

TOTALITARIANISM

GENERAL

1 JUNE 1979 - 30 JUNE 1979

Anger at ban on pamphlet

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Publications Control Board, by banning Inkatha literature, was attempting to force the Black man out of legitimate activities so that he could be "annihilated", Dr. Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Discussing the board's banning of an Inkatha pamphlet informing Black people of their rights of citizenship, he said the foreign status foisted on Blacks was a "nightmare".

"The people of Transkei and Bophuthatswana were never consulted on whether they were willing to lose their South African citizenship to assuage White greed or the lust for power of their leaders."

These people could no longer get South African passports and were non-persons throughout the world that refused to recognise the so-called States to which they were forced to belong.

He said Chief Buthelezi had realised he had a duty to help these people. An amendment to the Bantu Homelands Act had made it clear those people living outside the Transkei and Bophuthatswana could retrieve South African citizenship by acquiring the citizenship of a homeland that was not opting for independence.

Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, said Inkatha had a right and a duty to become involved in labour matters because its members were peasants and workers.

He was commenting on a statement made earlier this week by Mr. L. B. de Wet of the Hulett's Corporation who warned that Inkatha's involvement in Black trade unions could lead to labour unrest.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION

146

1 June 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS

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

LIST/LYS P79/27

Entry No. Afskrif No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
146/87.....	<i>Pawn to King's Cross</i>	Ed Mazzaro.....	(a)-(b)

Geregistreer

No. 6466

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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 P79/26

Entry No. Afskrif No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
147/28.....	<i>Review of African Political Economy</i> —No. 11, January—April 1978	Review of African Political Economy, London.	(e)
147/16.....	<i>Karl Marx's theory of revolution: State and Bureaucracy</i> —Part I	Hal Draper.....	(e)

1148

1 June 1979

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 16 May 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 *The Legacy*. 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. 1148

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 16 Mei 1979 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *The Legacy*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appélraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Afskrif No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
148/5/12.....	<i>The Legacy</i>	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd.

1 June 1979

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No. 1149

1 June 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. 1149

1 Junie 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 or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/2/70.....	<i>Artikel kommentare—8 XII 91/3.8.....</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/3/27.....	<i>Joseph Stalin: A Political Biography.....</i>	Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.....	(e)
P79/3/31.....	<i>Chairman Mao Tse-Tung On People's War.....</i>	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
P79/3/48.....	<i>Struggle for Independence: Anti-Apartheid year</i>	The Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation	(e)
P79/3/51.....	<i>Revolution on Trial, The: A critique of arms, Vol 2</i>	Régis Debray.....	(e)
P79/3/55.....	<i>New Perspectives—Vol. 9, 1/79.....</i>	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P79/3/61.....	<i>Public Services—No. 38.....</i>	The Secretariat of the TUI, of Public Services, Berlin	(e)
P79/3/69.....	<i>Isandlwana—Vol. 1, No. 2.....</i>	South African/Azanian Revolution.....	(e)
P79/3/116.....	<i>News: Monthly illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—3/1979</i>	GDR-Africa Friendship Society, member of the International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)
P79/3/119.....	<i>Mother, Daughter and Sister (Family series Book 134)</i>	Rondney Wood.....	(a)
P79/3/150.....	<i>New Left Review—No. 112, November—December 1978</i>	New Left Review Ltd., London.....	(e)
P79/3/158.....	<i>What the Soviet Constitution Guarantees.....</i>	Novosti Press Agency, Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/161.....	<i>Socialism—No. 1(7), January 1979.....</i>	The Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/164.....	<i>October Revolution and the Youth, The (Problems of the contemporary world)</i>	"Social Sciences Today", Editorial Board, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/203.....	<i>16+—Astrid, Anita en Dik op de trio-toer: Een rendez-vous met Linda—Nummer 6, Augustus 1978</i>	Druk: van Weezep, Bovenkerk.....	(a)
P79/3/204.....	<i>Ready Made Bride.....</i>	J. D. Shafter.....	(a)
P79/3/206.....	<i>Lustful Lois' torrid teachers.....</i>	David Wolf.....	(a)
P79/4/7.....	<i>Teacher's Passion Student (Circle Library editions 162)</i>	Todd Baxter.....	(a)
P79/1/120.....	<i>Christ was a Squatter: Do you Reject Him?—Foto/photograph</i>	Unknown.....	(b)+(e)
P79/3/57.....	<i>Southern Africa—Vol. XII, No. 2, February 1979</i>	Southern Africa Committee, New York.....	(e)
P79/3/129.....	<i>Kontakt—No. 1/79.....</i>	Free German Youth DDR, 108 Berlin.....	(e)
P79/3/130.....	<i>Sechaba—February 1979.....</i>	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P79/3/142.....	<i>Peace Section Newsletter—Vol IX, No. 6, February—March</i>	The Mennonite Central Committee Peace Section, Akron	(e)
P79/3/156.....	<i>Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/3/157.....	<i>With the Guerrillas in Angola.....</i>	Don Barnett.....	(e)
P79/3/160.....	<i>Swapo information on Namibian political prisoners</i>	Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/3/165.....	<i>Poisoned Weapon against Peace and Socialism.....</i>	Albert Norden.....	(e)
P79/3/169.....	<i>Great Beginning how to organise competition?, A</i>	V. I. Lenin.....	(e)
P79/3/172.....	<i>Power of Ideas, The.....</i>	Ivan Tsitserov.....	(e)
P79/3/184.....	<i>Artikel Kommentare—9 I 192/3.8.....</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/3/205.....	<i>Usherette, The.....</i>	Jeff Crane.....	(a)
P79/3/208.....	<i>Caper—Vol 20, No. 6, November 1978.....</i>	Escapade Corp., Los Angeles.....	(a)
P79/3/209.....	<i>Playboy—Vol 25, No. 8, August 1978.....</i>	Playboy, In National and Regional Editions, Chgo	(a)

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Vol. 168]

PRETORIA, 1 JUNE 1979
JUNIE

No. 6478

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1206

1 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS.—LIST P79/28**

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.—P79/5/109.

Publication.—*Wits Student*—Vol. 31, No. 10, 15 May 1979.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Section.—47 (2) (a) and (e).

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1206

1 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/28**

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

Inskrywingno.—P79/5/109.

Publikasie.—*Wits Student*—Vol. 31, No. 10, 15 Mei 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a) en (e).

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INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
1206 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe.....	1	6478

Why must the choice for South Africa be:

CALVINISM — OR THE ARMAGEDDON OPTION?

By BILL RAMSDEN



Lecturer in Mercantile Law at the University of Natal and former Attorney-General of Swaziland

IT IS often argued that because we are the suppliers of essential minerals the West cannot really abandon us entirely to our fate, so while we try to win friends overseas, we are not prepared to sacrifice our civilisation to barbarism or communism. Hence we stubbornly refuse to learn from our would-be friends because we won't allow others to

impose solutions on us from without, and insist on fashioning our own solutions to our "unique" problems.

There are only two things which are unique about our problems. The first is that the blacks outnumber the whites, which is not so in most Western countries outside Africa, Asia, South America, and a few other places such as

the West Indies. This, it is said, could lead to barbarism, corruption or despotism, unless the "civilised" whites retained control. Here the National Party apologists tend to give Uganda, under Idi Amin, as an example, and the numerous one-party states as another.

These are the bogeys used to frighten us, but it is not beyond the scope of man's ingenuity to devise reforms which would pave the way to more responsible government and safeguards which would protect us from the grosser abuses at least.

The second unique element is the determination of a relatively small group of the population to impose their cultural norms and ideologies on all of us, whether we like it or not.

This is something the rest of us cannot understand. W. P. Schreiner understood it. In 1908 he went to England and tried to persuade influential Englishmen not to agree to Union. He prophesied that as soon as the Afrikaners (I use his own term) came to power, the first thing they would do would be to disenfranchise the blacks.

This met with incredulity. It could not be believed that in that day and age anyone would dream of disenfranchising thousands of people.

Now, of course, we know how right Schreiner was. This group (and it by no means consists entirely of Afrikaners or embraces all Afrikaners) is determined to have its way, whatever the cost and is prepared to

ignore the entire world and go it alone despite world condemnation, pleading that they are not understood and much maligned.

Their attempts at international understanding do not generally consist of listening and learning but in trying to persuade the rest of the world that they are right and the rest of the world wrong.

quite so much attention as we do.

We also complain that we are misunderstood and are trying our best to be fair. We point to some instances of the dismantling of petty apartheid and say the blacks want to preserve their own cultural identity in their own states.

Lord Milner felt that exposure to liberal democratic principles must carry persuasion by the very rightness of these principles. Despite exposure to these principles, the expected reformation did not come about and Milner retired a sick and disillusioned man.

The non-Nationalist Party supporters in South Africa are rapidly reaching the same state. The stubbornness and obstinacy of these views is fast leading the country to disaster. Indeed there is a striking parallel between the present situation in South Africa and that which prevailed in the Transvaal just before the outbreak of the South African War.

Jealous

In the Transvaal they were very jealous of their citizenship, making it all but impossible for outsiders to obtain. Even when the regulations were relaxed a little, it was still a formidable task to become a citizen of the republic.

Today, in like manner, we are rapidly disowning large numbers of our black citizens, pushing them, nationally at least, into reserves dignified by the title homelands and given some form of independent status.

There were even cries that blacks would never be awarded Springbok colours but would have special colours of their own, until Peter Hain forced us to be more reasonable by means of his wholly "uncivilised" but effective tactics.

Constitutional attempts to bring about reform have led to repressive measures such as those which forbade blacks and whites from belonging to the same political party (which put paid to the old Liberal Party), which outlawed effective black political movements, such as the ANC, and forced them into outlawry, which banned or imprisoned political leaders thrown up by the oppressed and underprivileged without benefit of trial, which labelled almost all forms of opposition either "communist" or "liberal".

Terrorism

Frustrated in their legitimate attempts to obtain redress by constitutional means, many of the more desperate elements have taken to terrorism which in their eyes is a war of liberation. This has only led to further repressions within our country, culminating in the Advocate-General Bill which is clearly aimed at stifling all criticism whatsoever of the present regime.

Similar injustices (for example after the decision in Brown v Seyds the Transvaal government declared that a judge who exercised the "testing right" propounded by Kotze C. J. — in that case an attempt to protect minorities — would be removed from the bench and President Kruger said it had been invented by the Devil in the Garden of Eden) and curbs on the freedom of the Press existed in the Transvaal immediately before the outbreak of the South African War and provided the British with the excuse it needed to seize the gold-rich Witwatersrand.

At the present time the whole world cries out against the abhorrent practices in South Africa and our Government says that its criticism is selective as there are other badly governed places which don't come in for

Nonsense

The last argument is nonsense. Blacks accept "independence" in their "homelands" because this is the only way they will be allowed any sort of say in the running of the country. They object strenuously to the small parcels of rather poor land, often fragmented, handed over to them.

I should think some chiefs and headmen are happy because their authority is preserved and even perhaps enhanced, but the majority have made their lives in the towns and industrial centres and have little or no connection with their "homelands" despite desperate attempts by the Government through influx control and the pass system to preserve it.

They can, and will, retain their identity just as the Jews, the Scots, the Germans, the Greeks and others in our population preserve theirs.

Communists will use the injustices in our society to bring about subversion and conquest so that they can deny to the West our essential minerals. We are playing into their hands more and more.

The West, not wanting to lose our minerals, cannot afford to back the wrong horse as it did when it backed the Shah of Iran.

It will do its best to force us to put our house in order and, if necessary, will itself take over the country (through United Nations intervention probably as it cannot afford an East-West global confrontation) to "save" us from communist domination and to bring about a "just" solution to our internal problems.

Despair

For this to happen, things will have to become a lot worse in South Africa and a lot more unsettled.

They can expedite that state of affairs by imposing economic sanctions, by supporting dissidents like Swapo and the ANC, and we are playing right into their hands when we emasculate the Wiehahn and Riekert recommendations, when we gag the Press and adopt other explosive and repressive measures.

They can only make our blacks' despair deepen, alienate world sympathy, give our enemies more ammunition to fire at us and ultimately force our Western friends to betray us.

It would suit the West to have a stable and responsible government in South Africa. They genuinely have our interests at heart. Why don't we heed their warnings and their advice? Is it a question of all or nothing at all for the Broederbonders?

Armageddon

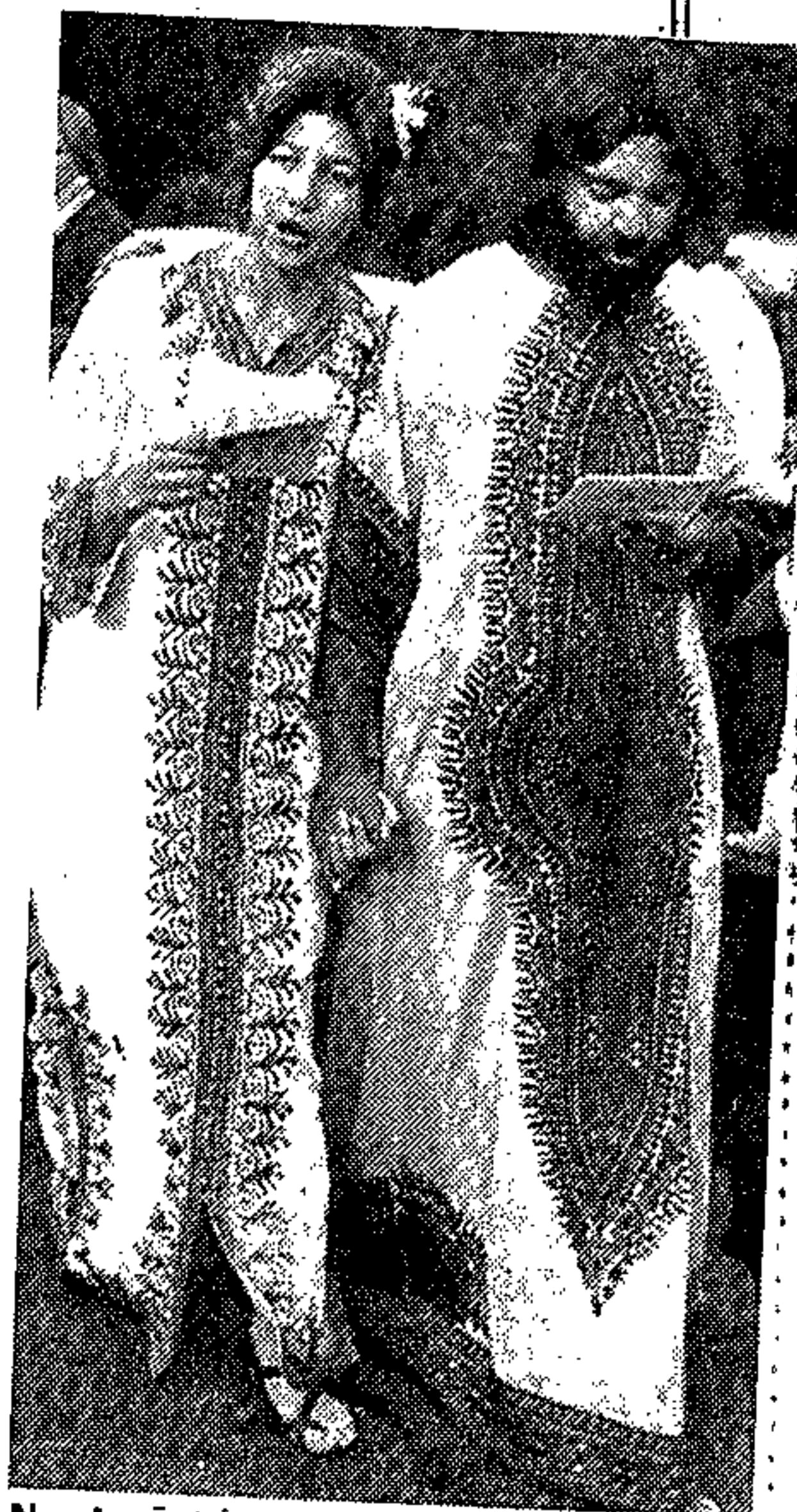
Must we have either a Calvinist white state of strict outward morality or Armageddon? Are they prepared to sacrifice us all for this ideal? Can they be so sure they are right and the rest of the world is wrong or are they so greedy that they want the whole pie or none at all?

As le May said in his British Supremacy in SA: "To prefer bad government of one's own to good government handed down from a superior height was, to Milner, evidence of immaturity at best, moral obliquity at worst."

We are still making the same mistakes and risk the same consequences.

It's love!

The ex-nun weds the ex-student priest



Newlyweds Rommel Roberts and Celeste Santos lead the procession

By NORMAN WEST
Pictures: AMBROSE PETERS

A FORMER student priest and an ex-nun — both well-known Cape Town community workers — were married this week at a ceremony presided over by three Roman Catholic priests.

Mr Rommel Roberts, who was held in detention for a time last year, married the former nun and Crossroads squatter-camp community worker, Miss Celeste Santos.

The open-air ceremony, attended by about 300 guests of all races, took place on the sprawling green lawns of a secluded house set deep in the forest in the elite suburb of Constantia.

The bride was bareheaded and both bride and bridegroom wore ankle-length embroidered caftans.

Children's procession

At the start of the ceremony, the bearded Mr Roberts, sporting shoulder-length hair and looking strikingly like the Greek singer, Demis Roussos, took his diminutive black-haired bride by the arm and in Pied Piper-style, led a procession of black and white children marching, dancing and singing round and round the lemon trees on the lawns.

Cape Town attorney and legal adviser to the Crossroads squatter community, Mr Richard Rosenthal, read an extract from Khalil Gibran's "The

Prophet" and, twice during the ceremony, Rommel strummed a guitar while he and his bride sang duets.

The ceremony ended with the singing of the freedom song, "We Shall Overcome" and the African anthem "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika."

Both Mr and Mrs Roberts are community workers attached to Veritas, a church organisation involved with housing and unemployment problems among blacks.

Released from vows

Mr Roberts studied for the six years at a seminary in South Africa, before he decided to leave to do voluntary social work among the underprivileged.

"I experienced an urgent desire to be more practically involved in the Gospel," he told me. "I felt I was studying theoretically but not living the Gospel practically."

"I intended returning eventually and finishing my studies. However, my involvement with community work later made this impossible."

Miss Celeste Santos was professed in the Order of the Irish Dominican Sisters in Ireland in 1964.

While a nun and trained teacher, she taught commercial subjects at Immaculata High School, Wynberg, Santa Maria Convent School in Vanderbijlpark and the Holy Trinity Convent in Matroosfontein.

During 1974, Sister Celeste, as she was known, was a well-known figure in Guguletu, one of Cape Town's three black townships, which she criss-crossed daily on her bicycle.

At the end of 1974 she applied to the Pope for dispensation and was released from her vows.

She subsequently taught at the Spes Bona High School in Cape Town until 1976 when she became a fulltime voluntary community worker for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation. There she met her future husband.

Put in detention

Mr Roberts was detained by the Cape Town security branch on July 5 last year. His detention caused an outcry and led to the formation of the Committee Opposed to Detention Without Trial, which was actively supported by leading academics, politicians and churchmen.

He was released after three weeks and resumed his work among Cape Town's squatters who much revere his bearded figure.

Where
nurses
(327)
are
needed
most

I am not a supporter of apartheid, and I never have been. I regard it as a doctrine of cowardice and I am sorry that so many good people have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by it.

But I am afraid that I do support the Director of Hospital Services when he says there should be no coloured nurses at the Park Lane Clinic. But my reasons are different.

There should not be non-white nurses nursing whites anywhere because the grievous shortage of qualified nurses, midwives and health workers among the black population is so tremendous that every Black woman who has completed a formal education in nursing science owes it to her community to serve it and no other.

The status of nurses in the black communities is so high that the black nurse has a potential for raising her people that no-one else had, not even teachers.

If improved salaries are the attraction at Park Lane, the solution is obvious: we must all, black and white, nurse and non-nurse, work for improved conditions and wages for our black, coloured and Indian nurses.

(Mrs) I M Parks
Florida.

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Vol. 168]

PRETORIA, 4 JUNE 1979
JUNIE 1979

No. 6479

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1224 4 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/30**

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.—P79/5/131.

Publication.—Varsity—No. 4.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1224 4 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/30**

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

Inskrywingno.—P79/5/131.

Publikasie.—Varsity—No. 4.

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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CT. 6/6/79 327

40 cleared of attending prohibited gathering

THE APPEAL of 40 people, three of whom were clergymen, against the conviction and sentence on a charge of attending a prohibited gathering, was upheld on Monday in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

The 40 persons were each fined R50 (or 50 days) in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court in September 1977. In each case R30 of the fine was suspended for five years.

The appellants had attended a service at the Catholic Church and cemetery in Gugu-

letu on August 1977. The service commemorated those who had died in the 1976 unrest.

The clergymen who were among those who appealed were the Rev D. O'Riordan, the Rev W Mabuza and the Rev S Hlapezulu.

Mr Justice Watermeyer upheld the appeal. Mr Justice Baker concurred.

Mr R D McDougall instructed by Malinick, Röss, Richman and Clo-senberg and Fuller, Moore and Sons, appeared for the appellants. Mr C du Plessis appeared for the State.

224 teenagers now released ³⁶ 7/6/79

Political Reporter

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THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 224 people under the age of 18 who were detained in terms of security legislation during 1977 and 1978 were released without being charged or being required to give evidence.

Figures released in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, show that 189 were charged with having committed criminal offences and 119 were found guilty. Eighty-seven were called to give evidence.

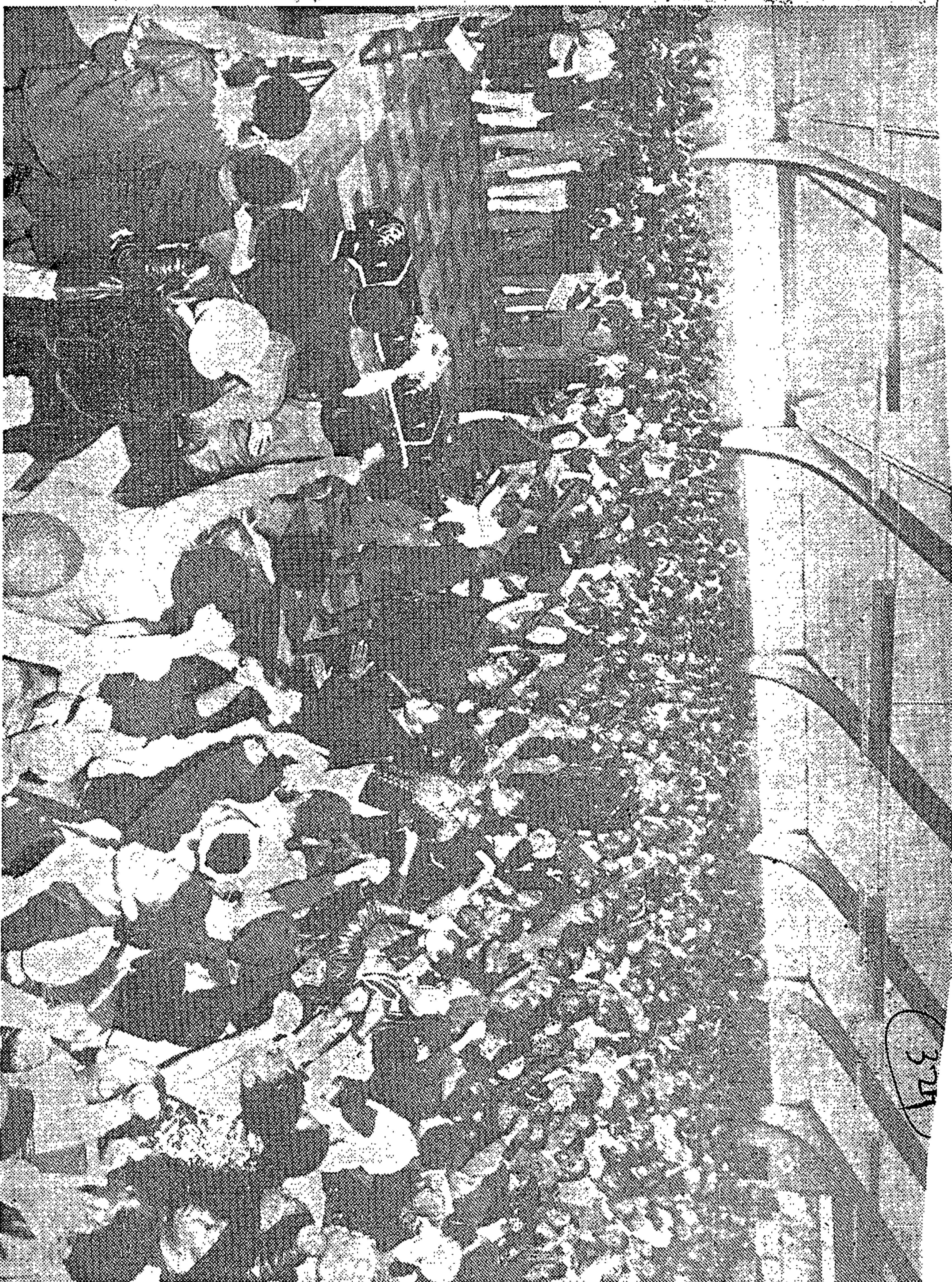
This information has been released in response to questions tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton.

According to Mr Kruger, none of the people under 18 who were detained in terms of security legislation during 1977 and 1978 is still being held.

Those convicted were found guilty of charges such as attending prohibited gatherings, arson and conspiracy to commit arson, possession of a machinegun, intimidation of pupils, possession of unauthorised explosives, sabotage, malicious damage to property, public violence, theft and robbery.

Four people were convicted of murder and their sentences ranged from two years to 14 years imprisonment.

Corporal punishment was imposed on 55 of the people convicted.



Thousands of chanting people surround a symbolic coffin at the June 16 commemorative service on Saturday at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto. Apart from the stoning of a Putco bus in Soweto, meetings throughout South Africa were reported to have been peaceful. A memorial service planned in the Transkei was reported to have been banned by the Government there.

R.D.M. 8/6/79

327

Protect your property, industry told

M
(SA)

CAPE TOWN. — Industry and commerce will have to protect their own property as far as possible, the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday.

Officially opening a seminar of the Security Association of South Africa, Mr Kruger said the Government and police would do their duty towards protecting premises and property, but industry and commerce were primarily responsible for the protection of their own assets.

Businessmen and industrialists would understand that what was required of them in this respect was in the interest of South Africa and its peoples as a whole.

Mr Kruger said it could be

argued that it was the State's responsibility to protect industry and commerce and that the Government was therefore shirking its duty.

But as much as the man in the street was primarily responsible for safeguarding his home and property, so were industry and commerce as far as their property and premises were concerned.

Mr Kruger said South Africa was seeing the first manifestations of urban terrorism with bomb attacks, which had fortunately so far misfired. But terrorist attacks could be expected to continue to threaten private industry as well as the community.

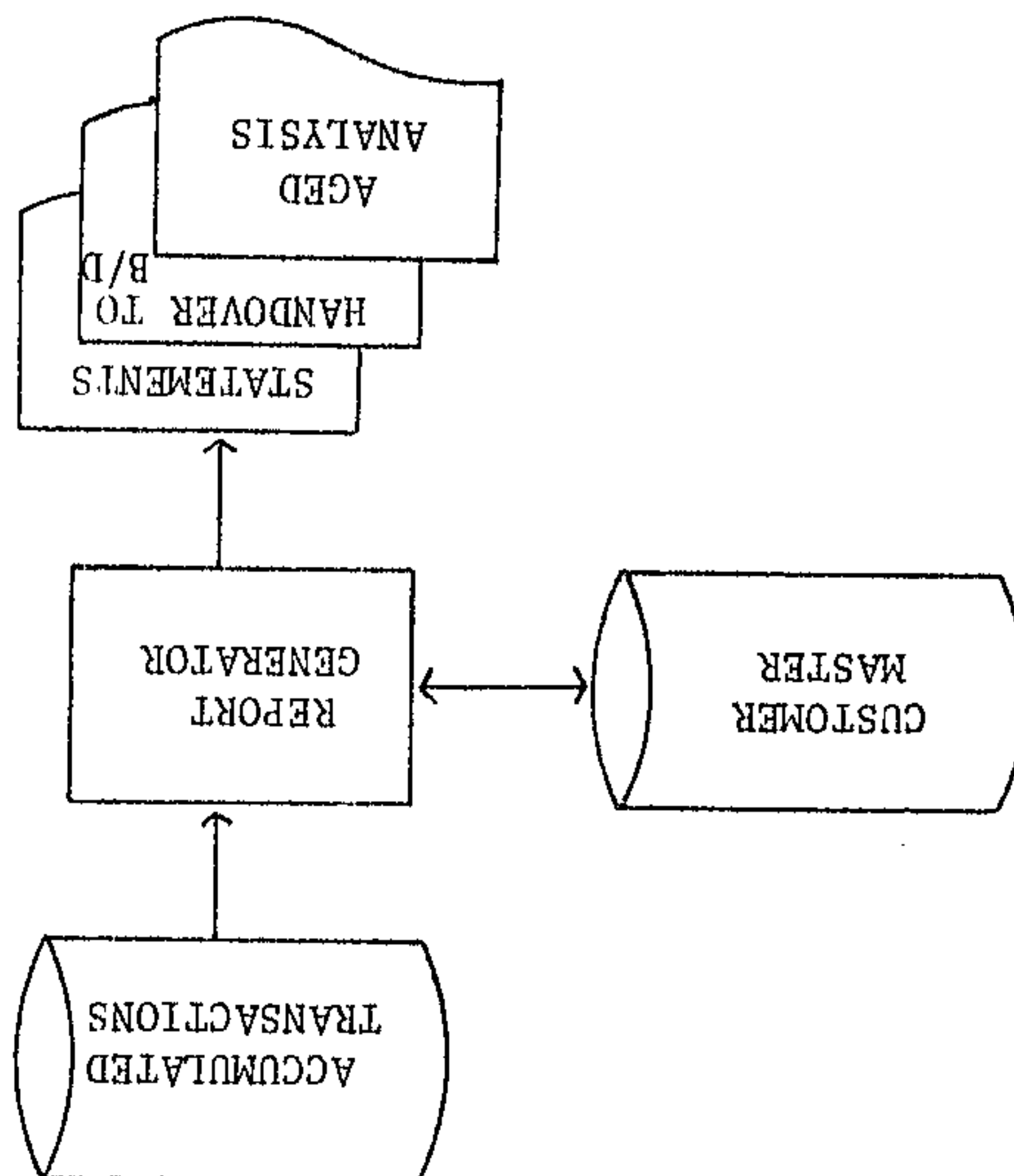
By the very nature of the situation law enforcement bo-

dies would have to rely heavily upon commerce and industry to help them to counter the onslaught.

It was common knowledge that South Africans were living in trying times. Threats against the country and its social order were real, but Mr Kruger said he wished to state clearly that there was no reason for alarm or panic.

Industrial subversion could be avoided only if a strategy of survival was adopted and implemented by all responsible institutions.

Mr Kruger added that despite the sometimes malicious attacks on the police, he was satisfied they were doing a wonderful job. — Sapa.



Mercury Reporter

CAPE TOWN photographer Sigurd Olivier, whose book *Gentlewoman* has been banned for the second time, now plans to aim for the overseas market.

Gentlewoman was first banned in 1976 after the Directorate of Publications had appealed against the decisions of one of its own sub-committees who had passed the book.

The book, a photographic study of women, with poems by Mark Swift, had to be withheld for the statutory two years before it could be re-submitted to the Publications Control Board.

On March 2 this year it

Banned once again

was again passed, again the Directorate appealed against the decision and *Gentlewoman* was once more banned this week.

Mr. Olivier said from Cape Town yesterday that the events of the bannings were confusing.

"There's only one thing left to do and that is concentrate on the overseas market."

He said the book had been on sale for two short periods between bannings so he had not lost money but added he estimated a loss of R15 000 on projected earnings.

Gentlewoman had been on sale in the United States and Canada for more than a year and had been selling well, Mr. Olivier said.

He said he was working on another book which "would never see the light of day in this country" as he was "tired" of being banned.

"I've done a lot hard thinking about the ban. I think I should have put more fruit in the photographs, oranges or something like that," he said.



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Vol. 168]

PRETORIA, 8 JUNE 1979
JUNIE

No. 6491

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1265

8 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATION
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:

Entry No.—P79/5/131.

Publication.—Varsity—No. 4.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

No. 1266

8 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/31**

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

Entry No.—P79/6/6.

Publication.—Nux—with the title page: "War is a Good Business! Invest Your Son".

