "a serious incursion into the freedom of the South African press," Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman, said here.

The Police Act Amendment Bill, published at the weekend, makes it an offence to publish any thing untrue about the police, without reasonable grounds for believing the statement is true.

Provision is made for a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum jail sentence of five years, or both.

Mrs Suzman said the Bill seemed to put the press under the same inhibition on reporting police matters as the law relating to prisons.

"There is no doubt that since the inhibition on reporting on prison matters, there has been a minimum of such reporting," she said.

The Bill places the onus of proof of truthfulness on the person who publishes a statement that may be regarded as untrue.

This placed an extremely heavy burden on the press, she said.

"The government has often stated that reports putting the police in a bad light harm South Africa abroad.

"What they don't seem to understand is that it is police action, rather than reports on these actions, that harm the country," Mrs Suzman said. — SAPA.

Banned books: Man appeals

Staff Reporter

IT would place an impossible burden on the man in the street if he had to find out whether a book he owned was banned, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Karel "Kallie" Hanekom, 29, of Oak Street, Observatory, was appealing against his conviction in the Magistrate's Court last February on four charges of possessing banned documents. He was fined R100 on each charge, of which R75 was suspended for five years.

He was found guilty of possessing Marx and Engels's "Basic Writings on Politics and Philosophy", "Lenin and the Russian Revolution" by Christopher Hill, "Torture in South Africa?" published by the Christian Institute, and five copies of "Justice in South Africa — Injustice South Africa", published by Students for Social Democracy at the University of Cape Town.

The magistrate, Mr B Carroll, said he was satisfied that Mr Hanekom kept the Marx, Engels and Lenin books for academic reasons, but he should have found out whether they were banned.

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Justice Van Winsen and Mr Justice Fagan were on the Bench. Mr T N Louw appeared for the State. Mr Hazell was instructed by Buchanans.

Anxiety over makgotla's changes

STAR 20/3/87

327

Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Firm action against makgotla kangaroo courts was called for today by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice and police matters.

Members of an Orlando East makgotla have allegedly been undressing women, men and children in the middle of the night and dousing them with water.

The makgotla apparently began using these methods after being warned by the police in December to stop flogging people.

There have now been complaints that people are raided by men with vicious dogs in the early hours of the morning and taken to a house where they are tried by a kangaroo court.

Mrs Suzman today described the makgotla as "a really dangerous movement." It had to be dealt with firmly. She said she had warned against it in Parliament in the past and intended raising it in Parliament again.

She plans to put questions to the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, about the makgotla this week.

It would be fatal if the impression was created that the police tacitly condoned the makgotla, she said.

Inquest Bill hits Press — Suzman

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Fears that one of the provisions of the Inquests Amendment Bill amounted to a serious encroachment on Press freedom were expressed today by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice matters.

It appeared the Bill was aimed at bringing inquests into line with the Commissions Act and it would place restrictions on people making statements about a matter where an inquest was due to be held, she said.

If the Bill had been law at the time of the death of black consciousness-leader Mr Steve Biko, newspapers might not have been able to publish some of the statements they did publish prior to the inquest into his death.

FINE, JAIL

The Bill stipulates that any person who prejudices, influences or anticipates the proceedings or findings at an inquest shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of up to R500 or six months' imprisonment or both.

"Everything seems to fall under the sub judice rule these days," said Mrs Suzman. "This surely shows a marked lack of confidence in the independence of thought of magistrates handling inquests."

Amnesty calls SA 'one of the worst torturers'

STAR 20/3/71

(327)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa was listed among the world's worst torturers and jailers last night in a programme about the work of Amnesty International, broadcast nationwide by Grenada, a commercial television company.

The list also included Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and the Soviet Union.

EVIDENCE

The 30-minute programme said: "Under South Africa's discriminatory apartheid policy the torture of political detainees is standard practice and it has the tacit support of the Government.

"Amnesty Intternational is concerned that, just as in Mexico and Argentina, there is disturbing evidence that political opponents are subjected to beating and electric shock torture."

Striney Moodley, the poet and playwright now serving a sentence on Robben Island, was one of four Amnesty International cases selected for special attention in the programme.

Moodley's conditions on the island — labelled "the South African equivalent of Devil's Island" — were described by his brother, Lingham Moodley.

What he said about the insides of our prisons may not be published because it falls under the Prisons Act.

BRUTAL

"Life in a South African prison, whether you are political or not, is rather brutal," he said.

Viewers were repeatedly urged to telephone the Amnesty offices here. The independent, international organisation uses public pressure to try to improve the lot of the half-million people imprisoned around the world for non-violent political activity.

Soweto service for 69 Sharpeville dead

The Soweto Action Committee (SAC) is to commemorate today's 19th anniversary of Sharpeville with a service at Soweto's Regina Mundi Catholic Church on Sunday.

The service will remember the 69 people who died when police opened fire on a crowd at Sharpeville demonstrating against the system of reference books on March 21 1960, a spokesman for the SAC said.

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous lui [illegible] pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j[illegible]
2. La tempête faisait rage; nou[illegible] ir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur la m[illegible] ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des cor[illegible] it ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et il[illegible] serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je le[illegible]
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, q[illegible] ucis, il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aperç[illegible] ai (vu) prendre l'autobus et je suis bien (s[illegible] pient pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublierai jamais les jo[illegible] us avons (vécu) pendant l'Occupation, les pr[illegible] ns (subi), les dangers que nous avons (cour[illegible] uels nous avons heureusement (échappé).
8. Comment, vous les avez (renc[illegible] (reconnu) et vous ne leur avez pas (parlé)!

.../2

Welcoming address is banned

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The welcoming address at the special session of the World Peace Council in Berlin in February has been banned by the Directorate of Publications.

The address is among more than 30 publications banned this week.

Others are Cuba for Beginners, and Marx for Beginners (Rius); Red Therapy, Longdon); The Smoke that Thunders (African Writers Series No 204, Dominic Mulaisho); Leonin: Life and Work (V Zevin and G Golikov); The Zimbabwe People's Voice (Vol 1, Nos 75 and 76).

The Road to Communism (N S Khrushchev); Prisoners of Apartheid (International Defence and Aid Fund in Co-operation with the United Nations' Centre against Apartheid (Fact Paper on Southern Africa No 5, David Davis); South Africa: the Crisis of World Capitalism and the Apartheid Economy (Michael Williams); and Teachers of the World Federation of (World Federation of Teachers' Union, Berlin).

Kruger 'no' to deal on Mandela

Argus 22/3/79

(327)

Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said today that he would not entertain the idea of swopping Nelson Mandela and 51 other black nationalists held by South Africa for the two South Africans and one American held in Malagasy.

The Minister was asked to comment on an offer of a swop by the president of Malagasy, Mr Didier Ratsiraka.

The president's proposal was being made to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in a letter to mark International Day Against Apartheid.

The three men are serving five-year jail sentences for making an illegal landing in Madagascar in a light plane in January 1977.

'PLOT'

They landed their light plane on Mananjary airfield and said they had run out of fuel. Malagasy authorities said they were part of a South African-backed anti-Government plot.

The plane was piloted by South African John Ivan Wight. The passengers were South African diamond merchant Dave Marais, jun, and American Edmond Henry Lappeman.

They were tried in camera by a military court in March last year, the three accused were also fined 500 000 Malagasy francs (about R1 700) each.

The Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports that Mrs Brenda Wight, mother of John Wight, said she did not expect the South African authorities to make a deal. She welcomed the news of the President's letter, however, saying she had had no news about her son for several months. 'At least they are still alive,' she said.

Mrs Dawn Marais, wife of Dave Marais, said all attempts to free her husband in the past had been made and initiated by the South African Government.

Transkei group poised to attack SA

Argus
22/3/79

(63)

(327)

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Security Police here have detained a number of communist-trained, armed infiltrators who have established bases in Transkei in preparation for a military onslaught against South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

Transkei arrests

(Continued from Page 1)

repeatedly stated that exiles of the banned African National Congress and PAC were welcome to return to Transkei.

'However, it is a clear condition that they will return in peace, unarmed and with full acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the State, and accordingly report to the authorities immediately before or after their arrival.

They do so

'This is what they do when they go to Lesotho or Botswana or any of the African countries, and this is what numerous ANC and PAC exiles who have taken advantage of our Government's offer have done,' Mr Koyana said.

He denied a statement

Making a special announcement in the National Assembly here today, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said all those arrested were Transkeians except for two who were South African-born.

Mr Koyana said the men had received military training in Red China and Libya. They returned to Transkei, where they had set up bases in Umtata and Cacadu.

He named five of the men, some of whom had been found in possession of arms, including a Russian Makarov pistol and ammunition.

Those arrested included Mr Mawethu Vatshimn, Mr Sabelo Gqwetha, Mr Xola Trevor Mketi, Mr Synod Madlebe and Mr Mac Mabhuza.

Welcome

Mr Koyana said that according to the men their mission in Transkei was:

● To study the local situation and familiarise

by the chairman of the Committee against Apartheid in the United Nations, Mr Leslie O Harriman of Nigeria, who said that the five PAC members arrested by Transkei had been handed over to the South African police.

Incapable

Mr Koyana said this was a figment of the imagination, and was meant to bolster the illusion that Transkei authorities were 'illigitimate' and therefore incapable of holding their own prisoners.

Besides the Makarov pistol and ammunition, other items found were a Browning pistol, other ammunition, a booklet entitled Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung — Workers of All Countries Unite, 16 notebooks containing lectures on guerrilla warfare, communist propaganda and explosives.

Mr Koyana said that over the past two years the men had undergone training in Red China and Libya and had their headquarters in Tanzania.

themselves with people.

- To help the locals and gain their confidence;
- To establish cells in order that mobilisation could be effected when the time was right and BophuthaTswana by for the attack against South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana by force of arms;
- To spread communism throughout Transkei in order that a socialist democratic government could be established there;
- To prepare recruits for guerrilla warfare against the Republic, and after its defeat to overthrow the republics of Transkei and BophuthaTswana,
- To establish contacts and havens for 'military' members of the banned Pan African congress;
- To establish arms caches; and
- To report regularly to the high command on progress.

Mr Koyana said the Transkei Government had

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

22/03/79

(527)

Police

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 593 23 Maart 1979

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 AND IMMIGRATION

(327)

No. 593 23 March 1979

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 P79/13

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/2/117.....	*Bulletin of the Continuation Committee of the World Conference Against Apartheid Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa*—No 1, August 1978; No 2, November 1978	Continuation Committee of the World Conference against Apartheid Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, London	(e)
P79/2/126.....	*Cuba for Beginners*.....	Rius.....	(e)
P79/2/127.....	*Marx for Beginners*.....	Rius.....	(b)+(e)
P79/2/130.....	*Red Therapy*.....	Red Therapy, London.....	(a)+(e)
P79/3/9.....	*BRNO* 79—No 1.....	BRNO Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Foreign Trade Corporation	(e)
P79/3/11.....	*Special Session of the World Peace Council in Berlin 2–5 February* 1979: *Welcoming Address*	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/3/19.....	*Smoke that Thunders, The* (African Writers Series No 204)	Dominic Mulaisho.....	(d)+(e)
P79/3/22.....	*Lenin: Life and Work*.....	V. Zevin and G. Golikov.....	(e)
P79/2/63.....	*Loveswept*.....	Lynn Lowery.....	(a)
P79/2/94.....	*Francesca*.....	Angelica Aimes.....	(a)
P79/3/42.....	*Mad about Suzuki*—Vol 3, No 3.....	Suzuki Distributors (Pty) Ltd., Springs.....	(a)
P79/3/44.....	*Novella* 2000—N 52/1, 2 Gennaio 1979.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.....	(a)
P79/3/7.....	*Kazanobao*—15/11/78.....	Printed in Greece.....	(a)

No. 595 23 Maart 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Maart 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 8 Maart 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as tien dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 595 23 March 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 9 March 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 8 March 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as ten days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/2/34.....	*Amok*.....	George Fox.

GG6363

No. 594 23 Maart 1979

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. 594 23 March 1979

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)
P78/10/142.....	*Sexual Outlaw, The*.....	John Rechy.....	(a)
P78/11/69.....	*Shoot—The Movie Star:* The Traveller's Companion Series	Frank Cutter.....	(a)
P79/1/138.....	*Zimbabwe People's Voice, The*—Vol 1, No 75, December 2, 1978	Information and Publicity Dept. of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Zambia	(e)
P79/1/138.....	*Zimbabwe People's Voice, The*—Vol 1, No 76, December 9, 1978	Information and Publicity Dept. of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Zambia	(e)
P79/1/154.....	*Prisoners of Apartheid*.....	International Defence & Aid Fund in Co-operation with United Nations Centre against Apartheid	(e)
P79/1/170.....	*Road to Communism, The: Documents of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*—Oct 17–31, 1961	N. S. Khrushchov.....	(e)
P79/1/173.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 19, November 1978 (met bylae/with annexure "Index Issue No's 1–10")	International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa	(e)
P79/1/175.....	*VOW: Voice of Women*—Fourth Quarter 1978	The ANC(SA) Women's Section, Lusaka.....	(e)
P79/1/176.....	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 10/11, Oktober/November 1978	Informationstelle Südliches Afrika, Bonn.....	(e)
P79/1/183.....	*African Workers and Apartheid* (Fact Paper on Southern Africa no 5)	David Davis.....	(d)+(e)
P79/1/185.....	*Conspiracy to Arm Apartheid Continues*.....	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia....	(e)
P79/1/193.....	*Political Economy: Capitalism*.....	Progress Publishers, Moscow.....	(e)
P79/1/195.....	*Political Economy: Socialism*.....	Progress Publishers, Moscow.....	(d)+(e)
P79/1/196.....	*Review of African Political Economy*—Number 1, August–November 1974	Review of African Political Economy, London..	(e)
P79/1/201.....	*South Africa: The Crisis of World Capitalism and The Apartheid Economy*	Michael Williams.....	(e)
P79/1/205.....	*Morning Star*—Wednesday, October 11, 1978..	The Morning Star Co-Operative Society Ltd., London	(e)
P79/1/211.....	*Information*—1/79.....	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic	(e)
P79/1/216.....	*Reluctant Couple, The*.....	Grant Roberts.....	(a)
P79/1/222.....	*Teachers of the World*—3/1978.....	World Federation of Teachers' Union (FISE), Berlin	(e)

No. 596 23 Maart 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 319 van 23 Februarie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6308 van 23 Februarie 1979 met die volgende goewermentskennisgewing:

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974 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. 596 23 March 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS CORRECTIONS

Substitute Government Notice 319 of 23 February 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6308 of 23 February 1979 with the following Government Notice:

PUBLICATION ACT, 1974 PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/182.....	*African Communist, The*—No 74, Third Quarter 1978	Inkululeko Publications, London.....	(e)

Transkei terror probe goes on

23/3/79 (103) N,M (327)

UMTATA — Transkei was continuing investigations following arrests since last October of a number of people who received military training in China and Libya, the Minister of Justice, Mr. D. S. Koyana, said here yesterday.

He said the situation in the country was under full control.

He rejected allegations that the prisoners had been handed over to South Africa. These were a figment of the imaginations of Mr. Leslie Harriman, of Nigeria, chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid in the UN.

Mr. Harriman had said he had been informed by the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) that the authorities "in the Bantustan of Transkei" had arrested five PAC members and handed them over to the police of the "apartheid regime" in South Africa.

Condemn

Mr. Harriman continued: "On behalf of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, I condemn this criminal act of the illegitimate authorities in the Transkei and appeal for international action to secure the immediate release of the prisoners."

Mr. Koyana said Mr. Harriman's statement was meant to balance up with his illusion that Transkei authorities were "illegitimate" and were therefore probably incapable of keeping prisoners.

Several people who received military training in China and Libya had been arrested in Transkei between October last year and March this year. They had been mobilising for an onslaught on South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, Mr. Koyana announced here yesterday.

Statement

In a special statement in the National Assembly, Mr. Koyana said all were Transkeian-born except for two who came from South Africa.

The men, who were arrested while trying to establish cells in the Umtata, Xalanga and Cacadu districts, had been undergoing military training over the last two years. Their headquarters were in Tanzania.

He said Mr. Mawethu Vitshima was found in possession of a Russian Makarov pistol and nine rounds of ammunition, Mr. Sabelo Gqweta had a booklet entitled *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung — Workers of all Countries Unite*, Mr. Xola Trevor Mketi had a Browning pistol with eight rounds of ammunition, four of which were blanks.

Others were found with 16 notebooks containing lectures on terrorist warfare, communist indoctrination and explosives (landmines).

"They had returned from receiving training in terror warfare and had established bases at homes in Umtata and Cacadu districts. — (Sapa.)

POLICE

The iron curtain

Government moved this week to put yet another muzzle on the press, this time in connection with police matters. The Police Amendment Bill published at the weekend makes it an offence to publish any "untrue matter" relating to police actions in the "performance of their functions" without reasonable grounds for believing its truth.

The "onus of proof" rests with the newspaper. Maximum sentences are R10 000 or five years' imprisonment or both. Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger insists the bill is necessary to prevent policemen from being "besmirched."

Kruger did not mention the need for protection of people swallowed up into detention under the Republic's tough "security" laws. Yet complaints of police violence surface all too often.

Most prominent is the case of Joseph Mdluli, who died in March 1976, shortly after being detained. This week, three years to the day after his death, the state agreed to pay a R15 000 out-of-court settlement plus costs to his widow. The settlement agreement contains a rare admission by the Minister of Police of liability for damages.

The Mdluli settlement follows a trial in 1976 in which four policemen were acquitted of culpable homicide. In a subsequent trial in which Mdluli's name was mentioned, Mr Justice Howard said that Mdluli's injuries were not self-inflicted. "The most probable explanation is that all or most of them were inflicted by the security police," the judge said.

Another 34 cases for damages are pending, brought against the Minister of Police by people detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. The mother and the wife of Steve Biko are suing for R90 000. Proceedings have also been instituted by 13 of the 18 accused at the marathon PAC trial in Bethal.

Also suing for damages is Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi, former Soweto SRC chairman presently standing trial in Kempton Park. Montsitsi is claiming R6 750, alleging, among other things, that he was dragged by his hair, beaten with truncheons, and blindfolded while his genitals were squeezed.

In a British television programme this week, Amnesty International listed SA among the world's worst torturers, along with Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, and the USSR.

Allegations of widespread police brutality — particularly of political detainees — are vehemently denied. Kruger told Parliament this month that no political detainees died in 1978.

In 1977, 10 political detainees died, among them black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

Kruger also told Parliament that in 1978 R179 000 was paid to the public in 78 complaints of police assault.

"We regard incidents of this sort in a very serious light and would like to eradicate them," a senior police officer tells the *FM*.

PFP spokesman for justice Helen Suzman recently criticised the police for being "too quick on the draw." This followed Kruger's revelation in Parliament that 204 people had been shot and killed by police in 1978, and a further 514 shot and wounded. Of these, 140 were shot and killed and 368 shot and wounded while attempting to escape, said Kruger.

Said a Black Sash member at last week's conference in Cape Town: "The role of the police is becoming increasingly sinsiter in our so-called "Western civilised society"."



FOOTNOTES

Other de luxe copies will be given to Mr. Ted Turner who, when he was general manager in Cape Town of Cuthbertson's Breweries, was instrumental in providing a grant for the printing of the book, to Mr. Gregoire Boonzaier, who gave a picture for us to sell, and to Mr. John Tyers, who rendered considerable assistance to the mill project when he was Mayor of Cape Town. None of these benefactors was able to be present.

1 See Table 1 on page 8 for the 1977 figure for average employment (424 992). This is approximately the level of 1966, 1970 and 1971 and slightly below the local peak year of 1973.

2 (Transvaal) Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1951: p.68.

3 (Transvaal and Orange Free State) Chamber of Mines: Annual Reports 1958 (p.51), 1960 (p.57) and 1961 (p.13)

4 Chamber of Mines (of South Africa): Annual Reports 1974 (p.5: "the twin problems of Black labour shortages and unprecedented inflation"), 1975 (p.5: "a shortfall of Black labour") and 1976 (p.12: "... the industry experienced a marked decline in labour strength in the last quarter of 1976").

4(a) In 1974 and 1975 riots and disturbances on the mines resulted in loss of working days and the repatriation of some contract workers. In 1974 new recruitment of labour from Malawi (the largest single supplier) was banned and the employment of workers from this source dropped drastically over the next two years. In 1976 employment of Mozambicans began to decline well below its previous levels - though the precise reasons for this are not clear. Moreover increased recruitment of South African workers involved a heavier year-end seasonal fluctuation, and the repeal of the Masters and Servants Act in 1974 to

STAK 24/3/79

'Assassin flight': Tudorf names pilot

By Kevin Murray

Former judge Mr Joe Ludorf has given a British newspaper the name of a South African pilot who he alleges flew Dr Robert Smit's assassins from England to Johannesburg.

He has also named a South African company as the owners of the jet in which the killers are said to have flown from Luton Airport in Bedfordshire.

Mr Ludorf has not given The Star any proof to substantiate his extraordinary allegations concerning the Smit murders, and The Star has not been able to confirm them.

He released a statement this week, which he said was designed to protect his client — former South African pilot Mr Sydney Richard Excell.

The Luton Evening Post spoke to Mr Ludorf by telephone from England on Thursday night, and were given the names of a pilot and company.

Mr Ludorf told Evening Post reporters that he suspected this pilot as the man who flew the two German assassins to Lanseria Airport for the murders.

The reporters went to the address and found it was the home of Mr Stuart Pegg, a director of Hortors. He told them that the pilot, Mr Pat Hewartson, now worked for Hortors in Johannesburg.

Mr Pegg told Evening Post reporters that Mr Hewartson had telephoned him to say he had heard that his name was being mentioned by Mr Ludorf. But he said the story was untrue.

Mr Hewartson said he could prove his presence in South Africa by means of his passport, among other things.

Mr Ludorf told the Evening Post that the name of the company which owned a Gates Lear jet which was based at Luton at the time of the Smit murders was Strathmore Services and Finance Corporation.

This company was started by South African businessmen Mr Jack Scott and Mr Ben du Preez, who pulled out soon after it was established.

Officials at Luton Airport confirmed that the jet was seen around the airport in November 1977 — the month in which the Smits were killed.

British Civil Aviation Authorities are now running all flight records at Luton Airport through a computer to try to single out any flights to South Africa at the time of the Smit murders.

Mr Hewartson, who in December 1997 was forced down when flying over Angola, said the Lear jet was sold in October 1977.

It passed through the hands of dealers and wound up in the possession of a Colorado second-hand jet firm.

"It never flew to South Africa after it was sold," said Mr Hewartson. "And

To Page 3, Col 7

illuminating analysis of the mid-Victorian attitude to race, ranging from conflicts over the origin of species to the

ECONOMICS IA 1978

A COURSE ON MONEY AND BANKING M. MARK

4.

Recommended Reading.

Basic Reading: Lipsey (4th ed.) Relevant chapters.
Samuelson

Further Reading: Paish, Money and Banking.
Paine, Money, Prices and Policy.

1. Importance of Study: Money in Economic Life.

Why it constitutes a separate discipline: Money, exchange, specialization.
Money not a veil, but counter, effects on aggregate economic activity
(expenditure, sales, employment etc) and on relative prices, costs,
incomes.

Money and Price System: "Money" purchasing power. Money
reduces

2. What is Money: Origins and Functions of Money

Money as a social invention which arose inevitably out of the inconvenience
of BARTER: problems of double coincidence of wants, difficulty
of comparing prices, indivisibility
perishability, lack of cost-saving and bonds.

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY: Anything that performs the functions of
money": (1) Medium of Exchange; (2) Standard (i.e. unit of measurement)
of Value; (3) Store of Value or Wealth or Liquid Asset -
meaning of "liquidity": assets seen as having different degrees
of liquidity, money most liquid. Some assets almost
as liquid as money, called Near-Monies. A full discussion of these functions.

3. Characteristics of "Good" Money (i.e. one that performs the functions
of money adequately)

"CANONS" of Jevons - Different functions require different attributes -
an evaluation of different kinds of money in terms of their functions and
attributes. The most important requirement was general acceptability,

STAR 24/3/79
327

Flow of subversive publications doubles

A huge increase in the number of publications possibly endangering State security and/or of a communistic nature" is being submitted to South Africa's censors.

Last year 1 349 such publications were submitted compared with 669 the previous year — an increase of more than 100 percent.

These publications are submitted by customs officers, the police, publishers, members of the public and the Directorate of Publications to various "committees of experts."

According to the annual report of the Department of the Interior and Immigration 150 coloured people were reclassified white last year, with their compared with 44 in people were re-

gration, it was necessary matter, magazines, newspapers, posters, calendars highly specialised persons functioning on a weekly basis" to examine these publications.

They had to decide whether the publications were prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order.

Committees also considered an increase in pornographic material submitted. Last year they saw 118 pornographic publications compared with 75 the previous year.

The committees also examined hundreds of other types of publications, including light reading

for "a committee of and records. They decided a total of 1 826 were undesirable and 1 096 were not undesirable. In 1977 1 246 publications were censored and 813 classified as not undesirable.

The number of coloured people who were reclassified white last year was more than trebled.

According to the annual report of the Department of the Interior and Immigration 150 coloured people were reclassified white last year, with their compared with 44 in year compared to 563 in 1977.

Ten

last year's

classified from white to coloured last year, compared with nine the previous year, also with their consent.

The rush to buy firearms seems to be subsiding, with a big decrease in firearms licences last year.

According to the Interior and Immigration report, 118 515 new licences were issued last year compared to 149 622 in 1977.

The number of firearms relicensed dropped from 4 805 to 1 198.

However, the number of weapons registered as collectors' trophies increased, with 822 registered last year compared to 563 in 1977.

- 98 -
1978 September

of deposits and MULTIPLE

Concept of Excess Reserves: Fully loaned up - limits to size of credit multiplier - C.P. indicates a theoretical maximum.

SA lawyers to meet Kruger on new bill

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Executive Committee of the Association of Law Societies of the Republic of South Africa is arranging to meet the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in the hope that he may be persuaded to withdraw the Police Act Amendment Bill presently before Parliament.

The bill would restrict press reporting of police matters and force newspapermen to prove in court the accuracy of their reports on police matters or face stiff fines or imprisonment.

Mr D I Doull, president of the Natal Law Society, said the committee hoped to meet Mr Kruger on Monday or Tuesday "to express its concern at the bill presently before Parliament to amend the Police Act, the provisions of which are unacceptable to the attorneys' profession, and in the hope that the minister may be persuaded to withdraw the bill".

The Southern African Society of Journalists this week made a "strenuous protest" at the introduction of the bill.

Mr John Patten, president of the SASJ, said: "The introduction of the bill is yet another sign that the government regards the South African press not as an essential part of a [illegible] society, but as a potential threat to its institutions of power."

A police liaison unit is to be established under Brigadier Jan Visser. Its function will be similar to the public relations offices of the Defence Force and Prisons Department through which press reports already have to be cleared before publication.

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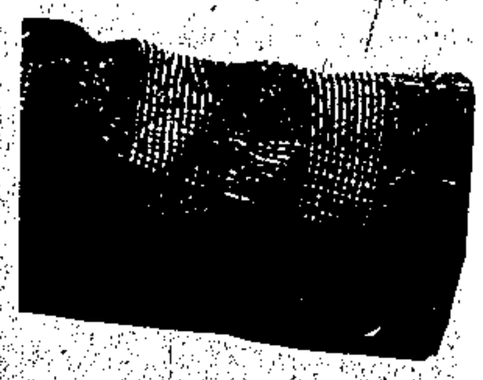


Broeders se

Potchefstro voel gemuil

MET „swakkelinge" en „lamsakke" in eie geledere het die AB ook te doen gekry. Hy het bowendien honderde lede deur „natuurlike suiwerings" verloor. Daar was in 'n stadium ook vrees dat „'n skadelike liberale gees" die organisasie binnegesypel het.

So vertel prof. A. N. Pelzer, historikus van UP, in sy boek oor dié omstrede organisasie — die eerste waarin die Broederbond self sy saak stel.

Prof. Pelzer onthul dat Potchefstroomse lede 'n keer diep ontevrede was omdat die Nasionale regering nie gekritiseer kon word nie. Hy vertel van vroeë twyfel en ruiterlike selfkritiek in eie kring. Hy behandel in besonderhede die Beyers Naudé-episode toe vertroulike inligting van die AB in die Engelse pers beland het.

In die jaarverslag van 1924 word bv. gekla oor „'n gevoel van vertwyfeling; 'n botte pessimisme wat dreig om in wanhoop te ontaard". Die Eerste Wêreldoorlog, die Rebellie, die Groot Griep, stakings, depressie, sprinkane en droogte kry die skuld hiervoor.

Die gevolg daarvan was dat „allerhande onderstrominge van onbroederbondse aard die spontaneïteit en selfs opregte eerlikheid" op die Bondsraad aan bande gelê het.

Teen die einde van 1924 het die Uitvoerende Raad die posisie van die Bond deeglik ontleed en die vraag oorweeg of dit die moeite werd is om so voort te gaan. Twee lede het selfs gereken die Bond kan meer ontbind. Maar die Bond het hom reggeruk, sy administrasie opgeknap en bly voortbestaan . . . ook deur die moeilike jare toe eers genl. Hertzog en toe genl. Smuts hom teengegaan het.

Die denkklimaat ná die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het die twyfel in AB-geledere weer laat opvlam:

● Ons organisasie praat nie die taal van die teenswoordige geslag nie. Hy is te verouderd om 'n vat op die jeug te kry en kan hulle nie meer inspireer nie.

● Toetse vir ware Afrikanerskap het van eng maatstawe afhanklik geword.

Dit hou verband met volksverdeeldheid. Ons as Afrikaners staan nie meer objektief teenoor mekaar nie, ons het suspisieus en oorprikkelbaar geword.

● Ons organisasie vertoon eienskappe van 'n plattelandse agtergrond en oriëntasie, bv. in verband met die naturellevraagstukke. Ons organisasie is m.a.w. nie wetenskaplik en modern genoeg in verband met die benadering van sy vraagstukke nie.

● By lede bestaan 'n kompleks van selfvoldaanheid, aristokratiese belangrikheidsgevoel of AB-adel.

Ná die NP-oorwinning van 1948, wat baie AB-ideale help verwesenlik het, was daar mettertyd bedenkinge van 'n ander aard:

Een van die verwyte van 'n Potchefstroomse afvaardiging van 1956 was dat dit vir baie broers hinderlik is dat die Nasionale regering nie gekritiseer mag word nie. Die AB word deur die party hokgeslaan, hy het sy visie verloor, het die Potchefstroomers beweer.

In 1962 het 'n ander lid voorgestel die geheime AB moet ontbind word. Die gevaar vir Afrikaans het gewyk, het hy gesê, die nuwe gevare bedreig nou nie net die Afrikaner nie, maar alle blankes. Hulle moet saamstaan. Maar die bestaan van die AB is „beslis een van die belangrikste faktore wat die Engelse huiwerig maak om saam te werk".

Daarom het die broer voorgestel: Dit is tans we-

binne-krisisse

mers band

gebaar maak. Ons moet nou die verlede met rus laat en na die donker toekoms kyk," het hy gesê.

'n Bitter uur het in 1963 vir die AB aangebreek toe van sy vertroulike inligting in die hande van die Engelspers beland het. Dit was die geval Beyers Naudé, waarvan die droewe detail in prof. Pelzer se boek uitgespel word.

Die Uitvoerende Raad, sê hy, het toe „openhartig eerlik" met die moontlikheid rekening gehou „dat linksgesinde opvattinge die AB binnegedring het en dat die geleentheid benut moes word om die organisasie van 'n skadelike liberale gees te suiwer".

'n Spesiale omsendbrief is op 10 Maart 1964 uitgestuur. Lede is gevra om stilswyend hul beloftes by instelling te herbevestig. (Geheimhouding was een daarvan.) Diegene wat nie kans gesien het om dit te doen nie of wat verlang het om hul verbintenis met die organisasie te verbreek, kon regstreeks aan die UR skryf.



A N Pelzer
Die Afrikaner-Broederbond: Eerste 50 Jaar

TITELONTWERP van prof. Pelzer se boek, uitgegee deur Tafelberg-Uitgewers Beperk, Posbus 879, Kaapstad. Kopiereg voorbehou. Prys R7 plus 28c AVB plus 15c posgeld. Die boek verskyn vroeg in April.

Verwoerd vra, AB sê nee

SELFS 'n beroep van dr. Hendrik Verwoerd kon die broederbond nie beweeg om geheimhouding prys te gee nie. Hy het in 1964 gevra dat die AB „in die openbaar tree" en ook lidmaatskap bekend stel om agterdog uit die weg te ruim.

Die destydse premier het gemeen sulke openheid sou baie probleme van politieke leiers laat verdwyn (soos Engelse weerstand teen die NP).

In die begin was die AB ge elemente" te beskerm nie.

Bekendmaking van name kan ander Afrikaners onnodig aanstoot gee.

Strenge keuring van lede

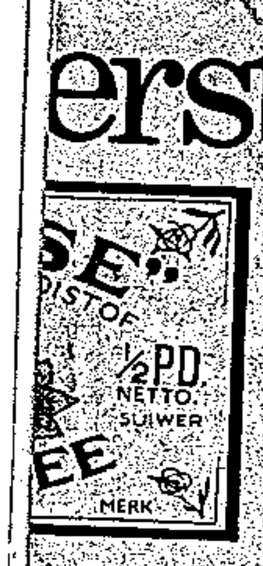
25/03/79

527

25/3/74

327

Rose geslagte erste keer die sien. Maa geurkrag engsel van di



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...et gedink sy probleme ...oederbond oopmaak.

...r sy verlede en bedrywig- ...de begin oopmaak het. ...Prof. Pelzer se boek was ...e gevolg hiervan.

...van ...e AB ...die ...g te ...sake ...elke ...ging en ...e ewe wyd

oop en bloot — lede het glad geselligheede in „aand-toilet" bygewoon. Deur die jare het sake verander.

Prof. Pelzer motiveer so: Vertroulikheid van lid-maatskap is nie net nodig om lede teen „volksvyandi-

kan net in 'n geheime orga-nisasie doeltreffend gereël word.

Met 'n klein groepie uit-gesoekte en betroubare lede kan so 'n organisasie ver buite verhouding tot sy getalsterkte invloed uit-oefen.

Die vertroulike aard van die AB kan vergelyk word met die van 'n kabinet, 'n direksie . . . Dit help nie om vroegtydig met onbekookte voorstelle voor die dag te kom nie, terwyl dit heelte-mal verkeerd sou wees om mededingers of vyande oor-haastig in te lig en hulle so in staat te stel om die belange van die volk te ondermyn, sê prof. Pelzer.

oopgestaan het nie, het gesprekke tussen die Uitvoerende Raad en die Eerste Minister of lede van sy Kabinet gereeld plaasgevind.

Die AB se taak en funksie is om 'n politieke klimaat te skep waarin geen party sal kan gedy wat uit voeling is of raak met die nasionale aspirasies van die Afrikanerdom nie, sê prof. Pelzer as segsman vir die AB.

Further talks on Mandela swop?

26/3/79.

327

DD

PARIS — Negotiations for a swop of prisoners held in Madagascar, including two South Africans, against Nelson Mandela are still continuing according to reports here, despite official Pretoria denials.

Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka has also written to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the issue, the reports said.

The South Africans the Malagasies are willing to swop for Mandela are Dave Marais and John Wight, who were jailed for five years in June last year by a military court for threatening state security.

They were arrested after making a forced landing on the island after running low on fuel. The Madagascans, however, maintained that their Cessna plane was carrying arms and that Marais was a known mercenary in Angola.

A newspaper here said yesterday that efforts to arrange to free the two South Africans began even before they stood trial along with an American, Henry Lappeman, in March last year.

An Italian - American, Silvana Foa, niece of an Italian extreme leftist, made the early contacts with Madagascar. A huge sum of money was also said to be promised for the South Africans' freedom.

Others involved in the negotiations included officials of the French League of Human Rights, and former American Secretary of State Robert Macnamara's son, a lawyer.

The paper said Senator Edward Kennedy was among several top people who also offered to help achieve a prisoner exchange.

The escape attempt in September reportedly stalled negotiations. Reports from Madagascar said that on September 18, the day of the breakout, [illegible] tried to

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'Race' contours in SA society will remain after discrimination goes

CT. 27/3/79

(327)

This is the first of three parts of a paper to be presented at an international gathering of political scientists at Oxford University this week by Dr DAVID WELSH, Associate Professor of Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town. The paper is entitled "Intergroup accommodation in South Africa." The second and third parts will appear in the Cape Times on Thursday and Saturday.

MOST people agree that fundamental change in South Africa is inevitable; but the timescales which even perceptive analysts allow vary considerably. This paper is not concerned with these projections, nor with scenarios of how change might occur. Writing in 1897 James Bryce observed that in 60 or 80 years time blacks would have equal rights with whites. But, he continued, although that state of affairs "seems destined to arrive, it is still so distant that we can no more predict the particular form its difficulties will take than the mariner can describe the rocks and trees upon an island whose blue mountains he begins to descry on the dim horizon." Bryce's statement remains substantially true even if the options for whites have been dramatically narrowed, and the time at their disposal has been reduced.

I do not subscribe to any simplistic view that change is imminent; nor do I accept the necessity and inevitability of violent change. Without developing the argument I will simply note that South Africa may be a case in point for Barrington Moore's suggestion that sick societies are ones in which revolutions are impossible. Strategies and the track record of the evolutionary capacities of white supremacist systems in Africa is hardly encouraging.

My aim is a frankly prescriptive one. There are many excellent scholarly analyses of South Africa's pathologies, and some challenging and courageous efforts at scenario-building (notably by R W Johnson); but few have attempted to grapple with the question of what are the prerequisites of and the prospects for a democratic South African political-economy. Could a democratic political framework cope with the intensity of racial and ethnic conflict, including those between rival black groups? Could such a framework survive the redistributive measures that will be necessary to reduce the extreme inequalities between black and white?

In his account of Weimar, Peter Gay observes that the "easy pessimism" which saw the republic as doomed from the start helped to fulfil the prophecies it made. While it is hard to generate any optimism about change or the post-change period in South Africa, my strategy is to offer the self-denying prophecy and to suggest that an accommodation is possible in South Africa and that it is not inevitable that our society should be engulfed in a civil war which would inflict immense damage on both sides, and possibly not be conclusive in its result. If this kind of catastrophe is to be avoided it will be necessary to persuade South Africa's power-holders that there are viable alternatives. Of course massive pressure will have to initiate and underpin this persuasion.

"Accommodation" does not imply a resolution of conflict. The racially-determined contours of South African society will remain politically salient long after the formal abolition of racial discrimination and will continue to generate conflict. The task is to establish and legitimate institutions that will regulate this conflict in peaceful ways. Similarily, "regulation" of conflict does not imply that a facade of orderly and democratic procedures will suffice and that remedial measures for elimination or reducing inequalities can be neglected.

The possibilities of peaceful change are significantly facilitated if the power-holders are not forced into a corner and made to recant their past policies. The relative peacefulness of Britain's decolonisation process is at least partly attributable to the long-standing provision in its ideology of empire that the aim of the imperial mission was to prepare the colonies for ultimate self-government. Even if the tutelage period was foreshortened by the rise of colonial nationalism, the British had an "out" that was less traumatic than it was for the French or Portuguese whose imperial ideologies postulated organic relationships between metropoles and "overseas territories" (or "provinces").

It is hard, but not impossible, to conceive of a process in which the South African government, while continuing to employ the rhetoric of separate development, uses its power to turn the policy and its institutions inside out and move the society towards some form of power-sharing on a non-discriminatory basis. The major problem with this possible strategy is that the institutions of separate development are so tainted in the minds of important sectors of black opinion that its acceptability will be seriously limited. Homeland leaders like Chief Gatsha M Buthelezi of Kwazulu and leader of the (coloured) Labour Party are continually having to fend off radical criticisms to the effect that their strategies of working within the system to change it in fact produce minimal change and serve to entrench the system by legitimating it.

On the other hand Buthelezi might reasonably ask what results alternative strategies have brought and he might cite the case of the Non-European Unity Movement which, from the 1940's onwards, consistently refused to "collaborate" with any of the institutions of the *herrenvolk* oppressors. It, too, achieved nothing.

Reflections on the recent history of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe lead me to inquire whether its outcome would not perhaps have been less violent if the African nationalists had agreed to participate in the 1961 constitution. Of course, from their perspective the constitution was deeply flawed, but working it might have given them a less vulnerable bargaining base and greater capacity for the mobilization of their resources. Collaboration may have enabled the struggle to be kept political and have avoided its spilling over into protracted violence.

4. Central Problems of all

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Another plea to free Breytenbach

STAR 27/3/79

327

Members of the largest writers' organisation in South Africa, Die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, have drawn up a petition asking for the parole of poet Breyten Breytenbach.

Breytenbach was jailed for nine years in 1975 under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

The petition will be handed to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said a member of the gilde's executive today.

The petition was circulated to writers throughout South Africa.

A similar request by the writers' group PEN was refused earlier this month.

(b) Economic system

(i) Basic economic decisions to be ... systems. What and how much? (Consumer, price, market theory), How? (Production theory), For whom? (Distribution theory), When? Future or present needs? (Investment theory and public finance), Where? (Location theory), Conservation of resources (Environmental Economics), Growth (Development theory). With whom? (International trade theory).

(ii) Overall goals

Maximum utilisation of all resources (full employment).
Economic efficiency.
Equitable distribution of output.
Stability of rates of production, consumption, price levels.
Growth.

(iii) A brief look at alternative economic systems. Tradition economy; market (private enterprise); economy; mixed economies; planned collectivist economies.

Samuelson: Chapter 43.

5. Circularity of Economic Processes

Circular flow of income and output. At this point, the course branches out into Microeconomics (the determination of relative prices and outputs; study of markets, supply, demand) and Macroeconomics (study of aggregative economic behaviour - national income, employment theory, money & banking)

African god united us — accused

CT. 28/3/79 (327)

BETHAL. — "When we used to believe in the god of Africa we were united," the number two accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial, told the Circuit Court here yesterday.

Mr John Ganya, being cross-examined by the deputy attorney-general of the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek, said he therefore believed in that god.

Mr Ganya and 17 others face two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges. They are alleged to have been members, or supporters, of the banned PAC, which recruited people for military training outside the Republic.

Referring to churches, Mr Ganya said: "We got divided by the churches of the West. After the introduction of this new god, people became merciless."

Mr Haasbroek: "Do you have a built-in hate for the whites?"

— "No. I have white friends who have done things for me."

Oppressor

Mr Ganya said he could not speak Afrikaans. He hated it and "my father also said the boers and the Germans were no good. I do not actually hate boers, only their actions."

A court he had appeared in was "a court of the oppressor because there was no black prosecutor and no black judge".

He had refused to plead at an earlier trial — after which he had been sentenced to five years for Poqo activities — because "as far as I am concerned I was not guilty".

Asked about some months spent in East London jails before serving the rest of his sentence on Robben Island, Mr Ganya said the people there had "died like flies"

He had warned another of the accused in the present trial not to take medicine given to him in a hospital in East London because "it was meant to kill".

Suspicions

He had later taken medicine for illness on Robben Island after Mr Nelson Mandela had persuaded him to do so.

Mr Haasbroek: "Was there also poison in that medicine?" "That is not what I said, although I had my suspicions."

He said he had not been employed between April 1976 and his arrest, on April 1, 1977.

Mr Haasbroek: "Were you not very busy all that time recruiting young people for the PAC to go for military training?"

Mr Ganya: "If you knew me you would not say that. I was doing my best to do a job of my own because I did not want to work for boers because they were very troublesome."

After stopping work he had done welding and looked for work.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

- DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1979

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Exile handed to SA by Botswana

LONDON — A South African political refugee, Mr Baldwin Hlanti, has been handed over by the Botswana authorities to the South African Police.

Mr Hlanti has been named as a co-conspirator in the Bethal terrorism case allegedly involving members of the banned Pan Africanist congress.

The handover has caused a furore in exile political circles here. The newly-formed Azania People's Revolutionary Party has reported it to the United Nations.

The High Commissioner of Botswana here confirmed yesterday that Mr Hlanti had been handed over to South Africa but declined to comment.

Mr Hlanti, a former member of PAC, has lived in Botswana for 13 years. His wife is a Botswana national and his children were born there. The family run a bottle store in Francistown.

Mr Hlanti was detained by the Botswana Police in August, his wife alleges. He was taken from Francistown on March 14 to be handed over to the South African Police.

This follows on the ructions in the PAC which led to the jailing of a number of PAC members in Swaziland in April last year. Mr Potlako Leballo and Mr David Sibeko, president and director of foreign affairs respectively of the PAC, had alleged they were plotting to overthrow the Swaziland Government.

The APRP alleges the arrest and handing over of Mr Hlanti was instigated also by Mr Sibeko and Mr Lebello.

In a statement issued here yesterday, the APRP expressed disgust at the action of Botswana — which is a member of the Organisation of African Unity and one of the frontline states. — DDC.

(327)

29/3/79

Prof tarred, feathered by mob



Professor Floors van Jaarsveld was still able to raise a smile today as he showed off his ruined shirt.

A smile, then came the attack

STAR 29/3/79

Own Correspondent

"When they surrounded me on the podium I thought they were Press or TV men, so I smiled. Next thing they lifted me off my feet and flung tar on my face and chest."

With these words, Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, the noted University of Pretoria historian, today described his bewilderment and shock when he was tarred and feathered by a mob of about 40 men during a symposium in Pretoria last night.

Police are investigating.

The attack while the professor was making a controversial speech about the Day of the Covenant, was obviously well planned.

The men with the tar and feathers waited outside the Unisa auditorium until he had started his speech. They then filed in and surrounded him on the stage.

The leader of the mob, who called themselves the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, raised an old Transvaal Republic Vierkleur flag on the stage.

The Chief of the CID in the Northern Transvaal, Brigadier J A N Grobbelaar, announced today that charges of assault and damage to property had been laid against the men.

No arrests had yet been made, but the police were investigating charges laid by the Rector of Unisa, Professor Theo van Wijk.

Professor van Jaarsveld said at his Lynnwood home today that he was still shocked by the attack.

It took him more than 90 minutes to clean the tar and feathers from his hair, face and chest.

The resistance movement today released a statement attacking the professor and "kindred souls" for their "blasphemous" attacks on Afrikaner history and religion.

The statement is signed by C J Jooste, on behalf of the "leader of the head committee," Mr E N Terreblanche.

● Tolerance called for in interpreting history — Page 4.

0327

Tar gang

(Continued from Page 1)

tic activities,' or drastic action would be taken against him.

Mr van den Bergh said he asked the man whether by drastic action he meant physical violence.

'He said "yes" that's what he meant.'

Mr van den Bergh has reported the call to both the Brooklyn police—who said they could do nothing—and the Principal of Unisa, Professor Theo van Wijk.

A political scientist, Professor Willem Kleynhans of the University of South Africa, said he believed that the resistance movement (weerstandbeweging) represented the views of a large number of Afrikaners.

SHARED

'The important thing to me is that they are not misguided youngsters. Their views and sentiments are shared by many Afrikaners — that is how we were brought up,' he said.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party today denied there was any official link between it and the movement.

THE NEW W[illegible]ERICA & SOUTH AMERICA

[illegible]ERICA

1. The CONTINENT of NO[illegible]ches from PANAMA in the SOUTH almost to the NORTH[illegible].
2. POLITICALLY the CON[illegible]into CANADA, U.S.A., MEXICO and the CENTRAL AMERIC[illegible].
3. The WEST INDIAN ISL[illegible]AST COAST of CENTRAL AMERICA in the CARIBBEAN SEA.
4. The PACIFIC OCEAN [illegible]AST of the NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
5. The ATLANTIC OCEAN [illegible]AST of the NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
6. The ARCTIC OCEAN wa[illegible]AST of CANADA and ALASKA.
7. The CONTINENT is se[illegible] by the BERING STRAIT.
8. GREENLAND lies off [illegible]ast of the CONTINENT.
9. The GULF of MEXICO [illegible] COAST of CENTRAL AMERICA and SOUTHERN U.S.A.
10. The GREATER part of [illegible] situated between the TROPIC of CANCER and the ARCT[illegible].
11. The ROCKY MOUNTAIN[illegible]NTIRE WEST COAST from ALASKA to PANAMA.
12. The COLD LABRADOR C[illegible]t the coast of LABRADOR from the COLD ARCTIC OCEAN t[illegible] STRAIT to NEWFOUNDLAND.
13. The WARM GULF STRE[illegible]e EAST COAST of the U.S.A. from the GULF of MEXICO and[illegible]OR CURRENT off the coast of NEWFOUNDLAND.
14. The WEST COAST is [illegible] CALIFORNIAN CURRENT.

1. CANADA is divided [illegible] YUKON ; NORTH-WEST TERRITORY ; BRITISH COLUMBIA [illegible]CHEWAN ; MANITOBA ; ONRATIO ; QUEBEC ; LABRADOR [illegible]DS and NEWFOUNDLAND.
2. NEWFOUNDLAND lies [illegible]RY of the ST.LAWRENCE RIVER in the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
3. VANCOUVER ISLAND [illegible] coast.
4. CANADA is LARGER [illegible] S.A.
5. CANADA is separate[illegible] by the 49 degree NORTH PARALLEL of LATITUDE, the C[illegible]he ST LAWRENCE RIVER.
6. The LARGEST CITIE[illegible]. LAWRENCE RIVER and the GREAT LAKES ; QUEBEC ; [illegible] ; TORONTO ; OTTAWA .
7. VANCOUVER is the [illegible]BOUR on the WEST COAST.
8. Large PRAIRIE TOW[illegible] ; EDMONTON ; CALGARY.
9. The MACKENZIE RI[illegible] ARCTIC OCEAN and is FROZEN for the greater part [illegible]s not used for NAVIGATION.
10. The FRASER RIVER[illegible]ACIFIC OCEAN and is noted for SALMON FISHING.
11. The ST. LAWRENCE is CANADA'S most IMPORTANT river, and rises in the GREAT LAKES and flows eastwards into the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
12. The CANADIAN ROCKIES form part of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGE.
13. OTTAWA is the FEDERAL CAPITAL of CANADA.
14. The TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY of CANADA starts at ST. JOHN in the EAST and ends at VANCOUVER in the WEST.
15. The RAILWAY is known as the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY and crosses the ROCKIES via the KICKING HORSE PASS.

Targang's leader ex-PM's bodyguard

ARGUS 30/8/79

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, the leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, is a former policeman and bodyguard of the former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, it is reported in the Transvaler.

He is said to do a perfect Adolf Hitler impersonation.

About 40 men claiming to be members of the movement tarred and feathered a prominent Pretoria historian, Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, at a symposium on Wednesday night.

The movement's letterhead is drawn up in the colours of the old Transvaal Republic vierkleur flag, and features a swastika-type symbol.

NO ARRESTS

None of the gang has been arrested.

Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar, CID chief in the Northern Transvaal, said today that the matter was being investigated and it was police practice not to divulge any details of an investigation in progress.

Yesterday Brigadier Grobbelaar said charges of assault and damage to property had been laid.

THREATENED

Today a member of the University of South Africa administrative staff said he had received a threatening phone call.

Mr S J J van den Bergh was telephoned at his Unisa office at about 11.45 am yesterday by a man calling himself Johan Pieterse.

The man said he was speaking on behalf of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, and warned him to 'cease his liberalis-

(Continued on Page 3, col 9)

Politicians 'must be thick skinned' —Kentridge

STAR 20/3/79

(2327)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A political attack, no matter how severe, could not be found to be defamatory unless this attack alleged improper conduct, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC argued in the Supreme Court today.

His argument was in response to an order granted to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, by the Judge President, Mr Justice J W van Zijl, on March 12 restraining South African Associated Newspapers from publishing part of a report quoting Dr Eschel Rhoodie and referring to Mr Kruger.

Mr Kentridge said that to say something of a man which could result in that man losing his political career did not necessarily have to be defamatory.

"Political talk in South Africa is forthright and politicians and the general reading public know this. Politicians must be thick skinned."

CAPACITY

He said the same could not apply to other professions, for example, accountancy.

Earlier Mr Kentridge argued that Mr Kruger could not claim defamation in his personal capacity because he was being represented by the State Attorney — the Government.

If Mr Kruger had been claiming defamation on a personal basis, he would not have been able to do this.

(Proceeding)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 681 30 Maart 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P79/14

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/2/82	*Coral*	Petra Leigh	(a)
P79/2/97	*Deer Hunter, The*	E. M. Corder	(a)
P79/3/8	*Personal Catalogue of Confidential Requirements, Intimate Toiletries and Sex-Health Products*	Score, Durban	(a)
P79/3/8	*Personal Requirements*—Pryslys/Price list	Score, Durban	(a)
P79/3/26	*Varsity*—No 1, 1979	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P79/3/83	*I Like It*—1517—Plakkaat/Poster	Printed in Germany by Scandecor, 607 Langen.	(a)
P79/3/84	*Petrocol*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Lages Developements (Pty) Ltd., Randburg	(a)
P79/3/90	*Savoy Fruit Market*—1979—Kalender/Calendar	Unknown	(a)
P79/2/96	*Mendaga's Morning*	David Farren	(a)+(b)
P79/2/108	*Marxism & Feminism*	Charnie Guettel	(e)
P79/2/114	*On the Political Economy of Women (CSE Pamphlet No 2)*	Stage 1, London	(e)
P79/2/121	*So Wicked My Desire*	Stephanie Blake	(a)
P79/3/27	*Joseph Stalin: A Political Biography*	Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute	(e)
P79/3/33	*Stalin and the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.*	K. E. Voroshilov	(e)
P79/3/48	*Struggle for Independence: Anti-Apartheid Year*—Pamflet/Pamphlet	Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation	(e)
P79/3/51	*Revolution on Trial, The: A Critique of Arms, Vol 2*	Régis Debray	(e)
P79/3/55	*New Perspectives*—Vol 9, 1/1979	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P79/3/58	*This is Apartheid: A Pictorial Introduction*	International Defence & Aid Fund, London	(e)
P79/3/59	*Outlook for South Africa, The*	Revd. Dr. Theo Kotze	(e)
P79/3/66	*Staffrider*—Vol 2, No 1, March 1979	Ravan Press (Pty) Ltd., Braamfontein	(e)
P79/3/68	*Committed to the Cause of Peace*	German Democratic Republic	(e)
P79/3/71	*Execution, The*	Oliver Grawford	(a)
P79/3/61	*Public Services*—No 38	The Secretariat of the TUI, of Public Services, Berlin	(e)
P79/3/93	*Damesbroekie met 'n hart embleem met die woorde: "Net 'n Bietjie Liefde"*—Voorwerp/*Women's panty with a heart emblem with the words: "Net 'n Bietjie Liefde"*—Object	Femelle	(a)
P79/3/93	*Damesbroekie met 'n hart in 'n sirkel-embleem met die woorde "Virgin Territory"*—Voorwerp/*Women's Panty with an encircled heart emblem with the words: "Virgin Territory"*—Object	Onbekend	(a)
P79/3/93	*Damesbroekie met 'n hamer-embleem met die woorde "Cool Your Tool"*—Voorwerp/*Women's panty with a hammer emblem with the words "Cool Your Tool"*—Object	Onbekend	(a)

No. 682 30 Maart 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 19 Maart 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Maart 1979 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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 681 30 March 1979

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. 682 30 March 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 19 March 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 March 1979 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

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 van die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined at 10 days from the date of this notice;

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/2/120.....	*Genghis Coppersmith*.....	Robert James Griffin.

No. 683 30 Maart 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Maart 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Maart 1979 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. 683

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 20 March 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, against the decision on 15 March 1979 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 at 10 days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/3/91.....	*Speedy Panelbeaters*—1979—Kalender/Calendar.....	Unknown.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die memoirs is individuele verhandelings, gewoonlik ekologies van aard, maar soms handel dit oor taksonomiese of ekonomiese-plantkundige onderwerpe. Nege-en-dertig nommers is reeds gepubliseer waarvan sommige uit druk is.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

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VOL. 165] PRETORIA, 30 MAART / MARCH 1979 [No. 6394

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 756 30 Maart 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/15

'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.—P79/3/126.
Publikasie.—Dome—One, March 7, 1979.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (b) en (e).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 756 30 March 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/15

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.—P79/3/126.
Publication.—Dome—One, March 7, 1979.
Author or producer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.
Section.—47 (2) (a), (b) and (e).

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
756	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasie of voorwerpe.....	1	6394

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Government Notice			
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8115—A

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6394—1

Kruger plans to monitor Press reports

(23) (327)

327

Hugh Leggatt,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Newspapers will have to prove in court that their reports on police matters are correct in terms of the police Amendment Bill read a first time in Parliament today.

The Bill will be published tomorrow. The long title refers to a provision to "prohibit the publication of certain statements".

Informed sources said that a clause on Press reporting of police matters would put the onus on newspapers and other publications to prove, on a balance of probabilities, that they had reasonable grounds for believing their reports were correct, or that they were correct.

The onus is being put on the Press to prove its innocence in a case because it is reasoned that the Press would have its own peculiar knowledge and self-interest in the details before the court.

CLEARANCE

All reports written about the police in the execution of their duties would have to be cleared by the Press with the police.

The Police Public Relations Officer, Brigadier Jan Visser, is to be available for this purpose.

The police liaison unit would be similar to the public relations offices of the Defence Force and the Prisons Department through which Press reports already have to be cleared before publication.

If reports appear in the Press that have not been cleared with the police, and the police have a prima facie case that an untruth has been published, charges would be laid against the publication.

PENALTIES

The accused publication would have to prove that it had reasonable grounds for believing its report was correct in order to escape conviction for the offence of publishing an untruth.

The penalties publications face for contravention of the offence of publishing uncleared or untruthful reports are a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum jail sentence of five years.

It is understood the Bill [illegible] connection to an existing arrangement between the police and the Press laid down in the Police-Press code.

But the Bill makes the penalties more severe and extends the terms of the code to apply to publications which are not signatories of the Police-Press code.

● Kruger curb on Press — Page 4.

STAR 31/3/79 (243) (327)

Press case judgment reserved

CAPE TOWN — If public figures wanted to conduct controversies in the Press, then the Press was entitled to publish these "pleasantries," the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC, for South African Associated Newspapers Limited and the Cape Times Limited, was arguing against the imposition of a final order prohibiting the two companies from publishing sections of a report quoting the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

Judgment was reserved after five hours of argument.

In a hearing on March 12, the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice J W van Zijl, granted the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, an order restraining The Cape Times, Rand Daily Mail, the Natal Mercury, the Eastern Province Herald or any other newspaper owned or controlled by SAAN from publishing the report.

Mr W Burger, SC, appearing for Mr Kruger, asked that the order be made final except against the Natal Mercury and the Eastern Province Herald.

Mr Kentridge outlined four reasons why the rule should be dismissed:

- Mr Kruger had acted as the Minister of Justice and in that capacity he represented the Government and therefore could not sue.
- Alternatively, neither of the two parts of the report complained of was defamatory of Mr Kruger in his personal capacity.
- Publication of the report seen against the background of public controversy would not be accompanied by an intention to injure.
- The court did not have jurisdiction over SAAN. — Sapa.

STAR 31/3/79. (443) (327)

Beeld reporter is cleared

East Rand Bureau

An Afrikaans newspaper reporter, Miss Ingrid Pepler (25) was discharged in the Springs Magistrate's Court yesterday after being summoned to reveal the name of the source who gave her information on the Smit murders.

Miss Pepler, a crime reporter on Beeld, wrote a confidential memo to her editor, Mr Tons Vosloo, in which she outlined her conversations with an anonymous source and the interview he arranged for her with an ex-mercenary.

The magistrate, Mr P Nel, accepted her explanation that in return for her source's anonymity he would arrange the interview.

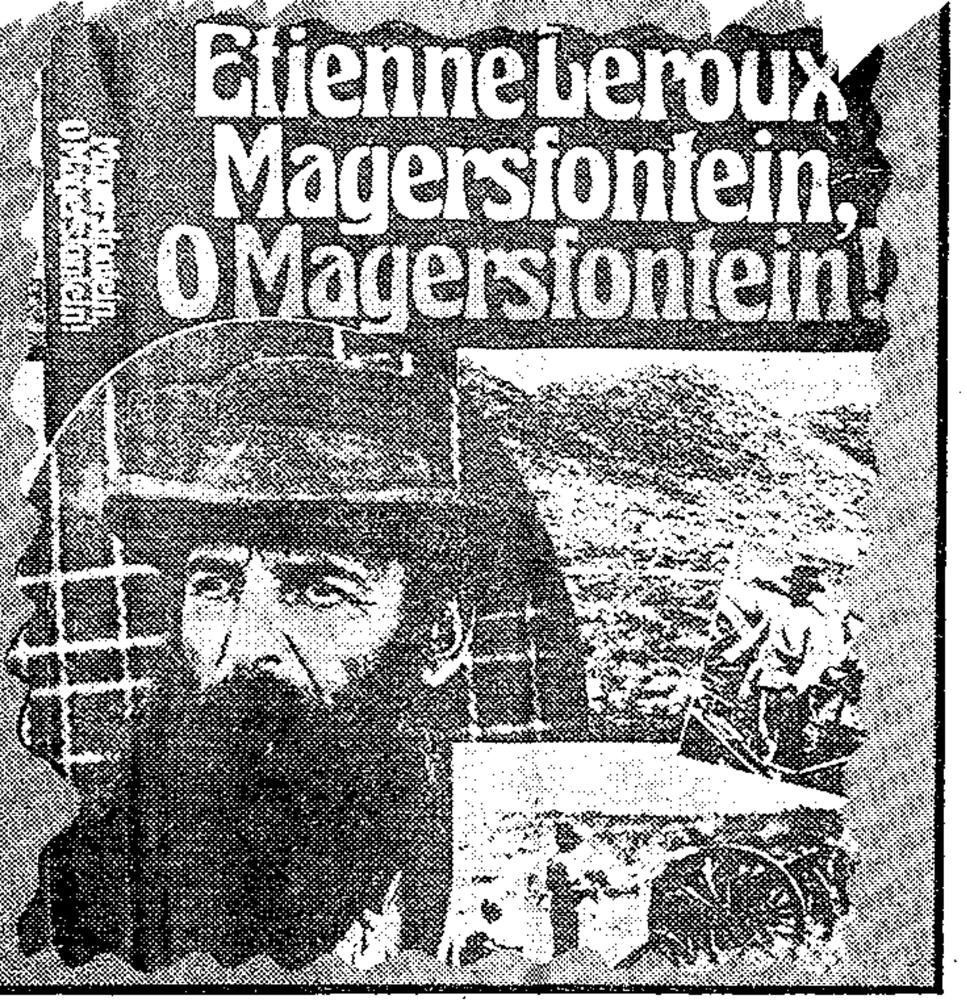
Miss Pepler sent the memo to the editor the next day. She said it was not for publication but only for his information.

After he and a senior editorial staff member had discussed the memo with senior police officers she was told to stop investigating the story as it had been investigated by the police a long time ago.

It's Pen versus Axe

As publishers shy away from Afrikaans writers' works — because of the fear of the censors — SA authors say they might go 'underground'

THE controversial book . . . its banning cost the publishers R20 000.



By VIVIENNE WALT

CENSOR-SCARED publishers are beginning to shy away from Afrikaans writers' manuscripts, for fear of enormous financial losses on banning.

'But we will find a way to communicate what we have to say, because we believe we have important things to write about,' said novelist Andre Brink this week.

The sharpened axe of the Publications Directorate has made some large publishing companies increasingly wary of taking the risk of accepting manuscripts from some important writers like Brink, John Miles and other members of the Afrikaans Writers' Guild.

Five years ago, Brink's best seller, Kennis van die Aand, was banned, beginning a long series of bannings of books by Afrikaans writers, including Etienne le Roux's Magersfontein O Magersfontein, Death White as Words by Breyten Breytenbach and, recently, Malise Joubert's Klipkus.

Some Afrikaans writers say they might even consider going 'underground' if companies refuse to face the risks involved in publishing their writings.

'One banned book can cost us about R7 000 . . . and that is without lawyers' fees to fight the case,' said Mr Koos Human, co-director of Human and Rousseau publishers.

Risky venture

The banning of Magersfontein O Magersfontein cost the firm R20 000.

Another risky venture has been André Brink's Rumours of Rain.

The Publications Appeal Board took a decision about the book and its original Afrikaans version, Gerugte van Reën, on Wednesday, but will only announce the result next week.
an earlier decision by a Publications committee

The Publications Directorate appealed against to approve the two versions of the novel.

'It was an uphill battle getting the book on the shelves,' Mr Human said.



ANDRÉ BRINK, renowned Afrikaans writer who is again facing the threat of having an award-winning book banned, says writers 'will not be intimidated.'

W/E ARGUS 31/3/79

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ETIENNE LE ROUX, another victim of the Publication Directorate's axe . . . whose book Magersfontein O Magersfontein caused a storm of controversy— and banning.

'One banned book may cost us about R7 000...'

31/03/74

527

The book, which has just won the CNA literary award, was shunned by many bookshops and libraries, who felt they 'would be left holding the baby' if the book was banned.

'People tend to think controversial books sell like wildfire, but in fact they are always very difficult to distribute.'

But there is one group prepared to distribute books that could be banned — Taurus, a publishing unit being run by writers John Miles, Ampie Coetzee and Ernst Lindenberg.

Scared off

The group distributed Oomblik in die Wind, by André Brink, after it scared off three major publishing companies, and John Miles's Donderdag of Woensdag, which was banned last year and is due to be discussed by the Publications Appeal Board on Wednesday.

'The problem of getting manuscripts accepted is growing all the time,' said Mr Miles.

Some of the books published by Taurus were distributed only through personal contact, while others had limited distribution in bookshops.

It is believed they had just signed a contract with a bookshop in Johannesburg to distribute their books.

André Brink is feeling the effects of the publishing companies' action most strongly at the moment.

Having just written a book called Dry White Season, focusing on deaths in detention, he was told by Human and Rousseau the manuscript would be turned down unless 'major revision was done on it,' said Mr Human.

'I thought the book could well be banned in its present form, especially as anything written by Brink is almost automatically referred to the Publications Directorate,' said Mr Human.

But Professor Brink has so far refused to yield to the firm's pressure to water down his manuscript.

'Reports from overseas publishers who have read the manuscript say it is my best novel yet,' he said.

Writers were not prepared to have their styles cramped by banning threats.

'There is a general resolve not to be intimidated, but to keep on writing as we are,' said Professor Brink.

But the possibility of 'going underground' would have to be considered if the situation continued to deteriorate.

'That would be a very final resort, but the position is fast approaching the stage where we will have to consider it seriously,' said Professor Brink.

'Russian dissident writers were forced to do the same, duplicating their books . . . after all, some of the best Afrikaans works have been banned.'

Moreover, not all the bannings were anticipated by the publishing firms.

A spokesman for Tafelberg publishers said he did not expect Klipkus to be banned although it dealt with lesbianism.

'This is the first of our books to be banned. If our books get the chop, we will fight the case,' he said.

Nevertheless, losses to firms can be huge. Mr Daantjie Saayman, original publisher of Kennis van die Aand, said 'That banning cost us about R10 000 and was one of the reasons why I was forced to abandon my business,' he said.

'Besides the cost, there is also the loss of potential sales — Kennis would have been in its eighth edition at least, and would have sold about 34 000 copies,' said Mr Sayman.

'The irony is, it is now being read in 11 languages, but not in the language in which it was written.'

Smit killed to hush up gold shipments—claim

STAR 31/3/79 (1) 2259 (2) 327

A claim that Dr Robert Smit was investigating reports of illegal gold shipments from South Africa when he was killed has been published by the influential American magazine Newsweek.

"Some claim Smit was murdered because he was about to expose the Informatioin Ministry's illegal shipments of gold bullion out of the country to finance its influence-buying campaign," Anthony Simpson said in Newsweek's cover story entitled "Pretoria's Scandal."

He claimed the violations of South Africa's exchange controls were attracting increasing interest from officials and politicians who saw signs of Government rackets. One of them was Dr Smit, South Africa's representative with the International Monetary Fund, who was murdered with his wife in November 1977.

"The long trails of the South African unfluence-buying scandal are now leading not only to the darkest corners of South African politics and the ruling Afrikaner National Party, but throughout the Western world.

"They threaten to involve newspapers, politicians, businessmen — even hired killers — in America and Europe in the web of plans to buy secret support for South Africa's apartheid policies."

The report also made the following claims:

AGENTS

● Dr Rhoodie said his agents financed the ruling party in SWA/Namibia and set up an off-shore radio station to broadcast bogus reports about guerilla activity.

● General Hendrik van den Bergh boasted of his continuing connections with the American Central Intelligence Agency.

● Dr Rhoodie, Dr Mulder and the general, meeting on their farms, played host to visiting black ministers, American oilmen or intelligence agents "with a casualness that often amazed their guests."

● In Britain Dr Rhoodie made use of Mr David Abrahamson, who tried to take over two financial papers through which he hoped to stimulate sales of South African gold.

Commenting on Dr Smit's alleged investigation General J F Kleinhaus, chief of the CID, said the police had no proof of this allegation.

"This is pure speculation. It has been given as one of the many motives for the killing but we have no proof," he said.

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

21 ~~FEBRUARY 1979~~ — 31 MAY 1979

April - May 1979.

Members of Press interrogated by Police

Hansard 3 1(62) 21/2/79 (327)

*14. Mr. D. J. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Police:

(a) On whose instructions were members of the Press recently interrogated by the Police about the death of Dr. R. Smit and his wife and (b) why.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) and (b) The Police acted in accordance with the powers vested in them by section 5 of the Police Act, 1958.

I just want to add that if the hon. member wishes to have a full debate on this at a later stage, it is his choice. I am at all times prepared to have a debate on this.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could I ask if he at any stage took any part in instigating such an inquiry by the police?

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Why does he not answer?

Mr. N. B. WOOD: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether it was made clear to the members of the Press who were interrogated that they had the option to reply or not to reply to the questions? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member may proceed.

Mr. N. B. WOOD: Will the hon. the Minister answer that question?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have already replied to the hon. member's question, and if hon. members want a full debate on this subject, I am perfectly willing to have one. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. N. B. WOOD: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, why did a period of 15 months elapse before this interrogation took place?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! In the light of the hon. the Minister's reply, I cannot allow any further questions.

South African citizens trained as terrorists

Hansard 4 (219) 27/2/79

277. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Police:†

(1)(a) What is the estimated number of South African citizens who have been trained or are being trained abroad as terrorists, (b) in which states do they undergo training and (c) how many trained terrorists are estimated to have returned to South Africa;

(277)

(2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) I consider it not to be in the public interest to disclose information of this nature.

(2) No.

Hansard 4 (206)

Unlawful organizations: assets

2712 179

327

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

(1) Whether the assets of the organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977 have been liquidated; if so,

(2) whether any balance remained in respect of any of these organizations after payment of debts; if so, (a) in respect of which organizations and (b) what was the balance in each case;

(3) whether the balances have been distributed to any organizations nominated by him; if so, (a) to what organizations and (b) what amount was paid over to each of them.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes—except those of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa and certain outstanding assets of some of the undermentioned organizations.

(2) Yes.

(a)	(b) R
Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa	2 083,77
Black Community Programmes Ltd. ...	13 442,34
Black Parents' Association	55 056,32
Black People's Convention	15 931,38
Black Women's Federation	7 600,40
National Youth Organization	27,87
South African Students' Movement ...	125,63
South African Students' Organization .	14 102,79
Union of Black Journalists	1 656,70
Zimele Trust Fund	64 627,88

(3) No. A decision in this regard will be taken after all the assets have been liquidated.

Hansard 4 (2) 27/2/79 227

Internal Security Act

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

Whether any newspapers, periodicals or other publications were prohibited in terms of section 6 of the Internal Security Act during 1978; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were their names.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

Hansard 7 Col 1483
21/3/79

*3. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:

How many editions of the publication *The Nation* have been declared undesirable.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:

Nine.

Mr. N. B. WOOD: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is he aware of the fact that banning generally has the effect of putting a lid on a safety valve?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to reply to that arrogant assertion.

Mr. N. B. WOOD: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell us what other peaceful manner the editor has of expressing his views?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member should rather ask in how many cases of publications of this nature the committee concerned was extremely accommodating. Then we can debate the matter in a balanced way.

Smit: Pilot who knows too much...

KDM 21/3/79. 327

By DON MARSHALL

SYDNEY RICHARD EXCELL, the veteran pilot who has lodged an amazing account of the Smit killings with a Johannesburg advocate, has one of the strangest records in the history of South African aviation.

The murder of Dr Robert Smit and his attractive wife, Jeanne Cora, in Springs in November, 1977, exploded into prominence again yesterday when former judge Mr J F Ludorf released a statement saying a client — whom he would not name — feared for his life because "he knows too much".

Mr Ludorf described the client only as a former South African pilot, and said the man intended giving his evidence to the Erasmus Commission.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said last night there was no connection between the Smit murders and evidence to be placed before the Erasmus Commission, by March 31 regarding prior knowledge by his Cabinet of the State's involvement in the Citizen project and other irregularities in the former Department of Information.

Last night, General J F Kleinhaus, head of the South African CID, said the police had received a statement made by Mr Ludorf's client on Monday afternoon and were investigating it.

But the police did not regard the latest revelations as a major breakthrough in their investigations at this stage.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said a report would be made to him when the in-

vestigations were completed.

The Johannesburg Star yesterday said it was believed Mr Ludorf's client was Mr Sydney Richard Excell, although the former judge, when interviewed by the Rand Daily Mail, would not confirm this. But all details given in his statement point to the elderly Mr Excell.

Mr Ludorf said he was in constant contact with his client and that since yesterday's disclosures "he is no longer in fear of his life.

"Besides, now it would be pointless to kill him, because they could not kill the evidence".

Asked who "they" were, Mr Ludorf answered: "thugs".

He described his client as an adventurous man, a good hunter and a former Congo mercenary.

Mr Excell was all these things — and more, his friends and former associates said last night.

The veteran pilot, a known eccentric, flew bombers and VIP aircraft in the Second World War, launched several airlines after 1945 and survived at least four major crashes.

And he was the accused in two sensational trials for attempted murder in the Transvaal.

Perhaps the most bizarre trial was in March, 1966, when he was convicted of shooting a Randfontein attorney, Mr Kas van den Bergh, with cartridges stopped up with beeswax. Mr Excell alleged that a friend, who had left for the Congo after the shooting, had fired the gun.

He conducted his own defence and was fined R150, which he paid off at R20 a month.

About 10 years before, Mr Excell had appeared in a Pretoria court on a similar charge. This time, however the victim was Colonel Elliot Wilson, then the chief inspector of flying for the Department of Civil Aviation.

the circumstances which led to Mr Excell marching into Colonel Wilson's office, pulling a gun and firing two shots which slammed into the wall behind the DCA official.

"Colonel Wilson had given Excell a lot of problems in renewing his flying licence and Excell felt he was being persecuted. He told the judge that he never intended to kill the Colonel. He wanted only to scare him.

"The judge contested his claim that he was a crack shot and had him taken to the police shooting range to prove this. Excell proved his point by hitting the bull with all five shots. He got off the main charge," the friend said.

After the war, Mr Excell was involved in a small flying outfit, Pan African Air Charter, which operated between Johannesburg and London, via Geneva. It went broke about three years later.

Mr Excell then launched two airlines in the early 50s, Tropic Airways and Phoenix Airways. They also went broke.

While flying under the banner of these airlines, he survived two crashes. In one, while flying between Malakal and Khartoum, he hit a windsock pole while trying to make an emergency landing at an isolated airstrip.

The, while flying 29 passengers from London to Johannesburg, he went down in the sea near Benghazi when his aircraft lost an engine.

for about four miles, with all our ox convoy and spare wagons. They formed a d the empty wagons back to the railway enby was ordered to take the force compo horses, for the reconnaissance. n to this place, Rooipoort, carr ty wagons. This hill is small but a entrenched by the British long ag

13th Novembe and some mounted men with all our but to look for Botha with ns and two pom-poms. We nd only took two tongas with us. We went at a very rapid pace and soon came into contact with a few hundred Boers and tried to keep them on the run. It was a pretty sight seeing the troops extended and rapidly advancing over the green grass. Although some thousands of shots were fired on both sides, not one of our men was touched. We came so rapidly that the Boers were afraid to make a stand. The West Australians were leading and they behaved splendidly. Their doctor told me that 2 000 fine fellows accustomed to ride and an outdoor life tried to enlist in their corps of 400. Why did we not take them instead of some of our present Yeomanry?

Hansard 9 (601) 2/4/79

Internal Security Act

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

327

(1) How many notices in terms of section 10(1)(a) of the Internal Security Act were issued during 1978 to males and females, respectively, in each race group;

(2) whether any of the persons to whom notices were addressed were warned in terms of section 10(1)*ter* before issue of the notice; if not, why not; if so, how many of the males and females, respectively, in each race group.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1)

	Males	Females
Whites	2	2
Coloureds	3	0
Asians	4	4
Blacks	38	1

(2) No. I did not deem it necessary.

22nd November In the afternoon we got sudden orders to march at 7 p.m. We had previously been told to prepare for a move at any time carr[illegible]nd one day for the horse. [illegible]and he had a very fine force. [illegible]000 mounted men. I left my mule [illegible]oll of rugs in a waterproof sh[illegible]ical bags. He also carried a [illegible]s.

The informatio[illegible]r with 800 men was in laager half [illegible]arolina, and Botha with a large f[illegible] his east. Allenby's column was tol[illegible] the other columns attacked the l[illegible] going to be a big thing, and ou[illegible] mounted men moving in the dark i[illegible] sive. No smoking or talking was [illegible] night long and dreary. One could no[illegible] to be our fate at daybreak. A few [illegible]e had to halt to kill all dogs follow[illegible]: Major Maude, our Provost Mars[illegible]

Ibursard 9 (602) 2/4/79 (327)

Internal Security Act

574. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act during 1978;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted, (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) 30.

(2) (a) (i) 2.
(ii) 7.
(iii) 1.
(b) 1.

(3) 1 for 1 day
1 for 3 days
1 for 10 days
2 for 13 days
5 for 14 days
1 for 28 days
1 for 35 days
1 for 37 days
1 for 137 days
1 for 141 days
1 for 166 days
1 for 174 days

(13 were summarily charged).

I got the General to allow one scotch cart to go with our ambulances and this carried a tent, medical and surgical equipment and the kits of the privates R.A.M.C. so that the

Just as we were moving away a very heavy thunderstorm came on and it rained excessively. We did a march of ten to twelve miles and then camped. I went down to the ambulances and went to bed in the hospital tent, as the ambulances gave shelter to the only patients we had.

We marched towards Bethal in trans-
port. When we were all tog umn
was the only one that had pa rder
about travelling light. On range
on his wagon. The wagon be great
Intelligence Officer upset a wire
wover mattress was exposed

We d to
camp t was
not at
night, and one or other was or
rubbing against the pole and shaking the whole wagon. Others tried to sing at intervals. Of course the patients were in tents in the field hospital.

29th November We are still at Bethal. Some of the other columns have gone, and handed all their sick to us. We have

Hansard 9 (6oc) 3/4/79
327

Internal Security Act

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

(1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during 1978; if so, how many;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1978.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

		Section 5(1)(e)	Section 9(1)
(1) Yes			
	(a)	1	58
	(b)	0	2
	(c)	11	54
(2) Yes		1	7
(3)		9	141

STAR 3/4/79

Afrikaans paper hits at police

Another Afrikaans-language newspaper has attacked the attitude of some policemen — this time in connection with their attitude to last week's tarring-and-feathering of Professor Floors van Jaarsveld.

In its "Haak en Steek" column today, Die Vaderland refers to police officers who arrived on the scene after the incident and warned the Press not to report it as there had been "unrest" and the permission of the Commissioner of Police had to be sought.

"Their alleged comment to pressmen is symptomatic of an authoritarian, fear-ridden spirit which is so bound to the thought of blind authority, that it cannot find place for a grasp of the normal communication functions of living together," the columnist wrote.

RDM 4/4/79

From Goch street to the death cel

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

SOLOMON Mahlangu, the insurgent due to hang for his role in the Goch Street killings of June 1977, is "very afraid of dying," according to a psychiatrist's report submitted to the State President.

The report, attached to a plea for clemency submitted to Mr Vorster, says: "He prays and reads the Bible. He often thinks of the 23rd Psalm and especially the bit about the Valley of the Shadow of Death."

It referred to two tragedies: the death of two innocent citizens and Mahlangu's "ruthless manipulation" by older men "not present to bear the consequences of their action."

His family have been told he will be hanged on Friday, ending a bid to save his life against a background of international pleas for mercy since he was sentenced to death by Mr Justice Theron 13 months ago.

Mahlangu, now aged 22, was one of three youths who fled South Africa in the wake of the 1976 unrest and returned after being trained as an insurgent by the banned African National Congress.

Solomon Mahlangu and Mondy Motloung were captured in Johannesburg. Lucky Mahlangu (no relative) escaped.

Motloung was found to have fired the shots which killed Mr Rupert Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale, but he sustained head injuries in the struggle which ensued at the Goch Street warehouse and was found unfit to stand trial.

Mahlangu was found "equally liable and guilty" for the killings and sentenced to death for murder. His attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, fought a year-long battle to save Mahlangu from the gallows, including:

- An application to appeal against sentence.
- A petition to the Chief Justice against the refusal of Mr Justice Theron to grant leave to appeal.
- An application for a special entry or re-trial on the grounds that a potential defence witness, Thomas Masuku, who recruited Mahlangu to the ANC, was ini-

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businesses
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(Branch, 1976). A high metabolic rate is not required, and food shortage will fa- size ranges capitalise on environmental circumstances, keeping respiration high. igh respiration rate of *P.* viewed as part of an abili- ze turnover of energy, a ch is made possible by the food in its natural habitat. ist, *Patella granularis* has very on the bare rocks of the up- nd conservation of energy critical than a rapid turn- gy. The reduction in food may be offset partially by eding during low tide at during the day if tempera- ow and humidity high). How- specific competition is often ing body size and reproduc- , 1976). The harsh condi- upper shore result in a low about 4 years, and an un- ation structure dictating oderate growth rate and a uctive output (Branch, 1975b). energy losses may be particu- al, since *P. granularis* is ex- ng periods and reaches high tures during the day. es are reduced in *Patella* rimarily by suppression of f oxygen consumption (Fig. 2); y by rotation of the R-T at low Q_{10} values result in dependence from temperature Large *P. granularis* occur he shore due to migration, lower respiratory rate in air er. The reverse is true for viduals, which occur low on nd are submerged for longer t respire slower in water). Both size groups thus fur- their respiration by their esponses in air and water. thus show two clearly adap- nses in the metabolic expendi- limpets, and these are re- fferences in the availability her than to tidal level. De- surements synchronised with hase and temperatures occur- natural conditions at each demonstrate that the lower- *la cochlear* and the upper-shore have a lower metabolic ener- ure than the mid-shore *P. ocu-*). *P. cochlear* and *P. granularis* ence reduced food availabili- erve metabolic energy re- the lower-shore *P. cochlear* ociated with a long life span, rate, and low reproductive *P. granularis* feeding can occur short periods of immersion mp conditions when the tide has ebbed. An economy of metabolic re- ing day-time low tides (Fig. 3). Both

INSIDE THE MAIL

Mahlangu: activist or plain criminal?

RSM 5/4/79

PATRICK LAURENCE

SOLOMON MAHLANGU, the African National Congress insurgent scheduled to hang tomorrow for his part in the Goch Street killings of June 1977, has been de-politicised to a significant degree since his trial and conviction more than a year ago.

The stripping away of his political identity began when Mr Justice Theron sentenced him to death for the murder of Mr Rupert Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale, but postponed sentence on his convictions under the Terrorism, Internal and Security Acts.

The inference was that he was simply a murderer, a view in keeping with the official claim that South Africa has no political prisoners.

The de-politicising process continued in the year that followed as his lawyers attempted to save Mahlangu with applications and petitions to Mr Justice Theron, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L Rumpff, and the State President Mr Vorster.

Although these attempts to avert execution took various forms, a common theme running through them was the presentation of Mahlangu as a young and immature man who was humble household and who had no st world, "politically naive in his politi- cal and economic judgments," and without the "mental equipment" to foresee the consequences of his judg- ments.

To the social worker, he was a person who "kept away from trou- ble" — even when he was accused of cowardice during the 1976 riots, in which he did not participate.

His attorney's interpretation is supported by the views of a psychia- trist, a sociologist and a social work- er, all of whom spoke to him while he was in prison.

The son of a poor washer woman whose husband deserted her, Mah- langu is seen as a person who suf- fered from feelings of inadequacy induced partly by his family's pover- ty.

To the psychiatrist, he needed to compensate by acting out "fantasies of his courage and worth as a sa- viour of the black people, especially after the riots when he was indoctri- nated politically".

To the sociologist, he was a young- ster of limited experience of the "seduced" into joining the ANC and leaving South Africa through prom- ises of scholarships.

The man who played a key role in recruitment, Thomas Masuku, is de- scribed as a "mature man of 31" who was "cynical and ruthless" in his exploitation of Mahlangu's vul- nerability.

Supplementing that view is the account of Mahlangu's period of training in Mozambique and Angola, where "systematic indoctrination and brainwashing was compounded by an equally ruthless campaign of intimidation and inducement of fear".

He is projected as a tragic victim, "who prior to his seduction into the ANC by a mature adult was content to sell apples on a train in Pretoria to supplement the income of his humble household and who had no

STAR 5/4/79

Mahlangu hanging protests mount

327

NEW YORK — The African group of states last night requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the scheduled execution in South Africa tomorrow of Solomon Mahlangu, convicted of killing two men in the 1977 Goch Street shooting in Johannesburg, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Council members were to hold informal consultations on the request this afternoon, a UN spokesman announced.

The Star Bureau in Brussels reports that Belgian and Dutch authorities have joined the international plea to save Mahlangu.

Informed sources in Brussels said the Belgian Government was making "a quiet and private appeal" to South Africa through diplomatic channels.

In Holland, the Foreign Minister, Mr Chris van der Klaauw, was expected to make a statement in Parliament today.

Amnesty International and youth movements in Belgium and Holland have added their voices to the protests.

The Star Bureau in London reports that between 100 and 150 demonstrators are expected to mount an all-night vigil outside South Africa House in Trafalgar Square tonight lasting until the early hours tomorrow.

The same demonstrators queued up in the rain at South Africa House at lunch-time yesterday to register their protest.

The Star's Political Reporter says that Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) today sent a telegram to the State President asking for clemency for Mahlangu.

"I am against capital punishment in principle," Mrs Suzman said in an interview today. "An act of clemency towards this young man would be a great mark in South Africa's favour."

Misguided though his actions were, he had not fired the shots which caused the deaths of the unfortunate victims, she said.

Mercy appeals gather voice

RDM 5/4/79 327

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mournful African singing, spaced with bitter cries of "Murderers", filled a rain-swept Trafalgar Square yesterday as up to 300 demonstrators picketed peacefully for condemned South African terrorist Solomon Mahlangu.

They gathered outside the South African Embassy — a faction of the gathering mass of international outrage that will erupt if pleas for clemency for Mahlangu are ignored.

If the former Soweto student is hanged, in the face of appeals for compassion from many governments and the United Nations, he will become an international martyr to the June 1976 uprisings.

The British Foreign Office, which has already made two appeals on his behalf, said: "We continue to hope that even at this late stage, the South African authorities will exercise compassion and heed the widespread appeals for clemency."

Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen yesterday met Labour MPs leading the Save Mahlangu campaign with the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The Foreign Office pointed out that the Commonwealth Secretary-General and most of the Common Market governments had joined in the appeals.

The emotional protest included dozens of black South African exiles, leading Labour MPs, Bishop Colin Winter and trade union leaders.

They waved dozens of large portraits of Mahlanga and posters declaring "He Must Not Die".

In Holland, where all the opposition parties have expressed grave concern, demonstrators marched peacefully on South African Airways offices.

Permanent vigils are being held until tomorrow outside South African offices throughout Europe.

CAPE TIMES 5/4/79 (327)

Appeal for Goch Street killer's life

LONDON. — The British Government yesterday renewed its appeal to the South African authorities to spare the life of Goch Street killer Solomon Mahlangu, condemned to be executed tomorrow.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday staged a placard demonstration. Mournful African singing filled the cold and rain-sodden emptiness of Trafalgar Square as up to 150 demonstrators picketed peacefully outside the South African Embassy.

The former Soweto student is to be hanged for his part in the Goch Street killings in which two men were shot in the John Orr's garage in Goch Street on June 13, 1977. His accomplice, Mondy Motloung, was declared unfit to stand trial.

The demonstration outside South Africa House yesterday included dozens of black South African exiles, leading Labour Party MPs, exiled Bishop Colin Winter and trade union leaders.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement said telegrams had been sent to Pretoria by seberal trade union movements, 73 student bodies and the World Council of Churches.

● In Holland, where opposition parties have expressed "considerable concern" at the impending execution, demonstrators marched peacefully outside the South African Airways offices.

The FNV, Holland's largest trade union federation, representing five million Dutch workers, yesterday cabled the State President, Mr Vorster, protesting against the imminent execution.

● In New York yesterday the chairman of the United Nations special committee against apartheid, Mr Leslie Harriman, expressed "great indignation and shock" that South Africa intended to "commit this murder in defiance of appeals, demands and warnings of the international community".

● In Geneva the World Council of Churches (WCC) joined worldwide appeals to South Africa to spare the life of Mahlangu. The WCC general secretary, Mr Philip Potter, said in a cable to the State President, Mr Vorster, that all human life was sacred and the death penalty was an affront to God and man.

Permanent vigils are to be held till tomorrow outside South African embassies and offices in Europe and in Britain. — Sapa-Reuter

(3)

This illustration raises several points: the first is that employers have no clear idea of what an engineering technician, or indeed any kind of technician, is. There is no doubt that this is a consequence of the relatively recent introduction of the occupation of technician, with the need for a bridge between the engineer and the rapid technological development following classification of technicians is likely to standardised with time.

It while some technicians can be defined as between that of an artisan and an engineer, in the chemical industry there are no such convenient d to broaden our definition to include all perhaps, satisfactory to say that a technician a general understanding of the operations and ce as well as the ability to undertake some of nvolved. The technician has some of the inderstanding of the theoretically trained proof the manual skill of the practically trained

ecent history of formal technical education in low the path a potential technician takes if he/ y for the National Diploma for Technicians (NDT), considered by the Human Sciences Research Council Standard X plus three years' training, or the for Technicians (NCT), equal to Standard X s' training. The system of National Diplomas cates was introduced by what was then the Education in 1957 but has slowly become stanwe should not exclude the holder of a B.Sc. or engineering, for example, doing ans' work, or the holder of a National Diploma on the professional rather than the practical

l Certificate is the minimum qualification for and Certificate courses. N 111 is equivalent lled the National Technical Certificate (NTC) es indentured in terms of the 1944 Apprenticestandard V1 is usually the minimum entrance

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ship Act, for which Stand

Carter in bid to save Mahlangu

ARGUS 5/4/79

327

LONDON. — President Carter has appealed personally to the State President, Mr Vorster, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to reconsider the death penalty imposed on Solomon Mahlangu.

President Carter's telegram, sent to the two South African leaders last night, added to the mounting international campaign against the execution scheduled to take place tomorrow.

The President's messages were issued in London today by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, that is leading the Mahlangu campaign in London, Sapa reports.

THE MESSAGE

The American President cabled to Mr Vorster: 'I was informed today that you have decided to deny the Solomon Mahlangu petition for clemency. After having personally reviewed the history of Mr Mahlangu's activity, conviction and appeal, I have decided to urge you to reconsider your earlier decision and to spare Mr Mahlangu's life.

'Although I cannot substitute my judgment for your own, it seems certain that our common values and beliefs lead to the conclusion that we should attempt to save Mr Mahlangu, rather than execute him. I appeal to you to stay this execution and to set in motion a process of rehabilitation. Please accept the assurances of my high consideration.'

The message was signed simply 'Jimmy Carter.'

TO PM

President Carter's message to Mr Botha was similar, but included the paragraph: 'Although I understand that the responsibility for this decision rests personally with President Vorster, I would like to share with you my own concern and conviction that the grant of clemency in this case would be well received by many Governments.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, today sent an urgent telegram to the State President, Mr B J Vorster asking for clemency for Solomon Mahlangu, who is due to hang for his role in the Goch Street killings in 1977 The Argus political staff reports.

'I am against capital punishment in principle,' Mrs Suzman said in an interview today. 'An act of clemency towards this young man would be a great mark in South Africa's favour.' — Sapa-Reuter.

~~(1) 263~~

Beeld may fight V d Bergh

Argus Correrspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Beeld may take action against the former head of the Bureau for State Security, General Hendrik van den Bergh, for his alleged description of the newspaper as 'communistic.'

The general is reported to have said that Beeld was the "best Afrikaans communistic newspaper' during a recent 'secret' address to the Peil 99 discussion group here. Journalists were barred from the meeting.

The editor of Beeld, Mr Tom Volsoo, said today that various sources had corroborated General van den Bergh's statement and it was mentioned in Parliament yesterday by Mr Badenhorst Durrant, MP for Von Brandis. He had attended the closed meeting.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 166] PRETORIA, 5 APRIL 1979 [No. 6403

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 786 5 April 1979

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 5 April 1979 up to and including 31 March 1980 except in the cases of gatherings—

(1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or

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

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

Dated at Cape Town this 5th day of April 1979.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 786 5 April 1979

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 5 April 1979 tot èn met 31 Maart 1980 behalwe in die gevalle van byeenkomste—

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

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

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

Gedateer te Kaapstad, op hede die 5de dag van April 1979.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

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	Goewermentskennisgewing		
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6403—1

Botha says no as appeals mount

RDM 6/4/79 327

LAST MINUTE appeals for clemency and protests against the execution of Solomon Mahlangu, convicted for the Goch Street killings, mounted around the world yesterday with the scheduled time for the hanging only hours away.

Responding to the appeals, the PRIME Minister Mr P W Botha, said yesterday it was not for him to interfere in the process of the law.

Both Mr Botha and the State President, Mr Vorster, received personal appeals from President Jimmy Carter of the United States yesterday.

President Carter urged Mr Vorster to respond to the apeal on the basis "of our common values and beliefs", reports **RICHARD WALKER** from New York.

"After having personally reviewed the history of Mr Mahlangu's activity, conviction and appeal, I have decided to urge you directly to reconsider your earlier decision and to spare Mr Mahlangu's life," he wrote.

President Carter's message to Mr Botha was similar, but included the paragraph: "Although I understand that the responsibility for this decision rests personally with President Vorster, I would like to share with you my own concern and conviction that the grant of clemency in this case would be well received by many governments."

Meantime, the UN Security Council was called to an emergency meeting last night in an African bloc bid to try to save Mahlangu's life.

And in London a continuous vigil is being mounted outside South Africa House in Trafalgar Square where ranks were swelled in the lunch-hour yesterday to about 200, reports **MARGARET SMITH**.

African hymns and freedom songs were sung by the protesters. The vigil will be maintained throughout the night until 6 am when Mahlangu is due to be hanged.

Leading British trade unions, including the Transport and General Workers Union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Trade Union Movement in Scotland, sent telegrams to Mr Botha and Mr Vorster asking that Mahlangu's life be spared.

And foreign secretary Dr David Owen said in a statement yesterday the British ambassador was instructed in November last th South African gove[illegible] to exercise clemency on humanitarian grounds.

"We continue to hope, even at this late stage, that Mahlangu's life will be spared," Dr Owen said.

Mahlangu hangs after world outcry

STAR 6/4/79

327

Solomon Mahlangu was hanged at dawn in Pretoria today in spite of world-wide appeals for his life. Four other men were also executed.

The international pleas for mercy included an unprecedented cable last night from the United Nations Security Council to the State President, Mr Vorster, and an appeal from President Carter.

Other appeals came from former American presidential candidate Senator George McGovern, British trade unions, the governments of Britain, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, India, Denmark, France and Cyprus, the World Council of Churches and others.



Bishop Tutu . . . petition.

Two last-mniute attempts to save him were made locally yesterday.

The Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand handed a petition bearing 4 000 signatures to the State President, and another also with several thousand signatures, was given to the Secretary for Justice, Mr J P Coetzer, in Cape Town by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches.

Reaction

Bishop Tutu said today he was deeply distressed by the hanging.

"The authorities have missed an opportunity of showing mercy and helping defuse a difficult situation. Our hearts go out to the Mahlangu family."

Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzmna, said she felt the Government had missed an opportunity to act in the interests of South Africa. Clemency would have had reverberations for the good of the country.

Father Lebamang Sebidi, chairman of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group said: "I'm so sorry. We had hoped they would save him."

Murder

Mahlangu hanged after world outcry

327

From page 1

a policeman using a loud hailer asked the crowd to disperse because "the corpse you are waiting for will not be delivered." The police, in four vehicles, then drove off.

The Star Bureau in London reports that Britain's anti-apartheid movement and other protesters have also denounced the hanging. They called it a "political execution."

All last night about 200 demonstrators mounted a vigil in front of the South African embassy in Trafalgar Square.

Mr Mike Terry, of the anti-apartheid movement, said he feared "such political execution" would increase in South Africa.

Mahlanga had been a freedom fighter and, as such, should have been treated as a prisoner of war, Mr Terry said.

The Dutch Government, too "deplored" the execution.

A spokesman said Mahlangu was a symbol of

And Mr Bob Bagg, named as the hero of the attack, at the time, said the appeals for clemency were outrageous.

"He's not a freedom fighter, he is a murderer," said Mr Bagg today.

● The others executed today were Joseph Jafta, John Ruiters, Adam Kok and Bhekinuzi Magwaza, all for murder.

Jafta and Ruiters together murdered a coloured man, Kok a coloured man, and Magwaza an African woman.

Bloodbath warning by Tutu

At a mass prayer meeting for Simon Mahlangu attended by about 500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand, at lunchtime today, Bishop Desmond Tutu warned South Africa that it was "heading for a bloodbath."

Bishop Tutu led the meeting, which was

STAR 6/4/79 (32)

Mahlangu was convicted for his part in the murder of two men in the Goch Street terror attack of June 13, 1977 in Johannesburg. He was with two other ANC members and, although armed, did not fire a shot himself.

One of the gang escaped and Mondy Motloung, who fired the fatal shots, was found unfit to stand trial after he had been injured in the struggle.

Hundreds of people held an all-night vigil at Mahlangu's Mamelodi home last night. His mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, prayed with the people moving in and out of the house. Youths sang freedom songs and read poetry.

After the executions, a group of people converged at the Mamelodi Cemetery.

Some youths sang freedom songs while they waited for the bodies. But, shortly before noon,

To Page 3, Col 6

black opposition to apartheid.

The former Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, also condemned the hanging.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, transmitted a one-paragraph story on the execution, which called Mahlangu a "fighter against racial discrimination.

But South Africa's mission chief at the United Nations, Mr Riaan Eksteen, said in a letter to UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim that Mahlangu had been "a common criminal."

arranged by the Black Students Society, in prayer and anthems. He was one of two speakers — the first was former Student leader, Mr Glen Moss.

Circulars issued on the campus today, advertising the meeting, described Mahlangu as "a martyr of the black cause."

Bishop Tutu who flew to Cape Town yesterday afternoon in a last ditch attempt to save Mahlangu from being hanged this morning, appealed to the whites in South Africa to recognise the aspirations of their black compatriots.

Durban Corporation, c/o Shepstone & Wylie, P.O. Box 205, Durban

ZULU, Isaac. Claim 126/1023. 15/10/75, Richmond Road, Pinetown. King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban.

Marine and Trade Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 10509, Johannesburg, 2000

RUINAARD, Mrs Eunice. Claim MVA 7/74. 20/7/76, in the vicinity of the intersection of Barry Hertzog Avenue and Greenhill Road, Emmarentia, Johannesburg.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Company Ltd, P.O. Box 201, Benoni, 1500

HUNT, Peter Henry William. Claim 501640. 4/3/75, Muldersdrift. Paardekraal Hospital, Krugersdorp.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Company Ltd, P.O. Box 1637, Johannesburg

EKSTEEN, Adrian John Frank. Claim MVA 6-01251. 14/3/76, Hazyview and De Rust Roads. Rob Ferreira Hospital and H. F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Ned-Equity Insurance Company Ltd, P.O. Box 9595, Johannesburg, 2000

GAYNHAM, Donald Alan. Claim MVA 7/00761, 25/6/76, Modderfontein-Kaalfontein Road. Edenvale Hospital, Sandton Clinic.

DOLOWITZ, Margaret. Claim MVA 7/00330, H. Kruger. 5/11/76, corner of Northfield and Daleview Roads, Glenhazel. Johannesburg.

President Verseker ingsmaatskappy Bpk., Rondallagebou, Visagiestraat, Pretoria

BOLTON, Hermanus Petrus Johannes, Rykie Hester Bolton, Hermanus Bolton en Annette Bolton. Eis 8/00083. 7/8/77, hoek van Duncan- en Schoemanstraat, Pretoria. H. F. Verwoerdhospitaal, Eugene Maraishospitaal.

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 653, Cape Town

ZEINZINGER, Ernst. Eis 23/T/10757. 27/8/76, Northcliff, Johannesburg. J. G. Strydomhospitaal.

S.A. Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 96, Cape Town

RATCLIFFE, Jack. Claim MVA 801010. 16/12/77, Victoria Road, Plumstead. Victoria Hospital.

S.A. Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 608, East London, 5200

SWART, Johan Mauritz Reinhardt. Claim MVA 700756. 22/12/76, Viljoensdrift. Vereeniging Hospital.

S.A. Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd, P.O. Box 1637, Johannesburg

LIEBENBERG, Stephen Edward. Claim MVA 700769. 26/12/76, Golden Highway, near Lido Hotel. South Rand Clinic.

HONICKE, Otto. Claim MVA 801118. 26/9/77, corner of Gordon and Thomson Lanes, Colbyn, Pretoria. Louis Pasteur Clinic and Eugene Marais Hospital.

Senator Versekeringsmaatskappy Bpk. (voorheen Rondalia Versekeringskorporasie van S.A. Bpk.), Visagiestraat 176, Pretoria, 0001

MATSOGE, Jacob. 5/4/75.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 751 6 April 1979

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 undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 751 6 April 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P79/16

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/2/93	*Pirate's Love, A*	Johanna Lindsey	(a)
P79/2/98	*Winter Fire*	Susannah Leigh	(a)
P79/3/16	*Understanding Marxism*	W. H. C. Eddy	(c)
P79/3/29	*Bayou*	Saliee O'Brien	(a)+(b)
P79/3/31	*Chairman Mao Tse-Tung on People's War*	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(c)
P79/3/75	*American Photographer*—Vol I, No 3, March 1979	Image Nation Co., New York	(a)
P79/3/97	*Calendar Girl* 1979--Calendar/Kalender	Tony Stone	(a)
P79/3/104	*Freight World*—Vol 3, No 2, February 1979	Thomson Publications South Africa (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg	(a)
P79/3/119	*Mother, Daughter and Sister* (Family Series Books 134)	Rodney Wood	(a)
P79/3/128	*Process Pipe Co. (Pty) Ltd.*—1979—Calendar/Kalender	Unknown	(a)
P79/3/147	*Toseco*—1979—Calendar/Kalender	Unknown	(a)
P79/3/60	*Right to Refuse to Kill, The*	The International Peace Bureau, Geneva	(c)
P79/3/74	*From Exile*	Mvula Ya Nangolo	(a)

No. 752 6 April 1979

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

No. 752 6 April 1979

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

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:

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)
P79/1/171.....	*Socialism and War: (Little Lenin Library Volume Three)*	V. I. Lenin and G. Zinoviev.....	(e)
P79/1/67.....	*Sana: Southern African News Agency*—Bulletin 10, December 1978	SANA, Botswana.....	(e)
P79/1/181.....	*Southern Africa in Crisis (Red Weekly)*.....	Relgocrest Ltd., London.....	(e)
P79/1/191.....	*On Imperialism and Imperialists*.....	V. I. Lenin.....	(e)
P79/1/200.....	*South Africa: The Crisis in Britain and the Apartheid Economy*—(*Foreign Investment in South Africa: A Discussion Series* No 1, September 1976)	Dorcas Good and Michael Williams.....	(e)
P79/1/221.....	*Arrandla*—No 1, Januari 1979.....	*Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam*.....	(e)
P79/1/224.....	*Speeches of Mangaliso Sobukwe*—1949–1959...	PAC, Information Bureau, Lesotho.....	(e)
P79/1/235.....	*For the Advancement of Mankind:* Joint USSR—GDR Space Flight	GDR, Germany.....	(e)
P79/2/7.....	*Achtergrond*—Nr 49, 8 Dec 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
P79/2/10.....	*Sofia News*—No 52 (517) Wednesday, December 27, 1978	Sofia Press Agency.....	(e)
P79/2/26.....	*Kim Il Sung: On the Building of the People's Government*—1	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea..	(e)
P79/2/28.....	*Kim Il Sung: On the Work with Children and Youth*	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea...	(e)
P79/1/209.....	*Zuid-Afrika: Berechting door Marteling*.....	E. A. du Plessis.....	(e)

No. 753 6 April 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 100 of 19 January 1979, in *Government Gazette* 6273 of 19 January 1979, substitute the following entry for entry P78/11/77:

No. 753 6 April 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 100 van 19 Januarie 1979, in *Staatskoerant* 6273 van 19 Januarie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P78/11/77 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)
P78/11/77.....	*Revue Naturiste Internationale, La*—No 141...	Les Jarres D'or, Paris.....	(a)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 739 6 April 1979

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1978 to 28 February 1979.

Treasury, Pretoria.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 739 6 April 1979

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1978 tot 28 Februarie 1979.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimates Begroting 1978/79	Collections for year ended 31 March 1978 Ingevorder vir die jaar geëindig 31 Maart 1978	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
				1979	1978	1979	1978
State Revenue Account	*Staatsinkomsterekening*	R	R	R	R	R	R
Customs and Excise—	Doeane en Aksyns—						
Customs Duty.....	Invoerreg.....	330 000 000	302 614 623	25 776 009	22 292 980	341 910 374	274 823 210
Excise Duty.....	Aksynsreg.....	891 700 000	860 206 570	80 693 208	89 701 819	872 726 616	790 334 752
Sales Duty.....	Verkoopreg.....	341 000 000	335 639 135	67 350	11 616 921	120 961 916	363 774 677
Surcharge.....	Bobelasting.....	415 000 000	369 436 786	25 018 855	26 601 607	330 983 987	335 821 326
Miscellaneous.....	Diverse.....	15 100 000	21 514 165	4 322 850	*Dr* 6 008 943	21 975 670	21 669 811
	R	1 992 800 000	1 889 411 279	135 878 272	144 204 384	1 688 564 563	1 726 423 776
Transfer to S.W.A. Account...	Oordrag na S.W.A.-rekening (a)	*Dr* 45 340 000	*Dr* 46 166 092	*Dr* 3 500 000	*Dr* 4 000 000	*Dr* 39 000 000	*Dr* 40 500 000
Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	Betalings ingevolge Doeane-Unie-Ooreenkomste (b)	*Dr* 295 000 000	*Dr* 153 317 037	*Dr* —	*Dr* —	*Dr* 296 158 109	*Dr* 153 317 036
	R	*Dr* 340 340 000	*Dr* 199 483 129	*Dr* 3 500 000	*Dr* 4 000 000	*Dr* 335 158 109	*Dr* 193 817 036
	R	1 652 460 000	1 689 928 150	132 378 272	140 204 384	1 353 406 454	1 532 606 740

IN COURT

Case is 'interference' with Press freedom

STAR 6/4/79

(1) 2-3

(2) 327

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG—The prosecution of the Sunday Express was an undue attempt to interfere with the freedom of the Press,, according to Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, who started argument for the defence in Maritzburg today where two Johannesburg journalists are facing charges of contempt of court and criminal defamation.

Appearing before Mr Justice Milne in the Supreme Court are the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Richard Alexander Gibson, and a reporter of the newspaper, Miss Jennifer Hyman.

Mr Gibson is appearing as a representative of the South African Associated Newspapers and in his capacity as editor of the Sunday Express.

Mr Kentridge told the court that the newspaper Press of South Africa was watching the trial with interest, as it raised important and fundamental issues about commenting on or reporting cases under the Act on terrorism.

The Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, had earlier contended that an article written by Miss Hyman commenting on pro Deo defence was aimed at bringing the administration of justice into disrepute.

He rejected the defence version that the article had been aimed at criticising the role of the security police in obstructing detainees from getting legal representation of their own choice.

"If the article had been an attack on the security police only it would have been unnecessary to denigrate pro Deo counsel," Mr Rees said.

The article written by Miss Hyman is alleged to have said that in a recent Maritzburg case three accused had been advised by their pro Deo lawyer to plead guilty as they were obviously guilty.

(Proceeding)

Execution 'a tragic incident,' says accused

CAPE TIMES 7/4/79

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BETHAL. — The execution of Solomon Mahlangu was described as "a tragic incident" in the country's history by the chief accused in the Pan African Congress trial in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

"Mandela and I are old friends. We were in the youth league of the ANC together. We did talk generally about the history of the PAC, but not about the future.

"When we talked about the future it was about the course our country and Africa as a whole would take. During those days many states in Africa were becoming free and we were toying with all kinds of ideas. We were not talking of any particular party like the PAC."

Mr Mothopeng was questioned at length about the Urban Resources Centre he headed and its funding.

Wilgespruit

He denied money had ever been received, during his term as director, from the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre.

He would not dispute there had been a close financial tie-up between Wilgespruit and the Urban Resources Centre before his appointment to the latter. "The URC is a child of Wilgespruit."

Mr Mothopeng said he did not know about Wilgespruit's projected budget for 1974 reflecting an amount of R12 000 for the Urban Resources Centre.

Mr Haasbroek: You had knowledge of such a large amount? — I had no idea.

Mr Andrew Wilson, for Mr Mothopeng: This is the projected budget. It does not reflect a donation. This was the projected expenditure for travel and so on for that year.

Mr Haasbroek: Mr Mothopeng, I would like your reply, not Mr Wilson's. In the same document provision is made for certain items for the Urban Resources Centre also specifying office administration and so on. The R12 000, that was for expansion? Do you know about such considerable expenditure of the Urban Resources Centre? — No. I had just taken over.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday. — Sapa

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto, was asked by the Deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek, about songs sung by the 18 accused, who are facing two main charges under the Terrorism Act, in the dock before daily court sessions.

Mr Mothopheng said he had sung such songs since childhood. They were sung to "tease your opponents" and to "boost your morale".

He had joined in a song this morning which included the words: "They killed Mahlangu. The boers are dogs and they will also die like dogs."

He said they had heard this morning of Mahlangu's execution. It was "a tragic incident in the history of our country."

Mr Haasbroek: He was involved in the killing of people? — He was the victim of history, both by his parents and the whites. He is suffering because of the sins of everybody of the older generation.

Mr Haasbroek: And the people who died, you do not have sympathy with them? — I say we sympathize with a man who is a victim of circumstance.

Mr Haasbroek: So you condone violence? — No.

Mr Mothopeng was being cross-examined on the 157th day of the trial, now by far the longest of its kind in South African judicial history. The 18 accused, who were formally charged in December 1977, later refused to plead and pleas of not guilty were entered for them.

Convinced

Mr Mothopeng said yesterday that after 1964 — following his second conviction and imprisonment on Robben Island — he had become convinced that it was important to disseminate ideas among the people.

This could not be done through a banned organization like the PAC. It could only be done through a new organization.

Mr Mothopeng said Nelson Mandela, a former ANC leader, had been in the isolation cell next to his on Robben Island and they had been able to com-

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Mahlangu execution is 37th this year

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE EXECUTION yesterday of five men, including the African National Congress insurgent, Solomon Mahlangu, brought to 37 the number of people hanged since the beginning of the year.

The execution rate of 37 in 96 days averages out at nearly 2,6 executions a day. It reflects the rising rate of hangings in the past few years after a drop in the early 1970s.

Last year 132 people were hanged, giving South Africa its highest annual total of executions since Union in 1910. The previous highest annual total of 119 was recorded in 1968.

The statistical year 1973-74 saw executions drop to a low 43, below the 57 recorded in 1911, which was the first full year of Union. But since then they have risen steadily, reaching 61 in 1976 and 90 in 1977.

Several factors may help to account for a rise in executions, including a decline in the number of reprieves and a rise in population, which outstrips the provision of social services.

Looked at broadly, the overall trend since 1948 has been a general rise in the annual total, although there was the relative trough of the early 1970s. An important factor in the rise has been the extension of the number of capital crimes in the post-1948 era.

As Professor Barend van Niekerk has pointed out, capital crimes in South Africa include murder, rape, treason, robbery, housebreaking, kidnapping, child-stealing, sabotage, terrorism, undergoing training abroad to further the aims of communism at home and advocating socio-economic change by violent means from abroad through the aid of a foreign government.

Although "political crimes" carry the death penalty, it has become almost a tradition not to impose it for action which has not resulted in loss of life.

On the reasoning behind the tradition, Professor Van Niekerk has quoted the eloquent plea of former Prime Minister Dr D F Malan for the life of Robey Leibrant, who was sentenced to death for high treason.

Dr Malan said: "If blood is spilt, then we make the future difficult . . . Blood that is spilt does not bind together but it creates a gulf, a deep gulf which in the history of a people like ours might be unbridgeable."

The ANC insurgent in the Pretoria ANC trial, Mosima Sexwale, almost certainly benefitted from the tradition when he was sentenced to 18 years' jail and not death.

Sexwale threw a grenade into a police vehicle near the Swaziland border gate late in 1976, injuring the two policemen in it. Had either of them died he may have got the supreme penalty.

Mahlangu quoted the Sexwale case in his plea for mercy but the difference was that two men died in the Goch Street shooting whereas the two injured men recovered in the border grenade incident.

Another problem faced by Mahlangu's lawyers in their fight to save him from the gallows, was that murder carries a mandatory sentence unless extenuating circumstances can be proved.

But, as Professor Van Niekerk said in an address to the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, "extenuating circumstances" is undefined and difficult to prove.

"Circumstances which have prevailed in the past to save a man from the gallows have ranged from his being a good sportsman to his having political motives, down to his having a sincere belief in witchcraft," he said.

World protests at death of Goch St killer

THERE were demonstrations, protests and calls for sanctions against South Africa yesterday when countries around the world heard pleas to save Solomon Mahlangu from the gallows had failed.

Mahlangu, a former Soweto student, was hanged at dawn yesterday morning for his part in the Goch Street killings. Two men died in August 1977 as a result.

He was executed in spite of last-minute appeals to the State President, Mr B J Vorster, for clemency from the United Nations Security Council, President Jimmy Carter of the United States and the governments of at least seven countries.

The governments of Britain, Holland, India, Belgium and East and West Germany issued statements condemning the hanging yesterday. Anti-apartheid bodies held protests in a number of countries.

The European Common Market Commission said in Brussels yesterday the execution of Solomon Mahlangu was "most alarming for the future" and sent a message of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

PAGE TWO

NOTE:

Students wishing to
degree as stated in
before registering.

Registration for B.A

iploma combined with the B.A.
st consult the Department Head

tirely separate procedure.

S&DI(b)

247 jailed for life

THE Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday 247 people were serving life sentences in South Africa.

In a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in the House of Assebly he said that 36 of these people were on Robben Island.

World uproar over hanging

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many others from world leaders, countries and organisations were not heeded," the spokesman added.

In many European capitals, all-night vigils continued on into the day as the news of the hanging became known.

At midday yesterday, a crowd of over 150 people thronged the pavements outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

The British Foreign Office said in a statement: "We much regret that our appeals for clemency for the life of Solomon Mahlangu, as well as other international calls for compassion, have not been heeded."

In Brussels, the European Common Market Commission said the execution was "most alarming for the future".

The Belgian Foreign Ministry called the South African Ambassador, Mr David du Buisson, and told him of "the deep indignation" with which the Belgian Government had learned of the execution.

The Belgian Government condemned "most strongly this ill-fated decision of South African authorities which is raising world censure".

The Dutch Government "deplored" the execution and said Mahlangu was a symbol of black resistance against South Africa's apartheid policy.

"This makes one wonder whether a more conciliatory attitude would not have been more appropriate. Only further racial antagonism can be feared and this would hamper the peaceful transition to a more just system," a spokesman said.

West Germany's governing political party, the Social Democratic Party, said the hanging was a "provocation" against world public opinion and evidence of South Africa's disregard for human rights.

The Italian Government said: "It is with profound consternation that we have learned the news of the execution which took place without regard to the pleas sent by many countries".

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, yesterday transmitted a one-paragraph story on the execution of Mahlangu, whom it described as a "fighter against racial discrimination".

"The racists executed him despite the insistent calls of the United Nations and the entire world public to save the life of the African patriot", Tass said.

The Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night South Africa would have enhanced its image abroad had it heeded world-wide appeals against the execution.

The chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said as Mahlangu had not fired a shot, he should not have been executed.



An all-night vigil took place in Amsterdam, Holland, in front of the South African Airways office, to protest the imminent hanging of Solomon Mahlangu.

● Mahlangu, 22, fled South Africa in the wake of the 1976 unrest. He returned after being trained as an insurgent by the banned African National Congress. The Goch Street killings took place in June 1977.

Solomon Mahlangu and Mondy Motloung were captured in Johannesburg. Lucky Mahlangu (no relative) escaped and is still being sought by the police.

Motloung was found to have fired the shots which killed Mr Rupert Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale, but he sustained head injuries in the struggle which ensued at the Goch Street warehouse and was found unfit to stand trial.

Mahlangu was found "equally liable and guilty" and sentenced to death for murder. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

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PRETORIA — Solomon Mahlangu was hanged here yesterday for his part in the Goch Street killings.

World-wide protests and mourning mounted after news of the hanging was broken.

A Prisons Department spokesman said Mahlangu was hanged at the Central Prison with four others early yesterday morning.

The others hanged were Joseph Jafta, John Ruiters, Adam Kok and Bhekinuzi Magwaza. All had been convicted of murder.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the State President, Mr Vorster, had received personal appeals for clemency from President Carter.

"After having personally reviewed the history of Mr Mahlangu's activity, conviction and appeal, I have decided to urge you directly to reconsider your earlier decision and to spare Mr Mahlangu's life," President Carter wrote.

Reacting to the appeals, Mr Botha said it was not for him to interfere in the process of the law.

The US State Department said last night it was disappointed that the South African Government had gone ahead with the execution.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said: "As far as the consequences are concerned we believe they are most likely to be seen inside South Africa itself."

A spokesman for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, now visiting East Germany, said the Secretary-General had "learned with regret" of the execution.

He recalled that the UN chief had made three appeals on behalf of the condemned man and that the Security Council had issued a similar call for clemency.

"The Secretary-General deplores the fact that these appeals, as well as

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Hanging reveals PFP differences

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The hanging of Solomon Mahlangu for his part in the Goch Street killings has revealed differences between Progressive Federal Party MPs over the execution of people who commit acts of terrorism.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, sent a telegram to the State President this week appealing for clemency for Mahlangu. She said in an interview later she opposed capital punishment in principle.

Misguided though his actions were, Mahlangu had not fired the shots which caused the deaths of the unfortunate victims involved in the incident, she said. She believed an act of clemency towards the young man would be a great mark in South Africa's favour.

Other members of her party, however, feel the execution of people who commit acts of terrorism is justified.

CONSCIENCE

One party source explained that all PFP members are strongly opposed to terrorism and believe that very strong penalties should be imposed.

However, the issue of capital punishment is a matter about which each member can decide, in accordance with his or her conscience.

Mr John Malcomess, NRP spokesman on justice, said political terrorism could never be an excuse for committing crimes. He believed the efforts by foreign leaders to obtain clemency for Mahlangu were an unwarranted interference in South Arica's internal affairs.

In Washington the State Department said yesterday it was "distressed" that the South African Government had rejected President Carter's appeal to spare Mahlangu's life, reports The Star Bureau.

Press reaction in America to the execution, meanwhile, was mild though some American newspapers are expected to publish "background" articles on the execution.

The Soviet Union added its voice to the denouncements of the hanging. It was "'a new, vicious crime by the South African racist regime," the official Soviet news agency Tass, said.

In Holland the South African ambassador in Holland, Mr Owen Booysen was summoned to see the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Chris van der Klaauw, who told him of Holland's "deep shock and indignation" that international mercy pleas on humanitarian grounds were not heeded.

The South African ambassador to Belgium, Mr David de Villiers du Buisson, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday and formally told of the Belgian Government's "profound indignation" that the execution went ahead in spite of its repeated mercy pleas.

● While thousands of mourners waited for the body of executed terrorist Solomon Mahlangu in Pretoria's black townships, he was buried privately yesterday — witnessed only by prison officials.

A senior official of the Prisons Department told The Star's Pretoria correspondent that Mahlangu had been buried privately in terms of the Prisons Act. The number of the grave and the name of the cemetery would be furnished to relatives on written request to the Commanding Officer of the Central Prison in Pretoria.

Police spokesmen in Pretoria and Soweto said all was quiet in black townships last night and there were no incidents.

"We had no trouble in Pretoria. It was nice and peaceful," said a spokesman.

Kruger warns of terrorist build-up

STAR 7/4/79

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Political Correspondent

Some 600 trained ANC terrorists were poised to infiltrate South Africa from the Angolan capital Luanda, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in Pretoria today. He warned that their aim was to intensify acts of urban terrorism.

He was addressing a conference of concerned Christians and noted that the terrorists planned to use the South African Congress of Trade Unions as a vehicle for infiltration. They would gain employment through it, organise unlawful strikes and finally step up terrorism.

The Minister said a large number of recruits had defected from South Africa and had received military training in East Germany, Angola and Russia. Some of them had completed their training and had arrived in neighbouring states to infiltrate South Africa.

"The ANC has decided to increase the pressure on South Africa and to carry on with subversion and sabotage. They are also attempting to obtain the esteem and goodwill of the UN to further their onslaught against South Africa."

The latest onslaught of the ANC and the SA Communist Party was a three-phase softening up programme designed to break the will of local people to resist.

The first priority was to alienate the black population's loyalty. The second priority was the complete isolation of South Africa at economic and diplomatic level, and the third was to soften up both whites and blacks by infiltrating sophisticated terror groups to start a campaign of internal subversion.

Morale

"Acts of urban terrorism have already taken place in South Africa and more can be expected. The terror groups are to play a major part in breaking down the morale of the people through acts of intimidation, sabotage and attacks on innocent and defenceless people."

Mr Kruger said another method was to send unarmed agitators in small groups or singly into South Africa as well as the homelands to establish secret bases.

Such people arrested so far had been trained in Angola and Mozambique. Insurgents smuggled arms and explosive devices in household articles such as soap, canned fruit tins and cigarette packets. Popular routes were from Maputo via Swaziland and from Botswana through Bophuthatswana.

Arrested

The Minister said 38 blacks from South Africa who had received military training outside the country had been arrested on their return .They were all members of the ANC or the Pan-African Congress.

Their arrests took place in Transkei and Bophuthatswana and at Oshoek, Springs, Newcastle, Durban, Ficksburg, Warmbaths, Pretoria, Vryburg, Benoni, Rustenburg, Soweto and Groblersdal.

Urban terrorism had "reared its ugly head all over the Republic." Five trained terrorists had been killed in encounters with police and vast quantities of foreign arms, ammunition and explosives had been confiscated.

Mr Kruger said an individual dedication and a determined will went further to stop communism than arms or politics.

Thousands await body to no avail

Pretoria Bureau

THOUSANDS of mourners, mostly students, waited all day at the Mamelodi Cemetery yesterday for the arrival of the body of Solomon Mahlangu who was executed at dawn for his part in the Goch Street killings of 1977.

The people waited patiently, though some raised clenched fists as they lined the road leading to the cemetery's entrance.

For most this was a continuation of a vigil started the previous day at Mahlangu's Mamelodi home and lasting throughout the night.

Police were out in force, some in camouflage uniforms, keeping a watchful eye on the mourners. But they kept a low profile throughout with only occasional drives through the large, singing crowd.

At 9,55 am, one of Mahlangu's cousins, Mr Stephen Mahlangu, announced from the top of a car that word had been received that he had been executed and his body would not be available for burial.

● See Page 2

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op die dinge waarin ons glo," sê hy. En hy en sy manne sal dit weer doen, as dit nodig is.

Hoekom sulke sambok-en-swartsmeer-taktieke?

Dis histories te verantwoord, meen mnr. Terreblanche: „Toe Jesus in die tempel kom waar daar handel gedryf is, het hy die tafels omgestamp en die smouse met geweld verdryf.

„In die jare dertig is prof. Lamont op Tukkies geteer en veer oor 'n omstrede boek.

Die ondersoek na die voorval is byna afgehandel, sê 'n woordvoerder van die polisie aan RAPPORT. Dit vorder „na wense", het brig. Jan Grobbelaar, Afdelingspeurhoof van Noord-Transvaal, gesê.

stand was nie, of dat 'n man soos dr. Manas Buthelezi, die Lutherse kerkleier uit Soweto, nie toe oor Geloftedag en Bloedrivier aan die woord was nie. Hy sou sekerlik 'n drag slae gekry het, sê mnr. Terre-

Hy was voorsitter van die S.A. Polisie se kultuurgroep; hy het drie pennings van die ATKV ontvang as beste skrywer, speler en regisseur van sy stuk Iewers Langs die Pad; van sy ander stukke is o.m. deur UP dramastudente behandel; hy skryf ook gedigte en hoop om binnekort 'n bundel te publiseer.

Wat sy politiek betref, voor 1970 het hy vir die Nasionale Party gestem „toe die hoogste prioriteit nog die behoud van Afrikaner-identiteit en ras was". In 1970 was hy HNP-kandidaat in Heidelberg, maar hy het uit die party bedank omdat hulle hulle nie met die AWB assosieer nie.

In hul deftige huis op Ventersdorp dra sy mooi vrou, Martie, Suidwester van geboorte, koffie en sjokoladekoek aan. Sy is hoof van drie mannekynskole in Wes-Transvaal. By sy voete lê sy hond, Josef Stalin.

* Mnr. Terreblanche het 'n waarskuwing: Skoorsoekers by Woensdagaand se eerste openbare vergadering van die AWB in Pretoria gaan hulle vasloop.

Gevleuelde woorde

PROF. FLOORS VAN JAARSVELD self het Vrydagoggend toe hy vir die eerste keer ná die teer en veer weer voor sy U.P.-klas van B.A. III's staan, 'n bietjie soos „'n vreemde voël" gevoel in sy nuwe silwergryspak wat 'n top-klerewinkel in Pretoria aan hom gegee het, sê hy.

Om die spanning te verbreek, het hy toe aan die dig gegaan en groot sukses behaal met:

Dames en merenere
aanskou my nuwe klere—
onverdiende silwer vere
ná die kuur van tere
deur gedagtelose here:

***Prof. Van Jaarsveld het van oor die hele land en selfs tot uit Nederland briewe van waardering en bemoediging gekry.**



EUGENE TERREBLANCHE in sy studeerkamer . . . by Josef Stalin Rapport 23/4/79

NÁ TEER EN VEER 'N DANKGEBED BY DIE MONUMENT

Deur LUCIA GOMES

UIT dankbaarheid dat die teer-en-veer-aand by Unisa „so kalm" verloop het, het hy en sy mense ná die tyd by die Voortrekkermonument 'n dankgebed gaan doen, sê mnr. Eugène Terreblanche, 35, voorsitter van die Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging.

Dis hy wat verlede Woensdagaand in Unisa se deftige senaatsaal sambok geklap het toe prof. Floors van Jaarsveld die geldigheid van die Sabbatsklousule vir Geloftedag bevraagteken.

„Dit was vir my in geen stadium aangenaam om die professor onder die teer en veer te sien nie, maar dit was die enigste manier waarop ons dit onder die volk se aandag kon bring dat die man met grouwe voete trap

„Danie Theron het 'n Engelse koerantredakteur 'n drag slae gegee omdat hy die boervrou beledig het . . ."

En dis 'n geluk dat daar die aand by Unisa geen weer-

DIE Prokureur-generaal van Transvaal besluit binnekort of die teer- en veerders van prof. Floors van Jaarsveld en beskadigers van die senaatsaal van Unisa vervolg gaan word.

blanche.

Mnr. Terreblanche voel seer oor die feit dat hy uitgemaak word as ongeleerde bullebak en kroegbakleier en dat daar na die AWB se optrede by die petisies vir 'n oop Breytenbach gesê is hy het nog nooit die binnekant van 'n teater gesien nie.

Nee, hy is 'n Christen-Afrikaner en 'n kultuurmens, trouens bekroonde toneelskrywer en -speler.

The frightened child who turned to

Sun. Express 8/4/79.

527

By JEREMY GORDIN

WHEN Solomon Mahlangu was young he was afraid to go to sleep because he had recurring nightmares of falling into a deep pit.

At dawn on Friday morning his nightmare came true — he was hanged at Pretoria Central Prison for his role in the Goch Street killings of June, 1977.

There are three faces to 22-year-old Mahlangu.

One is that of an ANC-trained terrorist, a member of a killer squad which opened fire in a warehouse in the heart of Johannesburg on June 13, 1977, and mowed down two innocent citizens — Mr Rupert Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale — as well as blowing up a kombi with a hand grenade.

Mahlangu and his two companions, Mondy Motloung and Lucky Mahlangu (no relative), carried Scorpion machine-pistols and three hand-grenades each.

These, as well as explosives and subversive pamphlets, were hidden in suitcases and bags with false bottoms.

The men had crossed into South Africa from Mozambique after spending two days in Swaziland.

Before that they had received intensive military training in Luanda, including instruction in handling firearms and explosives.

Lucky Mahlangu escaped, never to be seen again, and Motloung, medically unfit to stand trial, was found to have fired the shots which killed Mr Kassner and Mr Wolfendale.

But, although Mahlangu never actually fired a shot himself, a great many South African Whites will echo the words spoken by Mr Justice Theron 13 months ago:

"In our view on the facts the accused is equally liable and guilty with Mondy for the conduct of Mondy."

The second face is that of the political martyr — the defiant youth who gave a Black Power salute when he left the dock after being condemned to die; the young militant whose life Western leaders and Governments pleaded for and whose death brought renewed international condemnation down on South Africa.

Those who accept this face as the real one would very likely reject the third one: they would argue that to say he was misled by others would be to belittle his fanatical commitment.

Yet the third face is undeniably there.

It emerges from the reading of reports on Solomon Mahlangu made by a leading psychiatrist, a professor of social science and an experienced social worker, and appended to his appeal for clemency.

These reports give the strong impression that, from his early days his background, personality and conditions of life controlled him more than he controlled them, and led him to his end.

The reports strongly suggest that the reasons for this average township lad becoming a "killer" were based more in his psychosocial conditions than in reasoned or cunning political decisions.

He was the last born of six children and his father left home when he was six.

His mother, who was always sickly, worked as a domestic servant in Pretoria and his experience, according to the professor of social science, was limited to Mamelodi township in Pretoria, visits to a neighbouring church and visits to his grandmother on a farm in Middelburg.

The family was very poor. At times Solomon didn't have enough to eat, and his clothes were very shabby.

He was an inveterate worrier. He worried about his mother and wanted to work for her "to ease her burdens". He tended to "look on the black side of things" and worried about the plight of his people.

It is significant that his reaction to the June 1976 unrest in his school was to

'WHY THE FUSS - HE DESERVED TO DIE'



Bob Bagg, who smashed a killer's nose with the man's own weapon.

JOHANNESBURG: Bob Bagg, the 67-year-old hero of Johannesburg's Goch Street killings, said yesterday that African National Congress terrorist Solomon Mahlangu had got what he deserved — death at the end of a rope.

The 23-year-old former Soweto student was hanged in Pretoria at dawn on Friday despite an international outcry and world-wide appeals for clemency.

GOCH STREET HERO ASKS: WHAT ABOUT BOB KASSNER'S WIFE?

Geoff Dargish



FLASHBACK to stunned Margaret Wolfendale

"What's all the fuss about," Mr Bagg, a tyre salesman, asked. "He deserved what he got and I can't for the life of me understand what people like President Carter are trying to do."

Armed with explosives and Scorpion machine pistols a trio of Angolan-trained terrorists — Solomon Mahlangu, Monday Motloung and "Lucky" Mahlangu — attacked the John Orrs warehouse in Goch Street on June 13, 1977.

Mr Bagg was having tea with his close friend, Mr Rupert "Bob" Kassner, Mr Ken Wolfendale and Mr Peter Hartogh when Motloung entered the room with a machine pistol and said: "Have you seen this?"

Spraying the room with bullets he killed Mr Kassner and fatally wounded Mr Wolfendale who later died in hospital leaving a young widow and 20-month-old child.

Mr Hartogh was wounded and still has a bullet lodged next to his spine, while Mr Bagg escaped with only a minor hand injury.

Reliving the horror of the bloodbath, Mr Bagg described how he had fought the terrorists for possession of the weapon.

"I smashed his head to a pulp and broke his nose with his own gun," he said.

Then with two others still on the loose, a grenade was hurled at Mr Hartogh with the deadly blast virtually demolishing a panel van and damaging a number of cars.

"Lucky" Mahlangu escaped but Mr Bagg and a policeman later cornered Solomon Mahlangu.

Because of the severity of his head injuries Motloung was found unfit to stand trial and declared a State President's patient while Mahlangu was convicted of murder on both counts.

Mr Bagg was unmoved by the attempts to save the convicted man from the gallows. "What about Bob Kassner's wife? She has had two heart attacks since then."

● Mahlangu was buried secretly in a pauper's grave at Atteridgeville cemetery on Friday morning, while anxious and angry mourners waited at Mamelodi cemetery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Jordaan, of the Prisons Department said Mahlangu's burial took place in private in terms of Section 35 (4) (B) of the Prisons Act No. 8 of 1959.

Even the bereaved mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, was kept in the dark.

● The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim strongly criticised South Africa for executing Mahlangu.

"I certainly condemn this act of assassination of a young man who was well-known as a patriot of his country." Dr Waldheim said during a visit to East Germany.