Author or producer.—University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

11655—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1265

8 Junie 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:

Inskrywingsno.—P79/5/131.

Publikasie.—Varsity—No. 4.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

No. 1266

8 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/31**

'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:

Inskrywingsno.—P79/6/6.

Publikasie.—Nux—met die titelblad: "War is a Good Business! Invest Your Son".

Skrywer of voortbringer.—University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

6491—1

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

327

66 6483 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1215

8 June 1979

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned 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) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/58.....	<i>This is Apartheid: A pictorial introduction.....</i>	International Defence and Aid Fund, London..	(e)
P79/3/87.....	<i>Appell der Ausserordentlichen Tagung des Welt-Friedensrates "Schluss mit dem Wettrüsten"—Vom. 2bis 5, Februar 1979</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/3/98.....	<i>Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution: State and Bureaucracy—Part 1</i>	Hal Draper.....	(e)
P79/3/166.....	<i>Massacre at Kassinga: Climax of Pretoria's All-out campaign against the Namibian resistance</i>	The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia	(e)
P79/3/171.....	<i>What is Communism?—(Questions and answers)</i>	Reingold Vid & Viktor Saprykov.....	(e)
P79/3/179.....	<i>Political Détente and the Arms Race?: Results and Tasks of the Struggle for Disarmament and Peace (a report from the GDR)</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/3/196.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News—March 1979.....</i>	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1215

8 Junie 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. 1214

8 June 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. 1214

8 Junie 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 P79/29

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/3/187.....	<i>Laura</i>	Emmanuelle Arsan.....	(a)
P79/4/48.....	<i>Loving Someone Gay</i>	Don Clark.....	(a)
P79/4/80.....	<i>Atlantic City</i>	Warren B. Murphy & Frank Stevens.....	(a)
P79/4/92.....	<i>On the Road</i>	Fiona Richmond.....	(a)
P79/4/128.....	<i>Equus</i> —No 0101, April 1979.....	Equus, Hillbrow.....	(a)
P79/4/130.....	<i>Carry on Emmanuelle</i>	Lance Peters.....	(a)
P79/4/137.....	<i>Nux</i> —No 1, February 1979.....	SRG, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(e)
P79/4/137.....	<i>Nux</i> —No 2, March 1979.....	SRG, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(a)+(e)
P79/5/8.....	<i>Love's Daring Dream</i>	Patricia Matthews.....	(a)
P79/5/50.....	<i>Namibia</i>	Projects Committee, U.C.T., Rondebosch.....	(d)+(e)
P79/5/52.....	<i>Novella 2000</i> —No 10, 6 Marzo 1979, No 11, 13 Marzo 1979, No 12, 20 Marzo 1979, No 13, 27 Marzo 1979, No 19, 8 Maggio 1979.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.....	(a)
P79/5/53.....	<i>Namibia Today</i> —Vol 3, No 2, 1979.....	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Zambia.....	(e)
P79/5/55.....	<i>Time Bomb</i>	James D. Atwater.....	(a)+(e)
P79/5/61.....	<i>Black Sash National Conference 1979, The—Police behaviour and political trials</i>	Unknown.....	(d)+(e)
P79/5/66.....	<i>Funny Peculiar</i>	Mike Stott.....	(a)
P79/5/68.....	<i>Novella 2000</i> —N 18, 1 Maggio 1979.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Mr Zog's—Original—Sex Wax—Never Spoils The Best for Your Stick"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Happiness is a ... Tight Pussy"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Express Thyself"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Tennis Players Have Fuzzy Balls"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"I'm so Happy Here—I Could Just..."</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Patience ... Im Gonna Kill Something"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"The Great Waltz"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Taken"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Makin' Bacon"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>"Hang On"</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/5/75.....	<i>Side View of Laughing, Nude, Female Bather, Knee-deep in the Surf/Sy-Aansig van Laggende, naakte, vroulike baaier wat knie-diep in die branders staan</i> —Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (object/voorwerp).....	Unknown.....	(a)

No. 1216

8 June 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:

No. 1216

8 Junie 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P79/5/40.....	<i>Only Girl in the Game, The</i>	John D. MacDonald.....	In GN/GK 2058 of/van 6/12/60

Student papers banned

CAPE TOWN — Following complaints by the Stellenbosch students' representative council and the police the total banning of Cape Town University's magazine, Varsity, was announced in yesterday's Government Gazette.

The gazette also announced the banning of Wits Student Vol 31 No 10 and Natal University's Nux magazine.

A spokesman for Cape Town University's SRC said: "We note with anger the banning of our official organ. Varsity has consistently opposed the exploitation and oppression of the South African system."

"The banning once again illustrates that the state will not tolerate criticism and exposure of South African realities."

The SRC intended appealing against the banning, the spokesman said.

Six of last year's 10 editions and three of this year's four editions had been declared undesirable.

The Wits SRC said: "We see the unprecedented government action in banning Varsity for all future editions as another of the typical moves to silence all ideas which oppose or challenge the state's ability to maintain a repressive and exploitive system."

Varsity's front cover, headed, "Some people are not dying for change," and depicting South African soldiers superimposed on a list of men who have died in combat since the country became a republic, sparked off a

feud between Cape Town and Stellenbosch universities.

The Stellenbosch SRC also objected to Wits Student No 10 and reported it to the Publications Control Board.

Stellenbosch also telephoned the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, about an article on South Africa's "military mania" which appeared in Wits Student.

Mr Coetsee said: "I find the vein in which the article was written offensive and support the Stellenbosch SRC's move in bringing the matter before the Publications Board."

Natal University's Nux was banned because of its title page which read: "War is a good business! Invest your son." — DDC.

Prisoners' right to education 322

By M LE ROUX 9/6/29 CT

A CAMPAIGN has been launched to petition for the amendment of the prisons act and to secure access to education for prisoners as a legally claimable right, and not just the privilege it is now.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, states that some 400 prisoners on Robben Island and 10 in Pretoria (security or "political" prisoners) are particularly badly affected. A policy decision by the prisons department in 1977 singled out such prisoners and has denied them permission to study post matric. Many are already professionally qualified, some with degrees, including those who were doing law but are now debarred from that profession.

Legal position

If access to education were a right, there would be no problem, not only for an already-educated group, but for every prisoner. But as Professor J H van Rooyen recently pointed out, the legal position, as set out in the judgment of the appellate division in *Goldberg v Minister of Prisons* 1979 1 SA 14(A), distinguishes between rights (food, clothing, accommodation, medical treatment, etc) and privileges (study, library facilities). In regard to the latter the commissioner of prisons in practice has a virtually absolute discretion and can refuse or withdraw permission without giving reasons or granting a hearing to anyone.

Those who wish to have the prisons act amended argue that there has been growing recognition in Western courts that prisoners, far from becoming slaves of the state and thus without rights the sovereign can violate, retain all the rights enjoyed by free citizens except those necessarily lost as an incident of confinement.

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to education. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (adopted at Geneva in 1955) are regarded by many countries, including South Africa, as setting out what is generally accepted as good principle and practice. Among these rules, No 39 declares that prisoners are to be kept regularly informed of news items by the reading of newspapers and periodicals. No 40 grants access to books and library. Nos 58 and 59 look to the ultimate release of the prisoner and the need to prepare him mentally and psychologically. No 75 limits the hours of work to allow sufficient time for education

leges not rights, comforts not necessities. To my mind, this is an over-simplification... It was a very serious psychological and intellectual deprivation.

True inhumanity seeks to destroy the psyche rather than merely the body. Prison itself is quite capable of psychological extirpation and can involve greater anguish than many forms of corporal punishment. Education can prevent physical and mental deterioration. Prisoners will return to society, having paid the price, namely incarceration in jail. Prison should not be made the opportunity for further punishment.

Professor Van Rooyen regards man as made in the image of God (a divine uniqueness not suspended when the prison doors slam shut) and endowed with an intellect. The basic human rights of man derive from this divinely-given nature, and must include spiritual and intellectual as well as physical rights. A prisoner therefore ought to retain the right to further education, and to books, newspapers and periodicals. Should he abuse that right it can be withdrawn, but the prisoner must be informed of the evidence against him at a proper hearing, and allowed defence before an impartial adjudicator. Disputes about rights should be decided by a court of law and not by the commissioner or minister of prisons, who are interested parties.

Alabama prisons

A recent US judgment (*Pugh v Locke*, 1976) related to prison conditions in Alabama — so appalling that Chief Judge Johnson held they contravened the eighth amendment to the US constitution prohibiting cruel and inhuman punishment. He ordered Alabama prison officials to conform to minutely detailed minimum standards and undertook to monitor the entire prison system to ensure compliance. The state was directed to form a human rights commission for the Alabama prison system, and appointed 39 US citizens as members.

Our government might consider Professor Van Rooyen's suggestion as regards post-matric education, of enlisting the aid of security-cleared staff at the receiving depot at Unisa. Meanwhile the campaign continues to get education accepted as a right and not merely a privilege.

The appeal of *Goldberg and Others* concerned the right to receive books and periodicals and the extent of the discretion of the prison authorities in depriving the prisoners of their access to news. They lost this appeal, but in a minority judgment the Hon Mr Justice Corbett said he could not understand how a no-news rule for political prisoners could be said to advance the aims of maintaining good order and discipline in prison. "It is said that a prisoner has no right to study or access to libraries or to receive books; that these facilities are privi-

Total banning of Varsity condemned

Staff Reporter

E. Times 9/6/79

STUDENT leaders, journalists and politicians have strongly condemned yesterday's permanent ban on the official University of Cape Town student newspaper, Varsity.

The Students' Representative Council yesterday received a telegram from the Publications Directorate informing it that in terms of the Publications Act of 1974 Varsity would be banned for "all future editions".

The editor of Varsity, Mr Vernon Matzopoulos, said the banning was part of a broader attempt by the Publications Directorate to "cripple the student press".

"In banning well over 100 student newspapers during the past two years, the State has shown that it is unable to tolerate the propagation of a viewpoint alternate to its own.

People must have access to these viewpoints. It is their right," he said.

The president of the SRC, Mr Dave Hill, said the banning was "a fascist action" and represented State's attitude to its opposition outside parliament.

"We must remember at this time that hundreds of South Africans have been banned, hundreds of student newspapers and thousands of academic journals prohibited, and that millions of South Africans live in the dark shadow of oppression and exploitation," he said.

The banning was condemned

yesterday by the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn, who said it "crossed another new barrier in what looks increasingly like a multi-fronted attack by the government on the press in general".

"South Africa needs an outspoken student press. This press has in the past few years begun to include more serious investigative journalism, apart from its usual controversial political comment. This more conscientious approach should be encouraged, not stamped upon."

Mr Matisonn added he found it "particularly disturbing" that on the one hand the government was banning newspapers, while on the other it was establishing them.

"This will bring more and more State control on the release of information, so that the public's reading material will be increasingly restricted to official views," he said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, also condemned yesterday's banning.

"To ban all future editions of Varsity is an authoritarian act which simply cannot be justified. It shows how intolerant the government has become of those who oppose its race ideology. It shows a complete lack of understanding of young people in South Africa today," he said.

The PFF MP for Pinelands, Dr A L Boraime, said yesterday that the banning was "outrageous".

"This further drastic measure taken by the government against Varsity is an extension of other indefensible actions taken by them against the media in general, and the student press in particular.

"The government may be able to kill publications, but it cannot kill ideas," he said.

Black consciousness exiles form new body

LONDON — An umbrella organisation to co-ordinate the work of black consciousness movements has been formed here.

The interim committee of the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa is being headed by the former Port Elizabeth-based Saso secretary, Mr Barney Pitso. He was a close friend of Steve Biko.

The BCM represents the following banned organisations: Black People's Convention, South African Students' Organisation, National Youth Organisation, South African Students' Movement and the Black Allied Workers' Union.

The BCM office here says it aims to provide an information and foreign public relations service, and to deal with the problems and programmes of refugee members.

This has become necessary because of the

growing number of black South Africans who have fled to Britain since the Soweto uprising in 1976.

The establishing of the BCM means the formation of a third black political body of influence outside South Africa. The two previous major organisations, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress, have been the ultimate destination for politicised refugees.

BCM organisers say many black-exiles became disillusioned by the disunity they found outside the country and have called on the movement to set in motion a process of unity.

First aims of the BCM are to:

Call for a conference of the black consciousness movement in general outside South Africa;

Appoint represen-

tatives of the BCM in London, New York, Europe and other capitals; and

Co-opt leaders into an interim central committee until elections can be held.

The BCM secretary is Mr Lingam Moodley, one of the accused in the Saso trial, whose brother Strini is serving a sentence on Robben Island.

Before the banning of the 18 black consciousness movements in South Africa in 1977, there had been considerable "disintegration of BCM forces outside South Africa", the first circular of the BCM here states. With many more personnel and resources in Botswana as well as in the UK and the African states, the organisers are determined to weld members into a powerful and potent force in black political exile spheres. — DDC.

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... the reason it has not grown
... progression is that each time it thought it had a superior product safe from the possibility of competitive substitutes, the product turned out to be inferior and notoriously subject to obsolescence. Until now, gasoline (for motor fuel, anyhow) has escaped this fate. But, as we shall see later, it too may be on its last legs.

The point of all this is that there is no guarantee against product obsolescence. If a company's own research does not make it obsolete, another's will. Unless an industry is especially lucky, as oil has been until now, it can easily go down in a sea of red figures — just as the railroads have, as the buggy whip manufacturers have, as the corner grocery chains have, as most of the big movie companies have, and indeed as many other industries have. The best way for a firm to be lucky is to make its own luck. That requires knowing what makes a business successful. One of the greatest enemies of this knowledge is mass production.

PRODUCTION PRESSURES

Mass-production industries are impelled by a great drive to produce all they can. The prospect of steeply declining unit costs as output rises is more than most companies can usually resist. The profit possibilities look spectacular. All effort focuses on production. The result is that marketing gets neglected.

Cape Town varsity mag banned for all time

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN University's student magazine, Varsity, has been permanently banned.

This was announced in yesterday's Government Gazette, which also announced the banning of the Wits Student of May 15, and the latest issue of Natal University's Nux magazine.

Varsity was banned under Act 47 section 2E, which refers to material considered prejudicial to the safety, general well-

fare, peace and good order of the State.

Wits Student was banned under Act 47 2E and 2A. Section 2A refers to material deemed to be indecent, obscene or offensive, or harmful to public morals.

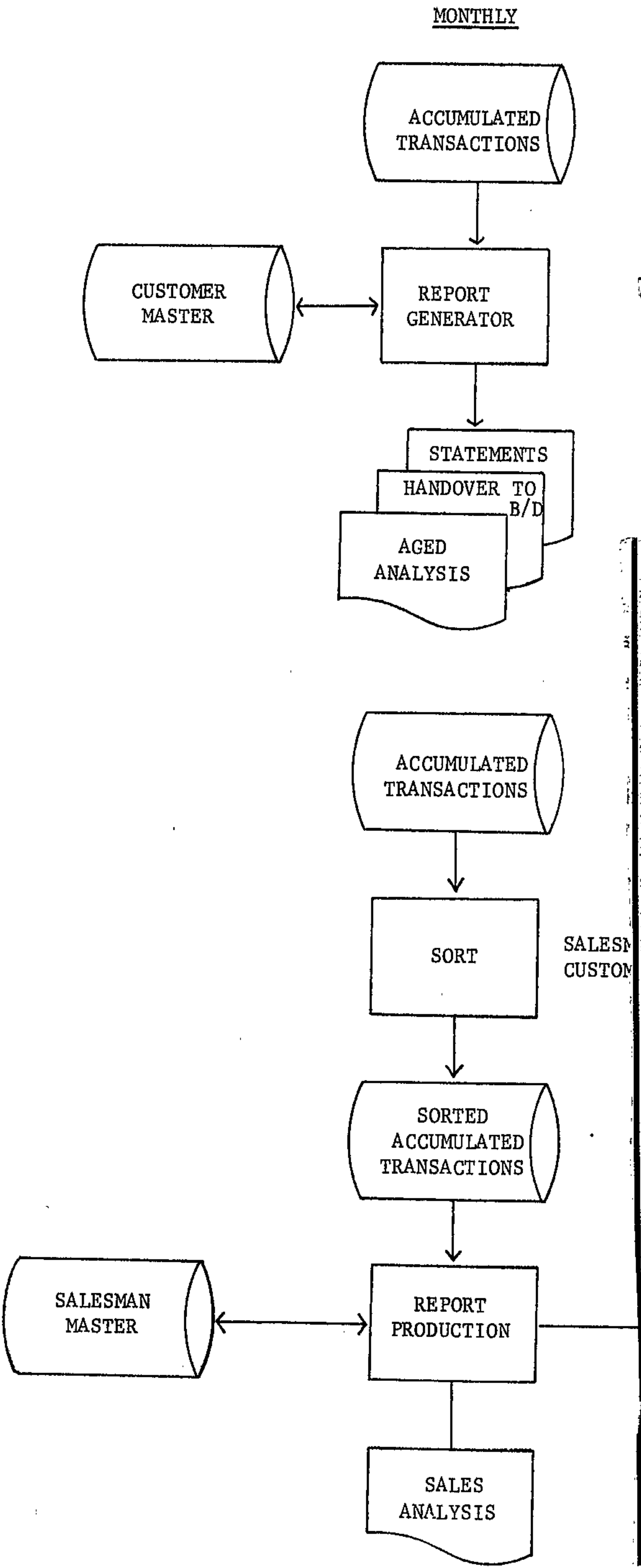
Nux was also banned under Act 47 section 2E. Wits Students Representative Council said about the banning: "We see the unprecedented Government action, in banning Varsity for all future editions, as another

of the typical moves to silence all ideas which oppose or challenge the State's ability to maintain a repressive and exploitive system."

Varsity's front cover, headed "Some people are not dying for change" and depicting South African soldiers superimposed over a list of fighting men who have died in combat since the country became a republic, sparked off a feud between the Students' Representative Councils of Cape Town and Stellen-

bosch universities and led to the banning of the magazine. The Stellenbosch SRC also objected to the edition of Varsity and reported it to the Publications Control Board. A Stellenbosch student also telephoned the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Koble Coetsee, about an article on South Africa's "military mania" which appeared in Wits Student.

Natal University's Nux was banned because of its title page which read: "War is a good business. Invest your son". UCT's debating council, however, yesterday challenged the University of Stellenbosch to a debate to establish whether the English universities were guilty of being anti-Afrikaner. The result of this meeting was that the motion was overruled by more than 500 votes to four.



'Prosecute rather than ban'

CAPE TOWN. — Editors, including student editors, who infringe the laws should not have their newspapers banned but be prosecuted if banning was inevitable, Sir Richard Luyt, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the banning of all future editions of the UCT student newspaper, Varsity, by the Directorate of Publications.

He said he was, in principle, opposed to the banning of newspapers and publications.

"This does not mean I approve or support all that has been published in recent editions of Varsity. There are some things with which I strongly disagree.

"But my disapproval or disagreement does not lead me to accept the fitness of banning a newspaper.

"We already have stringent laws under which editors can be prosecuted. If these laws are infringed, let the editors, including student editors, be prosecuted in court." — Sapa.

SA black exiles to seek ANC-PAC unity

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE newly-formed Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa (BCMSA) abroad has taken the first tentative steps towards uniting the major exiled black South African political groups, the ANC and the PAC.

BCMSA is trying to arrange a meeting with leaders of the African National Congress in Lusaka within the next few weeks to sound them out on possible unification talks with the rival Pan-Africanist Congress.

A similar meeting is also being planned with PAC leaders.

This was disclosed yesterday by the fulltime administrative secretary of the BCMSA in Britain, Mr Haroun Variava, in a telephone interview from London.

The BCMSA move is a significant bid to unite the older and younger radical bodies, represented by the ANC and PAC on the one hand and black consciousness groups on the other.

The two older groups, banned

in South Africa in 1960, have been at ideological loggerheads for a long time, ostensibly over the ANC's non-black membership and the alleged influence of the SA Communist Party.

Another significant development on the black radical political front is the formation last month of the BCMSA itself, which comprises black consciousness organisations and young officials banned in the security crackdown of October 1977.

The formation of the black consciousness movements in the late 1960s represented the first attempt to unify black thinking since the banning of the ANC and PAC.

The BCMSA has opened branches in Britain, the United States, Europe, and central and southern Africa and would meet in August to elect its leadership, Mr Variava said.

It aims ultimately to unify the ANC and the PAC.

Groups which make up the BCMSA are the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), SA Students' Organisation (Saso), Black Community Programmes, the Soweto Students' Representative Council, and

the National Youth Organisation, which are all banned in South Africa.

BCMSA's interim leaders are Mr Barney Pityana (Britain), Mr Andrew Lukhele (United States), Mr Mogohe Ramosi (Europe), Mr Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu (Botswana), Mr Thami Zani (Lesotho) and Mr Bafana Buthelezi (Zambia).

Mr Pityana and Mr Zani, who both fled South Africa while serving banning orders, were close associates of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in the Saso-BPC movement.

Mr Nengwekhulu, former BPC external director, is now a lecturer in political science at the University of Botswana.

Mr Variava said BCMSA had opened an office in London, although international headquarters would only be decided on in August. "We will be opening branches in other parts of Africa as well," he added.

The British section of BCMSA also includes Mr Lingam Moodley, secretary and vice-chairman, whose brother, Strini Moodley, was convicted with other Saso/BPC members in 1976.

CID man, farmer guilty of beatings

CT. 12/6/79 (327)

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A sergeant with the CID at Welkom, Gideon van Eck, and a farmer of the farm Nooitgedacht in the Welkom district, Hendrik Steenkamp, were found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday on four counts of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

The hearing arose from the death in March, 1978 of Mr Jantjie Matobako, who died eight days after being detained on the farm Nooitgedacht after an attempted burglary.

The court heard how six detainees were hung from beams in a farm shed and beaten with whips and garden hose.

Two sergeants from the Welkom CID who appeared with Van Eck and Steenkamp were found not guilty and discharged by Mr Justice L C Steyn. They are Sergeant Jan Prins, who appeared on four counts of assault with intent, and Sergeant Ronald Hammond, who appeared on a charge of common assault.

Mr Justice Steyn said medical and other evidence showed there was no direct intention to cause death. The State had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that Steenkamp and Van Eck could have foreseen that Mr Matobako would die as a result of the assaults.

The judge said he had approached the complainants' evidence with caution because it had become clear during the trial that they were members of a gang of burglars. He accepted their evidence where it was substantiated by

others.

No value could be attached to the identification parade because not all the requirements had been met.

Steenkamp was an unsatisfactory witness who had often replied evasively to questions and appeared uncomfortable in the witness box. The court could not accept Steenkamp's evidence that he had not been in the shed on the day in question. His alleged lack of interest in what happened in the shed was also highly improbable.

Van Eck was a capable detective, according to the evidence, and Major Van Niekerk had testified that the sergeant had led the investigation. Van Eck must have known about the assaults in the shed.

Van Eck had been in the shed for the common purpose of obtaining information by assault in a violent manner about the alleged burglary. He had never tried to deny this.

Sergeant Hammond had been a member of the housebreaking squad on the night of the assaults, but the State had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that he had been aware of the assaults.

The State had also not been able to prove beyond reasonable doubt that Sergeant Prins had any connection with the assaults.

The trial was adjourned to June 14 for the court to hear pleas in mitigation of sentence. — Sapa

PAC leader slain

DAR ES SALAAM. — A leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress was assassinated last night, it was reported in Dar es Salaam. The PAC director of foreign affairs, Mr David Sibeko, was gunned down by three men in the office of Mr Vusunzi Make, administrative secretary, reports said. Mr Make was wounded in the shooting.

Mr Sibeko, who came from South Africa, died in hospital from head wounds. Six PAC men were reported to have been arrested in connection with the assassination. Mr Sibeko was arrested in 1963 in South Africa with other leaders of the banned organisation. He was released after seven months in detention — Sapa-Reuter

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:
2. Increased contribution from increased prices.
3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.
4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.
5. Increased selling effort is reflected in the 126% increase in travel and entertainment, and the 28% increase in office expense.

Sibeko death: End of PAC?

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The entire Pan-Africanist Congress may have been gunned down with Mr David Sibeko.

That was the view of top African diplomats as they reacted in stunned surprise to the news of the slaying of the top PAC official's death in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

Said one: "Sibeko? He was the PAC. How can it effectively exist without him?" Others, gathering in little knots, agreed.

Basing himself in New York as PAC director of foreign affairs and permanent observer at the United Nations, the 39-year-old Mr Sibeko's activities ranged from addressing small groups around the United States to conducting the PAC's key dealings with African and Third World leaders.

Word of the shooting spread like wildfire around UN Headquarters hours before its official announcement. UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim offered his "deep regret" at the death and conveyed private condolences to the family.

Mr Sibeko's killing comes only a month after the effective removal from power of reportedly ill leader Mr Potlako Leballo and Mr Sibeko's emergence as one of three leaders of the movement. The others are Mr Vusumi Make, 45, who was injured in the attack and Mr Elias Ntloodise.

There was concern that his death could unleash a spate of open violence between rival PAC factions.

Mr Sibeko was born in 1940 and worked for Drum magazine and Post newspaper in Johannesburg. He joined the PAC in 1960 and became a Vaal regional chairman three years later. He was among many arrested shortly afterwards. He was held in solitary confinement for seven months, then faced trial on charges under the Sabotage Act.

He was acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence and in 1964 left South Africa to join the external PAC organisation.

Relatives and friends in the Vaal Triangle were shocked at news of the death yesterday, reports ERNEST NKABINDE.

Both Mr Sibeko and Mr Make formerly lived at Evaton. Mr Dumisani Qupe, chairman of the Evaton Isolomuzi Party, said:

"I am shocked to hear of the incident. Mr Make is my blood uncle.

Mr Qupe said of Mr Sibeko: "He was my 'buddy'. We built up good friendship with him

live in Evaton before he left the country. I am shocked to hear he has been shot dead."

Mr Sam Rabotapi, chairman of the Evaton Community Council, said yesterday he was sad at the news.

Mr Knos Matjila, chairman of the Vaal Community Council, said: "It's a terrible thing to happen. I am sorry to hear this bad news, I knew both men very well."



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VOL. 168]

PRETORIA, 15 JUNE 1979
JUNIE 1979

327

No. 6508

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1337

15 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/33**

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.—P79/6/15.

Publication.—Repression in South Africa.

Author or producer.—Students for Social Democracy (S.S.D.), University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P79/6/34.

Publication.—Samraf—May 23, 1979—Newsletter.

Author or producer.—Samraf, New York.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P79/6/34.

Publication.—Samraf Bulletin—May 22, 1979.

Author or producer.—Samraf, New York.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P79/6/36.

Publication.—Right to Say No to a Crime Against Humanity, The.

Author or producer.—Samraf, New York.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P79/6/47.

Publication.—Wiehahn—Exposing The Contradiction.

Author or producer.—The National Union of South African Students, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

11973—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1337

15 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/33**

'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.—P79/6/15.

Publikasie.—Repression in South Africa.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Students for Social Democracy (S.S.D.), University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P79/6/34.

Publikasie.—Samraf—May 23, 1979—Nuusbrief.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Samraf, New York.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P79/6/34.

Publikasie.—Samraf Bulletin—May 22, 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Samraf, New York.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P79/6/36.

Publikasie.—Right to Say No to a Crime Against Humanity, The

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Samraf, New York.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P79/6/47.

Publikasie.—Wiehahn—Exposing The Contradiction.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—The National Union of South African Students, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

6508—1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1273

15 June 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 P79/32

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/4/135.....	<i>Soldier of Fortune</i> —Vol 4/No 3, March 1979...	Omega Group Limited, Colorado.....	(e)
P79/5/63.....	<i>New Politics of Human Rights, The</i>	James Avery Joyce.....	(e)
P79/5/67.....	<i>Africa's International Relations: The Diplomacy of Dependency and Change</i>	Ali A. Mazrui.....	(e)
P79/5/73.....	<i>Lenin en De Russische Revolusie (Fibula Junior-reeks 4)</i> —(i.e. translation in Dutch of original title "Lenin and the Russian Revolution"/d.i. vertaling in Nederlands van oorspronklike titel "Lenin and the Russian Revolution")	Donald W. Mack.....	(e)
P79/5/81.....	<i>Seven Minutes Past Midnight</i>	Walter Winward.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/93.....	<i>Iranian Situation, The</i> —Poses the Question: Bourgeois Democracy or Socialist Democracy?	Apdusa, Zambia & London.....	(e)
P79/5/96.....	<i>First World</i> —Vol 1, No 2, March/April 1977....	First World Foundation, Atlanta.....	(d)+(e)
P79/5/97.....	<i>Workers World</i> —Vol 21, No 8, February 23, 1979	World View Publishers Inc., New York.....	(e)
P79/5/98.....	<i>Soweto Students Trial, The</i> —May 1st 1979.....	British Council of Churches, London.....	(c)+(e)
P79/5/99.....	<i>Albanian Telegraphic Agency News Bulletin</i> —No 118, Saturday, April 28, 1979; No 119, Sunday, April 29, 1979; No 120, Monday, April 30, 1979; No 121, Tuesday, May 1, 1979; No 122, Wednesday, May 2, 1979; No 123, Thursday, May 3, 1979; No 124, Friday, May 4, 1979; No 125, Saturday, May 5, 1979; No 126, Sunday, May 6, 1979	Albanian Telegraphic Agency, Tirana.....	(e)
P79/5/110.....	<i>Christian Vanguard</i> —Issue 86, February 1979	New Christian Crusade Church, Metairie.....	(b), (c)+(d)
P79/5/125.....	<i>Desert Command (Commandos 3)</i>	Joe Balham.....	(a)
P79/6/2.....	<i>His Story is Not Nonsense, Unless you Really Think So</i> —Poster/Plakkaat	AACC Refugee Department.....	(c)
P79/6/3.....	<i>Whatever has Caused Men to Flee Their Respective Homes and Countries, They are in a State of Desperate Need</i> —Poster/Plakkaat		
P79/2/124.....	<i>Breakpoint</i>	William Brinkley.....	(a)
P79/4/83.....	<i>Savage, The</i>	Alex Peters.....	(a)
P79/5/11.....	<i>Rubyfruit Jungle</i>	Rita Mae Brown.....	(a)+(b)

P79/4/136..... Boys in the Bed (1 episode).....

No. 1275

15 June 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:

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/4/128.....	<i>Equus</i> —No 0101, April 1979.....	Equus, Hillbrow.....	(a)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
EN IMMIGRASIE

GG 6493

No. 1273

15 Junie 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. 1275

15 Junie 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:

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By Langa Skosana

Deep-seated black grievances and mistrust still exist today — three years after violent demonstrations brought havoc and tragedy to townships across the country.

Black communities throughout South Africa will this weekend commemorate "June 16 1976" against the background of strong conviction that the basic causes of the 1976 riots have not been removed by the Government.

Many black people testified about their grievances before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the 1976 riots. But the findings have not yet been made public.

Black South Africans say there has been no dramatic change in the education system. Weeks of unrest started when pupils marched in protest against it.

Very little has also been done to improve the housing situation in black areas. Since June 1976 the housing backlog in many places has grown, not diminished.

DOUBLE

In Soweto the official waiting list for homes carries the names of more than 12 000 families, but civic leaders put the number at double this.

Commemorative services tomorrow will spotlight black grievances against the Government as well as being a focal point for calls urging "black solidarity".

The hopes of many blacks have been raised by promises of meaningful dialogue made by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

A recent survey conducted by the black paper Sunday Post showed that more than half of the blacks interviewed in the Johannesburg area wanted their leaders to serve on the regional committees established by the Minister.

A recent survey conducted by the black paper Sunday Post showed that more than half of the blacks interviewed in the Johannesburg area wanted their leaders to serve on the regional committees established by the Minister.

ADVISE

The committees are to advise the Minister on the position of urban blacks. People such as the respected community leader the Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra liaison committee, agreed to serve.

But many critics say the committees have led to division in the black community.

Prominent black figures such as Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, declined to serve on the regional committees for the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vall complex.

Dr Motlana said he wanted to serve on a committee that would help dismantle apartheid, while Mr Qoboza said he did not want to compromise his position as editor of a newspaper.

SUSPEND

Sports, social and cultural bodies have been asked to suspend their activities for two days — June 16 and 17 — as a token of respect. Blacks throughout the country have been asked by the organisers to regard the period from June 16 to the end of the month as a period of mourning.

Police have kept a close watch on previous June 16 prayer services and people whose credentials they doubted were barred.

The organisers of the prayer day say they will enforce tough security measures at the services and will admit only black reporters. The only white reporters that will be allowed in will be foreign correspondents.

16/6/79
3210
**Publication
banned**

PRETORIA — A Nusas publication entitled, Wiehahn — exposing The Contradiction, has been banned in terms of the Publications Act according to a notice in a special edition of the Government Gazette yesterday.

Other publications on the list are: Repression in South Africa by Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch; Samraf — May 23, 1979 — newsletter by Samraf, New York; Samraf bulletin — May 22, 1979 by Samraf, New York; The Right To Say No To A Crime Against Humanity, by Samraf, New York. — SAPA.

'Human rights in SA well on way'

327

Rdm

16/6/77

SOUTH Africa was well on the way to achieving full human rights for all people, regardless of race or colour, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, told the National Press Club in Washington, DC, yesterday.

In a speech to the club — a copy was released in Pretoria yesterday — Dr Koornhof said South Africa had adopted the maxim "Live and let live" and was engaged in relating this to the political, economic and cultural aspirations of the various components of South African society.

"We can, and are well on the way to achieving in my country equality for all people before the law and equal chances and opportunities; full citizenship rights for all people; full participation of all people in the decision-making process; and full human rights for all people, regardless of race or colour," he said.

The Government's policy was not static. It left the door open for a greater measure of political participation by independent states on the basis of free association in a system similar to the British Commonwealth or the European Common Market, but tailored to the needs and circumstances peculiar to southern Africa.

Dr Koornhof referred to several steps taken by the Government in this regard and said: "The thrust of the message which I would seek to convey on this occasion is that the changes which have taken place as a result of private sector participation, and political follow-up and decisions,

particularly in the socio-economic field, signify changes in white attitudes.

"They are in my view prelude to even greater change in matters of substance which are, through an evolutionary process, directed towards the creation of a more just society.

"Therefore, concerned South Africans working in a committed manner towards this ideal, need at this time — more than ever before — the support and understanding of the international community and particularly of those who have an interest in southern Africa."

Many South Africans accepted the need for basic reforms and these would provide hope that the legitimate aspirations of people could be met by evolutionary reform rather than by revolutionary chaos.

"I trust that it is not too late to seek this rational approach rather than the cynical, indeed callous dealing which has tended to undermine the efforts of those who strive for greater justice."

"The Prime Minister of South Africa said recently in Parliament that the caricature of apartheid is dead. I say to you — apartheid, as you know it and came to know of it in the United States of America, is dying in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof said a new conciliatory attitude, together with tangible support for "progressive programmes designed to eliminate discrimination and urban distortion", were more likely to secure a just society than punitive measures. — Sapa.

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The increased price of wildlife may have caused the decrease

Increased contribution from increased prices.

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:

Thousands will recall the trauma of June 16

Political Staff

THOUSANDS of people will hold memorial services in Soweto and other townships this weekend to commemorate the most traumatic period in South African history since Sharpeville — the June 16, 1976, unrest and its aftermath.

At least 600 people lost their lives, hundreds were detained, banned or jailed, and scores fled the country to undergo military training in the wake of the unrest.

The Cillie Commission, appointed in July 1976 to investigate the cause of the riots, has still not published its findings and is unlikely to do so before the current Parliamentary Session ends next Friday.

Since 1976, however, a change in emphasis has entered Government thinking, particularly on the position of blacks outside homelands.

A number of tentative moves were started, suggesting acceptance that blacks outside homelands should be consulted as a separate entity on their unique problems and position in the country.

The moves culminated in the decision by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to invite black moderates and radicals to serve on regional committees to advise the Government on policy towards blacks outside the homelands.

Dr Koornhof, however, stipulated that any proposals that might be accepted by the Government would have to be within the framework of separate development — a decision which led to the rejection of his offer by such leading figures as Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches.

Government moves since June 1976 have included:

- Introduction of the 99-year leasehold scheme for blacks in townships.

- The Wiehahn and Riekert commission recommendations for an end to labour discrimination and refinements in the pass laws.

Though these recommendations were generally hailed, the Government's response in a White Paper on the Wiehahn Commission has put a damper on enthusiasm, particularly because of severe limitations imposed on the black unions and their memberships.

- The old Urban Bantu Councils were replaced by the Community Council system, but it gained little recognition from blacks after generally poor polls in elections, particularly in Soweto.

- The appointment of the verligte Mr T N H "Punt" Janson as Minister in charge of black education was seen as a positive sign that the Government was beginning to come to grips with the inadequacies that became the flashpoint for the June 1976 unrest.

Within four months of his appointment, however, Mr Janson was replaced by the little known Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

Despite Government plans to improve black education, the system still carries the stigma of "Bantu Education", with its connotations of inferiority.

Although spending on black education is up 26% from last year's figure of R143-million, the huge disparity in Government spending on white and black education has remained.

But new goals were also set — compulsory education, eventual parity in spending between white and black schoolchildren, the raising of teachers' qualifications and

improved recreational and educational facilities.

Dr Motlana, however, has said that conditions for blacks can only deteriorate in the face of further unemployment and rises in the cost of living caused by the recent petrol price increase.

The period since Soweto '76 has also seen the banning of all the major black consciousness organisations and the deaths of two of the three most important black leaders produced in this country in the past two decades.

Mr Steve Biko, leader of the black consciousness movements, died in police detention. Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, banned leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, died after an illness.

This left the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, jailed for life on Robben Island, as the sole survivor among national black leaders who rejected any involvement in the apartheid system.

But the period has also seen the emergence of KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a significant national figure, supported by his Inkatha movement, embracing the coloured Labour and Indian Reform parties in the SA Black Alliance.

Since the 1976 unrest, an estimated 4 000 black South Africans have also been undergoing military training abroad.

And in one of the most recent developments, banned student organisations have regrouped in exile under the banner of the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa.

Representing younger black radicals, it seeks to unite the young with the old leadership in the two major black radical organisations abroad, the African National and the Pan-Africanist congresses.

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Increased contribution from increased prices.

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:

Comment

Sun. Tribune

17/6/79

Three years after the ³²⁷ Soweto riots

THREE years ago yesterday, on June 16, 1976, began a series of events that was to alter the course of this country's history. The children of Soweto rose up in protest, ostensibly against the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. The protest was in fact against something much deeper, the inferior quality of their lives.

The protest soon went out of control. A small black boy, Hector Peterson, was shot dead by the police. Serious rioting started, and spread to other towns and cities. Schools, clinics, beerhalls, were burned down. The children demanded and obtained the resignation of their elders from any official body which was regarded as "part of the establishment". No white person on any errand of peace or help dare set foot in Soweto and other black towns. Prime Minister John Vorster declared in Parliament "the Government will not be intimidated, and orders have been given to maintain order at all costs".

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Desmond Tutu, wrote to the Prime Minister several weeks before the rioting broke out. He predicted violence and bloodshed if reforms were not made in the conditions under which black people lived. He said he was frightened lest events should generate a momentum of their own. He declared that his people were patient and peaceful, and would not expect the Prime Minister to move too far ahead of his voters. He called for a national convention.

Dean Tutu's letter bore no fruit. What followed was a protracted and often violent struggle between police and people.

Much too little has happened since. And there are those who are predicting a second Soweto intensified this time by the rising cost of living and unemployment.

But there have been some responses from government, among them the invitation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to black leaders to join government-appointed regional committees. These committees have met with mixed receptions. There are blacks who are willing to join in dialogue. There are those who will not. Bishop Tutu, who tried so desperately hard to establish dialogue through his letter to a prime minister three years ago, is one who will not. He will not because he believes he will lose credibility among his people.

His attitude is regrettable. It reflects a hardening stand, a deepening bitterness. It ignores the essential quality of tolerance. It overlooks the fact that, however late the response, in human relations negotiations are always possible. They must be. The alternative is violence.

Bishop Tutu has time to change his mind and use his influence to give credibility to contact. He can yet reverse a mis-

(321)

MANY factors explain the erosion in the climate of US-South African relations during the past few years. Pre-occupied as we are with current flaps and crises, it is tempting to attribute much of the problem to the shortcomings of leadership in both countries.

Why, one asks, are our two political systems not capable of producing wiser and more competent leaders who would be willing to come to grips with realities in the other society instead of exploiting issues for domestic advantage?

However seductive such reasoning may be, it oversimplifies the problem and produces its own illusions. Washington and Pretoria have never had a healthy relationship in the modern period. Nor are there any prospects for substantial and lasting improvement in the absence of more basic political change in one or both countries or in the international system generally.

Some of the long-term strains in the US-South African relationship are quite familiar and can be briefly stated:

The United States, as a multiracial society, whose largely peaceful revolution in race relations is not complete, is inherently ambivalent toward South Africa. It cannot and will not endorse the status quo until such time (if ever) as all legal forms of racial discrimination and differentiation are abolished.

Why South Africa's search for love just can't succeed

In the political/constitutional field, this implies a continuing American expectation that the ultimate end of political change in the Republic must be a majoritarian, unitary state.

Anyone who doubts this judgment need only witness the current American debate over the validity of the Rhodesian elections under a constitution more democratic than that of our Founding Fathers and far more democratic than anything South Africa may see for a long time.

Just imagine, for a moment, the likelihood of an American President publicly endorsing the concept of "consociational federalism". South Africans who argue that there is no point in trying to satisfy the US are partly correct.

Additional problems

Precisely because change in America is not complete — and may never be — there are additional problems. White racial guilt and black racial nationalism encourage the already well-developed American tendency to project moral absolutes into other countries.

The pragmatic genius of Americans is increasingly a domestic virtue; it is tempting to find foreign outlets for moral concern now that we have run up against some intractable socio-economic problems at home.

As a major centre of cultural/political change in the Western world, the US is peculiarly lacking in a sense of historical limits or just plain humility.

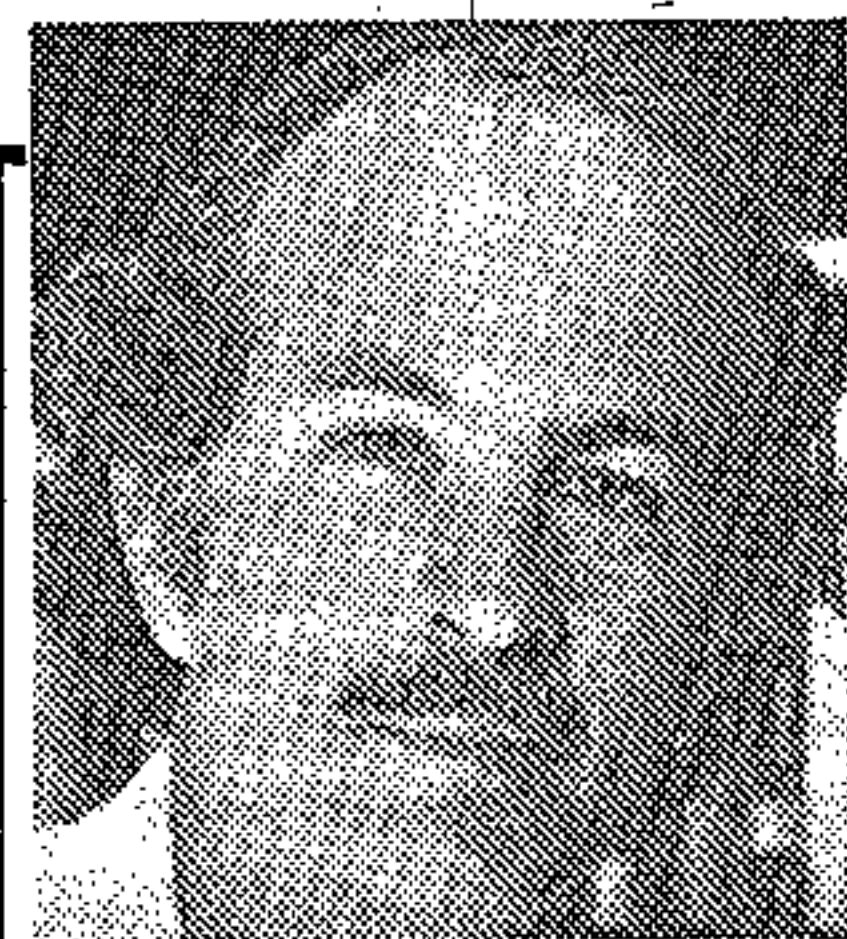
In relation to South Africa this produces special strains described to me by one Afrikaner businessman as the problem of non-synchronous change: Starting from different baselines, the process of change in a core society and a peripheral one can never become synchronized. It is hard for many Americans even to recognise the changes in South Africa that are occurring. Others have reasons of their own for refusing to do so.

U.S. remains world power

A third problem on the American side is that the US remains a world power both in the scale of its resources and the scope of its potential mistakes. For their part, South Africans have ridiculously inflated expectations about the importance of their country on the list of American priorities and interests. They fail to grasp the fact that it has become almost impossible for Washington to isolate the "South African problem" and address it on its own merits.

Increasingly, South Africa is an element of a larger set of issues defined in terms of racial conflict, world order principles, superpower relations, African interests, and resource scarcity — to name but a few of the more obvious dimensions.

At a time when South Af-



By CHESTER A CROCKER

FEW people are better qualified than Dr Crocker to discuss the American relationship with South Africa. An authority on African armed forces, he worked for Dr Henry Kissinger on the staff of the National Security Council during the Nixon Administration. Since then he has run Georgetown University's Masters' programme in foreign service studies and has been associated with the Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies where he has concentrated on Southern African questions.

ricans of all races are more concerned about the future than ever in their history, the US is interested, above all, in damage limitation. Americans perceive, rightly or wrongly, that they have less interest in any particular South African outcome than in avoiding outcomes that would entail political costs and risks.

Yet, precisely because of US global interests and the nature of American society, there is no way for Washington to really disengage from Southern Africa.

South Africans who perceive Washington to be perfidious, unreliable and lacking in clear-cut goals are in this sense correct. What they fail to recognise is that the Republic is doomed to seeking out some form of co-existence with this ambivalent America, with or without Jimmy Carter and Andy Young.

Yet another troublesome ingredient in the relationship is the special character



SOUTH Africans who perceive Washington to be perfidious, unreliable and lacking in clear-cut goals are in this sense correct. What they fail to recognise is that the Republic is doomed to seeking out some form of co-existence with this ambivalent America, with or without Jimmy Carter and Andy Young.

of American ignorance about the region.

It is not just that Americans know less about South Africa than they should. There is a specific kind of ignorance that is the fruit of our own geographic isolation from territorial threats, the abundance of our natural resources and fertile land, the successes of capitalist technology applied on a continental scale, and the apparent capacity of our legal-political system to adapt to challenge and create stakes for all groups in the system.

The US national experience makes Americans parochial in outlook while it encourages them to project their visions onto others.

Vietnam and Watergate have not fundamentally changed the American tendency toward an optimistic view of history in which all threats can be redefined, all problems solved by pragmatism or technology, and conflicting interests accommodated by enlarging the pie.

Some day, history will catch up with Americans too. But for the time being, the most salient features of the African landscape (both south and north of the Limpopo) remain alien to the American world view. These features include growing threats to the physical, political and economic security of groups and individuals who have no choice but to look to their own devices.

American elites are singularly ill-equipped to comprehend the security-conscious survival mentality of Africans, black and white. To us, it is anachronistic, if not paranoid.

For the same reason, Americans find it hard to grasp the calculus of power, leverage and interests which explains much of African political reality. The problem is especially acute in the case of American political and bureaucratic elites whose conception of power centres on such variables as TV coverage, Press releases, office space, staff support, and unfettered access to the duplicating machine.

Few of our elites know a world where the presence or absence of things like maintenance technicians or a reliable water supply may make the decisive difference to the success of an undertaking.

Conflicting signals

South Africans also contribute mightily to the growth of US-South African misunderstanding. They do so, first, by transmitting conflicting signals to the outside world on every issue from political change to the export of steam coal.

Admittedly, a beleaguered state may find merit in maximising the confusion of its current and potential enemies. But Pretoria has no consistent line on who its enemies really are, and is particularly ambivalent about the US and other major Western countries.

Even from the narrow perspective of the current Government's public-relations efforts, the record — as one of its members once remarked — leaves me cold. The basic problem, of course, is that the South African Government is undecided about many of the key problems facing it.

The behaviour of today's leadership suggests a clear recognition that Verwoerdian conceptions provide few real answers, but this is rarely admitted. The result

is day-to-day decision-making aimed above all at keeping options open and maintaining in-group consensus and discipline.

Weak governments tend to avoid or camouflage basic choices, and they virtually invite outsiders to misunderstand or misinterpret them.

A small minority

The root of this weakness is, of course, South Africa's divisions and the tendency of the Government to compound them. Unlike the governing groups in some other plural societies which seek to broaden their base and defuse damaging polarisation, the South African political elite never let you forget just what a small minority they are. Other elements of the population return the compliment.

Listen how Mr Jimmy Kruger discusses his fellow-whites while lecturing Chief



LISTEN how Mr Jimmy Kruger discusses his fellow whites while lecturing Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in 1977 on why he should not worry about the Zulus of Soweto: "Well, it's like the Greeks in South Africa, I mean they are here but they are really not, I mean, in all fairness that the Greeks and the Afrikaners are the same thing. Although he is living in my area, he must live here on sufferance."

Gatsha Buthelezi in 1977 on why he should not worry about the Zulus of Soweto:

"Well, it's like the Greeks in South Africa, I mean they are here but they are really not, I mean, in all fairness that the Greeks and the Afrikaners are the same thing. Although he is living in my area, he must live here on sufferance."

"We are saying to any other white South African that is here, he must become an African, he must become a white African, like the Afrikaner is a white African. I have got a separate language and everything. I am a nation."

"And the English speaker will have to become an Afrikaner, then he may be able to join my country like a Xhosa if he stays in Zululand long enough, if he starts marrying a Zulu girl and he accepts the customs of the Zulu, then you will

turn round and say to him, Yes, you are not a Xhosa any more, you are now a Zulu."

The trouble with genetic psychology when applied to politics is that it's a game two or more can play. Only a limited number of English-speaking South Africans have much interest in becoming Afrikaners; some are openly contemptuous at the thought. Under the Krugerian theory of nationhood, blacks may be forgiven for wondering if the route to liberation will pass via the bedroom.

External relationships

When translated into foreign policy, such ambivalence, weakness and division create endless misunderstanding. Each population group in South Africa has at least one foreign policy and a set of external relationships which mirror division at home.

Which South Africans are foreigners most likely to meet? They meet the most widely travelled ones; the urbane internationalists; the business elite, the embittered and militant black exiles, white refugees who often justify their departure by painting lurid pictures of barbarity and imminent collapse in their former country.

And, then they meet the hucksters of the status quo, official and "unofficial" influence pedlars who offer Westerners their own Christian-capitalist vision based on Krugerrands and chrome, the Cape route as the "lifeline of the West", and the logic of "our blacks are the best off in Africa".

Small wonder that South Africa is "misunderstood". It acts as though it wants to be, and it overlooks the fact that many outsiders have reasons of their own for purposely misunderstanding.

Internal enemies

To talk of South Africa is to talk of an abstraction: Internal rivals and enemies seem to matter more to most South Africans than foreign ones. For years, until the Info scandal broke, Pretoria was represented to the US by two official voices — one bland, proper and stiffly diplomatic, the other offensive, shrill or blatantly corrupt.

The image-building effort, both overt and clandestine,

line, added up to far less than the sum of its parts and was an embarrassment to politically sophisticated South Africans who witnessed it.

But the rival bureaucrats in Pretoria during the Vorster era shared with many other South Africans a characteristic which continues to bedevil US-South Africa relations. The desire to be loved.

Foreign embrace

The problem with this craving for a foreign embrace is that you have to know your foreigners well or you get taken on someone else's ride. Why, if they wish to gain American pressure and support for their goals, do Progs so consistently embrace precisely those Americans who openly (or not so openly) hanker for some excuse to cut off or severely curtail economic and political ties?

What happens when they cultivate our Vietnam-era liberals with anecdotes that confirm their stereotypes of race polarisation and Afrikaner brutality.

Why, if they wish to gain US investment and diplomatic support, do Nats devote 80 per cent of their attention to American lightweight and neanderthals who are so far removed from the political mainstream?

Why, if they want us to help collapse South Africa, do the militant exile groups permit themselves to be portrayed in Western media as bloody-minded Soviet puppets, the PLO of Southern Africa?

This is exactly what they do when they manage to get coverage in the serious Press at all, and their rhetoric of marxist-style liberation only plays into Pretoria's hands.

Politics of desperation

Why, finally, do internal black leaders who are committed to working for change from within spend so much of their time playing the role of student activists for the benefit of foreign friends who conclude that there must be no alternative to the politics of desperation?

There is a confusion of purposes on both sides and a failure to distinguish tactics from strategy. Americans are not equipped to grasp the byzantine logic of South African politics. US policy elites find it easier to indulge in scapegoating of the Afrikaner establishment as a paranoid and dangerous collection of 20th-century misfits than to deal with it pragmatically.

How could one explain to the American public that Pretoria is pushing a tough stance on Namibia and Rhodesia and new measures curbing Press freedom in order to balance a new liberalising thrust in domestic racial policy whose political purposes are to deflect criticism from the Info scandal and to consolidate new power alignments within the NP caucus?

images of Spengler or Marx.

The current Rhodesian drama illustrates the growth of misunderstanding. In the US, it is virtually impossible to get a hearing for the view that the US and South Africa might share a limited but real common interest in enabling the new Muzorewa government to establish itself as a legitimate, moderate black government.

Doomed puppet

Opinion divides between those who view him as a doomed puppet of Smith and South Africa and those who try to sweep his partial dependence on white power under the rug by portraying the bishop as a pro-Western black democrat who is being attacked by "marxist guerrillas". Simplistic black-white and East-West polarities drown out more reasoned assessments.

Admittedly, the Carter Administration has lost control of its Rhodesia policy and will have to compromise in some fashion with the groundswell of public and congressional belief that a new situation exists in Salisbury.

If the executive branch of American government is weak, it loses its policy monopoly in African affairs

whenever events in Africa force the political system as a whole (including the Press, interest groups, the Congress) to react. But the results can be frightening, silly or just plain confused.

Before South Africans rush to applaud or condemn the Senate's vote to lift Rhodesian sanctions, they should reflect upon the abiding ignorance, division, and short-term opportunism which lie behind that vote.

It was a vote against: The Soviets, President Carter's incomprehensible Rhodesian policy, guerrilla violence, and the rhetoric of black liberation; and a vote for: Methodists, peace, democracy, multiracial compromise, and the right of senators to shape foreign policy while leaving all responsibility for action to the President.

The realities of power and interdependence in Southern Africa do not exist for the proponents of supporting Muzorewa; chief among these realities is South Africa.

For opponents of lifting sanctions, the only significant reality is race conflict and the risk of US association with "apartheid South Africa". They ignore the extent to which the Rhodesian war reflects communist influence, ethnic and personal rivalries, and a black-against-black struggle

in which all black parties are highly dependent on someone else.

Because South Africa is such an emotional issue, few Americans can discuss its role in the region in analytic terms. Officials are continuously whipsawed between the interests and ideologies of conflicting domestic groups.

Negative propositions

Consensus exists only on a few negative propositions:

- Racism and white minority rule are bad.
- Soviet/Cuban adventurism is bad.
- Guerrillas who kill nuns and shoot down airliners are bad.
- Vietnam was bad.
- Africa is not important.
- US involvement would be bad.
- State Department hypocrisy and double-talk are bad.

There is not a shred of evidence that the US is yet close to devising a coherent strategy or appropriate tactics for doing anything about Rhodesia or southern Africa more generally.

It looks as though US-South African misunderstanding will remain a growth industry for some time.

Even if all these things were true, and even if US officials wanted to get the message across to the public, it is almost impossible to bridge the chasm of ignorance.

Nor has the current Administration made any serious attempt to educate the public except in terms of the sugary generalities and sleep-inducing clichés so common to American political rhetoric.

On the other hand, white South Africans are encouraged by the Government and Press to perceive America as a soft and decadent society unfit to lead the West and led by limp-wristed progressives whose myopia about the communist menace is matched only by their hypocrisy.

Reading the message through different lenses, black South Africans find evidence of another form of American weakness and hypocrisy best explained in terms of racist-capitalist stereotypes. As a result, South Africans interpret US behavior in the distorted

SOWETO

The fuse still glows

By Marian Shinn

THE grievances that were spelt out to the Cillie Commission as the causes of the Soweto riots of June 1976, are still there and champions of the black cause believe they could be ignited again.

Today is the third anniversary of the appointment of the Cillie Commission. No evidence or findings have been published yet.

On Friday the outgoing Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in a reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, that he had no idea when the report would be published. It had been written but was still being printed.

Earlier this year he said it would be ready at the end of May.

Mrs Suzman said the commission's report would probably be obsolete when it was published.

She did not foresee a repeat of June 1976. "I don't believe they (the blacks) will expose themselves to be shot down by police. But I do fear that unless far more fundamental changes are introduced there is always a danger that dissatisfaction will result in urban unrest."

Sharing her gloomy outlook is Mr Tamsanga Kambule of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, who was trying to break the deadlock on the language issue before the riots started.

He said there had been no changes since the riots. The only thing the riots had achieved was an awareness of the urban blacks.

"But deep down some

Stones fly after police bring up 'sneezer'

Tribune Reporter

A MINOR incident at Soweto yesterday marred an otherwise quiet and peaceful third anniversary of the 1976 unrest.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said that when a memorial service at the Regina Mundi Church ended at 4.30 p.m., many youths in the crowd tried to stop passing vehicles for a lift.

When the situation appeared to be getting out of hand, police sent several vehicles, including a "sneezer", to the scene, scattering the youths.

Sporadic stone-throwing followed and the windscreen of a Putco bus was shattered. When the police approached, the youths ran away again.

More than 5 000 people attended the meeting to hear speakers, including Dr Nthatho Motlana of the Soweto Committee.

If no immediate solution is found I see the whole thing repeating itself."

One of the reasons for Mrs. Suzman's impatience is she feels there was nothing mysterious about the causes of the riots.

"It was the language issue which sparked it off — but the cause was the basic underlying conditions in the township: the tremendous shortage of housing and accommodation, the inadequate transport, very little electricity, inferior education and a highly unfavourable comparison between life style of blacks and lifestyle of whites.

And little has changed.

Whites became aware of urban blacks. Their problems have been discussed. Inquiries have deliberated and passed on without much change.

Private enterprise realised its investments were in jeopardy if its workers were unsettled and gave birth to the Urban Foundation and the plan to electrify Soweto. The electricity plan has stumbled on ideological and political obstacles which have delayed it and increased the cost.

The spark to the riots — the resistance of black pupils to being taught in Afrikaans — was solved within three weeks of the first shot being fired.

Mr. M. C. Botha, former Minister of Bantu Administration, decided on July 6 to let principals decide the language of instruction.

A month later, the Cillie Commission started taking evidence. It travelled the country for about a year. The report has taken two years to write.

There have been minor changes in black education. It has a new name — the Department of Education and Training — and a new Minister, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, and it has its own budget.

There has been public commitment to free, compulsory and better education. But the blacks want to come under one education department with whites.

caused the death of hundreds of youths during the unrest.

Paying tribute to the youths who lost their lives Dr. Motlana said: "The white elite was misinterpreting the smiles that are forever written on faces of the black man which bluffed them that the black man was happy."

In Port Elizabeth, six members of the security police raided the home of Mr. Mono Badela, Port Elizabeth chairman of the Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA), two hours before he was due to speak at a memorial service at St Steven's Church, New Brighton.

They removed copies of WASA's publication Kwasa.

In Durban about 200 students met at the Alan Taylor residence at the black medical school in Wentworth.

Durban attorney, Mr. N. Mbuli called on blacks not to regard June 16 as a day of mourning, but one of thanksgiving.

"We must view it as a day of re-dedication, a day in which we must re-dedicate ourselves to find freedom," he said.

Some urban blacks may soon be able to have wives and children living with them.

The Government has voted more money for housing.

Urban Bantu Councils have made way for Community Councils, which will have a little more power.

The 99-year lease on homes gives a little more security but not many blacks have bought homes.

Job reservation has been eroded but not abandoned.

Most blacks still cannot belong to a trade union.

Compulsory homeland citizenship for urban blacks is still a major grievance.

The housing shortage continues.

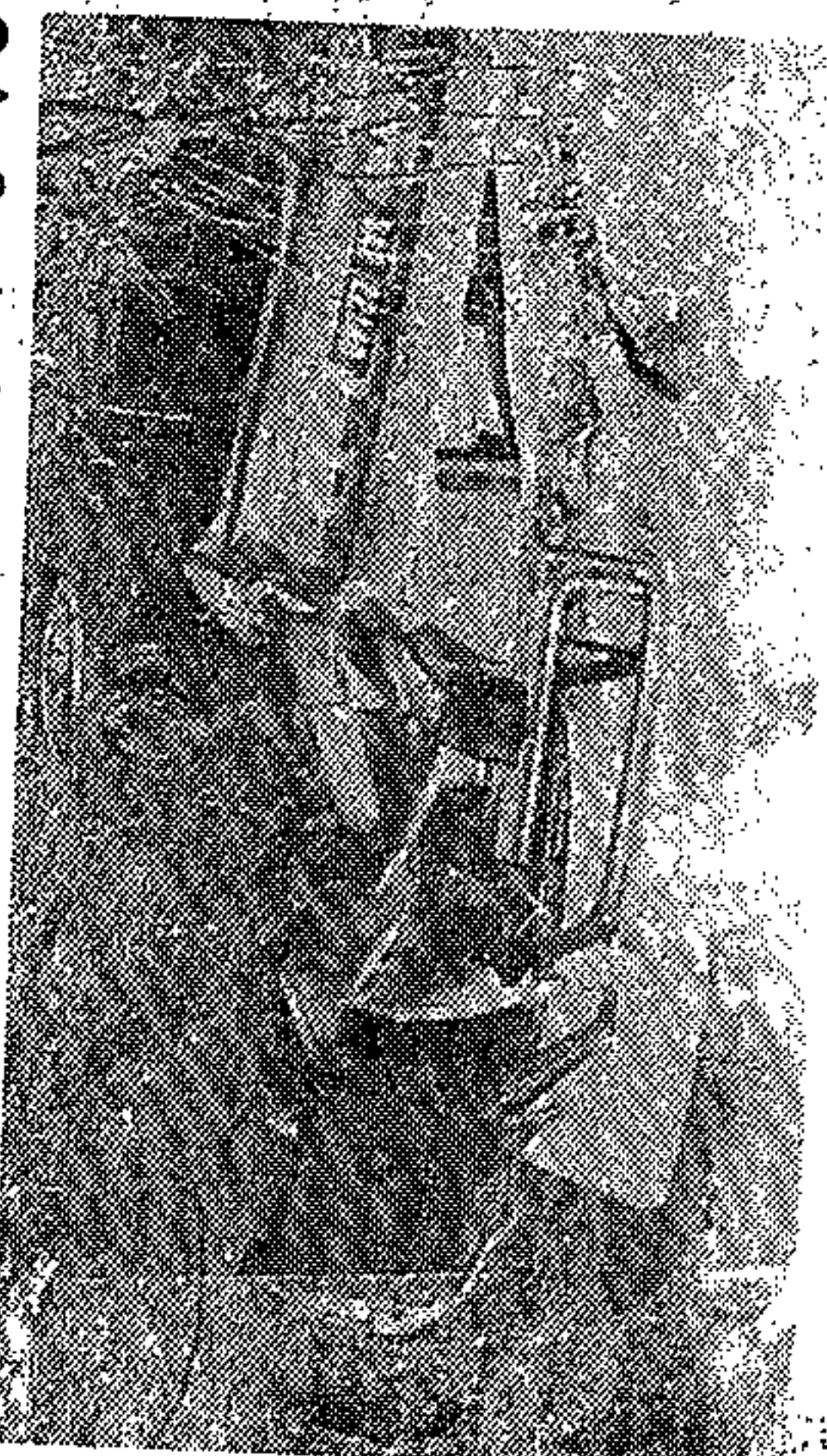
The police are still concentrating on technical offences — such as pass laws — while crime in black areas increases.

Apartheid is still here and will remain.