(327) 9/4/79 M

Pik Botha slams West over Mahlangu uproar

JOHANNESBURG — Foreign Minister Pik Botha has accused the West of adopting a "shocking and repugnant" stance of "selective indignation" on the hanging of the African National Congress insurgent, Solomon Mahlangu.

Describing the stand as unacceptable, Mr Botha disclosed in a weekend statement that he had instructed the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, to summon the ambassadors concerned to convey to them Pretoria's displeasure.

The key Western powers all pleaded for clemency for Mahlangu, who was hanged for the murder of two men, Mr Kenneth Wolfendale and Mr Rupert Kassner, in the Goch Street shooting of June 1977.

Although the governments concerned had been briefed on the facts of the situation, they had still adopted an attitude which was "totally irreconcilable" with their own actions against terrorism, Mr Botha said.

The British, West German and Dutch Governments were specifically named, presumably because of the tough measures they themselves have adopted to check the activities of the Irish Republican Army, the Baader Meinhof gang and the South Moluccan secessionists respectively.

In apparent response to the Western view that the origins of Mahlangu's actions lay in official race policies, Mr Botha asked whether the genesis of these violent movements did not lie in the policies of the Western governments concerned.

Noting that South Africa did not interfere with the measures adopted by these countries to check terror, Mr Botha said: "The question can justifiably be asked whether the deeds of terror and violence perpetrated there are not the products of their governments' internal policies."

Mahlangu's execution, which attracted worldwide condemnation, was the theme of several newspaper articles and editorials at the weekend.

In a front page article, the Sunday Post quoted his mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, as saying: "Solomon took his death with a smile. There were no traces of worry when he bade me goodbye for the last time. He even made the ANC salute. He died like a soldier."

While making its opposition to capital punishment clear, the Sunday Times said in an editorial: "We believe, though, that the highly selective international campaign against the Mahlangu execution has scant relation to the principle of capital punishment. The roots of the furore were firmly planted in politics."

But, it added, that should not prevent South Africans from examining their own society with a view to reform to forestall more young men from "seeking remedies through desperate means."

Die Transvaler, official newspaper of the National Party, noted that Mahlangu had been hanged only after the due process of law had been completed, adding that it would not have happened in many countries and especially in those in Africa and the United Nations which were most critical of South Africa. — DDC.

Execution: mother not told

PRETORIA — The mother of Solomon Mahlangu, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, said yesterday she had not yet been informed officially about her son's execution.

Mrs Mahlangu said all she knew of her son's execution was what she had *read in the press.*

Mahlangu was executed at the Pretoria Central Prison on Friday for his part in the Goch Street killings and was buried at the Atteridgeville cemetery while his family and thousands of *mourners were waiting* at the Mamelodi cemetery.

The family denied they had attended the funeral service at the prison as stated by a Prisons Department spokesman.

The statement read: "Solomon Mahlangu was executed on Friday morning, April 6. Close relatives were allowed to attend a funeral service at the prison.

"The burial was in private in accordance with Section 35(4) B of the Prisons Act 8 of 1959.

"*The number of the grave and the name of the* cemetery will be furnished to relatives on written request to the officer commanding Pretoria Central Prison."

Mrs Mahlangu said: "I was told we would be given the number of his grave after he had been executed, but until now we have not received it. We paid R5 for the number on Thursday afternoon."

In this she was supported by her son, Steve, who was the one who actually paid in the money and was told a receipt *would be issued to the* family as well as the number of the grave.

However, a Prisons Department spokesman said yesterday Mrs Mahlangu was not required to pay anything, for either the burial costs or the acquisition of the grave number.

He would not comment on why Mahlangu was buried in Atteridgeville and not in Mamelodi and said he would first have to investigate the matter. — DDC.

Communist activities revealed by Kruger

(327)
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1/4/79

From BARRY STREEK

PRETORIA — Some of the activities of the Communist Party inside South Africa were dramatically disclosed by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, over the weekend.

He also revealed that 600 trained African National Congress guerillas in the Angolan capital, Luanda, were about to infiltrate South Africa and by pretending to be members of the unbanned South African Congress of Trade Unions organise unlawful strikes.

Mr Kruger quoted from banned documents, particularly the African Communist, to outline the strategies of the Communist Party, the ANC and their terrorists aims.

Speaking at a conference in Pretoria, Mr Kruger said communists tried to infiltrate the mass media, schools, universities and churches, and any instituions that formed part of the democratic heritage.

"In South Africa the official organ of the South Africa Communist Party, the African Communist is compiled, printed and distributed in South Africa. Various persons have been arrested and charged in respect of its compilation and distribution."

The SA Communist Party had deceived the public into believing communists were not a menace to democratic institutions, but this was not so.

Communists used the smear of fascism against anyone informed enough to oppose it, but the public should not be taken in by this.

"Communism and fascism are both forms of extreme capitalist dictatorship ruling over a population deprived of democratic rights," Mr Kruger said.

The African Communist had shown the solidarity between the ANC and the Communist Party. In 1976 it had said: "It is obvious that a working class party like ours has an independent political role to play, both as an independent organisation and as part of the liberation front headed by the ANC."

Both bodies had been training "armed cadres" to infiltrate South Africa.

"The present onslaught of the ANC and the South African Communist Party is a three-phase softening up programme designed to break the will of local people to resist. This also applies to the homelands. The priority of the ANC and the SACP is to alienate the black population's loyalty," he said.

The second priority was complete isolation at economic and diplomatic level.

The third was "to soften up whites and blacks by infiltrating sophisticated terror groups to start a campaign of internal subversion".

The Minister warned that more acts of urban terrorism could be expected in South Africa.

The terror groups were also sending unarmed agitators in small groups, or singly, into South Africa and the homelands to establish secret bases.

Insurgents had smuggled arms and explosives into South Africa "by concealing explosives and other explosive devices in household articles or containers such as soap, canned fruit tins and cigarette packets."

Measures to repopulate SA borders outlined

CAPE TIMES 9/4/79 (1) 2554 (2) 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Attention was being given to plans to strengthen the population of the border areas through the continuous presence of the Defence Force, Mr H J Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, said yesterday.

Mr Coetsee was commenting in the wake of the weekend warning from the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, of preparations by about 600 African National Congress insurgents for a new campaign of terror in South Africa.

Mr Kruger, who disclosed that 38 insurgents had been captured by the South African Police and their counterparts in Transkei and Bophuthatswana; warned South Africans to brace themselves against attempts to break their morale though "acts of intimidation, sabotage and attacks on innocent and defenceless people".

Mr Coetsee, who serves on the Prime Minister's Security Council with Mr Kruger, said of the plan to reinforce the population in border areas with the Defence Force: "It is in the thinking stage."

He referred the Cape Times to a recent speech he made in the Senate, in which he emphasized the importance the border areas to South Africa's security.

"The crux of the matter is that borders are physically the first line of our heartland. If they crumble, then our heartland shrinks."

Describing the border areas as the symbol of South Africa's ability to defend itself, Mr Coetsee said in his Senate speech: "If there is no physical presence of our people, if our flag does not fly there, it is an indication of our inability to maintain ourselves there."

He went on to refer to a problem of great concern to the authorities — depopulation of the border areas by whites.

The roots of the problem reach in many directions, including the continuing urbanization of whites, the elimination of small farmers by their bigger, more competitive brothers and the associated growth of absentee farm landlords.

Mr Coetsee gave the north-western area of the Transvaal near Thabazimbi as an example: Of the 400 extensive cattle farms, only 118 were owned by bona-fide farmers and only 20 percent were occupied by whites.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, described the situation as "of the greatest importance" and illustrated it graphically in the same debate.

Mr Botha said: "A terrorist can walk from the Limpopo River right through to Pietersburg without having to set foot on a farm owned by whites. That is an unhealty situation."

In his speech Mr Coetsee spoke of plans to resettle the empty farms with young prospective farmers, who would be helped with low-interest loans on condition that they underwent military training.

Some of the farmers would be settled in partly depopulated rural towns and, besides sharing farming implements on a co-operative basis, would convert the towns into a chain of strongholds along the borders.

"We say that these young men with military training can become actively involved in a security network (and) at regular

Sobukwe claimed police had 'poisoned him'

BETHAL — Robert Sobukwe, the former president of the Pan African Congress, told a fellow member of the organisation that he had been poisoned by the police on Robben Island, the Circuit Court in the PAC trial here heard today.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng (65), of Soweto, the main accused, was being cross-examined by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek.

Mr Mothopeng and 17 others are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC.

Mr Haasbroek: And he asked you to tell the world about this? — Yes.

PARTNERSHIP

Mr Mothopeng said Sobukwe had also told him he had been asked by his principals to form a partnership.

Sobukwe had not said anything further about the alleged poisoning as they had not had much time, since he had spoken of it while they were making their way to Sobukwe's rooms during a visit by Mr Mothopeng to Sobukwe in Kimberley.

Mr Haasbroek told the court it was a well known fact that Sobukwe had, in fact, died of cancer.

Mr Mothopeng said he was just repeating what he had been told.

Cross-examined, Mr Mothopeng denied that Pan-Africanism could be equated with communism. He said he believed in Pan-Africanism and that communism was also an ideology based on fundamental policies. It would not be true to say there was one ideology which rejected another.

He believed in African socialism, which was socialism in South Africa based on objective conditions.

Mr Haasbroek: Do you believe in a socialist revolution in South Africa?

Mr Mothopeng: Revolution has so many connotations. I believe in a change which would implement African socialism.

He said he was at the inauguration of the PAC on April 6 1959 and was a member of the executive committee until the organisation was banned.

He denied that the PAC had infiltrated religious organisations.

The case continues.

Bail for union man extended

WORCESTER — Bail of R750 was extended in Worcester Magistrate's Court today to Mr Jan Pierre Theron, secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Mr Theron has been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act following a strike at Rainbow Chickens on March 6.

No evidence was led today and the hearing was postponed to May 16.

Mr Theron must hand in his passport and identity documents, report to Caledon Square Police Station, every Tuesday and Friday, take no part in extra-mural meetings, refrain from interference with State witnesses and visiting Rainbow Chicken premises as conditions of bail. — Sapa.

Mahlangu service: three had no permits

Sun 9/4/79

327

A Johannesburg regional magistrate today convicted three Lenasia residents of entering Soweto without a permit after they tried to attend a memorial service for Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged in the Pretoria Central Prison on Friday.

Mrs Priscilla Jana (37), an attorney, and her husband, Mr Bhagoo Jana (39), both of Woolpecker Avenue, Lenasia, and Dr Yosuf Veriava (37), of Mimosa Drive, Lenasia, all pleaded guilty before Mr G J J Jordaan to entering Soweto without a permit.

Mr C R Mailer, appearing for the three, said the crime was "one of the most petty offences laid down in the legislature."

He said that Mrs Jana was a legal adviser to Mahlangu and was in Soweto to comfort his bereaved mother. Dr Veriava was the head of a medical unit at Coronatioinville Hospital and was treating Mahlangu's mother at the time, he said.

Mr Mailer said the three were asked to attend the memorial service by Mrs Mahlangu on Sunday and could not get permits in time because the WRAB offices were closed at the weekend.

A fourth man, Dr Ababaker Asvat (36) of Impala Crescent, Lenasia, pleaded not guilty to illegally entering Soweto and his case was separated.

(Proceeding)

Mahlangu Star 9/4/79 (327)

4. # row sparks off protest march

Thousands of youths marched through the streets of Atteridgeville at the weekend in protest against the execution of Solomon Mahlangu and the manner of his burial.

And community leaders in Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Mamelodi said today the Government may have played into the hands of the country's enemies by the way in which the Mahlangu affair was handled.

Solomon Mahlangu was buried at the Atteridgeville cemetery after his execution on Friday while his mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, and hundreds of other mourners waited at the Mamelodi cemetery 60 km away for his body to arrive for burial.

More than 2 000 people attended a memorial service in Soweto at the weekend for Solomon Mahlangu who was hanged in Pretoria on Friday for his role in the Goch Street shootings.

The service was organised by the Soweto Student's League and held at the Anglican Church in Rockville.

Speakers at the memorial service included the Committee of Ten chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, and the chairman of the Teachers Action Committee, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

Mahlangu was described as a "martyr" at the service and poetry was read in his honour.

Four Indians who attempted to attend the service were prevented from doing so and arrested for illegally entering Soweto, according to reports.

One of the four, Mrs Pricilla Jana, was one of Mahlangu's lawyers at his trial.

Classes disrupted

Star 9/4/79

Own Correspondent

Classes were disrupted in lower primary schools in Atteridgeville early today.

Principals of schools confirmed classes were disrupted when parents panicked because of "black power" scares and went to the schools to fetch their children.

● **Protest marches — Page 5.**

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(iii) A brief look at alternative economic systems. Tradition economy; market (private enterprise); economy; mixed economies; planned collectivist economies.

Samuelson: Chapter 43.

5. Circularity of Economic Processes

Circular flow of income and output. At this point, the course branches out into Microeconomics (the determination of relative prices and outputs; study of markets, supply, demand) and Macroeconomics (study of aggregative economic behaviour - national income, employment theory, money & banking)

Misguided

9/4/79 DD 327

Along , we believe, with most of the people of South Africa, we deplore the world outcry at the execution of Solomon Mahlangu.

The due process of law in this country, for which we have the highest regard, found Mahlangu guilty of murder, for which he paid the prescribed penalty.

However, what needs to be seen in perspective, is why the United Nations and several governments around the world thought fit to voice their protests.

After all, there has been no similar hue and cry at the almost daily executions in Iran.

But as long as we have a government which fixes a man's place in the free role of society simply on the colour of his skin, South Africa will remain the whipping boy of the world.

And as long as we have a political system which makes misguided young men like Mahlangu seek remedies through desperate means, South Africans must hang their heads in their own shame.

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MONDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, p

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Invigilator

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Suzman brushes aside reports

Staff Reporter

MRS HELEN SUZMAN yesterday brushed aside reports that several senior Progressive Federal Party MPs and MPCs were unhappy that she had sent a telegram to the State President appealing for clemency for the Goch Street terrorist, Solomon Mahlangu.

Weekend reports said senior members of the party "deplored" Mrs Suzman's action, saying that even if it was sent in her private capacity it could have been interpreted as indicative of PFP thinking as a whole, since Mrs Suzman is the PFP spokesman on justice.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday no one in the party had mentioned the matter to her.

She referred to her long-standing opposition to capital punishment, and said the telegram should be seen in this context.

"In any case, the issue of capital punishment is on a free-vote basis in the party.

"I am not for a moment suggesting that he should have gone unpunished, but I didn't think he should swing for it. There is a difference between life imprisonment and dying on the gallows."

Mahlangu was convicted for his part in a terror attack at a warehouse in Johannesburg on June 13, 1977, in which two men were killed.

He was hanged in Pretoria last Friday despite pleas from Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, India and Nigeria, as well as personal pleas from President Carter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the State President, Mr Vorster.

The United Nations Security Council also met to consider the case on the request of the African countries concerned in order to convey to them the government's displeasure at their government's standpoint.

Mr Botha instructed the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, to call in the ambassadors of the countries concerned in order to convey to them the government's displeasure at their government's standpoint.

Yesterday Mr Fourie received a number of the ambassadors involved, and his office was in the process of arranging appointments for the others.

A spokesman for the French ambassador, Mr Bernard Dorin, said Mr Fourie had seen Mr Dorin and handed a memorandum to him.

Mr Dorin would be conveying the contents of the memorandum to his government, and had no comment at this stage, the spokesman said.

The British ambassador, Sir David Scott, also saw Mr Fourie yesterday morning, according to his secretary, who said Sir David had no comment.

The secretary of the American ambassador, Mr William Edmondson, said the ambassador was not asked to meet Mr Fourie on the issue.

Ambassadors called in

A NUMBER of Western ambassadors yesterday received the South African Government's protest at what it (the government) sees as an unreasonable stand taken by their governments on the case of Goch street killer, Solomon Mahlangu.

By LEON BEKKER

SA Africa reacts to hanging protest

CAPE TIMES 10/11/79

327

EXAMINATIONS : OCTOBER 1978

ROUTING SCHEDULE

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Pamphlets

Mr Mothopeng said he had never been employed by the South African Council of Churches. A branch of the SACS with which he was involved was not involved with supplying pamphlets.

Mr Mothopeng said that when his home had been searched in June 1977, the police had not asked him to sign a list of books and pamphlets allegedly found there.

When shown a list allegedly signed by him, Lieutenant M C Botha and a witness on the day of the search, he said he had signed it at a much later stage at Howick and not in Soweto.

He said his field workers did research in the community and tried to stimulate members of the community to take part in activities. — Sapa-Reuter

Mr Mothopeng said that when his home had been searched in June 1977, the police had not asked him to sign a list of books and pamphlets allegedly found there.

When shown a list allegedly signed by him, Lieutenant M C Botha and a witness on the day of the search, he said he had signed it at a much later stage at Howick and not in Soweto.

He denied that he had sent a State witness, who may not be identified, to Swaziland and that the witness had come back with a message for him that 30 girls were needed for a special duties. He also denied having given a password to the witness.

Cross-examined, Mr Mothopeng denied that Pan-Africanism could be equated with communism. He said he believed in Pan-Africanism and that communism was also an ideology based on fundamental policies. It would not be true to say there was one ideology which rejected another.

Mr Mothopeng said he was just repeating what he had been told.

Mr Sobukwe had not said anything further about the alleged poisoning as they had not had much time as he had spoken of it while they were making their way to Mr Sobukwe's rooms during a visit by Mr Mothopeng to Mr Sobukwe in Kimberley.

Mr Haazbroek told the court it was a well known fact that Mr Sobukwe had, in fact, died of cancer.

Mr Mothopeng said he was just repeating what he had been told.

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Mr Mothopeng said he had not checked the books for which he had signed. He had signed the list because "when you are arrested under Section Six you don't have much free choice, except to sign".

Mr Justice D J Curlewis: "Were you forced to sign?"

"I am not saying I was forced, but one finds oneself in an invidious position. It was insisted that I sign."

Mr Mothopeng denied that the PAC had infiltrated religous organizations.

"I am not aware of this," he said.

He said his field workers did research in the community and tried to stimulate members of the community to take part in activities. — Sapa-Reuter

Mr Mothopeng: "Yes."

Mr Sobukwe had not said anything further about the alleged poisoning as they had not had much time as he had spoken of it while they were making their way to Mr Sobukwe's rooms during a visit by Mr Mothopeng to Mr Sobukwe in Kimberley.

Mr Haasbroek: "And he asked you to tell the world about this?"

Mr Mothopeng and 17 others are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto, the chief accused, was being cross-examined by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek.

BETHAL. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, the former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, told a fellow member of the organization that he had been poisoned by police on Robben Island, the circuit court in the PAC trial heard here today.

Claim of Sobukwe being poisoned

CAPE TIMES 10/11/78 (1) 327(2)338

Kahanovitz: No search warrant had been served

Staff Reporter

WHEN Mr Steven Kahanovitz reached his home with security policemen he found a policeman already inside — although a search warrant had not been served.

The policeman had entered the house, answered a telephone call and passed on a message which was to warn Mr Kahanovitz of the impending arrival of the police.

This was heard in the Regional Court yesterday when Mr Kahanovitz, a former president of the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, appeared on a charge of possessing prohibited publications.

He has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In a statement handed to the court Mr Kahanovitz admitted that various banned publications had been found in his room. He listed them as: Six copies of "The Riot Police and the Supression of Truth", by the Rev D P H Russel; one copy of "South Africa — a Police State" produced by the Christian Institute of South Africa; one copy of "National Student No 1", produced by the National Union of South African Students, and one copy of "Political Imprisonment in South Africa", produced by Amnesty International.

He said he shared the house in Vine Street, Gardens, with seven other residents in a "communal" manner, where people who were all close friends "were free to and did wander in and out, borrow books and leave publications, newspapers and magazines lying around".

Mr Kahanovitz said he knew the first two publications were banned, but did not know he had them, was unaware that "National Student No 1" was in his room, and did not know "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" was banned.

Brief sections of the book were read in court by Mr John Whitehead, counsel for the defence, to emphasize the alledged factual nature of the book.

"One would hardly assume the Publications Board in its wisdom, would ban this," he said.

Mr Kahanovitz told the court he had asked the university's administration to send him the gazetted notices of bannings. He found the system to be unsuccessful and had subscribed to the Government Gazette on behalf of the SRC.

He said when he saw a publication had been banned he looked for it and disposed of it. The court was shown the 1977 consolidated list, which appeared in June 1978.

Under cross examination Mr Kahanovitz said every attempt was made to find the banned publications but "it is impossible to keep track of all of them because there are so many of them".

The court heard evidence from Constable Vermeulen and Sergeant Basson, both of the Security Police, who said they had called on the SRC offices earlier that day in order to search the offices.

Judgment will be delivered on April 26.

Union boss in court

WORCESTER. — Mr Jan Pierre Theron, secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union, was released on R750 bail after appearing in the Worcester Magistrate's Court yesterday.

He is charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act following a strike at a factory, Rainbow Chickens, on March 6.

No evidence was led and the hearing was postponed to May 16.

Under the conditions of bail, Mr Theron must hand in his passport and identity documents and report to a police station in Cape Town every Tuesday and Friday.

He was also ordered to refrain from taking part in extramural meetings and interfering with State witnesses and to stay away from the Rainbow Chicken premises at Worcester. — Sapa.

Mahlangu service: Three fined

Rom 10-6-79. (327)

Staff Reporter

THREE INDIANS, an engineer, an attorney, and a medical doctor were yesterday found guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, of having entered Rockville, a black residential area, without the necessary permits.

The three, together with another Indian doctor, had entered Rockville to attend the memorial service of Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed last Friday for his part in the Goch Street killings.

Mr Bhagoo Jana, 39, an engineer, and his wife, Priscilla, 37; an attorney, of Woodpecker Avenue, Lenasia, and Dr Josuf Veriava, 36, of Mimosa Avenue, Lenasia, were each fined R25 (or ten days) by the magistrate, Mr G J J Jordaan.

They had pleaded guilty.

The case against Dr Abubaker Asvat, 36, of Impala Crescent, Eighth Street, Lenasia, who pleaded not guilty, was postponed to May 1.

They entered Rockville on April 6 this week.

Mr C R Mailer, for the accused, told the court Mrs Jana was the attorney of Solomon Mahlangu's mother. The woman was a patient of Dr Veriava. This woman phoned them on Sunday and told them a memorial service would be held for her son that day. They decided to attend it to console the woman in her grief.

All the accused had permits which were valid until the April 6. Because of the short notice they were unable to obtain permits which were, in any case, unobtainable on a Sunday, Mr Mailer said.

They had been in Soweto for only five minutes when they were arrested. They were then held for an hour at the police station. This constituted sufficient punishment and humiliation for people in their position, Mr Mailer said.

After the conclusion of the case the prosecutor, Mr J H Human, asked for an order that the fingerprints of the three should be taken at the Protea Police Station.

Mr Mailer objected, saying the prints could be taken at court. Mr Jordaan ordered that the fingerprints should be taken but did not specify where this should be done.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Dangers of the system

What is more dangerous to South Africa — 600 trained terrorists across the borders ready to infiltrate the country or many times that number of political activists inside the Republic intent on changing the existing way of life?

The threat of terrorism naturally worries people most. Violence and death are associated with terrorism. The idea of 600 armed fanatics running wild and wreaking havoc is frightening.

But terrorists can be tracked and dealt with. A threat to national stability through internal agitation would be far more serious, particularly if it took the form of industrial unrest and of non-co-operation with such social and political changes as are planned by the government at present.

There would be little the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, could do about that.

He warns that terrorists might try to organise unlawful strikes through the South African Congress of Trade Unions. But isn't the risk of economic disruption ever present, without terrorist help?

South Africa's gravest problem is that because of government policies, racial or political polarisation is today a fact of life. It is becoming increasingly harder to win black approval for anything related to what is called "the white system".

A Sunday newspaper revealed at the week-end, for example, that black students at Fort Hare University reject capitalism and free enterprise. Their preference would seem to be for some form of Marxist socialism. Even communism?

Their heroes are no longer moderate and democratic leaders like Gatsha Buthelezi. Their cheers are reserved for Marxists like Robert Mugabe.

And these students of today are the adults of tomorrow who will exert considerable influence among their people.

What has brought them to this stage of rebellion? Disgust about years of indignity and disadvantage experienced by their leaders through discrimination, based on race, in every sphere of life — political, social and economic.

They want a completely new deal for their generation and until they get it they will tend to justify any means used in attempts to bring about a new deal.

Even terrorism.

The best weapon against terrorism and Marxism is to create a non-racial society with equal opportunities for all South Africans.

Mahlangus put it in writing

Pretoria Bureau.

THE family of Solomon Mahlangu in Mamelodi, Pretoria, has submitted a written request to the Prisons Department for the number of the grave in which he was buried after being hanged for his part in the Goch Street killings.

His elder brother, Mr Steve Mahlangu, said the family had made the application on Monday.

Mahlangu was buried, together with another executed black man, at the Atteridgeville cemetery on Friday. Although the family visited to the cemetery on Saturday they did not know which grave was Mahlangu's — number 18827 or 18828.

A senior spokesman for the Prisons Department says the department denies any knowledge of the R5 which the Mahlangus say they paid to an official.

He added that this matter, together with the reason why Mahlangu was buried at Atteridgeville and not at the Mamelodi cemetery where the family was waiting, was being investigated.



MISS GIGI KHAN of Athlone . . . deported from Britain.

City girl deported by Britain

A YOUNG Athlone woman's planned reunion with her sister in England ended in disaster recently when she was detained overnight at London's Heathrow Airport, and deported next day as an 'undesirable'.

'I still can't get over the experience. I have never been so humiliated,' said Miss Gadija (Gigi) Khan of Katberg Street, Heideveld, Athlone, in a letter from her other sister's home in Frankfurt, West Germany, where she is now staying.

In the letter, written to her French teacher in Cape Town, Mr Henry Scaitlett, Miss Khan — who worked as a buyer for a local underwear factory and spent months scrimping and saving for her trip to Europe — described her nightmare experience at Heathrow.

Miss Khan — a soccer fan — said she decided to fly to England to visit her sister, Didi, who lives in Liverpool, on March 30, so that her visit would coincide with the Liverpool versus Manchester United FA Cup semi-final match.

She flew from Frankfurt, where she had been staying with her sister, Mini, since early February.

'I arrived at Heathrow, very excited, and couldn't wait to get to a telephone booth to let Didi know that I had arrived,' said Miss Khan.

However, her plans came to an abrupt end at the passport control desk.

'I was questioned by an immigration officer for about 15 minutes, and she wrote down everything I told her. She was very abrupt and obviously didn't believe a word I said,' Miss Khan wrote.

Miss Khan was then given a sheet of paper, stating that she would be held for questioning under Section 3 of the Immigration Act. She was allowed to collect her luggage and was ushered into a side room where she was thoroughly searched.

'They decided that I had come to work in England and would not believe I would be staying for only a few weeks,' she said. She was told she could not enter the United Kingdom and would be flown back to

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

Girl deported

(Continued from Page 1)

Frankfurt at 11 am next day.

Later she, and others who had been refused entry to the country, were transported to a detention centre.

Miss Khan said her companions were illegal immigrants from various African and Asian countries. She tried unsuccessfully to obtain the help of the South African Embassy in London.

Miss Khan's mother told The Argus from her Athlone home today that she had only a vague idea, from friends, about her daughter's upsetting experience.

The Argus reached Miss Khan in Germany by telephone today. She said she was upset by her experience and did not want to discuss it with the Press. She planned to return home soon.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 781 12 April 1979

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 of objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the aid Act:

LIST/LYS P79/17

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/2/110	*Sixth Mayflower Book of Black Magic Stories, The*	Michel Parry	(a)
P79/3/4	*Arabesque*	Theresa de Kerpely	(a)
P79/3/13	*Punk*	Julie Davis	(a)
P79/3/39	*Crystal Clear*	Eugenia Sheppard & Earl Blackwell	(a)
P79/3/49	*Nine and a Half Weeks: A Memoir of a Love Affair*	Elizabeth McNeill	(a)
P79/3/88	*Lenin: A Biography*	P. N. Pospelov and others	(e)
P79/3/113	*Hervormd Nederland*—No 9, 3 Maart 1979	Hervormd Nederland, Den Haag	(e)
P79/3/153	*Bangkok-Girl WG* 152—Poster/Plakkaat	O. F. Weisser	(a)
P79/3/154	*King's Butchery*—1978—Calendar/Kalender	Unknown	(a)
P79/3/35	*Malcolm X: By any Means Necessary*	George Breitman	(d)+(e)
P79/3/87	*Appell der Ausserordentlichen Tagung des Weltfriedensrates "Schluss mit dem Wettrüsten"*—Vom. 2 bis 5. Februar 1979	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)
P79/3/107	*This Passionate Land*	Harriet Janeway	(a)
P79/3/122	*Neue Stimme*—No 1, Januar 1979	Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln	(e)
P79/3/142	*Peace Section Newsletter*—Vol IX, No 6, February--March	The Mennonite Central Committee Peace Section, Akron	(e)
P79/3/156	*Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Siviet Socialist Republics*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/157	*With the Guerrillas in Angola*	Don Barnett	(e)
P79/3/158	*What the Soviet Constitution Guarantees*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/161	*Socialism*—No 1 (7), January 1979	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/162	*Soviet Parliament: How it Works*	Alexei Shitikov	(e)
P79/3/175	*Hail the Hero!*	Ken Welsh	(a)+(b)
P79/3/178	*"Just the Two of Us"*	Miriam Tlali	(a), (d)+(e)
P79/3/183	*Crossroads in Crisis*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Crossroads Action Campaign, London	(d)+(e)

No. 782 12 April 1979

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/1/56	*Nea: A Young Emmanuelle*	Emmanuelle Arsan	(a)+(b)
P79/1/119	*Namibians of South West Africa, The*—Report No. 19	Minority Rights Group, London	(d)+(e)
P79/1/168	*Leninism*—Volume Two	Joseph Stalin	(e)
P79/1/182	*African Communist, The*—No 74, Third Quarter 1978	Inkululeko Publications, London	(e)
P79/1/190	*New Ethiopia:* Monthly review—October 1977	All Ethiopian Socialist Movement	(e)
P79/1/220	*Anti-Apartheid News*—December 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P79/1/223	*Brother Slave*	Sebastian Lamb	(a)
P79/2/12	*Proletariat is at the Centre of Our Epoch*	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)
P79/2/15	*ISIS:* International Bulletin No 9, Autumn 1978	ISIS, Italy and Switzerland	(e)
P79/2/27	*Kim Il Sung: On the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea*—2	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea	(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 781 12 April 1979

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. 782 12 April 1979

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:

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 761 12 April 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

LIST UNDER SECTION 16 FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1978

Committees referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act during the period January to December 1978 that the undermentioned publications and objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The decisions were made known in the undermentioned *Gazettes:*

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 761 12 April 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

LYS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 16 VIR DIE TYDPERK JANUARIE TOT DESEMBER 1978

Komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk Januarie tot Desember 1978 beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet. Die beslissings is in ondergenoemde *Staatskoerante* bekendgemaak:

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
AALC Reporter—Volume XIII, No 3, March 1978	The African-American Labor Center, New York	(c)	6024	19/5/78
Abandoned Woman, The (d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 09 917870 2/i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No ISBN 0 09 917870 2)	Richard Condon	(a)	6216	17/11/78
Achtergrond—Nr 10, 10 Maart 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6024	19/5/78
Achtergrond—Nr 13, 31 Maart 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6078	23/6/78
Achtergrond—Nr 17, 28 April 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6119	28/7/78
Achtergrond—Nr 22, 2 Juni 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6132	18/8/78
Achtergrond—Nr 24, 16 Juni 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6144	1/9/78
Achtergrond—Nr 25, 23 Juni 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6144	1/9/78
Achtergrond—Nr 27, 7 Juli 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(c)	6189	20/10/78
ACOA Action News—No 3, Spring 1978	American Committee on Africa, New York	(c)	6127	11/8/78
Act of God	Charles Templeton	(a)+(b)	6078	23/6/78
Adam and Eve Sex Shop (Katalogus/Catalogue)	Sex Shop, Durban	(a)	6229	1/12/78
Adolescente 1516 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Gedruk deur/Printed by Scandecor in Duitsland/Germany	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Adventures of Madcap Maud, The (Playbirds Photo Reader No 6)	Kelerfern Ltd, London	(a)	5966	7/4/78
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)	5887	24/2/78
Africa—No 82, June 1978	Africa Journal Ltd, London	(e)	6111	7/7/78
Africa Information—No 2, January 1978	International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Association (IUF), Switzerland	(e)	5887	24/2/78
African American Institute, The: 1977 Annual Report	The African-American Institute, New York	(e)	6086	30/6/78
African Labour News—Vol 27–28, April 1978; Vol 29–30, June 1978	ICFTU African Information Service, Brussels	(e)	6162	22/9/78

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
African Report—Vol 22, No 6, November–December 1977	African-American Institute	(e)	5860	20/1/78
African Study Group—Vol 1, No 1	African Study Group, London	(e)	6258	29/12/78
African Worker Under Apartheid	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Africa Policy Update—Report: 1977 African-American Conference, Williamsburg, VA	The African-American Institute, New York	(e)	6086	30/6/78
Afrique Nouvelle—No 1500, 29 Mars au 4 Avril 1978	Dakar, Senegal	(e)	6007	12/5/78
After 4.30	David G Maillu	(a)	5851	6/1/78
After You're Out	Karla Jay & Allen Young	(a)	5894	3/3/78
Aksie—Action 88—No 117-806	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg	(b), (c), (d)+(e)	6116	21/7/78
Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst Bulletin—No E 1, January 1978	News Agency of the German Democratic Republic	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Allied Machinery Equipment (Pty) Ltd 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5874	3/2/78
Allorto Bakery & Confectionary 1978 (Kalender met naakte vrouefiguur "Harvest Maiden"/Calendar with nude female figure "Harvest Maiden"	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6043	9/6/78
Amandla—November 1977	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	5851	6/1/78
Amandla—No 11, December 1977	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Amandla—No 1, Januari 1978	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	5887	24/2/78
Amandla—March/April 1978	Halt all Racist Tours Movement	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Amandla Kubantu Base Crossroads (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)	6175	6/10/78
Amandla-Matla—Vol 6, No 1 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress	(e)	6137	18/8/78
Amateur Photographer—Vol 158, No 3, July 19, 1978	IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd, Surrey	(a)	6153	15/9/78
American Atheist, The—Vol 19, No 12, December 1977	American Atheist, Texas	(b)	5995	21/4/78
American Atheist, The—Vol 20, No 3, March 1978	American Atheist, Texas	(b)	6116	21/7/78
American Atheist, The—Vol 20, No 5, May 1978	American Atheist, Texas	(e)	6119	28/7/78
American Photographer—Vol 1, No 5, October 1978	ImageNation, New York	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Amnesty International, London	(e)	5981	14/4/78
AMPO: Japan-Asia Quarterly Review—Vol 9, No 3, Jul–Nov 1977	Pacific-Asia Resources Centre, Tokyo	(e)	5911	10/3/78
AMPO: Japan-Asia Quarterly Review—Vol 9, No 4, Dec 1977	Pacific-Asia Resources Centre, Tokyo	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Anatomy of a Revolt, The	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6198	3/11/78
Annual Report 1977—June 1978	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)	6124	4/8/78
"*Another Saturday Night*"—No 1103 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5860	20/1/78
Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland: Jaarverslag 1976—Maart 1977	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Anti-Apartheid 1978 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Gavin Jantjes/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	(e)	5992	14/4/78
Apartheid	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Apartheid—Vol 1, No 3, December 1977	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(e)	5874	3/2/78
Apartheid—Vol 2, No 1, June 1978	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Apartheid Bedreigt de Vrede	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Apartheid non—Afrique du Sud: Un People sous les Verrous—1re Edition, Avril 1977	Campagne Anti-Outspan, Paris	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Apartheid's Children (T-hemp—Voorwerp/T-shirt—Object)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Apartment—No's 2, 3 & 4	Gold Star Publications Ltd, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Aphrodisiac	John Boyce	(a)	6251	22/12/78
APN News and Views from the USSR—No 16, 23rd February 1978; No 18, 27th February 1978; No 19, 28th February 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Lusaka	(e)	6111	7/7/78
Appassionato	Gloria Vitanza Basile	(a)+(b)	6028	26/5/78
Appeal to All Men of Sound Reason, An—A Chance to Put Your Conscience to a Test (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)	5935	17/3/78
April 2171 (Plakkaat/Poster)	The Fransman-Scott, Randburg	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Aria	Brown Meggs	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Arrogant Wife, An	Graham Knickerbocker	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Arti Grafiche Ricordi (Edizioni Beatrice d'Este Catalogo Dei Posters)—No 629, No 369 & No 552 (Plakkate/Posters)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6251	22/12/78
Artikel Kommentare—8-111-116/3.8	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6086	30/6/78
Artikel Kommentare—8V 103/3, 8	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6119	28/7/78
Asian Student News—Sept–Oct 1977	Asian Students' Association, Hong Kong	(e)	5874	3/2/78
Atomic Bombs? (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6116	21/7/78

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Atrocity Week.....	Andrew McCoy.....	(a), (d) + (e)	6119	28/7/78
Auditor's Report on the Balance Sheet as of March 31st, 1978 and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Financial Year (1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978)	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)	6189	20/10/78
Aurelié—No 1329 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	David Hamilton.....	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Azania: I Temba Leta—Vol 2, No 3.....	I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany...	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Azanian Assignment, The.....	Iain Finlay.....	(a) + (e)	6258	29/12/78
Babylove.....	Judy Wade & Val Hydson.....	(a)	5882	17/2/78
Baby Sitters, The.....	John Salisbury.....	(a)	5966	7/4/78
Ballade van die Predikant.....	Michael de Kok.....	(b)	5934	10/3/78
Banned and Detained in South Africa.....	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Holland	(e)	6189	20/10/78
Bannings and Detentions, 19 October 1977—Review 77 (Plakkaat/Poster)	SDA, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)	5952	17/3/78
Bantoestans: Vorsters Nieuwste Propagandawapen	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland.....	(e)	5999	28/4/78
Bantustan Programme of the South African Government, The—Its Domestic and International Implications—1 October 1977	The Anti-Apartheid Movement, Londen...	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Barbara (Foto/Photograph).....	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg.....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Bardot: An Intimate Biography.....	Willi Frischauer.....	(a)	6223	24/11/78
"Bathroom Frenzy"—No 1102 (Plakkaat/Poster)..	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)	5860	20/1/78
Bazaar—No 10, Octubre 1977.....	Editorial Formentera, Barcelona.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Beach Bums.....	James H Cooper.....	(a)	6189	20/10/78
Beauty and the Bug.....	Ted Mark.....	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Bellezza mf 310 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Edizioni Beatrice d'Este, Milano—Gedruk deur/Printed by Grafiche Ricordi in Italië/Italy	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Bemahlte Busen 1731 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Gedruk in Swede deur/Printed in Sweden by Scandecor, Uppsala	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Best of Playgirl, The—Vol 1.....	Playgirl Inc, Los Angeles.....	(a)	6002	5/5/78
Beyond Photography.....	Jack Tait.....	(a)	5935	17/3/78
Big Dick.....	Peter Pepper.....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Bijeen—Nr 4, April 1978.....	Bijeen, Deurne.....	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Bike Girl—1688 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Leidmann.....	(a)	6181	13/10/78
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Biko.....	Donald Woods.....	(b), (d) + (e)	6002	5/5/78
Biko.....	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Biko (Plakkaat/Poster).....	SASPU, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)	6198	3/11/78
Biko and Solidarity (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Black People's Convention.....	(e)	5860	20/1/78
Biko Inquest, The.....	Jon Blair & Norman Fenton.....	(e) + (e)	6057	16/6/78
Biko: The Spirit Lives on (Plakkaat/Poster).....	SRC, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6198	3/11/78
Bite, The.....	Eric Corder.....	(a)	6028	26/5/78
Blacker Than Thou: The Struggle for Campus Unity	George Napper.....	(a) + (e)	5878	10/2/78
Black Fire!.....	Michael Raeburn.....	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Black Joy.....	Tudor Gates.....	(a)	5874	3/2/78
Black Liberation Month News—February 1978....	Organizing Committee for New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Black Marble, The.....	Joseph Wambaugh.....	(a) + (b)	6086	30/6/78
Black Messiah, The.....	Albert B Cleage Jr.....	(b), (d) + (e)	5867	27/1/78
Blacknews—Vol 3, No 21, Kwanza 77.....	Black News, New York.....	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Black Peoples' Convention (BPC)—South Africa: Historical Background and Basic Documents	Sipho Buthelezi.....	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Black People's Convention (Lidmaatskapkaart/Membership Card)	Black People's Convention.....	(d) + (e)	6124	4/8/78
Black Scholar, The—Vol 9, No 5, January/February 1978	The Black World Foundation, Sausalito....	(e)	6007	12/5/78
Black Women 1640 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Gedruk deur/Printed by Scandecor in Uppsala, Swede/Sweden	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Blade—Vol 1, No 2.....	Top Sellers Ltd, London.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Blade—Vol 1, No 5.....	Top Sellers Ltd, London.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Blag, The (Sweeney 2).....	Joe Balham.....	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Blame the Rich and not the People for Racist Attacks!	EIDC, WIPO & CPDC/Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Blaze of Passion.....	Stephanie Blake.....	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Blind Date.....	Jerzy Kosinski.....	(a)	6043	9/6/78
Bliss.....	Elizabeth Gundy.....	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Blitzkrieg! (Panzer Platoon).....	Gunther Lutz.....	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Blood and Ice (Panzer Platoon).....	Gunther Lutz.....	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Bloodline.....	Sidney Sheldon.....	(a) + (b)	6002	5/5/78
Blood Mountain.....	Leo Kessler.....	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Blueboy—Vol XIV, November 1977.....	Blueboy Incorporated of Florida, Florida..	(a)	6007	12/5/78
Blue Skies No Candy.....	Gael Greene.....	(a) + (b)	5981	14/4/78
Body Book, The.....	Claire Rayner.....	(a)	6132	18/8/78

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Book of Friends	Henry Miller	(a)	6241	15/12/15
Both Your Houses	James Barlow	(a) + (b)	6028	26/5/78
Break the Links U S Apartheid (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Break the Links U S Apartheid (Plakkaat/Poster)	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Brezhnev: A Short Biography	Institute of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU Central Committee	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Bridget's Organic Cookbook	Bridget/Martin S Riskin	(a)	6124	4/8/78
Brigitte Bardot	Françoise Sagan	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Brotherly Death (Caleb Thorn 3)	L J Coburn	(a)	5874	3/2/78
Building and Wood—1/1978	The International Federation of Building and Wood Workers	(e)	6086	30/6/78
Bulletin—No 2/78	GDR Committee for Human Rights, Berlin	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Bulletin: Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers—New Series (2) 9, October 1978	Haldane Society	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Bulletin: Information for Abroad—No 396, May 1978	Central Committee/Japanese Communist Party, Tokyo	(e)	6086	30/6/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—May 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—June 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6119	28/7/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—July 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Bulletin One	"Bulletin One", University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d) + (e)	5966	7/4/78
Bulletin Two	Bulletin One Editorial Board, University of Cape Town; University of Natal and University of the Witwatersrand	(e)	6007	12/5/78
Burn Apartheid: Free Azania!! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Buying Time in South Africa—Anti-report No 21	Counter Information Services, London	(e)	6162	22/9/78
Camera—No 10, October 1977	C. J. Bucher Ltd, Lucerne (Switzerland)	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Camera 35—Vol 21, No 12, January 1978	Popular Publications Inc, New York	(a)	5867	27/1/78
Camera 35—Vol 22, No 3, April 1978	Popular Publications Inc, New York	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Camera 35—Vol 23, No 5, June 1978	Popular Publications Inc, New York	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Camera 35—Vol 23, No 8, September 1978	Popular Publications Inc, New York	(a)	6189	20/10/78
Campus Sleep—In (The Traveller's Companion Series TC 497)	Leslie Adirondack	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Can-Can—No 4	Caballus Publications Limited, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Candida Rising	Lamorna Heath	(a) + (b)	6198	3/11/78
Capital & Class—Autumn 1977	The Conference of Socialist Economists	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Capricorn Run, The	Denis J. Cleary & Frank J. Maher	(a) + (b)	6132	18/8/78
Captain Cutlass	Gordon D. Shirreffs	(a) + (b)	6223	24/11/78
Captain Fantom	Charles Underhill	(a) + (b)	6007	12/5/78
Carletoncrete 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6112	14/7/78
Caroline	Cynthia Challed Wright	(b)	5935	17/3/78
Carrier, The	Martin Booth	(a)	6007	12/5/78
Casablack	Christopher Leopold	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Catalogo Posters (Edizioni Quadrifoglio)—No 733 & No 572 (Plakkate/Posters)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6251	22/12/78
Cat's Paw, The	James Heron	(a)	5935	17/3/78
Cement Garden, The	Ian McEwan	(a)	6229	1/12/78
Chains	Justin Adams	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Champagne—No 2	Gold Star Publications Limited, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Chicago Deadline	Ed Mazzaro	(a) + (b)	6148	8/9/78
Children of Apartheid, The (Studies in the Mass Removal of Population in South Africa No 3)	The Africa Publications Trust, London	(d)	6175	6/10/78
Children of Soweto	Rosalynde Ainslie	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Child's Play (The Destroyer No 23)	Richard Sapir & Warren Murphy	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Chile—No 7, December, 1977	International Trade Union Committee of Solidarity with the Workers and People of Chile	(e)	5894	3/3/78
Chinaman's chance	Ross Thomas	(a) + (b)	6153	15/9/78
Chinese Ultimatum, The	Edward McGhee & Robin Moore	(a)	5960	31/3/78
Christian and Conscientious Objection in South Africa, The (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(b) – (e)	5881	10/2/78
Christianity and Crisis—Vol 37, No 20, December 12, 1977	Christianity and Crisis Inc, New York	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Christianity and Crisis—Vol 37, No 22, January 16, 1978	Christianity and Crisis Inc, New York	(e)	5995	21/4/78
Christianity and Crisis—Vol 38, No 3, March 13, 1978	Christianity and Crisis Inc, New York	(e)	5999	28/4/78
Christianity Today—Vol XXII, No 19, July 21, 1978	Christianity Today Inc, Dover	(b) + (e)	6216	17/11/78
Circumcision! Pros & Cons: Uncut	Atlantis Studio	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Class Enemy	Nigel Williams	(a)	6229	1/12/78
Class Nature of the Soviet State, The: The Workers' State & The Question of Thermidor & Bonapartism	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Clockwork Testament, The	Anthony Burgess (sien korreksie/see correction	(a) + (b)	6181 6298	13/10/78 9/2/79
Colectânea—Vol III	Jülio Martins, Cecilia Soares & Jaime de Mota	(e)	6028	26/5/78

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Collection of Readings on the Political Economy of Southern Africa for SDA Seminars—May-June 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Color Foto—7/78	Gedruk/Printed in Duitsland/Germany	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Color Foto—8/78	Gedruk/Printed in Duitsland/Germany	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Color Foto—10/78	Gedruk/Printed in Duitsland/Germany	(a)	6223	24/11/78
Colt (Cover Photo from Gallery 16) (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Colt Studio, New York City	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Colt (Model: Gunther Keller) (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Colt Studio, Studio City	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Colt (Model: Jordan Hunter) (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Colt Studio, New York City	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Come With Me!—SC 106 (Kassetband/Cassette Tape)	Stag of London, Findraus (GM) Ltd, Surrey	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Compromising Positions	Susan Isaacs	(a)+(b)	6216	17/11/78
Concentration—No 6017 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Cheyco Leidmann	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Confessions of a Gasman	Jonathan May	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Confessions of a Sex Kitten	Mamie St George	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Confessions of Little Susan	Susan & Carson Davis	(a)	5935	17/3/78
Confidence (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park	(a)	6148	8/9/78
Conflicts of Interest	Les Whitten	(a)	5894	3/3/78
Contacter, The—No 25, Jan/Mar 1978; No 26, April/June 1978; No 27, Jul/Sep 1978	The Contacter, Germany	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Contak—No 27	Contak, London	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Contak—No 33	Contak, London	(a)	6127	11/8/78
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Contak—No 48	Contak, London	(a)	6127	11/8/78
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Contak—No 54	Contak, London	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Contak—No 56	Contak, London	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Continued Peace is Vital—What is to be done?	Ernst-Otto Schwabe	(e)	6119	28/7/78
Contract Killer	John Kidner	(a)	6028	26/5/78
Copi: Plays—Vol 1	Eva Peron	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Couple, The (d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 1402 1969 2/i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No ISBN 0 1402 1969 2)	Marie Corbin	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Courrier de la Paix—Vol 9, Octobre 1978	World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)	6229	1/12/78
Cox & McKay Electrical Engineering (Pty) Ltd 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg	(a)	6057	16/6/78
CPC(ML): A Revisionist Organization of Agent—Provocateurs	In Struggle, Montreal	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Critique—Vol 1, No 1, Spring 1973	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Critique—No 3, Autumn 1974	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Critique—No 4, Spring 1975	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Critique—No 5	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Critique—No 8, Summer 1977	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Critique of Arms, A—Vol 1	Régis Debray	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Crossroads—9/78	Cathsoc, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Crossroads in Crisis: Refugees in their own land	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(d)+(e)	6153	15/9/78
Crossroads: Siyahlala—We are Staying (Plakkaat/Poster)	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)	6189	20/10/78
Culture & Socialism and Manifesto—Toward a Free Revolutionary Art	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Cut Loose, Pretty Boy (Gebind in vals omslag/Bound in false cover)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Dahling I'm So Hot For You (Advertensie/Advertisement)	Schipper Airconditioning (Pty) Ltd, Paarden Eiland	(a)	5981	14/4/78
Daily Mirror—Wednesday, April 12, 1978; Thursday, April 13, 1978; Friday, April 14, 1978; Saturday, April 15, 1978; Monday, April 17, 1978; Tuesday, April 18, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Daily Mirror—Friday August 25, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6229	1/12/78
Daily Mirror—Saturday, August 26, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Daily Mirror—Wednesday, September 20, 1978; Friday, September 22, 1978; Saturday, September 23, 1978; Monday, September 25, 1978; Tuesday, September 26, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Daily Mirror—Wednesday, October 18, 1978; Thursday, October 19, 1978; Friday, October 20, 1978; Saturday, October 21, 1978; Monday, October 23, 1978; Tuesday, October 24, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6241	15/12/78

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Daily Mirror—Wednesday, October 25, 1978; Thursday, October 26, 1978; Friday, October 27, 1978; Monday, October 30, 1978; Tuesday, October 31, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Dale's Tyre Works 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)....	Dale's Tyre Works, Germiston.....	(a)	5860	20/1/78
Damesbroekie met 'n Skroef Embleem/Woman's panty with a Screw Emblem (Voorwerp/Object)	Female Lingerie (Pty) Ltd, Plumstead.....	(a)	6216	17/11/78
Dance of Desire.....	Barbara Bonham.....	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Dapper—Vol 3, No 4.....	Royal Publications Inc, New York.....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Daughter of Destiny.....	Stephanie Blake.....	(a)	5860	20/1/78
Daughters of Azania—Mothers of Revolution (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Day One.....	John Maccabee.....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Death in Gold (*Herne the Hunter* 6).....	John J. McLaglen.....	(a)+(b)	5887	24/2/78
Death of Apartheid Fascism! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)..	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Degraded Young Learners.....	Tom Fahrguar.....	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Deliverance from the Cross.....	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.....	(b)	6235	8/12/78
Democratic Journalist, The—6'78.....	International Organization of Journalists, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Denmark's Stake in Apartheid & Co.....	The Danish Programme to Combat Racism/ WCC Programme to Combat Racism	(e)	6189	20/10/78
Destinies of Darcy Dancer, Gentleman, The.....	J. P. Donleavy.....	(a)	6086	30/6/78
Detective Dragnet—Vol 21, No 6, December 1977	Globe Communications Corp, New York..	(a)	5911	10/3/78
Diario del "CHE", El.....	La Gran Enciclopedia Vasco, Bilbao.....	(e)	6189	20/10/78
Diary of a Virgin.....	Cindy Peach.....	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Dieter's Guide to Weight Loss During Sex, The....	Richard Smith.....	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Discotheque.....	Steven Gaines.....	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Discovering Poetry I.....	E. W. Parker/Michael Marland.....	(b)	6112	14/7/78
Discretion of Dominick Ayres, The.....	Matthew Vaughan.....	(a), (b)+(c)	5998	21/4/78
Diwali, Eid-ul-Adha and Christmas Greetings 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Yusuf Dadoo.....	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Doctrine and Life—Vol 29, No 3, March 1978....	Dominican Publications, Dublin.....	(e)	6111	7/7/78
Doctrine and Life—Vol 29, No 4, April 1978.....	Dominican Publications, Dublin.....	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Document on Policy and Action—Draft, December 1977	World Federation of Trade Unions, Praque, Czechoslovakia	(e)	5894	3/3/78
Documents and Information—No 15/1978.....	Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Documents and Information—No 16/1978.....	Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Documents of the First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party—Organization of Indian Marxist-Leninists Abroad	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Documents of the Ninth Annual Conference of the Canadian Student Movement—March 11–19, 1978	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Documents of the Third Annual Convention of the East Indian Defence Committee—December 31, 1977	East Indian Defence Committee, Toronto..	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Dog Tags.....	Stephen Becker.....	(a)+(b)	6007	12/5/78
Dokumentation—8 VIII, 72/2.1.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Dome—No 3, 22.3.78.....	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(a), (b), (d)+(e)	6007	12/5/78
Dome—No 4, May 3, 1978.....	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(d)+(e)	6057	16/6/78
Dome—No 6, June 27, 1978.....	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(d)+(e)	6124	4/8/78
Donderdag of Woensdag.....	John Miles.....	(a), (b)+(e)	6216	17/11/78
Donga 8—Maart 1978.....	Craft Pers (Edms) Bpk, Babelegi.....	(a), (b)+(e)	5979	7/4/78
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)	5894	3/3/78
Don Juan, Mescalito and Modern Magic: The Mythology of inner Space	Nevill Drury.....	(a)+(b)	6223	24/11/78
Don't Hang Up, Sophie—It's God.....	Alida Baxter.....	(a), (b)+(c)	5953	23/3/78
Dossier: Aktie Zuid-Afrika van de Vlaamse K.J.A.	K.A.J. v.z.w., Brussel.....	(e)	6235	8/12/78
Dossier on South African Security Harassment and Detention of Members from May to June 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	The Young Christian Workers of South Africa	(a), (b), (d)+(e)	6132	18/8/78
Dossier 2 on South African Security Police Harassment and Detention of 30 Young Christian Workers—May to July 1978	The Young Christian Workers of South Africa	(d)+(e)	6137	18/8/78
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)	6028	26/5/78
Draft Resolution on South Africa—RT.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	5882	17/2/78
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Dr Richard Turner Assasinated, January 7, 1978—Review 77 (Plakkaat/Poster)	SDA, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)	5952	17/3/78
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Edward Weston: Nudes.....	Edward Weston.....	(a)	6138	25/8/78
18 *Wheeler, The*—No 8.....	D & W Enterprises, East Rutherford, U S A	(a)	6205	10/11/78
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Elixir of Love, The—GP—CB 677 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Father David.....	(a)+(b)	6258	29/12/78
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Erotic Rites.....	Verne Grange.....	(a)	5953	23/3/78
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Escape—Vol 1, No 6, November 1977.....	M.O.S. Productions, Johannesburg.....	(a)	5860	20/1/78
Es Lebe die Afrikanische Revolution!.....	Verlag Arbeiterkampf, Rurtschloahn.....	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Estoria '78.....	Vladimir Raudsepp.....	(e)	6057	16/6/78
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Eve: A Tribute in Photography to the Body of Love..	Modern Fiction, London.....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
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Exile: A Literary Quarterly—Vol 5, No's 1 & 2....	Exile, Canada.....	(a)+(b)	6194	27/10/78
Exorcism, An.....	Penny Slinger.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
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Ferodo CBS (Pty) Ltd, August 1978–*February* 1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)	6251	22/12/78
Ferodo—Maroc 1978 (Kalender/Calendar).....	Ferodo Ltd, England/The Kynoch Press, England	(a)	5882	17/2/78
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Focus on Namibia—May 1978.....	NUSAS, University of Cape Town.....	(d)+(e)	6023	22/5/78
Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa—No 14, January 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Fools Die.....	Mario Puzo.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Forbidden Fruit—CC, RPM 1125 (Kassetband/Cassette Tape) (d.i. op grond daarvan dat die advertensiepamflet CC RPM 1125 ongewens is/i.e. on the ground that the advertisement pamphlet CC RPM 1125 is undersirable)	R.P.M., R.S.A.....	(a)	6258	29/12/78
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Foreign Affairs Bulletin—Vol 18, No 13, 4 May 1978	Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic	(e)	6078	23/6/78

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Foreign Investment and the Reproduction of Racial Capitalism in South Africa (Discussion Series No 2)	Martin Legassick & David Hemson	(a) + (e)	6138	25/8
For Harmony and Pleasure (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6148	8/9
Forward—September 1977	Revolutionary Marxist League, Jamaica	(e)	5878	10/2
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Forward—No 8, December 1977	Revolutionary Marxist League, Kingston	(e)	5887	24/2
4 Schock Schokierende Limericks	Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	(a)	6116	21/7
Fox and His Vixen, The	Vivega Ives	(a)	5878	10/2
Freddy Hill: The Story of a Modern Man of Pleasure	Patrick Skene Catling	(a)	5953	23/3
Freedom and Democracy: For Whom and for What?	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6241	15/12
Free Labour World—March/April 1978	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels, Belguim	(e)	6112	14/7
Free Nelson Mandela: July 18, 1978 his 60th Birthday (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)	6138	25/8
Freizeit & Reisen—Nr 3/4, 5 Jahrgang, März/April 1978	Christ Zeitschriftenverlag GmbH, Frankfurt	(a)	6078	23/6
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From Every Chink of the Ark	Peter Redgrove	(a) + (b)	5911	10/3
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From Women 8—1977	Cape Town Feminists, Vlaeberg	(a)	5874	3/2
From Women—No 13, August 1978	Group Against Sexism, Wits University, Johannesburg	(a)	6241	15/12
Fundamentals of Scientific Communism	V. G. Afanasyev	(e)	6241	15/12
Fuoco Nel Ventre, Il (I Viola del Momento N.1)	George Muller	(a)	5894	3/3
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Games	Bill Pronzini	(a) + (b)	6216	17/11
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Gar, The—No 32, April 1978	Gar Publishing Co, Austin	(d) + (e)	6007	12/5
Gauntlet, The	Michael Butler & Dennis Shryack	(a)	5953	23/3
Germina Head (Plakkaat/Poster)	Art-Poster Verkerke Reprodukties BV Holland	(a)	6127	11/8
Gevangen van de Apartheid	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging/Defence and Aid Fund	(e)	6112	14/7
Ghetto People, The (Studies in the mass removal of population in South Africa No 6)	The Africa Publications Trust, London	(e)	6153	15/9
Gifts and Calendars—Foto's/Photographs: No's 1, 2, 3, 4 & 8	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg	(a)	6198	3/11
Girl of Valdarno—PO 592 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Vinciata	(a)	6181	13/10
Girls of Playboy, The	Playboy Press, Chicago	(a)	6007	12/5
Girl Watcher, The	James Lawson	(a)	6086	30/6
Giselle	Geoffrey Bocca	(a) + (b)	6124	4/8
Gladiator	Edward Thomson	(a)	6153	15/9
Glory of the Perfumed Garden, The	Shaykh Nafzawi	(a) + (b)	6078	23/6
Godfather, The—Vol 1, No 1, Jan 1978	Nesoff Media Inc, New Jersey	(a)	5894	3/3
Gods and Spacemen in Ancient Israel	W. Raymond Drake	(b)	5953	23/3
Golden Earring (Plakkaat/Poster)	Vincent	(a)	6127	11/8
Golden Gun, The (Gunslinger)	Charles C. Garrett	(a)	6057	16/6
Golden Lady, The	Jack Ramsay	(a)	6007	12/5
Golden Voyager	Simon Finch	(a)	6216	17/11
Good Golly MS Molly	Molly Parkin	(a)	6144	1/9
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)	5878	10/2
Gospel According to Judas, The	Henryk Panas	(b)	5851	6/1
Gospel According to the Ghetto, The	Rev Canaan Banana	(b) + (e)	6116	21/7
Graaff-Reinet Hotel & Buiteverbruik/Off Sales 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Optima Publishers, Johannesburg	(a)	5867	27/1
Greatest Break Through Since Lunchtime, The (d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No 0 00 615227 9/ i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No 0 00 615227 9)	Colin Douglas	(a)	6132	18/8
Great Evasion, The	William Appleman Williams	(e)	6189	20/10
Grief Ago, A	Nan Maynard	(b)	5887	24/2
Grondwet van de Unie van Socialistische Sowjet-Republieken	Moskou Progres	(e)	6189	20/10
Growing Up Rich	Anne Bernays	(a), (b) + (c)	5894	3/3

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Guerrilla Struggle in Africa	Kenneth W. Grundy	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Gypsy Lady	Shirlee Busbee	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Hail the Conquering Hero	Frank Yerby	(a), (b), (c), (d) +(e)	6138	25/8/78
(H)air Port (Plakkaat/Poster)	Foto Bastoss, Gedruk/Printed in Italië/Italy	(a)	6189	20/10/78
Hall-Thermotank Africa Limited 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Hall-Thermotank Africa Limited, Johannesburg	(a)	5860	20/1/78
Halt the Repression, Democratic Liberties! Solidarity with the People and Youth of Nicaragua (Plakkaat/Poster)	The World Federation of Democratic Youth	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Hard Men, The	Jon Burmeister	(a)+(b)	6132	18/8/78
Harmony Personal Products (Katalogus/Catologue)	Harmony Personal Products Ltd, London	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Harmony Personal Products Limited—August 1972 (Pryslys/Price List)	Harmony Personal Products Ltd, London	(a)	6175	6/10/78
H. A. Schipper & Co (Pty) Ltd (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	H. A. Schipper & Co (Pty) Ltd, Paarden Eiland	(a)	6144	1/9/78
Having a Baby	Margaret Brant	(a)	5882	17/2/78
Heart Breaker	Katherine Winston	(a)	6086	30/6/78
He earns U.S. 14 $ for a 48 hour week (Plakkaat/Poster)	International Confederation of Trade Unions, Belgium (sien korreksie/see correction)	(e)	5992 6002	14/4/78 5/5/78
Heks—Nr 136, November/Dezember	Geschäftsstelle des Hilfswerkes Stampfenbachstrasse, Zürich	(e)	5887	24/2/78
Het Zwarte Verzet Voor en Na Soweto de Vuist van het ANC	Nkosazana Dlamini, Yusuf Kajee, Sikosi Mij, Alfred Nzo & Oliver Tambo	(e)	6043	9/6/78
High 1629 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Leidmann	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Hoch das Bein. . . Das Vaterland Soll Leben (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record) (d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag 131017.8 ongewens is/i.e. on the ground that the cover 131017.8 is undesirable)	Miller International Schallplatten GmbH, Germany	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Holland Boys—No 2	Black and White, Amsterdam	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Holy Terror (The Destroyer—No 19)	Richard Sapir & Warren Murphy	(a)+(b)	5998	21/4/78
Homosexual Matrix, The	C. A. Tripp	(a)+(b)	6078	23/6/78
Honeymoon Voyage, The	D. M. Thomas	(a)+(b)	6162	22/9/78
House on the Hill, The	Jonathan Black	(a)+(b)	6057	16/6/78
Howling, The	Gary Brandner	(a)	6144	1/9/78
How the Labour Government Supports Apartheid	Jim Atkinson	(e)	5887	24/2/78
How to—Vol 3, No 6	Probe Publications Ltd, London	(a)	5851	6/1/78
How to pick up Girls!	Eric Weber	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Huan-Ying: Worker's China	Janet Goldwasser & Stuart Dowty	(e)	6235	8/12/78
Hullo, You Fine Upstanding Young Man! (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Human Body, The	Macdonald Educational Ltd, London	(a)	6168	29/9/78
Ice Trap Terror	Nick Carter	(a)	6057	16/6/78
If Love is the Answer, What is the Question?	Uta West	(a)	5887	24/2/78
IFOR Report—21 March 1978	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar, The Netherlands	(e)	6007	12/5/78
I Found It at the Movies	Isadore Atlantis	(a)	6116	21/7/78
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Image	Caballus Publications Ltd, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Imperialism and World Economy	Nikolai Bukharin	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Impi—A Collection of Recent Poetry	NUSAS, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)	6198	3/11/78
In Between the Sheets	Ian McEwan	(a)	5953	23/3/78
In Defence of the October Revolution	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Indian & Foreign Review—Vol 15, No 5, 15 December 1977	Indraprastha Press (CBT), New Delhi	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Informant, The—September 1977; November 1977.	The Informant, Pasadena, California	(a)	6216	17/11/78
Information—5/78	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)	6086	30/6/78
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Information Bulletin—No 13, XXXI Year, Sofia 1977	Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	(e)	5999	28/4/78
Information Bulletin—No 4, XXXII Year, Sofia 1978	Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Information Bulletin—16–17, Vol 16, 1978	Peace and Socialism Ihternational Publishers, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6258	29/12/78
In 1947, the British Government Offered a $48 000 *Reward* . . . (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)	6137	18/8/78
In—No 29, Oct–Nov 1977	Gedruk/Printed in Frankryk/France	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Insanity Machine, The	Peter Maxwell	(a)+(b)	6132	18/8/78
In Struggle!/En Lutte!—Vol 6, No 5, September/Septembre 1978 (en Bylae/and Supplement): On the Necessity for Criticism and Self-criticism	In Struggle/En Lutte, Canada	(e)	6189	20/10/78
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Intercontinental Press—Vol 16, No 17, May 1, 1978; Vol 16, No 18, May 8, 1978	Intercontinental Press, New York.....	(e)	6057	16/6/7
Interflow—Vol 1, No 6, 5th April 1978.....	I.M.C.S. Asian Secretariat, Hong Kong....	(b), (d) + (e)	6112	14/7/7
International Anti-Apartheid Year—21 March 1978-20 March 1979	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	6138	25/8/7
Internationaler FKK—Reiseführer/Guide Naturiste International/International Naturist Guide	Naturisten-Verlag, Switzerland.....	(a)	6181	13/10/7
Internationale Solidarität—Nr 4, April 1978.....	Internationale Solidarität GmbH Köln....	(e)	6068	30/6/7
Internationale Solidarität—Nr 5, Mai 1978.....	Internationale Solidarität GmbH Köln....	(e)	6119	28/7/7
International Labour Conference, 63rd Session 1977; Thirteenth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration Concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa	International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(e)	6175	6/10/7
International Labour Conference—64th Session 1978	International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(e)	6116	21/7/7
International Sun Lover—No 11.....	Waverley International/Waverley Publishing Co Ltd, New Zealand	(a)	6181	13/10/7
International Union of Students—Statement on Tense Situation in Namibia	International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6057	16/6/7
International Union of Students: Statement on the "*Internal Settlement*" *in Rhodesia* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6078	23/6/7
International Union of Students—Statement on the Recent Aggression Against the People's Republic of Angola by Racist South Africa	International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6057	16/6/7
International University Exchange Fund 4 July 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6138	25/8/7
Interviu—No 108, 8-14 Junio 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)	6198	3/11/7
Interviu—No 110, 22-28 Junio 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)	6198	3/11/7
Interviu—No 112, 6-12 Julio 1978.....	Gedruk/Printed in Spanje/Spain.....	(a)	6153	15/9/7
Interviu—No 116, 3-9 Agosto 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)	6198	3/11/7
In the Blood.....	Leonard Lamensdorf.....	(a)	5953	23/3/7
Introducing the GDR.....	Pancrama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)	6241	15/12/7
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)	5911	10/3/7
Invade Russia! (Pauzer Platoon).....	Gunther Lutz.....	(a)	5995	21/4/7
Investment in Apartheid—March 1978.....	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels	(e)	6057	16/6/7
Iron Horse—Vol 1, No 1, January 1979.....	Paisano Publications Inc, California.....	(a)	6235	8/12/7
Isaziso—Vol 11, 23.11.77.....	M.V. Mwretyana, Umtata.....	(e)	5860	20/1/7
Isaziso—Vol 111, 19.4.78.....	Gedruk deur/Printed by Isaziso, Umtata...	(e)	6028	26/5/7
Islander, The.....	Bez Newton.....	(a)	6127	11/8/7
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Ismun Newsletter—No 12, March 1978.....	Ismun, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)	6138	25/8/7
IUEF—Annual Report 1976-77.....	International University Exchange Fund...	(e)	5851	6/1/7
Japanese Erotic Art and the Life of the Courtesan...	Richard Illing.....	(a)	6258	29/12/7
Jeunesse Ouvriere—No 368, Juillet-Aout 1978....	Jeunesse Ouvrière, Paris Cedex 13.....	(e)	6138	25/8/7
Joanna.....	Roberta Gellis.....	(a)	6258	29/12/7
John Holmes—Vol 1, No 2.....	Red Lion Publishing Company, California.	(a)	6223	24/11/7
"*Join the week of solidarity with African workers in South Africa*" 13-21 *March* (1978 International Year against apartheid) (Plakkaat/Poster)	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium	(e)	5992	14/4/7
Joint Statement...—22 May 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Solidarity Committee of the GDR, Berlin..	(e)	6138	25/8/7
Journalist, De—Nr 7, 31 Maart 1978.....	Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten, Amsterdam	(a)	6112	14/7/7
Journal of Sex, The—Vol 1, No 9.....	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey.....	(a)	6189	20/10/7
Journal of Southern African Affairs—Vol III, No 1, January 1978	Southern African Research Association Inc & Afro-American Studies University of Maryland, Maryland	(e)	6078	23/6/7
Joy of Sex (d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Joy of Sex" wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is/i.e. the translation in German of original title "Joy of Sex" which was previously found to be undesirable)	Alex Comfort.....	(a)	5981	14/4/7
Juche: The Banner of Independence.....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang	(e)	6144	1/9/7
Judah Lion Contract, The.....	Phillip Atlee.....	(a)	6116	21/7/7
Judas Goat, The (Breed No 6).....	James A. Muir.....	(a)	6162	22/9/7
Jump Cut—No 17, April 1978; No 18, August 15, 1978	Jump Cut Associates, Berkeley & Chicago..	(e)	6258	29/12/7
June 16th: Soweto, Gugulethu, Langa, Alexandra—Have We Forgotten? (Pamflet/Pamphlet)..	Black Students Society, University of the Witwatersrand	(e)	6116	21/7/7
Justice of a Suicide Detainee (Plakkaat/Poster)....	S.R.C. Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)	6198	3/11/7
Justine's Fantasy (Katalogus/Catalogue).....	The Xandria Collection, San Francisco....	(a)	6078	23/6/7
Kairos—Vol 10, No 4, May 1978.....	The South African Council of Churches, Braamfontein	(e)	6127	11/8/7
Kairos—Vol 10, No 7, August 1978.....	The South African Council of Churches, Braamfontein	(e)	6168	29/9/7