How the bombs and bullets have killed, maimed in past 3 years

THIS is how the conflict has grown over the past three years:

- 30.11.76: Two police injured when four ANC guerrillas taken into custody in Eastern Transvaal escaped by throwing grenade into cab of police vehicle.
- 1.1.77: Bomb explodes in 'bomb factory' in Soweto, one killed, five injured.
- 8.1.77: Bomb explodes on railway line near Soweto.
- 18.1.77: Bomb kills railway worker and injures another near Krugersdorp.
- 28.1.77: Police discover explosives cache in Soweto.
- 17.2.77: Police find large arms cache in Graaff Reinet.
- 7.3.77: Pretoria restaurant destroyed by bomb.
- 13.6.77: Two Whites killed, two injured in Goch Street shooting.
- 14.6.77: Arms and pamphlets seized in Soweto.
- 15.6.77: Line between Umlazi and Durban blown up.
- 26.7.77: Two police wounded in shootout with ANC guerrilla in Dobsonville — guerrilla killed.
- 27.6.77: Police capture three guerrillas with arms when their truck overturns in Transvaal.
- 9.9.77: Leonard Nkosi, ANC member turned security policeman, was shot

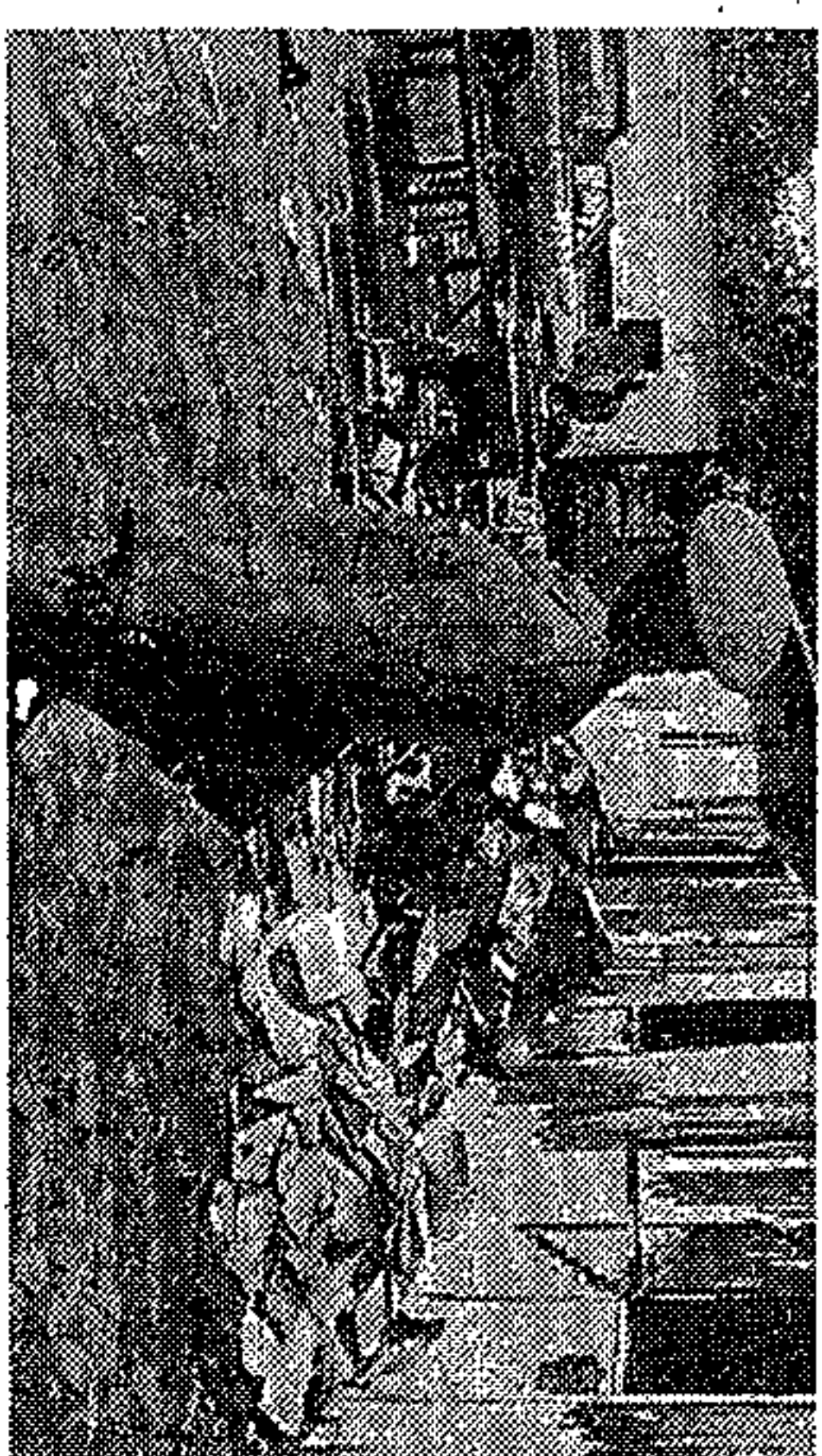


● A South African Police truck shattered by a landmine.

- down and killed in presumed ANC death contract.
- 27.9.77: Arms and grenades found by police near Swaziland border — two men arrested.
- 28.9.77: Two guerrillas arrested near Mafeking, large arms cache discovered in the area.
- 2.11.77: In police clash with ANC group near Pongola, one policeman wounded and one guerrilla killed.
- 25.11.77: Bomb explodes in Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, 14 hurt.
- 30.11.77: Bomb explodes on Pretoria-bound train.
- 12.12.77: Bomb explodes in Germiston police station.
- 14.12.77: Bomb explodes in Benoni station.
- 22.12.77: Unexploded bomb in OK Bazaars, Roodepoort.
- 2.2.78: Bomb explodes at Daveyton police station, near Benoni.
- Feb, 1978: Police and guerrillas shoot it out near Swaziland border: two police killed. Minister Kruger says there had been other undisclosed battles like this.
- Feb, 1978: Unexploded bomb capable of destroying 22-storey building found in Johannesburg office block.
- 1.3.78: Running gun battle between at least three guerrillas and police in Witkiesburg area. Police discover arms cache nearby.
- 9.3.78: Bomb explodes prematurely in Port Elizabeth, killing the terrorist.
- 10.3.78: Bomb explodes

outside PE Bantu Affairs offices, killing woman.

- 27.10.78: Three guerrillas clash with security forces in Bophuthatswana. Two insurgents killed, one escapes. Police find large arms cache nearby.
- 30.10.78: In fire-fight between three guerrillas and police, 50 km west of Louis Richard, police sergeant seriously wounded.
- 22.11.78: Farm in the Mashimise area attacked by armed man, farmer wounded.
- 5.12.78: Alleged PAC man Kenneth Mkwana shot dead by police as he attempted to detonate grenade during raid on Soweto house.
- 7.12.78: Bomb explodes in old Soweto Urban Bantu Council chambers.
- 16.12.78: Rail line between Fort Jackson and Berlin, Eastern Cape, sabotaged by bomb.
- 27.12.78: Police find small arms cache in township near Bloemfontein.
- Mid-Jan, 1979: Gun battle between police and guerrillas in Derdepoort area, one insurgent killed, one captured, one escaped. Police find arms cache nearby.
- 22.1.79: Bomb explodes near New Canada Station on route to Johannesburg.
- 24.1.79: Unexploded bomb



● Destroyed records outside Moroka police station after last month's attack.

- found near Pierie Station in Eastern Cape.
- 3.5.79: 3 ANC men attack Moroka police station, Soweto, killing one policeman, wounding others and destroying local records.
- 15.5.79: Bomb explodes partially in Supreme Court, Cape Town. Kruger announces ANC man held.
- 16.5.79: Vast numbers of pamphlets distributed in Soweto, calling on people to support freedom of the gun promised by "our comrades".
- During 1977, 144 people were convicted under security legislation in 95 trials and sentenced to a total of 898 years imprisonment.
- In 1978, 94 people were convicted in 76 security trials and sentenced to a total of 688 years.
- Nearly 30 people were convicted this year for undergoing some form of guerrilla/terrorist training.
- In February, it was announced that approximately 450 prisoners were being held after being convicted under security laws.
- In the two years following the June 1976 Soweto riots, at least 2 500 people were charged with "riot offences" 1 400 of them in Port Elizabeth.
- In June, 1976, security police estimated there were at least 4 000 Black South Africans in guerrilla/terrorist training camps, three-quarters of them ANC recruits.

PE

ON THE MINDS OF THE MEN OUT

'Conflict in SA civil war of

GUERRILLA and terrorist conflict in South Africa has grown into a low-intensity civil war — which won't go away until its root causes are removed.

This is the verdict of Mr Glen Moss, a young Johannesburg lawyer, who has completed the first comprehensive study of what he sees as a growing war, from the evidence of three years of political trials.

"A main conclusion from this material is clear," Mr Moss said this week.

"The level and intensity of conflict has grown enormously since the rebellion sparked by the Black youth of Soweto in 1976."

"It can no longer be seen as a temporary phenomenon, instead, the evidence points to the conflict's now being a built-in part of the structure of our society."

"Only a thorough restructuring of society can remove its causes."

"And that includes the economy, ruling political structures and practises, ideology and culture," said Mr Moss, who is also the author of *Political Trials SA, 1976-1979*, published by the Development Studies Group of Wits University.

For White South Africans who have so far been untouched by the conflict, ex-

By



DEREK TAYLOR

The arrest this week of 13 suspected ANC guerrillas and the jailing of three former Soweto schoolboys returned from military training in China — on the eve of the third anniversary of the June Soweto riots — emphasises the importance of the first study to be published on the growing guerrilla and terrorist war for South Africa. The book, *"Political Trials — South Africa 1976-1979"*, researches a mass of court evidence and throws up a number of new insights into the methods and motives of the men and boys involved. The author, young lawyer Mr Glen Moss, draws a number of thought-provoking personal conclusions. There are, of course, other views ...

cept for newspaper reports, the most remarkable insights into the Blacks who wage it have been collected by Mr Moss from statements made by a number of prisoners after conviction.

In almost every case, the prisoners have admitted their guilt — one even thought it important to forgive his judge, because, as he said: "I know you are innocent, being bound by the law."

These are not pleas for easier sentences, but are carefully delivered statements of explanations and personal principles from the dock. Most of the accused faced the gallows but were given long prison sentences instead.

There are, of course, special pleadings, and these unanimously reject the Government's present policy of separate-but-equal rights and rewards.

Some examples of voices from the dock are:

● Mosima Sexwale, 25, who was jailed for 18 years, was found guilty of undergoing military training in Russia, being an ANC commissar, and wounding two policemen by throwing a hand

grenade into the front seat of their landrover after being caught with four companions bringing arms into the country.

Sexwale began his explanation of why he chose to join the struggle for the freedom of his people by describing the poverty of his childhood in Soweto as one of six children in the family.

"The sole breadwinner in my family was my father. He had fought for his country and ideals during World War II, and, when the peace returned, he was employed as a clerk in the Non-European section of the Johannesburg General Hospital. He has continued in that position to this day.

"My mother was willing and able to work, and indeed needed to work in order to supplement my father's meagre income. However, she had been born in Pietersburg and had come to live in the prescribed area of Johannesburg only after she married my father. As a result, she was not able to work in Johannesburg and, for about 15 years, she was unable to take up employment."

When Sexwale joined two elder brothers at high school, his uncle died, which meant his father had to take the responsibility for six more children.

"At about this time, my mother finally received permission to work and this relieved the desperate situation to some extent.

"We all (including his friends) lived in poverty and we were all subject to the humiliations which the Whites imposed on the Blacks.

"We all lived in the same matchbox houses; we were continually aware that there was never enough money to meet our needs for our food, clothing and education.

"And when we went into town and saw the relative luxury in which the White people lived, this made an indelible impression on our young minds."

Sexwale described his first encounter with the idea that society could be, and should be, changed, when he joined the SA Students Organisation and its high school equivalent, the SA Students' Movement.

"The preaching fell on

TO BRING HAVOC AND DESTRUCTION TO THE is becoming a low-intensity'

fertile ground — very many of us felt the need for Blacks to have a sense of pride in themselves, to abandon old feelings of inferiority and stand together," he said.

Sexwale asserted that he joined the ANC because he wanted a democratic South Africa belonging to all its people, Black and White; a society in which all and not just the select few participated in deciding how the country was to be run. "I saw how immigrants were welcomed and given jobs from which we, as Blacks, were excluded; and I saw and witnessed the suffering of my people."

Sexwale also spoke of his training in weapons and sabotage.

"It has been suggested that our aim was to annihilate the White people of this country. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is, I believe, precisely this sort of racial thinking that has led us into our present disastrous position of racial disharmony and hatred."

But there is no direct mention of the two policemen he seriously injured.

"I appreciate the seriousness of my actions and accept whatever sentence is imposed on me. That is the sacrifice which I must make and am willing to make for my ideals. There is no doubt in my mind that these ideals will triumph — the tragedy is that it seems possible that there will be continued conflict and resultant bitterness between those ideals are accepted."

"As I look back, I cannot honestly say that I believe the decisions I took which led me to this position were wrong — what I regret most is that it was necessary and inevitable that



● Soweto pupils protesting in 1976 before the firing started — many of the boys who went over the border are coming back now. Armed.

those decisions had to be taken," he said.

● Naldi Tsiki, 22, sentenced to 14 years, also spoke at length about the grinding poverty of his childhood and the dilapidated schools with their lack of basic facilities for science students — of which he was one.

He talked of the feeling of hopelessness young Blacks feel when they contemplate the career dreams of youth.

"If I wanted to be a pilot, and having the necessary intelligence and ability, I still needed a further feature before I could qualify. That is, my lord, that in order to be a pilot I would have to be a White man."

"I could not be a manager of a firm which employed Whites, and neither could I be in charge of a hospital, regardless of my qualifications."

"Like Sergeant Khoza, who told the Court that he had to take instructions from Constable Brits, my colour imposed a ceiling on my progress."

"And, my lord, without wishing to be offensive to the Court, I should frankly say that I know of no black judge in South Africa."

Tsiki continued: "The

question of armed struggle seemed to me to be unavoidable and, regrettably, the only way out as far as I was concerned. That was so because of the uncompromising attitude of the people who governed us."

"I will never cease to admire the courage of those South Africans who were prepared to take up arms to rid themselves of unwanted British imperialism," he said pointedly.

● Martin Ramokgadi, an old man of 67 — and for this reason given the comparatively short sentence of 7 years imprisonment — spoke of the days when he was once a landlord, but his property was taken and his business was shattered.

Ramokgadi was found guilty of receiving money for running the ANC in Johannesburg, and for operating a secret communication network for the ANC between Swaziland and South Africa.

"We have been forced to move to the wildernesses, called Bantustans, where there are no industries. People starve and malnutrition is a part of life. In the townships people are arrested daily for pass offences."

Doors are kicked open in the middle of the night and, generally, the police show no respect for family life.

"Education is inferior and wages are low. It is a sin to be a Black man in South Africa," he said.

● Petrus Mothlanthe, 27, was effectively sentenced to 10 years for possessing explosives, conspiring to perform acts of sabotage, train others in sabotage, distribute books on guerrilla warfare for the ANC, and training abroad in the use of explosives.

Speaking of his father's wage as a messenger for the Anglo American Corporation, and his mother's efforts as a washerwoman to augment it, Mothlanthe said he marvelled still at how his parents had managed to get their three children to matriculation, and still buy

To Page 8

EXPRESSCO HIS COUNTRY



● Soldiers search for guerrillas on the banks of the Limpopo River.



● First aid for one of the 14 people hurt in the Carlton Centre terrorist bombing.

Thousands mourn June 16 riot victims

327
ROM 15/6/76

Staff Reporters
THOUSANDS of black South Africans attended commemoration services throughout South Africa at the weekend to mourn the victims of the June 16, 1976, upheaval in Soweto — and its aftermath.

Apart from a few minor incidents, the meetings were reported to have been peaceful as police kept a low profile.

The major service at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto was attended by about 7 000 people. Scores of people could not get into the 5 000 capacity hall where the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, delivered the main address.

Services in the Pretoria townships of Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Mamelodi were attended by about 3 000 people.

In Lenasia, Security Police kept watch outside a hall where Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged recently for his part in the Goch Street shootings, attended a service.

Services were also held in the Krugersdorp township of Kagiso, the Bochemela township in Bloemfontein, the East Rand townships of Kwa Thema and Tembisa, Port Elizabeth and other parts of the country.

Police throughout the country reportedly kept a low profile.

After the Regina Mundi service, some youths attempted to hijack taxis,

buses and cars and threw stones, but they dispersed as police vans arrived on the scene.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier J J Hamman, said some youths were seen throwing stones towards a street near Regina Mundi. A Putco bus passing by was struck by a stone. The stone throwers ran away when police approached, he confirmed.

In Atteridgeville, students raided shebeens after the service for defying requests to observe the period of mourning. About 2 000 students marched from the Lutheran Church, singing freedom songs while police in three vans kept watch.

Shops and a cinema in Atteridgeville/Saulsville closed for about two hours on Saturday to show their solidarity with the mourners.

The family of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first victim on June 16, laid a wreath on his grave at the Avalon cemetery.

The themes of the services were the deaths of June 16 and after, condemnation of detentions, deaths in detention, bannings, the homelands concept and various aspects of Government policies.

Dr Motlana hit out at the Government for giving such vast powers to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in 1976.

The ruling white elite in South Africa had learnt nothing from the lesson of June 16, 1976, but had instead embarked on a grand scheme to deceive blacks and the outside world, he said.

"If the Info affair was intended to deceive, there are other grand schemes by the Government to deceive us and the outside world," Dr Motlana said.

To Page 2

Stock 1.1.76

Sales

Salaries and wages expense

Railage inwards

Returns of purchases and sales

Rent revenue

Purchases

Provision for doubtful debts

Motor vehicles 1.1.76

Provision for depreciation -

Miscellaneous expenses

Motor vehicles, at cost

Loan at 10% p.a.

Land and buildings, at cost

Interest revenue

Drawings

Capital 1.1.76

Bank

Accrued interest receivable 1.1.76

Accounts receivable - Trade debtors

Accrued rent receivable 1.1.76

The following is the trial balance of Adam Hall, a furniture dealer, at 31st December 1976. Hall determines stock values on a LIFO basis using the periodic method. His marketing policy has been to consistently earn a gross profit of 40% of selling prices.

QUESTION : ADJUSTMENTS ON WORKSHEET; FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

CT3

6, charged with the ³²² murder of ^{RAM} Sibeko ^{18/6/79}

DAR ES SALAAM. — Six people were charged yesterday with the murder of Mr David Sibeko, the Pan-Africanist Congress envoy to the UN, PAC officials said here.

The six, all South African nationals in their twenties, came from a camp at Mbeya near the Zambian border.

Mr Sibeko was shot in an attack by three men at an apartment in the Tanzanian capital on Monday night. He died in hospital the following day. The killing appeared to have been carried out by dissidents within the PAC movement.

Mr Sibeko's body was flown to Lusaka yesterday, on its way to Botswana for burial. It was accompanied by Mr Vusumzi Make, a fellow member of the PAC's three-man presidential council, in whose apartment the shooting took place.

Mr Make, who only just escaped with his life when the killers struck, identified one of them as a PAC member.

The movement has been split by internal dissent in recent months, much of it caused by dissatisfaction with the leadership of its former chairman Mr Potlako Leballo.

No plea was taken from the six when they appeared before a Dar es Salaam magistrate and they were remanded in custody until June 29. — Sapa-Reuter.

Service for riot dead banned in Transkei

18/6/79

EAST LONDON — While thousands of blacks throughout South Africa commemorated the third anniversary of the Soweto riots, a Transkei service to remember those who died in the unrest was banned.

The principal magistrate of Butterworth, Mr C.F. Erasmus, issued the banning order.

"I cannot speak to the press on the banning," Mr Erasmus said yesterday. "unless I have authority from my head office in Umfata."

The secretary of the Department of Justice, Mr J.D. Zeka, said yesterday the banning did not affect districts in Transkei other than Butterworth.

In New Brighton about 300 people packed St Stephen's Church for the memorial service.

The service was organised by Mufiyelane Student Fund and the local branch of the Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA).

As a mark of respect, all businesses in the townships closed from 1 pm to 3 pm.

Sporting activities, including the important FA Cup match between Kwaru and Boland, were cancelled.

A car with security men was parked at Ntshakisa Street.

The service was conducted by Father Wilburforce Nkopo, director of St Stephen's Church, who was assisted by eight other ministers of the Port Elizabeth Ministers' Fraternal.

One of the speakers was the Port Elizabeth chairman of Wasa, Mr Mono Badela. Earlier in the day his house was raided by Security Police who took away a copy of Kwasa, a Wasa publication.

In Soweto where 7 000 people attended the major service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church, there were a few minor stoning incidents.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, was the main speaker.

Other services were held in the Pretoria townships, in Lenasia, Bloemfontein, Krugersdorp and other East Rand townships.

In Atteridgeville, students raided shops after the service for flying requests to observe the period of mourning. About 2 000 marched through the township singing freedom songs.

The family of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first victim on June 16, laid a wreath on his grave at the Avalon Cemetery.

The themes of the services were the deaths of June 16 and after, condemnation of detentions, deaths in detention, banings, the homelands concept and various aspects of government policies.

Dr Motlana hit out at the government and said the ruling white elite in South Africa had learnt

nothing from the lesson of June 16, 1976.

Instead of grappling with the realities of 1979, the government was still busy talking about independence for the Venda homeland. This showed the government had learnt nothing from 1976.

"We won't allow any group of confused people to dismember our land. The whites must come together with us to draw up a new constitution because we are very forgiving," he said.

Dr Motlana was given a standing ovation amid shouts of "amandla" (power) and ululating women.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Wasa president, said: "This is an occasion for us to renew our belief in ourselves, and what we stand for, and to renew our total dedication to the just struggle of the black man," he said.

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:
2. Increased contribution from increased prices.
3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.
4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.
5. Increased selling effort is reflected in the 126% increase in travel and entertainment, and the 28% increase in office expense.

Services for riot victims

□ From Page 1

they must come together with us to draw a new constitution because we are very forgiving," he said.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), said the occasion was not for people to wallow in self-pity, but for those who had come to observe an "illustrious page in the history of the black people."

"This is an occasion for us to renew our belief in ourselves and what we stand for, and to renew our total dedication to the just struggle of the black man," he said.

Throughout the service, there was no sight of police outside the church. Police vans were parked at a distance after the service.

The chief urban representative of KwaZulu, Mr Gibson Thula, told a Tembisa service organised by the Inkatha Youth Brigade that Hector Peterson, Mr Steve Biko and others who died after him were heroes. They had died for the dignity of blacks.

Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, a member of the Committee of 10, said a nation without faith was completely lost. "Religion is very important and I encourage you to follow it. But there is an irony — the people who brought it are not practising it," she said.

The Government wanted to appease blacks through the establishment of bodies such as Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committees. Many people, he said, did not understand why he had refused to serve on the committee.

"They (the Government) actually decide what you are going to discuss. What is worse, the committee, which consists of 30 people, is going to be chaired by the man who enforces the pass laws, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner."

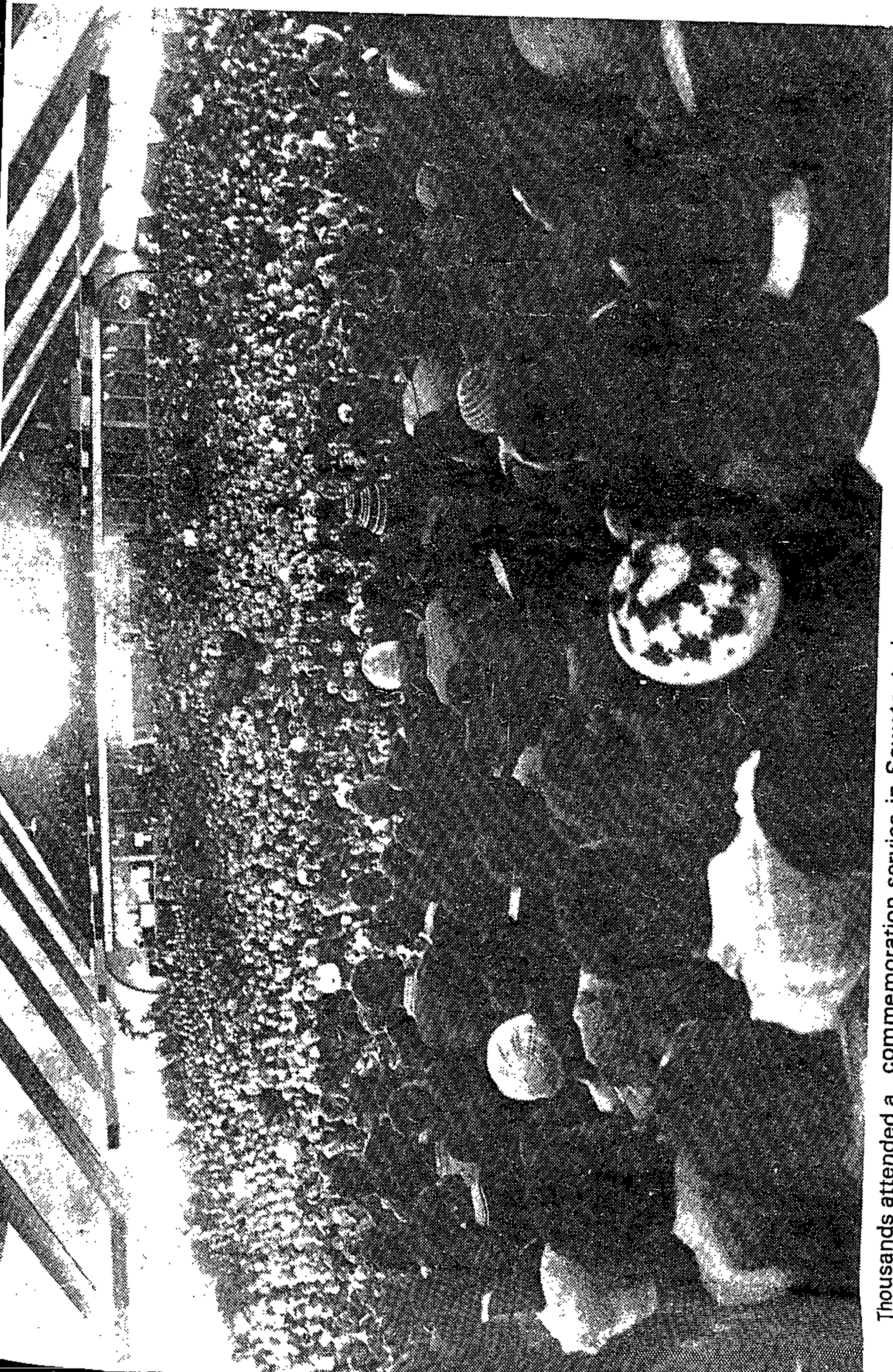
"If there is one thing my committee and I are not going to do is to make apartheid acceptable," Dr Motlana said.

He said he would never forget seeing pictures of youths in Alexandra Township challenging machineguns and spurred on by "raw native courage."

"The long-term effect of the riots is that the young people of Soweto have now been politicised as never before. They want to know about the future," he said.

Instead of grappling with the realities of 1979, the Government was still busy talking about independence for the Venda homeland.

"We won't allow any group of confused people to dismember our land. If the whites want to sleep peacefully at night, said,



Thousands attended a commemorative service in Soweto to honour those killed in the riots on June 16, 1976.

JOHANNESBURG — South African security police have detained two Libyan-trained armed terrorists en route to Lesotho to join members of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party in acts of subversion.

Brigadier John Coetzee, head of the security police, said last night that the detained men would be used as witnesses in South African court cases against Pan African Congress terrorists who had received training with them in Libya.

The armed terrorists were arrested near the Transkei, Lesotho and South African borders in Natal last week.

Two months ago, the Lesotho Government ordered a nationwide tightening of security measures as a precaution against Libyan-trained terrorists who support the Basutoland Congress Party.

The Lesotho commissioner of police, Major-General S. Matele, told the nation in a broadcast to look out for foreign-trained terrorists.

Reports from Lesotho indicate that at least 20 armed terrorists are operating in the border areas near the Transkei and Lesotho borders. The men are believed to live in caves in the Drakensberg.

In a clash with an armed terrorist gang, Lesotho's para-military mobile police unit killed at least 19 people. A large cache of arms and explosives was seized.

The BCP was outlawed by Chief Leabua Jonathan

and its leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was imprisoned.

The terrorists operating in the Drakensberg have managed to avoid clashes with Lesotho security forces by fleeing into South Africa when pursued by the para-military police units of Chief Jonathan.

Complaints have been lodged with South African police who are believed to face the same problem as their Lesotho counterparts when pursuing the terrorists.

The terrorists know the mountainous area well and have robbed several shopkeepers. They have terrorised villagers into giving them food.

The BCP, which tried to topple the Lesotho Government from power in an abortive coup in 1974, went into exile after beating Chief Jonathan at the polls in the general 1970 election.

The election was declared void by Chief Jonathan who suspended the constitution and ruled with a council of Ministers, all drawn from his Basotho National Party.

The Lesotho police commissioner, Major-General Matele, warned the terrorists to surrender or they would regret it. He also warned people found helping or hiding the terrorists that they would share the terrorists' fate. — DDC.

Terrorists near Transkei

18/6/77
227
CS



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Vol. 168]

PRETORIA, 19 JUNE 1979
JUNIE

No. 6526

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1365

19 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/38**

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.—P79/6/67.

Publication.—Soweto—June 16—Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1365

19 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOOR-
WERPE.—LYS P79/38**

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

Inskrywings No.—P79/6/67.

Publikasie.—Soweto—June 16—Pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

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Court told of Robben Island jail unrest

CT 20/6/79

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A PRISON warden said in the Regional Court on Robben Island yesterday that when he and a colleague were stormed by a group of prisoners in a recreation area of the prison, he felt their lives were in danger.

Sergeant J H Stander complained at the start of cross-examination that he was feeling unwell and sank to the floor. He rose with the help of a court official and left the court saying he felt hot. He recovered a few minutes later to continue his evidence.

He was giving evidence before Mr G J Van Eeden in a case in which six prisoners convicted under the security regulations are charged with attempting to murder five warders and failing to obey a command of the prison staff on February 9.

The six are Vusumzi Ncogo, Zuko Camagu, Mncedisizwe Siswana, Tamsanqa Jeffrey Klaas, Khumbelene Mnikina and Fezile Lawrence Mvula. They have all pleaded not guilty to both counts.

Sergeant Stander told the court that after a report, he went to Section C of the prison. He accompanied Captain J W Harding to the recreation-area gate. Captain Harding went through the gate and prisoners in the area shouted at him, "It's you, it's you." Captain Harding retreated to the gate. One prisoner advanced on the captain and another tried to strangle him while a third pinned him to a wall.

More prisoners arrived. One hit out at Captain Harding with his fist. He ward off the blow with his arms. Another prisoner, in a white T-shirt, made a stabbing movement at

the captain with a shiny object. The captain protected his throat and face.

The captain was struck by the shiny object on the left forearm. There were about five prisoners on the scene.

"About 25 more prisoners came, and Captain Harding and I retreated quickly. The prisoners began stoning us with whole and half-bricks picked up from the pavement. I was struck on the leg with a brick."

While they were retreating, Captain Harding called out "Bring the guns, bring the guns."

He felt their lives were in danger. Had a brick struck anyone on the head, he would have been killed.

Captain Harding tried to talk to the prisoners, saying: "Wait, let's discuss it." There was no reaction. He shouted: "You'll be charged with murder." The prisoners then dispersed.

Sergeant Stander identified Mvula as the prisoner in the T-shirt, and Siswana as the prisoner who had tried to strangle the captain.

Cross-examined, Sergeant Stander said he had made a mistake identifying Siswana. "I was under very high tension." The man who had tried to strangle Captain Harding was Mnikina.

Rang bell

Earlier, Sergeant A C Olivier said he rang the bell for prisoners to return to their cells from the recreation area. There was no response. He had told Captain Harding, who came through the gate and was confronted by several prisoners.

Captain Harding had had to retreat through the gate and was followed by a group of prisoners.

He closed the gate, the prisoners charged him and he was struck by what could have been a 66cm piece of copper tubing exhibited in court. He was also kicked and hit.

Later the gate opened and prisoners streamed back into the recreation area. One prisoner he saw with a brick in his hand was Camagu. — Sapa

Court told of drivers' detention

EAST LONDON — The secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Mr N. C. Sebe, told the Regional Court here yesterday the decision to have bus drivers detained under the Ciskei's Security Law R252 had been taken by the Ciskei Cabinet.

Mr Sebe was giving evidence against 100 drivers charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Labour Act.

Mr Sebe told the court that on his arrival at the Reeston bus depot he met Lieutenant Jooste of the security police and officials of the Ciskei Transport Corporation.

He received a report from them and went to the Highway bus terminus in Mdantsane where he found the buses were not running.