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Kalender Foto's/Calendar Photos—K5 & K9	Universal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Clairwood	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Kalki	Gore Vidal	(b)	6127	11/8/78
Kan u Nee sê vir 'n Fantastiese Stroper?/Could You Say No to a Fantastic Stripper? (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Metal and Chemical Industries (Pty) Ltd, Germiston	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Karim—mf 522 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Gedruk deur/Printed by Arti Grafiche Ricordi in Italië/Italy	(a)	5966	7/4/78
Kassinga File, The	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Kaywana Heritage (d.i. slegs die 1976 uitgawe met die No O 552 10001 3/i.e. only the 1976 edition with the No 0 552 10001 3)	Edgar Mittelholzer	(a)	6168	29/9/78
Keepers Hosiery SA (Pty) Ltd (Poskaart/Postcard)	Keepers Hosiery SA (Pty) Ltd, Alberton	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Kid Andrew Cody and Julie Sparrow	Tony Curtis	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Killing of the Imam, The	Barney Desai & Cardiff Marney	(e)	6032	22/5/78
Killing Time	Sandy Fawkes	(a)+(b)	5887	24/2/78
Killtest	Graham King	(a)+(b)	6181	13/10/78
Kirche Im Sozialismus—June 1977	Berliner Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kirchliche Publizistik, Berlin	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Kolbe Student—Vol 1, No 3, July 1978	Catholic Students Society, University of Cape Town	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Kyalami Bearings (Pty) Limited 1978 (Kalender/Calender)	Gedruk/Printed in Japan	(a)	6043	9/6/78
Ladybird in a Loony Bin	Ian Cochrane	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Lady Bought with Rifles, A	Jeanne Williams	(a)	5878	10/2/78
Last Flying Tiger, The	David E. Fisher	(a)+(b)	5887	24/2/78
Laundry and Cleaning—June 16, 1978; June 30, 1978	IPC Consumer Industries Press Ltd, London	(a)	6153	15/9/78
Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays	Louis Althusser	(e)	6153	15/9/78
Leninist Theory of Organization, The (Marxist Education Bulletin Number 2)	Ernest Mandel	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Lenin: On Proletarian Internationalism	V. I. Lenin	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Lenin: Speech to the Petrograd Soviet	Gregory Zinoviev	(e)	6229	1/12/78
Lenin's Political Thought: Vol 1—Theory and Practice in the Democratic Revolution	Neil Harding	(e)	6144	1/9/78
Letizia mf 594 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Arti Grafiche Ricordi, Italy	(a)	6162	22/ /78
Let's Get Laid	Phillip Massinger	(a)	5995	21/4/78
"*Lets*" (Skroef-Voorwerp/Screw-Object)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6251	22/12/78
Lib—No 86, Del 13 Al 19 de Junio de 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Lib—No 89, 4/7/78	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Lib—No 93, 1/8/78	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Liedere wat met die volgende woorde begin/Songs beginning with the following words (Kassetband/Cassette Tape): 1. Sound—and they said we'll make this our own piece of ground 2. We may not live to change the world 3. I'm a great politician 4. The apple thrives upon the bough (... the hands are black) 5. They call it the law 6. I'm just a busy housewife (... I support the boycott) 7. Swim, Mkana, swim 8. In the factories of Johannesburg 9. For over two hundred years (... raise your fists) 10. It's good to see you, comrade 11. The day is warm, the sky is clear (... We will fight) 12. The good ship Granma 13. Fidel Castro's in the mountains 14. What's you doin' there in Vietnam, brother? 15. Far away across the ocean (... Ho Chi Min) 16. Now come all you loyal Britons (... Uncle Sam's pulled out)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Life, The	Jeanne Cordelier	(a)	6258	29/12/78
List of Trade Unionists Imprisoned/Restricted in South Africa—AFR 53/12/77, December 1977	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Little Sisters	Fay Weldon	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Loose Change	Sara Davidson	(a)	5981	14/4/78
Losers, The (Adam Steele No 10)	George G. Gilman	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Lotus—Issue No 35, 1/78, January–March 1978	The Afro-Asian Writers, Cairo, Egypt	(e)	6111	7/7/78
Lotus—Special Supplement, October 1978	Permanent Bureau of Afro-Asian Writers	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Lounge—No 2	Gold Star Publications Limited, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Love Habit, The	Anne Cumming	(a)+(b)	5851	6/1/78
Lovely Angels, The 1977 (Kalender/Calendar)	Gedruk/Printed in Japan	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Lover Man, The	Peter Summers	(a)+(b)	6175	6/10/78
Lovers, The	Richard Posner	(a)+(b)	6223	24/11/78

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Lovers and Gamblers	Jackie Collins	(a)	6189	20
Love's Gentle Fugitive	Andrea Layton	(a)	6024	1
Love's Scarlet Banner	Fiona Harrowe	(a)	6168	2
Love's Wildest Fires	Christina Savage	(a)	6162	2
Love's Wildest Promise	Patricia Matthews	(a)	5887	
Lucifer's Hammer	Larry Niven & Jerry Pournelle	(a)	6078	2
Lui—Nr 3, 1977	S.A., Paris und NewMag Verlags GmbH, München	(a)	5851	
Lui—No 20, Agosto 1978	Editora 2, S.A., Madrid	(a)	6198	3
Lumea—No 1, March 3, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6024	1
Lumea—No 9, April 28-May 4, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6078	2
Lumea—No 18, June 30-July 6, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6138	2
L'Uomo Vogue—N 44, Febbraio 1976	Condé Nast Publications Inc, New York	(a)	6198	3
LWF/LWB Information—11 May 1978, Release No 19/78	Lutheran World Federation News Service, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6086	3
Madelaina—Vol 1; Vol 2	Michaela Morgan	(a)	6078	2
Magical Record of the Beast 666, *The*	Aleister Crowley	(a)+(b)	6162	2
Magneti Marelli 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Gedruk/Printed in Italië/Italy	(a)	5874	
Magubane's South Africa	Peter Magubane	(d)+(e)	6007	1
Male-Erectile Impotence (Kassetband/Cassette Tape)	Self-Help Therapy Tapes, Rozelle	(a)	6258	29
Manlike Figuurtjie met Vergrote Seksorgaan/Male Figurine with Enlanged Sex Organ (Voorwerp/Object)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6235	8
Mama Loves You P.C. No 6491 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5860	2
Mandate—Vol 3, No 30, October 1977	Modernismo Publications Ltd, New York	(a)	5851	
Mandela Vision, The: Nomzamo Speaks (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Gedruk/Printed: Leader Press, Durban	(e)	5878	1
Man Underground, The	Kenneth Cook	(a)	6138	2
Manwatching	Desmond Morris	(a)	5851	
Mao Tse-Tung	Jack Gray	(e)	5887	2
Mao Tse-Tung: The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains	Mao Tse Tung	(e)	6112	1
Mara	Kathleen Morris	(a)	6198	3
Mara	Tova Reich	(a)	6181	13
March 21st, 1960: Sharpeville	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)	5999	2
Marie Laveau	Francine Prose	(a)+(b)	6138	2
Martini Henry, The	Barrie Hughes	(a)	6138	2
Marx and Education in Russia and China	Ronald F. Price	(e)	5935	1
Marxian and Christain Ethics: Basic Identity and Difference (Spearhead No 51)	Chukwudum Barnabas Okolo	(e)	6086	
Marx's Grundrisse	David McLellan	(e)	5882	
Massacre Trail, The (Gunslinger)	Charles C. Garrett	(a)+(b)	5874	
Matter of Conscience, A	Roland Harding	(a)+(b)	6086	
Mayfair 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Bemrose & Mansell, Derby/Gedruk/Printed in Engeland/England	(a)	6127	
Mayibuye! Poëzie Tegen Apartheid	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland (sien korreksie/see correction)	(e)	6112 6119	
Medicine Shop, The—June 1978 (Pryslys en bestelvorm—Pamflet/Price list and order form—Pamphlet)	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park	(a)	6148	
Meditation 1049 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Panorama Decor AG/Gedruk/Printed in Holland	(a)	6132	
Memorandum Submitted to the Commonwealth Summit Conference of Heads of Government	South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia	(e)	5911	
Men & Their Boys	Victor J. Banis	(a)	6111	
Men International—No 6	Nordisk Bladcentral, Copenhagen	(a)	6078	
Mercenary's Manual	Terry P. Edwards	(e)	6153	
Mercenary's Manual—Part Two	Terry P. Edwards	(e)	5979	
Mere Glaede Ved Sex	Rüdiger Boschmann & Günther Hunold	(a)	5981	
Merlin	Robert Nye	(a)+(b)	6162	
Migration Today—No 19, 1975	The Secretariat for Migration, Unit of Justice and Service, World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6124	
Mijn Redenen om het ANC te Steunen (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Horst Kleinschmidt	(e)	6138	
Milagro Beanfield War, The	John Nicholas	(a)	5894	
Millions Against Millions: The People Against Apartheid	Free Southern Africa Committee, Alberta	(e)	5999	
Mini Muster—Art No 4016 (Voorwerp/Object)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6153	
Mintex 1978 (Kalender met halfnaakte vroue-figuur/Calendar with semi nude female figures)	Gedruk deur/Printed by Thomas Forman & Sons Ltd, Nottingham, Engeland/England	(a) (a)	5894 5894	
Modderdam, Kaapse Skiereiland/Cape Peninsula (Poskaart/Postcard)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5952	
Molykote 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6086	
Moment of Desire	Rachel Cosgrove Payes	(a)	6194	
Monthly Review—Vol 29, No 5, October 1977	Monthly Review Inc, New York	(e)	5860	
Monthly Review—Vol 29, No 6, November 1977	Monthly Review Inc, New York	(e)	5935	
Monthly Review—Vol 30, No 1, May 1978	Monthly Review Inc, New York	(e)	6119	
Muslim News—Vol 17, No 19, October 7, 1977	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)	5851	
Muslim News—Vol 18, No 8, Friday, May 5, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)	6055	

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Muslim News—Vol 18, No 12, Friday, June 30, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Muslim News—Vol 18, No 16, Friday, September 1, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Muslim News—Vol 18, No 17, Friday, September 15, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)	6205	10/11/78
My Life Closed Twice	Nigel Williams	(a)	5887	24/2/78
My Love Letter to You—No GP-CB 584 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Father David	(a)+(b)	6258	29/12/78
My Sister Angie	Alison Legh-Jones	(a)+(b)	6235	8/12/78
Namibia	The British Council of Churches, London	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Namibia Bulletin—No 2, July 1977	United Nations	(e)	5981	14/4/78
Namibia Today—Vol 1, No 2, 1977; Vol 1, No 3, 1977	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Namibië: Zuidwest-Afrika Bevrijd	Uitgeverij In den Toren, Baarn	(e)	6116	21/7/78
National (Plakkaat/Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5874	3/2/78
National Student—No 1, 16 March 1978	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)	5957	21/3/78
National Student—No 2, May 1978	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a)+(e)	6055	7/6/78
National Student—No 3, August 1978	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6153	15/9/78
Natural, The	Bez Newton	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Nature Knows No Colorline	J. A. Rogers	(a), (d)+(e)	5851	6/1/78
Nederlandse Belangen in Zuidelijk Afrika, De	Drs P. Juffermans, K. Zeelenberg & F. Nijssen	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Neighbours, The	Mary-Rose Hayes	(a)	6189	20/10/78
Nelson Mandela and Apartheid	Petero Nangoli	(d)+(e)	6235	8/12/78
New African Development—December 1977	African Development Magazine Ltd	(e)	5860	20/1/78
New Dawn—No 3, March 1977; No 4, April 1977	Novosti Press Agency (APN), Beirut	(e)	5882	17/2/78
New! Firm Ends (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6148	8/9/78
New Left Review—No 107, January–February 1978	New Left Review Ltd, London	(e)	6086	30/6/78
New Minispray (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park	(a)	6148	8/9/78
New Perspectives—Vol 8, 1/1978	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)	5966	7/4/78
News From Mongolia—No 11, March 1978; No 13, March 1978; No 14, March/April 1978; No 15, April 1978	Mongolian News Agency, Montsame	(e)	6078	23/6/78
News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—1/1978	GDR-Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)	5882	17/2/78
News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—5/1978	GDR-Africa Friendship Society / International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)	6057	16/6/78
News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—8/1978	GDR-Africa Frienship Society / International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
New Stewardesses, The	Judi Lynn	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Nieuwe Revu—Nr 12, 24 Maart 1978	De Geïllustreerde Pers BV, Amsterdam	(a)	6112	14/7/78
Nieuwe Revu—Nr 13, 31 Maart 1978	De Geïllustreerde Pers BV, Amsterdam	(a)	6112	14/7/78
Nieuwe Revu—Nr 14, 7 April 1978	De Geïllustreerde Pers BV, Amsterdam	(a)	6112	14/7/78
Nieuwe Revu—Nr 15, 14 April 1978	De Geïllustreerde Pers BV, Amsterdam	(a)	6112	14/7/78
1978 *Sex Maniac's Diary, The*	Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd, Surrey	(a)	5882	17/2/78
19*th Pan Book of Horror Stories, The*	Herbert van Thal	(a)+(b)	6229	1/12/78
Noble Order of the Screw-Man, The (Sertifikaat—Voorwerp/Certificate—Object)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6251	22/12/78
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)	5911	10/3/78
No Laughing Matter—Rationale of the Dirty Joke: Second Series	G. Legman	(a)	6198	3/11/78
No One Can Stop the Rain: Angola and the MPLA	Jennifer Davis, George M. Houser, Susan Rogers & Herb Shore	(e)	6028	26/5/78
Nordic Statements on Apartheid: Supplement 1978	The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala & The United Nations' Centre against Apartheid, New York	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Nouvelles News Hobocти Noticias Nachrichten—March 1978, News 258	National Movement of Labour, Malawi	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Novella 2000—N 26, 28 Giugno 1978	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Novella 2000—N 36, 6, Settembre 1978	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Novella 2000—N 39, 27 Settembre 1978	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Novizie Invasate di Suor Brigitte, Le (Il Meglio del Piacere—Anno II, N 4, Gennaio 1978)	Brigette Deluan	(a)+(b)	5894	3/3/78
Now for the Ultimate in Sex Books: The real Thing (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Nude, The (d.i. slegs die 1977 uitgawe met die No E254/i.e. only the 1977 edition with the No E254)	Nergis Dalal	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Nude on the Rocks 1010 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Scaioni	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Nude Study—No PO 2590 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Vincent	(a)	6148	8/9/78
No 46—Steve Biko	Hilda Bernstein	(d)+(e)	6032	22/5/78
Nux—Number Three, Friday, 5th May 1978	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(a), (b)+(e)	6057	16/6/78

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Nux—Number Five, Monday, 5th June 1978.....	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b)+(e)	6116	21/
Nux—Number Six, Friday, 16th June 1978.....	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(d)+(e)	6119	28/
Nux—No 9, September 1978.....	SRC, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(e)	6189	20/1
Objective: Justice—Vol 9, No 3, Autumn 1977....	The United Nations Office of Public Information, New York	(e)	5960	31/
Objective: Justice—Vol 9, No 4, Winter 1977/78...	United Nations Office of Public Information, New York	(e)	6057	16/
Occult Sourcebook, The.....	Nevill Drury & Gregory Tillett.....	(a)+(b)	6223	24/1
Octavia.....	Jilly Cooper.....	(a)+(b)	6258	29/1
October—2-3, 1978.....	October, Canada.....	(e)	6057	16/
October 19: An Anniversary of Repression.....	Students' African Movement & Wits Student, Johannesburg	(a)+(b)+(e)	6216	17/1
Odd Cult.....	Margot Martell.....	(a)	5953	23/
Oggi—Anno XXXIV, N 25, 24 Giugno 1978.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.....	(a)	6194	27/1
Oh Boy!—No 59, 7 January 1978.....	IPC Magazines Ltd, London.....	(a)	5949	17/
Oh Boy!—No 60, 14 January 1978.....	IPC Magazines Ltd, London.....	(a)	5949	17/
Oh, God!.....	Every Corman.....	(b)	6028	26/
Omkeer—No 1, Mei 1978.....	Salscom.....	(d)+(e)	6032	22/
Omkeer—No 2, August 1978.....	Salscom.....	(e)	6152	6/
Only Child, The.....	Nell Dunn.....	(a)	6258	29/1
On the Revolutionary "Three-in-one" Combination	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)	6124	4/
On Tuesday a young black man, Mr Lungele Tabalaza...Change for a better society (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	S.A.M., University of Witwatersrand, Braamfontein	(e)	6153	15/
Onze Wereld—Maart 1978, Nummer 3.....	Uitgave Novib, Den Haag.....	(e)	6028	26/
Open Letter of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile to the Communist Party of China	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)	6057	16/
Open School Writing—No 3, 1978.....	Open School, Johannesburg.....	(d)+(e)	6116	21/
Operation Backlash.....	Leslie McManus.....	(a)	5998	21/
Opinions—No 3, October 1977.....	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)	5999	28/
Opinions—No 4.....	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)	5887	24/
Opinions—No 6.....	The World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia.	(e)	6119	28/
Op Naar Het Socialisme!—Onze Wereldbeschouwing	Socialistiese Partij.....	(e)	6175	6/1
Optima Publishers Pty Ltd 1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Optima Publishers, Johannesburg.....	(a)	5867	27/
OSG Mfg Company 1978 (Zenkyo 8584) (Kalender/Calendar)	Gedruk/Printed in Japan.....	(a)	5874	3/
Overture to Anthem.....	Charlie Chester.....	(a)+(b)	5887	24
Over 21—February 1978.....	MS Publishing Limited, London.....	(a)	6078	23
Panorama—Nr 18, 6 Mei 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)	5851	6
Panorama—Nr 23, 10 Junie 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)	5851	6
Panorama—Nr 24, 17 Junie 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)	5851	6
Panorama—Nr 52, 30 Dec 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)	5874	3
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Paper Money.....	Zachary Stone.....	(a)+(b)	5882	1
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Parin 1637 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Leidmann.....	(a)	6181	13
Paris-Vision—No 35.....	Concord Publishing Co Ltd, London.....	(a)	6235	8
Partij Kiezen voor Zuidelijk Afrika—Deel 1: 1945–1973; Deel 2: *De Regering—Den Uyl*; Deel 3: *De Politieke Partijen*	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	6216	17
Passion and Proud Hearts.....	Lydia Lancaster.....	(a)	5867	2
Passion's Pawn.....	Annabella.....	(a)	6198	
Pass Me a Meatball, Jones.....	James Matthews.....	(e)	5999	
Pass the Happy Pills.....	Joyce Delaney.....	(a)+(b)	6002	
Past Imperfect: An Autobiography.....	Joan Collins.....	(a)	6229	
Paula's Passion.....	Ralph Burgess.....	(a)	6119	
Paxton Pride.....	Shana Carrol.....	(a)+(b)	5953	
Peace Courier—Vol 9, November 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)	6241	1
Peace News—No 2074, Friday 14 July 1978.....	Peace News Ltd, London & Nottingham...	(e)	6138	
Pedagogy of the oppressed, The: The Oppression of pedagogy (IDAC Document No 8)	IDAC, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)	6153	
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Special Feature, A: South Africa—Escape.....	The New York Times Syndication Sales Corp., New York	(e)	5887	24/2/7
Special Feature, A: South Africa—Land of Fear...	The New York Times Syndication Sales Corp., New York	(e)	5887	24/2/7
Spectacular—Special Issue, No 5.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)	6078	23/1/7
Spencer 1978 (Kalender/Calendar).....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)	5966	7/12/7
Spiegel, Der—Nr 4, 23 Januar 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)	5882	17/2/7
Spiegel, Der—Nr 7, 13 Februar 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)	5894	3/3/7
Spiegel, Der—Nr 12/13, 27 März 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)	5999	28/4/7
Spiegel, Der—Nr 25, 19 Juni 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)	6119	28/6/7
Spiegel, Der—Nr 30, 24 Juli 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)	6132	18/8/7

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Spiegel, Der—Nr 33, 14 August 1978	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(a)	6153	15/9/78
Spiegel, Der—Nr 46, 13 November 1978	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Spiele der Liebe	R. L. Harkel	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Split Ends	Pamela Chais	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Spotlight on Southern Africa—Issue No 21, December 1977	National Anti-Apartheid Committee, Wellington	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Sputnik—March 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)	5999	28/4/78
Sputnik—No 5, May 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)	6043	9/6/78
Squatter Removals: Unibel, Claremont, Modderdam—Review 77 (Plakkaat/Poster)	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)	5952	17/3/78
SSD Newsletter	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6189	20/10/78
SSD Newsletter—10 May 1978	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)	6032	22/5/78
SS Panzer Battalion	Leo Kessler	(a)+(b)	6127	11/8/78
Staffrider—Vol 1, No 1, March 1978	Ravan Press, Braamfontein	(a), (d)+(e)	5992	14/4/78
Stag	Netta Martin	(a)	5894	3/3/78
S.T.A.K. Industrial (Pty) Ltd/Universal Welding Alloys and Tool Co 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Starmaker, The	Henry Denker	(a)	5851	6/1/78
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)	5911	10/3/78
Step by Step Instruction in Sexual Technique (Bestelvorm pamflet/Order form pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Steve Biko died in Detention, September 12, 1977—Review 77 (Plakkaat/Poster)	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)	5952	17/3/78
Steve Biko: Generations of Rage shall Rise from his Death (Plakkaat/Poster)	SRC Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)	6198	3/11/78
Steve Biko: Martelaar van de Revolutie	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)	6168	29/9/78
Stiebel Eltron (Advertensie/Advertisement)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	5966	7/4/78
Stolen Rapture	Lydia Lancaster	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Stop the Execution of Solomon Mhlangu Sentenced to Death for Fighting Apartheid (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Southern Africa—The Imprisoned Society, London	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Story of I, The	Fiona Richmond	(a)	5981	14/4/78
Straight Time	Edward Bunker	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Strangers	Barbara Ewing	(d)+(e)	6007	12/5/78
Strijd van Het Patriottisch Front, De: Voor Een Vrij Zimbabwe—Februari 1978	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Structure and Functions of Rural Workers' Organisations	International Labour Office, Geneva	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Student Day—June 16: A Day of Mourning to Commemorate Our Dead	African Youth Movement	(e)	6069	16/6/78
Students and People of Soweto (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Study Encounter—SE/38: Vol IX, No 1, 1973 (Education, Liberation and the Church)	World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6144	1/9/78
Success	Martin Amis	(a)	6086	30/6/78
Südafrika: Materialien und Dokumente	Henkel GmbH, Stuttgart	(e)	6144	1/9/78
Südafrika: Schwarzer Widerstand—Weisse Herrschaft	Bärbel & Wolfgang von Wartenberg	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Südliches Afrika—Nr 10-11, Oktober/November 1977	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Südliches Afrika—Nr 12, Dezember 1977	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Südliches Afrika—Nr 1, Januar 1978	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Südliches Afrika—Nr 2, Februar 1978	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)	5981	14/4/78
Summer with Monika	Roger McGough	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Summit of Unity	Carmen Press, Oregun Village, Ikeja	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Sunday Mirror—April 16, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Sunday Mirror—No 798, August 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6229	1/12/78
Sunday Mirror—No 802, September 24, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Sunday Mirror—No 806, October 22, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Sunday Times—Sunday, May 14, 1978	Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos	(e)	6111	7/7/78
Sunpak 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Gedruk/Printed in Japan	(a)	5878	10/2/78
Sunset Gang, The	Warren Adler	(a)+(b)	6124	4/8/78
Supernatural Dream 1607 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Scandecor, Uppsala	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Super Nova Girl 2012 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Verkerke Reprodukties BV, Holland	(a)	6132	18/8/78
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)	5887	24/2/78
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)	5911	10/3/78

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Swapo of Namibia: Information and Comments—No 3, July 1978	Swapo of Namibia	(e)	6167	21/9/78
SWAPO On Military Offensive (For Immediate Release L8/77/62—21st June 1977)	South West Africa People's Organisation (Department of Information), London	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Switchback	Molly Parkin	(a)+(b)	6241	15/12/78
Sword of the Golden Stud, The	Ashley Carter	(a)	6078	23/6/78
T.A.I.L. Newsletter—Vol V, No 6, November–December 1977	Gedruk deur/Printed by Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco	(a)	6216	17/11/78
Talisman, The	John Godey	(a)+(b)	5855	13/1/78
Tangent Factor, The	Lawrence Sanders	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Tania	Marta Rojas & Mirta R. Calderon	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Tao of Love and Sex, The	Jolan Chang	(a)	6144	1/9/78
Tattoo	Earl Thompson	(a)+(b)	6198	3/11/78
Teaching Over 13's—No 6: The World About Us	Scripture Union, London	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Teks van die Toneelstuk/Text of the Play "Karnaval"	Pieter-Dirk Uys	(a), (b)+(c)	6057	16/6/78
Telekiller	John Warwick	(a)	6148	8/9/78
Tender Fire	Patricia Campbell Horton	(a)+(b)	6205	10/11/78
Terminal Connection, The (d.i. slegs die 1977 uitgawe met die No 0 7221 61573/i.e. only the 1977 edition with the No 0 7221 61573)	Robin Moore	(a)	5882	17/2/78
Terror in Namibia? (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	SRC Press, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6007	12/5/78
Terrorism	Walter Laqueur	(e)	5878	10/2/78
These Golden Pleasures	Valerie Sherwood	(a)	5887	24/2/78
This Magazine—Vol 12, July–Aug 1978	Red Maple Publishing Co Ltd, Ontario	(a)	6153	15/9/78
This Outlaw Heart	Rosetta Stowe	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Thomas Berryman Number, The	James Patterson	(a)	6189	20/10/78
Thomson's Diesel & Auto Electrical Services 1978 (Kalender/Calendar)	Pictorial Press, Jeppestown	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Thomsons Give You Complete Exposure—Sept 1978–Feb 1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Thomson Publications SA (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)	6216	17/11/78
Three Lives	T. Lobsang Rampa	(b)	6078	23/6/78
3M (Kalender/Calendar)	Printpak (Tvl) Limited, Johannesburg	(a)	5999	28/4/78
Through the Cross—Vol 1, No 4, September 1978	"Through the Cross", University of Natal, Durban	(e)	6205	10/11/78
Tides of War	Ronald Pearsall	(a), (b)+(c)	6024	19/5/78
Time for Consent: A Christian's Approach to Homosexuality	Norman Pittenger	(a)	6124	4/8/78
Titel van publikasie nie genoem nie. Die verhaal handel oor die seksuele eskapades van 'n student, Dave Standish, op toer van Chicago na sewentien lande. Gebind in 'n vals omslag/Title of publication not stated. Story of homosexual escapades of student, Dave Standish, on tour from Chicago to seventeen countries. Bound in false cover.	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Together Guide—No 5	Together Club, Johannesburg	(a)	5911	10/3/78
To Nick a Good Body	Barry Norman	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Topaz	Hellenic Publishing Co Ltd, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
To Play the Devil	Angus Hall	(a)+(b)	6258	29/12/78
Torch—Vol 4, No 11, November 15–December 14, 1977	Torch, New York	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Torch—Vol 4, No 12, December 15, 1977–January 14, 1978	Torch, New York	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Torch—Vol 5, No 1/25, January 15–February 14, 1978	Revolutionary Socialist League	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Tornado Pratt	Paul Ableman	(a)+(b)	5878	10/2/78
Torture—A Cancer in our society	H. Hunke & J. Ellis	(e)	5866	20/1/78
Total Loving	"J"	(a)	6124	4/8/78
Towards an East European Marxism	Marc Rakovski	(e)	6144	1/9/78
ΤΡΑΣΤ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΛΙΟΥ—10/8/78	Gedruk/Printed in Griekeland/Greece	(a)	6205	10/11/78
ΤΡΑΣΤ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΛΙΟΥ—17/8/78	Gedruk/Printed in Griekeland/Greece	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Trade Unions Under Capitalism	Tom Clarke & Laurie Clements	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Transformation, The	Joy Fielding	(a)+(b)	5851	6/1/78
Treat Yourself to Sex	Paul Brown & Carolyn Faulder	(a)+(b)	5887	24/2/78
Tricontinental—No 52, 1977	Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cuba	(a)+(e)	5894	3/3/78
Tropic of Desire	Antoinette Beaudry	(a)+(b)	6205	10/11/78
True Confessions	John Gregory Dunne	(a)+(b)	6168	29/9/78
Two Struggles—Part I, October 1978	NUSAS, Rondebosch	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Two Struggles—Part II, October 1978	NUSAS, Rondebosch	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Typhoon	John Gordon Davis	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Ukraine—No 2(30), 1977	The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Ukraine—No 3(31), 1977	The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Ukubamba Amadolo: Workers' Struggle in the South African Textile Industry	Bettie du Toit	(e)	6198	3/11/78
Unadorned—No C581 (Plakkaat/Poster)	R. Gonzalez	(a)	6148	8/9/78

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Un Animale Chiamato Donna (I Libri del Peccato—No 6)	John Denis	(a)	5894	3/3/78
Underground Connection, The	Peter Niesewand	(a)+(e)	6189	20/10/78
Underground Orgy	Ward Brimingham	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Under the Rainbow	Miranda Hyman	(a)	6007	12/5/78
Undesirable Alien	Régis Debray	(e)	6189	20/10/78
UNESCO Features—No 729 (1978)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)	6198	3/11/78
UNESCO Features—No 731/732 (1978)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Unguarded Hours	A. N. Wilson	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Union—No 73, Juillet 1978	Editions de Press et d'Information (E.P.I.), Paris	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Union Dues	John Sayles	(a)+(b)	6124	4/8/78
United Nations: Actions by International Non-Governmental Organizations in the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on the Problem of Apartheid, *and Assistance Provided by them to the Oppressed People of South Africa*—March 1978	Centre Against *Apartheid*, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)	6086	30/6/78
United Nations & Southern Africa—Bulletin No 48, March 1978	Office of Public Information	(e)	6024	19/5/78
United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and documents—Conf 3, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)	5894	3/3/78
United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents—Conf 5, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)	5894	3/3/78
United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents—Conf 9, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)	5894	3/3/78
United Nations—Centre against Apartheid: Notes and Documents—30/77, November 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)	5894	3/3/78
United Nations—Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents—32/77, December 1977	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)	5894	3/3/78
Unity Movement of South Africa, The—Bulletin No 2, April 1977	The Unity Movement of South Africa	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Unmarried Woman, An	Carol DeChellis Hill	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Upon the Pun	Patrick Hughes & Paul Hammond	(a)	6043	9/6/78
U S Camera: Special Collector's Issue—Fall 1978	Popular Publications Inc, New York	(a)	6229	1/12/78
USSR: 100 Questions and Answers—Part One, 1917–1977	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)	6086	30/6/78
Vacuum Developer (Voorwerp/Object)	Vervaardig/Made in Taiwan	(a)	6127	11/4/78
Vahguard—Vol 7, No 5, September–October 1977	Wedge Publishing Foundation, Toronto	(e)	5851	6/1/78
Van Slavernij naar Bevrijding: Vrijheidsstrijd in Zuidelijk Afrika	Jan de Boo, Pim Juffermans, Jacques Meerman & Henk Odink	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Varsity—No 1, March 9, 1978	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a)+(e)	5966	7/4/78
Varsity—No 2, April 3, 1978	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a)+(e)	5979	7/4/78
Varsity—No 4, 16th May 1978	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6055	7/6/78
Varsity—No 6, July 1978	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Varsity—No. 9, September 1978	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6189	20/10/78
Varsity—*Soweto 76 Into the Future*—insluitende byvoegsel/Including insert "Commemorating 30 years Nat Regime"	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6069	16/6/78
Vatican Vendetta	Nick Carter	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Venere Nera—Black Venus 116 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Ed Visuale, Genova Gedruk/Printed in Italië/Italy deur/by ALG	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Venus Adult Club, The (Lidmaatskap aansoekvorm/Membership application form)	Venus Adult Club, Kings Cross, N.S.W.	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Venus Mail Boutique (Bestelvorm/Order form)	Venus Mail Boutique, Kings Cross, N.S.W.	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Venus Produkte/Products (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Venus Products, Fish Hoek	(a)	6189	20/10/78
Venus Shop—1972, *The* (Katalogus/Catalogue)	Venus Enterprises (Pty) Ltd, Kings Cross, N.S.W.	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Verstrengelde Lichamen! (Aphrodite 20)	Rémy Garroux	(a)	6111	7/7/78
Victory to the M.P.L.A. (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Victory to the People of Southern Africa!—March 1977	Revolutionary Student Brigade, Chicago, Illinois	(d)+(e)	6124	4/8/78
Vinegar Hill	Colin Free	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Violation: A New Dimension in Bizarre Eroticism	Godfrey J. Anderiesz	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Violators, The	Allen Christman	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Virgin's Sex Holiday, The	Diane Sendow	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Vlocisel	Michael de Kok	(a)+(b)	5949	17/3/78
Vogue Paris	Yashica Co Ltd, Japan	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Vogue Paris (Advertensiepamflet/Advertising Pamphlet)	Yashica Co Ltd, Japan	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Voice, The—Vol 1, No 13, January 7, 1978	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	5874	3/2/78
Voice, The—Vol 1, No 22, March 9–14, 1978	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	5979	7/4/78
Voice, The—Vol 1, No 23, March 16–23, 1978	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	6078	23/6/78
Voice, The—Vol 1, No 26, April 6–13, 1978	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	6078	23/6/78

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Voice, The—Vol 1, No 27, April 13–20, 1978.....	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	6069	16/6/78
Voice, The—Vol 2, No 1, April 20–27, 1978.....	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	6069	16/6/78
Voice, The—Vol 2, No 2, April 27-May 4, 1978...	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	6069	16/6/78
Voice, The—Vol 2, No 3, May 4–11, 1978.....	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein	(d)+(e)	6057	16/6/78
Voice of Christians for Peace, The.....	The Press Department of the Hungarian Reformed Church for the Christian Peace Conference	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Voor Een Vrij Namibië.....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland/Aktie Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, België	(e)	6119	28/7/78
Vorhof der Hölle.....	Zbignieuw Domarańczyk & Tadeusz Wójcik	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Vredesteken Hangertjie/Peace-Sign Pendant (Voorwerp/Object)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)	6002	5/5/78
Vukani—Awake—February 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Wahre Geschichten—Nr 19, 1978; Nr 20, 1978....	Gedruk/Printed in Duitsland/Germany....	(a)	6251	22/12/78
Walter.....	David Cook.....	(a)	6112	14/7/78
Walton Press Ltd (Prysiys/Price List).....	Walton Press Ltd, London.....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Warrior's Woman.....	Phyllis Leonard.....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Water Nymph 300/29 (Foto/Photograph).....	Gedruk/Printed in Groot Brittanje/Great Britain	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Water Nymph 6252 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Scandecor, Sweden.....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
We Are the People (T-Hemp—Voorwerp/T-Shirt—Object)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Weddgie No 258 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Leonardo Posters Ed, Milano.....	(e)	6189	20/10/78
Week as Andrea Benstock, A.....	Jill Emerson.....	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Wellington's.....	Marc Olden.....	(a)+(b)	6124	4/8/78
Wetlook 2109 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Boblan, Randburg.....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
"We Will Not Move": The Struggle for Crossroads	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(e)	6223	24/11/78
WFDY News—No 2, 1978; No 3, 1978.....	World Federation of Democratic Youth....	(e)	6024	19/5/78
W.F.T.U.—Arab Workers Bulletin of Solidarity—1st Quarter 1978	The World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6116	21/7/78
WFTU in the struggle against apartheid the violent life	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6153	15/9/78
What is Life Like in the GDR?.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)	6111	7/7/78
"What's Happening to Me?".....	Peter Mayle.....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
What the Censor Saw.....	John Trevelyan.....	(a)	5894	3/3/78
Whiskey Man.....	Howell Raines.....	(a)	6086	30/6/78
Whistle.....	James Jones.....	(a)+(b)	6162	22/9/78
White Power—No 83, April 1978.....	National Socialism Publications, Arlington,	(d)+(e)	6124	4/8/78
White Power—Vol 2, No 10, July 1978.....	White Power Publications, Liverpool.....	(e)	6175	6/10/78
White Power Report: Our Race is our Nation—Vol 2, No 9, June 1978	White Power Publications, Liverpool.....	(c)+(e)	6132	18/8/78
Widow, The.....	Pierre Rey.....	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Wildfire Woman.....	Marianna Spring.....	(a)	6168	29/9/78
"Will I Like It?".....	Peter Mayle.....	(a)	6116	21/7/78
WIN—Vol XIII, No 36, October 27, 1977.....	W.I.N. Magazine Inc, New York.....	(e)	6007	12/5/78
Window on Soweto, A.....	Joyce Sikakane.....	(d)+(e)	5860	20/1/78
Wits Student—No 2, Feb.....	SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Braamfontein	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Wits Student—No 3, Feb.....	SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Braamfontein	(a)+(e)	5979	7/4/78
Wits Student, No 10, June 1978.....	SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Braamfontein	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Woman Clothed in Sun, A.....	Jeanne Williams.....	(a)	6181	13/10/78
Woman of Fury.....	Constance Gluyas.....	(a)	6162	22/9/78
Woman Who Dared, The.....	Richard Erdoes.....	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Women's Home Companion—Vol 2, No 2, April 1978	Stories, Layouts & Press Inc, New York....	(a)	6002	5/5/78
Women Socialism.....	GDR Grafischer Grossbestrieb, Dresden...	(e)	6168	29/9/78
Women's Room, The.....	Marilyn French.....	(a)	5935	17/3/78
Workers in Chains—1976.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)	5999	28/4/78
Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	5894	3/3/78
Work in Nationally-owned Factory.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)	6229	1/12/78
Work in Progress.....	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)	6168	29/9/78
Work in Progress—No 6, November 1978.....	Students Union, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)	6229	1/12/78
World Council of Churches—April 7, 1978.....	World Council of Churches, Geneva.....	(e)	6028	26/7/78
Wreath for the Springboks, A.....	Jason Calder.....	(e)	6235	8/12/78
Xandria Collection, The (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	The Xandria Collection, San Francisco....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Xaviera! BUSR 246 (Kassetband/Cassette Tape)..	Shel Safran/Monument Records.....	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Xaviera's Fantastic Sex.....	Xaviera Hollander.....	(a)	6111	7/7/78
Xray Current Affairs in Southern Africa—March/April 1978	The African Bureau, London.....	(c)	6032	22/6/78
Yasir Arafat.....	Thomas Kiernan.....	(b)+(c)	6148	8/8/78

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
Young, Gifted and Brave (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Your Love Story—Vol 1, No 5.....	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey.....	(a)	5953	23/3/78
Your Love Story—Vol 1, No 6.....	Gold Star Publications, Surrey.....	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Your Private Camera-X Begins Here... (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Harmony Personal Products, London.....	(a)	6175	6/10/78
Zeus Collection, The (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Zeus, Los Angeles.....	(a)	6205	10/11/78
Zimbabwe African National Union (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Z.A.N.U., Australia.....	(e)	5867	27/1/78
Zimbabwe Must be Free! (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Zimbabwe Solidarity- Vol 1, No 2, April 1978....	Zimbabwe Solidarity Committee, Montreal, Quebec, Canada	(e)	6112	14/7/78
Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws- No 85, Juni 1977; No 86, Augustus 1977; No 87, Oktober 1977; No 88, December 1977; No 89, Februari 1978	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(e)	6116	21/7/78
Zwarte Dokter, De (Doktersroman 39).....	René Charvin.....	(a)	6111	7/7/78
Zwarte Vakbeweging in Zuid-Afrika, De (Tweede, Herziene Druk)	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(e)	6116	21/7/78

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PROHIBITIONS ON PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS

Committees referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications and objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, declared under section 9 (1) of the said Act during the period January to December 1978 every subsequent edition of the said publications and objects to be so undesirable. The declarations were made known in the undermentioned *Gazettes:*

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VERBIEDINGE OP PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES

Komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk Januarie tot Desember 1978 elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies en voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar. Die verklarings is in ondergenoemde *Staatskoerante* bekendgemaak:

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
Aksie-Action 88—No 117-806.....	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)	6116	21/7/78
Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst Bulletin—No E 1, January 1978	News Agency of the German Democratic Republic	(e)	5935	17/3/78
Amandla—Nr 1, Januari 1978.....	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	5887	24/2/78
Amandla—March/April 1978.....	Halt all Racist Tours Movement.....	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Amandla-Matla—Vol 6, No 1 (Pamflet/Pamphlet).	African National Congress.....	(e)	6137	18/8/78
Apartheid—Vol 2, No 1, June 1978.....	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Apartment—No 4.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London...	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Azania: I Temba Leta—Vol 2, No 3.....	I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany...	(e)	6216	17/11/78
Bazaar—No 10, Octubre 1977.....	Editorial Formentera, Barcelona.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Black Liberation Month News—February 1978....	Organizing Committee for a New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago, Illinois	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Blade—Vol 1, No 5.....	Top Sellers Ltd, London.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Blueboy—Vol XIV, November 1977.....	Blueboy Incorporated of Florida, Florida..	(a)	6043	9/6/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—July 1978	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Can-Can—No 4.....	Caballus Publications Limited, London....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Champagne—No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London...	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Contacter, The—No 27, Jul/Sep 1978.....	The Contacter, Germany.....	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Contak—No 56.....	Contak, London.....	(a)	6132	18/8/78
Courrier de la Paix—Vol 9, Octobre 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)	6229	1/12/78
Donga 8—Maart 1978.....	Craft Pers (Edms) Bpk, Babelegi.....	(a), (b)+(e)	5979	7/4/78
Feite-Facts—No 9.....	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)	6057	16/6/78
Feline—Vol 1, No 5.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)	6258	29/12/78
Flashmen—No 47.....	Ana Empresa Editorial, Madrid.....	(a)	6198	3/11/78

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa—No 14, January 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Gar, The—No 32, April 1978	Gar Publishing Co, Austin	(d)+(e)	6024	19/5/78
Heks—Nr 136, November/Dezember	Geschäftsstelle des Hilfswerkes Stampfenbachstrasse, Zürich	(e)	5887	24/2/78
Holland Boys—No 2	Black & White, Amsterdam	(a)	6078	23/6/78
How to—Vol 3, No 6	Probe Publications Ltd, London	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Image	Caballus Publications Ltd, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
In Struggle!/En Lutte!—No 133 (Vol 6, No 15), November/Novembre 14, 1978	In Struggle/En Lutte, Canada	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Intercontinental Press—Vol 16, No 18, May 8, 1978	Intercontinental Press, New York	(e)	6057	16/6/78
International Anti-Apartheid Year—21 March 1978-20 March 1979	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6138	25/8/78
International Union of Students Statements	International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Interviu—no 116, 3-9 Agosto 1978	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona	(a)	6198	3/11/78
John Holmes—Vol 1, No 2	Red Lion Publishing Company, California	(a)	6223	24/11/78
Lib—No 93, 1/8/78	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Lounge—No 2	Gold Star Publications Limited, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Lui—Nr 3, 1977	S.A., Paris und MewMag Verlags G.m.b.H., München	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Lui—No 20, Agosto 1978	Editora 2 S.A., Madrid	(a)	6198	3/11/78
Lumea—No 18, June 30-July 6, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scintii, Bucharest	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Mandate—Vol 3, No 30, October 1977	Modernismo Publications Ltd, New York	(a)	5851	6/1/78
Men International—No 6	Nordisk Bladcentral, Copenhagen	(a)	6078	23/6/78
New Perspectives—Vol 8, 1/1978	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)	5981	14/4/78
Nieuwe Revu—Nr 15, 14 April 1978	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam	(a)	6112	14/7/78
Oh Boy—No 60, 14 January 1978	IPC Magazines Ltd, London	(a)	5949	17/3/78
Omkeer—No 2, August 1978	Salscom	(e)	6152	6/9/78
Paris-Vision—No 35	Concord Publishing Co Ltd, London	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Peace Courier—Vol 9, November 1978	World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Penthouse—No 5, Agosto 1978	Cinco Zero, Barcelona	(a)	6198	3/11/78
People's Canada Daily News—Vol 8, No 138	CPC (M-L) [Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)]	(d)+(e)	6119	28/7/78
Real Love—Vol 1, No 6	Gold Star Publications, Surrey	(a)	5995	21/4/78
Revolutionary Communist Youth—May 1978	The Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, Chicago	(e)	6119	28/7/78
Revue Naturiste Internationale, La—No 141	Les Jarres D'or, Paris	(a)	6235	8/12/78
Rits—Week 17, 29 April 1978	Rits, Amsterdam	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Romanian News—Tuesday July 11, 1978	Romanian News, Piata Scintii, Bucharest	(e)	6138	25/8/78
SANA (Southern African News Agency)—Bulletin March 1978/2	SANA, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6028	26/5/78
SLR Camera—Vol 12, No 6, November 1978	Haymarket Publishing Ltd, London	(a)	6223	24/11/78
Sonop-Sun Up—Orgaan/Organ No 4, Des 1977	Die N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg	(b), (c)	5935	17/3/78
Southern Africa: The Way Forward—No 1	Stephen Felton, London	(d)+(e) (e)	5882	17/2/78
Spark	The Arts Student's Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	5979	7/4/78
Spartacus International Gay Guide—8th Edition, January 1978	Spartacus, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands	(a)+(e)	6153	15/9/78
Südliches Afrika—Nr 2, Februar 1978	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. *(ISSA), Bonn*	(e)	5981	14/4/78
T.A.I.L. Newsletter—Vol V, No 6, November-December 1977	Gedruk deur/Printed by Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco	(a)	6216	17/11/78
Torch—Vol 5, No 1/25, January 15–February 14, 1978	Revolutionary Socialist League	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Tricontinental—No 52, 1977	Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cuba	(a)+(e)	5894	3/3/78
Vukani-Awake—February 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5966	7/4/78
WFDY News—No 3, 1978	World Federation of Democratic Youth	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws—No 89, Februari 1978	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland	(e)	6116	21/7/78

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PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION

Committees referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications and objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, prohibited under section 9 (3) of the said Act during the period January to December 1978 the possession of the said Publications and objects. The said prohibitions were confirmed by

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VERBIEDINGE OP BESIT

Komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk Januarie Desember 1978 die besit van genoemde publikasies voorwerpe verbied. Genoemde verbiedinge is kragtens

the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act and made known in the undermentioned *Gazettes:*

artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig en in ondergenoemde *Staatskoerante* bekendgemaak:

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
Achtergrond—Nr 25, 23 Juni 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(e)	6194	27/10/78
ACOA Action News—No 3, Spring 1978	American Committee on Africa, New York	(e)	6153	15/9/78
Adventures of Madcap Maud, The (Playbirds Photo Reader—No 6)	Kelerfern Ltd, London	(a)	6024	19/5/78
African Agenda—Vol 6, April–May '77	African Solidarity Committee, Chigaco, Illinois	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Africa Report—Vol 22, No 6, November–December 1977	African-American Institute Inc, New York	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Africa's Problems are Our Problems (Plakkaat/Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5874	3/2/78
Aksie-Aktion 88—No 117–806	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg	(b), (c), (d)+(e)	6138	25/8/78
Aliança Operário-Camponessa, A	Vladimir Ilitch Lênin	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Amandla—No 10, November 1977	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	5874	3/2/78
Amandla—No 1, Januari 1978	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Amandla—No 2, Februari 1978	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Amandla—March/April 1978	Peter Tyler/Halt all Racist Tours Movement	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Amandla-Matla—Vol 6, No 1 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Amnesty International, London	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Anatomy of a Revolt, The	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Animale Chiamato Donna, Un (I Libri del Peccato—N 6)	John Denis	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Annual Report 1977—June 1978	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Anit-Apartheid 1978 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Gavin Jantjes/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland: Jaarverslag 1976–Maart 1977	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Anti-Apartheid News—May 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Anti-Apartheids News—June 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(d)+(e)	6153	15/9/78
Anti-Apartheid News—July/August 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Anti-Apartheid News—September 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Anti-Apartheid News—October 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Apartheid	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Apartheid—Vol 2, No 1, June 1978	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Apartheid Bedreigt De Vrede	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Apartheid Non—Afrique du Sud: Un Peuple Sous les Verrous 1re Edition, Avril 1977	Campagne Anti-Outspan, Paris	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Apartheid's Children (T-Hemp-Voorwerp/T-Shirt-Object)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6194	27/10/78
APN News and Views from the USSR—No 16, 23rd February 1978; No 18, 27th February 1978; No 19, 28th February 1978	Novosti Press Agency, Lusaka	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Arrogant Wife, An	Graham Knickerbocker	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Artikel Kommentare—8-III-116/3.8	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Artikel Kommentare—8 V 103/3.8	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Asian Student News—Sept–Oct 1977	Asian Student's Association, Hong Kong	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Atomic Bombs? (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Autobiography, An	Angela Davis	(e)	5855	13/1/78
Azania: I Temba Letu—Vol 2, No 3	I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Bannings and Detentions, 19 Oct 1977—Review 77 (Plakkaat/Poster)	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Bazaar—No 10, Octubre 1977	Editorial Formentera, Barcelona	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Beauty and the Bug	Ted Mark	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Being Black in South Africa Today (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Best of Playgirl, The—Vol 1	Playgirl Inc, Los Angeles	(a)	6043	9/6/78
Big Dick	Peter Pepper	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Biko	Donald Woods	(b), (d)+(e)	6023	8/5/78
Biko (Plakkaat/Poster)	SASPU, University of Natal	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Biko and Solidarity (Plakkaat/Poster)	Black People's Convention	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Biko: The Spirit lives on (Plakkaat/Poster)	SRC, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Black Fire!	Michael Reaburn	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Black People's Convention (BPC) (Lidmaatskapkaart/Membership Card	Black People's Convention	(d)+(e)	6194	27/10/78
Black People's Convention (BPC)—South Africa: Historical Background and Basic Documents	Sipho Buthelezi	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Black Scholar, The—Vol 9, No 5, January/February 1978	The Black World Foundation, Satusalito	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Blade—Vol 1, No 2	Top Sellers Ltd, London	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Blade—Vol 1, No 5	Top Sellers Ltd, London	(a)	6241	15/12/78

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Gazette	
			No.	Datum Date
Blueboy—Vol XIV, November 1977	Blueboy Incorporated of Florida, Florida	(a)	6043	9/6/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—May 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—June 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Bulletin: Information from the GDR—July 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Bulletin two	Bulletin One Editorial Board, UCT, UND, Wits University	(e)	6057	16/6/78
Burn Apartheid: Free Azania!! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Buying Time in South Africa—No 21	Counter Information Services, London	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Carnal Knowledge	James Kerstetter	(a) + (b)	6138	25/8/78
CCPD Network Letter—No 3, December 1975	Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development, Geneva	(e)	5878	10/2/78
CCPD Network Letter—No 4, May '76	Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development, Geneva	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Children of Soweto	Rosalynde Ainslie	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Christian and Conscientious Objection in South Africa, The (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(b) + (e)	5911	10/3/78
Christianity and Crisis—Vol 37, No 20, December 12, 1977	Christianity and Crisis Inc, New York	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Circumcision! Pros & Cons: Uncut	Atlantis Studios	(a)	6086	30/6/78
Class Nature of the Soviet State: The Workers' State & the Question of Thermidor & Bonapartism	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6258	29/12/78
Colt (Cover Photo from Gallery #16) (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Colt Studio, New York City	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Colt (Model: Gunther Keller) (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Colt Studio, Studio City	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Colt (Model: Jordan Hunter) (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Colt Studio, New York City	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Come with me!—SC 106 (Kassetband/Cassette Tape)	Stag of London, Findraus (G.M.) Ltd, Surrey	(a)	6153	15/9/78
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	(e)	5855	13/1/78
Confessions of a Sex Kitten	Mamie St George	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Confessions of Little Susan	Susan/Edited by Carson Davis	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Contak—No 27	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 37	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 40	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 41	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 42	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 43	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 45	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 46	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 48	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 49	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 51	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 54	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Contak—No 56	Contak, London	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Continued Peace is Vital—What is to be done?	Ernst-Otto Schwabe	(e)	6138	25/8/78
CPC(ML), A Revisionist Organization of Agent-provocateurs	In Struggle!, Montreal	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Critique of Arms, A—Vol 1	Régis Debray	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Crossroads: Siyahlala—We are staying (Plakkaat/Poster)	Projects Committee, UCT, Rondebosch	(d) + (e)	6241	15/12/78
Crux—No 3	A.C.T., c/o SRC Offices, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(a), (d) + (e)	5855	13/1/78
Culture & Socialism and Manifesto—Towards a Free Revolutionary Art	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Dapper—Vol 3, No 4, February 1967	Royal Publications Inc, New York	(a)	6116	21/7/78
Daughters of Azania—Mothers of Revolution (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Death to Apartheid Fascism! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Declaration of War (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Degraded Young Learners	Tom Fahrguar	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Democratic Journalist, The—6'78	International Organization of Journalists, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Die Nigger Die!	H. Rap Brown	(d) + (e)	5882	17/2/78
Dissent: Special Edition—Vol 5, No 3, November 1974	Nusas (National Union of South African Students), Cape Town	(e)	5999	28/4/78
Document on Policy and Action—Draft, December 1977	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Documents and Information—No 15/1978	Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Documents of the Third Annual Convention of the East Indian Defence Committee (December 31, 1977)	East Indian Defence Committee, Toronto	(e)	6124	4/8/78

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Documents on the Ninth Annual Conference of the Canadian Student Movement—March 11–19, 1978	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Dome—No 6, June 27, 1978.....	Students Representative Council, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)	6138	25/8/78
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	(e)	6124	4/8/78
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Dr Richard Turner Assasinated January 7, 1978—Review 77 (Plakkaat/Poster)	SDA, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)	6024	19/5/78
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Economic Crisis in South Africa—The Workers' Burden	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Education in a Socialist Country (1977 Edition)..	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)	6216	17/11/78
18 *Wheeler, The*—No 8.....	D & W Enterprises, East Rutherford, USA	(a)	6241	15/12/78
"Enemy Hidden Under the Same Colour, The"....	Inkululeko Publications, London.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Engels.....	David McLellan.....	(e)	5860	20/1/78
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Erotic Arts, The.....	Peter Webb.....	(a)	6223	24/11/78
Erotic Rites.....	Verne Grange.....	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Evangelische Jugend Information—3/1978, 20 März 1978	AEJ-Geshäfsstelle, Stuttgart.....	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Exorcism, An.....	Penny Slinger.....	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Exposed!—Issue 27.....	Verve Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)+(b)	6024	19/5/78
Feite-Facts—No 9.....	N. S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)	6124	4/8/78
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Fidel Castro: 2nd Period of Sessions of the National Assembly of People's Power	Political Publishers, Cuba.....	(e)	6181	13/10/78
First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party—September 5, 1977: Organization of Indian Marxist-Leninists Abroad	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Flashmen—No 47.....	Ana Emprosa Editorial, Madrid.....	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Focus on Namibia—May 1978.....	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)	6116	21/7/78
Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa—No 14, January 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa—No 17, July 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)	6181	13/10/78
For Their Triumphs and for Their Tears.....	Hilda Bernstein.....	(d)+(e)	5999	28/4/78
Forward—No 8, December 1977.....	Revolutionary Marxist League, Kingston..	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Freddy Hill: The Story of a Modern Man of Pleasure	Patrick Skene Catling.....	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Free Nelson Mandela - July 18, 1978 *his 60th Birthday* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Friends and Lovers.....	Erik Bukie.....	(a)	6153	15/9/78
From Feudalism to Capitalism—BB 1436.02 (Kassetband/Cassette Tape)	Pacifica Tape Library, California.....	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Fuoco Nel Ventre, Il (I Viola Del Momento N. 1)..	George Muller.....	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Gar, The—No 32, April 1978.....	Gar Pub Co, Austin.....	(d)+(e)	6078	23/6/78
Gesetze der Apartheid, Die.....	Albie Sachs & Hilda Bernstein.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Gevangenen van de Apartheid.....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging/Defence and Aid Fund	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Girls of Playboy, The.....	Playboy Press, Chicago.....	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Girl Watcher, The.....	James Lawson.....	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Gramma—Year 12, No 41, October 9, 1977.....	Official Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Guardian, The—28 September 1977.....	Weekly Guardian Associates, New York...	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Guinea-Bissau: Toward Final Victory!.....	LSM Information Center, Canada.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Halt the Repression, Democratic Liberties!: Solidarity with the People and Youth of Nicaragua (Plakkaat/Poster)	The World Federation of Democratic Youth	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Health & Efficiency—No 848, December 1971.....	Plant News (H.E.) Ltd, London.....	(a)	6241	15/12/78
He earns U S $ 14 for a 48 hour week (Plakkaat/Poster)	International Confederation of Trade Unions, Belgium	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Heks—Nr 136, November/Dezember.....	Geschäftsstelle des Hilfswerkes Stampfenbachstrasse, Zürich	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Het Zwarte Verzet Voor en Na Soweto de Vuist van het ANC	Nkosazana Dlamini, Yusuf Kajee, Sokosi Mji, Alfred Nzo & Oliver Tambo	(e)	6124	4/8/78
História Me Absolverá, A.....	Fidel de Castro.....	(e)	5911	10/3/78
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How the Labour Government Supports Apartheid...	Jim Atkinson.....	(e)	5966	7/4/78
How to—Vol 3, No 6.....	Probe Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)	5882	17/2/78
How to avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion	William W. Turner.....	(e)	5882	17/2/78
How to Grow Marijuana Indoors Under Lights.....	Murphy Stevens.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
IFOR Report- 21 March 1978.....	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar, Netherlands	(e)	6078	23/6/78

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Ikwezi—Vol II, No IV, December 1976	Ikwezi, England	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Ikwezi—No 5, April 1977	Ikwezi, England	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Ikwezi—No 6, August 1977	Ikwezi, England	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Imperialism and World Economy	Nikolai Bukharin	(e)	6216	17/11/78
In Defence of the October Revolution	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6258	29/12/78
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Information Bulletin—No 4, XXXII Year, Sofia 1978	Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Inprecor—No 10, 7 July 1977; No 11, 21 July 1977	Inprecor, France	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Interflow—Vol 1, No 6, 5th April 1978	I.M.C.S. Asian Secretariat, Hong Kong	(b), (d) +(e)	6138	25/8/78
Intercontinental Press—Vol 16, No 17, May 1, 1978; Vol 16, No 18, May 8, 1978	Intercontinental Press, New York	(e)	6124	4/8/78
International Anti-Apartheid Year—21 March 1978-20 March 1979	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Internationale Solidarität—Nr 4, 7 Jahrgang, April 1978	Internationale Solidarität, Köln	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Internationale Solidarität—Nr 5, Jahrgang 7, Mai 1978	Internationale Solidarität, Köln	(e)	6194	27/10/78
International Sun Lover—No II	Waverley International, Waverley Publishing Co Ltd, New Zealand	(a)	6223	24/11/78
International Union of Students: Statement on the "Internal Settlement" in Rhodesia	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6124	4/8/78
International Union of Students—Statement on the Recent Aggression Against the People's Republic of Angola by Racist South Africa—May 1978	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6127	11/8/78
International Union of Students—Statement on the Tense Situation in Namibia—May 1978	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6127	11/8/78
International University Exchange Fund—4 July 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Interviu—No 108, 8–14 Junio 1978	Edizones Zeta, SA, Barcelona	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Interviu—No 110, 22–28 Junio 1978	Edizones Zeta, SA, Barcelona	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Interviu—No 116, 3–9 Agosto 1978	Edizones Zeta, SA, Barcelona	(a)	6241	15/12/78
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)	6024	19/5/78
Investment in Apartheid—March 1978	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Ismun Newsletter—No 12, March 1978	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Switzerland	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Issue 445 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	5855	13/1/78
IUEF—Annual Report 1976–77	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(e)	5874	3/2/78
Jana Shakti—No 2, January 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Jana Shakti—No 3, March 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6078	23/6/78
Jana Shakti—No 4, May-June 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Jana Shakti—No 5, July-August 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6223	24/11/78
John Holmes—Vol 1, No 2	Red Lion Publishing Company, California	(a)	6258	29/12/78
"*Join the Week of Solidarity with the African Workers in South Africa*" 13–21 March (1978 International Year Against Apartheid) (Plakkaat/Poster)	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Belgium	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Joint Statement...22 May 1978 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Solidarity Committee of the GDR, Berlin	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Journal of Sex, The—Vol 1, No 9	G.S.P. Ltd, Surrey	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Journal of Southern African Affairs—Vol III, No 1, January 1978	Southern African Research Association Inc, and Afro-American Studies, University of Maryland, Maryland	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Joy of Sex (d.i. vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Joy of Sex" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is/i.e. translation in German of original title "Joy of Sex" which was previously found to be undesirable)	Alex Comfort	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Juche: The Banner of Independence	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea	(e)	6194	27/10/78
June 16th—Soweto Guguletu Langa Alexandra: Have we Forgotten? (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Black Students Society, University of Witwatersrand	(e)	6153	15/9/78
Justice of a Suicide Detainee (Plakkaat/Poster)	SRC, Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Kalahari Dawn—Vol 8, No's 3 & 4, March/April 1975	South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO), London	(d)+(e)	5911	10/3/78
Killing of the Imam, The	Barney Desai & Cardiff Marney	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Kommunikee—January/February 1978	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Amsterdam	(e)	6043	9/6/78
Konkret—Januar 1/78	Konkret-Verlag Gmbh & Co, Hamburg	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Lenin—Vol 1: Building the Party	Tony Cliff	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Lenin: On Proletarian Internationalism	V. I. Lenin	(e)	6223	24/11/78