On his return to the Reeston depot, he found Mr Pumzile Siqokwane, Mr Ephraim Swarthbooi and Mr Mzimkulu Butshingi talking to each other. They complained about buses which were still running and Mr Swarthbooi said they had been let down by those drivers. Then he introduced himself to them.

He said Mr Swarthbooi told him the management would realise the bus drivers were in the majority and would have to come to its senses.

"I ordered him off the premises. He was reluctant at first, but he left.

"I returned to the Highway terminus to view if the public supported the bus drivers in their strike

and at the same time I also kept Mr Swarthbooi, who was there, under observation," Mr Sebe said.

Later, he saw Mr Swarthbooi travelling from Mdantsane in the direction of East London. He asked a warrant officer to tell Mr Swarthbooi to drive to the police station. There he told six drivers with Mr Swarthbooi to return to their homes if they were not prepared to resume duties.

Mr Sebe said he told Mr Swarthbooi of the consequences of the strike.

"He told me in no uncertain terms he was not prepared to sell the drivers because they had taken a stand and they were not prepared to take another decision.

"I left him and told him to wait in one of the offices in the charge office. I again drove to the bus terminus to judge the situation there."

He received a message that some drivers wanted to see him at the charge office.

"On arrival I found 20-30 drivers there and they asked me about Mr Swarthbooi. Mr Elliot Feni and Mr Phillip Jela were the spokesmen. They wanted to know the charges against Mr Swarthbooi and whether or not he would be charged or detained.

"They, the drivers, then presented themselves to be either charged with or detained with Mr Swarthbooi," Mr Sebe said.

He asked for a list of those drivers. The drivers disobeyed when he instructed them to leave and he left Lieutenant D. N. Mlandu to take action.

Lieutenant Mlandu told the drivers the Ciskei Transport Corporation management had given them until 5 pm that Saturday to return to work. Then he gave them 15 minutes to leave the charge office, which they did.

The drivers met at the Reeston Depot and then drove in procession to the Highway terminus where they were arrested.

"I communicated with the Ciskei Cabinet by submitting a report to them and they met specifically for that reason and decided to have the drivers detained under the Ciskei security laws R252," Mr Sebe said.

"During the day there were drivers who were prepared to resume duties, but I cannot say how many.

"On the Sunday, Lieutenant Jooste and I arranged that the buses be escorted by police cars to safeguard the drivers."

Later, Lieutenant Mlandu told him he had arrested certain drivers. The Cabinet decided they also should be detained under Section R252.

The CTC's traffic manager, Mr C. R. Adams, told the court he was called to the office of the corporation manager, Mr Hans Kaiser, where he found the drivers' liaison committee.

Mr Swarthbooi told them the drivers were dissatisfied with the internal traffic manager, Mr Ngumbe, and asked that he be dismissed, Mr Adams said.

Mr Swarthbooi told them

that if that was not done, there could be serious repercussions. He asked what Mr Swarthbooi meant and Mr Swarthbooi said the wheels might not be turning.

Mr Kaiser asked him if that meant the drivers would go on strike and he said no final decision had been taken, but they would have another meeting on the Monday.

Mr Adams said drivers were dissatisfied because five other drivers had been dismissed before the strike.

The hearing continues today. -- DDR



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PRETORIA, 20 JUNE
JUNIE 1979

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No. 6536

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1400

20 June 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.

Entry No.—P79/5/131.

Publication.—Varsity—No. 4.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1400

20 Junie 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.

Inskrywing No.—P79/5/131.

Publikasie.—Varsity—No. 24.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

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Ten committed suicide
on the day of arrest and

Other causes of death were injuries received be-

Another member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and serious assault for causing the death of a detained

Two people died of alcohol poisoning on the day of their arrest for drunkenness.—Sava.

(b) (1) The answer calculated above simply takes previous statistics and projects them into the future. The past may not be a good guide to the future and the calculated figure should be amended if management has any knowledge of future events which may affect the estimated figure.

Solving simultaneously : $a = 1.61$.

$$158 = 6a + 59b$$

therefore

$$x^b + x^e = x^{\text{and}}$$

$$\sum x^2 + na = \sum y^2$$

Σx	Σy	Σx^2	Σy^2	Σxy
59	158	3529	24964	4555
13	35	169	1225	319
11	29	121	841	184
9	23	81	529	260
10	26	100	676	207
9	23	81	529	176
8	22	64	484	176
\bar{x}	\bar{y}	Σx^2	Σy^2	Σxy
8.5	24.5	3529	24964	4555

Sibeko's father arrives

GABORONE. — The father of the Pan Africanist Congress leader who was assassinated in Dar es Salaam last week, Mr William Sibeko, arrived in Gaborone yesterday to attend his son's funeral.

Mr David Sibeko, public information head of the banned PAC, was gunned down by three PAC dissidents.

Mr William Sibeko, who last saw his son in 1963, cried when he met his daughter-in-law, Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko and four grandchildren.

The body of the assassinated PAC leader arrived last night from Lusaka.

The new president and administrative secretary of the PAC, Mr Vusi Make, and the director of the Organisation of African Unity in Lusaka, Mr A. Simumba, were on the flight. The date of the funeral has not yet been announced. — Sapa.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, June 21, 1979.

Prisoners tried to kill me — warder

CAPE TOWN. — A prison warder said in a regional court on Robben Island that a group of maximum security prisoners stormed him, tried to strangle him and stabbed and stoned him in a recreation area of the prison on February 9 this year.

Six prisoners are appearing before Mr G J van Eeden, each charged with five counts of attempting to murder five warders and of failing to obey a lawful command.

The prisoners — Vusumzi Mcongo, Zuko Camaqu, Mncedisj Siswana, Tamsanga Jeffrey Klaas, Khumbelen Mnikina and Fezila Lawrence Mvula — have pleaded not guilty to all counts.

Captain J Harding, officer in charge of the maximum security section (Section E) of the prison, said he went to investigate reported trouble in the recreation area.

He came across a group of prisoners being addressed by Mnikina. He asked the prisoners to return to their cells, but they refused to do so.

Mnikina pointed a finger at him and said: "It's your fault, it's your fault."

Mnikina and other prisoners advanced on him.

The prisoners shoved him backwards through a gate. Mnikina pushed him against a wall with his hand at his throat.

Siswana struck out at him. At the same moment he saw someone near his left make a movement, as if to stab him with a shiny object. He was struck and wounded on the left wrist.

"I feared for my life and wrenched myself away from the group. Mnikina and the others came for me. Mnikina picked up a brick. I felt at this stage they would kill me."

He cried to Mnikina: "You will hang for this, you will hang for this." Mnikina threw a brick at him, but missed.

Capt Harding said other prisoners then began throwing bricks and stones at him. He was struck in the back, on the hip and on his arms in trying to protect himself. — Sapa.

policy towards t

Therefore there

conduct." (Glass, Y, 1962).

have them apply in their own lives is also a reality in our daily

fellow-citizens that the moral code we profess, and which we would

man to man, this is the least we can do to "convince our African

Black and White cannot meet on a footing of social equality as

limited sphere of the work environment. In our society where

duties and the respect which one man owes another, within the

"as a living reality" (Ibid) our society's balance of rights and

provide the Africans with adequate opportunities to experience,

responsibility rests on management and on White supervisors, to

constructive mutual influence." (Biesheuvel, 1962). Here a deep

intimately, co-operate in common purpose and can exercise a com-

situation is one situation in which both White and Black "meet

327

937

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The Cape Times

Government by confusion

AS THE session of Parliament ends, confusion about government policy and intentions could not be greater. Quite apart from the chaos caused by the information scandal, on the ideological front there is chaos compounded.

The world is informed by Dr Koornhof that the pass laws must be "ousted completely". Back home, almost the same day, another of the countless thousands of pass-law offenders is charged at Langa, and the magistrate says he cannot take cognisance of Dr Koornhof's statement abroad. This demonstrates the difference between South African policy as soothingly conveyed to the Washington national press club and harshly experienced at Langa. The point is emphasized when the Riekert commission reports, raising hopes of a move away from the discriminatory pass-laws which have caused so much misery. Yet a white paper makes it clear that the government has no intention of changing what Mrs Helen Suzman rightly calls the crux of the system, the 72-hour limit on blacks entering an urban area without a permit.

Dr Koornhof also tells the world that apartheid is dead. This is quickly denied by his Transvaal leader, Dr Treurnicht. The Wiehahn commission reports, and raises hopes of real progress toward non-racial industrial democracy, yet the actual legislation which follows does nothing of the sort. Meanwhile, in neighbouring territories Zimbabwe and Namibia apartheid is dispensed

with and even outlawed — with South African encouragement. In the Republic itself, in spite of the hopes raised by people such as Dr Koornhof, apartheid thrives.

Of course, South Africans — notably blacks, at the receiving end — are used to the double-talk that can allow Mr Pik Botha to tell the UN that we are moving away from discrimination when precisely the opposite is happening in practice back home. And, of course, the rejection of far-sighted commission reports is nothing new, as was seen with the Theron commission — and, years ago, with the Tomlinson proposals. But the difference now is that the times are more urgent, the world pressures have grown and Soweto has left a legacy of young black bitterness and revolutionary activism. This situation can be dealt with only by a total restructuring of South African society. Yet, all the country gets is government by confusion, and this from people who have always prided themselves on their resoluteness and ideological consistency. It makes the situation even more dangerous, because of the false hopes raised.

Ultimately, when the ideological resourcefulness of the government is totally exhausted, the state will be left only with guns to try to deal with growing demands for justice. Then the stage will be set for frightful violence. Now is the time to act creatively to avert it, not to compound it with double-talk abroad and discrimination at home.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1359

22 June 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 1 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the under-mentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publications are not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P79/34

Entry No. Skrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
8/11/71.....	<i>You Would if you Loved Me</i>	Sol Gordon.....	(a)
9/4/33.....	<i>Camera 35</i> —Vol 24, No 3, March 1979.....	U.E.M. Publishing, Inc., New York.....	(a)

No. 1361

22 June 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 P79/36

Entry No. Skrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
9/3/43.....	<i>Followed Man, The</i>	Thomas Williams.....	(a)
9/4/23.....	<i>Raspolitiken I Sydafrika (So Biblioteket 6)</i>	Gunvor Hakansson.....	(e)
9/5/34.....	<i>On The Communist Programme</i>	N. Khrushchov.....	(e)
9/5/71.....	<i>Toward A Marxist Theory of Nationalism</i>	Horace B. Davis.....	(e)
9/5/78.....	<i>I have a Complaint to Make</i>	Guy Bellamy.....	(a)
9/5/95.....	<i>Imperialism and the Revolution</i>	Enver Hoxha.....	(e)
9/5/105.....	<i>Achtergrond</i> —Nr 13, 30 Maart 1979.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
9/5/115.....	<i>Report of the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid</i> —Vol I, 22-26 August 1977	United Nations, New York.....	(e)
9/5/116.....	<i>Report of the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid</i> —Vol II, 22-26 August 1977	United Nations, New York.....	(e)
9/5/126.....	<i>Always</i>	Trevor Meldal-Johnsen.....	(a)
9/5/128.....	<i>Better Housing for a Better Life</i>	Verlag Zeit im Bild, Dresden.....	(e)
9/6/1.....	<i>Colonel, The</i>	Donald Zec.....	(a)
9/6/7.....	<i>Contours of the Kingdom</i> —May-June 1979.....	Contours of the Kingdom, Primrose.....	(e)
9/6/10.....	<i>Third International After Lenin, The</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
9/5/12.....	<i>Sunset</i>	Christopher Nicole.....	(a) + (d)
9/4/133.....	<i>Bitch, The</i>	Jackie Collins.....	(a)
9/5/108.....	<i>Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers</i> —Pamphlet/Pamflet	Organ of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU)	(e)
9/5/90.....	<i>Bona Fide</i> —Vol 4, No 2.....	Law Students' Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1359

22 Junie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1361

22 Junie 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:

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No. 1360 22 June 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board under section 15 of the Publications Act, 1974—

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

(b) set aside the decision of a committee constituted under section 4, that the publication is not undesirable:

No. 1360

22 Junie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

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

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

LIST/LYS P79/35

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/2/65.....	<i>Gentlewoman</i>	Sigurd Olivier and Mark Swift.....	(a)

No. 1362

22 June 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. 1362

22 Junie 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 or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/3/105.....	<i>Workers of Namibia, The</i>	Gillian and Suzanne Cronje.....	(e)
P79/3/170.....	<i>Disarmament: Who Opposes it?</i>	Ernst Henry.....	(e)
P79/4/154.....	<i>Cat in a Hot Tin House</i>	Saxon Craig.....	(a)
P79/5/38.....	<i>Soweto SRC Eleven Found Guilty</i> —Poster/Plak- kaat	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)

No. 1363

22 June 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 is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

No. 1363

22 Junie 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 ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/6/34.....	<i>Samraf Bulletin</i> —May 22, 1979.....	Samraf, New York.....	(e)

No. 1364

22 June 1979

REJECTION OF FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

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

No. 1364

22 Junie 1979

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

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

(b) rejected the film;
(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film
by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said
Act:

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en
(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rol-
prent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van
genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Representer Vertoëmaker
R79/4/31.....	<i>Sleeping Dogs</i>	Atlas Motion Picture Corporation (Pty) Ltd.

Eglin warns govt to ³⁷ listen to terror trials ^{23/6/77}

THE ASSEMBLY — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday warned the government to listen to what is said at terrorism trials in South Africa.

In his final speech of the parliamentary session, Mr Eglin said all South Africans should ask themselves why a growing number of young blacks had become the victims of terrorist recruitment. Most of them were young men, from urban areas, who were neither uneducated or unsophisticated.

"What has caused them to leave the safety of their homes for the dangers of a life pitting their wits against the security forces? Why have they become the advocates of a radical and destructive ideology?"

Urban terrorism was increasing in frequency and in the sophistication of

training received and equipment used, and could reach a point where society was trapped in an escalating spiral of violence, Mr Eglin said.

"We must take note of what is being said at the trials of these young South Africans who are committing acts of sabotage and terrorism.

"It is important that we try to understand the frustrations and dangers

that arise for all of us out of the problems in urban black areas."

Mr Eglin said it was important to examine what political action could be taken to ensure reforms so that the number of terrorist recruits did not increase and violent action did not enjoy the silent support of the masses in urban areas. — PS.

(News by H. Zille, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)

CT 23/6/79 327

Suzman warns of black anger

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's response to the Riekert Commission was "farical" and showed there was not the slightest intention of implementing the major recommendations, Mrs Helen Suzman, chief opposition spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday.

Speaking during parliament's final debate, Mrs Suzman accused the government of tightening influx control in

contradiction to the commission's key recommendations.

"Nothing in the government's white paper reflects the bright prospect of liberation from the pass laws which the honourable Minister of Co-operation and Development has been holding before the fascinated gaze of Americans during his present whistle-stop tour of the USA.

"Nothing the government has done can really be reconciled with Dr Koornhof's statement in Washington that

apartheid is dying."

Apart from the announcements on Crossroads and Alexandra, nothing had taken place during the session of parliament to bring hope of meaningful change to blacks.

One of the most crucial questions facing South Africa was: "Do blacks see greater hope of meaningful change than they did before Soweto erupted in flames in 1976?"

"Because if they do not — and I believe it is possible they do not — increasing num-

bers of young blacks will become so despairing that more and more of them will resort to change by violence, not because they want to use violence but because they see no other way to change the circumstances of their lives."

Mrs Suzman was also highly critical in the delay in bringing out the Cillie Commission report into the riots.

"Three years have passed and there has been no sign of it. They may just as well not bother to produce it now."



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Vol. 168]

PRETORIA, 25 JUNE 1979
JUNIE

No. 6554

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1451 25 June 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/40**

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.—P79/6/82.

Publication.—*National Student*—No. 2, June 1979.

Author or producer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (c).

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE
SAKKE EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1451 25 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/40**

'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.—P79/6/82.

Publikasie.—*National Student*—No. 2, June 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (c).

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INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van Goewermenskennisgewing		
1451	Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/40.	1 6554



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Section.—47 (2) (e).

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1451 25 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/40**

'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.—P79/6/82.

Publikasie.—*National Student*—No. 2, June 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

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1451	Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/40.	1 6554

Six Soweto boys hurt in explosion

R.D.M.
25/6/79
(327)
(343)

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

SIX Soweto boys were injured in an explosion on Saturday afternoon after playing with hand grenade detonators near the Orlando High School.

The boys picked the shiny, red objects out of a box which they found in the road.

The boys were taken to Baragwanath Hospital where they were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Soon after the explosion, Security Police headed by Major Schalk Visser arrived at the scene.

This was confirmed by a police spokesman last night.

He said the police knew how the detonators had come into the possession of the children.

A 13-year-old girl, Johanna Seleke, whose brother was involved in the incident, said yesterday that she was standing near her home when a man approached them carrying a box.

She said the man gave her objects which he took out from a small box saying she should give them to her father to repair his radio. The rest of the contents, which she said looked like fat, he threw away. The objects she was given were shiny and red and had wires attached to them.

"I unthinkingly decided to throw these little pieces of iron away into the yard of Orlando High. Minutes later I heard an explosion. I later learnt that the explosion was caused by shiny objects, similar to those I had. I got such a fright", she said.

Mrs Flo Makubalo, near

whose house the explosion took place, said she was in the house when, at about 1 pm, she heard a loud bang. She rushed outside where her two grandchildren were playing, to investigate.

"I met the little boys half-way inside the yard crying in pain. When I saw they were bleeding and saw smoke at the spot where they had been playing in the street, I realised there was something wrong.

"I rushed into the house where I telephoned the Orlando police station. Within minutes police were there.

"They were followed by an ambulance which took the boys to hospital. The policemen spread around the area collecting more of the devices", Mrs Makubalo said.

The boys, who are all back at home, were back in the street yesterday playing together as if nothing had happened.

Only Ronald Noge, 8, showed signs of injury. He wore plaster around his right ear and bandages on his right hand and leg. The others were Mxolisi Kumalo, 8, Moeketsi Kgayi, 8, Phaniel Mbongwe, 9, Siphon Mbese, 9, and Thomas Seleke, 8.

They told how they saw a man throw some things into the street.

Later they found shiny objects with rings around them.

Said Ronald:

"Siphon pulled the ring and noise came out of those objects, but I thought he hadn't pulled enough. I pulled the ring more and there was this explosion and I felt pain in my head and limbs."

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1979

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SA's other side

SOME close-of-session remarks by Mr Colin Eglin are worth consideration. They draw attention to what may be termed the "other side" of the South African picture. This side is often lost sight of by people mesmerized by events such as a rising gold price, halting government moves to modify race policies and soothing remarks abroad by Dr Koornhof.

Mr Eglin said all South Africans should ask themselves why a growing number of young blacks had become the victims of terrorist recruitment. "We must take note of what is being said at the trials of these young South Africans who are committing acts of sabotage and terrorism. It is important that we try to understand the frustrations and dangers that arise for all of us out of the problems in urban black areas."

Mr Eglin's warning is appropriate. Four thousand black youngsters left South Africa after Soweto, according to security spokesmen. Numbers are beginning to return, trained in guerilla warfare. There have already been outbreaks.

The vast chasm

The legacy of Soweto and the subsequent banning of black consciousness organizations is far more serious than many people realize. It is the vast chasm between alienated black activists and those people who have power which has to be bridged if South Africa is to have enduring peace. Can it be done? Some would term the task impossible. But events in the Middle East and elsewhere show that if there is sufficient domestic leadership and diplomatic muscle, explosive situations *can* be defused. In any event, that is surely the only peaceful premise on which people who live in this country can work. The alternative is despair, which fuels violent confrontation.

Sadly, the remarks of black revolutionaries, often young people with strong views and bitter frustrations, are not pondered in greater depth by more of their fellow countrymen. They are born-and-bred South Africans, and their fellow countrymen have a responsibility to find out why they act as they do. Mr Eglin has done well to suggest that all South Africans take account of what is being said in these trials, and a Johannesburg lawyer, Mr Glen Moss, has done equally well to produce a book chronicling events, called "Political Trials, SA, 1976/79", published by the Development Studies Group at Witwatersrand University. The typical picture that emerges is of young, intelligent and sensitive blacks feeling locked out of the South African system, seeing their

families and fellows suffering daily under appalling conditions of poverty and discrimination, and turning to violence.

Mr Louis le Grange, the new minister of police, last weekend spoke of the threats facing South Africa and conceded that the government knew that one could not help (as he put it, rather patronizingly) "an underdeveloped man to become developed", and then deny him the enjoyment of the results of civilization. "If you do that, then you are sitting on a revolution." Everything possible had to be done to accommodate everyone according to merit, he said. How far, then, does the reality of government policy measure up to the challenge of the minister's remarks?

In spite of relaxations of government policy in certain areas, the black masses are still suffering under grinding poverty, the hated pass laws (which the government refuses to lift), forced removals and a host of measures which impoverish their daily lives. They are constantly at the receiving end of official harassment. That is the reality, Mr Le Grange. Unless there is a large-scale restructuring of South African society, which can be done with success only in concert with the authentic leaders of black South Africa — many of whom are regrettably in jail or exile, or dead — Mr Le Grange's challenge remains hollow. A strategy of dangling the material rewards of free enterprise before a limited number, creating a black elite and leaving the lot of the masses substantially as it is, is a strategy for trouble. The settlement has to go right beyond this cynical and superficial approach. South African black reality is seen in crowded, poverty-stricken urban ghettos, in humble backyards of white mansions, in packed and inferior black schoolrooms, in human dumping areas in the homelands, and in the alienated minds and hearts of a generation of youth whose fellows have been cut down by bullets. Faced with this reality, white South Africa can either shy off in fright or defiance, or try to deal with it.

If the task of saving South Africa from conflagration is to be tackled, it has to be done in a fundamental way, politically and economically. Cosmetic change, double-talk abroad, and a great show of consultation with largely unrepresentative blacks, are just not enough. Whoever thinks they are should read the statements made in the political trials, when young people facing the gallows refused to recant. This will focus attention on the reality that lies behind the facade devised for South Africa by propagandists for the status quo.

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Magazine ban

The National Student, No
2 of June 1979, published
by the National Union of
South African Students,
has been declared undesi-
rable under the Publica-
tions Act of 1974.

Businessmen warned on urban terror

327

21/6/79

EAST LONDON — Urban terrorism was a real threat to East London, a security policeman, Lieutenant Koos Jooste, told local businessmen yesterday.

He was talking to members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Lieutenant Jooste said East London was sandwiched between the independent Transkei and the Ciskei which would probably become independent soon.

He was not insinuating that these independent countries would not be able to control terrorism, but with different border control for the different states it might be difficult to chase urban terrorists.

He referred to recent cases where people had been jailed for trying to recruit people to undergo military training outside the country.

He also cited the jailing of a man last year in Whittlesea who planned to blow up key buildings in East London and the blast on the railway line close to Fort Jackson earlier this year.

Lieutenant Jooste said urban terrorism was a simple but cowardly form of warfare of which the main aim was to break the will of people who resist change.

Speaking on bomb scares, he said the most

important rule to remember if an object was a suspect bomb was the "do not touch rule."

"Do not pick up a bomb and take it to your local charge office. Do not open a packet to see if it is a bomb," he said.

Employers should have a proper plan of their building with dangerous areas clearly mapped out.

A parcel should never be allowed into a building unless it is identified by the owner.

Evacuation from buildings should be practised.

A bomb could look like anything including a child's doll or a can of soup, Lieutenant Jooste said.

"You must have pre-planning and lecture your staff on being security conscious.

"It is very important that people who take calls should know about the bomb threat check list which they can obtain from the security police," he said.

To combat urban terrorism Lieutenant Jooste suggested there must be "good housekeeping in South Africa."

Urban terrorism could be neutralised with good race relations and good relations between workers and employers.

— DDR

Sibeko murder shocks exiles

The funeral of assassinated Pan Africanist Congress leader David Sibeko in Gaborone at the weekend may temporarily mask the divisions and tensions within the liberation movements which his death has once more brought to the surface.

The killing of David Sibeko in a Dar es Salaam flat on June 12 came only weeks after several of the groups banned in the October 1977 security crackdown in South Africa forged a new alliance, the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa.

The BCMSA, according to sources close to the new movement in Gaborone, was formed with high hopes of acting as a

... for the moment, however, the assassination may paper over the cracks between different black "liberation" movements, reports The Star's Africa News Service from Gaborone.

third force, or mediator, to bring together the rival PAC and African National Congress (ANC) which have often been at ideological loggerheads in the 19 years since the Sharpeville disturbances in 1960.

Sibeko's murder, however, has sent shock waves rippling through South Africa's political exiles.

While there are already accusations that the killing was carried out by South African "agents" who had allegedly infiltrated the PAC, it is also being seen by some exiles as symptomatic of the deep frustrations among the rank and file members of the PAC — banned in South Africa — at the fact that the group's "programme of action" has not been properly implemented.

Eighteen people in Tanzania have reportedly been charged in connection with the killing. The motive for the murder should become clearer in the coming weeks.

Internal differences and leadership squabbles have led to increasing dissatisfaction by young black militants with the "old guard" of both the PAC and the ANC.

The formation of the BCMSA was part of the drive towards the elusive goal of black unity.

One source close to the new movement said in Gaborone this week: "If the PAC and the ANC won't talk to each other at least they will talk to us."

The movement last month formed regional committees in London,

New York and Bonn. BCMSA will be led externally by Mr Harry Nengwekhulu from Gaborone.

A former Turfloop student, Nengwekhulu was banned in 1973 along with Steve Biko and Barney Pityana — who was elected last month as chairman of the London committee.

BCMSA leaders hope to meet the ANC leadership in London within the next few weeks in preparatory talks to get unity moves going again.

Meanwhile, as the PAC bids to put its own house in order, political exiles fear that this in turn may hinder further the process of overall unity — which they believed had been taken a big step forward last month with the formation of the BCMSA.

The timing of Mr Sibeko's murder is thus at the root of the suspicions that it was carried out by agents "hostile to the cause of black solidarity."

If it was an "inside job," say exile sources, it will have reflected the disenchantment of the rank and file with the leadership of the PAC and the fact that the ordinary membership did not have a proper opportunity to change the leadership democratically.

Sources close to the BCMSA in Gaborone said while the new movement hoped to mediate between the PAC and the ANC, the initiative could wind down as the internal differences are sorted out.

The appearance of a schism — although hotly denied — is seen as distinctly embarrassing to the liberation movement as a whole.

Sibeko, who led the applause from the diplomats' gallery at the United Nations when South Africa was barred from the General Assembly in 1974, was regarded as one of the most active and effective of the anti-South Africa lobbyists.

His funeral, however, will also provide an opportunity for them to paper over the cracks.

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27/6/79



Bishop Desmond Tutu

No one

free till

blacks

free —

bishop

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. —

No one in South Africa would be free till the black people were free, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here.

Speaking to the Border Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu said he had no doubt that the blacks in South Africa were going to be free because their freedom was dependent on everyone's freedom.

NOT FREE NOW

The whites were not free now. They are spending so much of their resources trying to protect the separate freedom that they think they have, instead of enjoying them.

They cannot enjoy them — they've got to be sure they've got their guns ready; they've got to be sure they've got their guard dogs; they've got to be sure they've got their burglarproofing on their windows.

It is a sadness. This country will never have a true security in spite of all the escalating investment in defence and military and police.

A NEW ERA

"The security of this country is going to come when all of us can say 'Yes, those are our boys on the border' — when all of us can say 'There is something worth dying for, something worth defending in this country.'"

Bishop Tutu appealed to all South Africans, black and white, to hold hands and move together into a new era where people counted because they were human.

Explaining the World Council of Churches' controversial aid to liberation movements in Southern Africa, Bishop Tutu said this was grossly misunderstood and misrepresented in this country.

'DISTORTION'

He said the two-million American dollars which had been spent by the WCC's Special Fund to Combat Racism was dispersed over 10 years to many problem areas, including South America, the Far East and Southern Africa, for humanitarian reasons.

To say this was channelled into buying arms for use against Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa was a distortion, as these movements got all the arms they wanted from the communist countries.

DROP IN BUCKET

This was all white South Africans could see in the WCC. Two-million dollars spent over 10 years was a drop in the bucket compared to the 35-million dollars spent annually by the WCC on its other projects.

It was staggering to compare this insignificant WCC grant to the Patriotic Front against the millions that the council put directly into Rhodesia through its other agencies.

The Bethal trial: questions to ponder

ANOTHER marathon political trial has ended. After nearly 19 months of a trial held at Bethal, 16 men have been convicted under the Terrorism Act, and one other on a lesser charge. The accused have been tried and found guilty of reviving the Pan-Africanist Congress, banned in 1960, and of conspiring to overthrow the State by violence; the accused recruited and sent people out of the country for military training. The prison sentences imposed on them range from five years to 30 years, with a grand total of 162 years.

From the State's point of view, the conclusion is a satisfactory one. A major conspiracy has been halted. The perpetrators of violence have been suitably punished and locked away. The citadel is safe.

But is it?

Consider this: Zeph Mothopeng, described by the judge as "the recognised leader", has previously been in prison three times for political offences. Three of the accused have previously each served ten years' imprisonment for political offences. Two have served five years' imprisonment.

Yet such was their determination — in their view, to obtain redress — for the wrongs suffered by blacks — that none of this deterred them. They organised in prison, while on Robben Island. Once released, they went on organising.

They went on organising even knowing that, if they were caught, they could face the death penalty under the Terrorism Act.

That their resort to violence cannot be countenanced — dare not be countenanced — is evident.

But what brought them to engage in their actions? What level of anger, of bitterness, of frustration, of denied channels of complaint and being able to put matters right, brought them to turn to violence, whatever the consequences to others and whatever the risks to themselves?

Those are questions which all South Africans need to ponder.

For these were by no means men who can simply be dismissed as being of no account. Mothopeng was once a teacher, holding a position of leadership. He fought against Bantu Education and left his career. Later he was studying to be a lawyer. At the age of 66 he goes into jail to serve two 15-year sentences which will run concurrently. There is not the slightest sign that his striving for what he believes is in any way diminished.

Others among the accused are young students with their lives ahead of them. Yet they also engaged in these dangerous pursuits.

How many other Mothopengs are there? How many other young students who feel desperately aggrieved?

How many others are there who, like Mothopeng and the students should be giving normal service to their communities and South Africa? Whose lives should not be wasted, and ended, in the bleakness of prison cells?

These too are the questions to ponder . . .

Sharing of power not possible — professor

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Power sharing and democracy as it is understood in the West are impossible in South Africa, Professor Anthony de Crespigny, head of the political science department at the University of Cape Town, said in Johannesburg.

Addressing the conference of the Study Group on Internal Relations, Professor de Crespigny said South Africa lacked the conditions for democracy. South African conditions included:

- Cultural differences which created group conflicts.
- A low level of socio-economic development.
- Extreme inequalities of income and status.
- Narrow concentration of power in the hands of Afrikanerdom and whites.
- A lack of belief in democracy among political elite and the people.

Cannot work

Discussing "consociational democracy" or power sharing, Professor de Crespigny said this, too, could not work in South Africa in foreseeable circumstances.

"This is because in foreseeable circumstances many of the critical interests of whites and blacks are and will remain irreconcilable within a common polity, unitary or federal," he said.

Power, money

These critical interests included power and money. Whites seek to maintain their economic standards, freedom, power, cultural identities and status.

"Blacks, on the other hand, seek the dominant



Professor A de Crespigny

political position to which they think their numbers entitle them, the land and opportunities of which they feel deprived, a status more conducive to a sense of their own worth.

"If they get much of what they most of all want, the whites cannot get much of what they most of all want, and conversely."

"Many important claims of blacks and whites are therefore incompatible and in the predictable future there is no possibility of a settlement that would seem just to both groups."

No sharing

"In brief, many of their critical interests are irreconcilable."

"If many of the critical interests of blacks and whites are in the predictable future irreconcilable within a common political system, then it follows that in respect of the protection or promotion of such interests, political power cannot be shared."

28/6/79 M (327)

Prof: SA democracy impossible

JOHANNESBURG — Power-sharing and democracy as understood in the West were impossible in South Africa, Professor Anthony de Crespigny, head of the political science department at the University of Cape Town, said here yesterday.

Addressing the conference of the Study Group on Internal Relations, Professor De Crespigny said South Africa lacked the conditions for democracy.

He said South African conditions included:

Cultural differences which created group conflicts;

A low level of socio-economic development;

Extreme inequalities of income and status;

Narrow concentration of power in the hands of Afrikanerdom and whites;

A lack of belief in democracy.

Discussing constitutional democracy or power sharing, Professor De Crespigny said this too could not work in South Africa.

"This is because in foreseeable circumstances many of the critical interests of whites and blacks are and will remain irreconcilable

within a common policy, unitary or federal."

These interests include power and money.

Whites sought to maintain their economic standards, freedom, power, cultural identities and status.

"Blacks, on the other hand, seek the dominant political position to which they think their numbers entitle them, the land and opportunities of which they feel deprived, a status more conducive to a sense of their own worth.

"If they get much of what they most of all want, the whites cannot get much of what they most of all want.

"Many important claims of blacks and whites are therefore incompatible and in the predictable future there is no possibility of a settlement that would seem just to both groups. In brief, many of their critical interests are irreconcilable.

"If many of the critical interests of blacks and whites are in the predictable future irreconcilable within a common political system, then it follows that in respect of the protection or promotion of such interests, political power cannot be shared," he said. — SAPA.

Govt lawless — professor

28/6/77
321

JOHANNESBURG — Lawlessness on the part of the government was the "worst form of anarchy" a professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand said here yesterday.

Speaking at the conference of the Study Group on Internal Relations, Professor J. D. van der Vyver, said arbitrary powers exercised according to the dictates and whims of authorities, "in a sense" amounted to lawlessness.

Arbitrary powers were contained in security laws, including the Internal Security Act and Terrorism Act.

Attempts to restore order in the community would amount to general lawlessness unless the state respected the law, he said.

"One must admit South Africa has come dangerously close to the situation where government actions have lost track of the sense of justice generally entertained by a substantial portion of the South African population and where the need to honour

the judicial and political institutions of the country seems no longer to be inspired by a genuine feeling of what is right."

The abuse of arbitrary powers led to corruption, mismanagement, deceit by spokesmen of the ruling party, disregard for the law and "an air of self-righteousness."

A recent example of governmental anarchy had occurred when the Defence Act was amended to retroactively legalise the involvement of South African troops in the Angola War.

He quoted former American Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Brandeis as saying: "If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law. It invites every man to become a law unto himself. It invites anarchy."

Another United States judge, Mr Justice Clarke, had said "Nothing can destroy a government more quickly than its failure to observe its laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence," Professor Van der Vyver said. — SAPA.

Island trial judgment reserved

CAPE TOWN.—Judgment on six Robben Island prisoners facing charges of attempted murder was reserved yesterday by a regional court magistrate here, Mr. G. J. van Eden, after the eight-day trial on the island.

July 26. The six men, Vusenzi Mcongo (19), Zuko Camagu (18), Mncedisi Siswana (22), Tamsanga Jeffrey Klaas (22), Khumbelele Minkina (29) and Fezile Lawrence Mvula (20) all pleaded not guilty to

charges of attempted murder and failing to obey a lawful command. The trial was a sequel to an incident on the island on February 9. The State alleged that five Prison Services sergeants and a captain were attacked by a group of prisoners.

Mr. B. M. Kies for the accused asked for their acquittal.

He submitted that the State had failed to produce evidence which showed an intent to kill. Nor had it produced a "murderous weapon."

Referring to a heavy

brick which was alleged to have been thrown by one of the accused, Mr. Kies said that to use the brick as a lethal weapon a person would either have to be a champion shot putter or a Gerrie Coetzee. There was no common purpose to commit any unlawful act against any of the warders.

Terror suspect escapes

28/6/79 AM 327

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One of two men arrested in connection with last month's terrorist attack on Soweto's Moroko Police Station escaped from Protea Police Station at the weekend.

During the May 3 raid one policeman was killed and five people wounded.

An intensive search has begun for the suspected terrorist, a former Soweto policeman, Sergeant Ramagacha.

Brigadier Frans Steenkamp, deputy chief of the Security Police, last night said the escaped man was believed to have been the leader of the terrorist gang.

A third member of the group, also a former Soweto policeman, has been on the run since the attack in which hand-grenades and AK-47 rifles were used.

All three are said to be members of the banned African

National Congress.

Police have refused to disclose details of the escape but have said the search for the escaped man would continue around the clock.

In the attack Constable Brian Temba was fatally wounded and another policeman, Constable Edward Moreni, was critically wounded.

Four others, Mrs. Daphne Magagula, Mr. Sam Sangweni, Mr. Godfrey Tshabalala and a third policeman, Constable Ernst Nkosi, were injured.

After the attack ANC pamphlets were found at the scene.

The Moroka Police Station was severely damaged by the grenades and an ensuing fire.

Security at Soweto police stations was stepped up after the raid and more armed men were placed on guard.

28/6/79 320

Jail case judgment is reserved

JUDGMENT on six Robben Island prisoners facing a charge of attempted murder has been reserved to July 26.

Six prisoners, Vusemzi Mcongo, 19, Zuko Camaqu, 18, Mmcedisi Siswana, 22, Tamsanga Jeffrey Klaas, 22, Khumbelelele Mnikina, 29, and Fezile Lawrence Mvula, 20, have pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder and failing to obey a lawful command.

The trial is a sequel to an incident on the island on February 9. The State alleges five Prison Services sergeants and a captain were attacked by prisoners.

Mr B M Kies, for the accused, yesterday asked for their acquittal.

He further submitted that the evidence of the warders was contradictory.

NO INTENT

He submitted the State had failed to produce evidence which showed an intent to kill. Nor had it produced a 'murderous weapon'.

Referring to a brick alleged to have been thrown by one of the accused, Mr Kies said that to use the brick as a lethal weapon a person would have to be either a champion shot-putter or a Gerrie Coetzee.

ASSAULT PLEA

For the prosecution, Mr N J Treurnicht asked that all but Camaqu be convicted at least of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

Mr Treurnicht conceded that it was doubtful if the court could find grounds for the charge of not obeying a lawful order.

PUBLIC VIOLENCE

Public Violence would be a competent finding of the court, Mr Treurnicht said.

He asked that the charge of attempted murder be considered against Mnikina and Mvula. — Sapa

Island trial finding reserved

CAPE TOWN. — Judgment on six Robben Island prisoners facing a charge of attempted murder was reserved until July 26 yesterday by a Regional Court magistrate in Cape Town, Mr G J van Eden, after an eight-day trial on the island.

The six men, Vusemzi Mcongo, 19, Zuko Camaqu, 18, Mncedisi Siswana, 22, Tamsanga Jeffrey Klaas, 22, Khumbalele Mnikina, 29, and Fezile Lawrence Mvula, 20, have all pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder and failing to obey a lawful command.

The trial was a sequel to an incident on the island on February 9. The State alleges that five prison services sergeants and a captain were attacked by a group of prisoners.

Mr B M Kies, for the accused, submitted that the State had failed to produce evidence showing an intent to kill, or a "murderous weapon".

Referring to a heavy brick which was alleged to have been thrown by one of the accused, Mr Kies said to use the brick as a lethal weapon a person would either have to be a champion shot putter or a Gerrie Coetzee.

There was no common purpose to commit any unlawful act against any of the warders.

He also said the evidence of the warders was contradictory in varying degrees, and identification of all but one of the accused rested on the observations of one person, who in most instances had been under considerable stress.

There was good reason for the prisoners to remember details of that day even after a five-month period, as it had been an unusual, even unique occurrence on the island, Mr Kies said.

For the prosecution, Mr N J Treurnicht asked that all but Mr Zuko Camaqu be convicted at least of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

He asked Mr Van Eden to seriously consider the attempted murder charge against at least two of the accused, Mr Mnikina and Mr Mvula.

Mr Treurnicht conceded it was doubtful whether the court could find grounds for the charge of not obeying a lawful order, but left the matter to its discretion. — Sapa.

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Terror raid man escapes from jail

BY CHRIS OLCKERS

ONE of three alleged terrorists who attacked the Moroka police station in Soweto in May, killing a policeman and wounding five other people, has escaped from custody.

Police have launched a massive search for the former Soweto policeman, Sergeant Ramagacha, who is still at large after breaking out of his cell at Protea Police Station, Soweto, at the weekend. The deputy chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Frans Steenkamp, last night confirmed that one of two men held in connection with the AK-47 and hand-grenade attack on the police station had escaped.

UNDERGROUND

He said police were hunting for the man, believed to have been the leader of the terror gang, but no arrest had been made. Police refused to disclose details of the escape, but said their search would continue around the clock. The third member of the terror group, also a former Soweto policeman, has been on the run from police since the attack, which took the police station by surprise on May 3. All three were said to have been members of the banned African National Congress.

seeking to persuade the Mine Workers Union to in a joint project committee commissioned to practical se were found at the scene. In the attack, Constable Brian Temba was fatally wounded. Another policeman, Constable Edward Moreni, was critically wounded and is still recovering.

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Four other people, Mrs Daphne Magagula, Mr Sam Sangweni, Mr Godfrey Tshabalala and a third policeman, Constable Ernst Nkosi, were injured. Moroka police station was severely damaged by hand-grenades and a fire which followed. Security at Soweto police stations was stepped up after the attack and more armed men placed on guard.

● Six detainees being held under the the Terrorism Act at Modder Bee prison, near Benoni, made an unsuccessful escape bid at the weekend, a Prisons Department official has disclosed. They were being held for questioning.

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PRETORIA, 29 JUNE 1979
JUNIE 1979

No. 6560

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1498

29 June 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 P79/37

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/6/8.....	Hitting Town and City Sugar.....	Stephen Poliakoff.....	(a) - (b)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1498

29 Junie 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. 1499

29 Junie 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/41**

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

Entry No.—P79/6/111.

Publication.—SRC News—June 14, 1979.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—17 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P79/6/118.

Publication.—Bona Fide—Vol 4, No. 3.

Author or producer.—Law Students' Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

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No. 1499

29 Junie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/41**

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

Inskrywing No.—P79/6/111.

Publikasie.—SRC News—June 14, 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P79/6/118.

Publikasie.—Bona Fide—Vol 4, No. 3.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Law Students' Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

6560—1

327

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1442

29 June 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 SAKKE
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1442

29 Junie 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 P79/39

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/3/80.....	<i>Stiff Upper Lip, The</i>	Peter Israel.....	(a)
P79/3/201.....	<i>Saviour, The</i>	Marvin Werlin & Mark Werlin.....	(a)
P79/4/89.....	<i>Demon Seed</i>	Dean R. Koontz.....	(a)
P79/4/7.....	<i>Love, Forever More</i>	Patricia Matthews.....	(a)
P79/5/31.....	<i>Running Away</i>	Charlotte Vale Allen.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/35.....	<i>Rogues Mistress</i>	Constance Gluyas.....	(a)
P79/5/41.....	<i>Dying Light</i>	Evan Chandler.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/42.....	<i>Death Freak, The</i>	"John Luckless".....	(a)+(e)
P79/5/48.....	<i>Vallette Heritage, The</i>	Louisa Bronte.....	(a)
P79/5/79.....	<i>Good as Gold</i>	Joseph Heller.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/83.....	<i>Beyond The Rainbow</i>	David Forrest.....	(b)
P79/6/11.....	<i>Spanish Revolution, The (1931-39)</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P79/6/18.....	<i>Safrican News</i> —First Issue, December 1, 1978; Vol 1, Issue 5, April 1, 1979; Vol 1, Issue 6, May 1, 1979	The Southern Africa Research Centre, Canada	(e)
P79/6/20.....	<i>British Patriot</i> —No 67; March 1979.....	British Patriot Publications, Clwyd.....	(d)+(e)
P79/6/19.....	<i>Elections in Namibia?</i>	Justin Ellis.....	(e)
P79/6/24.....	<i>Political Change in South Africa: Britain's Responsibility</i>	British Council of Churches, London.....	(e)
P79/6/37.....	<i>Not by Politics Alone</i> . . . — <i>The Other Lenin</i> ..	Tamara Deutscher.....	(e)
P79/6/40.....	<i>A.K.A. (A Cosmic Fable)</i>	Rob Swigart.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/48.....	<i>Bridgestone 1979—Calendar/Kalender</i>	Printed in Japan.....	(a)
P79/6/59.....	<i>Mothers, The</i>	Elissa Dale.....	(a)
P79/6/69.....	<i>Strike! Strike! Strike!</i> —June 18th—Pamphlet/ Pamflet	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/5/130.....	<i>Souvenirs: Le Baiser D'Eva</i> No 6033—Poster/ Plakkaat	David Hamilton.....	(a)

No. 1443

29 June 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.

South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (SAMRAF)

No. 1443

29 Junie 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. 1444

29 June 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 18 June 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 11 June 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not desirable 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

No. 1444

29 Junie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 18 Junie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 11 Junie 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

Act, may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from date of this notice.

(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. Krywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
1445/29.....	<i>Understanding Sexual Interaction</i>	Joan S. DeLora & Carol A. B. Warren.

1445

29 June 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 14 June 1979 the Directorate of Publications ruled under section 14 of the Publications Act, against the decision on 11 June 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the mentioned 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 (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. 1445

29 Junie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 14 Junie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 11 Junie 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. Krywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
1445/189.....	<i>Cat on a Leash</i>	Elizabeth Gundy.

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Banned book list Gazetted today

CAPE TOWN. — From tomorrow it will be an offence to import, except by authorisation of a permit, any publication or object issued by the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf), the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

A total of 24 publications were also found to be undesirable and notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today.

From tomorrow it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications. It is in the interest of booksellers, if they have such publications for sale, to withdraw them immediately.

The Stiff Upper Lip (Peter Israel), The Saviour (Marvin Werlin and Mark Werlin), Demon Seed (Dean R. Krantz), Löva, Forever More (Patricia Matthews), Running Away (Charlotte Vale Allen), Rogue's Mistress (Constance Gluyas), Dying Light (Evan Chandler), The Death Freak (John Luckless).

The Vallette Heritage (Louisa Bronte), Good as Gold (Joseph Heller), Beyond the Rainbow (David Forrest), The Spanish Revolution (1931-39) (Leon Trotsky), African News — first issue, December 1, 1978, Vol 1, Issue 5, April 1, 1979, Vol 1, Issue 6, May 1, 1979 (The Southern Africa Research Centre, Canada).

British Patriot — No 87, March 1979 (British Patriot Publications), Elections in Namibia? (Justin Ellis), Political Change in South Africa: Britain's Responsibility (British Council of Churches, London), Not By Politics Alone —

The Other Lenin (Tamara Deutscher), A K A (A Cosmic Fable) (Rob Swigart), Bridgestone 1979 calendar (printed in Japan), The Mothers (Elissa Dale), Strike, Strike, Strike — Exclamation June 18th (pamphlet) (unknown), Souvenirs: Le Baiser d's Eva No 6033 poster (David Hamilton) — Sapa.

327 30/6/79 N.W.

Mercury
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

—Gordon Winter, a Johannesburg journalist, has slipped quietly out of South Africa and gone into hiding in Western Europe where, in a secretly filmed television interview, he disclosed he had been a security police and Bureau for State Security spy for 16 years, working half the time in South Africa and the other half in London.

Winter claims his job as a newspaperman provided the "perfect covers". To London he brought suitcases of documents, 18 000 cross-indexed photographic negatives, and tapes of 16 hours of telephone conversations with Bureau chiefs and other contacts.

Colourful

He was one of the most colourful journalists in South Africa.

Winter slowly sold his furniture and moved out of his flat before arriving in London on May 28. He left the country soon after resigning from the Citizen recently.

Winter says he had a close association with Mr. B. J. Vorster, the former State President. He claims he was recruited personally by the former President to the Bureau, General Hendrik van den Bergh, in 1963, and that his "handler" was General Koos Kemp.

In the television interview, broadcast by London Weekend Television last night, Winter makes the following dramatic allegations:

The Bureau was involved in the Jeremy Thorpe affair to discredit the Liberal Party in Britain. At an early stage, Winter established contact with Norman Scott, the male model who allegedly tried to blackmail Thorpe over a homosexual relationship.

I spied for BOSS says journalist

The Bureau was behind the bank robbery in Putney, London, in 1975, for which anti-apartheid campaigner, Peter Hain, was arrested and prosecuted. Winter says the Bureau employed a "double" of Hain's to carry out the robbery. Hain was acquitted and claimed afterwards he had been "framed".

The Bureau "murdered" Keith Wallace, a journalist, who worked in Johannesburg and then went to London. "He was an agent who knew too much, was on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and was beginning to talk."

"Shopped"

Last night's television interview is only a curtain-raiser to more revelations that Winter will make in further interviews. He admits, openly he "shopped" (betrayed) hundreds of people, and that his main task was to spy on his colleagues, South African journalists and visiting newspapermen.

Winter says: "I was a machine—a ruthless man. My brilliance was negating enemies of South Africa."

London Weekend Television says it will be "investigating" Winter's claim most carefully in coming weeks.

Winter claims that when the information scandal started to break in South Africa he began taping all his conversations with

General Kemp and other Bureau officials and contacts. The tapes were smuggled out of the country in the lining of a woman's overcoat after they had been removed from their plastic casings.

Winter left South Africa with his common law wife, rushed out again. Two schoolboys, who saw a man running down the street, informed the police. Hain was arrested, but acquitted. He claimed he had been "framed", and wrote a book about it.

The journalist Keith Wallace (28) died in Port Street in Belgravia. Scott went to see him there



GENERAL Hendrik van der Berg, (left), with Gordon Winter and his son Guy (3).

Wendy Kochman, who is Rhodestian-born but has a German passport. They have a three-year-old child.

Winter says the Bureau will try to smear him now by saying he is not married, that he has a "bastard" child, and that he is a "convict"—Winter admits he served a 20-month prison sentence for burglary in England.

In the Putney bank robbery case, a man resembling Peter Hain rushed into the bank, snatched money across the counter, and

"Through a journalist girl friend he met Norman Scott, soon after Scott's allegations about Thorpe had been examined by the secret Liberal Party inquiry."

Winter was living in Port Street in Belgravia. Scott went to see him there

"If Winter is telling the truth then the South Africans did try to use their knowledge of the story to intervene directly in British politics."

Winter worked for Republican Intelligence, founded in South Africa by Gen. van den Bergh before he started the Bureau. Gen. van den Bergh's idea was "to recruit good, factual journalists". Winter had arrived in South Africa in 1960 — "It was good to me and I decided to be good back to the country."

In 1966, Winter was involved with the Richardson gang from London, which viewed Winter in connection with the Thorpe affair.

Winter: "I could have gone to any Sunday paper and given them the story about the secret inquiry of the Liberals. That's a front-page story — top secret inquiry by Liberals into a homosexual claim against Thorpe. It's a story whether true or not. It's still a story. The inquiry did take place."

Presenter: "The attempt failed, and Jeremy Thorpe led the Liberals to their

P.T. 11

30/6/79 NLS
(32)

Spied for BOSS

■ FROM PAGE 1

was also active in South Africa. A man, Waldeck, was murdered, and Winter's gun was used.

Winter was deported but, according to the presenter of last night's television programme, this was "a cover, giving him respectability among liberals and Left-wingers back in England."

They "assumed that because he had been imprisoned in South Africa he must have had anti-apartheid sympathies."

Winter: "This gave me a wonderful cover to be deported, but the deal was that whenever I felt like it, I could come back to South Africa."

Winter eventually returned to South Africa "after spying at a very top level in Britain on suspected communist liberals and anti-South African propagandists, particularly journalists."

Ironically, Winter was elected membership secretary of the freelance branch of the National Union of Journalists, and admits he "abused" his position "by going into all the files, getting to know about every journalist who was planning to go to South Africa."

Some of the journalists were arrested or followed. Among those arrested on the basis of Winter's reports was a photographer. Winter also fed back information on London-based South African exiles.

Winter claims he provided information on the escape routes used by South African fugitives, and tipped off the Security Police about arms smuggling into South Africa. "People were killed he says because of his information," said the presenter.

Mulgergate was one of the reasons why Winter decided to defect. One of his best friends, Gen. van den Bergh — "a fabulous man" who was good to him — had been disgraced and ruined.

Winter: "They could have done that to me. So when this Information thing started, I started making tape recordings of everybody, my handlers, the lot."

Nonsense

General Hendrik van den Bergh, South Africa's retired spy-catcher and former head of the Bureau for State Security, last night described the claims of Winter as "absolute nonsense".

Gen. van den Bergh said he was shocked by the allegations, but confirmed Winter had been a security police informer.

"He was an informer but nothing more than that. As to his claims about South Africa being involved in the Jeremy Thorpe affair, the Peter Hain bankrobbery incident and the death of the former South African journalist, Keith Wallace, these claims were absolute nonsense."

Gen. van den Bergh said that he had known Winter and had recently seen him when he arrived at his farm at Bapsfontein.

Gen. van den Bergh, when told of Winter's claims to have numerous tape recordings of telephone conversations with South African security people, said: "I can't recall having spoken to him on the phone for years but if he has any such recordings talking to me he can publish them."

Van den Bergh: It's nonsense

JOHANNESBURG — General Hendrik van den Bergh, South Africa's retired spy-catcher and former head of the Bureau for State Security, last night described the claims of Mr Gordon Winter as "absolute nonsense."

General Van den Bergh said he was shocked by the allegations, but confirmed Mr Winter had been a Security Police informer

but nothing more.

"As to his claims about South Africa being involved in the Jeremy Thorpe affair and the Peter Hain bank robbery incident, these claims were absolute nonsense."

General Van den Bergh said he had known Mr Winter and had recently seen him when he arrived at his farm at Bapsfontein.

"He told me he was

writing about farming and that he had resigned from The Citizen newspaper. He told me he wanted to write about my farm but I told him mine was a new farm and he should rather approach other farmers whose names I gave him.

"Before he left he took some pictures as many other journalists have

done."

General Van den Berg, when told of Mr Winter's claims to have numerous tape recordings of telephone conversations with South African security people, said: "I can't recall having spoken to him on the phone for years but if he has any such recordings talking to me he can publish them."

— DDC.

Journalist: I Was Boss Spy

LONDON — A Johannesburg journalist, Gordon Winter, has disclosed he was a Security Police and Boss spy for 16 years.

Winter has slipped quietly out of South Africa and gone into hiding in Western Europe where, in a secretly filmed television interview, he made his spying disclosures.

He said he had worked half the time in South Africa and the other half in London.

Winter, who claimed his jobs as a newspaperman provided the "perfect cover", left the country with documents, 18 000 cross-indexed negatives and tapes of 16 hours of telephone conversations with Bureau of State Security chiefs and other contacts.

He said he had a close association with Mr Vorster and claimed he was recruited personally by the former chief of Boss, General Hendrik van den Bergh, in 1963, and that his "handler", was General Koos Kemp.

Winter was one of the most colourful journalists in South Africa. He slowly sold his furniture and moved out of his flat before arriving in London on May 28. He left the

country soon after resigning from The Citizen.

In the interview, broadcast by London Weekend Television last night, Winter made the following allegations:

● Boss was involved in the Jeremy Thorpe affair to discredit the Liberal Party

From STANLEY UYS

Dispatch London bureau chief

in Britain. At an early stage, Winter established contact with Norman Scott, the male model who allegedly tried to blackmail Mr Thorpe over a homosexual relationship.

● Boss was behind the bank robbery in Putney, London, in 1975, for which the anti-apartheid campaigner, Peter Hain, was arrested and prosecuted.

Winter says Boss employed a "double" of Hain's to carry out the robbery. Hain was acquitted and claimed

afterwards he had been "framed".

Last night's interview was only a curtain-raiser to more revelations that Winter will make in further interviews.

He admitted he had "shopped" (betrayed) hundreds of people, and that his main task was to spy on his colleagues — South African journalists and visiting newsmen.

Winter said: "I was a machine — a ruthless man. My brilliance was negating enemies of South Africa."

London Weekend Television said it would be "investigating Winter's claim most carefully in coming weeks."

He left South Africa with his common-law wife, Wendy Kochman, who is Rhodesian-born but has a German passport. They have a three-year-old child.

Winter said Boss would try to smear him now by saying he was not married, that he had a "bastard" child, and that he was a "convict". He admitted serving a 20-month prison sentence for burglary in England.



General Hendrik van den Bergh (left) with Gordon Winter and Winter's son Guy, 3.

He claimed that for years South African intelligence had attempted through him to interfere in Britain's internal affairs. The Liberal Party was a prime target.

"In 1971 Winter had an astonishing stroke of luck," said the presenter. "Through a journalist girlfriend he met Norman Scott, soon after Scott's allegations about Thorpe had been examined by the secret Liberal Party inquiry."

"Winter was living in Belgravia. Scott went to see him here and for three weeks Winter interviewed him at length. The story was a major scoop — but Winter was told not to use it."

Winter: "I could have gone to any Sunday paper and given them the story about the secret inquiry of the Liberals. That's a front page story — top secret inquiry by Liberals into a homosexual claim against Thorpe. It's a story whether true or not. It's still a story — the inquiry did take place."

"I didn't do that. It's pretty obvious why I didn't do it. I'll tell you

why. Boss didn't want it done. Boss said 'hold it, bide your time.'"

Presenter: "Winter says his masters in Boss told him to keep the story until the run-up to the next general election. Winter was told to 'sell' his story to Fleet Street. Only a week before the election of February 1974 he presented his complete dossier to the Sunday People."

Winter: "I was told to rejuvenate it, get back in with Scott, make sure everything still flowed, everything fitted and there was no change of heart. He was willing to speak."

The news editor of the Sunday People told Winter, however, that the newspaper would not print the story. Winter asked why — "It's a million per cent". The news editor said the newspaper's lawyers said there were legal reasons, "but also you would be seen to be an agent of Edward Heath; you would be seen to be a man who's trying to smash the Liberal party, to split the Labour vote and bring the

Tories in".

Winter: "He was dead right. That was exactly what it was about — to bring the Tories in, because the South African Government would prefer the Tories to Mr Harold Wilson and socialism."

Winter, who was born in Yorkshire, worked for the Sunday Express before joining The Citizen, under the same editor, Mr M. A. Johnson.

He also worked for "Republican Intelligence", founded in South Africa by General Van den Bergh before he started Boss. General Van den Bergh's idea was "to recruit good, factual journalists". Winter had arrived in South Africa in 1960 — "it was good to me and I decided to be good back to the country".

In 1966, Winter was involved with the notorious Richardson gang from London, which was also active in South Africa. A man, Waldeck, was murdered, and Winter's gun was used.

Winter was deported but, according to the presenter of the television programme, this was "a

cover, giving him respectability among Liberals and left-wingers back in England".

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Ironically, Winter was elected membership secretary of the freelance branch of the National Union of Journalists, and admitted he "abused" his position "by going into all the files, getting to know about every journalist who was planning to or intended to go or had any connection with South Africa".

Some of the journalists were arrested or followed. Winter also fed back information on London-based South African exiles.

He claimed he provided information on the escape routes used by South African fugitives, and tipped off the Security Police about arms smuggling into South Africa.

The Information scandal was one of the reasons why Winter decided to defect. One of his best friends, General Van den Bergh — "a fabulous man" who was good to him — had been disgraced and ruined.

Winter: "They could have done that to me. So when this Information thing started, I started making tape recordings of everybody — my handlers, the lot."

Women put up terrorists

30/6/79 STAR
(327)

By James Beaumont

A Johannesburg magistrate yesterday jailed two women each for five years for harbouring terrorists, one of whom was a relative.

The women pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The court found that the women, M Serokola (28) and E Gumede (57), were guilty of accommodating and feeding terrorists between August and September 1978.

The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, said it could not be proved that another woman, Mrs M Legoabe (56), who was acquitted, knew the men were terrorists.

She told the court that during the period in question she worked at night and slept during the day.

She was unaware of activities in her house.

Defence counsel Mr E Dane said in mitigation that Gumede was a woman in the twilight of her life. She was not a sophisticated person and did not have a good education. She has a young daughter undergoing eye treatment at Baragwanath Hospital.

She had eight children and would not have been involved had not one of the terrorists been a relative whom she had not seen for three years.

He asked that both women be given the minimum sentence of five years.

Referring to the suspected terrorists, who appeared as State witnesses, Mr Dane said: "These people took advantage of family ties." One of them had offered the other men accommodation.

To TARIK TARIK GENERAL.

From: 1-7-79

To: 31-8-79

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FROM 28-1-79

— 27-6-79 ✓

and

1-7-79

— 31-8-79



Tribune Reporter

Date

MRS JANE TURNER, mother of assassinated political scientist Dr Richard Turner, is perturbed by incidents before and after his death which she believes could be explained only if conversations on his private telephone were being listened to by hostile people.

This week she gave the Sunday Tribune a diary she kept of events immediately before and after his murder.

The diary alleges:

• Police told Mrs Turner they had not questioned the neighbours because a policeman who had lived in the area all his life "knew everybody and everybody knew him and if the neighbours had seen anything they would have come forward and told him."

Two weeks ago the Sunday Tribune reported that at least six people claimed to have heard the shot that killed Dr Turner. Neither they nor any of the Turner neighbours had been questioned by the police.

• Police also told Mrs Turner that tracker dogs were not used in the hunt for the murderer because it was raining.

Brigadier Arnold Hansen, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Port Natal, stressed that the murder investigation had been thorough and he was satisfied with the way it had been done.

He said dogs were not used at the Turner home because of the overgrown state of the garden and wet grass.

He refused to discuss the case or answer Mrs Turner's allegations.

Mrs Turner said: "It seems to me that the telephone has played a large part in the murder of my son."

"The week before the murder my son telephoned the mother of his children in Cape Town asking her to send him the passports of the children in his wife's name."

Murder victim's mum tells of phone puzzle

Jane Turner claims that hostile people were listening



Heartbroken Mrs Jane Turner and the wife of her murdered son, Foszia: Strange incidents involving the telephone

QUOTE: When they killed my son they killed me and I'd like to know who did it

telephone conversation with Mrs Turner).

On January 17, Colonel Dan Matthee, one of the police officers investigating the murder, telephoned Mrs Turner and told her to report any more threatening telephone calls to the Flying Squad.

"At midnight three squad cars came roaring up to the house — the police banged on the door and demanded to be let in to check up."

"I went out to them and asked what it was all about. They said somebody had phoned from here (Dr Turner's house) to say we

had had another threatening call."

"I said nobody had phoned from here and in any case what had they to check? They could only look at the phone. They said it was a misunderstanding and went away."

"I phoned Colonel Matthee and he came to see me at Nam. I asked him about the Flying Squad visit and its implications. He said he knew nothing about it but would check and phone me back."

"This he did an hour later, and simply said: 'Everything is in order.'"

What did he mean?"

Mrs Turner also alleges the police were evasive when questioned about the tapped telephone.

She asked a Major Groenewald about the telephone on two occasions. "I told him of my suspicions of the phone and asked if he couldn't check up. He was extremely evasive. He said: 'We are investigating on a different line.'"

On May 11 Major Groenewald visited Mrs Turner. "I asked if they had investigated the telephone tappers but, as

before, he shied away from that."

Police mistaid a statement made by Dr Turner's wife, Foszia, who had received the first of threatening phone calls to the house after the murder.

A Lieutenant Earl visited the house on February 1 and told Dr Turner's wife not to go to the police station to sign her statement as it had been lost.

On April 24, a private investigator appointed by family friends conveyed a request for a meeting

from Mrs Turner to Brigadier Hansen.

"Brigadier Hansen said he would consult his schedule and, when convenient, he would send a man to fetch me."

"Two weeks later and I've heard nothing from him."

Mrs Turner also told of threatening telephone calls she received at her home in the Cape.

After a Cape Town newspaper had published a letter from her in which she told what had happened to the eight young people banned after the

Schlebusch Commission reported, Mrs Turner received a threatening call.

"The caller said: 'I want to speak to Jane Turner. I've just read your letter about the eight young intellectuals. We should have shot the bastards the same as we shot your son, the bunch of commie swines'."

"When they shot my son they killed me. I want to know who did it."

Foszia was going to Botswana for the weekend and would like to take one of the children with her. The children were staying with their father for the holiday.

He asked for the two passports as it hadn't been decided which child should go. The passports were not available so neither could go and the children were both with their father when he was murdered.

If there were listeners they would have known he would be alone, apart from the children, that weekend, she said.

Threat

"After the murder two threatening calls were received on the telephone. The CID were in the house when the first call came through and they sat next to the phone while Foszia (Dr Turner's wife) talked to the caller.

"They told us they would monitor the phone and also told us not to talk about anything on the phone — if we wanted them we were simply to call and ask them to come and see us. Later the Post Office phoned and told us the phone would be monitored," Mrs Turner said.

She then quotes two strange incidents involving the telephone.

In the first a friend — who identified herself on the telephone only as Gloria — gave Mrs Turner her telephone number in case she needed any help.

Gloria then received a threatening telephone call.