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Lenin's Political Thought—Vol 1: Theory and Practice in the Democratic Revolution	Neil Harding	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Lib—No 86, Del 13, Al 19 de Junio de 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Lib—No 89, 4/7/78	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Lib—No 93, 1/8/78	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Liedere wat met die volgende woorde begin/Songs beginning with the following words) (Kassetband/Cassette Tape): 1. Sound—and they said we'll make this our own piece of ground 2. We may not live to change world 3. I'm a great politician 4. The apple thrives upon the bough (... the hands are black) 5. They call it the law 6. I'm just a busy housewife (... I support the boycott) 7. Swim, Mkana, swim 8. In the factories of Johannesburg 9. For over two hundred years (... raise your fists) 10. It's good to see you, comrade 11. The day is warm, the sky is clear (... We will fight) 12. The good ship Granma 13. Fidel Castro's in the mountains 14. What's you doin' there in Vietnam, brother? 15. Far away across the ocean (... Ho Chi Min) 16. Now come all you loyal Britons (... Uncle Sam's pulled out)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6153	15/9/78
Looking Forward	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)	6127	11/8/78
Lui—Nr 3, 1977	S A, Paris und NewMag Verlags GmbH, München	(a)	5874	3/2/78
Lui—No 20, Agosto 1978	Editora 2 S.A., Madrid	(a)	6241	15/12/78
Lumea—No 9, April 28-May 4, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Lumea—No 18, June 30-July 6, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Lumea—Nr 19, July 7-13, 1978; Nr 20, July 14-20, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Lumea—No 21, July 21-27, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Maladie Infantile du Communisme, La (le "Communisme de Gauche") Bibliotheque Marxiste No 12	V. I. Lénine	(e)	5855	13/1/78
Maladie Infantile du Communisme, La (le "Gauchisme")	V. I. Lénine	(e)	5855	13/1/78
Mandate—Vol 3, No 30, October 1977	Modernismo Publications Ltd, New York	(a)	5874	3/2/78
Mandela Vision, The: Nomzamo Speaks (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Gedruk deur/Printed by Leader Press, Durban	(e)	5966	7/4/78
March 21st, 1960: Sharpeville	SDA, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)	6043	9/6/78
Marx Engels Marxisme	V. Lénine	(e)	5855	13/1/78
Marxist Education Bulletin No 2: The Leninist Theory of Organisation	IMG Publications, London	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Mayibuye—Vol 1, No 3, 15 July 1978	African National Congress Information & Publicity Department, Lusaka	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Mayibuye—Vol 1, No 4, 31 July 1978	African National Congress, Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Mayibuye—Vol 1, No 6, 31 August 1978	African National Congress Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Mayibuye! Poëzie Tegen Apartheid	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Men and their Boys	Victor J. Banis	(a)	6127	11/8/78
Men International—No 6	Nordisk Bladcentral, Copenhagen	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Mercenary's Manual, The	Terry P. Edwards	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Mercenary's Manual—Part Two	Terry P. Edwards	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Mere Glaede Ved Sex	Rüdiger Boschmann & Günther Hunold	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Mijn Redenen om het ANC te Steunen (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Horst Kleinschmidt	(e)	6181	13/10/78
Millions Against Millions: The People Against Apartheid	Free Southern Africa Committee, Alberta	(e)	6043	9/6/78
Modderdam, Kaapse Skiereiland (Poskaart/Postcard)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Monthly Review—Vol 29, No 5, October 1977	Monthly Review Inc, New York	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Monthly Review—Vol 29, No 6, November 1977	Monthly Review Inc, New York	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Muslim News—Vol 18, No 16, Friday, September 1, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Namibia Today—Vol 1, No 2, 1977; Vol 1, No 3, 1977	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)	6024	19/5/78
National Student—No 1, 16th March 1978	NUSAS, Rondebosch, Cape Town	(d)+(e)	6024	19/5/78
Nederlandse Belangen in Zuidelijk Afrika, De	Drs P. Juffermans, K. Zeelenberg & F. Nijssen	(e)	6138	25/8/78
New Dawn—No 3, March 1977; No 4, April 1977	Novosti Press Agency (APN), Beirut	(e)	5966	7/4/78

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New Perspectives—Vol 8, 1/1978	Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)	6024	19/5/78
News from Mongolia—No 11, March 1978; No 12, March 1978; No 13, March 1978; No 14, March/April 1978; No 15, April 1978	Mongolian News Agency, Montsame	(e)	6124	4/8/78
News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—5/1978	GDR-Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)	6138	25/8/78
News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—8/1978	GDR-Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)	6194	27/10/78
1978 *Sex Maniac's Diary, The*	Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd, Surrey	(a)	5966	7/4/78
Nouvelles News Hobocти Noticias Nachrichten—March 1978, News 258	National Movement of Labour, Malawi	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Novizie Invasate di Suor Brigitte, Le (Il Meglio del Piacere—Anno II, N 4, Gennaio 1978)	Brigitte Deluan	(a)+(b)	6024	19/5/78
No 46—Steve Biko	Hilda Bernstein	(d)+(e)	6086	30/6/78
Nymphs, Horses & Athletes	Melissa Franklin	(a)+(b)	6138	25/8/78
October—2–3, 1978	October, Canada	(e)	6124	4/8/78
October 19: An Anniversary of Repression	Student's African Movement (SAM) and Wits Student, Johannesburg	(a), (d)+(e)	6258	29/12/78
Odd Cult	Margot Martell	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Omkeer—No 1, May 1978	Salscom	(d)+(e)	6086	30/6/78
Omkeer—No 2, August 1978	Salscom	(e)	6161	15/9/78
One Namibia One Nation—6812 258 (Grammofoonplaat/Grammaphone Record	The Swapo Singers	(e)	5878	10/2/78
On the Revolutionary "Three-in-one" Combination	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Open Letter of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile to Communist Party of China—1978	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Opinions—No 3, October 1977	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6043	9/6/78
Opinions—No 6	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Paula's Passion	Ralph Burgess	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Penny's Passion Pit	Susan Linder	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Penthouse—No 5, Agosto 1978	Cinco Zero, Barcelona	(a)	6241	15/12/78
People's Canada Daily News—Vol 8, No 136; Vol 8, No 138	CPC (M-L) [Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)].	(d)+(e)	6175	6/10/78
People's Power—No 9, July–September 1977	The Mocambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)	5966	7/4/78
People's Voice—June 1978	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Perjuangan—Vol 2, No 5, June 1978	National Trade Union Congress, Singapore	(d)+(e)	6138	25/8/78
Pickering's Playmate of '78—A politically Candid (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	6194	27/10/78
Policeman, Judge, Executioner (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Civic Square	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Political Imprisonment in South Africa	Amnesty International Publications, London	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Politieke Gevangenen in Zuid-Afrika	Amnesty International, Amsterdam/Leuven	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Politische Inhaftierung in Südafrika: Amnesty International—Januar 1978	Amnesty International, Deutschland	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Position of the Republic and the Tasks of Young Workers, The	Leon Trotsky	(e)	6241	15/12/78
Power to Azania by Sword and Fire (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Tanzania	(e)	5911	10/3/78
Proletarian Unity—No 11, (Vol 2, No 5) June–July 1978	In struggle!, Canada	(e)	6223	24/11/78
Proletariat is at the Centre of the Struggle against Racist Attacks, The	EIDC, WIPO & CPDC/Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Public Services—No 36, June 1977	Secretariat of the TUI of Public and Allied Employees (WFTU)	(e)	5882	17/2/78
Pussycat—No 1	S.I.C.I., Paris	(a)	6153	15/9/78
Quest for a True Humanity, The	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Quick Lips	Fancy Love	(a)	6078	23/6/78
Quorum	Jim French	(a)	6024	19/5/78
Rapport: Banken en Leningen aan Apartheid	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Regardless—The Struggle Continues (Plakkaat Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)	6024	19/5/78
Remember Soweto (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	The Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(d)+(e)	5966	7/4/78
Report of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) Delegation to Eritrea—1978	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)	6124	4/8/78
Repression: Torture & Death—South Africa	African National Congress, London	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Revolutionary Communist—No 5, November 1976	RCG Publications Ltd, London	(e)	5966	7/4/78
Revolutionary Communist Youth—May 1978	The Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, Chicago	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Revolutionary Suicide	Huey P. Newton	(d)+(e)	6024	19/5/78
Revolution in Guinea: An African People's Struggle	Amilcar Cabral	(e)	5878	10/2/78
Rhodesië? Zimbabwe! (Tweede, herziene druk)	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)	6138	25/8/78

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Rits—No 17, 29 April 1978.....	Rits, Amsterdam.....	(a)	6138	25/8/78
Role of the Church in Post Soweto South Africa, The	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)	6175	6/10/78
Romanian News—No 7, May 2, 1978.....	Romanian News, Piata Scinteii No 1, Bucharest	(e)	6127	11/8/78
Romanian News—No 10, Tuesday, May 23, 1978..	Romanian News, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest..	(e)	6138	25/8/78
Romanian News—No 17, Tuesday, July 11, 1978...	Romanian News, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest..	(e)	6194	27/10/78
Roots of a Revolution.....	Ndabaningi Sithole.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
S A History Theme (Plakkaat/Poster).....	SASPU, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)	6086	30/6/78
SANA Bulletin—July 1977/4.....	SANA, Switzerland.....	(e)	5878	10/2/78
SANA (Southern African News Agency): Christmas Statement December 1977	Black People's Convention, Switzerland....	(e)	5911	10/3/78
SANA (Southern African News Agency)—Bulletin January 1978; January 1978/1; March 1978/2	SANA, Switzerland.....	(e)	6124	4/8/78
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SASSAC: Fight We Will... but Perish We Shall Not!! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Southern African Students Solidarity Committee	(e)	5878	10/2/78
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Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws—No 85, Juni 1977; No 86, Augustus 1977; No 87, Oktober 1977; No 88, December 1977; No 89, Februari 1978	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)	6194	27/10/78
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Uitgewer Publisher	Staatskoerant Gazette	
	No	Datum Date
African National Congress South Africa, The	6229	1/12/78
Anti-Apartheid Movement	6144	1/9/78
(sien korreksie/see correction)	6298	9/2/79
Edizioni il Momento, Milano	5894	3/3/78
Edizioni Zoom, Milano	5894	3/3/78
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International Union of Students	6057	16/6/78
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World Peace Council	6229	1/12/78
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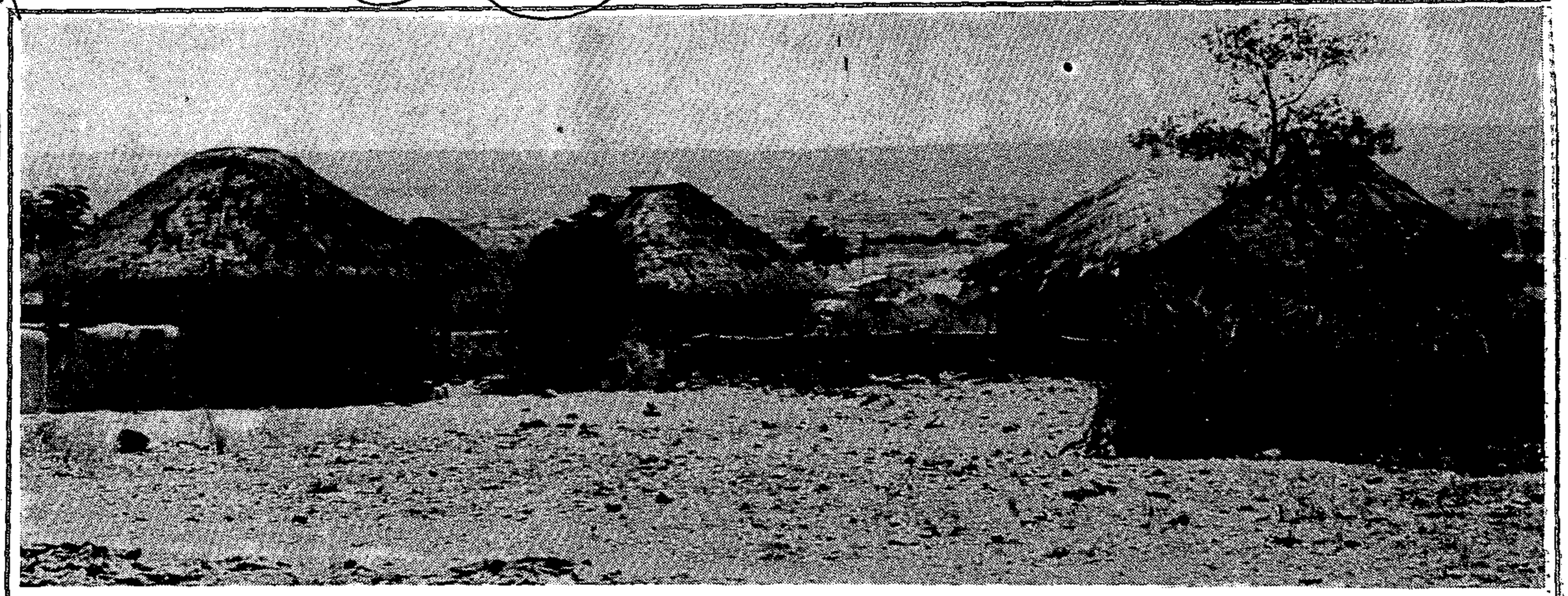
Library named after Biko

CAMBRIDGE — Harvard students have symbolically renamed a school library after Mr Steve Biko, former black nationalist leader in South Africa, during a march protesting against the university's investments in US firms doing business with South Africa.

A spokesman for the students said about 600 marched from crowded Harvard Square to the library of the university's Kennedy School of Government.

The march followed a rally at which speakers were Mr Dennis Brutus, the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch Mr Donald Woods, Mr Chris Nteta Chairman of the Black Studies Department of Boston State College and Mr Burgess Carr, Secretary-General of the All Africa Union of Churches. — SAPA-AP.



DOER op die horison is waar die nuwe vlugtelingkamp opgerig gaan word.

Kamp toe ná vlug uit SA

Van **FANTIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN**

MOLEPOLOLE

DAAR is uiters vyfhonderd swart vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika hier in Botswana, maar hul leefwyse noop die regering nou om 'n spesiale kamp in te rig waar hulle selfonderhoudend kan word. Werkloosheid, misdaad en leeglêery is aan die orde van die dag.

Só praat regeringswoordvoerders vandeesweek hier oor berigte dat die regering van Botswana nie meer met die byna 5 000 swart vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika kan huishou nie.

„Die grootste probleem is nie die getal vlugtelinge nie — daar is uiters vyfhonderd — maar die feit dat hulle stedelinge is wat nie in landbou belang stel nie. En dit is juis in landbou dat ons hulle kan vestig," sê mnr. Mpuchane, sekretaris van sir Seretse Khama.

Die vlugtelinge gaan dus in 'n kamp geplaas word en hulle sal grond kry om te bewerk. Instrukteurs sal hulle ook as elektrisiëns en skrynwerkers oplei. Hulle sal voorlopig in tente woon, maar sal later die nodige geboue moet help oprig.

Mnr. Mpuchane sê daar is nog nie aan die kamp begin bou nie, maar die eerste boorgat is al daar. Verder word die slaggate in die grondpaaie toegemaak — met donkiekarre wat doringtakke sleep.

Die uiteindelike mikpunt is 'n woonplek waar „mense in harmonie kan saamwoon en wat 'n lus vir die oog sal wees", sê hy.

Niemand gaan gedwing word om in die kamp te woon of te werk nie. Maar mnr. Mpuchane waarsku: dis al wat uiteindelik vir dié mense gaan oorbly. „Hulle is meestal nog skoolkinders en het 'n slegte uitwerking op ons eie mense, en veral op die werkersklas."

Die terrein waar die beoogde kamp vir swart vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika opgerig gaan word, lê in die hartjie van die Kalahari-woestyn, wes van die dorp. Die beoogde naam is Mosetsanamontle — Pragtige Vrou.

Inwoners van die omgewing is skepties oor 'n bestaan in die bosse, tussen klippe, in die ruigtes — as landbouers.

Totdat die eerste sooi in die gebied gespit word, ontvang die vlugtelinge maandeliks elk dertig pulas van die regering. Dis sowat R30 per maand. Kinders kry vyf pulas ekstra.

Regeringsamptenare glo die vlugtelinge sal weldra daar goed nesskop. „Dis net vir mense wat in Botswana wil woon en werk. Die ander moet dan maar na ander lande se kampe gaan," sê mnr. Mpuchane.

Die drie ander vlugtelingkampe in Botswana — op Dukwe, Francistown en Selibi Pikwe — is slegs vir vlugtelinge uit Rhodesië.

Die vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika is tans nog versprei oor die land, maar hulle sal moet begin kies wat hulle wil doen, sê amptenare.

„Die besoekers is nie net besig om ons mense se moreel af te breek nie, hulle kos ons ook geld en moet nou hul eie potjie begin krap," is die algemene mening.

Disturbance at Mahlangu grave

NM 16/4/79

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PRETORIA — The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal, Brig. D. B. Nothnagel, announced yesterday police had made a number of arrests on Saturday as a result of incidents at Atteridgeville Cemetery and at the home of Mrs. Martha Mahlangu.

Brig. Nothangel also confirmed a newspaper report that police had used teargas to disperse what he called "an illegal gathering" in the township.

Brig. Nothnagel denied that police had used teargas because their lives were endangered.

He said some arrests had been made but he did not have the full particulars at his home.

According to the story in the Sunday Post, Mrs. Martha Mahlangu, mother of the terrorist Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged in Pretoria recently, was at the graveside praying with family and a group of students prior to laying a wreath. Police in vans drew up at the graveside.

Tear-gas

"Without asking any questions, one of them, believed to be an officer, ordered them to get out of the graveyard within 10 minutes," Sunday Post said. The group quickly moved out of the cemetery.

"Mrs. Mahlangu said they had hardly reached the gate when police started firing tear-gas.

"A few hours later police in vans, commanded by what appeared to be a Colonel, approached a group of 50 students at Mrs. Mahlangu's home where they were being served lunch after attending the ceremony.

"All hell broke loose as the students and other visitors burst out of the yard with police armed with truncheons in hot pursuit," Sunday Post said. — (Sapa.)

Teargas used at Mahlangu graveside

16/8/77 327

By VELELENI MASHUMI
Pretoria Bureau

POLICE used teargas to disperse people attending a wreath-laying ceremony in Atteridgeville at the weekend for Solomon Mahlangu, hanged a week ago for his part in the Goch Street shootings.

Members of Mahlangu's family, including his mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, and other mourners, mostly students, were ordered out of the cemetery by police shortly after the start of the ceremony.

They hurriedly made for the exit.

The police started to throw teargas canisters into the crowd, which scattered in all directions.

The family drove from the cemetery while the students went to the Atteridgeville and Kalafong stations ...h trains back to Mamelodi.

According to an eyewitness, when the group reached Mrs Mahlangu's home in Mamelodi for the customary washing of hands, police were already waiting for them.

While the mourners were being served meals, the police ordered everybody except family members to leave.

One student whose leg was injured while she fled from the police said there was no reason for the police action. Freedom songs were sung, but the gathering was peaceful throughout, she said.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said last week that there was nothing to stop members of the family and the public visiting Mahlangu's grave.

"The department has no objection to the family visiting the grave. In connection with Saturday's incidents at the cemetery you are referred to the the police," a Prisons Department said yesterday.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said yesterday that police made several arrests as a result of incidents at the cemetery and at Mrs Mahlangu's home.

Brig Nothnagel also confirmed that police had used teargas to disperse "an illegal gathering" in the township, reports Sapa.

Asked whether police had used teargas because their lives were endangered, he said: "It wasn't a question of their lives being in danger. They were breaking up an illegal meeting. The gathering was held in defiance of a ban placed on all meetings there."

Background

Recipe for revolt?

Argus
19/4/79
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A PRETORIA academic has warned that the Government's evolutionary steps may in fact be preparing the way for a black revolution in South Africa.

HUGH LEGGATT reports

The Government's attempts to avoid the Africa revolution here by introducing evolutionary steps were in many respects forerunners to a revolution, Professor Marinus Wiechers says in an article in the latest Woord en Daad published at Potchefstroom.

Professor Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, refers to the dangers inherent in the homelands policy, the proposed constitutional plan and other 'supposed' concessions. He says that developments intended to be aimed at peaceful change hold the germs of later dislocation of the country.

The independence of Transkei and Bophutha-Tswana meant to be the end of the grand plan and basis for peaceful coexistence, held the greatest dangers of unleashing destructive forces.

Among these inherent dangers were the bits and pieces of foreign soil all over South Africa with thousands of kilometres of new frontiers posing strategic dangers to South Africa, lack of international recognition of homelands creating frustrations, weak administration and economic struggles leading to feelings of alienation, and loss of SA citizenship generating hopelessness and anger.

Consolidation was considered evolutionary but this meant the spending of huge sums of money, possible under-utilisation of land, reduction of the farming community, large-scale population removals and the possible takeover of white towns.

These factors added to existing inherent dangers.

The new constitutional proposals were regarded as a bright spot in the evolutionary process, but they were based on the explosive issue of race.

The new constitution would undermine the existing authority of institutions, offer power sharing without giving it, triplicate the conflict at legislative and executive level, underline the unacceptability of political separation, and increase the burden of separate state administrations.

Independent local administration for blacks, Indians and coloureds was offered as an answer to the demands of a new era. But this would emphasise economic and political powerlessness in black and brown towns.

'To create governing bodies everywhere, organise elections and launch political campaigns and yet to deny those representative bodies real political power is to search for revolution,' says Professor Wiechers.

Education and social facilities were being improved and offered on a greater scale. But shared facilities were being done by exception.

'Do these concessions, such as permits here and there and admission to opera houses, make black people happier, or do they sharpen the pain of being different and inferior?

'What a decent person wants is to be able to go into a cafe and order a hamburger and tea. He doesn't necessarily want to dress up for an expensive and ornate "open" hotel or resturant'

Professor Wiechers asks whether the Government's supposed firm steps on the path of evolution were not in fact preparing the way for revolution.

People would say this was not so because South Africa had a strong Government and powerful police and defence forces — that if evolution turned 'counterproductive' the Government could hold fast (vasvat).

But it was just when a Government held fast at all costs that the glow of revolution became a naked fury. In a peaceful country without tensions and foreign pressure it might be possible to hold fast but it was common cause that pressure on South Africa would increase and not decrease.

Professor Wiechers says that in order for evolution to be a bulwark against revolution, it has to contain a strong dynamic — almost superhuman — effort to contain revolutional forces within the existing order by neutralising and accommodating those forces.

'It is precisely this dynamic form of evolution that we must practise,' he he says.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 832 20 April 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 directed under section 47 (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. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger
P79/3/129	*Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution: State and Bureaucracy, Vol. 2*	Hal Draper
P79/3/165	*Workers of Manifesto*	
P79/3/[illegible]	*Presse Bulletin de la Communauté Nationale Sahrawie* [illegible] *Special Number* [illegible]	Gillian F. Suzanne Crompe
P79/3/131	*The Spirit* [illegible]	De Meerdaal Abbeyclose
P79/3/[illegible]	*The Left* [illegible]	New Left Books Ltd, London
P79/3/163	*Issue for History of Resistance of the Sahrawi* [illegible] *World No. 20*	"Social Sciences Today" Editorial Board, Academy of Sciences, Moscow
P79/3/164	*Other Revolutionary Youth, The Position of the* [illegible]	"Social Sciences Today" Editorial Board, Academy of Sciences, Moscow
P79/3/165	*Marx on the Sciences of Nature*, Volume 18, [illegible]	IISG Socialist and Labour Archives
P79/3/204	*Fools Must Die*	J. D. Shafler
P79/3/[illegible]	*Schweitzer* [illegible]	Jeff Crane
P79/3/[illegible]	*Leaflet* [illegible]	David Wolf
P79/3/263	*Het Zendelingwezen in de Tijd van Nu* [illegible] *Bond* [illegible] tus 1978	Drukkerij van Wechop, Beverkert

No. 833 20 April 1979

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which declared under section 47 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirably within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has subsequently withdrawn the declaration of the said publications as undesirable and has declared that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger
P79/3/[illegible]	[illegible]	Cynthia Wilkerson

No. 834 20 April 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

In Government Notice 41 of 5 January 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6317 of 5 January 1979 the following publications were declared undesirable:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger
P79/3/[illegible]	*Soldiers* [illegible]	The Africa Fund [illegible] Office

BPC trial told of black and gold shirts

EAST LONDON — A security police branch officer told the Regional Court yesterday he had found a number of gold and black shirts, which he believed to be the uniform of the banned Black People's Convention, in the possession of two of four men charged with being members of a banned organisation.

Lieutenant F. J. M. Venter was giving evidence in the case against Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa who are charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

The men are alleged to have taken part in the activities of or had an interest in the BPC or the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

The men have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Lieutenant Venter said one of the reasons why he had assumed the shirts were BPC uniforms was he had seen numerous BPC members wearing them. He said he had seen the pallbearers at Mr Steve Biko's funeral wearing similar shirts, and several people who had attended the Biko memorial service in Mdantsane last year had worn them.

He said there had been gold and black banners and flags at Mr Biko's funeral bearing BPC slogans, and posters depicting Mr Biko lined with gold and black borders. He said he had learnt on a police course that gold and black were the BPC's colours.

Lieutenant Venter said he had found one of the gold and black shirts at the home of Mr Gxanyana last year.

Advocate J. N. M. Poswa, for the four accused, said the shirts, called "Afro shirts", were popular among black people and the colours gold and black were "in vogue" at that time. He said the colours were also those of the popular Kaizer Chiefs soccer team.

Lieutenant Venter also said he had visited a church in Mdantsane last year with Mr Gxanyana and had met Mr Myali there. There was a small room in the church, in NU2, which had been converted into a studio.

Lieutenant Venter said he had confiscated several paintings of Mr Biko, with a broken chain between his wrists, one of them headed "Son of Africa."

He had confiscated a painting of communist leader Leon Trotsky, a wooden shield with Mr Biko's portrait on it and a painting of a funeral scene with a coffin painted gold and black.

A book, Black Nationalism in South Africa, with a cover photo of Mr Albert Luthuli, former leader of the banned African National Congress, was among other things found in the room. There were also a number of the gold and black Afro shirts, one of which Mr Myali identified as his.

The case continues today. —DDR.

Witness refuses to give evidence

EAST LONDON — A State witness was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regional Court here yesterday after refusing to give evidence against four men charged with furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

The man, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, said he refused to give evidence as he was afraid he might say things which differed from the statement he made to the police.

When first called to give evidence, Mr Msoki said he did not wish to take the oath without consulting a lawyer.

When he returned to give evidence later in the day, his lawyer, Mr H. K. V. Siwisa, said his client felt he should not give evidence as it could possibly differ from a statement he had made to the police.

Mr Siwisa said Mr Msoki claimed the statement was "extracted through pressure and harassment." Mr Msoki felt the statement could contain "possible untruths", and if he testified he could be charged with perjury if he spoke against his statement, Mr Siwisa said.

The magistrate, Mr G. Clark, said the reason given by Mr Msoki for not giving evidence had been disregarded in previous court cases and Mr Msoki would face prosecution if he failed to take the oath or failed to give evidence.

Mr Msoki again refused to take the oath, saying he wished to instruct counsel on the matter. When this was refused by the magistrate, and Mr Msoki again refused to give evidence, Mr Siwisa said he wished to withdraw, as he felt he was "not in a position to handle the case."

The magistrate again asked Mr Msoki if he wanted to take the oath and give evidence, and Mr Msoki said he did not.

The magistrate said he felt Mr Msoki's refusal to give evidence was just an attempt to avoid giving evidence, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. The court may decide to cancel the penalty if Mr Msoki decides to give evidence. —DDR.

Warrant for Hill

JOHANNESBURG — A warrant for the arrest of Mr Raymond Hill, chairman of the National Front of South Africa, was issued here yesterday after he failed to appear in court on charges of fraud.

Detectives believe Mr Hill, 39, jumped bail and left for Swaziland shortly before the Easter weekend. — SAPA.

Woods film script drafted

LONDON — Cape Town writer Ronald Harwood is working on the script for the American film based on the escape of Donald Woods and his wife Wendy and their family from South Arica.

The film, as yet unnamed, will be shot early in 1980 probably in California.

American producer and writer Carl Forman has not yet cast anyone for the leading roles. Universal film company, with which Mr Forman is closely associated, will probably make the film.

Mrs Woods said in London yesterday they were delighted a South African was writing the script. "We had not met Ronnie before, but we found we were on the same wavelength straight away. He has the same sympathies as we have, and during our lengthy talks we have all become close friends."

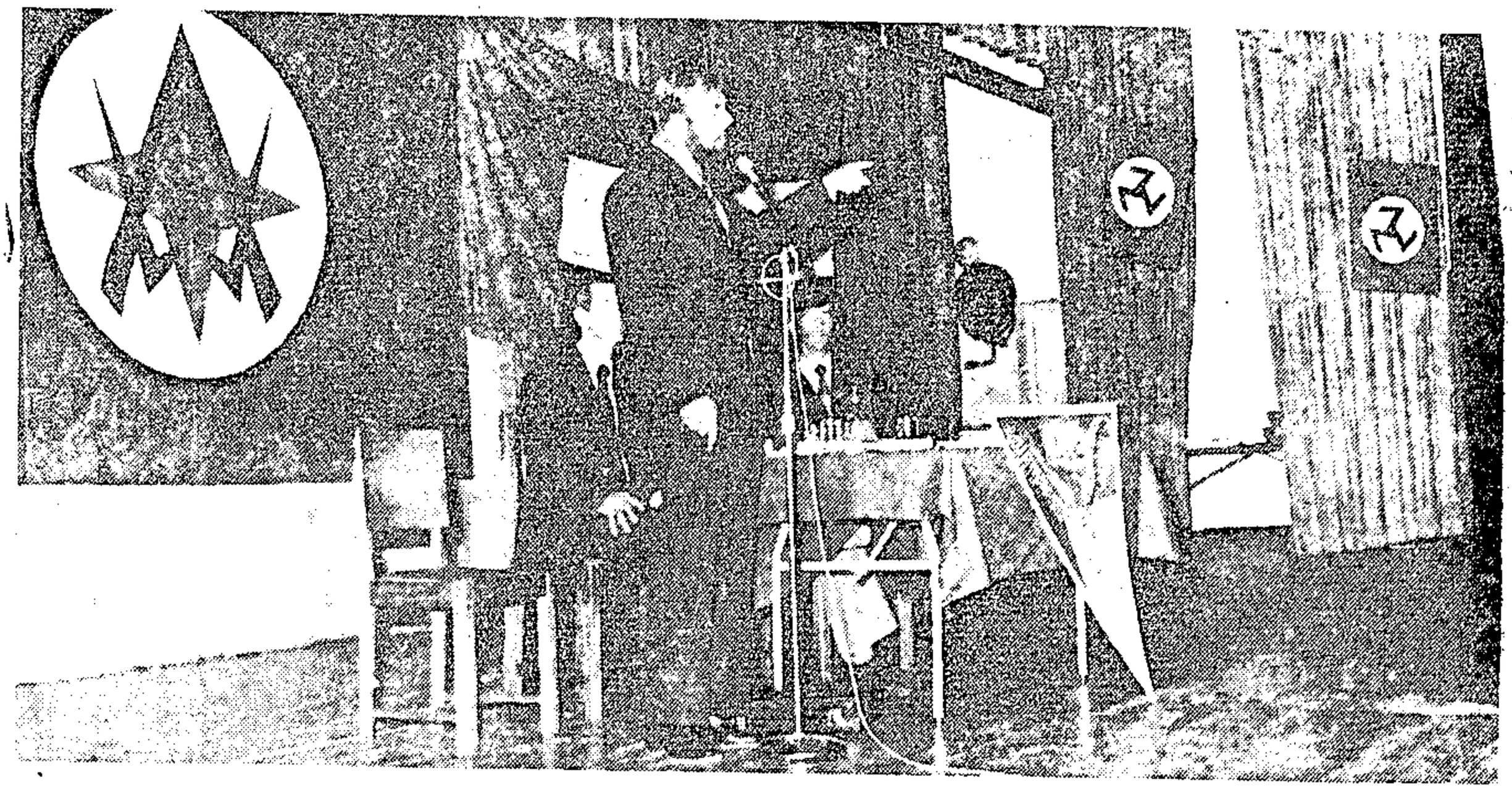
Mr Harwood has already completed the first draft and submitted it to Mr Forman. Now he is working on the full script.

Mrs Woods said the film would centre around the predicament of two white liberal South Africans when their consciences push them out of the comfort they have known and finally leads to their escape from South Africa.

"Carl Forman has based it on a white couple because he sees it as a situation with which white Americans can be involved.

"Steve Biko is central to the story and will be a major character," Mrs Woods said. She did not know whether she or her husband would be actively involved in the making of the film but said: "I would not like the idea of not having anything to do with it. There are such great political implications and I would be very scared if I did not know in advance how we were to be portrayed."

Mr Woods is on a lecture tour in America and returns to London next week. — DDC.



An Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader emphasises a point on a platform decorated with nazi-style symbols

ism and Eschel Rhoodie, the "man with the Jewish name", for the destruction of decent Afrikaners like Dr Connie Mulder and Mr John Vorster.

But the real significance of the AWB meeting did not lie in its fascist emblems and rhetoric, but in the question which it implicitly imposed about the relationship between fascist movements and Afrikaner nationalism.

Fascist movements and Afrikaner nationalism have lived in uneasy proximity since the 1930s, when several Afrikaner-led fascist and quasi-fascist movements emerged to make claims on Afrikaner loyalty.

The relationship between the National Party of Dr D F Malan and fascist or fascist-influenced movements, like the Grey Shirts, the New Order, the Boerenasie and the Ossewa Brandwag (OB), was one in which the NP held the centre of the ring.

It was not entirely a relationship of antagonism, but the NP, as the guardian of orthodox nationalism, succeeded in preventing any take-over bids and, where necessary, in moving swiftly and ruthlessly against these rival claimants to Afrikaner loyalties.

When Oswald Pirow, a former Minister of Defence, founded the New Order and attempted to propagate its fascist principles from within the NP, Dr Malan forced him out of the NP. At about the same time another prominent NP man, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, then editor of Die Transvaler, attacked Pirow for his nazism.

The attack on Pirow precipitated political war between the NP and the OB after their initial period of cooperation. The conflict broke when the OB leader, J F van Rensburg, an admirer of the Nazis, refused to side with Malan against Pirow.

Malan took two counter-measures, first forbidding NP office-holders from belonging to the OB and then declaring even ordinary membership of the NP to be incompatible with membership of the OB.

The quarrel was partly concerned with ideology, partly with method, with the NP both disagreeing with the OB enmity to the parliamentary system and with its involvement in sabotage to achieve the coveted aim of making South Africa a Republic.

The hostility between the NP and OB ran so deep that the NP refused to endorse Mr Vorster, a former OB general, as the candidate for Brakpan in the 1948 election. Mr Vorster was proposed by the Afrikaner Party, with which the NP had an electoral pact.

But if the NP retained control of the political arena, that did not prevent a certain amount of political osmosis between the NP and the fascist-orientated movements from taking place, both ideologically and physically in terms of persons.

To quote some obvious examples:

- The leader of the Greyshirts, Mr L T Weichardt, subsequently joined the NP (as did many of his followers) and later became a NP senator.
- Mr Vorster, the former OB general who in the early 1940s is reported to have compared his philosophy of Christian nationalism with the fascism of Italy and the nationalist socialism of Germany, became an official NP candidate in 1953 and subsequently rose to become South Africa's Prime Minister in 1966 and State President last year.
- Apparently under the influence of the prevailing fascist-induced wave of anti-semiticism, the Transvaal NP barred

more tolerant of Rightwing movements than of Leftwing radicalism. The tolerance exists in spite of several laws which make it an offence to incite racial hatred of any kind.

From that flows a further conclusion: it is dangerous to seek to mobilise blacks against the white establishment but relatively safe to arouse whites against blacks (Jew-baiting in Hillbrow can bring swift retribution, however, as the NF discovered recently).

The AWB should be seen against the broader backdrop of ferment in contemporary Afrikanerdom. The wider context shows the AWB to be not only one of several dissenting currents but also one of the least important.

The manner in which Afrikaner intellectuals are questioning traditional views and measuring them against the needs for adaptation in a rapidly changing political situation seems to be vastly more important.

The search for new formulae for the survival of Afrikaners and, with them, their English-speaking auxiliaries, seems more significant than the attempt to revive traditional Afrikaner values in their pristine form as the guidelines for the Afrikaner today.

The intellectual quest includes:

- The concept of a Southern Africa power block, with South Africa as its linchpin but one man, one vote governments in Namibia and Rhodesia as vital partners. The dangers involved in antagonising the West, which the new strategy involves, gives it a Russian roulette quality which "wonderfully concentrates the mind".
- The debate over the constitutional proposals, with some Afrikaner intellectuals wanting them to accommodate urban blacks, and Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra warning that the NP's proposals will compound the problem by entrenching racism.

Then, too, there is the continuing debate within the NP over the Information scandal and the expulsion of Dr Mulder

20/04/79

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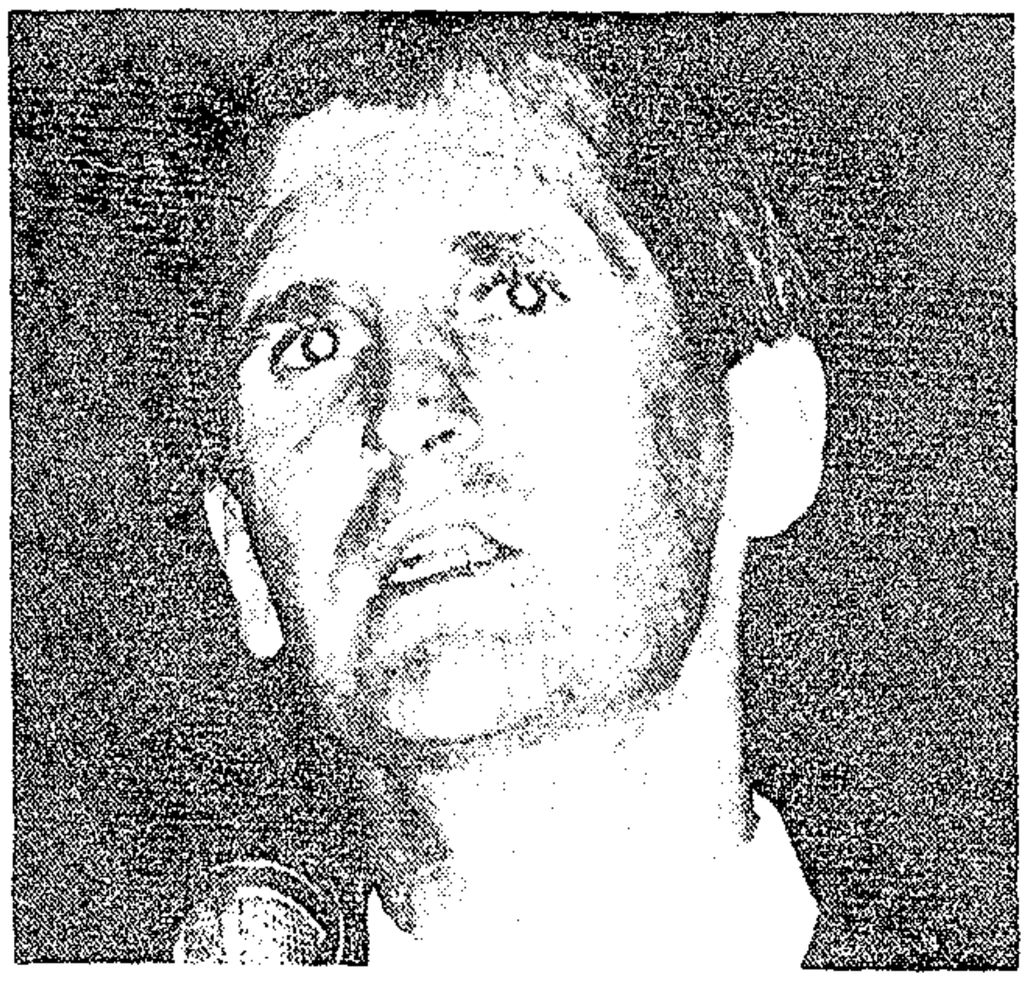
AWB — small froth on the heady Afrikaner ferment

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging — Afrikaner Resistance Movement — recently held its first public meeting to proclaim its beliefs and to justify its decision to tar and feather Professor F A van Jaarsveld for his "offensive" views of the Day of the Covenant. **PATRICK LAURENCE** looks at the movement in the context of earlier fascist movements in South Africa and against the backdrop of dissent in contemporary Afrikanerdom



Mr Jan Groenewald, an AWB spokesman

THE EMERGENCE from its secret origins of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) has alarmed some people because of its open espousal of fascist ideas, from a "blood and soil" view of history to opposition to the parliamentary system.

By attacking "international Zionism" and "British-Jewish" capitalism and lamenting the "denationalism of the Afrikaner" from a platform decked with flags highly reminiscent of the Third Reich, the AWB leaders invited comparison with fascists in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s.

The two speakers, Mr Eugene Terre Blanche and Mr Jan Groenewald, made the analogy almost irresistible by their oratory.

They castigated system politicians as "little, frightened round men" and blamed Zion-

Jews from membership in 1940, only rescinding the decision in 1951.

But, in spite of political osmosis between fascist movements and Afrikaner nationalism until the 1950s, the NP remained master of its own house. The ideology of Afrikaner nationalism and later white hegemony (as modified by verligte mutations of independent black "homelands" and the proposed tripartite alliance with coloureds and Indians) remained the dominating force.

The emergence of AWB should not be seen as evidence of particular vulnerability on the part of contemporary Afrikaners to fascist ideas. The existence of the English-led National Front, with its patently fascist views on race, should guard against that facile deduction.

What does seem to be a valid inference, however, is that the authorities seem to be much

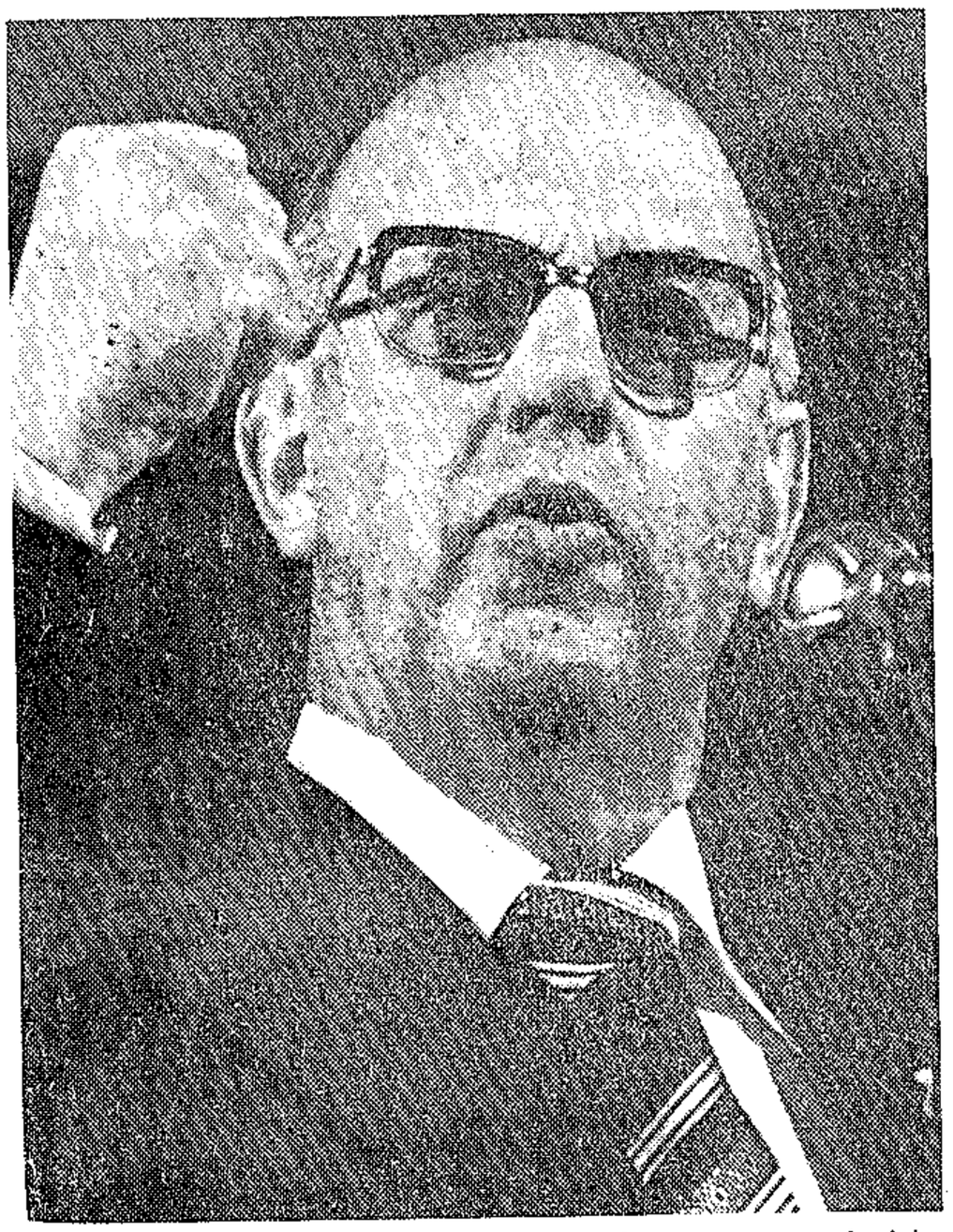
from the party. The protest by Potchefstroom University students over the manner of his dismissal and their demand that the NP give him a chance to state his case to the party leadership.

The involvement of Mr Theuns Eloff, president of the Afrikaner Studentebond in the "Potchefstroom rebellion" gives it an importance which is not matched by the small crowd and aggressive rhetoric of the AWB meeting.

The point is emphasised by the condemnation of the AWB by the president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Pretoria, Mr Chris Fismer.

"I speak for hundreds of 'ware Afrikaner' students when I say that they are an embarrassment to us," he said. "I view their behaviour with contempt, particularly now that the different population groups in South Africa are striving to live in better harmony."

Eglin challenged on CIA



Prime Minister Mr P W Botha renewed his challenge on the leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday launched a renewed attack on the leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

In what is emerging as a Government campaign to isolate and denigrate Mr Eglin, the Prime Minister challenged him to say whether he had undertaken a trip though Africa with "facilities" of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Mr Eglin immediately responded to the challenges by saying:

"I travelled throughout Africa on a South African passport, using South African facilities."

The Prime Minister accepted Mr Eglin's reply but went on to question him on whether he had told African leaders that all organisations opposed to Swapo in South West Africa a were "creations of the South African Government".

Mr Botha said he knew of an advocate in SWA who was prepared to swear that Mr Eglin had told African leaders that opponents of Swapo were creations of the South African Government.

Mr Eglin responded by saying his attitude on SWA has remained consistent inside and outside South Africa.

"There are various parties to the SWA dispute and we support the holding of elections so the people of the territory can express their will.

"As far as Swapo is concerned, I do not accept that they are representative of all the people of the territory.

"I happen to disagree with their basic marxist philosophpy." Mr Eglin said.

Mr Eglin said that during his trip through Africa he had found the internal election organised by South Africa in the territory last year had left deep suspicion among African leaders about South Africa's intentions to go ahead with the settlement plan.

He had told African leaders that although he disagree with the Government on many issues "I thought they genuinely desired the western settlement plan to proceed.

"That is the message I tried to get across in very difficult circumstances," Mr Eglin said.

Homelands — regional committees suggested

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Cabinet committee appointed to investigate the situation of urban blacks had recommended the establishment of six regional committees — five in the metropolitan areas and one for the platteland — the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Botha said the task of these committees would be to keep the Cabinet committee informed on the practical problems of urban blacks.

The Cabinet committee for urban blacks had been established to make a proper survey of how best the aspirations and ideals of those people could be accommodated, with due regard to their homeland ties.

Apart from representation of individual Government members, homeland leaders would also serve on the committees.
— Sapa.

Explosives found on Jo'burg rail line

Explosives were discovered on the railway line at Kliptown near Soweto early today disrupting peak hour rail traffic between Vereeniging and Johannesburg as squads of police moved in to dismantle the device.

Police cordoned off all roads in the vicinity of the Union Road railway crossing near where the explosives were discovered at about 7,30 am today by a patrolman.

According to a spokesman for the railway police the patrolman reported seeing something strange on the line and reported it to the police.

Squads of policemen were sent to the site and the explosives were discovered fixed on the line.

All traffic in the area was stopped and roadblocks set up to prevent people getting near the scene.

Thousands travelling on trains from Vereeniging and Lenz were asked to alight at Kliptown station and many blacks were seen walking to the Nancefield Station more than 3 km away to catch other trains into the city.



Mrs Helen Suzman

Botha hits at Suzman over Mahlangu telegram

Parliamentary Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday hit out at Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) for associating herself with attempts to stay the execution of Solomon Mahlangu, who was recently hanged for his role in the Goch Street terrorist killings.

Mr Botha was referring to a telegram sent by Mrs Suzman to the State President requesting leniency towards Mahlangu after he had been sentenced to death.

Speaking during the debate on the Prime Minister's vote which ended in the Assembly yesterday, Mr Botha said that Mahlangu had come to South Africa with Russian weapons.

'DUTY'

By adding her voice to halt the execution of his death sentence, Mrs Suzman was acting as a protagonist of such people, Mr Botha said.

All parties had a duty to oppose revolutionary attempts to disrupt the existing order, he added.

Mrs Suzman said that in objecting to the carrying out of the death sentence she was not necessarily identifying herself with the aims and objectives of people who have been sentenced to death.

Mrs Suzman said she was in good company throughout the civilised world when she protested against the death penalty.

She said she had no apologies or excuses to make for her actions and would do the same tomorrow.

LAW

Earlier, Mr Bill Sutton of the New Republic Party hit out at certain members of the Progressive Federal party for associating themselves with a telegram to protest against the execution of Mahlangu.

He said the issue was not the death penalty but rather the question of the law and the finding of the courts. The PFP owed the country an explanation on the matter he said.

Mr E Louw (NP, Durbanville) said that the PFP was in the company of leftist organisations that considered the hanging of Mahlangu as a 'crime by the South African racist regime'.

Mahlangu mourner sentenced

JOHANNESBURG — A regional magistrate here yesterday fined a medical doctor R25 or 10 days imprisonment for entering Soweto without a permit, when he tried to attend a memorial service for Solomon Mahlangu who was hanged in Pretoria earlier this month.

Abu Baker Asvat, 36, of Lenasia, pleaded guilty to entering Soweto, on April 8 this year without a permit.

The magistrate, Mr C. Pohl, heard that Dr Asvat was going to a memorial service for Mahlangu at the St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church in Rockville.

Dr Asvat appeared earlier with three other Lenasia citizens who pleaded guilty to illegally entering Soweto and were fined R25 or 10 days in jail.

On that occasion, Dr Asvat pleaded not guilty to the charge, but changed his plea yesterday. — SAPA.

Rail line bombs found

24/8/77

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JOHANNESBURG — Explosives were discovered on the railway line at Kliptown near Soweto early yesterday, disrupting peak-hour rail traffic between Vereeniging and Johannesburg as squads of police moved in to dismantle the device.

Police cordoned off all roads in the vicinity of the explosives, discovered at about 7.30 am by a patrolman.

According to a railway police spokesman, the patrolman reported seeing something strange on the line.

Squads of policemen were sent to the site and the explosives were discovered fixed to the line.

All traffic in the area was stopped and roadblocks set up to prevent people from getting near the scene.

But trains seemed to be running normally on the line by mid-morning. — SAPA.

Professor says whites unteachable

PROFESSOR Ezekiel Mphahlele, the prominent lecturer in English who returned to South Africa recently after being in exile for about 20 years, said last night he would be taking up a lecture post at Wits University soon against his wishes because he did not come back to share his experiences with whites but with blacks.

Addressing the Western Cape region of the Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA) at the American Cultural Centre last night on black consciousness, he said he was shocked to see at Rhodes University, how young white students had already acquired from their parents a sense of superiority.

Professor Mphahlele, who is doing a research fellowship at Rhodes, said he had expected the students to outgrow their upbringing because of their education.

He said he was told it was a good idea that he would be bringing his experiences to Wits.

'But I told them: "You put up mission stations to teach people. That is not my job. I've got nothing to teach whites, you are unteachable, history will teach you".'

Describing himself as having a strong emotional and intellectual attachments to black consciousness, he said the movement had its roots in African nationalism and went back to the days of the ANC and PAC movements who saw themselves as blacks resisting white domination.

The nationalist movements, he said, were fired by the ideal of non-racialism and always accommodated the whites to allay their fears, but in the end they paid heavily for their non-racial ideals and were exiled or imprisoned on Robben Island.

'Black consciousness is now saying let us strengthen our side and not worry about that man (the white man). Let us educate and re-educate ourselves around a specific myth, whether it be idealistic or romantic.'

He said there was in principle nothing racist in black consciousness. It was the antithesis of white racism.

'It does not seek to glorify blackness at the expense of "non-Blackness" but to assert blackness in the face of the racist denial thereof.'

Although criticisms had been levelled at various stages at the movement, it could not be denied that it was unparalleled in South African history when it came to the awakening of a consciousness among people.

There could be little doubt that the historic youth revolt of 1976 found its driving force in black consciousness. The banning of black consciousness officials and ultimately of all its organisations, left no doubt that it was viewed by the authorities as being a grave political threat.

Mahlangu like a common criminal

CT, 26/4/79

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From Mr G J ISAACSON (Claremont):

YOUR LEADER (April 10) contains a number of points that merit reply.

Because the Smuts government in its wisdom (or stupidity) granted clemency to certain members of the Ossewabrandwag does not mean that we must forever be bound by that decision. Mahlangu was a murderer. By no stretch of the imagination can he be classified as a "freedom fighter". His target was not a military one nor were his victimes members of the armed forces or of the police. There was no difference between his act and that of a common criminal who murders while in the act of robbing an inoffensive member of the public.

Hanging a common murderer cannot turn him into a martyr. Keeping him alive, however, and in perpetual confinement can easily do so — take the case of Hess, whose crimes are now forgotten by thousands of soft-hearted people who overlook the fact that the man acted like a monster. Also it should be remembered that once the criminal is jailed and attains the status of a martyr one is begging other fanatics to endanger more innocent lives by indulging in kidnapping and hijacking with a view to trading the lives of the victims for the freedom of the criminal. Nobody has as yet hijacked a plane in order to secure the release of a corpse.

By all means put forward all the points that you wish in favour of abolishing the death penalty but please do not allege that in South Africa's present situation it would be better to spare murderers just because Jimmy Carter and others may try to make political capital out of our safeguarding our citizens of all races by both destroying vermin and at the same time warning others that "those who live by the sword shall die by the sword".

[Members of the Ossewabrandwag were sentenced to death for murder after blowing up the Benoni Post Office, killing a man, during the war. The Smuts government commuted the sentences to life imprisonment. The Nationalist government released the men in 1948 — Editor, Cape Times.]

(327)

Call to reassess security laws

26/4/79.

JOHANNESBURG — The managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr D. P. de Villiers, last night called for a thorough investigation into and and a reassessment of South Africa's security laws.

His call came after he had warned that deviations from the rule of law could lead to corruption and decay, assisting the subversion they were meant to contain.

Mr De Villiers, a lawyer who twice represented South Africa in hearings over South West Africa at the World Court of Justice in the Hague, Holland, made his call while delivering the L. C. Steyn memorial lecture at Rand Afrikaans University.

"If the state does not want to take the initiative in this direction, I want to urge the legal profession to close its ranks and press strongly and irresistably for it," he said.

"Only then can the profession be true to the high standards of our great judicial heritage."

Mr De Villiers prefaced his consideration of detention without trial in South Africa with an analysis of the growth of arbitrary power in Rome of old and in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States.

These situations illustrated that what started as small deviations from pure principles gained momentum in the scope of their power and impact.

This could lead to internal corruption and decay, making the task of the aggressor from outside easier.

Mr De Villiers then asked whether this was not happening in South Africa, saying there were already signs that special measures had acquired their own momentum to bring about a considerable gap between the original aims and the existing situation.

He urged acceptance of the right of a community to defend itself against subversion and terror. — DDC.

New criminal procedures are 'a success'

CT. 20/4/76

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It is evident that the new procedures introduced by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, are a great success, according to the Secretary for Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer.

His remarks are contained in the annual report of the Department of Justice which was tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

The procedures, he says, are a great success particularly those relating to pleas of guilty and not guilty, which had given rise to misgivings during the debate on the bill.

In virtually all divisions of the Supreme Court, the number of criminal cases subject to automatic review had dropped by 50 percent.

"As regards the procedure relating to the plea of guilty, it appears that magistrates on the whole are very pleased with its operation. They are satisfied that justice is done to the accused and that, as a rule, cases are dealt with more expeditiously to the advantage of the accused.

"The accused is spared the anxiety and the waiting which go with repeated postponements," the report says.

The anomaly that occurred previously of an accused pleading guilty and being acquitted — to his own surprise and to the surprise of the complainant and other interested persons — merely because the State had been unable to prove the commission of the offence, has now been eliminated.

"Where the accused is now acquitted, it is clear to him that he had been under a misapprehension concerning his position in law."

During the year under review, 65 018 cases were disposed of without evidence, 379 269 without evidence but after questioning, and 232 698 with evidence.

According to the report, the number of cases automatically subject to review has declined considerably.

"During the previous year, 70 264 cases were submitted to the Supreme Court for review and during the past year only 31 699 — a decrease of 38 565. This decrease has brought about a large saving in terms of manpower."

The new procedures contained in the Act have also helped to reduce the number of bench hours. During the previous year, 342 105 hours were spent trying criminal cases as against 307 252 during the past year — a decrease of 34 853 hours. — Sapa

26/4/29 25

Police tried to bribe me says union leader

EAST LONDON — A national organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Tozamile Gqweta, says a security policeman offered him R40 a month to inform police of discussions at meetings of the union.

Mr Gqweta said he was questioned by a Warrant Officer Schooling from Cambridge on April 9 about the aims and functions of his union.

He said he was asked if there was political activity among members and the security police wanted to know what happened at the meeting of the South African Combined Labour Conference last month.

"I replied we are nothing but trade unions concerned only about labour and its social and economic consequences for the community.

"I informed him I never inquired about the political opinions or activities of union members and had no intention of doing so," Mr Gqweta said.

On Tuesday, said Mr Gqweta, after being taken to Cambridge Police Station he was offered R40 a month to inform the security police of what had been discussed at union meetings and at the head office of the union.

"I told them repeatedly I would never do such a job. I told the police they were paid to do such a job and I did not want to be an 'impimpi'," Mr Gqweta said.

He said the police should stop harassing his union because it was there to fight for labour rights and look after the workers in the union. It was not a political organisation.

When asked to comment on Mr Gqweta's allegations the head of the security police in East London, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said: "I have no comment to make on these rumours." — DDR.

Probe security laws, says Nat Press boss

RBM 26/4/79

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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr D P de Villiers, last night called for South Africa's security laws to be thoroughly investigated and reassessed.

His call came after he had warned that deviations from the Rule of Law could lead to corruption and decay and so assist the very subversion they were meant to restrain.

Mr De Villiers, a distinguished lawyer who twice represented South Africa in hearings over South West Africa at the World Court of Justice in the Hague, Holland, made his call while delivering the L C Steyn Memorial Lecture at Rand Afrikaans University.

"If the State does not want to take the initiative in this direction, I want to urge the legal profession to close its ranks and press strongly and irresistably for it," he said.

"Only then can the profession be true to the high standards of our great judicial heritage."

In his address Mr De Villiers accepted the the right of a community to defend itself against subversion and terror.

His proposed Commission of Inquiry should consist of members of the legal profession, political scientists and people with special skills in, or knowledge of, combating the tactics and strategy of terrorists.

One of the reasons needing an examination of the whole question was the use of police for "semi-military" tasks and the complications it brought in their relationship to the public.

"Ideally there should relationships of trust between the policeman and the ordinary citizen," he said.

"But now the police are used to fulfil a semi-military task that, among other things, includes spying on communications between people and actions against people's freedom in an atmosphere of secrecy and in the absence of trusted controlling machinery (of police actions).

"On this path suspicion must exist and fear develop.

"It is the increasingly accepted philosophy that the different South African peoples should talk to each other openly and thoroughly to work out a future that is desirable for all.

"It causes increasing concern how this ideal can be achieved if a great section of the population have a real fear of the secret police, who, rightly or wrongly, are believed to have set up spies in regard to that section of the population."

In his akdress Mr De Villiers prefaced his consideration of detention without trial in South Africa with an analysis of the growth of arbitary power in ancient Rome and in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States.

These situations illustrated that what started as "small deviations" from pure principles, acquired a momentum of their own with power and impact.

"Eventually it can lead to internal corruption and decay that can make the task of the aggressor from outside easier," he said.

"Thus the circle is completed and the original aim

□ To Page 2

Call for full security probe

□ From Page 1

of the measures, namely protection of the state and the community against an assault that threatens its very existence, is upset."

Mr De Villiers then asked whether South Africans could be sure that this danger did not belong here. There were already signs that the special measures had acquired momentum to bring about a "considerable gap" between the original aims and the existing situation.

Referring to measures introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, to guard against abuse of powers relating to detention without trial, Mr De Villiers rejected them as "purely adminstrative and marginal".

In the context of his remarks on the bannings and detentions of October 1977, Mr De Villiers asked whether the distinction between "legal consent and criminal conduct" was maintained in the exercise of special powers in security laws.

The question, he added, was particularly pertinent because of the wide defintion of "criminal conduct" contained in laws like the Terrorism Act.

Student leader fined R100 for having banned books

Star 26/4/79

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Steven Kahanovitz, past president of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council, was fined R100 (or 100 days imprisonment) suspended for five years for possession of prohibited publications today.

Kahanovitz (23), who is studying for a law degree at the University of the Wiitwatersrand, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

His room was raided last June while he was still president of the SRC and also vice-president of the National Union of South African Students.

The four publications for which he was charged were declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act of 1974.

They are: "The Riot Police and Supression of Truth" by the Rev D P H Russell, "South Africa: A Police State" by the Christian Institute of South Africa, "National Student No 1" produced by Nusas; and "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" produced by Amenesty International.

At the previous hearing on April 9 Kahanovitz said he knew that all the publications except "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" were prohibited, but he was not aware that he was in possession of them.

He said he did not know that "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" had been declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act.

The magistrate, Mr P J le Roux, said there was no doubt in the court's mind that he was guilty of possession of two of the publications.

He was found not guilty of possession of "National Student No 1" and "Political Imprisonment in South Africa."

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Standard General Insurance Company Ltd, Standard General House, 78 Harrison Street, Johannesburg

PHAKATHI, Paul Pumlane, Claim MA 51-0309, 15/12/74, Ncube Drive, Dube, Johannesburg, Baragwanath Hospital.

Union & South West Africa Insurance Co. Ltd., Box 61276, Marshalltown

BEZUIDENHOUT, J. M. N, Claim 6/2584, 22/11/78, 1 Trotterweg, Gezina, Eugene Marais Hospital, Pretoria, nic, Warmbaths Hospital and Local Pass Office.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 895 27 April 1979

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 EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 895 27 April 197

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 onderstaande publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

LIST/LYS P79/19

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/1/43	*Challenge of Black Theology in South Africa, The*	Basil Moore	(a)
P79/3/17	*Table Stakes*	Ernest Tidyman	(a)
P79/3/50	*Praxis*	Fay Weldon	(a), (b)+(c)
P79/3/118	*Dark Desires*	Farley J. Cooper	(a)
P79/3/174	*Cosmopolitan*—July 1977	The National Magazine Co. Ltd., London	(a)
P79/3/173	*Cosmopolitan*—August 1977	Sungravure Pty. Ltd., Australia	(a)
P79/3/172	*Power of Ideas, The*	Ivan Tsitserov	(a)
P79/3/179	*Political Détente and the Arms Race?: Results and tasks of the Struggle for Disarmament and Peace (A Report from the GDR)*	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(a)
P79/3/132	*Australia and Apartheid: The Ties that Bind*	Ron Witton	(d)+(e)
P79/3/159	*Struggle for Namibia '77, The*	SWAPO Permanent Mission in Cuba, Cuba	(c)
P79/3/160	*SWAPO Information on Namibian Political Prisoners*	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(c)
P79/3/165	*Poisoned Weapon Against Peace and Socialism*	Albert Norden	(c)
P79/3/166	*Massacre at Kassinga: Climax of Pretoria's All-Out Campaign against the Namibian Resistance*	The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia	(c)
P79/3/168	*Learning a Trade in the Soviet Union*	Yevgeny Dvornikov	(c)
P79/3/169	*Great Beginning how to Organise Competition?, A*	V. I. Lenin	(c)
P79/3/171	*What is Communism? (Questions and Answers)*	Peingold Vid & Viktor Sacharov	(c)
P79/3/180	*New Africa News*—No 15, January–February 1979; No 16, March 1979	The New Africa News Collective, Australia	(c)
P79/3/184	*Artikel Kommentaar 93 192/3.8*	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(c)
P79/3/185	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents*—15/78, August 1978	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P79/3/185	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents*—23/78, August 1978	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P79/3/185	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents*—41/78, September 1978	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P79/3/185	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents*—47/78, November 1978	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P79/3/190	*Black Work*	Macdowell Frederics	(a)+(b)
P79/3/191	*Plutonium*	Vic Mayhew	(a)
P79/3/23	*Borstow Legend, The*	Mary Lees	(a)
P79/3/183	*Punch*—Vol 276, No 7212, 3 January 1979	Punch Publications Ltd., Milton Keynes	(a)
P79/4/7	*Teacher's Passion Student (Circle Library Editions* 162)	Todd Baxter	(a)
P79/4/20	*National Student*—No 1, March 1979	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a)
P79/4/21	*Petch of White, A*	Arun Gandhi	(a)+(b)
P79/4/22	*U.S. Role in Southern Africa, The*	Malik Mia's	(a)
P79/4/34	*Zuid-Afrika: De Opstand van de Ongewensten*	Documentatie- en Informatiecentrum Nederland Horstlaan, Afdeling Boeken en Periodieken, Amersfoort	(a)
P79/4/36	*Korean Youth and Students*—No 1 (158) 1979	Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League and the League of Students Committee	(a)
P79/4/37	*ICSA Bulletin*	The International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, London	(a)
P79/4/57	*ESAB Welding Products (SA) (Pty) Ltd*—1979—Calendar/Kalender	Lapes Developments (Pty) Ltd	(a)

No. 896 27 April 1979

PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 17 April 1979 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 *Sleeping Dogs*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 896 27 April 1979

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 April 1979 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 *Sleeping Dogs*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R79/4/81	*Sleeping Dogs*.	Atlas Motion Picture Corporation (Pty) Ltd.

No. 897 27 April 1979

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. 897 27 April 1979

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 onderstaande publikasies ongewens is binne die betekenis 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)
P79/1/80.....	*Straight Sucker*.....	Samuel West.....	(a)
P79/1/145.....	*Opinions: Bulletin Africain de la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale* Nr 8, Octobre Novembre 1978	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, Mikulandska 1, Prague 1	(c)
P79/1/156.....	*Herr Eugen Dühring's Revolution in Science (Anti-Dühring)*	Frederick Engels.....	(c)
P79/1/161.....	*Karl Marx Early Writings*.....	T. B. Bottomore.....	(c)
P79/1/189.....	*Israel South Africa: Cooperation of Imperialistic Outposts*	Progress Dritte Welt (PDW), Bonn.....	(c)
P79/1/219.....	*Sechaba* Vol 12, No 1, January 1979.....	The African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(a)
P79/1/223.....	*Namibia Today* Vol 2, No 2, 1978.....	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Zambia	(a)
P79/1/226.....	*Jana Shakti*—No 6, 1978.....	Unknown.....	(c)
P79/1/237.....	*20 Years Existence of the GDR—30 Years of Struggle for Social Progress, Peace and International Friendship*	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(c)
P79/2/16.....	*Awaaba* Sept/Oct 1978.....	Halt All Racist Tours Movement (HART), Wellington	(a)
P79/2/39.....	*Southern Africa* Vol XI, No 8, November 1978	The Southern Africa Committee, New York	(a)
P79/2/49.....	*Southern Africa* Vol XI, No 9, December 1978	The Southern Africa Committee, New York	(a)
P79/2/53.....	*Spunk*—No 2, February 1978.....	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow.....	(c)

Buy National Savings Certificates

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

CT. 27/4/79

Suspended fine (327) for banned books

Court Reporter

A FORMER president of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council was yesterday given a suspended fine of R100 when he was found guilty in the Regional Court of possessing prohibited publications.