"The person who phoned her said: 'Is that Gloria?' She answered: 'Yes. Who's speaking?' The reply was: 'I think it's about time you left the country.' The listeners would know her only as Gloria because her surname had never been mentioned" (in the

Harvard 2 14/2/79 50

FEBRUARY 1979

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National Front Organization

*26. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many complaints has his Department received concerning the activities of the National Front Organization;
- (2) what action is envisaged to stop the Front from distributing antisemitic literature.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Eight.
- (2) All the action that can legally be taken.

24/2/79 (327)

IV.

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Chilivumbo, 'Malawi's Culture in the National Integration', Presence

149.) Mark Hanna Watkins, A. GRUNTER OF CHICHEWA (Philadelphia, 1957), 7.

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The Revd Greenfield, our chaplain, has rejoined us after a fortnight's holiday in Natal. I wish we could be spared as easily as chaplains. He g money goes in the war. He

Police: actions for damages
Hansard 4 287 2/5/79
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- 327
Q151
- (1) Whether any actions for damages brought against him and/or any members of the Police Force by persons who had been detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act or by their next of kin, were settled out of court during 1978; if so, (a) how many, (b) who were the plaintiffs and (c) how were the actions settled in each case;
 - (2) whether any moneys were paid to any of the plaintiffs; if so, what amount in each case;
 - (3) whether any such actions are pending; if so, (a) how many and (b) who are the plaintiffs.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) No.
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) No.
- (3) Yes.
(a) 34.
(b) A. Kaba
W. Khanyile
J. Nene
C. Ndlovu
T. Magubane
M. Mubapi
R. Cooper
S. Cooper

M. Ramphela
N. S. Mene
L. Marai
T. Duna
A. N. Diko
M. Magubane
I. Ganya
G. Momi
H. Keke
D. Matsobane
M. Khala
Z. Motlopeng
I. Landigwa
R. Tsotetsane
M. Shinnars
T. Mashwayo
H. Matsobane
M. Thale
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M. N. Maphumulo
G. Manzi
D. Chiliza
C. Montwedi
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came further north than Eshowe.

Curious case of Curial and Curiel

Tribune Reporter

APPARENT confusion over the names of two men — one of whom befriended Durban murder victim Dr Rick Turner some years ago — has inadvertently connected Dr Turner's name with that of a murdered KGB agent.

Recent reports sent from Paris stated the possibility of a tie-up between the mystery death of Egyptian-born KGB agent Henri Curiel and that of Natal University lecturer Dr Turner.

In fact, Dr Turner, according to his family, had never met a Henri Curiel. He had, however, befriended a Frenchman called Jean Bernard Curial (note spelling) who had come to South Africa as a tourist in 1973.

Amazed

Mrs Fozzia Turner told the Sunday Tribune she was amazed that the tie-up had been made between her husband's name and that of the Egyptian.

"I would like to know how your correspondent made the connection — it has only been made by one other party before — a former Boss man," Mrs Turner said.

"We met Jean Bernard Curial when he came out to do some research for the Catholic Church," she said.

Curial is a Paris chiropractor and a Tribune special correspondent visited him at his home in the Avenue Gallieni Meudon.

Namesake

Mr Curial said he visited South Africa in 1973 and had at that stage not heard of his namesake or of Dr Turner. At a party in Cape Town he met Dr Turner's first wife, Barbara Stonestreet, who said if he visited Durban he should visit Dr Turner who was interested in Paris.

"I did not know either Rick or Barbara before



FOSZIA TURNER . . . amazed that tie-up had been made.

going to South Africa," Mr Curial said.

In Durban he telephoned Dr Turner.

"I visited him alone. We chatted about Paris and the general situation in South Africa as he saw it and there was never any question of any sort of action.

"He did not believe in violence and was too intelligent to think it changed anything," Mr Curial said.

Mr Curial said The Citizen newspaper published an article last year after Henri Curiel's murder containing true information about his own trip to South Africa but mixing it with incorrect

information about Henri Curiel.

The article also alleged that police intercepted a report in which Dr Turner discussed the violent overthrow of the South African Government.

He could not understand The Citizen innocently confusing himself and Henri Curiel — the murdered man was about 65 whereas he was 35 at the time.

Exile

Henri Curiel could not have visited South Africa then because as an exile in France he only had a three-month temporary residence permit and no travel documents.

Mr Curial said the

It's
the
game
of
the
mixed-up
name
as
Rick
Turner's
KGB
murder
link
mystery
is
cleared up

South African newspaper's report that he and Rick Turner had discussed violent change in South Africa was "crazy."

Henri Curial appears to be linked with South Africa through reports in Le Point magazine and Der Spiegel but to Mr Curial's knowledge the dead man had never visited South Africa or met Rick Turner.

Dr Turner had never mentioned him in spite of the similarity of names. Mr Curial said he had last heard from Dr Turner's widow about five months ago. Yesterday, Mrs Turner confirmed this and said she communicated with Mr Curial on a regular basis.

Terror shots hit *Argus 17/3/78* homes of ex-banned people

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — Gunmen struck at the homes of two formerly banned people within minutes early today.

At least seven shots were fired at the home of Durban art lecturer Harold Strachan, while one shot was fired at the home of Mr Morgan Naidoo, president of the South African Amateur Swimming Association.

Both attacks happened within minutes of each other between 2.20 and 2.40 am.

EXPLOSIVES

Mr Strachan served three years in jail for contravening the Explosives Act, one year for contravening the Prisons Act and two five-year banning orders have been imposed on him.

A five-year banning order on Mr Naidoo expired in October last year and was not renewed.

It was the second attack on the Strachans' home within a year, while a petrol bomb attack was made on Mr Naidoo's car in February 1976 — the same night a bomb was thrown at the home of Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley.

NEIGHBOUR

Today's attack on the Naidoo home was witnessed by a neighbour, Mrs Jay Reddy.

There were two white men and probably a third man inside the vehicle who I couldn't see.

The one man I saw quite well was about 25, medium height with sandy coloured hair and wearing a dark raincoat, she said.

The Strachans were awoken about 2.40 am when an automatic weapon was fired at their house from near their front gate.

FRONT GATE

Sapa reports Mr Strachan said of the attack: 'Maggie and I were both fast asleep then all hell broke loose. I just heard this "rrrrp", identified it as an automatic weapon and we both rolled off the bed.'

While Mr Strachan grabbed his wife's shotgun standing next to the bed, Mrs Strachan ran through to her children's bedroom.

'I got a terrible fright when I saw Joe, who is 10, wasn't there. Then I realised he was staying with friends,' she said.

PH

Harold Strachan and Morgan Naidoo the targets as . . .

TERRORIST GUNMEN STRIKE AGAIN IN DURBAN



Archbishop Hurley

Shots in the
dark rip into
homes of
two formerly
banned people

By DICK USHER

TERRORIST gunmen struck at the homes of two formerly banned people within minutes in the early hours of Saturday morning.

At least seven shots were fired at the home of art lecturer Harold Strachan. One shot was fired at the home of Mr Morgan Naidoo, president of the South African Amateur Swimming Federation.

Both attacks came within minutes of each other between 2.20 and 2.40 on Saturday morning.

Strachan served three years in jail for contravening the Explosives Act, one year for contravening the Prisons Act and has been banned for five years on two occasions.

A five-year banning order on Naidoo expired in October last year and was not renewed.

It was the second attack on the Strachans' home within a year, while a petrol bomb attack was made on Naidoo's car in February, 1976 on the same night that a bomb was thrown at the home of

QUOTE

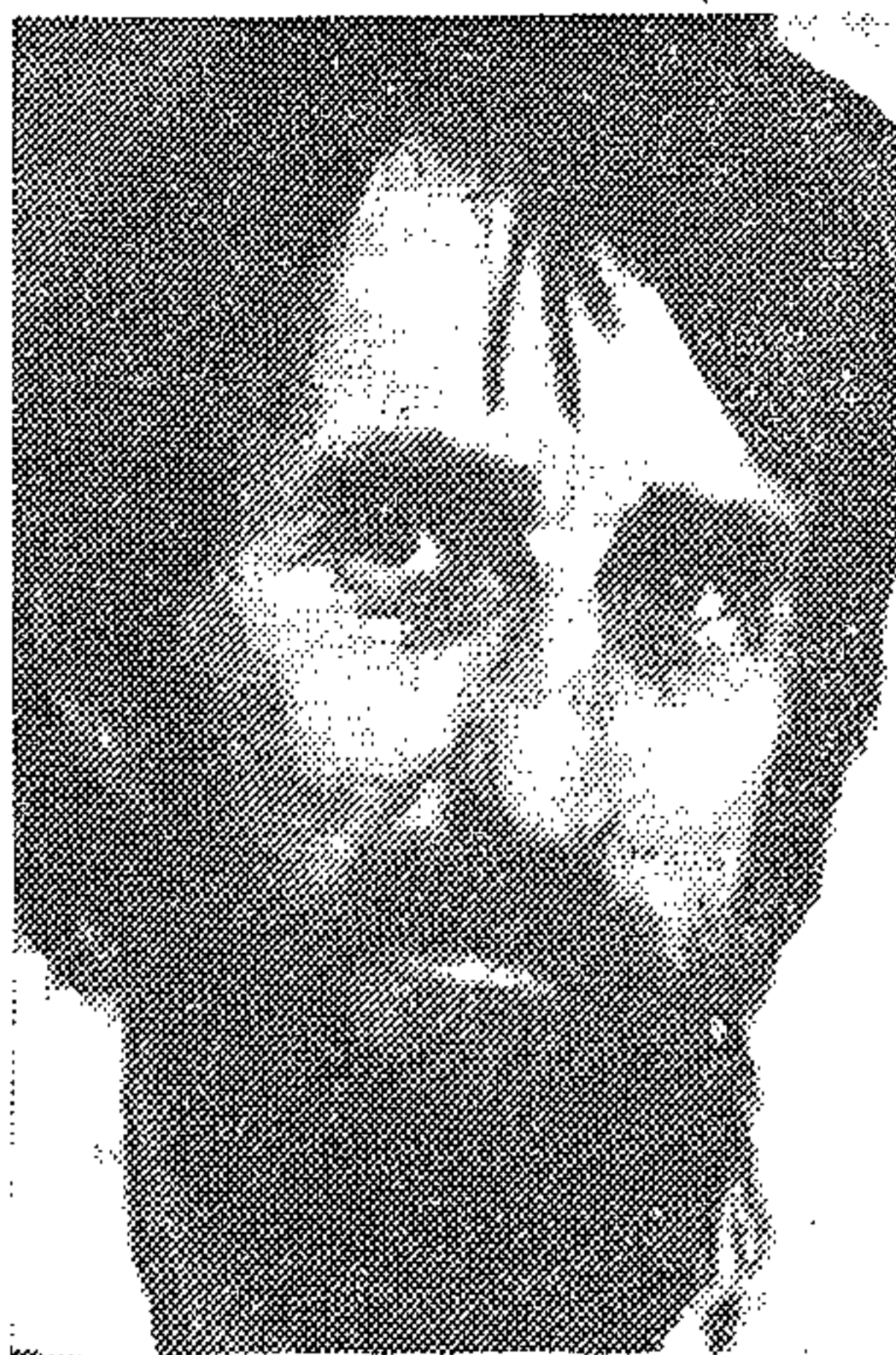
'What I want to know is what the security police are doing. It should be easy enough for them to penetrate these rightist circles and find out who's doing these attacks.'

—HAROLD STRACHAN

The weapon used is believed to be an R-1 military issue 7.62-mm rifle. Pieces of shrapnel and three cartridge cases have been recovered by the police.

'What I want to know is what the security police are doing,' said Strachan.

'It should be easy enough for them to penetrate these rightist circles and find out who's doing these attacks. I



HAROLD STRACHAN



MORGAN NAIDOO

Hurley.

Attack

The attack on the Naidoo home occurred at about 2.20 on Saturday morning and was witnessed by a neighbour, Mrs Jay Reddy.

"I was awake looking after my son, when I heard a shot and looked out of the window," she said.

"I thought they were shooting at Mr Naidoo's car and I screamed out to them to stay inside.

"There was a kombi standing in the road and when I screamed a man standing beside it with a gun turned the gun towards me. Then he was joined by another man and they both jumped into the kombi and drove off.

"There were two white men and probably a third man inside the vehicle.

"The one man I saw quite well was about 25 years old, medium height with sandy coloured hair and wearing a dark rain-coat.

"I heard a second shot just as the men were getting into the kombi."

Mr Naidoo said he was awoken by the sound of the shot but was at first not sure what it was.

"I was going to see if my children were all right but as I came into the living room there was a strange smell and what seemed to be smoke.

"Then I heard Mrs Reddy shout out that people were shooting and I just ducked down.

"The shot seems to have been fired from close to the house. It went through an open window and struck the wall high up," he said.

The Strachans were awoken about 2.40am when a burst of fire from an automatic weapon was fired from near their front gate at the house.

At least seven shots were fired, most of which lodged in furniture on the verandah or in the house wall, but one shot pierced the front door and tore a hole in the floor of the diningroom.

A milkman is reported to have seen a kombi in the vicinity of the house at the time of the shooting.

leftist groups they have to give the people instruction in basic Marxism and stuff like that. But the police and rightists speak basically the same language so it should be easy."

Strachan, who has twice been refused permission to own a firearm, says he intends making fresh representations now.

NEIGHBOURS TELL THE POLICE OF MYSTERY GREEN KOMBI NEAR BOTH HOUSES

Express finds links in gun attacks on two homes

By RUSSELL KAY

ONLY minutes before a burst of automatic rifle fire was directed at the home of Durban art lecturer Mr Harold Strachan, an unknown gunman used a shotgun to blast the home of once-banned Indian sports administrator Mr Morgan Naidoo.

The police refused to comment on whether the two events were linked — but the Sunday Express has established remarkable pointers that indicate it could have been the same gunman.

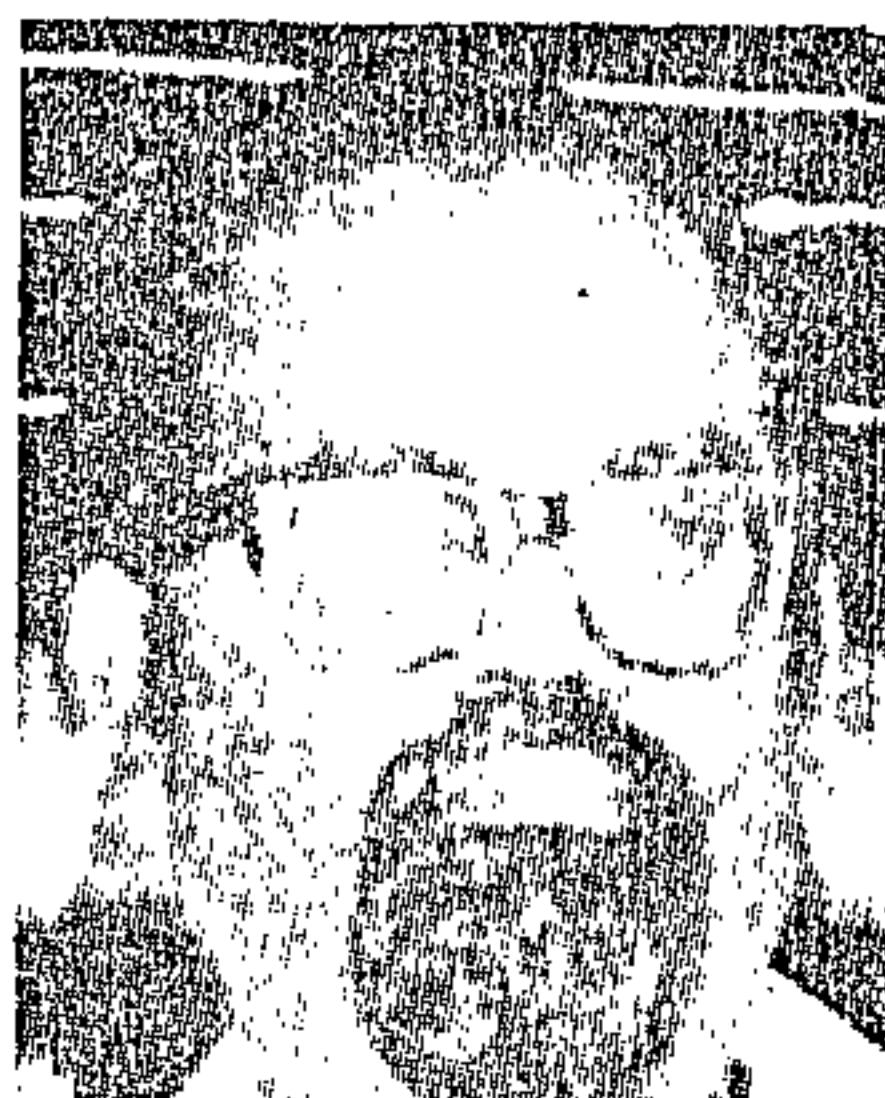
It was the second attempt on Mr Strachan's life. A gunman tried to shoot him in August.

And Mr Naidoo's life has also been endangered with petrol bomb attacks on his home.

Both men were formerly banned.

Mr Naidoo's banning order only expired recently.

Yesterday the Sunday Express spoke to both men



● Mr Naidoo
... shocked

about the attacks on their homes.

They appeared calm and composed after their night of terror which began shortly after 2 am — a night which saw them and their families sprawled on the floor of their homes as the gunman blazed away.

Mr Strachan and his wife Maggie were asleep when the attack came at 2.40 am.

Their bedroom faces the Chapel Street entrance to

their property, and the gunman opened up, probably with his R1 military issue rifle on full automatic.

He began firing at the front of the house from about 10 metres as he stood near the front gate.

As bullets ploughed into the walls and doors of their home, the Strachans dived off their bed for cover.

Mr Strachan struggled to get to his wife's pump shotgun (he is not allowed to own a weapon himself), so he could return the fire.

Mrs Strachan got off the floor and bolted for her children's bedrooms.

Meanwhile their children, Joe, 10, and Suzie, 17, knew they were being attacked.

Suzie had been dozing when the firing started. She had only just got back into bed after having a drink in the bathroom.

As she took cover she reached up and closed the curtains of her bedroom. Later the whole family huddled in the living area of the house and took shelter behind a stone fireplace, said Mr Strachan.

"I knew it was automatic fire the second I heard the rip of explosions, one after another.

"The man fired only a short burst.

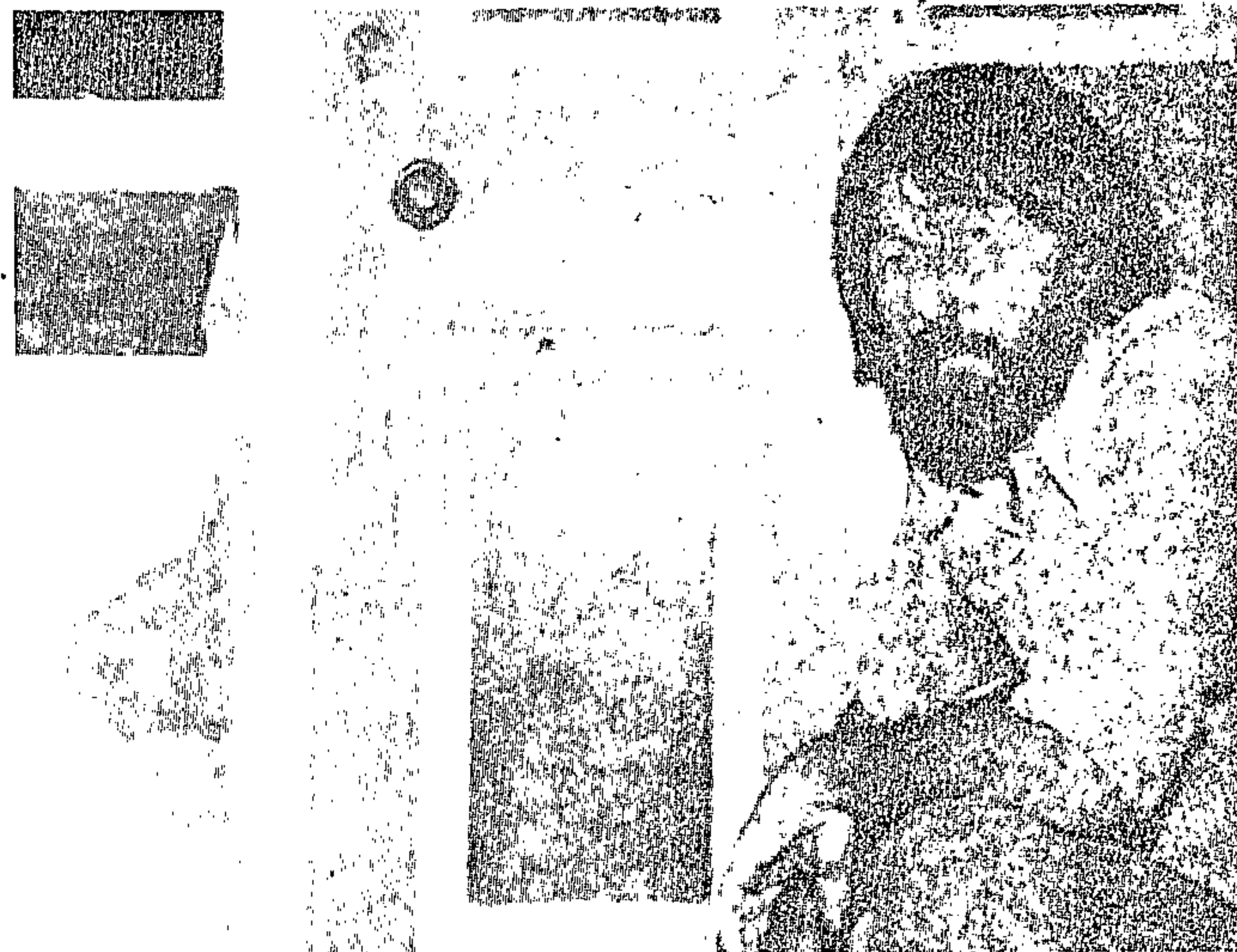
"This is unbelievable. We couldn't believe it was happening to us again.

"These people who are trying to get us have obviously upped their calibre since the last attempt."

Only about 15 minutes earlier, the Naidoo home was hit.

The gunman shoved a shotgun through an open window of the house and opened fire. The bullets struck the wall and curtain but did no damage.

The Naidoo family, also asleep at the time the attack started, lay on the floor until the attacker drove off.



● A piece of plaster was stripped off the wall next to Mr Strachan by one of the bullets

"I'm convinced it was the same man who attacked Mr Strachan," said Mr Naidoo.

Yesterday morning Mr Naidoo visited the Strachan home and was shocked by the intensity of the attack.

"I can't believe that bullets could do that to someone's home. Thank heavens nobody was hit," he said.

Meanwhile police are searching for the gunman.

They have recovered a number of expended cartridge cases from the scene of both shootings.

Ballistics experts have examined the huge holes made in the walls of the Strachan home. These holes tell a grim story of their own.

One bullet passed clean through a wrought iron verandah trellis before chewing a chunk out of a drill press stand on the verandah.

Another hit the panels of the front door and deflected into the floor of the home. Still others knocked large

chunks of plaster off the walls.

The attacks have left police with a number of strong clues as to the identity of the killer.

Shortly before the Strachan home was shot up, a milkman noticed a light green Volkswagen Combi parked near the Strachan house.

Neighbours also heard the distinctive sound of a VW engine driving away after the shooting.

Neighbours of Mr Naidoo at his Asherville home also report seeing a pale green Combi near the scene of the attack.

One lady told police she was convinced the vehicle didn't have any number plates. The lights were turned off.

Another link between the two shootings comes from the fact that police found a number of unfired automatic rifle shells at the scene of the Naidoo home shooting — which would suggest

that the same gunman was there before the Strachan home was attacked.

Mr Strachan, who was twice banned and who featured prominently in the Rand Daily Mail expose of prison conditions in the 60s, is no longer active in politics.

When his home was attacked in August, the gunman used a pistol and the only shot fired passed within millimetres of Mr Strachan's head before hitting the wall.

An ironic twist to the latest shooting is the fact that the man arrested in connection with the first Strachan shooting, Mr Geoffrey Neville Wright, 38, is to appear in court again this coming week.

His trial is continuing after an earlier adjournment.

He faces a charge of attempted murder arising out of the attack on the lives of Mr Strachan, or Mrs Strachan, or their son Joe.

Protection wanted

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Durban art lecturer Mr Harold Strachan is to apply for round-the-clock police protection after the second shooting at his home on Saturday.

Just seven months after the first shootings, a gunman fired a single burst of automatic rifle fire at the Strachan's Overport home at about 2:40 am. No-one was hurt.

Twice-banned Mr Strachan, who applied for a firearm licence after the first incident — an application that was turned down — said today that he would now reapply.

"It is totally incomprehensible that I should be denied the right to protect myself," he said.

Because of this he could not move about freely, for fear of the assailant's striking again.

"These seem to be the sort of people who act not from political conviction but from emotional impulse," said the former detainee, who now regards himself as a political dinosaur.

"They are vengeance seekers rather than political activists".

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Cartridge cases for experts

DURBAN — The four spent cartridge cases found at the home of Mr Harold Strachan after Saturday's shooting incident have been sent to police ballistics experts in Pretoria.

This was confirmed today by Major John Kruger, acting District Criminal Investigation Officer for Durban West.

Major Kruger said police patrols had been increased in the Overport area after the shooting.

In Saturday's incident a gunman fired a single burst of automatic rifle fire at the Strachan home at about 2.40 am. No one was hurt.

The spent cartridge cases found at the scene were of 7.62 mm calibre and of the type used in the military RI rifle, which is standard Defence Force issue.

Judgment will be passed tomorrow on Mr Geoffrey Neville Wright, who has pleaded not guilty in the Durban Regional Court to a charge of attempted murder following a shooting incident at the Strachans' home on the night of August 10, last year.

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Why did hunter-gatherer 'San' societies apparently mount more successful resistance to the white advance than hunter-herder 'Khoi' societies?

The political and social systems of 'San' societies and those of 'Khoi' societies were very different, because the economic basis upon which those systems were built was fundamentally different in each case. Although Khoi, like San, practised hunting and gathering, they also possessed cattle and sheep, which provided them with a regular food supply of milk products. This essential difference necessitated the formation of a political and social system geared to regulate the maintenance of the livestock. It is my contention that this fundamental difference rendered Khoi societies particularly susceptible to the white advance. With regard to San societies, it can be argued that their political and social systems facilitated the mounting of a comparatively successful resistance to the white advance. Their traditional hunting techniques could be adapted to resist the advance of the white man in the form of guerrilla raiding activities. This replaced the food supply of wild game and livestock of which the San had been deprived by the approaching whites and also, for a time, slowed down the white advance. Despite the frequently brutal retaliation of the whites, the continuation of raiding throughout the eighteenth century in the Cape (and until about 1872 in Natal) is evidence of the ability to resist conferred by San political and social systems.

Let us look briefly at the ways in which the possession of livestock determined the societies. The Khoi live together in small groups, require milk, require access to grazing, and require livestock. They enforce decisions on possession of livestock, exhibit superior skills in this respect, stability of flocks and herds, the GURUVA system of livestock to some extent, rights at the interior, spring, and maintenance of a large, occupied, by-occupied, Elphic in Khoi society and livestock downing of the cycle dispossessed Khoi were forced to subsist solely on hunting and gathering, it was possible for them to re-enter the society in the upswing. Through clientelism, Khoi in reduced circumstances were able once again to build up their own herds and resume their place in society. Loss of

Man acquitted of bid to kill banned lecturer

DURBAN — Mr Geoffrey Neville Wright (38) was today acquitted of the attempted murder of twice-banned Durban art lecturer Mr Harold Strachan.

Mr Wright had pleaded not guilty in the Durban Regional Court to a charge of attempting to kill Mr Strachan and/or his wife, Maggie and/or their 10-year-old son, Joe, at their Overport home on August 10 last year.

Passing judgment, Mr F B Standen said the three Strachans had impressed the court with their honesty

But their evidence had to be tested in the light of the totality of the evidence presented in the case and also in the light of the guidelines set down in the Supreme Court regarding identification tests.

"One finds that the Strachans' opportunity to observe the gunman was very limited," Mr Standen said.

Mr Standen said it was common cause that none of the Strachans pointed out Mr Wright as the gunman at the identification parade. But the court had to take into account

that they had identified him in court.

It was only natural and to be expected that the Strachans would compare notes about the gunman — "and then the Press handed them photographs

Turning to Mr Wright's evidence, Mr Standen said his alibi was tested by the police, "and it seems they could find no flaw, otherwise evidence to that effect would have emerged in court."

Mr Wright and his girlfriend, Mrs Sheila Salzmann, had both stood up well under cross-examination.

5/12/71
21/3/71

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MAN CLEARED OF STRACHAN ATTACK TELLS His guns spread out — waiting

SUN EXPRESS 25/3/79 3/44

THE MAN acquitted this week of attempting to murder university lecturer Mr Harold Strachan says he has been left with lawyers' bill totalling R5 000 and "a stigma which will be with me for the rest of my days."

In the first interview he has given willingly Mr Geoffrey Wright, 38, spoke to the Sunday Express this week — only a day after a Durban court found he was not the mystery gunman who tried to take Mr Strachan's life last August.

Mr Wright has his own feelings about the person who shot at Harold Strachan and adds:

"I'm a methodical chap. I know about firearms and creeping around in the night — I used to be a private investigator.

"If I'd gone to shoot Strachan I wouldn't have used a popgun like a .22, I wouldn't have used my own car with its real number plates, and I wouldn't have walked up the house without a shirt on after just having had an operation on my back.

"No chance. I'd have used a different vehicle, a heavy calibre revolver with a silencer, I'd have been dressed in dark clothes and I'd have put four or five bullets into Strachan and his wife — and anyone else who was there and saw my face.

"Because I'd know that they could only hang me once. That's the way I would do it — methodically.

"No, I didn't shoot at Harold Strachan but I don't suppose anyone will believe me after all this."

Mr Wright, who also works as a freelance photographer when he's not



● Mr Strachan
... terror target

employed as an estimator with the Durban Electricity Department, is determined to stick it out in Durban.

"I'm not running away — that's what a guilty man does.

"I've proved I'm innocent and I'm staying right here — and you can put the word out to those people who phone me in the dead of night.

"I've got my guns spread around and I'm here — they can come and see me any time they like."

Mr Wright says he is a very bitter man. He feels that justice has become a dirty word.

"I was innocent. I have always been innocent.

"Yet I was dragged through all this.

"I was an ordinary citizen until this happened.

"Now my colleagues at work are embarrassed to be around me, only my good friends remain, my privacy has been invaded and my life threatened.

"I was pulled into the spotlight by the Press and it has cost me R5 000, which I can't afford, to get out of it.

"If this is what happens

to a man who is innocent — then God help a guilty man."

Mr Wright was at home in his Morningside flat when the Sunday Express called.

While he talked we sat at the same table where the police had sat while they questioned him about the Strachan shooting.

"What nobody seems to realise is that I'm completely apolitical — I've never even voted and until the police sat at this table that night I'd never even heard of Harold Strachan.

"But if tomorrow morning I read that he'd been shot then I'd think he got everything he deserved — after what I've been through because of him."

Now he intends writing to the Minister of Justice to try to recoup the money he used in his defence.

"I'm going to tell him that any patriotism I had (he is a born and bred South African) has gone out of the

window — and now he's going to get my bill."

Since that night in August Mr Wright's life has changed radically. His phones are tapped, he says, and anonymous callers phone him most nights.

"I've got all the calls taped — voices threatening to kill me and wait for me 'until I come out of jail'."

"I've come through my trial by law which says I'm innocent — now I have to go through another trial by society which still thinks I'm guilty."

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Port Natal, Brigadier G E Kruger, told the Sunday Express that there was no question of the investigation stopping now Mr Wright had been acquitted.

He said all evidence from the first shooting would be handed on to the officers investigating the second attempt on Mr Strachan's life a week ago.

"We will put all the facts we have together and hope to get a breakthrough very soon," said the brigadier.

● Geoi.

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SUN. TRIB 25/3/79

(3/29)

Strachan case: Court slams Press over shooting evidence

Tribune Reporter

MR GEOFFREY Neville Wright, 38, was this week acquitted of the attempted murder of Mr Harold Strachan, a twice-banned Durban art lecturer.

The attempt on Mr Strachan's life was made on August 10 last year. The family was at supper when there was a knock at the door.

Mrs Maggie Strachan opened the door to be confronted by a white man who fired a shot at Mr Strachan. He then fled.

Acquitting Mr Wright, the magistrate, Mr E. B. Standen, said Mr and Mrs Strachan and their 10-year-old son Joe had impressed the court with their honesty and

endeavour to give a truthful account of the events of that night.