Steven Kahanovitz had pleaded not guilty to the charge of possessing various banned publications which were found during a police raid on his Vine Street, Gardens, home.

It was alleged that he had possessed six copies of "The Riot Police and the Supression of Truth", by the Rev D P H Russell, a copy of "South Africa — a Police State", produced by the Christian Institute of South Africa, a copy of "National Student No 1", produced by the National Union of South African Students, and one copy of "Political Imprisonment in South Africa", produced by Amnesty International.

Evidence during the trial was that police entered Kahnovitz's home even though a search warrant had not been served. When Kahnovitz arrived at his home he found a policeman inside.

Kahnovitz told the court he shared his home with seven other residents in a "communal" manner, where people, who were all close friends, "were free to, and did, wander in and out, borrow books and leave publications, newspapers and magazines lying around".

He said it was impossible to keep track of all the banned publications because there were so many of them.

Mr P J le Roux was on the Bench. Mrs E C Muller appeared for the State. Mr J Whitehead, instructed by Buchanans, appeared for Kahanovitz.

were taken in the fifteenth century. A note from a year book of 1466[3] indicates that a purchaser for value of the land from the feoffee was bound by the use if he had express notice of it, since his conscience was affected equally with that of the feoffee. By 1482 it was a practice to enforce uses against an heir of the feoffee.[4] On the other hand a purchaser who gave value to the feoffee and had no notice of the use was not bound by it, because the presumption that one who gives consideration holds to his own use was not in such cases displaced. When the conveya n the other hand, the presumption was laid d ree held to the use of the transferor, i e the orig s, however, the feoffee held not for himself but neficiary, it was considered more equitable to c itous transferee also held for the use of the or. the result the beneficiary was given a reme e and all claiming under him except a purch t notice of the use. On the other hand he had erson not claiming under the feoffee to uses, uch as a squatter, who disseised the feoffee. terest of the *cestui que* use cannot be classed a nse.[6]

There is no need to concern ourse ed story of how the popularity of uses was n Statute of Uses of 1535 and revived only in hteenth centuries under the name of trusts in most respects identical with the former nust be noted; the modern English trust l trust is protected against a squatter or oth though the latter's conscience could not be e trust. The English trust beneficiary has th general can be divested only by alienation to a bon of the legal estate for value without notice and there is therefore no reason for denying to him the title of a real right in the land.

§ 10. THE MODERN ENGLISH LAW OF TRUSTS

It would be misleading, however, to suppose that nowadays the English trust beneficiary relies primarily for his protection on the doctrine of notice.[7] On the contrary most trusts are now trusts of movable property, especially shares, and the terms of the trust usually give the trustees power to sell and reinvest the proceeds of sale. Even if they do not, no notice of any trust express, implied or constructive, may be entered on the register of shares of a company

[3] YB 5 Edw IV, Mich f 7 pl 16. Simpson op cit 169.
[4] YB 22 Edw IV, Pasch f 4 pl 18.
[5] Simpson op cit 170.
[6] A M Honoré in (1959–60) 34 *Tulane LR* 453.
[7] For what constitutes notice see Law of Property Act 1925 s 199. There is special provision for instruments registrable under the Land Charges Act 1925.

registered in England under the Companies Act 1948,[8] or be received by the Registrar and no company is bound to give effect to a trust of its shares, even if it has notice thereof.[9] It is not likely in practice that a purchaser of shares will have notice of a trust affecting them, even if the terms of the trust in a particular case do not provide for a power of sale. If he has, the doctrine of notice applies.

As regards settlements of land the position has also changed owing to the Settled Land Act 1925.[10] It is probably impossible to set out its essential provisions shortly, accurately and comprehensibly, shall make an attempt.

Act gives the tenant for life of the settlement (ie the usufruc- or other 'statutory owner'[11] the power to convey the legal in the land (ie the title to it) and to confer on the purchaser free of equitable interests[12] (such as the claims of trust bene- es). The Act lays down that the purchaser is not affected by s not even entitled to information concerning the trusts of the ment.[13] Instead the purchaser must pay the purchase price to trustees of the settlement' or into court.[14] The identity of the ees of the settlement' can be ascertained from the deed (called ting deed[15]) which vests the legal estate in the tenant for life tutory owner.[16] It is the duty of these trustees to see to it that the s of the settlement are carried out. The trust attaches to the hase price instead of the land. The trust beneficiary, as in the of trusts of shares, has to look to a variable fund rather than to specific assets. His guarantee is not the doctrine of notice but the standing and resources of the trustees.

§ 11. THE RULE OF SURVIVORSHIP

As was mentioned earlier, from the fifteenth century the beneficiary was protected against the heir and executor of the feoffee to uses. In modern English law the rule is that, if there are two or more trustees, they are joint tenants of the trust property and joint tenancy imports the principle of survivorship:[17] if one trustee dies, his interest accrues to the surviving trustees and does not pass to his

[8] Section 117. L C B Gower *Modern Company Law* 3 ed 388, 401, 410. But a company's lien on its shares can be affected by notice of a prior mortgage or charge: *Bradford Banking Co* v *Briggs* (1886) 12 AC 29 (HL); *Rainford* v *Keith & Blackman Co* [1905] 2 Ch 147 (CA); *Mackereth* v *Wigan Coal & Iron Co* [1912] 2 Ch 293.
[9] Arg *Société Générale de Paris* v *Walker* (1885) 11 AC 20, 30. This is expressly provided in South Africa: Act 61 of 1973 s 104.
[10] See Wolstenholme & Cherry *Conveyancing Statutes* 12 ed by B L Cherry & others II 902f.
[11] Section 117(1)(xxvi).
[12] Sections 38–72, especially 38–40.
[13] Sections 5(2), 110(2).
[14] Sections 18, 94.
[15] Section 5(1)(*c*), (*e*).
[16] Section 4(2).
[17] Underhill op cit 455; Trustee Act 1925 s 18(1).

~~3rd~~ 327 DD INDABA 27/4/79

Mystery attack at Biko home

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village man said he was assaulted by a group of men at the home of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko in Ginsberg, King William's Town.

He is Mr Sidwell Madaka, 26, of Ziphunzana, Duncan Village, who said the assault occurred on the evening after the unveiling of tombstones to Mr Biko and his sister at Ginsberg cemetery.

Mr Madaka, accountant and credit controller at a furniture shop, said he had gone to Ginsberg after he had been asked to do so by a friend, Mr Zolile Bulwana, of Mdantsane.

He had left Duncan Village for the Civic Hall in Mdantsane, where there was ballroom dancing, he said.

While there Mr Bulwana asked him to go with him to Mr Biko's home. At the house of Mr Biko they found a group of people singing.

Mr Madaka said before they entered the house, Mr Bulwana asked him that they should not sit next to each other.

After they had been welcomed, Mr Bulwana asked for the programme, Mr Bulwana was asked why he should ask for a programme at 8 pm when the service was held at 2 pm.

Mr Madaka said two men jumped up and attacked him. As he was being assaulted and kicked, he was accused of being an informer (mpimpi). Mr Bulwana ran away.

Mr Madaka said he was bundled in a car and taken outside Ginsberg. In the bush he was again beaten up by the men, whom he did not know. He managed to escape and spent the night in the bush.

Mr Madaka said he did not take part in politics. He even did not know what the Black People's Convention was. He had gone to Ginsberg at the request of Mr Bulwana.

Mr Madaka said he was particularly upset at the attack because Mr Biko did not preach violence. He did not know why he was attacked; he was not political and he was not an informer, he said.

Mr Madaka said he came to East London last year from Tanga, near Butterworth.

A colleague at work, Mrs Nontobeko Mbolekwa, said the action against Mr Madaka was uncalled for. Mr Biko would have been disappointed as he was against violence.

Mrs Nontsikelelo Biko, widow of Mr Biko, said in an interview she did not see any assault taking place at her house. Nothing was reported to her. If any assault had taken place she would have stopped it, she said.



Mr Madaka . . . I'm not an informer.

Student fined for banned books

327 27/4/77 DD

CAPE TOWN — Mr Steven Kahanovitz, past president of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, was yesterday fined R100 (or 100 days) suspended for five years for possessing two prohibited publications.

Mr Kahanovitz, 23, a law student at the University of the Witwatersrand, had pleaded not guilty in the Regional Court.

His room was raided last June while he was president of the UCT SRC and vice-president of the National Union of South African Students.

The four publications involved were: "The Riot Police and Suppression of Truth" by the Rev D. P. H. Russel; "South Africa: A Police State; produced by the Christian Institute of South Africa; National Student No. 1; produced by Nusas, and Political Imprisonment in South Africa; produced by Amnesty International.

At a previous hearing Mr Kahanovitz said he had known all the publications, except Political Imprisonment in South Africa were prohibited, but had not been aware they were in his possession.

The magistrate said yesterday there was no doubt he was guilty of possession of two publications. — SAPA.

24/04 74

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VRAE OOR SA VEILIGHEID

Lang Hendrik voe' soos Lang David

LANG DAVID het gepraat — en nou antwoord Lang Hendrik. Geen stryd tussen die advokaat en die gewese veiligheidshoof nie. Nee, eintlik is dit saamstem, en as Lang Hendrik sy sin kry, is dit binnekort ook saampraat.

FBI se misbruik spook by geleerdes

Deur EDDIE BOTHA

Dit gaan alles oor Suid-Afrika se veiligheidstelsel en die gevare wat onvoldoende beheer oor die stelsel inhou.

In sy L. C. Steyn-gedenklesing by die RAU vandeesweek het adv. David de Villiers, onder-voorsitter van RAPPORT, 'n uitgebreide vorm van kommissie-ondersoek bepleit. So nie, het hy gesê, moet die regsberoep sy geledere sluit en daarop aandring.

Op sy beurt sê genl. Van den Bergh dat kommissies in Suid-Afrika ver oordryf word. „Ek is dik vir kommissies."

Wanpraktyke in die veiligheidstelsel is moontlik, sê genl. Van den Bergh. Om daarteen te waak, sou hy eerder met adv. De Villiers gedagtes wou wissel. Maar beslis nie 'n kommissie van ondersoek nie.

Adv. De Villiers vra of die huidige Wet op Terrorisme en sy wye magte nie eindelik kan lei tot korrupsie en 'n aanslag wat die bestaan van die staat kan bedreig nie.

Hy dink hier aan die magsmisbruik van die FBI en die CIA in Amerika.

„Kan ons gerus wees dat die menslike geaardheid hier so anders is as elders dat die verdere produkte van langdurige geheimhouding en gebrek aan doeltreffende beheer nie ook sal volg nie, of miskien ten dele reeds gevolg het nie?" vra adv. De Villiers.

Menslike swakhede en ongeërgdheid is 'n wesenlike probleem by 'n land se veiligheidsopset, erken genl. Van den Bergh. „Wanpraktyke is logies moontlik, maar daarvoor is die Parlement en Veiligheidsraad met verantwoordelike mense daar om beheer uit te oefen," sê hy.

„In my tyd as veiligheidshoof is ek goed deur mnr. John Vorster — toe nog Minister van Justisie — ondersteun. Ons wou aan niemand doen wat ons nie graag aan onsself gedoen wou hê nie."

spook by geleerdes

Genl. Van den Bergh sê dat hy baie streng oor wantoepassing van die veiligheidswette gewaak het. „'n Raad van senior offisiere het my daarmee bygestaan. 'n Landdros het aangehoudenes besoek. 'n Regter het gereeld die gevangenes besoek en in die geval van buitelanders het hul betrokke ambassadeur die reg gehad om na hul welsyn om te sien."

Reeds in sy tyd was veiligheidshoof het hy gevoel dat Suid-Afrika se veiligheidswette gekonsolideer moet word, sê genl. Van den Bergh. „Dié wat uitgedien is, moet verwerp word. Maar ek glo nie ons wette moet ligtelik verwerp of gekritiseer word nie."

In sy toespraak het adv. De Villiers verwys na Amerika se inligtingsagentskappe en hul skokkende wangedrag en magsmisbruik. 'n Komitee het bevind dat die FBI inligting misbruik het vir die politieke voordeel van die president en regeringslede.

„Ek kan sweer met alles wat vir my heilig is dat ons in Suid-Afrika nog nooit die magte aan ons toevertrou op die politieke terrein misbruik het nie," sê genl. Van den Bergh.

„Alles is moontlik. Maar in Suid-Afrika met sy vrye pers sal so iets nooit geheim bly nie. Met die kaliber van mense in Suid-Afrika aan die hoof van dinge, is dit hoogs onwaarskynlik."

Oor genl. Van den Bergh se voorstel van 'n gesprekvoering, sê adv. De Villiers, dat dit presies is wat hy voorstel. „Nie net die regsbegrip nie, maar ook mense met ander kundighede moet betrek word," sê hy.

„Genl. Van den Bergh was tot groot hoogte verantwoordelik vir die huidige wetgewing. Dit sal goed wees om ook hom by so 'n gesprek te betrek."

* Lees ook Pollux op bl 15.

29/4/79

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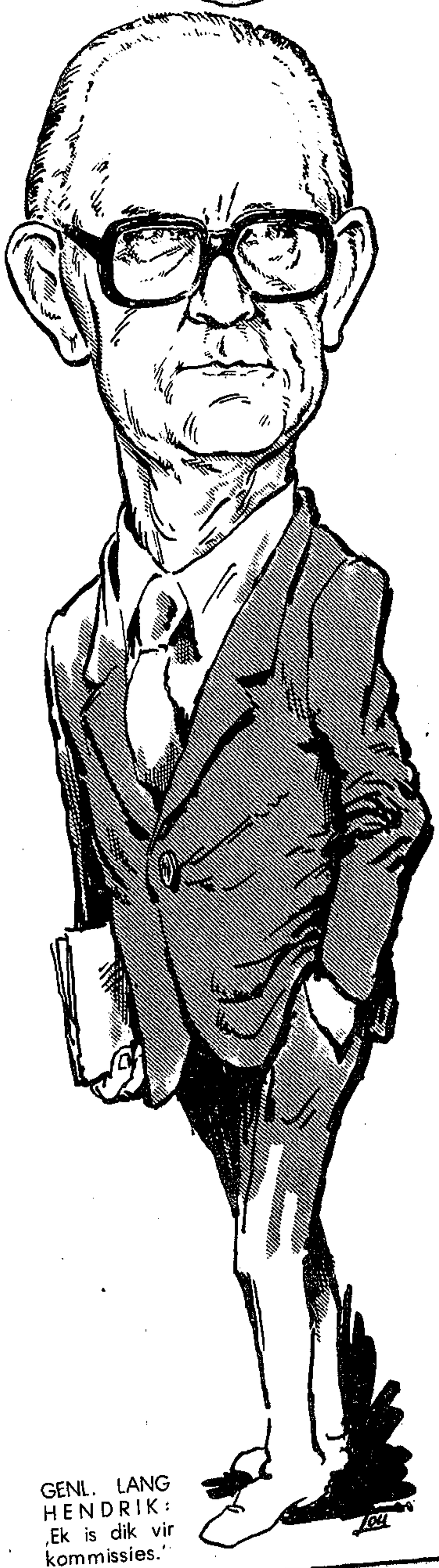
ADV. LANG DAVID: 'Kan ons gerus wees?'



GENL. LANG HENDRIK: 'Ek is dik vir kommissies.'

MAN DIES PARCEL B

IN NATAL BOMB BLAST

And unexploded mortar found in Durban garden

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Sun Tribune 29/4/79.

Tribune Reporters

A BLACK man was killed when what witnesses described as a parcel bomb exploded in a garden in Estcourt yesterday.

In a separate incident, demolition experts in Durban removed a live mortar bomb from a garden in Hillary.

They believe that the mortar, which was painted in bright colours, had been used as a door stop. It was apparently found lying on the lawn of a house in Challenor Road, Hillary.

The Estcourt explosion took place when two African men, one of them the gardener at the home of an Indian professional man, found two parcels in the yard. One of the men took a parcel into the road and opened it. It exploded killing him instantly.

Mrs E. Suliman who lives next door to the scene of the explosion said: "I heard this tremendous bang. The whole house shook. Then there was smoke everywhere.

"I could see the gardener lying on the pavement with a hole in his chest and terrible burns on his face.

"My son immediately called the police. They took two men who had seen the explosion to the police station to make statements."

The police cordoned off the area and the Ladysmith bomb squad were called. They searched the vicinity with metal detectors before removing the body of the dead man.

Another neighbour said the device had been wrapped like a parcel and had a tag sticking out of the top. "It looked like a firework," she said.

The dead man's name has not been released. Major Christian Marx, Criminal Investigation Officer at Ladysmith, confirmed that an explosive device had been the cause of the explosion.

Dr Abdoorahaman Suliman, the employer of the dead man, said last night that he was "absolutely mystified" by the incident.

In Durban, the demolition expert who removed the live mortar bomb to a safe place to await detonation, warned that only "idiots or drunk fools" fiddled with bombs.

The expert, who may not be identified for security purposes, said the bomb was an old "three-inch mortar".

He said: "It definitely still has its propellant charge and is very heavy so it probably has its main charge as well.

"The man in whose yard the bomb was found had been handling it. He had written down all the serial numbers on it and had apparently been caryying it around.

"I would like to warn the public never to touch a thing like this. So many of these things are terribly dangerous

Argus 30/4/79

To the Point: Press Council's about-turn

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — In a dramatic about-turn, the South African Press Council said today that two newspapers, fined a total of R2 000 because of their 'incorrect' disclosures about the magazine To the Point, would now get another hearing.

The newspaper Beeld, fined R500 and the Sunday paper Rapport, fined R1 500, were severely reprimanded for their insinuations that the magazine had close ties with the now defunct Department of Information.

The complaints were made to the council in 1976 by the then Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, and both papers were ordered to print full apologies and denials immediately.

In terms of the Press Code, Rapport was ordered to publish on its front page an apology to Dr Rhoodie and the department.

Mr G G A Uys, registrar of the Press Council and secretary of the Newspaper Press Union, said today there was no provision in the Press Council's constitution to reopen old cases.

'Obviously we must now treat these present circumstances as a test situation.'

He said both newspapers were now entitled to come back to the council in the light of the new evidence in the Information debacle, and that they would be given fair hearings.

Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of *Beeld*, said they were considering what action to take. 'It is not the money so much as the principle involved,' he said.

A spokesman for Rapport also said that they would make a decision later.

(1) 327

~~(2) 259~~

~~(3) 245~~

Killed by parcel bomb

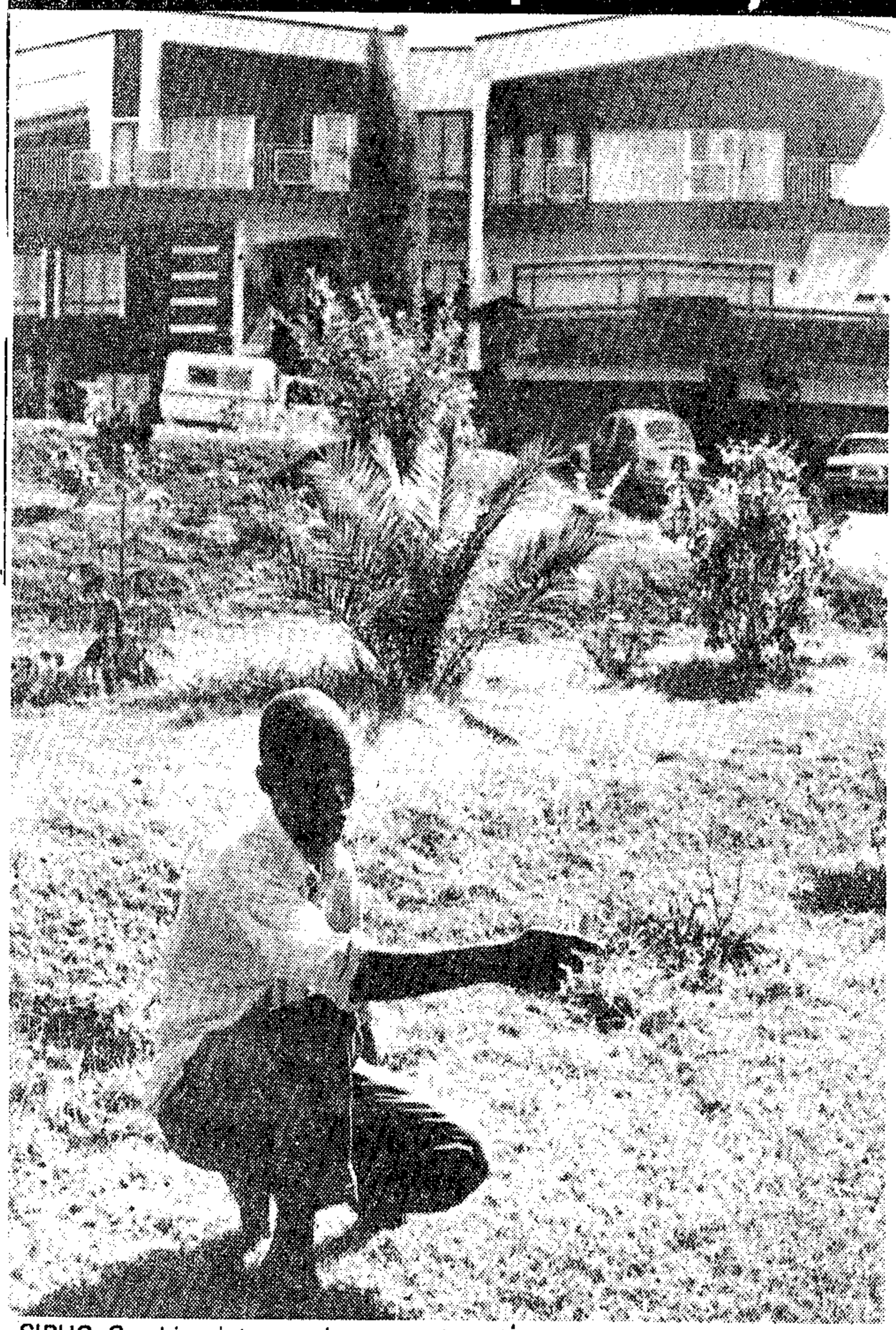
ESTCOURT. — A black man was killed when what witnesses described as a parcel bomb, exploded in the garden of a professional man yesterday afternoon.

The explosion, in the town's Indian area, apparently occurred when two men, one employed at the house, found two parcels in the yard of the absent owner.

According to reports, one of the men took a parcel outside and opened it. It exploded.

Police were called and it was reported that bomb disposal experts from Lady-Smith defused the remaining device. — Sapa.

Explosion left Sipho uninjured



SIPHO Gumbi points out the spot where he found a discarded grenade on Saturday. He escaped injury when it exploded killing his companion, Mr. Michael Majola (40).

Hand grenade blast kills African man

Mercury Bureau

AN AFRICAN died in a blast that rocked the outskirts of the sleepy Midlands town of Estcourt when a discarded hand grenade exploded in his hands on Saturday afternoon.

His companion, a youth aged about 14 who was standing a metre away, escaped without a scratch when the explosion ripped through the garden of a Dahlia Road home, and rattled windows half a kilometre from the scene.

Mr. Michael Majola (40), died instantly when the grenade he was examining blew up, ripping off one of his hands and burning his stomach and face extensively.

Sipho Gumbi, the youth who found the grenade wrapped in tissue paper at the bottom of the garden at Dr. Abdoorahaman Suliman's home, said he had taken the parcel to show Mr. Majola who was working on the pavement.

Mr. Majola had been examining the parcel containing the grenade when it exploded within a centimetre of his stomach and flung him in the air, he said.

The police were called and witnesses were questioned.

Last night the Criminal Investigation officer at Ladysmith, Major Christo Marx, said the police believed, at this stage, that somebody had discarded the grenade and it had landed in Dr. Suliman's garden.

"There is no question about the grenade being of communist origin," he said.

Meanwhile, in another incident at the weekend, police took possession of an unexploded mortar bomb which had apparently been lying on the lawn of a house in Challenor Road, Hillary, for some time.

The three-inch mortar still had its propellant charge and main charge intact, a police bomb expert said.

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1.) One device was designed especially to learn whether certain kinds of people were associated with certain kinds of cars. Summary descriptions of people of different phycological and social roles were prepared. See appendix C.
As the interviewer read each description, the respondent was asked to pick from a list handed to him, ~~the~~ car of the make, model, body type and colour which he thought went best with each kind of person.

2.) In an effort to learn more about opinions, people were asked to list both the best thing and the

Six face pass charges

Rdm 1/5/79

(3) 327

Staff Reporter

SIX journalists were bailed in the Protea Magistrates Court yesterday on charges of entering a black area without valid permits.

Before Mr I W Viljoen were Mr Mohamed Ameen Akhalwaya, 33, of Lenasia; Miss Shirley Theresa Lue, 29, of Johannesburg; Mr Samuel Pop, 42, of Eldorado Park; Mr Mike David Norton, 49; Miss Alice Diana Jacobus, 42, and Mr Stephen Young, 51, all of Bosmont.

They were arrested at a Security Police roadblock in Orlando East, Soweto, on Sunday.

Detained with them was International Federation of Journalists member Mr Ole Johan Eriksen, visiting South Africa on a fact-finding tour.

All seven were returning from a meeting of the Writers' Association of South Africa in Orlando, where Mr Eriksen was guest speaker.

They were taken to the Orlando Police Station and then to Protea. Mr Eriksen, a Norwegian, was interrogated for several hours before being allowed to go.

The six accused were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to May 30.

Attempted murder charge in prison

CAPE TOWN — Six Robben Island prisoners have been charged in absentia in the magistrate's court here with attempted murder.

The charges arise from an alleged attempt on the life of the second-in-command at the prison, a Captain Harding.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons confirmed yesterday that "an incident occurred at Robben Island in February this year during which members of the Prisons Department were injured.

"Captain Harding was stabbed," he said.

The prisoners are Vusumzi Mcongo (19), Zuko Camaqu (18), Mncedisi Siswana (22), Tamsanga Jeffrey Klaas (22), Khumbelele Mnikina (29) and Fezile Lawrence Mvula (20).

The hearing has been set down for June 18. — (Sapa.)



A happy crowd of friends surround the four men who were found not guilty of furthering the aims of banned organisations in the East London Regional Court yesterday. Standing, from left, are Mr Bonile Tulama, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Mandla Gxanyana and Mr Buyisile Mapisa. Report page 9.

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Four acquitted of SASO, BPC activities

EAST LONDON — There were kisses, hugs and handshakes outside the Regional Court here yesterday after the four men charged with being members of banned organisations were found not guilty and discharged.

The men, Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa, had been charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

The men all pleaded not guilty to taking part in the activities of either the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Cultural and Educational Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

There were alternative charges of furthering the aims of the organisations through the Vukani Cultural Organisation, the African Cultural Art

given evidence of the existence of BPC colours, slogans and symbols. Other witnesses, including a former BPC secretary Mr Wele Nondzaba, had said they did not know of the existence of colours or a sign for the BPC.

Mr Nondzaba said the clenched fist had been used throughout Africa as a sign of unity and strength. The expression "Amandla ngawetu" had been in use long before the advent of black consciousness, he said.

Mr Clark said of the colours and signs: "In view of the totality of the evidence, the court cannot find these colours are those of the BPC, or that the shirts worn by the accused are only worn by members of the BPC."

"Nor is the court able to find the raised clenched fist is confined to any of the organisations. The same must be said of the expression 'Amandla ngawetu.'"

Referring to a constitu-

2/05/74

(327)

Association and the B. S. Biko memorial service. They were also charged with displaying the uniforms and tokens of the BPC, indicating they were members of an unlawful organisation.

Giving judgment in the Regional Court, the magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, said in order to convict the men on the allegation that they carried the tokens or displayed the uniform of the BPC, "the court would have to find categorically that BPC, Saso or Aseca had a set uniform, a set salute and a set slogan."

He said Lieutenant Venter of the security branch of the SAP had told the court he had seen BPC members wearing gold and black shirts at Steve Biko's funeral and at the memorial service a year later. Lieutenant Venter had also said people there raised clenched fists and shouted "Amandla ngawetu."

The magistrate said Lieutenant Venter was the only witness who had tion confiscated from Mr Gxanyana's home, Mr Clark said the evidence relating to it was "very weak indeed."

The prosecutor, Mr C. C. Klackers had earlier said the constitution was the result of a meeting at Mr Wele Nondzaba's house after he and Mr Gxanyana had decided to form a cultural club.

The constitution was headed "Cultural Organisation" and the prosecutor said several aspects of the constitution corresponded to the constitutions of BPC, Saso and Aseca.

Mr Clark said the piece of paper could hardly be seen as an intent to form a club which would further the aims of a banned organisation.

"Even the constitution itself hardly indicates it is a proposal to carry on the activities of a banned organisation," he said.

"The court is unable to convict on any of the charges and the four accused are found not guilty and discharged. —DDR.

Man hurt by grenade explosion

AT LEAST one man was injured when a hand-grenade exploded in a Pretoria suburb on Wednesday.

Mr Benjamin Bokwena picked up the grenade in the suburb of Colbyn.

He apparently pulled out the pin and the grenade exploded.

A police spokesman said he was taken to the Kalafong Hospital with a seriously injured left hand.

Another man, Mr Andries Mapaka, was reported also to have been injured by the Colbyn blast, but this could not be confirmed as he could not be found.

Police have warned people not to pick up strange objects but instead to call the police immediately. — Sapa.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 976 4 May 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 25 April 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 17 April 1979 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.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 976 4 Mei 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 25 April 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 17 April 1979 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
P79/3/77.....	*Falling Angel*.....	William Hjortsberg.

QG 6423

No. 975 4 May 1979

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. 975 4 Mei 1979

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 P79/20

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/2/81	*Man to Man*	John Chesterman & Michael Marten	(a)
P79/2/99	*Savage Surrender*	Natasha Peters	(a)
P79/2/102	*Nielsen's Children*	James Brady	(a)+(b)
P79/3/79	*Selected Letters of James Joyce*	Richard Ellmann	(a)
P79/3/81	*Westfield*	Roderick Thorp	(a)
P79/3/95	*Home Free*	Dan Wakefield	(a)
P79/3/137	*Tripoli Documents, The*	Henry Kane	(a)
P79/3/143	*Secret Memoirs of Lord Byron, The*	Christopher Nicole	(a)
P79/3/170	*Disarmament: Who Opposes It?*	Ernest Henry	(e)
P79/3/198	*Nightingale Park*	Moira Lord	(a)
P79/3/207	*World of Sex, The & Max and the White Phogocytes*	Henry Miller	(a)
P79/4/2	*Struggle is My Life, The*	Nelson Mandela	(e)
P79/4/5	*Now*—November 1978	The Methodist Church Overseas Division, London	(d)+(e)
P79/4/9	*Media Committee Report-back (NUSAS Congress November 1978) with Comix Comm. Illustrations Attached*	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(b)
P79/4/10	"*A.N.C.*" "*Amandla*"—Pamphlet/Pamflet	African National Congress	(e)
P79/4/17	*Christian Vanguard*—Issue No 50, February 1976	New Christian Crusade Church, Metairie, LA	(b), (d)+(e)
P79/4/18	*Information*—No 2/1979, February	Trade Union International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/4/35	*Testimony of Steve Biko, The*	Millard Arnold	(d)+(e)
P79/4/43	*Lenin*	Michael Morgan	(e)
P79/4/47	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid—Notes and Documents*—42/78, October 1978	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P79/4/49	*Hitback*—No 2, August 15, 1978; No 3, October 1978; No 4, Dec 1978/Jan 1979	Raymond Hill and Allen Fotheringham, Berea, Johannesburg	(c), (d)+(e)
P79/4/51	*Opinions: African Bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions*—Nr 8, October-November 1978 (i.e. translation in English of original title "Opinions: Bulletin Africain de la Fédération syndicale mondiale—Nr 8, Octobre-Novembre 1978/d.i. vertaling in Engels van oorspronklike titel "Opinions: Bulletin Africain de la Fédération syndicale mondiale—Nr 8, Octobre-Novembre 1978)	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, Prague 1	(e)
P79/4/50	*You are being Conned! . . .*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	National Front, Johannesburg	(d)
P79/4/50	*Ondersteun geen Jode—Meeste is Kommuniste*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Onbekend	(b)+(d)
P79/4/50	*Are they taking over the Country?*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Unknown	(d)
P79/4/50	*Why no Oil from Iran?*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Nationale Front of South Africa	(d)
P79/4/53	*First Third, The and other Writings*	Neal Cassady	(a)
P79/4/58	*Playboy Playmate Calendar*—1979—Calendar/Kalender	Printed in the U.S.A	(a)
P79/4/59	*Playboy Playmate Desk Calendar*—1978—Calendar/Kalender	Printed in the U.S.A	(a)
P79/4/69	*Rude Food*	David Thorpe	(a)
P79/4/75	*Fire up any Engine —N.G.K. Spark Plugs*—Advertisement Poster/Advertensie Plakkaat	Unknown	(a)
P79/4/112	*CEW—CES—CEW*—1979—Diary/Dagboek	Unknown	(a)
P79/4/113	*Vibrations*—Vol 5, No 9	Tabor Publications Ltd., London	(a)
P79/4/114	*Sexy Confessions of a Window Cleaner*—Vol 1, No 1	Tabor Publications Ltd., London	(a)
P79/2/122	*Caress and Conquer*	Donna Comeaux Zide	(a)
P79/3/5	*Drug Tales*	Duncan Fallowell	(a)
P79/3/34	*Jannie, The Goddaughter*	Adrian Reid	(a)
P79/3/45	*Woman Like Us, A*	Nicola Thorne	(a)
P79/3/138	*Heir, The*	Christopher Keane	(a)
P79/3/152	*Christians or Capitalists?*	Cosmas Desmond	(e)
P79/3/176	*Mao Tse-Tung (Harrap World History Programme)*	Desmond Painter	(e)
P79/4/3	*Imperialismus als Höchstes Stadium des Kapitalismus, Der*	W. I. Lenin	(e)
P79/4/11	*Hidden Tyranny, The—The Issue that Dwarfs all other Issues*	U.S.A. A Christian Nation	(e)
P79/4/14	*Ausgewählte Werke*—Band III	Mao Tse-Tung	(e)
P79/4/42	*Resister Bulletin*—No 1, March 1979	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)

No. 977 4 May 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 23 April 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 17 April 1979 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. 977 4 Mei 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 23 April 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 17 April 1979 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
P79/4/6.....	*Manipulators, The*.....	Gloria Vitanza Basile.

No. 978 4 May 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 24 April 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 17 April 1979 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. 978 4 Mei 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 24 April 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 17 April 1979 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
P79/4/33.....	*Camera* 35—Vol 24, No 3, March 1979.....	U.E.M. Publishing, Inc., New York.

No. 979 4 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 832 of 20 April 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6408 of 20 April 1979, substitute the following entry for entry P79/18:

No. 979 4 Mei 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 832 van 20 April 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6408 van 20 April 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/18 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)
P79/3/117.....	*Unesco Bulletin de la Commission Nationale Malgache pour L'Unesco—Sommaire/No* 3, "*Special Apartheid*" Année 1978	Commission Nationale Magache pour L'U.N.E.S.C.O. Madagasikara	(e)

Man injured in Pretoria blast

PRETORIA — A man was injured here when a hand-grenade he picked up exploded. Another is also believed to be injured but this could not be confirmed as he could not be traced.

Mr Benjamin Mokwena picked up the grenade and apparently pulled out the pin.

Police said Mr Mokwena was rushed to hospital with his left hand seriously injured.

The other man, Mr Andries Mapaka, is believed to have been injured, but this could not be confirmed as his whereabouts are unknown.

Police believe the hand-grenade, the second found lying in a street here this year, was South African-made.

Police have warned people not to pick up strange objects but to call them if they find something suspicious. — SAPA.

Book on Steve Biko banned

CAPE TOWN — A total of 45 publications is declared undesirable in the Government Gazette today.

The list of undesirable publications includes a book by Nelson Mandela, The Struggle is my Life, a publication by Millard Arnold, The Testimony of Steve Biko and a publication, Sexy Confessions of a Window Cleaner by Tabor Publications, London. — SAPA.

Censors hit back at National Front

CAPE TOWN. — Three issues of Hitback — the magazine of the Rightwing National Front — as well as two Front pamphlets, have been declared undesirable according to a notice in the Government Gazette today.

"The Struggle is my Life," by Nelson Mandela, "Christians or Capitalists?" by Cosmos Desmond and "The Testimony of Steve Biko" by Millard Arnold were among the 45 publications declared undersirable, according to an announcement from the Directorate of Publications yesterday.

From tomorrow it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications (name of author or producer in brackets):

Man to Man (John Chesterman and Michael Marten). Savage Surrender (Natasha Peters). Nielsen's Children (James Brady). Selected letters of James Joyce (Richard Ellmann). Westfield (Roderick Thrap). Home Free (Dan Wakefield). Tripoli Documents (Henry Kane). The Secret Memoirs of Lord Byron (Christopher Nicole).

Disarmament: Who opposes it? (Ernst Henry). Nightingale Park (Moira Lord). World of Sex and Max and The White Phagocytes (Henry Miller). The Struggle is My Life (Nelson Mandela). Now — November 1978 (The Methodist Church Overseas Division, London).

Media Committee Reportback (Nusas Congress November 1978) With Comix illustrations attached (Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch). "Amandla" pamphlet (African National Congress).

Christian Vanguard — Issue No 50, February 1976 (New Christian Crusade Church Metairie LA). Information — No 2/1979 February (Trade Union International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers, Czechoslovakia).

Testimony of Steve Biko (Millard Arnold). Lenin (Michael Morgan). United Nations: Centre against Apartheid — notes and documents — 42/78 October 1978 (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs).

Hitback — no 2, August 15 1978, no 3, October 1978, No 4, Dec 1978/Jan 1979 (Raymond Hill and Allan Fotheringham, Johannesburg). Options, African Bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions — No 8, October-November 1978, a translation of the original title, Options: Bulletin Africain de la Federation Syndicale Mondiale — nr 8, Octobre-Novembre 1978 (Federation Syndicale Mondiale, Prague 1).

You are being Conned — pamphlet (National Front, Johannesburg). Ondersteun Geen Jode — moeste Is Kommuniste — pamphlet (unknown). Are They Taking over the Country? — pamphlet (unknown). Why No Oil From Iran? — pamphlet (National Front of South Africa). The First,Third and Other Writings (Neal Cassady). Playboy Playmate calendar 1979 (US). Playboy Playmate desk calendar 1978 (US). Rude Food (David Thrope).

Fire Up Any Engine — NGK Spark Plugs — advertisement poster (unknown). CEW-CES-CEW — 1979 diary (unknown).

Vibrations — Vol 5, no 9 (Tabor Publications, London) Sexy Confessions of a Window Cleaner — Vol 1, no 1 (Tabor Publications, London). Caress and Conquer (Donna Comeauxzide).

Drug tales (Duncan Fallowell). Jennie the Goddaughter (Adrian Reid). Woman Like Us (Nicola Thorne). The Heir (Christopher Keane). Christians or Capitalists? (Cosmos Desmond).

Mao Tse-Tung (Harrap World History Programme, Desmond Painter). Der Imperialismus Als Horchstes Stadium Des Kapitalismus (W I Lenin). The Hidden Tyranny, the Issue that Dwarfs all Other Issues (USA Christian Nation). Ausgewahlte Werke — Band 111 (Mao Tse-Tung). Resister Bulletin — No 1, March 1979 (Committee on South African War Resistance, London). — Sapa.

Soweto police security tighter

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

STRINGENT security measures have been introduced at all police stations in Soweto after the attack on the Moroka police station by three African National Congress terrorists.

Many files in the archives — including records on criminals and fingerprints — were destroyed by fire when one of the terrorists tossed a grenade into the corrugated-iron building.

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Police for Soweto, said yesterday security at all Soweto stations had been upgraded "considerably" to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

The attack happened about 9 pm on Thursday when three gunmen, dressed in brown overalls, approached the police station on foot.

When they entered the main gate, they pulled out Russian AK-47 rifles and opened fire.

Const Brian Temba was hit in the chest and abdomen. He died in Baragwanath Hospital's intensive-care unit 14 hours later.

Another policeman, Const Edward Moreni, shot shortly afterwards, was still in the intensive-care unit at the same hospital yesterday where his condition was described as "serious".

Const Ernst Nkosi, slightly injured and three black civilians, Mrs Daphne Magagula, Mr Sam Sangweni and Mr Godfrey Tshabalala, who had light wounds, were treated at Baragwanath.

They were discharged early on Friday morning.

(327)

ANC INFILTRATION OF TRAINED MEN IS BELIEVED WIDESPREAD

Urban terror war is set to intensify

THE terrorist attack on Moroko police station on Thursday could be the beginning of a three-prong terrorist onslaught on urban targets by the ANC.

By DESMOND BLOW, JEREMY GORDIN and CHARLIE MOGALE

Authorative sources told the Sunday Express several months ago that the ANC had launched a widespread infiltration of South Africa.

Terrorists were being trained in three specific tasks, and then sent back to South Africa from Angola via Botswana, and Mozambique via Swaziland, to:

- Create labour unrest.
- Recruit young Africans to leave the country for training.
- Commit urban terrorism.

It was forecast that the attacks would begin this year.

The police station attack could either be the start of a wave of urban terrorism attacks or an early attack to intimidate Black police in the townships.

This could create the atmosphere both for labour unrest and for the recruitment of people to go for training as terrorists.

The man directing the operation is known to be Joe Slovo, the former Johannesburg advocate and self-confessed Communist who fled South Africa in 1963 — and has been reported at different times to be both in Angola and Mozambique.

It is known that terrorists have entered South Africa through Botswana and Mozambique. Some have been captured by police. Recently three of those captured managed to escape from police cells in Jeppe.

The killers this week used Russian AK47s and in the past police have recovered Communist weapons from terrorists.

It is also believed that terrorists have brought detonators into the country, after being trained how to make and use explosives from articles which are easily purchased in any supermarket.

Victims of the suprise assault on the police station described yesterday how they were gunned down by the gang of three men who killed constable Brian Themba and who are still on the run — and revealed what could be clues to the identity of the gunmen.

Clues revealed by two of the victims, Miss Daphne Magagula, 23, and Mr Sam Sangweni, 32, were:

- That the gunmen were in their early twenties — which gives credence to the view that the squad may have consisted of former students who fled the country in the wake of the 1976 unrest.
- That the gunmen spoke only Zulu and English.
- That one of the gunmen wore a black overcoat. (Police spokesmen said all the men were dressed in brown overalls.)
- That the gunman who opened fire in the charge office, wea[illegible] and ducked and was in complete control of the situation, giving the impression that he was well-trained.

Meanwhile, a massive round-the-clock search is still being carried out by the Security Police.

By late yesterday afternoon, they had not arrested any of the group who struck at the police station with AK-47 assault rifles and handgrenades, and mowed down three policemen and three civilians.

The men, thought to be ANC members because of the pamphlets left at the scene, blew up the station's archives in a room behind the charge office.

Security arrangements have been tightened at police stations throughout the country as a result of the attack.

Eight-month pregnant Miss Magagula, of Mofolo, who was shot in the back, was sitting on a bench in the charge office with about 15 others when she heard bursts of automatic gunfire.

"Everyone inside stood up, but the police in the charge office laughed and said 'those are crackers'.

Then a man in a black overcoat burst in shooting. We all clung to each other."



● Miss Daphne Magagula ... "a man in a black overcoat was shooting. We all clung to one another."

agter aanslag, sê min. Kruger

Klippent 6/5/79

(327)

ERREUR

Polisie

Deur FRIK BADENHORST

SUID-AFRIKA staan midde-in 'n gekoördineerde stedelike terreur-aanslag wat o.m. deur Wes- en Oos-Europese regerings gefinansier word. Die aanval op die Moroka-polisiekantoor in Soweto is deel van die aanslag en die aanvallers kan weer toeslaan.

In 'n onderhoud het mnr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister van Justisie, Polisie en Gevangenisse gister ook aan my gesê:



MIN. JIMMY KRUGER

● Die ANC, wat vermoedelik vir die aanval verantwoordelik was, het die afgelope jaar meer as R8 miljoen uit die buiteland ontvang.

● Noorweë en Swede is twee van die lande wat willens en wetens groot bedrae geld vir terreur gegee het.

● In die teenaksie het die polisie reeds 23 Suid-Afrikaanse swartes gevang wat ná opleiding oorkant die grens op pad terug was. Altesame 26 wapen- en plofstof-opslagplekke is ook in Noord- en Oos-Transvaal opgespoor en groot hoeveelhede wapens, ammunisie en plofstof is gevind.

Dit het ook aan die lig gekom dat die verbode ANC al hoe sterker met Kuba en Oos-Duitsland skakel. Die ANC het 'n kantoor in Oos-Duitsland gestig, van waar die terreur-aanslag in oorleg met Kuba gekoördineer word.

Maputo

Nader tuis sit Joe Slovo, een van die ANC-leiers en voorbok van die verbode Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party, in die middel van die spinnerak. Hy reël die aanslae wat in Suid-Afrika uitgevoer word vanuit 'n kantoor in Maputo.

Tot op hede het die terroriste hulle besig gehou met lie insmokkel van wapens en lofstof en die beplanning van teikens en ontsnaproetes, sê min. Kruger.

Daarom is dit moontlik dat die drie terroriste wat konst. Brian Temba dié week doodgeskiet en vyf ander mense gewond het, nou iewers gaan skuil het. Maar dit is ewe moontlik dat hulle gou weer kan toeslaan. Dieselfde soort plofstof is juis 'n rukkie gelede op die spoorlyn tussen Johannesburg en Vereeniging gekry.

Die drie terroriste is deel van die enkele groepies wat die polisie-netwerk ontduik het en daarin geslaag het om Suid-Afrika binne te sypel. In dié opsig kan die Moroka-aanval beskou word as 'n geïsoleerde voorval, en word wyd verspreide terreur nie verwag nie, sê die Minister.

Mense moet nie vreemde, ongeregistreerde swartes in diens neem nie, waarsku hy. Dis moeilikheid soek.

Sal nie rus

● Intussen is die veiligheidsmaatreëls by alle polisiekantore verskerp en soek al wat polisieman is na die drie terroriste. „Ons sal nie rus voordat ons hulle gevang het nie," sê kol. Theuns Botha, bevelvoerder in Soweto.

Polisiemanne meen dat die aanvallers moontlik deel was van die groep vlugtelinge wat na die 1976-opstande uit Soweto gevlug het. Hulle het klaarblyklik die uitleg van die polisiekantoor baie goed geken.

In die pamflette wat naby die hek gevind is, word swartes o.m. aangemoedig om die ANC en sy militêre vleuel met wapengeweld te steun.

ATAS

OSTI

Groot geld van oorsee

Word change could spell prosecutions

By PAM KLEINOT

THE changing of one word in the English version of the Publications Act has reopened the prospect of wide-ranging prosecutions following the banning of books, newspapers or magazines.

It is also, says Professor John Dugard, a rebuke of the Appellate Court and could constitute a "grave interference with Press Freedom".

The amendment, which became law last month, follows the case of Sean Moroney whose conviction under the Publications Act was set aside by the Appellate Court.

Mr Moroney, former editor of Wits Student, the student newspaper of the University of the Witwatersrand, was charged with producing two undesirable publications — 1975 issues of Wits Student.

After his conviction, his appeal was dismissed by the Transvaal Provincial Division but upheld in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last July.

According to Mr Dave Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton, the purpose of the amendment was to overcome the court decision in Moroney's case.

It became apparent that the English version of the Act did not concur with the Afrikaans version.

The contentious word in the English version was "sufficient proof" as opposed to "conclusive proof" in the Afrikaans version.

As it was found that the meaning of this legislation was not absolutely clear, the English version was amended to "conclusive proof" in the Publications Amendment Act of 1979.

Prof Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, slated the amendment saying it was clearly an attempt to limit the courts' powers regarding Freedom of Publication.

He said the amendment overruled a clear and emphatic decision of the Appellate Court in Moroney's case which sought to interpret the law in accordance with the basic principles of justice inherent in our Roman Dutch Common Law.

He added that the reversal in Moroney's case had important implications for student editors.

Referring to the "alarming increase" in the number of student publications banned in the past year, he said: "One fears that the reversal of Moroney's case will result in the prosecution of student editors.

"Such prosecutions will offend a basic principle of law because they will punish editors in respect of publications which are not unlawful at the time they are prepared, but subsequently become unlawful when banned."

He pointed out that while student newspapers were not members of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU), they constituted an important part of the Press in South Africa.

"Prosecutions of this kind will accordingly constitute a grave interference with Press Freedom," he said.

Prof Dugard said that while the legislature was constitutionally acting within its rights the amendment should be seen as a rebuke of the Appellate Court — highlighting the growing disagreement between the executive and the judiciary.

"In recent times the executive has suffered a number of setbacks from the courts in the field of Press Freedom."

Among the examples he gave was the disclosures of Judge Mostert, the prosecution of the Rand Daily Mail over the Information scandal and the prosecution of the Sunday Express for contempt of court and criminal defamation.

He said the legislature was stating its rejection of the Appellate Division's concern for the upholding of principles of natural justice.

"It is clearly attempting to limit the powers of the court in respect of Freedom of Publication.

"At this delicate stage in our history the legislature would be best advised to refrain from provoking a confrontation with the judiciary," he said.

A 11

8/5/79

Rumours of Rain not undesirable

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PRETORIA — The Publications Appeal Board has found the book, Donderdag of Woensdag, by John Miles, undesirable, but Andre Brink's Gerugte van Reën and the translated edition, Rumours of Rain, not undesirable.

The chairman of the board, Mr Justice Snyman, said that parts of Donderdag of Woensdag, particularly if read in context, were blasphemous or gave offence to the religious convictions of Christians.

The board found it could not agree with the findings of an expert committee under the chairmanship of Professor W. E. G. Louw that the book was not undesirable.

Turning to Rumours of Rain, Mr Justice Snyman said that after consideration of all the relevant paragraphs in the Publications Act, the appeal board had found that although some parts of the book were disturbing, it could not be declared undesirable.

The board agreed with the findings of the expert committee under the chairmanship of Professor H. Merwe-Scholz. — SAPA.

Some miles from M[redacted]e coach road from Mafeking to Joha[redacted]sting because this was the way Jame[redacted] their fate. This road is the only[redacted] called a road at home, and even i[redacted]

18th June We [redacted]long the Mafeking road. On the [redacted] the scene of Dixon's fight, and saw [redacted] and about 35 men. The Greys were [redacted]o try to get in touch with Dixo[redacted]re, while the rest of the Brigade [redacted]e got into some very rough country b[redacted]lio. We found out from some native[redacted]rs were in a laager some mil[redacted]re far into the hills.

20th June To my disgust this afternoon my groom clipped my horse all over because he saw other chargers getting clipped. I was so angry as this means that the horse has to have a warm rug on every night, and one never knows when one may be caught out some night. By bad luck I was caught out the second night. We had reveille at 1.30 a.m. and marched at 3 a.m. back along the Mafeking road to Vlakfontein. It was very cold and dark and my horse was restive and miserable with the cold.

Persons appointed to visit detainees

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

(1) Whether any persons have been appointed since 1 June 1978 to visit persons detained in terms of the Terrorism Act; if so, (a) who are they and (b) for what area has each of them been appointed;

(2) how many visits to detainees were made during the period 1 June 1978 to 31 December 1978;

(3) whether any complaints of ill-treatment were reported to him; if so, (a) how many and (b) what action was taken on these reports.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) Adv. W. M. van den Berg, S.C. (Former Attorney-General of the Cape)
(b) Cape Province and Natal.

(1) Yes.

(2) 431.

(3) Yes.

(a) 20.

Mr. A. J. Mouton (Former Chief Magistrate of Pretoria) Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Ex-BPC man in Maseru

PORT ELIZABETH — A former official of the banned BPC and Saso, Mr Mbuyiselo Madaka, who was restricted to the magisterial area of Port Elizabeth for five years, phoned his mother on Tuesday to say he was safe in Maseru.

According to his mother, Mrs Agrinette Madaka, he apparently failed to report to the police on Monday as he was required to do.

She said her son would sometimes stay away with his girlfriends for almost a week but would make a point of returning in time to report at the police station on Mondays.

This time when he did not come home on Monday she felt concerned and waited, hoping he had reported.

She was shocked when he phoned from Maseru on Tuesday.

Mr Madaka was first detained in the August 1976 mass arrest under the Internal Security Act. He was released two days before Christmas Day.

He was again detained in October 1978 during the clampdown on black consciousness movements and was restricted on his release. — DDR.

Terrorism Act

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Hansard 13 (849) 11/5/79

667. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Terrorism Act in 1978;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) acquitted, (ii) convicted of terrorism and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person in each of these categories detained before being charged.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) 105.

(2) (a) (i) 16.

(ii) 56.

(iii) 6.

(b) 17.
The cases against 10 were withdrawn before they were asked to plead).

(3) Category (2)(a)(i)
2 for 14 days.
1 for 28 days.
1 for 48 days.
1 for 52 days.
1 for 67 days.
2 for 120 days.
2 for 128 days.
1 for 144 days.
1 for 180 days.
4 for 212 days.

Category (2)(a)(ii)
1 for 11 days.
1 for 12 days.
2 for 14 days.
1 for 19 days.
1 for 23 days.
2 for 28 days.
1 for 31 days.
1 for 35 days.
3 for 37 days.
1 for 39 days.
1 for 42 days.
1 for 49 days.
5 for 51 days.

FARM ASSISTANCE

A basket of goodies

"When border farms stand empty, SA will no longer have borders," remarked a Nat MP, H S Coetzer, last week. With the country's security at stake, and large areas already depopulated (*FM* December 1), the government has wasted no time in trying to staunch the desertion of border farms.

Recommendations by the committee appointed at the end of last year (chairman Piet Steyn, Secretary of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure) have been accepted by the Cabinet and legislation will be introduced in the next fortnight.

Minister Hendrik Schoeman says the cost will be between R65m and R80m over six years and probably about R12m in the first year. The assistance will be mainly channelled through the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure:

- Loans to buy farms, interest free for the first two years, 2% a year during the 3rd, 4th and 5th years, and 4% a year during the 6th, 7th and 8th years. From the 9th year the capital plus interest at 4% a year becomes repayable in 25 annual instalments. Farms bought under this scheme must be occupied within six months.
- Similar soft loans to farmers on uneconomic units to increase their holdings.
- The Department's interest rate on other loans is to be reduced from 5% to 4%. These cover the purchase of stock and implements, as well as improvements and debt consolidation. The Land Bank's rates for these transactions may also be reduced by 1%.

Two areas are initially being covered: the extensive cattle farming areas in the N and NW Transvaal, within 50 km of the frontier, and the Komatipoort area within 30 km of the Mozambique border. These are mainly vegetable farms.

Steyn says the aim is to resettle between 100-130 Transvaal farmers "on farms of economic size for extensive cattle farming on the basis of realistic land prices."

Will loans, generous though the terms appear, suffice to "lure," as Schoeman puts it, farmers back to this drought-prone and seriously depopulated area? Won't outright grants be the only adequate bait?

Encouragingly, Steyn says "tremendous interest is already being displayed." But if necessary the government has a trick up its sleeve. It is "considering the payment of grants to farmers whose properties are occupied and controlled in accordance with the Minister's directions."

Pretoria is also giving a hand to farmers crippled by the drought. The Western Cape drought relief programme has been renewed for another season, and has been extended to the Transvaal and Free State.

The scheme was begun last August to compensate Western Cape farmers for the poor wheat crop. They will now be able to buy seed, feed and fertilizer for the 1979-80 season. The amount involved should be around R70m, and Piet Swart, deputy director of the SA Agricultural Union, sees the requirements of the northern regions later this year as "appreciably higher."

At present, Land Bank loans cost 8,5% plus a co-operative administration fee of around 1,5%. The co-ops have agreed to cut their margins to 1%, and government will pay an interest rate subsidy of 3,5% on farmers' carryover debt. Thus end-of-season debt to the co-ops will cost farmers only 6%. Last season's carry-over in the Western Cape alone is estimated at R16m, and the cost of the subsidy in the current financial year will be R530 000.

The new subsidised crop insurance scheme offered by Sentraoes from April 1 will also be a boon to agriculture (*FM* March 23). Sentraoes will charge a premium equal to 12% of production.

Government will subsidise 25% of the premium, but the subsidy will continue only on condition that Sentraoes' charge is gradually reduced. Cover can be obtained on wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye and some types of fruit, but the subsidy currently only applies to wheat and maize.

Sentraoes expects net premium income of around R6m from comprehensive insurance this year, and about R20m from hail insurance. In the 18 months ended December 1978, it collected R3,2m and R45m respectively.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 167] PRETORIA, 11 MAY / 11 MEI 1979 [No. 6447

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1050 11 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/22

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.—P79/5/38.

Publication.—Soweto SRC Eleven Found Guilty Poster.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (E).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1050 11 Mei 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/22

'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.—P79/5/38.

Publikasie.—Soweto SRC Eleven Found Guilty Plakkaat.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (E).

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	Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1014 11 May 1979

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 EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1014 11 Mei 1979

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 P79/21

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/3/32	*Karl Marx: Selected Writings*	David McLellan	(e)
P79/3/109	*Sexual Behavior in the Zodiac: Choosing the Mate Happily*	Dr. Chancey D. King	(b)
P79/3/133	*Investment in Oppression*	YWCA of Canada, Toronto	(d)+(e)
P79/4/46	*Namibia Today*—Vol 3, No 1, 1979	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Zambia	(e)
P79/4/60	1976 *Sex Maniac's Diary, The*	Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd., Surrey	(a)
P79/4/61	1977 *Sex Maniac's Diary, The*	Unknown	(a)
P79/4/73	*When You're down and out Lift up Your Head and Shout . . .* —No 207 00 009—Card/Kaart	Sylko	(a)
P79/4/73	*To Get over Your Illness do as Thousands do . . .* —No 202 00 003—Card/Kaart	Sylko	(a)
P79/4/96	*Bangladesh*—Vol II, No 15 & 16, 1 March 1979	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Government of the Republic of Bangladesh, Dacca	(e)
P79/4/104	*Work in Progress*—No 7, March '79	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P79/4/111	*Bohler Steel Africa (Pty) Ltd*—1979—Calendar/Kalender	Unknown	(a)
P79/4/121	*Report of IUS Solidarity Mission to South Africa*	Paul Blomfield	(e)
P79/4/124	*To the Rural Poor (Scientific Socialism Series)*	V. I. Lenin	(e)
P79/4/125	*Letters from AFAR*	V. I. Lenin	(e)

No. 1015 11 May 1979

PROHIBITION ON POSESSION 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.

No. 1015 11 Mei 1979

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)
P79/1/179	*LSM News*—No 17, Winter 1978	LSM Information Center, Oakland, California	(e)
P79/2/13	*Nation, The:* Vol 3, No 4, January 1979 (Transvaal Edition); Vol 3, No 5, January 1979 (Transvaal Edition); Vol 3, No 5, January 1979 (Natal Edition)	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd., Braamfontein	(e)
P79/2/19	*Tearing the Roof off the Sucker: The Fall of South Afrika*	Kalamu ya Salaam/Ahidiana	(e)
P79/2/22	*Africa Liberation Calendar* 1977—Calendar/Kalender	LSM Information Center, Canada	(e)
P79/2/35	*Anti-Apartheid News*—Jan/Feb 1979	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P79/2/49	*Namibia International Peace Centre—Report for* 1978—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Namibia International Peace Centre, London	(e)
P79/2/52	*Beijing Review*—No 3, January 19, 1979	Beijing Review, Beijing (37), China	(e)
P79/2/69	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 20, Jan–Feb 1979	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P79/2/71	*International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa*—1978-1979	International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF), London	(e)
P79/2/74	*Kontakt*—No 6, 1978	Free German Youth, DDR, 108 Berlin	(e)
P79/2/75	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 12, Dezember 1978	Informationstelle Südliches Afrika, Bonn	(e)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/2/80	*Vanguard, The*—No 2, December 1978	CASSAS, Lesotho	(e)
P79/2/84	*They will Live in the 21st Century*—1917—2017	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/2/86	*USSR Today and Tomorrow: Housing*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/2/92	*Democratic Journalist, The*—11–12, '78	International Organization of Journalists, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/2/100	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 13, January 1979	The South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P79/2/105	*Zimbabwe in the Struggle*	The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union-Patriotic Front, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/2/113	*Women in Action for the Elimination of Apartheid, for Freedom and full Human Rights for the Peoples in Southern Africa*	Women's International Democratic Federation, GDR, Berlin	(e)
P79/2/116	*RBI-Journal*—Vol 12, 1/1979	Radio Berlin International, DDR, Berlin	(e)
P79/2/117	*Bulletin of the Continuation Committee of the World Conference Against Apartheid Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa*—No 1, August 1978; No 2, November 1978	Continuation Committee of the World Conference against Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, London	(e)
P79/2/126	*Cuba for Beginners*	Rius	(e)
P79/2/127	*Marx for Beginners*	Rius	(b)+(e)
P79/3/22	*Lenin: Life and Work*	V. Zevin and G. Golikov	(e)
P79/3/62	*Foreign Affairs Bulletin*—Vol 19, No 6, 21 February 1979	The Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P79/3/63	*Africanist, The*—Vol 18, No 2, November 1978	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, (PAC)	(e)

CT. 12/5/79 (327)

Kruger lists Terrorism Act offences

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than half the 105 people charged with offences under the Terrorism Act last year were actually convicted of terrorism.

A total of 56 people were found guilty of terrorism; 16 were acquitted; six convicted of lesser offences, and 17 are still on trial or are awaiting trial.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, when he replied to a question which had been tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). The minister added that the cases against another ten of the people charged with terrorism were withdrawn before they were asked to plead.

Mr Kruger said four of the people acquitted of terrorism charges were detained for 212 days before being charged; one for 180 days; one for 144 days; two for 128 days; two for 120 days; one for 67 days; one for 52 days; one for 48 days; one for 28 days, and two for 14 days.

Of those convicted of terrorism, five had been held for 380 days before being charged; one for 350 days; one for 339 days; three for 333 days; one for 216 days; four for 205 days; one for 201 days; one for 200 days, and the remainder for less than 200 days.

Of those awaiting trial or on trial, three had been held for 214 days before being charged; two for 195 days; one for 182 days; one for 181 days; one for 172 days, and eight for 12 days.

NOU WIL AWB PROF. FLOORS BY TUKKIES LIG

Van FRIK BADENHORST

DIE Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging is lank nie klaar met prof. Floors van Jaarsveld nie. Hulle gaan nou probeer om hom uit te werk uit sy pos as hoogleraar in geskiedenis aan die Universiteit van Pretoria.

PRETORIA

Intussen is 'n groot insameling begin om die hofkoste te betaal van die dertien betrokkenes wat binnekort in die hof moet verskyn oor die teer-en-veerdery van prof. Van Jaarsveld. Een van die manne wat voor loop by die insameling is dr. Hermann Rex, argivaris van die Hervormde kerk.

En in Pretoria het prof. Van Jaarsveld vandeesweek gesê die gras sal baie lank word voordat dinge weer dieselfde gaan wees tussen hom en dr. Rex. Hul vriendskap van baie jare lê in skerwe oor hul uiteenlopende siening van Geloftedag en die kwaai brief wat hy van dr. Rex gekry het.

Prof. Van Jaarsveld sê die brief was vir hom 'n skok. Daarin skryf dr. Rex onder meer dat prof. Van Jaarsveld se siening van Geloftedag die laaste strooi was wat die kameel se rug gebreek het, en dat hy waardering het vir die manne wat prof. Van Jaarsveld met die teer en die vere bygedam het.

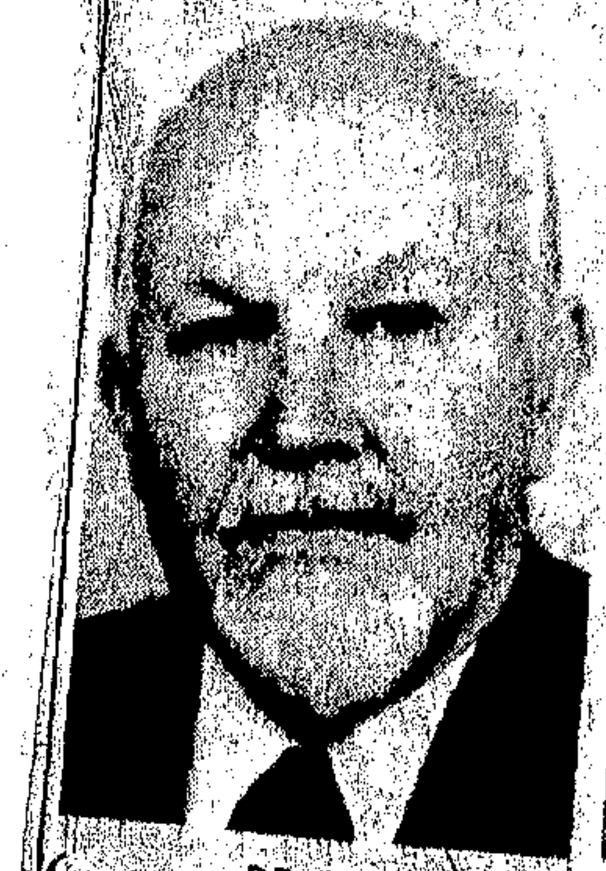
Mnr. Eugéne Terreblanche, voorsitter van die A.W.B. sê die teer-en-veerdery en die hofsaak op 12 Junie is nie die einde van die storie nie. Hulle gaan Geloftekomitees nader om protesskrifte op te stel om prof. Van Jaarsveld uit sy pos ontslag te kry. Hul uitgangspunt is dat hulle besorg is oor die invloed wat sy sienswyses oor die geskiedenis op die studente kan hê.

Dr. Rex, penningmeester van die fonds wat in Pretoria gestig is om die dertien verdagtes en hul gesinne te help, sê vir hom gaan dit nie soseer om die teer-en-veerdery nie. Die fonds is vir mede-Afrikaners vir wie se standpunt hy begrip het.

Mnr. Piet Rudolph, lid van die AWB se hoofraad, het al dié week op 'n vergadering op Middelburg begin geld insamel. Die AWB ondersteun die optrede van die teer-en-veerders, sê mnr. Rudolph.

Mnr. Terreblanche sê hy weet nie van enige dagvaardings wat al beteken is nie.

'n Woordvoerder in die kantoor van die senior aanklaer in Pretoria sê die dagvaardings is in die hande van die polisie. Die dertien man sal op vyf aanklagte, twee van kwaadwillige saakbeskadiging en een elk van crimen injuria, aanranding en inbraak, verskyn.



DR. REX



Twee name vir nuwe vasvat-pos

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

TWEE name word genoem as 'n moontlike Advokaat-generaal wat ondersoek moet instel na beweringe van korrupsie in die landsadministrasie: Regter Rudolph Erasmus, en adv. Braam Lategan — albei van die Erasmus-kommissie.

Die heelwat jonger adv. Lategan, Prokureur-generaal in Kaapland, is moontlik die aangewese man, word gesê.

Die aanstelling van 'n Advokaat-generaal sal die uitvloeisel wees van omstrede wetgewing wat dié week by die Volksraad ingedien word deur min. Lourens Muller. Daarvolgens sal koerantondersoeke na korrupsie in die staatsdiens, soos in die geval van die Inligting-skandaal, taboe wees.

Die plan is dat die Advokaat-generaal op 1 Junie diens aanvaar. Hy moet beëdigde verklarings oor klagtes of vermoedens van onreëlmatighede in die landsadministrasie afneem en ondersoek. Hy rapporteer aan 'n gekose komitee van die Parlement.

Die komitee of die Advokaat-generaal sal besluit of koerante daaroor verslag moet doen.

Dit sal die Regering se verklaarde doel wees om nie met hierdie wet „toe te smeer" nie, maar om parlementêre masjinerie te skep waardeur bewerings van korrupsie doeltreffend en so gou moontlik ondersoek sal kan word.

Deur die pers sal die wet gelees word as 'n verdere inkorting van persvryheid — die vyfde in sy soort hierdie sitting.

Die Erasmus-kommissie se finale verslag moet voor 31 Mei aan die Staatspresident oorhandig word. Indien die Advokaat-generaal op 1 Junie in diens tree, beteken dit dat daar ná dié datum geen nuwe gegewens oor inligting se dinge gepubliseer kan word sonder dat die Advokaat-generaal daaroor geken is en verlof gegee is nie.

Die gekose komitee sal moontlik ook in die parlementêre reses byeengeroep kan word om bevindinge van die Advokaat-generaal te oorweeg.

*Lees ook die tweede hoofartikel op bl. 16.

(1) 327
(2) ~~345~~

CT. 14/5/79

New legislation is sixth move on press freedom

Political Staff

THE anti-rumour-mongering legislation, due to be introduced in Parliament this week, is the sixth move against the press this session.

The proposed bill, to create a new government post of advocate-general to investigate allegations of corruption, will also prohibit press publication of any allegations without the approval of a government-dominated select committee of Parliament.

The new bill, together with the Police Act Amendment Bill passed earlier this session, are the most serious assaults on press freedom since Dr Connie Mulder's unsuccessful attempt to introduce a blanket press bill two years ago.

Government critics have said the moves against the press since Dr Mulder's abortive attempt are an indication that the government is keen to go ahead with press curbs but unwilling to forfeit the advantages of appearing to be a country that upholds press freedom.

Information scandal

Instead of introducing a press bill, existing legislation is amended to prevent reporting of controversial areas.

The anti-rumour-mongering legislation has been interpreted as a direct result of the Information scandal, in which the press exposed the gross misappropriation of taxpayers' money in the former Department of Information.

Most of the probing was originally based on widespread rumour and speculation, and the government's move this week is seen as an attempt to squash any further exposes.

Other laws passed this session which have curbed the press are:

● The Police Act Amendment Act.

A clause in this act makes it an offence for newspapers to publish "any untrue matter" about the police "without having reasonable grounds ... for believing that the statement is true."

The penalty for those found guilty is a fine of up to R10 000 and/or imprisonment for five years.

Afrikaans and English newspapers throughout the Republic have united in their opposition to the measure. They have pointed out that denial by police of the accuracy of reports would succeed in squashing most reports on alleged malpractices and free the police from the restraining influence of a vigilant press.

● The Inquests Amendment Act.

This makes it an offence to prejudice, influence, or anticipate the proceedings or findings at an inquest. This law will put inquests under the same *sub judice* rule as court proceedings, preventing newspapers from investigating deaths arising from unnatural causes.

It has been interpreted by many as a direct result of the Steve Biko affair when newspaper probes led to the publication of the fact that Mr Biko died in detention of brain damage.



Mr P W Botha

This contradicted the general assumption which arose after a speech on the matter by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, that Mr Biko died after going on a hunger strike.

● The Divorce Bill, which prohibits the publication of divorce case particulars other than the names of the parties and other insignificant matters.

● The Petroleum Products Act Amendment Bill, which will effectively prohibit the press from publishing information about the origin, manufacture, transport, destination, storage or quantity of any petroleun products acquired for, or made in South Africa, other than in special circumstances.

● The National Supplies Procurement Amendment Act, which contains a similar provision for any goods or services — normally of a strategic nature — which the minister may take control over in terms of the act.

Contravention of these amendments could result in a fine of up to R7 000 or seven years imprisonment, or both.

The anti-rumour mongering bill comes three weeks after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, committed the government to striving for the best possible relations with all sections of the South African press.

Secretiveness

"The printed word is still the safest and most trustworthy means of communication between authority and the people," he said.

"That which the public has an apparent right to know, no authority may keep from it. Secretiveness for the sake of secretiveness, or for the covering-up of incompetence and corruption, will not be tolerated by the government at any level of the country's administration."

However, Mr Botha accused "certain press organs and pressmen" of having conducted an "unbridled campaign of insinuation, suspicion, mistrust and debasement, without precedent in my memory".

He said this was negative, destructive and anarchistic, and was an attitude that could bring about the downfall of democracy.

Mr Botha added that the government would take only those steps against the press which it considered necessary after consultation with the leaders of the "responsible free press".

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Bomb blast at Supreme Court

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Argus 15/5/79.

By Robin Parker and Johann Potgieter

A BOMB exploded in a briefcase in an office in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, at lunch time today.

bomb.

Police were on the scene in minutes and removed the tattered remnants of the briefcase.

Fragments

A corner of Mr Saralina's office was littered with cardboard fragments and his blue pullover badly singed.

After his frightening experience he still laughed while receiving medical treatment. Asked by someone if he felt faint he said: 'What me? Am I supposed to faint now.'

The blast was heard as far away as Court No 8 in the top of the building. In the usher's office in the basement it was 'very loud.'

Judges

The Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice van Zijl, and the other judges left the Supreme Court building shortly before the blast to attend lunch with the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr J J Loots, and the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Ted Mauerberger.

Few of the judges's registrars heard the blast their offices and those of the judges are about 50

(Continued on Page 3, col 9)

Mr Len Saralina, cleaning foreman, was slightly injured. He sustained superficial burns to his right hand.

The briefcase was found by a labourer, Mr Joseph Pietersen, in the toilet in the basement of the building about 12.30.

Mr Pietersen said: 'I picked up the briefcase and opened it while I was carrying it up the stairs.

Green box

'It contained a green box, rather like a large matchbox. On top was a curled yellow thing.

'As soon as I saw it, I slammed the briefcase shut and took it up to Mr Saralina's office. It was very heavy.

'When I put it on the table, it started hissing and I ran out while Mr Saralina was still bending over it.'

Bright flash

Mr Saralina said that the briefcase, which he thought may have belonged to an advocate, exploded with a bright flash and loud explosion about [illegible] it was a

C Times / 19/5/79 (327)

Suzman attacks bill on police



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, hoped that the passing of the Police Amendment Bill would result in fewer cases of police violence being reported in the press, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the police vote, Mrs Suzman said she hoped this state of affairs would not come about, but feared it would.

The increasing amounts being paid out to the public by the Minister of Police for assaults and unlawful arrests was disturbing. R300 000 had been paid out in three years. This was not due to the unrest in recent years as the Indemnity Act of 1977 had taken care of that.

She was pleased that camouflage uniforms, used during the Soweto riots, were not to be used any more.

"The camouflage uniforms gave the impression that the police were at war with the inhabitants of Soweto and further inflamed the situation," said Mrs Suzman.

Referring to deaths in detention, she was pleased that since the death of Steve Biko there had been only one.

She believed Mr Kruger had stopped the spate of such deaths by instructing that the security police be more careful in their interrogations. Unfortunately it was too late for 35 detainees who had died in detention.

There were 33 cases pending against the minister arising out of Section Six detentions, and when these cases hit the headlines, especially the Biko case set down for August, the publicity would be bad for South Africa.

Referring to the death in detention of Joseph Mdluli, Mrs Suzman said the judge had said the problem of how he died was of the greatest importance and should be solved. — Sapa

No relaxation of security laws

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There was no possibility of relaxing the security laws in the immediate future, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Kruger said recent events in Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia and South Africa showed that security laws were necessary.

"I have said I do not like laws which allow a minister to prescribe law without recourse to the courts, but unusual circumstances call for unusual measures."

Mr Kruger said other countries had security laws which were even more stringent than South Africa's.

He referred to the anti-terrorism act in the UK which allowed the Home Secretary to banish a person even though he was a British subject for 20 years, if he was suspected of terrorism.

"My laws do not allow me to do this," he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) interjected: "That's better than being kept in solitary confinement."

Mr Kruger said in West Germany, although the Bader Meinhoff gang was not a national threat, legislation had been passed allowing the trial of these terrorists without public hearings. They could be denied the right to see a lawyer.

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, had found it necessary to introduce anti-terrorism measures because of increased terrorist activity.

"He had no other choice than to apply extraordinary measures to extraordinary circumstances," said Mr Kruger.

Referring to Opposition requests for a judicial commission to oversee security legislation, Mr Kruger said when there was once again a peaceful situation, the government could think of appointing a judicial commission which could decide how to deal with security legislation should it again be necessary.

South Africa's constitution was based on the English system and it was not the duty of the legal profession to assess the threat against the country was, or what measures should be taken to counter the threat.

Mr Kruger said Mrs Suzman had objected to Section Six of the Terrorism Act, but of the people who came to court under that section, over 95 percent were found guilty.

Of those not brought to court, most were eventually used as State witnesses, and only a small percentage were released.

"There is not a single person on Robben Island who was not put there by a court, and all of them are old Section Six detainees," said Mr Kruger.

"Most of those who were defended were acquitted," interjected Mrs Suzman.

Mr Kruger said Mrs Suzman had asked where criminal conduct started and where dissension ended.

"I will tell the honourable member. It starts with black consciousness organizations," said Mr Kruger.

The four cornerstones of black consciousness were that black people were oppressed, the oppressed should stand together, they should be self reliant, and the black majority should take over power. Power to the people, was the slogan.

Mr Kruger said the liberation of the so-called oppressed masses entailed armed struggle.

Mr Kruger said he was satisfied the government was taking all possible steps to protect people being detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Each detainee was visited by a magistrate every fortnight and, following criticizm that magistrates were State employees, two private citizens — a retired attorney-general and a former chief magistrate — had also been appointed to visit detainees and record any complaints they might have.

Mr Kruger said Opposition members could have access to these men's reports on a confidential basis.

"I am satisfied that through their work we have eliminated possible intimidation of detainees," he said. — Sapa

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Mr Kruger

State to pay Kruger's court action b

Political Staff

THE SENATE. — The Cabinet has decided the State will pay the costs of the recent unsuccessful defamation action brought by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, against the Cape Times and South African Associated Newspapers.

Mr Kruger made this announcement during the Justice Vote here yesterday, in apparent contradiction to the ruling of the Judge President of the Cape Province, Mr Justice J W van Zyl, that Mr Kruger should be personally liable for the costs, as he had brought the action in his personal capacity.

As Mr Kruger announced the Cabinet decision that the State would pay the costs of the action, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), interjected: "You mean the taxpayer will pay."

Mr Kruger's unsuccessful case against the Cape Times and SAAN followed an urgent midnight interdict brought by Mr Kruger, to prevent the Cape Times publishing extracts from an interview with Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

Mr Kruger alleged that Dr Rhoodie's statements were defamatory of him (Mr Kruger).

Mr Kruger's case was turned down by Mr Justice Van Zyl, who ruled that the minister should pay the costs in his personal capacity.

Discussing the matter yesterday, Mr Kruger said: "I should like to state quite clearly that the court did not decide that the government would not be allowed to pay the costs and that I must pay them."

His statement was met by a chorus of interjections from the opposition benches.

Mr Kruger continued: "Let me put it this way ... If I have a claim against the honourable Member for Houghton and she loses it, the Black Sash can pay if they so desire. The court does not tell one who has to pay. The court simply grants costs against the respondent. Whoever pays for the costs of the respondent is no affair of the court ... It has nothing to do with the court. I want to state that clearly."

Commenting afterwards, Mrs Suzman said Mr Kruger was always lecturing people to accept court judgments. "It is time he listened himself. I do not see why the taxpayer has to foot the bill."

Mr Kruger said if any other Cabinet member had been involved, he (Mr Kruger) would have been able to take the decision that the State should pay the costs. But he was reluctant to make such a decision when the case involved himself, so he had referred the matter to the Cabinet.

They had decided that the State should pay the cost according to the recommendations of the State Attorney, Mr Kruger said. Explaining the background to the Cabinet's decision, Mr Kruger referred to legal precedent in Pelser vs Barend van Niekerk, in which the State had paid the costs of Minister Pelser, although he had brought the action in his personal capa

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Kruger attacks black groups

(327) 15/5/91 DD

THE SENATE — The black consciousness movement marked the point at which legal dissent became criminal conduct, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said yesterday.

Mr Kruger was delivering a sharp attack against the movement during his Justice vote in the Senate yesterday.

He singled out several leading Soweto organisations for particular criticism — including the Committee of Ten, whose chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, was recently invited by Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to serve on a committee to advise the government on urban black policy.

The Committee of Ten was one of many organisations working for the "political mobilisation of the black man," Mr Kruger said.

This was part of an overall Marxist strategy, involving the banned African National Congress, he said.

The political training of blacks inside South Africa was part of the total Marxist onslaught which included plans for armed conflict.

Answering a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, chief opposition spokesman on justice, on where legal dissent ended and criminal conduct began, Mr Kruger said: "It (criminal conduct) begins with the black consciousness organisations."

Many of these organisations were banned in October 1977, but others had come into existence which would be used towards the same end, Mr Kruger said.

He gave the following list of organisations involved: Azapo, Black Priests' Solidarity Group, South African Black Social Workers' Association, Human Rights Congress, The South African Teachers' Action Committee, the Soweto Action Committee, the Soweto Students' League, the Soweto Youth League and the Committee of Ten.

Mr Kruger said while the black consciousness movement was not in itself a "strategy for revolution," it worked very closely with the banned African National Congress.

Mr Kruger quoted from a document — "and it is not a bluff document" — to support his point that political training internally was part of the total onslaught which included armed conflict. — DDC.



With his wife's arm around him, a welcoming cup of tea and his singed jersey, Mr Leonard Saralina, 64, relaxed at home last night after a bomb had nearly gone off in his office in the Supreme Court earlier in the day. He said that when the detonator went off he ran from his office. "I knew I had to give way," he said. His wife, Fia, 53, said the telephone had not stopped ringing since the incident.



16/05174

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Court bomb of Russian origin

(327)

C. Times 16/5/79.

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

THE bomb found in a toilet at the Supreme Court, Cape Town, shortly before lunch yesterday was of Russian origin, Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of the Cape Town security police, said late last night.

The bomb, in a briefcase, was taken to the cleaning foreman's office where the detonator exploded with a bright flash. However, the explosives did not go off.

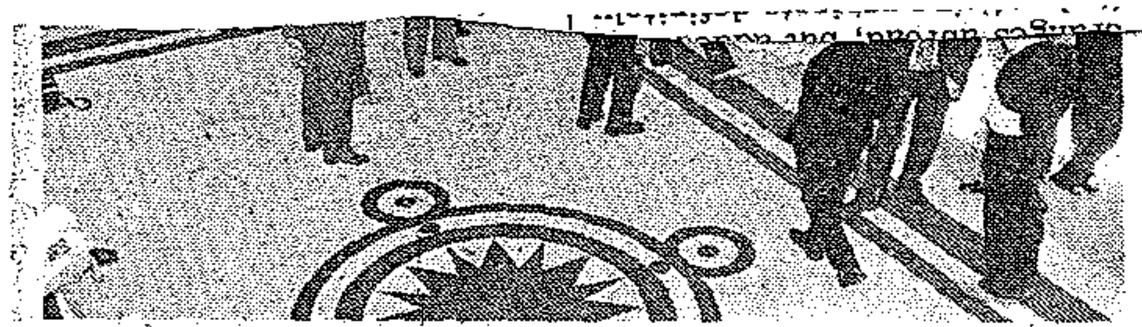
Colonel Kotze told the Cape Times that the bomb was of Russian origin.

cers present were Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Detective Chief of the Western Province, Colonel Dries van den Heever, his second-in-command, Colonel Chris van Rooyen, Cape Town District detective chief, Colonel Kotze, and Captain L P Fourie of the Narcotics Squad.

advocate said he heard the noise and thought the Public Works Department had dropped something.

The department is making renovations in the building.

Another advocate thought it was a door being slammed and an attorney who was 20m from



A crowd of pressmen and police gather in the foyer of the Supreme Court after the detonator had gone off.

The detonation took place on a day when a number of trials and appeals were due to be heard. Among them was the appeal of Lawrence Mvula and a person who was 17 years old at the time of their trial in Hermanus last year for sabotage.

The briefcase was found by a labourer, Mr Joseph Pietersen, in a new toilet next to one of the staircases leading from the Keerom Street entrance to the Supreme Court basement.

He took it up to the office of the cleaning foreman, Mr Leonard Saralina. It was placed on his desk.

Mr Saralina told the Cape Times he was standing less than 3m from the briefcase when there was a "bang".

The bag was already open. "There was smoke and a noise," said Mr Saralina, who has worked in the Supreme Court for the past 12 years.

His left hand was slightly injured. "I ran from the office," he said. He said he was not shocked by the incident.

When the Cape Times visited the scene yesterday afternoon, among the senior police officials was Brigadier Ellingworth, who said: "It was a tremendous noise."

Other people in the building were unaware of the bomb till they saw a large crowd of pressmen and police outside the office where the detonator had gone off.

According to a police spokesman, the bomb was homemade. The suitcase was filled with explosives and had the entire bomb gone off, and not only the detonator, it would have caused substantial damage.

The bomb was checked by the security police to make sure that it was harmless and was then removed to Caledon Square.

Explosives experts later examined it.

Brigadier Ellingworth, approached by the Cape Times outside the court building, said he could only say that a bomb had been found and that it had not exploded.

Colonel Kotze said it was the first time a bomb of this type had been found in Cape Town.

Mr Eric Westman, a court usher, said the device went off rather like a catherine wheel.

A court interpreter said he was sitting in his office at the time and when he heard the noise, he thought it was the noon gun on Signal Hill.

The Cape Times also spoke to a number of attorneys and advocates who were in the Supreme Court at the time. One

(127)

16/5/79



With his wife's arm around him, a welcoming cup of tea and his singed jersey, Mr Leonard Saralina, 64, relaxed at home last night after a bomb had nearly gone off in his office in the Supreme Court earlier in the day. He said that when the detonator went off he ran from his office. "I knew I had to give way," he said. His wife, Fia, 53, said the telephone had not stopped ringing since the incident.

CT 14/05/74
(327)

Court bomb of Russian origin

CT. 16/5/79 (327)

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

THE bomb found in a toilet at the Supreme Court, Cape Town, shortly before lunch yesterday was of Russian origin, Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of the Cape Town security police, said late last night.

The bomb, in a briefcase, was taken to the cleaning foreman's office where the detonator exploded with a bright flash. However, the explosives did not go off.

Colonel Kotze told the Cape Times that the bomb was of Russian origin.

The detonation took place on a day when a number of trials and appeals were due to be heard. Among them was the appeal of Lawrence Mvula and a person who was 17 years old at the time of their trial in Hermanus last year for sabotage.

The briefcase was found by a labourer, Mr Joseph Pietersen, in a new toilet next to one of the staircases leading from the Keerom Street entrance to the Supreme Court basement.

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Mr Saralina told the Cape Times he was standing less than 3m from the briefcase when there was a "bang".

The bag was already open. "There was smoke and a noise," said Mr Saralina, who has worked in the Supreme Court for the past 12 years.

His left hand was slightly injured. "I ran from the office," he said. He said he was not shocked by the incident.

When the Cape Times visited the scene yesterday afternoon, among the senior police officers present were Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Detective Chief of the Western Province, Colonel Dries van den Heever, his second-in-command, Colonel Chris van Rooyen, Cape Town District detective chief, Colonel Kotze, and Captain L P Fourie of the Narcotics Squad.

According to a police spokesman, the bomb was homemade. The suitcase was filled with explosives and had the entire bomb gone off, and not only the detonator, it would have caused substantial damage.

The bomb was checked by the security police to make sure that it was harmless and was then removed to Caledon Square.

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Colonel Kotze said it was the first time a bomb of this type had been found in Cape Town.

Mr Eric Westman, a court usher, said the device went off rather like a catherine wheel.

A court interpreter said he was sitting in his office at the time and when he heard the noise, he thought it was the noon gun on Signal Hill.

The Cape Times also spoke to a number of attorneys and advocates who were in the Supreme Court at the time. One advocate said he heard the noise and thought the Public Works Department had dropped something.

The department is making renovations in the building.

Another advocate thought it was a door being slammed and an attorney who was 20m from the scene in one of the courts said: "It was a tremendous noise."

Other people in the building were unaware of the bomb till they saw a large crowd of pressmen and police outside the office where the detonator had gone off.

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Briefcase bomber's bid fails

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A briefcase packed with explosives failed to go off in the Cape Town Supreme Court buildings here yesterday.

But the detonator exploded, slightly injuring a cleaning foreman.

A police spokesman said that had the entire bomb gone off, and not just the detonator, it would have caused considerable damage.

The detonation took place on a day when a number of trials and appeals were due to be heard.

Among them was the appeal of Lawrence Mvula and a person who was 17 years old at the time of their trial in Hermanus last year for sabotage.

The bomb was discovered by a labourer in a basement lavatory about 12,30pm.

The Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice J W van Zyl, and the other judges had left the building shortly before.
lunch.

The bomb was the first of its kind to be found in the centre of Cape Town.

It is clear to blacks that whites are afraid of us — not physically, but at the ballot box because we are the majority and could take over the government of this country. Whites fear that under a black prime minister and president we might revenge ourselves to the whites, by turning the oppressive laws enacted for us against them.

These are the false fears. We need white skill to develop this country further while working hand in hand with blacks, with equal pay for equal work, and under equal justice.

We won't allow this country to become a ghost state that has to go begging from other countries. All we want is equality before the law.

We must assure the whites of this country, because of their false fears, that we don't mind who is in power, black or white, so long as we are treated as human beings under the rule of law and a bill of rights.

That would ensure there is no domination of one race by another and it would safe-guard minority interests and rights.

To illustrate what I mean, we blacks would be pleased to see this country under Progressive Federal Party government using its Federal policies to help our people to learn to know one another and trust each other.

But blacks would have to be allowed to join any of the existing white parties to share the vote and to make sure that there are no ethnic group parties.

D. E. Ntambule,

Ncambedlane Farm Umtata

16/5/79 (327) DA

Black aims

African claims have not yet been considered and accepted. We won't rest until Africans enjoy rights, as recognised by Western democracy to a say to the affairs of this country.

Africans are opposed to the land being divided into separate states. Africans want equality before the law as South African citizens and one-man one-vote majority rule.

Nor must anyone be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial. That is the rule of law.

'Press gag' Bill confirms worst fears

Glos 17/5/79.

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The ban on Press reporting of allegations of bribery and corruption in Government is contained in the Advocate-General Bill, published in Parliament today.

The Bill confirms the Opposition's worst fears about a Government clamp on the Press following its role in exposing the Information scandal.

It seeks to create the post of advocate-general to investigate, for Parliament, allegations of corruption and proposes that no newspaper can publish any report relating to the alleged misapplication of State money without the permission of the advocate-general.

The ban does not apply to publication of court proceedings arising from the advocate-general's investigations.

The penalties for publishing details are heavier than were first supposed — a £5,000 fine or a year in jail, or both, compared with the expected £2,000 fine and six months' imprisonment.

The Bill also says that the nature of inquiries by the advocate-general will be secret and he can exclude any category of people from proceedings and hearings unless their presence is necessary.

In addition to the ban on publication of allegations, and the provisions for secrecy, the State has ... [illegible] ... can be exempted from ... [illegible] ... connection with ... cases in the State ... matters can be laid before the advocate-general.

The person directly affected may sign an affidavit declaring the nature of his suspicions, the grounds of his suspicions and other relevant information.



Mr Vorster . . . can go further.

worst fears

A £5,000 fine

State cash

The advocate-general

omb: 'ANC terrorist' arrested

C. Times 17/5/79. (527)

abroad."

He said the following was found in the terrorist's possession:

● A large quantity of explosives and detonators.

● Explosive's plungers (drukskakelaars) and detonator fuse (knallont).

● A Russian manufactured firearm with two magazines.

● Four false passports and a suitcase with a false bottom.

Mr Kruger said that investigations were continuing and said he would like to "congratulate the South African police on their thorough action."

In an interview last night, Colonel Kotze said that the bomb had had a large destructive potential. He believed it could have blasted through the walls of the room in which it was found, blowing anyone in the immediate vicinity to bits.

He said that in his opinion it could have done substantial damage to the front part of the Supreme Court in which the bomb was found.

Although only the detonator had exploded, Colonel Kotze believed that the bomb had been the work of a professional. "I would say the man knew what he was doing."

He said it had been a time bomb, but could not say "at this stage" when it had been due to explode.

The bomb was "made safe" at the Supreme Court and was taken away to be dismantled later in a highly dangerous operation by police bomb disposal experts.

The briefcase containing the bomb was found in a new toilet by a labourer, Mr Joseph Pietersen, next to one of the staircases leading from the Keerom Street entrance to the Supreme Court basement.

Last night Mr Kruger could not be contacted by the Cape Times.

Supreme Court b

Staff Reporter

AN overseas-trained terrorist of the banned African National Congress has been arrested in connection with the bomb made of Russian explosives found in a briefcase in the Cape Supreme Court on Tuesday.

This was announced last night by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger. The terrorist is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Meanwhile, a crack team of policemen is working around the clock to wrap up their investigation into the incident, Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of the security police in Cape Town, confirmed last night.

He was not prepared to comment on where the terrorist was arrested, where he came from or whether it was suspected that a terrorist group was operating in Cape Town. "We're still investigating the whole thing," Colonel Kotze said.

Mr Kruger told Sapa yesterday: "In connection with events which took place at the Cape Town Supreme Court on Tuesday, May 15, where a powerful bomb was placed, and which fortunately only exploded the detonator, the police today arrested an ANC terrorist who was trained

Fears for press freedom

C. Times 17/5/79.

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The first shots in what is likely to be a protracted parliamentary fight over the issue of press freedom were fired yesterday with the introduction of the Advocate-General Bill.

The two main opposition parties voted against a measure they had not yet seen because they believed it would muzzle press reports of government corruption or maladministration.

Opposition at first reading is one of the strongest forms of parliamentary rejection. The bill will be published today, when opposition suspicions about its provisions can be tested.

Opposition members appear convinced that, despite firm indications that the bill has been revised since its first draft, it will still impose control, through the Advocate-General and a parliamentary select committee, on present free reporting.

THE DEBATE: Full reports, page 7

Renewed government criticism of the "undermining" of state structures and organs did nothing to lessen their suspicions.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party voted against the first reading. The South African Party supported the first reading, saying it would reserve its comments until the bill had been published.

Government speakers yesterday denied strenuously that there was any intention of tampering with press freedom, while conceding that the legislation was aimed at ensuring "responsible" reporting of corruption allegations.

Warnings

There were suggestions that the opposition might be shame-faced today when the bill was published.

Opposition speakers, on the other hand, maintained they were entitled to assume press freedom would be curtailed because of repeated warnings to the press by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the fact that there had been no attempt to deny Nationalist press reports of what the bill would enforce.

They claimed that the measure:

- Would restrict the role of the press in ensuring clean government and administration.
- Would deprive South Africans of their right to know.
- Could restrict the right of MPs to criticize government administration or put questions about alleged corruption.
- Would harm the country at a time when it faced a total onslaught.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, received no answer when he offered to withdraw opposition at first reading if any senior government member would give the assurance that the bill would not restrict the press or affect the public right to know or the functioning of parliamentary government.

Government members instead attacked the opposition for "trying, convicting and sentencing" a measure they had not yet seen and for seeking to engender a lack of confidence in the Advocate-General as they had done in the case of the Erasmus Commission.

The strongest indication of what the bill will contain came from the only Cabinet minister to take part in the one-hour debate, Mr F W de Klerk. He said the measure was part of Mr P W Botha's commitment to a clean admin-

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istration and had three objectives:

- The proper investigation of alleged government maladministration.
- To afford anybody the right to have such allegations investigated by the Advocate-General, and
- The speedy, responsible and balanced publication of the results of these investigations.

"There are no grounds whatsoever for the claim that the government, through this bill or in any other way, is acting against press freedom."

Mr De Klerk said press freedom was an important cornerstone of democracy, but a more important one was orderly government. It was orderly government and state

Leaflets found in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto woke up yesterday to find thousands of pamphlets in the streets explaining the concept of freedom as seen by the "Boers" and that of the "comrades."

The unsigned pamphlets said freedom implied equal political and social rights, equal pay for equal work, equal opportunity, a fair application of the system of free enterprise, equal education and equal housing.

The pamphlets were strewn mainly near bus stops and stations.

The whites were haves, "we are the have'nots," and the struggle was the struggle to have.

The pamphlet urged people not to take part in the freedom imposed on them, which they said was the freedom that would never be. — SAPA.

Terrorist held for court bomb

CAPE TOWN — An overseas-trained terrorist of the African National Congress was arrested yesterday in connection with the placing of a Russian-made bomb in the Supreme Court here on Tuesday.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, announced this last night.

The terrorist is being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

In a statement to Sapa Mr. Kruger described the items found in the terrorist's possession.

They included a large quantity of explosives and detonators, explosives plungers, detonator fuse, a Russian manufactured firearm with two magazines, four false passports and a suitcase with a false bottom.

Investigations were continuing.

Court bomb: 'terrorist' arrested

CAPE TOWN. — An overseas-trained terrorist of the banned African National Congress was arrested yesterday in connection with the placing of a Russian-made bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court on Tuesday, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, told Sapa in a statement last night.

The terrorist was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Kruger said: "In connection with events which took place at the Cape Town Supreme Court on Tuesday, May 15, where a powerful bomb was placed, and which fortunately only exploded the detonator, the police today arrested an ANC terrorist who was trained abroad.

"In his possession the following was found:

"A large quantity of explosives and detonators, explosives, plungers (drukskakelaars), detonator fuse (knallont), a Russian-manufactured firearm with two magazines, four false passports and a suitcase with a false bottom."

Investigations were continuing, Mr Kruger said.

"I would like to congratulate the South African police on their thorough action," he said.

Earlier this month, Mr Kruger said there was a connection between the attempt to sabotage the Johannesburg-Soweto railway line and the terrorist attack on Moroka police station, in which a constable was killed.

He said at the time: "We must accept that people are infiltrating. They are trying to get in in greater numbers and one can expect more of these sporadic attacks."

See Page 2

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'Bomb the work of an expert'

CAPE TOWN. — The 1 kg of Russian-made TNT in the briefcase bomb found in the Cape Town Supreme Court buildings had the force to kill the men handling it and would have wrecked at least part of the building wrecked if it had exploded.

Lieutenant-Colonel L P Lourens of the Cape Town Security Police said yesterday that only the acid-triggered detonator exploded as the fuse leading to the TNT was disconnected.

Lt Col Lourens said whoever placed the bomb knew exactly what he was doing.

It was expertly placed in a small, enclosed space below street level, and a full explosion would have blasted out walls, causing great damage.

If it had been placed in an open space, such as one of the Supreme Court's broad passages, the force of the blast would have been spent.

"If the entire bomb had exploded while the two men who had discovered the briefcase were examining it, there would have been nothing left of them," Lt Col Lourens said.

The design of the bomb incorporated an acid timer rather than a mechanical device, such as a clock. This would account for the strong acid smell immediately after the explosion, he said. — Sapa.

Press freedom: Senator's view

SENATOR A M VAN SCHOOR, a former newspaper editor, said in Cape Town yesterday that a tendency had de-



Senator A M van Schoor

veloped in South Africa as nowhere in the world, to sign every act of authority, from "some of its elected co-

jectives and content, but in terms of its effect on the freedom of the press.

He was giving, at a lunch-hour meeting of the Institute of Citizenship, a Nationalist's point of view of the various communication media in South Africa.

Senator Van Schoor said: "The most recent case is this bill now before Parliament to institute the office of advocate-general to receive and investigate rumours, allegations, or reports of irregularities in public expenditures.

"As far as I can judge, the bill's overriding objective is to create an instrument for ensuring good, clean and sound administration open for use by any individual or organization with grounds for believing that the abuse of taxpayers' monies was occurring in any sector of the vast public service.

'Gimmick'

"As far as the powerful media in South Africa are concerned however, this measure is in no way judged as an instrument of public service solely and exclusively, but as another gimmick to restrict the freedom of the press, particularly in the terrain of newspaper activity, which has gained so vastly in dimensions since the Watergate affair — this so-called 'investigative journalism'."

Senator Van Schoor said he had not yet had the opportunity of studying in detail the bill establishing the office of advocate-general, but its expressed objective was to safeguard public interest.

"I feel that it could be judged on that basis. If this measure should in its practical implementation also have some restrictive effect on the investigative activity of the press, the overriding question will remain: What is to enjoy priority in an orderly democratic society — the assurance of good clean government or the freedom of the press to campaign for whatever it should regard as in the public interest?"

Botha is PM that

By LEON BEKKER

LAUNCHING a wide-ranging attack on the National Party in the Provincial Council yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition in the council, Mr Herbert Hirsch, said if the Advocate-General Bill became law, South Africans could "say goodbye" to any more revelations such as the Factor affair, the Aglietti affair and the Information scandal.

If a free press had not exposed the Information scandal, the former minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, would be prime minister today, Mr Hirsch said.

Mr Hirsch was proposing a motion of no confidence in the National Party and its ability to meet the challenges of the future.

The New Republic Party's two representatives in the council backed the Progressive Federal Party's motion of no confidence.

Mr P W Botha was prime minister today because a free press had had the courage to print what it had discovered, Mr Hirsch said.

"I didn't expect the prime minister to thank the press, but I did expect him to react in a less repressive manner," he said.

The members of the National Party in the council had to accept their share of the responsibility for the Advocate-General Bill. "It was corded fully with the blessing which was sometimes heard from NP members in the council.

There were signs of this split in the council. An example of this was the refusal of the

Bill ends SA press freedom - Mervis

JOHANNESBURG. — Progressive Party MPC, Mr Joel Mervis, bitterly attacked the new Advocate-General Bill yesterday saying it would finally and totally destroy press freedom in South Africa.

He raised the prospect of a censor in the form "Dr Goebbels in a safari suit" who could extend the cover-up of irregularities through secret inquiries.

Speaking in the budget debate in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Mervis said the bill was the culmination of a sustained onslaught by the Nationalist regime on press freedom and freedom of speech.

Intimidate

Mr Mervis, South African representative of the International Press Institute and former editor of the Sunday Times, accused the government of misuse and abuse of government machinery to harass and intimidate the press.

He also warned that the bill:

- Killed investigative journalism, "an essential function of the press";
- Was designed to ensure that something like the Information scandal was never exposed again;
- Was designed to place an iron curtain over any possible malpractices, irregularities or fraud which might be committed by the government or its servants;
- Had provoked one of the gravest crises facing South Africa.

Mr Mervis said the bill could increase rather than decrease temptation for irregularities and pointed out that it

Mixed reaction to new press bill

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL Bill published yesterday has been greeted by mixed reaction. It ranged from outright rejection to cautious "no comment".

Professor Julius Jeppe of the Department of Development Administration at Stellenbosch University said: "In principle I am in favour of the bill which, when it becomes law, will provide the opportunity to anyone, including parliamentarians and newspapermen, to make statements under oath to the advocate-general. It is a sensible effort by the government to prevent rumours before a proper investigation has taken place.

"The advocate-general will have judicial status in the analysis of issues brought to his attention, and that is a typical Western principle which is also a healthy one. Also healthy is that, seen in

advocate general bill

the light of the present State parties, the courts and the press will, according to the new bill, be taken over by the police, the advocate-general.

Past experience has shown that the government had acted against corruption only after independent investigation by the press. Frankly, I believe that present legislation to control the press is quite sufficient."

Professor P J Pienaar, head of the Department of Communications at Potchefstroom University, said he believed in maximum press freedom but the weak point was that the press was not responsible to anyone. It should be a freedom which did not endanger State security.

'Ghost writers'

"I have not seen the detailed bill and cannot yet decide whether as a whole it is good or bad. But it does not seem as if enough provision has been made to ensure that the advocate-general brings out into the open that which should be made public. In other words it appears as if too much is being left to the discretion of the advocate-general.

"There is also the danger that South African pressmen can become ghost-

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would also hit Afrikaans Nationalist newspapers.

The Info scandal had proved beyond doubt that the press was the watchdog of government.

Information possessed by any newspaper would have to go to an advocate-general who would conduct proceedings in secret, thus backing secrecy and cover-ups.

Now the Government had become more cunning. Mr Mer[illegible] [illegible] by appointing [illegible] what was euphemistically called an advocate-general [illegible] blatantly a censor."

The advocate-general would report to Parliament, but the government would take no [illegible] because "Dr Goeh[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] could [illegible] [illegible] that the report [illegible] [illegible] and was not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]"

ist onslaught, issues which will affect the security of the State may not be made public.

"The press are not always angels and have at times presented the news in a way not always conducive to law and orderliness. Looking at the proposed law, the point of departure must be confidence in the government and its intention to have clean administration with the help of an advocate-general."

Rejecting the bill outright, Mr J J Roelofse, senior lecturer in communications at Unisa (and former political correspondent for the Transvaler and former SAPA parliamentary correspondent) said his argument was based on three considerations.

Watchdog

The state was only the trustee of public funds and [illegible] none of its own; democracy was based on the fallibility of the human being and thus there was a choice at regular elections to change the government; and thirdly the public had in all circumstances the right to judge whether the government of the day was good or bad. Newspapers were an extension of this public watchdog role.

He added: "The traditional watchdog duty of opposition

[illegible] newspapers and that [illegible] these foreign publications would concentrate on what they consider scandal stories."

Professor Piet Cillie, head of the Department of Journalism at Stellenbosch University: "I am also chairman of Nasionale Pers and prefer comment to come from the editors of the group. I have no comment to make."

'Reserve comment'

Professor M [illegible] de Vries, vice-rector of the University of Stellenbosch: "Because I am also a director of Nasionale Pers, I am not willing to comment."

Professor [illegible] C de Crespigny, head of the Department of Political Science [illegible]: "On the face of it, the proposed legislation seems to be a regressive step and [illegible] [illegible] disturbing. However, I would like to reserve further comment till I have had an opportunity to study the bill."

Mr D P de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers and vice-president of the Newspaper Press Union: "I am not happy with the present wording of the bill. However, the Prime Minister [illegible] indicated that the NPU [illegible] make representations to the government and we hope to avail ourselves of the opportunity."

Inefficiency may also fall under bill

By TONY ROBINSON

THE Advocate-General Bill, published yesterday, goes beyond dealing with allegations of corruption and appears to cover allegations of poor administration and inefficiency where state funds are concerned.

The bill states that [illegible] [illegible] suspects that [illegible] [illegible] have been misapplied or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] connection with state monies [illegible] taken place, or is taking place, should put the matter before the Advocate-General. Newspapers would then not be allowed to publish reports on the allegations.

Mr [illegible] [illegible], chief of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"State monies" includes state subsidies.

This would cover a wide range of activities, including the provision of housing by local authorities.

Mr Stan Evans, the acting town clerk of Cape Town [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] City Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In addition, state [illegible] ranging from 80 percent [illegible] percent were [illegible] on [illegible] health services provided by the council. Most of [illegible] [illegible] came from the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] affected [illegible]

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August 24, 1977. His
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# of Advocate-General Bill

C Times 18/5/79

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Such allegations may only be published after the advocate-general's report has been tabled in Parliament, or handed to the Speaker.

Publication of any court proceedings shall not be prohibited.

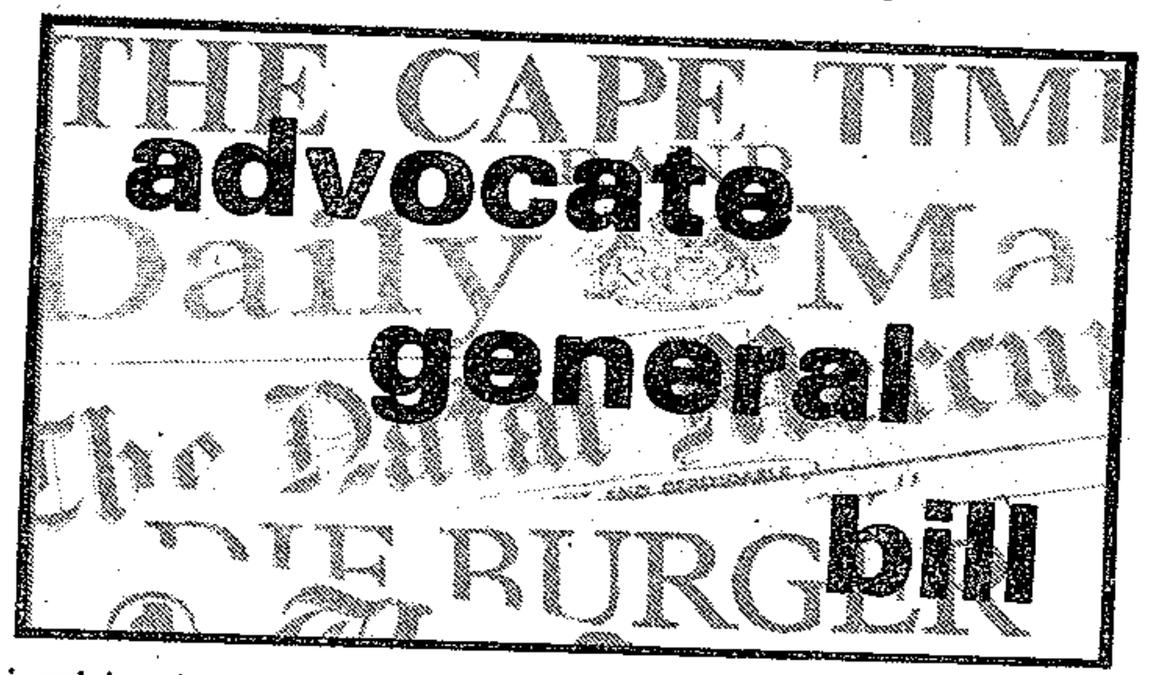
If the advocate-general is of the opinion that publication of any such report will not be in the interest of State security, he shall recommend that such publication be prohibited.

This recommendation shall be tabled in the Assembly by the Leader of the House within seven days of his receiving it or, if Parliament is not in session, hand it to the Speaker, in both cases for submission and report to the House of Assembly by a select committee of the House of Assembly appointed for that purpose.

The select committee may be authorized by resolution of the Assembly to continue its functions notwithstanding any prorogation of Parliament.

Any person wishing to lay before the advocate-general any suspicion of irregularities in connection with State monies shall do so by means of an affidavit specifying the nature of the suspicion, the grounds on which it is based and all other relevant information.

As soon as the matter has been laid before the advocate-general, all other government



inquiries into the matter, except any by the Auditor-General, shall be suspended until the advocate-general has reported on the matter.

The bill states that the State President may, by proclamation in the gazette, make regulations:

- Conferring additional powers on the advocate-general.
- Relating to the recording of the proceedings at an inquiry.
- Providing for the preservation of secrecy.
- Relating to any other matter aimed at generally achieving the objects and purpose of the act.

In terms of the bill, publication refers to any matter in newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, handbills, placards, posters and anything broadcast in a broadcasting service.

The advocate-general can, with the approval of the State President, appoint staff to assist him in his functions. The expenditure for his office shall be appropriated by Parliament.

If the advocate-general is of the opinion that the facts in his inquiry disclose the commission of an offence by any person, he may at any time bring the matter to the notice of the authority concerned with prosecutions.

Any person who discloses to any other person the contents of any document in the possession of the advocate-general or any member of his staff, or the record of any evidence during any inquiry, without the permission of the advocate-general, shall be guilty of an offence, subject to a maximum fine of R500 or six months imprisonment, or both.

Purposes

For the purposes of conducting an inquiry, the advocate-general may direct any person to appear before him to give evidence, or produce any document in his possession or under his control, which, in his (advocate-general's) opinion, has a bearing on the matter being inquired into, and may examine such a person.

This direction shall be by way of a subpoena signed by the advocate-general and served on the person subpoenaed either by a registered letter sent through the post or by delivery by a person authorized by him.

When the advocate-general considers it necessary to do so, he may require any person

Any person appearing before the advocate-general may, in the discretion of the advocate-general and in such manner as may be determined by him, be assisted by an advocate of the Supreme Court or any person duly admitted to practice as an attorney in any part of the Republic.

The bill provides that any person who refuses or fails to comply with a direction, or who refuses to answer any question put to him or gives to such question an answer which to his knowledge is false, or refuses to take the oath or to make an affirmation at the request of the advocate-general, shall be guilty of an offence.

In terms of the bill, no person shall:

advocate general bill

- Insult, disparage or belittle the advocate-general or an assistant or member of his staff, or anticipate the proceedings at an inquiry or the findings of the advocate-general.
- Wilfully interrupt the proceedings at an inquiry or misbehave himself in any other manner in the place where an inquiry is being held.
- In connection with an inquiry do anything which, if done in connection with a court of law, would have constituted contempt of court.

Anybody contravening the above provisions shall be guilty of an offence, and the advocate-general may summarily impose upon such a person

him to give evidence on oath or after having made an affirmation.

In terms of the bill, such a person shall enjoy the same privilege as a witness testifying in a criminal proceeding before a division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

The bill also prohibits any person from improper influencing or doing anything calculated to influence the advocate-general or an assistant in respect of any matter being or to be considered by him with regard to an inquiry. — Sapa

From prison to UK politics

By MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — A coloured former Cape Town City Councillor, who left South africa on an exit permit after serving a three-year prison sentence on Robben Island, has been elected to a British town council.

Fifty-seven year old bricklayer Mr George Peake was elected as one of the 14 Labour councillors to the Tory-controlled Slough Borough Council in Berkshire earlier this month.

He is one of three Labour councillors from the housing estate outside the light-industrial town of Slough, with a population of 100 000.

In 1960 Mr Peake was elected to the Cape Town City Council for Ward Six, which included District Six and part of Woodstock. He was then president of the South African Coloured Peoples Congress, which was part of the Congress Alliance.

In 1962, after speaking against the Group Areas Act, he was arrested and charged with inciting people to break the law.

The Cape Town Regional Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. While the case was on appeal, Mr Peake was caught with a home-made bomb at the back of Roland Street jail.

His appeal against the regional court sentence failed and he was also sentenced to two years hard labour on Robben Island under the Explosives Act.

In 1965 he was released and placed under five years house arrest, and he was banned. Three years later Mr Peake applied for an exit permit.

So it was in 1968 he left his home in Woodstock and moved to Ealing, London, where he worked as a bricklayer. His wife, Lulu, and four daughters followed six months later. The eldest, Felicity, 31, is married to a Dane and lives in Denmark. Charmaine, 27, is married to an Englishman and lives in London. Micky, 25, lives in Wales with her Welsh husband and 21-year-old Cord is a nurse in London.

Mrs Peake said yesterday that she longed for the people of the Cape Flats and wished the political situation would change so that she and her family could return home.

18/5/79 DS

(327)

SA Coloured on UK town council

LONDON — A Coloured former Cape Town city councillor, who left South Africa on an exit permit after serving a three-year prison sentence on Robben Island, has been elected to a British town council.

Bricklayer George Peake, 57, was elected as one of the 14 Labour councillors to the Tory-controlled Slough Borough Council in Berkshire earlier this month.

He is one of three Labour councillors from the housing estate outside the light-industrial town of Slough, with a population of 100 000.

In 1960 Mr Peake was elected to the Cape Town City Council for Ward Six, which included District Six and part of Woodstock. He was president of the South African Coloured People's Congress which was part of the Congress Alliance.

In 1962, after speaking against the Group Areas Act, he was arrested and charged with inciting people to break the law.

The Cape Town Regional Court sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. While the case was on appeal, Mr Peake was caught with a home-made bomb at the back of Roland Street Jail.

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Mr Peake's three brothers still live in Retreat, Landsdowne and Elsie's River. His sister and mother live in Goodwood.

Mrs Peake said yesterday that she longed for the people of the Cape Flats and wished the political situation would change so she and her family could return home.

She said, with irony, that her husband had demonstrated that someone with a coloured skin could effectively take part in a political system.

— DDC.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE GG 6448

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

1054 18 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING 324

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1054 18 Mei 1979

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 P79/23

Entry No. Skrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of vervaardiger	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
3/47	*Same Time, Next Year*	Linda Stewart	(b)
4/31	*National Question, The*	Rosa Luxemburg	(e)
4/67	*Clash*	Paul Simonon & Mick Jones	(a)
4/78	*Africa My Beginning*	Ingoapele Madingoane	(e)
4/90	*In the Name of Life: Stop the Arms Race—Special Session of the World Peace Council Berlin*—February 2–5, 1979	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
4/65	*Südwestafrika unter Deutscher Kolonialherrschaft*	Horst Drechsler	(c)
4/99	*PCR Information: Reports and Background Papers*—No 1, 1979	World Council of Churches, Geneva	(d)+(e)
4/102	*Social Review—Issue Three*, February 1979	Social Research Agency, Cape Town	(e)
4/120	*NUS/AAM Network:—Briefing Document*—January 1979	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
4/127	*Oppose Racist Terror in Southern Africa*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	National Union of Students, London	(e)
4/127	*Oppose Racist Terror in Southern Africa—Poster/Plakkaat*	National Union of Students, London	(e)
4/132	*Protocols of the Meetings of the Learned Elders of Zion*	Victor E. Marsden	(d)
4/136	*Varsity*—No 3	S.R.C., University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a)+(e)
4/140	*Information*—4/79	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
4/143	*LWF Information/LWD Information*—12/79, 4 April 1979	Lutheran World Federation News Service/Lutherischer Weltbund Pressedienst, Geneva	(e)
4/144	*UNESCO Features*—No 741 (1979)	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)
4/153	*PAC Salutes the Fallen Heroes*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	P.A.C. Information Bureau, Maseru, Lesotho	(e)
4/154	*Cat in a Hot Tin House*	Saxon Craig	(a)
4/155	*Crossroads*	NUSAS, Rondebosch	(e)
4/156	*Boys in the Bed (Peacock Series)*	Niko Stavros	(a)
4/157	*Special Session of the World Peace Council in Berlin—Bulletin:* No 2, 2–5 February 1979; No 3, 2–5 February 1979; No 4, 2–5 February 1979; No 5, 2–5 February 1979; No 6, 2–5 February 1979; No 7, 2–5 February 1979; No 8, 2–5 February 1979; No 9, 2–5 February 1979	Information Centre of the World Peace Council	(c)
2/125	*Dress Gray*	Lucian K. Truscott IV	(a)
3/21	*Into the Strong City*	Patrick O'Connor	(a)
3/202	*Crowd Pleasers, The*	Rosemary Rogers	(a)+(b)
5/1	*Novella* 2000—No 9, 27 Febbraio 1979	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)
5/2	*Novella* 2000—No 16/17, 24 Aprile 1979	Rizzoli Editore, Milano	(a)
4/110	*Publication without cover, an exact reproduction of the Contents of Sechaba*—February 1979/*Publikasie sonder omslag met presiese reproduksie van die Inhoud van Sechaba*—Februarie 1979	Onbekend	(e)

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 167] PRETORIA, 18 MAY MEI 1979 No. 6458

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1039 18 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/24

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publication 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.—P79/5/49.
Publication.—*Vlieg iii*—April 1979.
Author or producer.—Letterkundekring van die Universiteit van Pretoria.
Article.—47 (2) (a).

Entry No.—P79/5/27.
Publication.—*Burning Spear*, Vol. 6, No. 3, April 1979.
Author or producer.—The Burning Spear, Louisville.
Article.—47 (2) (e).

GG 6458

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1039 18 Mei 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/24

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

Inskrywingsno.—P79/5/49.
Publikasie.—*Vlieg iii*—April 1979.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Letterkundekring van die Universiteit van Pretoria.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a).

Inskrywingsno.—P79/5/27.
Publikasie.—*Burning Spear*, Vol. 6, No. 3, April 1979.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—The Burning Spear, Louisville.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

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WHITES 'STAY NUMBER ONE'

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON — Africa is in a state of political ferment. More than a dozen states erupted into armed violence during 1978.

Russia and Cuba continue their push for communist control of the continent. Alarmed Western diplomatic intervention is stepped up . . . and yet, for the foreseeable future at least, the white man's domination of south remains secure.

This is one of the findings of the new strategic survey of the International Institute for Strategic Studies — and its views of events in Southern Africa promises little comfort for the Western democratic world.

Bleak

Peaceful solutions to Southern Africa's several crises eluded Western and African leaders again in 1978.

And, while there were 'significant achievements' in keeping these crises free of great-power confrontation, the South African Government's response to external pressure and to a growing security threat has been to move rapidly towards the militarisation of South African society 'at the cost of political, economic and social strains.'

In terms of Western liberal ideals, the picture in Southern Africa is bleak.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia has turned its back on the Anglo - American proposals; South Africa has frustrated outside efforts to have 'UN-supervised elections in South West Africa and, inside the Republic, administrative and legislative measures have together gone a long way towards putting the country on a war footing.

Pressure

The survey, which confines itself to events in 1978, records these 12 months as a period which saw a series of deepening crises steadily applying pressure on the South African Government.

It also records the Government's response: Tougher, less compromising, increasing its pressure on peaceful opponents at home, particularly the English - language Press, and stepping up its use of banning, indefinite detention without trial and other harsh measures.

Domestic race relations were quieter than in the previous two years, blacks gained a few significant concessions from the Government and private industry (such as the steel industry's decision to drop the colour bar), 'but there was no move to give them a political voice in South African affairs.'

Assault

But in spite of the surface calm, 'polarisation between and within the racial communities' continued, the survey continues.

KwaZulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi's assault by young radical blacks, the teargas attack by a white right-wing group on a racially mixed theatre, scenes of unrest following the funeral of black consciousness leader Steve Biko . . . all these were indications of the growing schisms.

But, 'even more ominous for the chances of peaceful political evolution in South Africa was the growing number of attempted and successful political assassinations by both pro- and anti - Government groups,' the survey observes.

Skills

Also, the outflow of white South Africans from the country has 'profound implications' for the Government.

In terms of security, it means loss of needed white skills and potential white recruits. In addition, the Government's annual economic growth target of 5—6 percent is based on a projected net inflow of 30 000 white a year.'

Apart from the Department of Information scandal — 'by far the most serious in the party's history' and the cause of great damage to the Government and to Afrikanerdom — black disaffection flourished, the homelands were a new source of friction and non-white unemployment grew, 'perhaps as high as 30 percent or more.'

Assured

The Botha administration came into power to face intensifying political, economic and military pressures from abroad — and yet the white man in South Africa is still in a position which is relatively assured.

Says the survey: 'In spite of the growing internal and external pressures, South Africa remains very strong in relation to an immediately-foreseeable threat to her security.

'The overwhelming majority of her white community support the Government's efforts to pursue racial separation and white supremacy.

'She has a strong, diversified economy, considerable arms-producing capability and a well-trained, modern well equipped army . . . factors which have allowed the government to continue its policies in defiance of world opinion and a non-white majority of some 22-million.'



Mr P W Botha

Let prisoners study — Helen

THE ASSEMBLY. — Political prisoners should be allowed to study beyond matric and read university courses, Mr Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

The level of civilisation in a country was judged by the way in which it treated its prisoners, she said.

Speaking in Committee on the Prison's Vote, Mrs Suzman said the prisoner was the most helpless person in society.

"Surely deprivation of freedom is the real punishment, not the pettiness that accompanies deprivation of privileges."

"Are you talking about prisoners? interjected Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay).

"This is the Prison's Vote. Of course i am talking about prisoners. What do you think I am talking about, sacks of mealies?" said Mrs Suzman.

"One would think you are talking about clergymen," said Dr Van Rensburg.

"In civilised countries prisoners are treated in a civilised way," said Mrs Suzman.

Mrs Suzman appealed for political prisoners to be allowed to study after matric.

The Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, has said political prisoners abused their post-matric study privelege and this was why it was stopped.

Prison staff was inadequate to supervise studies and prisoners had used degrees to incite others on release, he said.

"Whether the Minister considers political prisoners not prone to rehabilitation is not really the point. Keeping them busy with studies must surely make them less restless and easier to control."

But the real point was the humanitarian approach, she said.

Mrs Suzman also said the system of hiring prisoners as farm labourers lent itself to abuse.

DM 19/5/79

PARLIAMENT

Let prisoners study — PFP

THE ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on justice, yesterday appealed to the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr J. T. Kruger, to lift the ban on the post-matric study privilege of prisoners. The privilege was withdrawn by the government last year.

Mr Kruger said prisoners abused this privilege by writing "blatant agitation literature" in notes to each other, used their degrees for incitement on release, and placed an unnecessary burden on prison staff in supervising studies.

Speaking during the Prisons vote yesterday, Mrs Suzman said South Africa was a signatory to the United Nations resolution embodying the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

The resolution states: "Provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible."

Mrs Suzman said prisoners should be helped to rehabilitate themselves "and prepare themselves for a new career after release".

Replying to Mr Kruger's claim that political prisoners were not prone to rehabilitation, Mrs Suzman said he had missed the point.

"The real point is the humanitarian approach to prisoners — life 'inside' can be made bearable or unbearable depending on whether that approach is present or not among the custodians.

"Surely deprivation of freedom is the real punishment, not the pettiness that accompanies deprivation of privileges?"

Mrs Suzman said the system of hiring prisoners out as farm labourers was open to abuse.

"I am very uneasy about the fact that I could not get specific information about this subject: the numbers of prisoners hired out to farmers, the number of inspections carried out, how many farms visited were found to have unsatisfactory conditions."

Mrs Suzman wanted to know if there was any check to see parolees received their 45 cents a day in wages as well as adequate food and lodging.

"Prisoners evidently get no pay. What sort of food and lodging do they get? What supervision is there over their treatment? Does anyone ensure they are not subjected to corporal punishment?

"I have a distinctly uneasy feeling about the seemingly lax control over the manner in which prisoners are hired out as farm labourers," Mrs Suzman said.

South Africa could not afford a repetition of the revelations made in the 1950s when conditions of prison labour on farms were exposed.

MPC says Botha has authoritarian mentality

CAPE TOWN — The Advocate-General Bill was clearly designed to prevent the public from knowing what it had a right to know, the Progressive Federal Party member of the Provincial Council for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, said yesterday.

Speaking in the council in support of the motion of no confidence in the National Party proposed by the PFP leader in the council, Mr Herbert Hirsch, Mr Hulley said Prime Minister P. W. Botha had had a tendency to cover up and to keep information from the public throughout his career.

His actions in connection with the Angola campaign and Mr Justice Mostert showed this. Mr Botha had an authoritarian mentality.

"Any procedure which allows the accused, in this case the government, to appoint the judge and control the result is an offence to an elementary sense of due procedure," Mr Hulley said.

The Bill would have the effect of taking all the criticisms and throwing them under the table where the public could not see them.

"Who in the wake of the Information scandal has been jailed or taken to court? Not one person, except the Rand Daily Mail."

He said the government still had senior members in its ranks who, in any other democratic country, would have been dismissed.

Senator Horwood's explanations to Parliament about his signatures on official documents sounded like the Mad Hatter's tea party.

"How can you tolerate a man like that in your ranks?"

A National Party member interjected: "You hate him because he's English-speaking."

On the subject of separate facilities, Mr Hulley said he foresaw a "tremendous ideological struggle and a great deal of trouble" in the National Party.

"There's a limit to what you can do to change the original plans of Malan and Verwoerd and still hold that party together. When the Mine Workers' Union leaves the National Party, straws are in the wind," he said.

When a division was called, the South African Party's two representatives and the New Republic Party's two members voted with the PFP against the National Party. The vote was 37 to 11 against the motion of no confidence.

An amendment, that the council had full confidence in the National Party, "which confidence was also confirmed by the voters of Swellendam and Beaufort West", was passed by 37 to 11. — DDC.

Book still on banned list

Sunday Express 20/5/79 327

By CLARE STERN

CAPE TOWN-born journalist Val Hudson was delighted when she heard that the ban on her book "Babylove" had been lifted by the South African censors.

But it was very much a false alarm — the book is still very much banned.

The book, a practical guide to pregnancy with gentle hints for pregnant mums on how to make their love life more fulfilling, was banned in February last year. But this year, author Val heard that the ban had been lifted.

"I was overjoyed when my mother wrote and told me the news," said the Fleet Street columnist and wife of English MP Robin Corbett.

On April 29, the Sunday Express reported that the book, an overnight best-seller in Britain, was available to South African mothers.

A journalist who reviewed the book on November 30, 1978 confirmed that the book was then on sale in Cape Town bookshops.

But Mr D Vosloo, of the Publications Control Board, told the Sunday Express that "Babylove" was still banned. "The ban has definitely not been lifted," he said.

Val Hudson was astonished when we told her of Mr Vosloo's comments.

"If the book was on sale, and reviewed, how could it still be banned?"

Afrikaanse koerante sê uit een mond ‚nee!"

DIE Afrikaanse dagbladpers praat soos min uit een mond teen 'n Regeringsmaatreël: Die pers-aspek van die wetsontwerp op die Advokaat-generaal. Hier volg kort uittreksels uit hoofartikels: Die Burger: „Waar die ware opset van die wetgewing is om wanbesteding uit die weg te ruim, sou dit logies wees om die pers hierin as 'n kragtige bondgenoot te sien en nie as 'n teenstander nie. Dit lyk na 'n verydeling van die strewe as die praktiese uitwerking gaan wees om die inisiatief van die pers te smoor by die blootlegging van wanadministrasie of korrupsie . . .

„Vir Die Burger lyk dit noodsaaklik dat die bepalinge wat te ver gaan en wat te vaag of te wyd gestel is, hiersien word."

Die Transvaler: „'n Gedeelte van die pers moet sy hatigheid beteuel. Die Regering moet ligloop om nie 'n situasie te skep wat hy tot elke prys moet vermy nie: 'n Kommunikasiekloof nie slegs met die pers nie, maar tegelyk ook 'n kommunikasiekloof van die breë publiek." Dit kan vertroue in die gedrang bring.

Beeld: Dis duidelik dat heelwat skaafwerk nodig is voordat die wetsontwerp sy verklaarde doel bereik. Vir die beswil van 'n goeie, gesonde openbare lewe sal die gewraakte artikel aandag moet kry, of ons almal se vryheid sal verskraal word.

Die Vaderland: In sy huidige vorm kan dit in die praktyk kwalik iets anders as 'n muilband vir die pers wees wat staatskorrupsie of -wanadministrasie aanbetref . . .

oor!
eljee
20 MEI 1979
k

RS-,MUILBAND' VAT OOK PARTYE VAS

Dit gons nog oor korrupsie-wet

Politieke Redaksie

groot moeilikhede in verkiesingstye hê die Advokaat-generaal in die wetboek is.

iet die wetsontwerp te hê nie. Ander het hul kud.

word selfs gesê dat Ministersvlak waar- ook nie volkome een- gheid is nie.

is konsensus oor die dat elke bewering upsie so gou moont- e Advokaat-generaal ig gemaak moet word suiwer administra- order.

yd gaan om die arti- ublikasie verbied tot- Advokaat-generaal e. Ook uit akade- nge was daar skerp .m. oor aanstasting ryheid wat die toe-

dekking van korrupsie moontlik maak.

*Terwyl gepraat word van nagsittings om die wetsontwerp voor die einde van die maand deur die Parlement te voer, kom die eerste minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, en verteenwoordigers van die Nuusblad-Persunie môre in Kaapstad byeen om tot 'n vergelyk te probeer kom.

Mnr. Botha het dié week gesê hy is heeltemal bereid om na goeie advies en vertoë te luister. Die wetgewing is 'n eksperiment om korrupsie aan bande te lê.

*Intussen blyk uit 'n studie van die wetsontwerp dat alle politieke partye probleme kan ondervind as die maatreël net so deurgevoer word.

Dit sal hoofsaaklik die oppositiepartye tref — in Natal dus die Nasionale Party by provinsiale verkiesings. Die Nuwe Republiekparty is daar in die provinsiale raad aan bewind.

Die wetsontwerp plaas 'n demper op berigte wat beweer dat „staatsgeld wanbestee is, of wanbestee word, of dat daar wanbestuur in verband met staatsgeld plaasgevind het of plaasvind".

Volgens die woordomskrywing is staatsgeld „enige geld wat die staat ontvang het of wat hom toekom" — en die provinsiale administrasies kry die meeste van hul geld regstreeks uit die sentrale staatsbegroting.

Hulle werk dus met „staatsgeld", en as hulle „wanbestuur" daarmee pleeg — dit hoef nie uit oneerlikheid te wees nie, maar kan blote onbevoegdheid wees — word berigte daaroor verbied, tensy skriftelike verlof verkry is.

En „berigte" word so wyd omskryf dat dit „enige ... in watter vo...

hieroor dat duidelikheid moet kom.

„As koerante toegelaat word om, soos in die verlede, hul rol van oopvlekking van skandale met openbare geld te speel, sal daar nie wesenlike besware kan wees as die Advokaat-generaal daarna die ondersoek verder wil voer en dan sekere beperkinge op die publikasie daarvan wil plaas nie..."

Die normale werking van 'n koerant moet voor daardie ondersoeke nie aan bande gelê word nie, skryf Dawie.

wat in enige „nuusblad" geplaas word.

Waar die partye regstreeks geraak word, is die omskrywing van „nuusblad" — dit beteken ook „pamflette, plakkaat, strooi- of aanplakbiljet".

As die wetsontwerp deurgaan soos dit is, sal Natalse nattes dus vooraf skriftelike verlof van die Advokaat-generaal moet kry as hulle in 'n verkiesing 'n pamflet wil uitreik dat die NRP geld wat vir beter skole gebruik kan word, mors op onnodige paaie.

Dié voorbeeld is aan RAPPORT genoem om te wys hoe geweldig wyd die wetsontwerp se trefkrag is.

Daarby is dit baie vaag opgestel. Daar is bv. 'n bepaling dat hofverrigtinge oor korrupsie wel sonder skriftelike verlof gepubliseer sal mag word, maar daar is sterk twyfel of koerante vryelik sal mag publiseer, en die SAUK sal mag uitsaai, wat in die Parlement oor korrupsie of oor blote wanbestuur gesê word.

Dit is ook nie duidelik in hoeverre sprekers by openbare vergaderings hul sê sal mag sê oor wanbestuur nie. Wat wel duidelik is, is dat die pers en die SAUK geen kennis sal mag neem van sulke toesprake nie, en die partye sal nie pamflette daaroor mag uitgee sonder skriftelike verlof nie.

Dit kan aanvullende probleme vir die Nasionale Party skep — hy sal eers verlof moet vra as hy pamflette wil versprei wat bv. skinderstories van die HNP oor wanbestuur weerlê.

Die Ouditeur-generaal, die belastingbetalers se waghond teen wanbesteding van staatsgeld, doen gereeld verslag **daaroor aan die Parlement. Sy verslae sal alleen met skriftelike verlof van die Advokaat-generaal gepubliseer** mag word as die wetsontwerp so deurgaan.

*Dawie van Die Burger glo dat koerante se belangrikste beswaar maklik uit die weg geruim kan word deur dit bo alle twyfel in die wetsontwerp te stel dat 'n koerant se rol om korrupsie, onreëlmatighede of wanbesteding bloot te lê deur daaraan publisiteit te gee, nie ingekort word nie.

Dawie kom met 'n voorstel, wat vroeër in die week telkens in politieke gesprekke genoem is en wat redelik byval gevind het:

„Dawie meen dat verantwoordelike koerante heeltemal bereid is om daarmee saam te leef dat die sub judice-reël in sekere omstandighede in werking moet tree. Die groot vraag is wanneer dit moet gebeur, en dit is

TENSY anders vermeld, word alle politieke kommentaar in hierdie uitgawe verantwoord deur I. Perold, A. Crafford en J. Vosloo.

Politieke berigte is nagesien en van opskrifte voorsien deur H. Oberholzer, en politieke spotprente is deur Fred Mouton. Die hoofkantooradres is Daviesstraat 72, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

RAPPORT word uitgegee deur Rapport-Uitgewers (Edms) Beperk, Daviesstraat 72, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Dit word gedruk deur Perskor-Publikasies, Heightstraat, Doornfontein, Nasionale Koerante Bpk., Keeromstraat 30, Kaapstad, Nasionale Koerante Bpk., Voortrekkerstraat 79, Bloemfontein en Nasionale Koerante Bpk., Voorhoutstraat 33, Doornfontein, Johannesburg en Nasionale Koerante Bpk., Cawoodstraat, Port Elizabeth.

had exploded in his face, injuring three others in a blast that ripped through the family's Benoni home and demolished dining room furniture and shattered windows.

"Davey's last words were 'Wake me up, please'," said Mr Gerhardus Kruger, 50, a linesman. "He thought he was dreaming. He could not see.

"He had no hands, just bone and skin, and no eyes. He had no chance."

For half an hour Mr Kruger cradled his dying son in his arms.

What started as a happy reunion when Davey's cousin, Russell Holder, 17, and his friend, Johannes Groenewald, 19, returned on a weekend pass from their army camp in Bloemfontein, ended in death only minutes after their arrival.

It is thought they brought home a grenade, which they believed to be harmless.

What happened in the dining room of death is still not clear. Last night a Defence Force spokesman would not comment because the police and military police were investigating.

Injured in the blast were Davey's mother, Mrs Celestine Kruger, 41, his cousin, Shelley Holder, 14, and a friend, Eric Stone, 21.

Mr Kruger said Shelley was "full of blood". She had bad cuts, mainly on the chest. Eric Stone, he said, got the blast in the mouth and his teeth were blown out. His wife was peppered with shrapnel.

They were all taken to Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, where Eric said from his bed last night: "Tell mum and dad not to worry."

The young national servicemen who apparently brought the grenade home were unhurt. Russell was Kruger [illegible] thought was an empty shell of a hand grenade when the explosion occurred.

Johannes was next door in the sitting room but escaped injury when the blast shattered windows.

A police officer said: "It was definitely accidental."

Mr Kruger said he bore Russell — whom he adopted as his own son after his sister-in-law's death — no malice.

"You can't hold a grudge against him, although I feel bad about it," said Mr Kruger, who questioned the security that enabled the young servicemen to apparently bring home a grenade.

Davey had been to the border twice and his training had included the handling of mortars.

Last night Shelley's condition was reasonable while Eric, who was transferred to H. F. Verwoerd Hospital, Pretoria, is satisfactory. Mrs Kruger was discharged after treatment.

GT1

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DEPARTMENT OF

EXERCISE: PARTNERSHIPS: ADMISSION OF PARTNER

Attwood and Benson are in partnership sharing pro

Their balance sheet at 31st December, 1976 was

Capital:	Attwood	R 5
	Benson	4
Loan		2
Accounts payable		
Bank overdraft		
		R12

On 1st January, 1977, Clark was admitted to the

(a) Land and buildings were considered to be w

(b) Plant was considered to be worth R3 500.

(c) Furniture and stock were considered to be

(d) A provision of R200 for bad debts was neces

(e) The goodwill of Attwood and Benson is agre

(f) Clark should pay R4 000 cash into the partn

(g) Profits in the new partnership should be sh

(h) The new partnership will continue to use th

REQUIRED

i) Necessary entries in the partnership journal to show goodwill as an asset in the books of the ne

GRADE 12 ACCOUNTING PAPER 1

MAN ASLEEP 'Wake me up,' plea to dad as explosion rips family dining-room

By Vin Pillay and Geoff Daglish

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD Davey Kruger died yesterday in his father's arms . . . clawing at eyes that could no longer see.

Minutes before a hand grenade

327 213

Nat Pent 20/5/79



Jou kruisie gee hom wind

KEN jy die posadres van jou LV? Of sy kantoornommer?

Soos ek hier sit, wil ek jou 'n weddenskappie aangaan: As deursnee-Afrikaner weet jy nie en gee jy ook nie om dat jy nie weet nie.

Jy's mos polities lam in die kop, altyd doodtevrede dat iemand anders landsbesluite vir jou neem en dan te ja en te amen.

Op hierdie goeie Sondagmôre 'n goeie herinnerinkie: die LV is in jou diens. Jy is sy baas. Hy's niks meer as 'n politieke amptenaar wat jou wense as kieser moet uitvoer nie. Jou kruisie beheer sy brood en botter, sy toekoms. Daarsonder sit hy sonder platform, sonder die warm winde wat hy soms so geneig is om namens jou los te laat.

Nuwe wet

En *nou* 'n Sondagmôre-versoekie: Maak nie saak wie of wat jy is nie. Lees elke woord oor wat elke politikus, elke kommentator, elke buurman, elke vriend of kennis te sê het oor hierdie nuwe wetsontwerp wat vir ons 'n Advokaat-generaal in die lewe gaan roep.

Dryf dan vir minstens een keer die lamheid uit jou kop en neem jou eie besluit oor die goed of kwaad van die komende maatreël. En dra dan daardie besluit, wat dit ook al mag wees, aan jou LV oor.

Want iewers is iemand baie reg en iemand baie verkeerd en kan jou beskeie mening, hoe gering jy dit ook al mag skat, dalk net bydra tot 'n antwoord in die middel.

● Dalk is dit ook glad nie so 'n slegte idee om jou LV se posadres vir meer as een saak byderhand te hou nie. 'n Bietjie fan en ander mail kan ons in hierdie dae dalk net die wêreld se goed doen.

Woods finishes second book

By SUZANNE VOS
London

THE banned and self-exiled South African editor, Mr Donald Woods, has finished his second book — an autobiography which includes his dealings with several Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Woods's first book — on black leader Steve Biko who died in detention — is banned in South Africa.

At their home in London, Mrs Wendy Woods said her husband had completed the draft of his second book — not yet titled — and was busy revising it.

At the same time she repeated persistent rumours in diplomatic circles here that the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, is about to be made an ambassador.

She said: "If Mr Kruger is appointed as ambassador for South Africa to any country in Europe or North America, my husband will pursue him and campaign against him until he is removed.

Confronted

"We have been told that the Government is considering appointing Mr Kruger to an embassy — possible in France or Belgium.

"It is known in the international community that more detainees have died during his period of office than under all his predecessors combined — and he will be confronted with this fact," she said.

Mrs Woods said her husband's book was expected to be published early next year.

She revealed that plans were "well advanced" for the film producer Carl Foreman was going to make about them.

It would tell the story of Mr Woods, his life with his family in South Africa, and his relationship with Steve Biko.

Mr Foreman, at a recent meeting in California, said three men were being considered for the role of Mr Woods: Paul Newman, Michael Caine and Robert Redford.

NPU to meet Botha today

From page 1

could be one way of defusing a situation which has led to sharp domestic and international criticism.

Other government-supporting newspapers have suggested deleting the provision for a total ban on reports of corruption or maldministration without the advocate-general's permission or till he has investigated the matter.

They have called for newspapers to be allowed to play their watchdog role by publishing reports, with further speculation prohibited once the matter has been referred to the advocate-general.

Mr Eglin said replacing a reporting ban with a *sub judice* rule would be no improvement.

"Instead of a crude gagging clause there will be a subtle *sub judice* clause. The effect will be the same."

The Nationalist newspaper Rapport called yesterday for a review of the bill which, it said, would only make the situation worse as it stood.

"It creates a smothering secrecy which will only encourage gossip campaigns and will hamper and delay the fight against corruption," it said.

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

A DELEGATION from the Newspaper Press Union will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today amid widespread opposition to the press restrictions in the Advocate-General Bill.

There is some hope in Nationalist circles that Mr Botha will agree to amend controversial sections which would delay or prevent reports of government corruption or maladministration.

These have been interpreted by every major newspaper group in the country as a serious intrusion into press freedom and contrary to Mr Botha's own commitment to clean administration.

The discussions with the NPU delegation — whose members have strong reservations about the bill's provisions and implications — come the day before the second reading debate on the measure is due to start in the Assembly.

The Progressive Federal Party is organizing a series of protest meetings around the country to inform the public of the effects of the bill.

These have been described as affecting not only press reporting of corruption, but also of parliamentary debates where corruption allegations are made, and party political pamphlets alleging maladministration.



Mr P W Botha

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, has proposed an amendment referring the bill to a parliamentary select committee for further investigation.

This call, also made by some Afrikaans newspapers,

To page 2

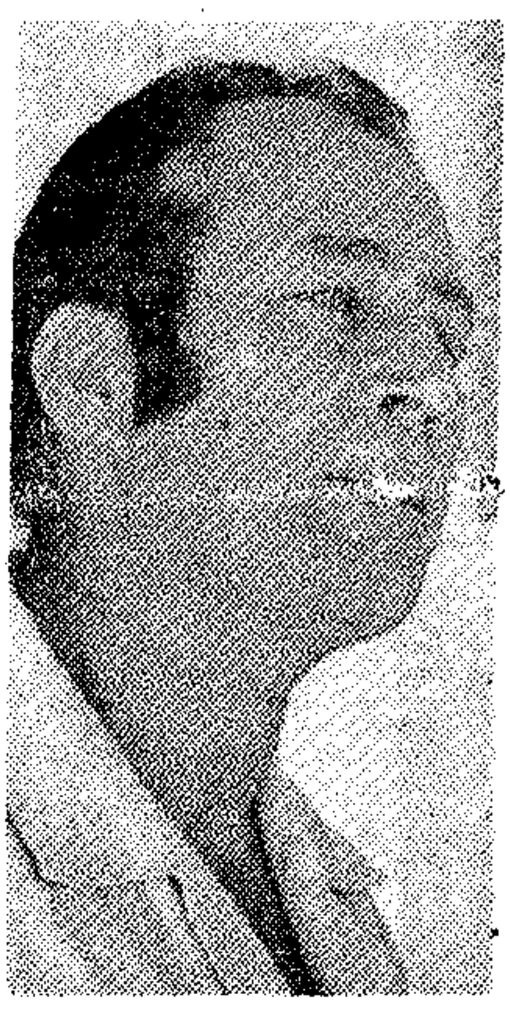
Boerenasie head attacked

Fire-bomb rocks home

21/5/79
Num
327

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The home of the leader of the Right-wing Boerenasie movement was rocked by a hand-grenade explosion in an early morning attack yesterday.



MR. J. L. ERASMUS inspects some of the damage caused in the attack on his home: "They come like 'skelm' in the night and haven't got the guts to attack me openly."

Mr. J. L. Erasmus, of Retief Street, linked the bombing to an article which appeared in the Mercury last week and mentioned his anti-Jewish and anti-Black sentiments.

The report followed a police swoop on his headquarters in which books and documents were confiscated.

At 4.05 a.m. a phosphorous hand grenade was thrown on to the verandah just outside Mr. Erasmus's bedroom window.

The explosion "almost lifted me right out of my bed," he said.

He was sleeping less than a metre away from where the grenade landed. His wife, Dulcie, lay next to him.

A bed on the verandah is shattered. Curtaining caught alight but the flames were quickly doused with water.

A bed in the verandah is believed to have taken the force of the impact and "probably saved our lives", said Mr. Erasmus.

A small car was observed leaving the scene shortly after the blast.

Police arrived within minutes of being summoned but have made no arrests as yet.

Colonel G. N. Erasmus, the Divisional Commissioner of the Security Police, said the origin of the grenade still had to be established.

Pieces of the weapon had been recovered.

Police did not have any definite leads, he said.

Because of Mr. Erasmus's outlook, the "attack could have come from any side," said the colonel.

Mr. Erasmus used a garden hose to dampen the burning phosphorous which stuck to the walls, ceiling, floor and furniture of the verandah.

Court bomb probe continues

Argus 21/5/79 (327)

Crime Reporter

THE investigation into the partial explosion of a powerful bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court last Tuesday afternoon is continuing.

An alleged terrorist was arrested shortly after the blast and is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

In a short statement announcing the arrest last Wednesday night, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said police had confiscated a large quantity of explosives, detonators, plunger switches and fuses as well as false passports and a Russian-made firearm.

DISCONNECTED

The one kg of Russian-made TNT inside the bomb failed to explode, probably because the two Supreme Court employees who examined the bomb — found inside a briefcase left in one of the court's toilets — unwittingly disconnected the fuse leading from the detonator to the explosives.

The explosion last Tuesday was that of the detonator only, and it caused minimal damage and injuries.

Police sources today said the investigation continued but declined to give any detailed information.

They refused to say whether the investigation was still centred in the Peninsula or had shifted elsewhere.

It is also not known whether further arrests are expected.

Supreme Court sources told The Argus the suspect was taken to the court on Friday and walked around with the police.

Court told only the strong could rest

CT. 22/5/79

327

WINDHOEK. — Detention barracks detainees were often allowed to sit out of exercises but this applied only to those who "were always in front and who showed they could do it", it was stated in the Regional Court heard here yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr W A du Plessis was Mr Gert Myburgh Higgins, a State witness at the trial in which seven members of the South African Defence Force have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin.

Signalman Lewin died at No 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria on November 18 last year after having been flown there from the detention barracks at Grootfontein.

The seven appearing are: Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26; Lance-Corporal Adrian du Preez, 19; Private Josef Nieuwoudt, 20; Private Gordon Dwyer, 20; Private Thomas Stander, 20; Private Pieter Grobler, 19; and Rifleman Izak Morkel, 18.

"Must the others then carry on running until they drop dead?", the magistrate, Mr Du Plessis, asked Mr Higgins.

"Yes, your Lordship," Mr Higgins replied.

In his ensuing evidence, Mr Higgins said he had received a message on November 18 in the duty room to fetch Signalman Lewin from the DB parade ground.

On arrival, he had found Signalman Lewin "just lying there".

Asked if Signalman Lewin had been conscious when he (Mr Higgins) had arrived at the parade ground, he replied in the affirmative.

Asked by the prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, whether Signalman Lewin had said anything, either to him or to Private Niewoudt at that moment, Mr Higgins said he had mumbled something to Private Niewoudt, but he could not remember what had been said.

Mr Higgins said he had beckoned to Privates Stander and Coetzer to "come and put him (Lewin) in the Landrover".

Asked why he had called on the two men to help, he replied that Signalman Lewin had refused to get in of his own accord.

Mr Higgins said he did not know how Privates Stander and Coetzer had finally managed to get Signalman Lewin into the vehicle.

Mr Higgins said that, accompanied by Privates Stander and Coetzer, he had taken Signalman Lewin to the duty room at the detention barracks.

On arrival at the duty room, he had instructed Privates Stander and Coetzer to wash Signalman Lewin "because he was dirty and covered in dust".

He had then left Signalman Lewin in the care of Privates Stander and Coetzer and had continued with his duties, Mr Higgins said.

Private Niewoudt had arrived at the duty room about an hour later but they had not discussed Signalman Lewin.

In reply to a question by Mr Visser as to why he had left Signalman Lewin in the care of Privates Coetzer and Stander, Mr Higgins replied: "Detainees often used to malinger."

Asked by the magistrate, Mr Du Plessis, what he meant by this reply, he said he thought that if he had left Signalman Lewin alone he would recover quickly but that he might continue fainting — if he had been malingering — had he stayed on.

He thought it better, under the circumstances, to leave him with Privates Stander and Coetzer.

Mr Higgins said he had gone to check up on Signalman Lewin later. He had found him lying in a cell covered with a blanket.

He could see Signalman Lewin was really weak and had not been malingering.

One of the accused, Lance Corporal Du Preez, had arrived later. After the matter had been reported to Lieutenant Esterhuizen, the commanding officer at the detention barracks, Signalman Lewin had been taken to see a doctor.

Earlier in the day Mr Johan Wilhelm Vermeulen, who had been in detention with Signalman Arnold Lewin, gave evidence.

Questioned by Mr Sam Maritz, defence counsel for Privates Niewoudt and Dwyer, Mr Vermeulen told the court that Signalman Lewin had been forced to continue, even though he had complained that he was too weak, with the physical training during his first day in detention.

On the previous day, however, another new detainee, one Private Hecht, had complained that he was exhausted and could not continue ...

ercises and had been allowed to sit out for a while.

He had even been allowed to go to a nearby field kitchen where he had been given a cup of coffee, Mr Vermeulen said.

He had personally made the cup of coffee for Private Hecht, he said.

Mr Vermeulen said Private Hecht had rested for a while and had later continued with the exercises after realizing that "it doesn't help to complain in the DB".

In reply to a question by Mr Maritz, Mr Vermeulen said he had watched part of the training done the following day by a group which had included Signalman Lewin.

He said he had noticed that Signalman Lewin had struggled to keep up with the rest of the group during the exercises and had appeared "totally exhausted".

Signalman Lewin, Mr Vermeulen told the court, had also complained about not being able to carry on with the exercises, but had been refused a rest break.

The hearing continues today.

— Sapa

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Farmer charged over race tag

EAST LONDON — A Gonubie police constable told a magistrate in court here yesterday a farmer called him a "kaffir" saying he was not supposed to be in Gonubie because it was not his place.

Another police constable told a magistrate the same farmer had told him "you stand just like a f . . . dog" and "you look like a dog."

Constable Mhloli Albert Tota and Sybrand Lodewekus van Schoor were giving evidence in the hearing in which Mr Kenneth Hayes Lawlor, 61, of River Pride Farm, Meisies Halt, is charged with two counts of crimen injuria.

Mr Lawlor pleaded not guilty to both counts and in a statement as a basis of his defence Mr Lawlor denied uttering the words or intending to impair the dignity of the two policemen.

Constable Tota said he was on duty in the Gonubie Charge Office from November 11 at 11.30 p.m. when he received a telephone call from a person who identified himself as a Mr Lawlor. While Mr Lawlor was holding on he tried to contact the police van.

"I returned to the phone and there was no reply. I put the phone down but somebody rang again. I lifted up the receiver and the person again said he was Mr Lawlor and he asked where the police were.

"He also asked where the other constables were. He then told me I had better call them because I was a 'kaffir'. He said I was not supposed to be at Gonubie because Gonubie was not my place," Constable Tota said.

He told Mr Lawlor he was unable to contact the police van by radio and that the Cambridge Police van should be summoned.

Constable Tota said a white constable arrived and he made a report to the policeman.

"When Mr Lawlor called me a kaffir, I felt he was lowering my dignity and that is why I could not answer him at that stage.

"I gave him no reason to call me that name," Constable Tota said.

In his evidence Constable Van Schoor said he had gone out to Mr Lawlor's farm after he had been told by radio control of a housebreaking there.

On his way he met a man whose name was John and who gave further details about the housebreaking. He released his patrol dog and they searched the bush near the tarred road and found some tools.

He handed these to John who accompanied him to the farmhouse. He greeted Mr Lawlor in Afrikaans but he received no reply and he repeated the greeting in English.

Mr Lawlor instead starred at him. he told me about a series of events appertaining to the housebreaking.

Constable Van Schoor said Mr Lawlor asked him if he was from the CID or from the reservists and he told Mr Lawlor he was from the South African Police and that he was Constable Van Schoor.

"While I was still dusting myself Mr Lawlor then said : 'You stand just like a f..... dog'. I stood upright and looked him in the eyes and asked him to repeat what he had said.

"Mr Lawlor then said 'and you look like a dog.' He turned and walked into the house and locked the door. At that stage I was humiliated as he had uttered the words in the presence of his employees.

"Because of my duty John and I continued the housebreaking investigations and we found more tools which I handed to John. I then returned to the farm-house to get a statement from Mr Lawlor and I also explained to him what I had already done.

"He told me I was not capable of investigating his case and that he would phone the District Commandant the following morning," he said.

The hearing continues on June 12. — DDR

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CHAPTER FIVE.

VIPASSANA - INSIGHT.

"Develop Calm, O Monks; the Monk who has gained Calm will finally see things as they really are."

There are, in accordance with the division of the Eightfold Path, three kinds of spiritual training (Sikkha) :-

Training in Morality : Sila-sikkha.
Training in Concentration : Samadhi-sikkha.
Training in Wisdom orInsight : Panna or Vipassana-sikkha.

In its initial application, before much progress has been made in Sila-sikkha or Samadhi-sikkha, training in Wisdom through Right Understanding and Right Thought takes the form of a basic awareness of the Truths of Suffering and of the factors that lead to its arising and annihilation. This equips one with the right intentions and correct mental attitude to underpin the Training in Morality and the development of Concentration.

Once these basic forms of training have been successfully completed, final liberation from Sa
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The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1979

South Africa in jeopardy

THE PRIME MINISTER said in Stellenbosch a few days ago that his government was committed to creating conditions in this country which would inspire every man, woman and child to defend South Africa against its enemies.

Mr Botha has demonstrated, in his courageous response to the Wiehahn and Riekert proposals, that he means what he says. And so his extraordinary blunder over the advocate-general bill remains all the more inexplicable. As the bill has yet to pass through the committee stage, where there could yet be fundamental amendments, Mr Botha might still recover, undoing at least some of the damage which his introduction of this iniquitous measure has done. There are a number of grave and sombre considerations which we would commend to his attention before it is too late and this country enters a twilight world of bullyboy authoritarianism, with officialdom and its doings protected by law from public scrutiny.

In the first place, we would suggest to Mr Botha that it takes more than material self-interest to inspire a nation to stand and fight, and to persist to the end, as did the people of the British Isles in World War II. People fight to defend their homes and possessions, certainly. But history demonstrates that the successful pursuit of warfare, defensive or offensive, is closely related to the strength of motivation and sense of purpose of the participants. In World War II, the strength of the Allies, ultimately, lay in their political will, in the strength of their ideals, their commitment to civilized values and their realization that the preservation of such values intact against nazi aggression would require self-sacrifice. South Africans, similarly, in a situation where their young men are being more and more called upon to risk their lives under arms, will ultimately present a formidable antagonist to the foe if they are confident in the righteousness of their cause, if they are of a firm belief that their sacrifice is being made to uphold decent values of individual freedom and dignity and civilized standards of public life. Until now, the commitment to a free press and freedom of discussion has been part of the cultural stock in trade of every South African government. Of the many values that are shared in common between South Africans of different background and culture, these freedoms are perhaps the most important, deriving as much from the Huguenot heritage of freedom and righteousness as from the 1820 Settler tradition of assertion of the rights and habits of free men. A government which destroys this consensus, and which undermines the freedom of the press, is striking a body blow at the moral and cultural viability of that society. To destroy a free press, in fact, is to subvert this country's defence capability in its most criticial and sensitive area — the question of the ultimate values the boys on the border are fighting to defend.

For many perceptive South Africans, the freedom of the press is not an abstraction but consists, in concrete terms, of their own freedom to be kept informed of developments, good and bad, in the society around them. The press enjoys no rights which are not enjoyed by the ordinary citizen, neither does it claim any such rights. The rights of the press are no more and no less than the rights of the citizen. The gross infringement of such rights, as proposed in the advocate-general bill, is a matter of extreme gravity. What is at stake is a whole style of life and government, an abandonment of the open-hearted Western way in favour of the nasty, oppressive totalitarian way of doing things in which the authorities know best and rottenness and corruption fester in the dark. If the prime minister does not realize the import of what he is doing, and presses ahead with the essentials of this vicious bill intact, he will undermine the consensus which binds South Africans together in defence of their values and their way of life. He might well force many South Africans to re-assess their whole position — as South Africans. Is a society stripped of press freedom and clothed with other nasty features of totalitarianism any longer recognizable as the South Africa of Smuts and Botha, a society which sent its young men to war against nazi totalitarianism?

The passage of the advocate-general bill marks a critical phase in this country's history. If Mr Botha will not see reason and give way, he will be leading this country into darkness and a dreadful uncertainty. The consensus of nationhood which binds a people together in times of crisis is not something to be lightly tampered with; in doing so now, Mr Botha is placing South Africa at risk and jeopardizing its viability in a dangerous world.

(327) (~~243~~)

SA under stress needs a free Press: Hersov

8 ~ 23/5/79.

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Honorary President of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Basil Hersov, said today the need for a vigorous independent Press was greatest when a society was under stress.

With the present weakened parliamentary opposition, other institutions had to share the role of opposition. An outspoken Press was the most important of those.

Opening the Royal Show, Mr Hersov said the Advocate-General Bill negated signs that South Africa was at last emerging from an era of self-interest and group consciousness.

World opinion was of great importance to South Africa. "Our international reputation is a national asset, not merely a vague concept akin to popularity," he said.

"It is something that determines whether people talk to us, trade with us or invest here, directly affecting our prosperity and stability."

Mr Hersov went on to say that equality of economic opportunity, and a stake for all in the preservation of the country was ultimately the best defence.

"The association of "anti-capital" and "anti-white" is dangerous, and one from which we all stand to lose," he said.

"Those constructive steps that are being taken — and there are many of them — should be assiduously and openly marketed for world opinion, instead of being introduced with exaggerated caution in deference to right-wing opinion at home.

"Events, rather than promises, determine our international image. It is of deep concern how certain events have often been handled in the past and how they are handled in the future."

Mr Herson said the foundation believed that political arrangements within the southern African region were being planned, without sufficient thought and planning to the practical economic considerations needed for prosperity.

The foundation would sponsor the first of a series of economic conventions next month.

● Afrikaans papers hit out on Bill — Page 5.

● Parliament will be toothless watchdog says Raw — Page 7.

Law chief to see Leader of House

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Mr Douglas Shaw QC, said today he would be contacting the Leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Louwrens Muller, about the controversy over representations by the legal fraternity to the Government over the Advocate-General Bill.

While Mr Shaw did not elaborate, it is understood that he wants to clear up the misunderstandings over the Minister's apparent refusal to grant the Bar Council an interview to state their views about the Bill.

Mr Shaw had earlier claimed that Mr Muller had refused to see him. Neither would he see Mr J D Symington, president of the SA Law Society.

The Council and the Natal Law Society issued a joint statement in which they slammed the Bill.

But Mr Muller told Sapa that he had telephoned Mr Symington, had a 20-minute dicussion with him and agreed it was not necessary for a meeting.

● Muller denies snub to lawyers — Page 9.

'Revenge' in gag Bill says Schwarz

By Hugh Leggatt
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Advocate-General Bill contained an element of Government revenge on the Press that helped expose the Information scandal, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), said toady.

The Government seemed to think the wrongdoers in the scandal were not those who had abused public trust but those who had slowly and relentlessly exposed the evil and embarrassed the ruling party.

Speaking in the debate on the Bill, he referred to Nationalist MPs who had said their constituents repeatedly asked them when something would be done about the Press.

MASK SLIPPED

"The mask slipped repeatedly during this debate," said Mr Schwarz. "There is little doubt that the purpose of this Bill is not merely to stop rumours or to create machinery for examining allegations of corruption but also to show the Press who is boss.

The Bill would in no way stop rumour-mongering. It encouraged the creation of rumour and gave rumour credibility by setting up ma[illegible] at high and impressive level, he said.

FM 25/5/79

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ADVOCATE-GENERAL BILL

Let's have it!

All those who want to see the downfall of the Nationalists hastened should support the Advocate-General Bill — appropriately dubbed the "Cover-up Bill." For nothing could be better calculated to undermine public trust in them and white-ant their position.

Consider how healthy it was for the American political system when the disgraced Richard Nixon finally made his exit from office. The body politic was cleansed and purged, and Mr Clean in the person of Gerald Ford was able to get an administration which had been paralysed for two years going again.

Not only was he able to restore some of the lost stature of the presidency, but the American people's faith in their democratic institutions could also be restored. They saw that the system could weather a traumatic crisis and survive as strong as ever. The Watergate book could be closed, the whole sorry episode put behind them, a new leaf turned over.

The Cover-up Bill, notwithstanding the minor amendments government apparently intends to make, will have the reverse effect in SA. Far from putting a stop to the "rumour-mongering" that seems to worry Prime Minister Botha, it will encourage it.

Without newspapers to investigate the rumours, to separate the wheat from the chaff, and then to publish (within the already strict constraints of the law) properly-researched reports, tales and whispers will spread unchecked from mouth to mouth. And what if General van den Bergh labels a report by the Advocate-General a "farce"? Will he again be immune from prosecution in case he lets some cat out of the bag?

Dark hints

Dinner tables and every luncheon table in town where businessmen or diplomats gather will once again be abuzz with dark hints and rumours, true and false, which will multiply and be exaggerated as they spread, everyone playing his game of one-upmanship. "Have you heard the latest



P W Botha . . . he's actually encouraging rumour-mongering

about Smit? Have you heard how SA financed the Biafran war? Did you hear about how we financed X, bribed Y, or paid off Z?"

For one of the most significant things about the new bill is that it seems to be an official admission that there is a great deal more which must be kept from the public. *The Citizen* has already been exposed, along with that weekly "news" magazine and various other dotty little jaunts and schemes. So, from government's point of view, the damage in these cases is already done. Nor is it any longer a secret that our Finance Minister has trouble with black cats and doesn't always look at what he signs.

Yet the Nats are now braving international opprobrium, along with unprecedented attacks from all of their own newspapers, even including *The Citizen* — for what? It scarcely seems believable that they would go through all this to bolt the stable-door once the horse has cantered off. So what dark and sinister horses are still in the stable, now to be locked there lest the public find out about them?

If the Nats have their way, we may never know for certain. But in a sense it'll be more fun that way. When nobody really *knew* about *The Citizen*, everybody was talking about it, each person with his own little titbit of information. But now that everybody knows about *The Citizen*, nobody talks about it any more. And nobody cares much, either.

Instead of the ghosts of "Project Invincible" or "Operation Courageous" being exorcised by public disclosure, they will haunt national life and politics. We'll no longer have some confidence in the organs of the State restored by the knowledge that, however many wrongdoers flit about, there are also at least some men of integrity (like Mr Waldeck) in the public service.

Everyone may be dirty

Because we'll have no independent means of knowing who's clean, we'll be tempted to suspect that everyone may be dirty. The whole structure of Nationalist power will thus be contaminated by rumour and undermined by gossip. A creeping paralysis of suspicion will set in, because, after all, the Nats have told us that in the fight for survival there are no rules.

Well, the Cover-up Bill proves that indeed there aren't — when it comes to the survival of the Nationalists. But we say: let's have the Bill, let's have the rumour, the suspicion, the creeping paralysis. Anything that undermines the political position of the Nats can only be good.

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Domestics 'reject Steyn method'

CT, 25/5/79
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By PAT SIDLEY

SELECTIVE CONCERN with criminal behaviour among blacks could not be condoned as it implied that there was no criminal behaviour among whites in the Sea Point-Green Point area, the organizer of the Domestic Workers' Association, Miss Maggie Oewies, said.

Miss Oewies was reacting to a statement of progress in the area by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, released this week.

She was speaking on behalf of Sea Point and Green Point domestics, whom she addressed on Monday night.

She said the domestics rejected Mr Steyn's method of dealing with the problem, as there was more than enough existing legislation.

"We disagree strongly that each and every servant's quarter is a hideout for criminals and loafers," she said.

Mr Steyn's understanding of the problem was "short-sighted" and failed to take account of the fact that there were 10 000 people in the area whose social needs had to be catered for.

The meeting was told that the recommendations of the Fouche Commission would mean the extension of the pass system and that maids would be "imprisoned" alone in their rooms from 10 pm to 8 am.

Domestics objected particularly to the suggestion that duplicate keys to their rooms should be available to the police at all times.

Miss Oewies said she hoped the recommendations to the council would be brought to the attention of the Department of Community Development.

Strong reaction against the proposals have also come from the director of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office, Mrs R N Robb, who said the proposals "painted a depressing picture for the people who live and work in the area.

"Police raids, searching private property and arresting of supposed vagrants in the street could lead to a lot of innocent hard-working people being harassed or wrongly arrested", she said.

"They could disappear off the streets, leaving a lot of worried relatives looking for them."

Mrs Robb said Sea Point was not the only area where there was violence. "It occurs all over the Cape Flats."

On the question of rehabilitation centres to which alleged vagrants could be sent, she said: "One hopes they really will be rehabilitation centres and not potato farms. Rehabilitation camps could be good, but could also simply be a form of imprisonment with forced labour."

Dr John Sonnenberg, a Sea Point City Councillor and chairman of a council committee set up to investigate the Sea Point and Green Point problems, said last night that he could not comment on all the points in the statement as his committee had not yet gathered all its evidence.

However, he had noticed an increase in police activity and said it seemed as if there was a decrease in public anti-social behaviour.

He said the statement was a repetition of the recommendations of the Fouche Commission.

"And we had no argument with the suggestions on vagrancy," he said.

Dr Sonnenberg said the solution to vagrancy was not the problem of the council, but of the government to provide rehabilitation.

"The ratepayers cannot provide funds for their rehabilitation."

As far as the perishable products, s
representative suggested that the K
the senior managers in each territor
market. In line with KFC's internati
than vegetables should be orderec
Office. In this way each piece of c
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3. Pricing and Competition

The representative believed that du
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'ready-to-serve' market by other o
indirect competition for KFC prod
of chickens sold by these indirectly
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In addition to these factors KFC
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standard mark-up price, which wa
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All in all, the representative felt t
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top quality food, sold in clean prem
in the internationally respected imag
tative believed that if these conditio
would be prepared to pay slightly h
KFC's indirect competitors. He th
prices (see Exhibit 18–1) should be
sales units and for the side orders.

For a brief comparative analysi
charged by four retail outlets in the Johannesburg area.

TABLE 18–1

Price list of various chicken dishes in four different retail outlets in Johannesburg in 1971

Linden Road House		'The Bread and Butter' Take-Away Service	
Items	Cents	Items	Cents
Grilled Chicken	90	Chickenburgers	40
Southern Fried Chicken	95	Chicken Sandwich (with mayonnaise)	25
Peri-Peri Chicken ..	95	Chicken Sandwich (with Tomato)	25
Cold 3 piece Chicken ..	65	Chicken Salad (Carton) ..	35
Cold Chicken Mayonnaise	95	Chicken Mayonnaise (Platter) ..	60
Grilled Chicken Liver ..	60	Chicken Sandwich (with Celery)	20

[*Table 18–1 continued opposite*]

TABLE 18–1 (*continued*)

Gerard's Sandwich Bar		The Road House	
Items	Cents	Items	Cents
Chicken and Rice ..	36	Cold Chicken Mayonnaise ..	85
Chicken and Salad ..	50	Grilled Chicken	80
Open Chicken Sandwiches (per dozen)	180	Fried Chicken	85
Chickenburger	35	Peri-Peri Chicken	90
Chicken and Tomato ..	40	Chicken and Salad	75

He believed, however, that these outlets did not really constitute a competitive threat as their products were inferior to those of KFC and they had certainly no comparable image in the market. One of the chains of outlets which the representative did consider somewhat more competitive was 'Mr. Rooster', and he therefore obtained a 'Menu and Price' list from this organization (Exhibit 18–2).

With regard to the various packages for the product, a number of suggestions were made by various agencies approached by the represen-

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Mr Sizani.....not political.

25/5/79. Indaba 327

Harassed says acquitted man

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — A Queenstown man acquitted on charges of arson and public violence last year said he was being harassed by the security police.

But a security police spokesman denied this.

Mr Zola Sizani, 22, a former student at Nyanga High School, Engcobo, said he was acquitted on charges of arson and public violence when he appeared in the Regional Court.

After his discharge he left his home at Mlungisi to holiday with relatives.

On return two weeks later his father, Mr Percy Sizani, told him the security police had called at his home five times. On each occasion they thoroughly searched the house. They found nothing, Mr Sizani said.

On their last visit they left a message saying he should come to Queenstown police station, he said.

Mr Sizani said he had not called at the police station because he had been busy. He had also decided to holiday with relatives in East London because of their harassment, he said.

Mr Sizani said he did not belong to any political organisation but was a member of the Queenstown Youth Helper Organisation, which had been formed recently.

The objects were to help schoolgoing children whose parents could not afford to pay the fees.

The other aim was to fight delinquency by forcing children to go to school instead of roaming the streets, committing offences, he said.

The head of the security police in East London, Colonel P. J. van der Merwe, said he had no knowledge of any harassment of Mr Sizani. There were more important cases to be dealt with, he said.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1092 25 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P79/25

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/3/148.....	*Love Token, The*.....	Priscilla Hamilton.....	(a)
P79/4/54.....	*Stand, The*.....	Stephen King.....	(a)+(b)
P79/4/117.....	*Investionen in Apartheid*.....	Internationalen Bund Freier Gewerkschaften, Brüssel	(e)
P79/4/119.....	*Seekers, The (The Kent Family Chronicles Volume Three)*	John Jakes.....	(a)+(b)
P79/4/122.....	*Afrikanische Arbeiter Unter Dem Joch Der Apartheid, Der*	Internationaler Bund Freier Gewerkschaften, Brüssel	(e)
P79/5/37.....	*Piccadilly International*—Vol 1, No 8.....	Gold Star Publications, Surrey.....	(a)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1092 25 Mei 1979

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. 1093 25 May 1979

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:

No. 1093 25 Mei 1979

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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/5/37.....	*Piccadilly International*—Vol 1, No 8.....	Gold Star Publications, Surrey.....	(a)

No. 1094 25 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 53 of 12 January 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6266 of 12 January 1979, substitute the following entry for entry P79/1/24:

No. 1094 25 Mei 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 53 van 12 Januarie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6266 van 12 Januarie 1979, vervang die inskrywing P79/1/24 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)
P79/1/24.....	*Labor Aristocracy, Mass Base of Social Democracy*	H. W. Edwards.....	(e)

No. 1095 25 May 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 53 of 12 January 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6266 of 12 January 1979, substitute the following entry for entry P78/12/28:

No. 1095 25 Mei 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 53 van 12 Januarie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6266 van 12 Januarie 1979, vervang die inskrywing P78/12/28 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)
P78/12/28.....	*F.S.M. Dans La Lutte Contre L'Apartheid Et La Vie Faite De Violence, La*	...tion Syndicale Mondiale (F.S.M.), Tchécoslovaquie	(e)

Terrorist war could be ended — general

DURBAN — General Peter Walls, Commander of the Rhodesian Security Forces, said here yesterday that the six-year-old terrorist war could come to an end if sanctions were lifted.

He said at a press conference that Rhodesia could be heading for an economic boom if the new Muzorewa government was recognised by other countries and sanctions lifted.

"If Britain and America want to end the war in Rhodesia they should recognise the majority government to be installed next week," he said.

General Walls, who is on a week-long lecture trip to South Africa, said scores of terrorists were waiting to down their arms and take part in the economic progress which was imminent.

"If only we can keep up the present momentum then I am very optimistic for Rhodesia and Southern Africa's future.

"The Patriotic Front is cracking up and its leaders are losing face. Joshua Nkomo does not command the leadership he used to and Robert Mugabe knows he is to be done away with when the time is ripe.

"President Kaunda of Zambia is beginning to realise that by allowing Nkomo's Zipra forces to operate from Zambia he has let the bear in at the back door. His police force and defence force can scarcely maintain law and order in his own country because of the terrorists.

"More and more terrorists are giving themselves up and even during the elections we received messages from terrorists who wanted to take part in the elections on the advice of their commanders."

General Walls said coupled with the political development taking place another factor which has hit the terrorist movements hard was the security forces ground and air raids into neighbouring states.

"Nkomo is no longer the leader he used to be and his own people from Matabeleland is beginning to reject him.

"If he disrupts the rail link to Zambia then thousands of Zambians will starve because of the drought. Kaunda knows that," he said, referring to Mr Nkomo's threats in the US this week.

General Walls said he believed the corner stone had been reached. "The Marxist movements are being stopped in their tracks," he said.

"I am now more optimistic than ever that the time will come when all the anti-communist forces in Southern Africa will join together in pushing them back right up to central Africa." — DDC.

Nkomo warning, page 7.

Kruger details Terror Act prosecutions

RDM 26/5/79 3

THE ASSEMBLY. — During the past year 89 people detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act were charged with offences under the Act, and 124 others detained under the same section were charged with other offences, the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Kruger said the cases against 25 accused were withdrawn and 23 cases were still pending.

Of the Section Six detainees who were not charged under the Terrorism Act, most were charged with sabotage, arson or public violence.

Of the 124 detained under Section Six who were charged with other offences, 22 were charged with sabotage, 22 with arson and 20 with public violence.

The statistics were for the period July 22, 1977 to May 10, 1979. — Sapa.

Political prisoners: study bar

THE ASSEMBLY — Only prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the state — the so-called "political prisoners" — require permission to pursue post-matric studies.

This emerged here yesterday in a reply by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

The Minister said: "All other prisoners who satisfy the requirements for admission to suitable courses, are permitted to pursue such studies."

At present, Mr Kruger added, 26 prisoners who were serving sentences for crimes against the state had been permitted to pursue post-matric studies — 10 of them on Robben Island, six at Pretoria prison and one at the Kroonstad female prison.

There were 60 ordinary prisoners who had used the opportunity to do post-matric studies — 14 at Kroonstad, 19 at Pretoria Central Prison, seven at Victor Verster and 20 at Zonderwater.

Commenting, Mrs Suzman said it was "very harsh" that prisoners who had committed crimes against the state were "put in a special category for special punishment".

When those who had been allowed to continue had completed their present studies, "No further post-matric studies will be permitted except in very special circumstances".

"There are well over 400 prisoners in this category on Robben Island and 10 in Pretoria, many of whom are serving long-term sentences.

"The deprivation of the privilege of study is very harsh. It is quite wrong for these prisoners to be placed in a special category for special punishment. They are in prison as punishment not for punishment," Mrs Suzman said. — PC.

(News by Barry Streek, Caxton Street, East London.)

BPC: East London man not guilty

EAST LONDON — Mr Pearse Mthuthuzeli Phobane, 26, was found not guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday on [illegible] relating to the [illegible] Convention and the African National Congress.

Mr Phobane pleaded not guilty to allegations that he was a member or an [illegible] and or an officer of the banned BPC and or the ANC, and with taking part in activities of either of these organisations.

He was also charged with possessing or displaying books and or documents indicating membership or association with the BPC and or ANC.

Prior to Mr Phobane's discharge, a third witness, Mr Andile Yabaza, who earlier in the hearing indicated he would first like to consult his attorney before giving evidence, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for refusing to take the oath, or to be affirmed to take the oath or to testify during the trial.

However, Mr Gogwana later changed his mind and decided to give evidence during yesterday's proceedings.

He told the court he was a student with Mr Phobane at Welsh High School and at Healdtown. When he met Mr Phobane again in Duncan Village Extension with a person named Mandela during last year, they were reading a speech which Mr Nelson Mandela had made in court.

He said although he gave evidence he was fully aware he could still be charged with perjury.

Mr Gogwana said when he told a Lieutenant Venter of the Security Police he wanted to know what the contents of his statement was which had been typed from English to Afrikaans, he was told he would sign it whether he liked it or not.

"I realised he was going to throttle me the way he did the previous day because he placed his hand around the back of my neck.

"At that stage I had knowledge of what happened to the late Mopetla Mohapi, Mr Steve Biko and Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso I thought he might cause me to hang and that it would be reported that I hanged myself," Mr Gogwana said.

Mr Phobane did not give evidence in his defence.

After Mr Gogwana had given evidence the remainder of the nine months' imprisonment sentence which was imposed on him on Wednesday was remitted in full. — DDR

Political prisoners must ask to study

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — Only prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the State require permission to pursue post-matric studies, the Minister of Prisons revealed yesterday.

Mr Kruger was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman.

The Minister said: "All other prisoners who satisfy the requirements for admission to suitable courses are permitted to pursue such studies."

At present, Mr Kruger said, 26 prisoners who were serving sentences for crimes against the State had been permitted to pursue post-matric studies — 19 of them on Robben Island, six at Pretoria Prison and one at the Kroonstad Female Prison.

There were 60 ordinary prisoners who had used the opportunity to study — 14 at Kroonstad, 19 at Pretoria Central, seven at Victor Verster and 20 at Zonderwater.

Commenting, Mrs Suzman said it was very harsh that prisoners who had committed crimes against the State were "put in a special category for special punishment".

When those who had been allowed to continue had completed their present studies, "no further post-matric studies will be permitted except in very special circumstances," she said.

"There are well over 400 prisoners in this category on Robben Island and 10 in Pretoria, many of whom are serving long-term sentences.

"The deprivation of the privilege of study is very harsh. It is quite wrong for these prisoners to be placed in a special category for special punishment.

They are in prison as punishment, not for punishment," Mrs Suzman said.

oe nou gemaak met korrupsie?

n Ons Politieke Beriggewer

Juik op oor die omstrede Wetsontwerp op die RAPPORT gee 'n opsomming daarvan:

wie die inligting kom?

● Sal so 'n amptenaar of *lid van die publiek nie liewer* na 'n opposisielid gaan wat onder die beskerming van parlementêre privilegie „lastige vrae" in die Parlement kan stel en in debatte „lastige" sake kan ophaal sonder om sy bron te vermeld nie?

Die pers sal in sulke gevalle, omdat Parlementslede nie verlof van die AG nodig *het nie*, wel daaroor verslag kan lewer, het min. Lourens Muller gesê. Bestaan die gevaar *dan nie dat dit onder* die publiek buite verhouding opgeblaas kan word as die geleentheid *hom op dié rare* wyse voordoen nie?

● Volksraadslede, veral dan weer van die opposisie, sal op hul verslagvergaderings oor korrupsie mag praat sonder verlof van die AG.

Die pers sal nie daaroor verslag mag lewer nie, maar duisende sal die „skindersorie" aanhoor. Sal die opposisie nie hierdie saak uitbuit, en sal dit nie juis skinder vererger nie?

● Kan dit nou gebeur dat nuus oor beweerde korrupsie in Suid-Afrika eerste in oorsese koerante verskyn? Die grootste nuusmedia van die wêreld het hul eie verteenwoordigers hier en is nie deur die wet gebind nie.

● Wanbestuur met staatsgeld is ter sprake. Sal die AG en die Ouditeur-generaal nie oor mekaar struikel nie, want albei moet dit ondersoek?

Dis maar 'n klompie van die vrae.

Al hoe meer lastige vrae oor omstrede maatreël

Nattes hoop nog klousule word gewysig

IN Nasionale kringe — pers en parlementêr — is daar dié naweek nog hoop dat die omstrede Klousule 4(3) van die Wetsontwerp op die Advokaat-generaal nog gewysig kan word. Die klousule belet publikasie oor korrupsie in die Staatsdiens voordat toestemming tot publikasie verleen is.

Die tweede lesing wat dié week begin het, kry Maandag voorrang en die komiteestadium, waarin die klousules onder die vergrootglas kom, sal waarskynlik Dinsdag en Woensdag afgehandel word. Die Maandag ná die lang naweek, 4 Junie, sal moontlik aan die derde lesing afgestaan word, waarna die wet vir sy verskillende stadia na die Senaat verwys word. As daar volgens die reglement van orde gehandel gaan word, sal die wet teen Vrydag aanstaande week by die Staatspresident vir ondertekening aanland.

Daar is dus nog volop geleentheid vir die aanbring van wysigings, word gesê.

Die opposisie is terdeë bewus daarvan dat hulle hulle die eerste keer aan dieselfde kant van die draad as die Afrikaanse koerante bevind. Daaruit, veral met die oog op die tussenverkiesings, sal hulle probeer om nog soveel moontlik munt te slaan. Vir die Afrikaanse koerante is die „kameraadskap" letwat van 'n verleentheid.

'n Wysiging wat 'n hierdie late stadium nog nie uitgesluit kan word nie, is dat koerante wat ondersoekende joernalistiek aan die dag gelê het, wel nog die geleentheid gegun sal word om 'n eerste berig te plaas voor die gebruiklike sub judice-reël in werking tree.

En toe . . . ná die rooi lap die kluite

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

DIE debat oor die wetsontwerp op die Advokaat-generaal het nogal vriendelik begin, maar dit was nie lank voordat die kluite begin klap het nie.

Vriendelik, omdat min. Lourens Muller, wat die maatreël as Leier van die Raad hanteer, verwys het na sommige koerante as waardevolle vennote, o.m. in verkiesingtyd . . .

Tussenwerpsels. Gelag uit die opposisiebanke. Mnr. Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove) verseg om terug te trek dat min. Muller die Eerste Minister se „vuil werk" vir hom doen. Uit is mnr. Lorimer, en so ook die rooi lap . . .

Die Minister klim onder die koerante in, vertel van lêers van belangrike mense by koerante. „Alles wat onheilig is, word bymekaar gemaak en op 'n goeie dag word daardie inligting die wêreld ingestuur om gesag af te takel! „(wat ons betref, 'n feitefout — Red.)

Die „hoogheilige plig" van die pers om die publiek in te lig, laat hom koud. (Min. Jimmy Kruger se een skouer sak so 'n bietjie in sy bank). Die pers stel nie in die waarheid belang nie. Hy soek die sensasionele, die dramatiese. Wil mense seermaak en vernietig. Stel belang in sirkulasie en geldmaak. Wil vry wees om te doen wat hy wil. Wil nie wag vir die waarheid nie.

Die eens besadigde min. Muller verhoor die pers, vind hom summier skuldig en hang hom net daar op.

Vir mnr. Tom Langley (Waterkloof) is die perskritiek teen die wetgewing niks anders as histerie in sy optimum-vorm nie. Mense het aan hul duime gaan sit en suig en gekom met ve[illegible] wees met die blootlegging van korrupsie en wanpraktyke".

Mnr. Fanie Herman (Potgietersrus) vertel van die baie telegramme uit die kiesafdelings wat die Regering aanspoor om voort te gaan en vas te vat. Daar moet onthou word dat hulle in die Parlement steeds die „broek in Suid-Afrika dra".

Woensdag waai die windjie maar koud in Parlementstraat af. Selfs 'n vriend of twee kyk anderpad, maat die indruk is tog daar dat daar van êrens 'n woord uitgegaan het om nie so wild en wakker na die pers te slaan nie. Maar party manne vind dit dié middag en aand erg moeilik om die taal te temper.

Mnr. Rex le Roux (Pretoria-Wes) rig 'n uitdaging aan die pers om 'n definisie van persvryheid te verskaf. Hy glo dat die pers gebruik word om demokratiese instellings soos predikante, die polisie en staatsadministrasie te vernietig. Wetend en onwetend word in die hande van die Marxiste gespeel. Hulle (die wet hardop uitlees — „muilband-wet", ensovoorts.

Mnr. P. W. Botha sit toegë in sy bank, ken gestut in sy hand terwyl hy sy kop skud.

Daar is ander gematigde stemme: Dié van mnr. Adriaan Vlok (Verwoerdburg) — „ons en die pers het mekaar nodig in die tye waarin ons leef".

Dié van mnr. Hennie van der Walt (Schweizer-Reneke): Sekere regte van die pers en die van afmal word aangetas. „Ek glo die pers het die reg om ondersoek in te stel na korrupsie-aangeleenthede."

Dié van mnr. Wynand Malan (Randburg): „Wat die beperking op die pers betref, sou ek dit verkieslik anders wou gehad het."

Maar een van dié groot stemme is gewis nie dié van min. Braam Raubenheimer (Waterwese en Bosbou) nie: Hy is „siek en sat vir die stories in die pers", die aftakeling. Hy moes 'n paar gevalle Persraad toe neem en dit was 'n „oneindige beproewing". En waarom, wil hy weet, moet „ek as Minister toelaat dat die Persraad voorwaardes aan my stel" . . . en „ek het nie tyd as Minister om hof toe te gaan nie".

Die laaste spreker is mnr. Pietie Palm (Worcester). Die wetgewing is nie 'n „persoonlike vendetta teen die pers nie", verseker hy ons.

'n Raps voor halfelf die nag is daar weer drama toe die Progge se hoofsweep nie wil terugtrek dat mnr. Palm „oneerlik" is nie en hy moet die Raad verlaat.

Die debat word môre hervat sal tot volgende week en Dinsdag nog in die Volksraad gevoer word. Daarna Senaat toe. Daar sal nog baie gepraat word.

27/05/79

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ASB wik oor AG-wet

Van KOBUS TERBLANCHE
PORT ELIZABETH

DIE Afrikaanse Studentebond het gemengde gevoelens oor die Wetsontwerp op die Advokaat-generaal, ofte wel die Muilbandwet.

Enersyds skaar die bond hom agter die Eerste Minister in sy uitsprake oor 'n skoon landsadministrasie en die aanstelling van 'n Advokaat-generaal as ombudsman. Andersyds is daar skerp kritiek teen die ongewone uitbreiding van die amptenaar se magte, wat die indruk kan wek dat ongeruimdhede in die landsadministrasie toegesmeer word.

Die hoofbestuursvergadering van die ASB word nou in Port Elizabeth gehou.

Verskeie van die kongresgangers het besware gehad oor die aanstelling van 'n Advokaat-generaal, maar die mosie is aanvaar nadat in die bespreking onder meer verwys is na die pers wat dalk soms te groot vir sy skoene is. Ander het gepraat van 'n stap wat dalk die inperking van die waghondfunksie van die pers kan beteken.

... gesoogte en onprofessionele en onwetenskaplike vertolkings. Mnr. Casper Uys (Barberton) meen die onophoudelike geskinder sal nou ophou, terwyl mnr. Gert Terblanche (Bloemfontein-Noord), NP-inligtingsman — onder die besef van samewerking vorentoe — liggies druk op die nootjie van „die Regering besef dat die pers 'n magtige vennoot kan LV's) het 'n verpligting om die demokrasie te beskerm. Die veiligheid van die pers, sê hy, word deur die wet gewaarborg. Ook hy het 'n brief gekry dat daar gladstelig teen die pers opgetree word.

Mnr. Koos van der Merwe (Jeppe) begin matig, sê dat 'n koerant soos Beeld nie 'n slegte koerant" is nie, maar besluit teen die einde om die pers tot 'n tweegeveg uit te daag. „Dis nou spier teen spier. Regering teen pers. Bul teen bul."

Dr. H. M. J. van Rensburg (Mosselbaai) bring dit onder die koerante se aandag dat hulle nie deur die kiesers verkies is nie. En oor die „Jawaai" in die koerante gryp hy na 'n Latynse spreuk wat neerkom op „berge en barensnood en 'n muis wat gebaar word".

Mnr. Eli v.d. Merwe Louw (Namakwaland) sê uit sy agterbank dat die pers glad g'n die waghond van die demokrasie is nie. Vir die pers is die „winsmotief baie sterker as die diensmotief" en dis die publiek wat genadeloos uitgebuit word vir sensasie en sirkulasie. As die wet nie werk nie, sal dit gewysig word . . .

Mnr. Daan van der Merwe (Rissik) is kalmer as wat verwag is. Dis asof hy half treurig is toe hy die opskrifte van Afrikaanse koerante oor die

Die AG-wet

'N BOTSING DREIG IN SAUK

'N BOTSING dreig in die SAUK nadat sy Personeelvereniging 'n protestelegram aan die Eerste Minister gestuur het oor die Advokaat-generaal-wetgewing.

Onmiddellik nadat die telegram gestuur was, het die Direkteur-generaal van die SAUK, mnr. J. N. Swanepoel, gereageer en 'n brief aan die verantwoordelike Minister van die SAUK, mnr. Willem Cruywagen, gerig waarin hy sê dat die SAUK se uitvoerende bestuur hom van die telegram distansieer.

Intussen het die Personeelvereniging se twintig lede in Bloemfontein hulle Vrydag tydens 'n noodvergadering van die protestelegram gedistansieer.

Maar Pat Rogers, president van die vereniging, hou voet by stuk en sê hy en sy uitvoerende bestuur het reg opgetree. Hy is oortuig dat die meeste van die 800 lede van sy vereniging hom steun.

Mnr. Rogers, TV-regisseur en -aanbieder, sê dit is die eerste keer dat sy vereniging teen 'n bepaalde Regeringsmaatreël beswaar aanteken. In die telegram is die Eerste Minister gevra om die wetgewing te heroorweeg.

Die ander lede van sy bestuur, mnr. Will Bernard en mev. Helen Mendes, steun hom sover dit die telegram betref. Hy het agterna ook 'n lid van die vereniging, nuusman Chris Copeman, genader en hy was ook ten gunste van die telegram.

Mnr. Rogers, wat die laaste twee weke mét siekteverlof was, keer môre na sy werk terug. Hy het gevolglik nog niks persoonliks van die SAUK-bestuur oor sy telegram gehoor nie. Hy sê hy verwag geen optrede van die bestuur teen hom nie.

„Hoewel ons nog nie weet of die beoogde wetgewing se beperkings op die pers ook vir ons sal geld nie, deel ons die pers se verontrusting," sê mnr. Rogers.

H(

Va
AL hoe meer vrae
Advokaat-generaal.

● Die wetsontwerp sê enige mens wat rede het om te vermoed dat daar korrupsie of net „wanbestuur" met staatsgeld in die Staatsdiens plaasvind, kan sy saak aan die Advokaat-generaal gaan stel, wat dit dan „moet" ondersoek en aan die Parlement verslag moet doen.

Koerante het ervaring van so 'n toeloop van „nuusdraers" wat persoonlike griewe op die hart het. Gaan die AG oorval word deur diesulkes?

● En deur elke keer die aard van 'n ondersoek te vermeld, kan die indruk nie na buite gewek word dat daar baie vrotplekke in die staat se administrasie is nie?

● Sal 'n wenkgewer, veral as hy uit die Staatsdiens self kom, nog bereid wees om 'n koerantman oor korrupsie in sy departement in te lig as hy boonop weet dat die koerant dit nie mag publiseer nie tensy die AG toestemming gegee het en dus weet van

Maties vra dat Wits Student verbied word

Rapport 27/5/79

(327)

Van ROELOF VORSTER

DIE Studenteraad van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch het die Publikasieraad dié week versoek om 'n blad van 'n ander kampus, Wits Student, te verbied. Mnr. Frans Roelofse, SR-ondervoorsitter, bestempel die blad as 'n skande vir die studentegemeenskap van Suid-Afrika.

Ook is 'n sterk aanval gedoen op Varsity aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Kort ná die SR-besluit Woensdagaand het die Maties die Adjunk-minister van Verdediging, mnr. Kobie Coetsee, geskakel oor 'n artikel in Wits Student wat o.m. handel oor 'n sg. militêre manie in Suid-Afika.

Mnr. Roelofse sê op die voorblad van die Wits Student no. 10 wat Maandag verskyn het, is 'n foto van twee naakte vroue wat in mekaar se arms lê. 'n Sirkel is oor die foto aangebring met die fokuspunt op die een vrou se agterstewe.

Die onderskrif sê dit is wat die Amerikaanse spioenasievliegtuig in Suid-Afrika gesien het.

Op bladsy vyf is 'n artikel oor 'n „militêre manie" wat in die land heers, sê mnr. Roelofse.

In die artikel word beweer dat kinders in Suid-Afrika van kleins af in dié rigting gebreinspoel word deurdat hulle tenks en ander namaaksels van militêre voertuie as speelgoed kry.

Op bladsye agt en nege is 'n artikel oor Transvaalse kinders wat 'n veldskoolkamp in weerbaarheid bywoon. Dit toon 'n baie dudelike ooreenkoms met Hitler se jeugbewegings, word gesê.

Op verskeie ander bladsye is lang artikels oor godsdiens waarin die Christelike geloof afgekraak word, sê hy.

Op die agterblad van Wits Student is 'n foto van 'n vrou met naakte bolyf. In die artikel langsaan word aanstootlike dinge oor mev. Margaret Thatcher gesê.

Die Matie-Studenteraad het ook die volgende voorstel van mnr. Roelofse aanvaar: „Hierdie raad doen 'n beroep op die studentegemeenskap van Ikeys en Wits om die toenemende anti-Afrikaanse rassisme en beriggewing soos in Varsity no. 8 en Wits Student no. 10 te staak, omdat dit die goeie verhoudinge tussen Afrikaanse en Engelse studente in die wielery."

Die voorstel waarin die SR. sy „absolute afkeer" uitspreek van Wits Student no. 10 en die Publikasieraad gevra word om die uitgawe te verbied, is deur mnr. Nick Koornhof ingedien.

Mnr. Roelofse sê in Varsity no. 8 is 'n artikel onder die opskrif: „Ons sal veg vir jou, Suid-Afrika," waarin die Afrikaner afgekraak en waarin o.m. geskryf word oor die paswet wat deur die Afrikaner ingestel is. 'n Artikel oor mense in Soweto vertel hoe hulle opgehang word, sê mnr. Roelofse.

29/5/79

Political bias at school denied

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The Transvaal Education Department has denied allegations of bias made against Veld Schools attended by pupils as part of the youth preparedness programme.

In a statement the department said: "An allegation that a statement was made during a lecture that black people are not as intelligent as whites is untrue. This was an opinion expressed by pupils during discussion and was corrected by Mr Visagie, head of the Schoemansdal Veld School who said 'You can't say that blacks are not as intelligent as whites but that they are not of the same level of development as whites'.

"It was never said black people live only for today, and no mention was made of the Beatles or the numbers 96, 33, 88 and 66.

"It was never said the Information scandal was a communist-inspired action. What was said was it was a technique, a weapon in the hands of insurgents. Pupils may discuss matters of a political nature but political discussions are not an instruction of the staff. Attendance at the veld schools is not compulsory."

Mr Peter Nixon (MPC Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education) said he was concerned about the effect of discussions at veld schools on the pupils.

"Communism, terrorism and insurgence are the sort of subjects that should not be dealt with by teachers who are strange to the children," he said.

"If it is necessary to discuss these subjects, and there is a big question whether it is necessary, it should be done by teachers who know the pupils and who can monitor the ideas or fears of the pupils.

"Discussion should form part of the normal school programme and parents could become involved so that they would know what their children were learning.

"The TED's very explanation of veld schools shows that strange ideas come out of them and it is also strange that the department did not reply to all allegations made."

Nurse flees to Lesotho

PORT ELIZABETH — Mrs Vangile Titi, a sister at the Livingstone Hospital and wife of black consciousness leader Mandisi Titi, is reported to have fled the country and joined her husband in Maseru.

Mrs Titi has a three-year-old daughter, born shortly before her husband was detained in August 1976.

Mr Titi was restricted to the Uitenhage magisterial area after his release from his second detention in 1978. In February this year he was arrested in Port Elizabeth for allegedly breaking his banning order by driving his wife to work.

His case was postponed, but on the trial date it was discovered Mr Titi had left the country for Maseru.

Friends of the family yesterday confirmed Mrs Titi had fled from her home and was believed to be in Maseru. — DDR.

SABC staff back the protest

RDM 31/5/89

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BY CHRIS OLCKERS

A MOVE by SABC verkramptes to fire the executive of their Staff Association and censure it for sending a telegram to the Prime Minister to protest against the Advocate-General Bill, was heavily defeated yesterday.

After a meeting which lasted more than a hour, the members backed their president, hard-hitting TV presenter Pat Rogers, for sending the telegram on their behalf. The verkrampte motion was defeated by 121 votes to 26.

Afrikaans television personality, Andre Walters introduced a motion that the executive had acted irresponsibly and not in the interests of the members of the Staff Association by sending the telegram to Mr P W Botha.

There was a fiery debate on the constitutional rights of the executive, but it was proved there were enough clauses in the constitution to back the executive's move.

The telegram caused a furore which was even heard in Parliament. The Minister of National Education, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said he believed the majority of SABC personnel did not support the association's action.

SABC director-general, Mr Jan Swanepoel, sent a letter to the Prime Minister stating that the management of the corporation dissociated itself completely from the protest.

Mr Rogers said that the outcry which the telegram had caused "left him cold" as he felt that the association had the backing of its members.

Yesterday's meeting was called to canvass support for the association's action.

A full confidence motion in the executive by verligte members was dropped when they realised they had a big majority.

A spokesman for the SABC, Mr Hein Jordaan, said last night there would be no comment from the members of the board as they had not officially been informed of the results of the meeting.

It is not expected that careers of the "dissidents" are in danger, as the association is a registered organisation with several prominent radio and television personalities as members. More than 700 SABC employees are represented by the organisation.

Guerilla film banned in SA

JOHANNESBURG — Ster-Kinekor announced yesterday that Game for Vultures, a film about terrorist warfare in Rhodesia, had been banned in South Africa and that an appeal had been lodged with the Publications Appeal Board.

The chairman of the board had agreed to an urgent appeal.

After viewing the film last week, a publications committee referred it for closer scrutiny to a committee of experts on state security in Cape Town.

Acting on the advice of the Cape Town committee, the Johannesburg committee viewed the film again yesterday and found it unsuitable for South African audiences, saying it would endanger state security.

Game for Vultures, based on a novel by Rhodesian Michael Hartman, stars Richard Harris and Richard Roundtree as the white and black protagonists of an armed struggle for power — a sanctions-busting Rhodesian smuggling arms for his government, and "freedom fighter".

The film was scheduled to have its world premiere in Johannesburg on June 22. — SAPA

RDM 31/5/79

Acquit taximan call in PAC trial (327)

BETHAL. — A plea for the acquittal of one of the 18 accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial was made by his defence counsel in the Circuit Court in Bethal yesterday.

Mr H J Saaiman, appearing pro deo for Mr Alfred Ntshali'tshali, 47, a taxi driver from Manzini, Swaziland, said Mr Ntshali'tshali had admitted transporting children from Johannesburg to Swaziland.

But he had believed they were going for education and had not known they were going for military training. Mr Saaiman said it was reasonably possible that his evidence to this effect was true and he was entitled to a discharge.

The 18 men are alleged to be members or supporters of the banned PAC. They are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

Mr Saaiman said Mr Ntshali'tshali had transgressed two laws regulating exit from and entry into the country.

The State maintained this endangered the maintenance of law and order, but he submitted that to cross the border without a passport did not have the probable result of endangering law and order.

He said the court should also take Mr Ntshali'tshali's conduct into account. The fact that he had distanced himself from the other accused in the present trial showed that he had not wanted to promote the aims of the PAC, but had made taxi trips to make money in the normal course of business.

Mr Justice D J Curlewis earlier questioned defence counsel, Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, about denials by two of the accused — Mr Mark Shinners, 37, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, and Mr Bennie Ntoele, 38, of Mamelodi, Pretoria — that meetings testified to by State witnesses (who may not be named) had ever taken place.

Mr Justice Curlewis said the defence's cross-examination of the State witnesses had indicated nobody had really accepted what the speaker at the meeting was saying.

But the accused had then denied the meetings had ever taken place. The problem then arose, Mr Justice Curlewis said, "what weight do I give to a false denial?"

The hearing continues on Monday. — Sapa.