There was also no reason to doubt the evidence of Constable Michael Millard who had memorised and later written down the number of a car seen shortly before the shot was heard. The number of the car was traced to Mr Wright.

Mr Standen said the evidence of the Strachans had to be tested in light of the totality of the evidence presented in the case and in the light of guidelines set down in the Supreme Court on identification tests.

He said that the three Strachans had not identified Mr Wright at an identity parade the day

after the shooting, and found they had only a limited opportunity of observing the gunman on the night of the shooting. The court had to take into account that the Strachans had identified Mr Wright in court.

It was only natural and to be expected that the Strachans would compare notes of the gunman "and then the Press handed them photographs of the accused. The interference of the Press in this case has certainly affected the evidence of the Strachans," Mr Standen said.

Mr Wright's defence rested on an alibi and this had been tested by the police.

"It seems they could

find no flaw, otherwise evidence to that effect would have emerged in court.

"The legal position regarding an alibi is that there is no onus on the accused to establish it and if it might reasonably be true then he must be acquitted.

"The court finds that the identification of the accused by the Strachans cannot be relied upon in the light of the defence evidence which has not been proved wrong.

"The onus is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that it was the accused who fired the shot. This has not been done," Mr Standen said and acquitted Mr Wright.



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From their own point of view, the orthodox had every reason to be alarmed. The Rhine and the Main were flowing into the Thames; German theology had overflowed its banks and flooded into England with a vengeance. One of the writers in *Essays and Reviews* was the Reverend Benjamin Jowett of Balliol College, who a good many years before had studied in Germany (1845-6), and was in responsible for that Hegelian influence by which much Oxford theology was coloured for a considerable period.¹ In 1855 Jowett had published a commentary on the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Colossians in which he had maintained what were held to be unorthodox views on the Atonement. The book had, however, been reviewed somewhat favourably by a young fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*. Lightfoot, while criticizing rather sharply the weaknesses of the New Testament, drew attention to its importance as the first attempt in England to apply to the New Testament the critical methods which were being developed on the continent of Europe. Pattison, whose views on Baur we have already quoted, had contributed a safe subject—certain aspects of religious history in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. England was known to have an immense admiration for the German system, and spent his whole life in the vain pursuit of a total erudition, like that of the great renaissance scholars, Casaubon and the Scaligers, of whom he wrote so admirably.²

Put in the simplest words, the question that orthodox Christians had to face was this: 'Is the Bible to be treated like any other book of literature? Of course, the question is too simple; we do not treat Shakespeare as we treat Edgar Wallace. Yet it does go to the heart of the problem. Traditional Christian reverence held a view of Biblical inspiration which separated it off from every other book; these were the authentic words of God himself; and though up to a point grammatical, textual,

¹ The most notable Oxford Hegelian was T. H. Green (1836-82), whose rather unorthodox Christian faith made possible for many young men faith in spiritual realities as against the closed mechanical view of the world which was prevalent at the time. There is a sympathetic study of Green in W. Sanday, *Christologies Ancient and Modern* (1910), pp. 65 ff. The succession was carried on by F. H. Bradley (1846-1924) and Bernard Bosanquet (1848-1923). The only Cambridge Hegelian of eminence was J. McT. E. McTaggart (1866-1925).

² Pattison is best known from his own admirable *Memoirs* (1885); but V. H. H. Green, *Oxford Common Room* (1957), throws much light on the story of an unhappy and frustrated man.

and linguistic criticism might have their place, all awkward questions were supposed to be stilled by the protection of inspiration. It must be remembered that at that time almost all good Christians in England were what would now be called 'fundamentalists'. Whether it was Mr. Newman or Dr. Pusey, Lord Shaftesbury or Dean Close, Mr. Gladstone or Dr. Dale, there was very little between them; all accorded to the Church the same unqualified reverence, and all believed that, if its inerrancy were once admitted, the Christian faith would collapse.

South African citizens who are trained as terrorists: representations

278. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

Whether he has made any representations to states in which terrorists who are South African citizens are trained; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

South Africa has over a relatively long period of time and according to circumstances repeatedly registered protest with countries where contact is possible. In some cases the reaction was positive. In other cases the reaction was either negative or there was no reaction.

temerarious position that, if the Church is to shine all the brighter as a result of honest critical work upon it, it is by the Church is a warning to the Church. Everything was done to have been done. The Upper Church condemned the book. The Church tended the action of the bishops. A memorial to the bishops was signed. The bishops' edgings were started against them. The ecclesiastical controversy in the Church aspects of the history of the century.

more useless than the official condemnation of a book such as *Essays and Reviews*. It could reasonably be held that the writers, as clergymen of the Church of England, had gone against obligations which they had taken upon themselves when they were ordained. It could be maintained that the *Essays* were a bad piece of work, and that the evidence produced by the Essayists did not as a matter of fact support the conclusions which they put forward. But the tide could not be turned back. It was quite certain in 1860 that criticism had come to stay, and that henceforward the Bible would be treated like any other book. No holds would be barred. The Scriptures would be subjected to ruthless investigation. Unless they were able on their own merits to stand up to the challenge, the cause might be held to be lost in advance.

For it must be recognized that the threat presented to the Christian cause by the school of Tübingen was very grave. It is, of course, a fact that no one is saved merely by believing that certain events happened a long time ago. But it is a long way from this naïve belief to the bland assertion that the idea is all that matters, that the historical self-clothing of the idea is in a certain measure fortuitous, and that the

The man

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PROFESSOR EZEKIEL MPHAHLELE - internationally known writer, teacher, editor, and social critic - once banned for his outspoken views on black education. He spent 20 years in the United States before making his decision to return to the land of his birth. A nominee for the Nobel Prize in literature, Professor Mphahlele's first collection of short stories, *Man Must Live*, appeared in 1947. He entered the field of journalism after being banned from teaching in 1952 because of his opposition to the Eiselen Report which launched the Bantu Education system. Why did he come back? This is the story of his return. . . .



Back Home

An exile

returns

to the

land of

his birth



PROFESSOR MPHAHLELE was the first student to be awarded a full degree with distinction in the Department of English at the University of South Africa. The night of the graduation ceremony, he received a letter from him in Johannesburg. He was to teach in the long, arduous, but finally he took the official decision to return.

At Wits I shall be in the kind of work I had in the 30 years in the South African Department of English. I shall be in the kind of work I had in the 30 years in the South African Department of English. I shall be in the kind of work I had in the 30 years in the South African Department of English.

At Wits I shall be in the kind of work I had in the 30 years in the South African Department of English. I shall be in the kind of work I had in the 30 years in the South African Department of English.

often soul-mutilating road of exile. My personal experience, as that of hundreds of my fellow exiles, has been that once the sense of adventure began to wear off, nostalgia and the distance from meaningful involvement, from relevance, began to gnaw at one's vitals.

Censorship laws, which were passed during my absence, have also taken a heavy toll on our black writers. One of the results has been the severing of the South African reading public, of our young writers from a whole generation of writers, especially those of the Drum school of the 'fifties, which was an exciting and unique renaissance in our literary history. The writers today are thus ignorant of heritage that could have expanded the reaches of their sensibility, enriched

There is a yawning gap between the competence in the use of English that prevailed before 1958 and what we see today among teachers and pupils. . . .

Writing, however, given the sense of continuity and a myth for the projection of a new vision.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, is a long way off now. In a few months it has become almost a vague memory. We invested so much of our emotional and spiritual energy in this return from our 20 years' exile.

Not to mention \$5,500 we paid for shipping all we owned except for electrical gadgets.

Our preoccupation with the problems of race, politics and those of gay, lesbian, and transgender people, as well as the American situation, some corner of the mind.

Then, for six full months, ending February 1977, I sat waiting for a reply from the University.

6th God moves like a crab, my imagination fails to find a fitting simile for the way the (SA) Government moves.

At the North where I had applied for the Professorship of the English Department.

After giving me the

point me. It was later also distorted by reliable sources that it was not the policy of the central Government to place such departments as English under a black man.

I felt extremely bitter. Because the South African consulate in Washington D.C. had sent out to me a letter from Interior Minister that I would be allowed to return to South Africa on condition that I came to reside in Lebowa and sought employment at the University of the North. And this after five years of negotiating with the Government through the good offices of the Lebowa Minister, Dr. C. N. Phiso.

If the inner administration of the university felt convinced, as they claimed, that my academic qualifications are unimpaired, why had they not tried to bring pressure on the Minister to endorse my appointment.

While speculation attended by doubts and forebodings came two days before my departure.

This time, in 1977 I was waiting for the inner government to be opened. After 20 years of internal travel living where merit should work in a culture we can identify with because we know in terms of reference for our people. Also it matters very much to an African where he spends the rest of his life after 20 on a road around. And this

The man-ger was a South African, white, and he was a member of the South African Department of English. He was a member of the South African Department of English. He was a member of the South African Department of English.

I had written the book, *Man Must Live*, and it was a book about the South African Department of English. It was a book about the South African Department of English.

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**Aid guerrillas,
lawmen urged**

PHILADELPHIA — Black lawyers and judges in Philadelphia have been urged to make financial contributions to guerrilla movements in Southern Africa.

The suggestion was made at the Barristers' Association's workshop on African affairs by Mr Irv Davis, a representative of the New York-based Pan-African Skills Bank which supports guerrilla movements in Rhodesia and South Africa.

"For R34 you can support a guerrilla fighter for one year," Mr Davis said, urging contributions to an organisation called Support for Freedom Fighters.

— Sapa.

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Bullets smash into front door

EGG LAY HOME

ricochet into passage

ATTACKED

Mystery phone call to Eglin revives Scorpio riddle

AN anonymous telephone call last week to the secretary of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and subsequent gun attack on his home in Clifton early today have once more focused the spotlight on the mysterious right-wing organisation Scorpio.

Over the years anonymous telephone calls have been made to prominent people opposed to apartheid or known for their outspoken criticism of certain Government policies.

Bomb attacks

The caller has identified himself only as Scorpio and has claimed responsibility for the petrol-bomb attacks on opponents of apartheid.

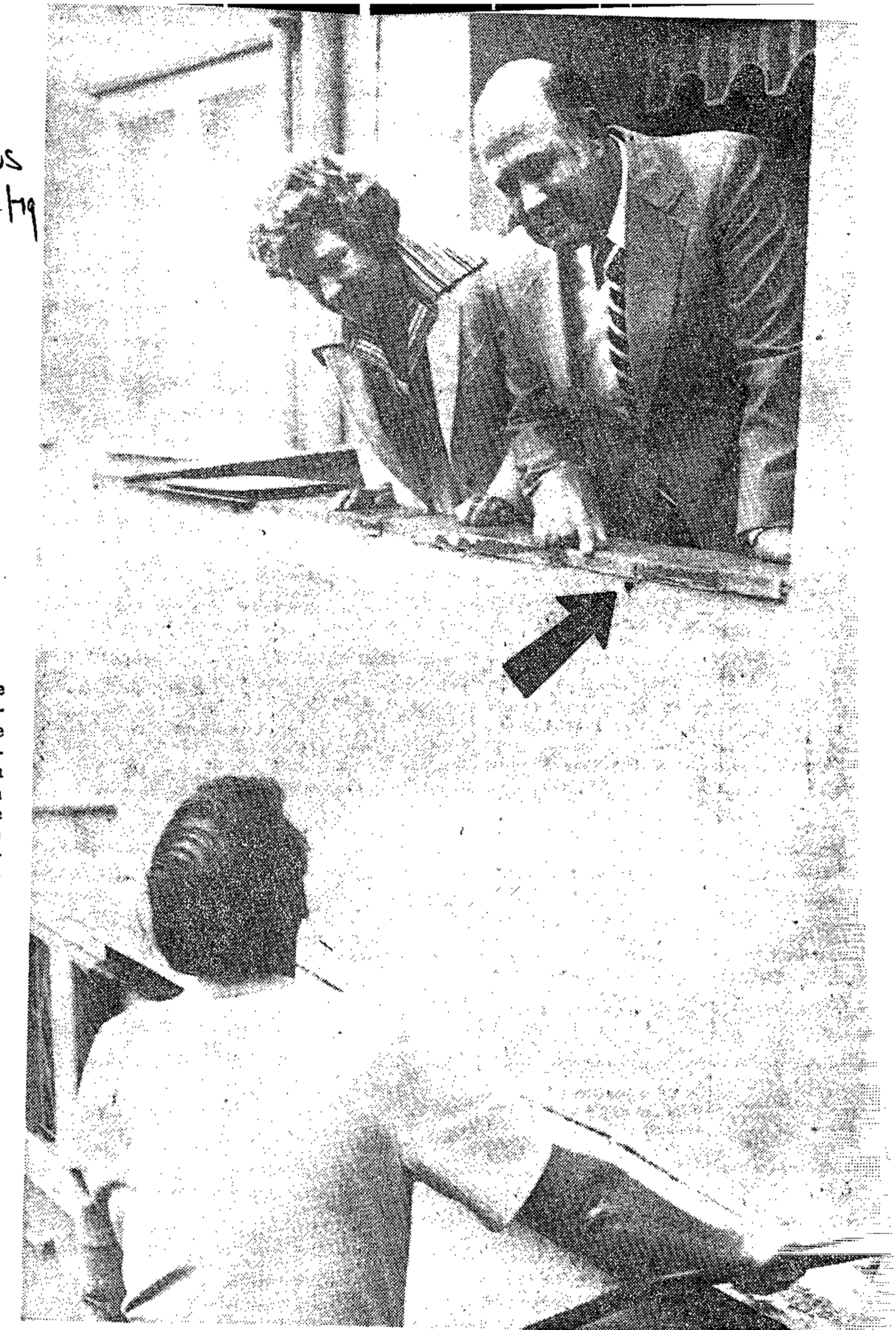
The organisation emerged in Cape Town in the early 1970s and at the height of its activities Scorpio slogans were daubed in red paint on the walls of churches and buildings of the University of Cape Town.

Two in court

In 1972 two men appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court after police investigated Scorpio activities. But the identity of Scorpio was never established.

The name Scorpio first appeared in Cape Town in anonymous leaflets issued in September 1972. Terrorist acts in the city started a year earlier.

A windscreen of a car belonging to a Nusas official was smashed, car tyres were slashed, right-wing slogans painted and arson attempts made.



THE Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, his wife Joyce, and a detective, looking at the spot where one of several shots fired at their Clifton flat struck the wall next to the front door. (Gunman's view of the flat? — Page 3.)

Party leaders are shocked over attack

Political Staff

POLITICAL leaders reacted with shock today to the fact that the Leader of the Opposition's home had been shot at during the night.

The police are believed to have reported the matter directly to the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, but by mid-morning the Minister was not yet available for comment.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, who is at present locked in verbal battle with the Opposition Leader, Mr Colin Eglin, over his telephone call to Mr Don McHenry, strongly deplored the incident today.

He said: 'It is shocking and reprehensible and I trust that the culprits will soon be traced so that the law could deal with them in the appropriate way.'

'It is of decisive importance that political debates and different viewpoints must be allowed to be stated without fear of any reprisals or violent reactions.'

'Mr Eglin, like any member of Parliament, is fully entitled to state his views and to participate in political debate without fear or hindrance.'

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic

ing situation when the sort of thing can happen to politicians.

'I hope that the police will trace the culprit or culprits soon.'

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could not be reached for comment, but a spokesman for his office said the request for comment on the shooting incident would be put

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Political terror attacks of the past

THERE have been a number of politically motivated assassinations, terror attacks and attempted murders in South Africa in recent years. The culprits have seldom been caught.

The most startling was the stabbing to death in the House of Assembly of Dr H. F. Verwoerd, then Prime Minister, in 1966. Six years before that he was shot in the head at the opening of the Union Exposition at Milner Park, Johannesburg.

In both these cases, the assailants were immediately apprehended.

In the country's most recent sensational murder, Dr Robert Smit, Nationalist parliamentary candidate for Springs, and his wife were killed in their home in 1977. Speculation about the motive is still rife and the killers, believed to be professionals, are unknown to the public.

These two politicians are exceptions as most

victims have been opponents of the Government.

According to a report published last year, there have been at least 1,600 unsolved crimes of urban terrorism against critics of the Government in the past decade.

In Johannesburg last year, a shotgun blast shattered windows at the home of Mrs. Helen Joseph and a petrol bomb was planted at the home of banned former Christian Institute leader the Rev Beyers Naudé.

About the same time, twice-banned Durban art lecturer Mr. Harold Strachan was shot at while having dinner with his family at home. This year, another attack was made on his home.

Dr Rick Turner, another academic, was gunned down and killed in front of his two daughters in January last year. His wife has since been threatened.

A parcel bomb was delivered to the home of Mr. Max Price, University of

the Witwatersrand SRC president, in July last year.

Another parcel bomb was sent to the Johannesburg home of Mr. Jack Curtis, father of Neville and Jeanette Curtis, who were both banned, in March last year.

A letter bomb was posted to Mr. Revelation Ntola, editor of Voice, in January last year.

An unsuccessful petrol bomb attack was made on the Soweto home of black

editor Mr. Percy Qoboza in 1977.

The same year an attempt was made on the life of banned Durban sociologist Mrs. Fatima Meer. A shotgun blast through her front door injured a guest and two family cars were set alight.

Banned Mrs. Violet Weinberg, Johannesburg church charity organiser Mr. Peter Keraney and journalist, Mr. Eric Abra-

Continued on Page 3, col. 4

SHOTS were fired at the Clifton flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, early today. One bullet smashed a front-door window and ricocheted down the passage.

Police suspect that a heavy calibre pistol or revolver was used. Mr Eglin and his wife Joyce were asleep when the shots were fired at 12.35 am today.

The Divisional CI Chief for the Western Cape, Brigadier A J Ellingworth, with a number of other senior police officers, went to the scene within minutes of the shooting.

Brigadier Ellingworth discussed the incident with the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, today and said afterwards police had found evidence of three shots. Two flattened slugs had been found.

It was impossible to say at this stage what calibre firearm was used, but police suspected it was a heavy pistol or revolver, possibly 9 mm.

Investigation

Brigadier Ellingworth said he did not want to disclose at this stage whether police had any suspects, and said the investigation was continuing.

A senior staff officer at police headquarters in Pretoria said the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was not available for comment.

The head of Cape Town's Security Branch, Colonel Hennie Kotze, said he was 'not prepared' to comment.

Mr and Mrs Eglin left their home in No 2 Cassandra, Clifton, this morning for a long-planned holiday. He said he was 'in a hurry to catch a plane' and would speak to the Press later.

Detectives under command of Colonel Alwyn Conradie, the District Criminal Investigation officer of Cape Town, were today searching the area.

One of the bullets smashed through a plate glass in the front door of the flat. Another narrowly missed the front door and ricocheted off into a metal plate.

Yet another shot struck a balcony wall at the front door.

Threat from Scorpio, says Eglin

THE Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today a man who called himself Scorpio telephoned his office and threatened him with violent action.

Speaking in his office in Parliament today, Mr Eglin said last night's attack on his home had been preceded by a threatening telephone call which his secretary in Parliament, Mrs Joan Fowle, received in her office in Parliament on Friday.

Mr Eglin said when Mrs Fowle answered the telephone a man called himself 'Scorpio' threatened violent action against him.

The details of this threat were immediately conveyed to Colonel Kerneels Mouton, head of parliamentary security.

BROKEN GLASS

Mr Eglin said: 'I heard a shot fired and my wife and I were woken up. It sounded like breaking glass.'

'This was followed a few seconds later by two or three shots in quick succession.

'I went to the front door without putting on the lights and saw a bullet hole just above head height in the glass panel of the front door.'

Mr Eglin said that he immediately called the police at Camps Bay and

also telephoned Colonel Mouton.

When two constables arrived from Camps Bay police station he opened the front door.

Mr Eglin said he found the landing outside had been filled with flower pots, a dustbin and loose plants which had been pulled out of the stoep garden nearby.

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Political thuggery, says ³⁴⁴ Eglin ^{11/4/79} ^{Argus}

THE Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, described the shots fired at his home last night as 'a despicable act of political thuggery.'

His statement, issued at D F Malan Airport today before his departure on holiday, said: 'This is a despicable act of political thuggery which is a discredit to South Africa.'

PIK BOTHA

'When you take into account the details of the threat which was made to me over the telephone in my parliamentary office last Friday, then I believe Pik Botha (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) must be apportioned a share of the blame for his unbridled, unjustified and unsubstantiated attack on me.'

'His allegation that I am hand in glove with an enemy of South Africa is despicable in motive and must create the very climate which encourages political thuggery of the kind that took place at my home last night.'

Phone call threatened Opposition Leader with violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Shots were fired at the Clifton flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, early today — one of which smashed a front-door window and ricocheted down the passage.

Police suspect a heavy calibre pistol or revolver was used by an unknown gunman. Mr Eglin and his wife Joyce were asleep in the flat when the attack occurred at 12.35 am.

The Divisional CID Chief for the Western Cape, Brigadier A J Ellingworth, who was at the scene with a number of other senior police officers within minutes of the shooting, has discussed the incident with the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Brigadier Ellingworth said police had found evidence of three shots. Two flattened slugs had been found. He would not discuss whether they had any suspects.

The head of Cape Town's Security Branch, Colonel Henrie Kotze, said he was not prepared to comment.

● Eglin has been a victim before — Page 3.

Speaking in his office in Parliament today Mr Eglin said last night's attack had been preceded by a threatening telephone call which his secretary, Mrs Joan Fowle, received in Parliament on Friday.

He said when Mrs Fowle answered the telephone a man who called himself "Scorpio" threatened violent action against him (Mr Eglin).

Details of this threat were given to Colonel Mouton, head of security at Parliament. Mr Eglin said he and his wife were asleep. "I heard a shot and my wife

Bullets fired into Eglin's home

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and I were awakened. It sounded like breaking glass.

"This was followed a few seconds later by two or three shots in quick succession.

"I went to the front door without putting on the lights and saw a bullet hole just above head height in the glass panel of the front door."

Detectives were today searching the area and fingerprint experts were checking the front door.

In addition to the bullets which smashed through the plate glass in the front door, another narrowly missed the door and ricocheted off into a metal plate.

Yet another shot struck

a balcony wall at the front door.

Police suspect the shots were fired from the car park of a block of flats about 15 m from Mr Eglin's flat in No 2 Cassandra, Clifton.

The block of flats from where the shots came, Valhalla, was once owned by Thor Communicators, which featured prominently

ly in the Information scandal.

Mr Eglin, smartly dressed in a blue suit, told reporters this morning that he was going away on holiday. He did not want to say where he and his wife were going.

"Otherwise I will be perceived by the public as a coward." In a statement issued shortly before his departure from D F Malan Airport, he said: "This is a despicable act of political thuggery which is a discredit to South Africa.

"When you take into account the details of the threat which was made to me over the telephone, then I believe Mr Botha must have approved a share of the blame for his unbridled, unjustified and

unsubstantiated attack on me.

"His allegations that I am hand in glove with an enemy of South Africa is despicable in motive and must create the very climate which encourages political thuggery of the



The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and his wife Joyce look at the spot where one of the bullets struck.

Shots at Eglin's - flat 11/2/79

▶▶ From page 1

kind that took place at my home last night."

Mr Botha, strongly deplored the incident today.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "It is shocking and reprehensible and I trust that the culprits will soon be traced so that the law can deal with them in the appropriate way."

"It is of decisive importance that political debates and different viewpoints must be allowed to be stated without fear of any reprisals or violent reactions."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party said: "It is a shocking situation when this sort of thing can happen to politicians."

Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, said: "Acts of terrorism of any kind are utterly deplorable and cannot under any circumstances be condoned."

Shooting: PM rejects Eglin claim

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, today sharply rejected a claim that Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha was partly to blame for the attack on the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Colin Eglin.

The Prime Minister strongly deplored this week's midnight attack on Mr. Eglin's Sea Point flat, in which a number of shots were fired.

Nobody approved of such behaviour, he said.

Referring to Mr. Eglin's claim that Mr. Pik Botha shared the blame for the attack, the Prime Minister said this was a far-reaching statement by Mr. Eglin. The law should be allowed to take its course.

CONTEMPT

I reject Mr. Eglin's reference to Mr. Pik Botha with the contempt it deserves, he said.

He said he found it strange that Mr. Eglin expressed such an opinion before the law had run its course.

Mr. Eglin has been backed by leading members of his party in his attack on the Foreign Minister for 'creating a climate which encourages political thuggery.'

UNJUSTIFIED

The threatening telephone call which was a prelude to the shooting was related directly to Mr. Botha's 'unbridled, unjustified and unsubstantiated attack' on him, he said.

Mr. Botha has replied that he will deal with Mr. Eglin's accusations in Parliament.

The New Republic Party spokesman on Justice, Mr. John Malcomess, has meanwhile accused Mr. Eglin of 'political opportunism at its worst' for partially blaming Mr. Botha for the attack.

Threat to murder PFP man

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The row between Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, exploded in the face of another Opposition member last night when Mr Horace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, received a death threat.

Police guarded Mr van Rensburg's Randburg home last night after an anonymous telephone caller warned that Mr Eglin would not escape death 'next time' and Mr van Rensburg was 'next in line'.

Mr van Rensburg, of the Progressive Federal Party said the caller sounded like a woman, with a deep, hoarse voice, although it could have been a man.

He said the caller described herself as 'a true patriot and a real Nationalist'.

The caller said Mr Eglin was delivering South Africa to 'our enemies' and said this was true because Mr Botha said so.

PIK A 'HERO'

Mr van Rensburg said the caller accused Mr Eglin of giving confidential information to Mr Don McHenry, United States negotiator on South West Africa.

When Mr van Rensburg said Mr Botha had no proof, the caller replied that if Mr Botha said something, she believed him.

She said Mr Botha was a true Nationalist and was a hero who fought against South Africa's enemies.

Asked who South Africa's enemies were, she said they were Mr McHenry, the Americans and Mr Eglin.

When Mr van Rensburg invited her to discuss things with him, she replied that she did not speak to South Africa's enemies.

In a statement Mr van Rensburg, referring to shots fired at Mr Eglin's flat and to the latest



MR Horace van Rensburg . . . 'Totally unjustified attacks.'

threat, said: 'I believe these threats to members of the Opposition result from the constant attacks which Nationalists make on us by calling us disloyal, unpatriotic and enemies of South Africa.'

'These charges are totally untrue and unsubstantiated. But it is obvious that there are certain impetuous supporters of the Nationalists who believe we are not to be trusted.'

'This motivates Nationalist supporters to act against us in the belief that they are acting against the enemies of South Africa.'

'IRRESPONSIBLE'

'I call on the Government to cease its irresponsible and totally unjustified attacks on an its best to bring about Opposition that is doing peaceful solutions to South Africa's urgent problems.'

'Whether the Government is prepared to admit it or not, the only white party which has the credibility to be able to put the case of South Africa to the outside world, is the PFP.'

They will appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today.

Both arrests were made by Brigadier A J Ellingworth, the Divisional C1 chief in the Western Cape, assisted by Major N Basson of Cape Town Security Police.

Brigadier Ellingworth said the 22-year-old UCT student was arrested in a Mowbray flat, about 8 pm yesterday, and the 29-year-old businessman in a Sea Point house shortly before midnight.

Investigation

Immediately after the incident at Mr Eglin's Clifton flat at 12.35 am yesterday, police began an intensive investigation, with several senior officers participating.

Detectives searched the area of the shooting, and recovered two flattened slugs. They also carried out door-to-door questioning of people in the area.

Several residents said they had heard the shots three or four — and the sound of a car driving off at high speed.

Optimistic

When The Argus spoke to senior police officers yesterday it was clear they were optimistic that early arrests would be possible.

Brigadier Ellingworth said a 0.38 Special revolver was recovered after the first arrest at 8 pm.

'After the arrest the suspect took me to a certain place in Tokai where we found the hidden firearm,' he added.

The flattened slugs recovered at the scene would, in due course, be sent to Pretoria for tests by police ballistics experts.

Shots were fired at the Eglin home — No 2 Cassandra, Victoria Road,

Clifton — at 12.35 am yesterday while Mr and Mrs Eglin were asleep.

One bullet smashed through a window pane in the front door of the flat, and ricocheted down the passage. The second struck a balcony wall centimetres below the front door, while the third narrowly missed the front door, struck a wall, and ricocheted into a metal plate.

Uprooted plants, a dustbin and garbage were dumped on the doorstep.

The Eglins initially intended to leave the city for a long-planned holiday on Tuesday, but had delayed at the last minute.

Yesterday, after discussing the incident with the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Mr Eglin and his wife were escorted to the airport from where they left for an undisclosed destination.

Before his departure Mr Eglin described the shooting as 'a despicable act of political thuggery'.

Accusation

He said the climate created by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, was partly to blame for the incident.

In several recent parliamentary debates Mr Botha had accused Mr Eglin of co-operating with 'an enemy of South Africa.' This followed allegations that Mr Eglin had 'breached confidence' in a telephone conversation with Mr Don McHenry, the chief American negotiator on the South West African issue.

A telephone call to Mr Eglin's parliamentary office last week, from a man who called himself 'Scorpio', threatened the Leader of the Opposition with physical violence.

Eglin gets special protection

CAPE TOWN — A midnight shooting attack on the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, has sparked off renewed bitter opposition criticism of Foreign Minister, Pik Botha.

Reaction called opportunism

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, was guilty of "political opportunism at its worst" in trying to put part of the blame for yesterday morning's attack on his flat onto the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, said last night.

Addressing a meeting of the London branch of the New Republic Party, Mr Malcomess, who is the NRP spokesman on justice and police matters, said nobody could be held responsible for the actions of the lunatic fringe.

Mr Eglin's flat was fired on by an unknown gunman in the early hours of yesterday morning and in a press statement later

yesterday Mr Eglin said Mr Botha must be apportioned "his share of the blame" for the incident, because of his allegation Mr Eglin was hand in glove with an enemy of South Africa.

Mr Malcomess said last night it was "a shocking state of affairs" that somebody's flat had been attacked "obviously for political reasons."

"I hope the police are able to find the people responsible and that those people get severe sentences. This type of attack is unusual in the South African political scene and must be stamped on immediately or it will spread," Mr Malcomess said.

He said he would, however, like to ask Mr Eglin publicly if someone were to fire shots at the State President or Prime Minister would he, Mr Eglin, be prepared to take portion of the blame.

"I would hold Mr Eglin as little responsible for such an attack as I hold Mr Botha responsible for an attack on Mr Eglin," Mr Malcomess said. — DDR.

Last week Mr Botha accused Mr Eglin of being "hand in glove" with an enemy of South Africa.

Progressive Federal Party MPs yesterday backed an attack by Mr Eglin on the Foreign Minister for "creating the climate which encourages political thuggery."

Yesterday morning, Mr Eglin and his wife were given a special police guard as they left Cape Town on a long-planned holiday to an undisclosed destination.

At 12.35 am yesterday morning a gunman fired shots at the Progressive Federal Party leader's Clifton flat. One bullet hit the balcony, another struck a wall near the front door and a third smashed through the front door, ricocheting down the passage.

Developments following the shooting were:

- Mr Eglin accused Mr Botha of creating "the very climate which encourages political thuggery of the kind that took place at my home last night."

- Mr Botha should be apportioned his share of the blame for the attack, Mr Eglin said.

- The Cape Times received a telephone call at 3 pm yesterday from an anonymous caller who said that if Mr Eglin did not withdraw his statement, he "would be dead by tonight."

- Mr Botha said in an interview that the shooting was a "reprehensible act," and said he would react to Mr Eglin's accusation when Parliament reconvened.

- Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, disclosed that he and other MPs had warned Mr Eglin to take special precautions following Mr Botha's attack on Mr Eglin — "so violent was the verbal attack made on his person."

- Mr Brian Bamford, PFP MP for Groote Schuur, said Mr Botha's allegations against Mr Eglin had produced — "almost predictably" — the attack on Mr Eglin's home.

- The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said the police could be relied upon to investigate the matter. This was his only comment.

Last Friday, Mr Eglin's secretary, Mrs Joan Fowle, received a telephone call from a man who called himself Scorpio, and threatened

violent action against him.

Mrs Fowle said yesterday that Mr Eglin had asked her not to divulge details of the call until the police had taken a statement from her. The details of the threat were immediately conveyed to Colonel Kerneels Mouton, head of parliamentary security.

By late yesterday, however, the police had not spoken to her about the call.

Five minutes past midnight yesterday the Eglins were asleep when they were awoken by the sound of a shot and breaking glass. This was followed by two or three shots in quick succession.

Mr Eglin went to the front door without putting on the lights, and saw a hole in the glass pane of the door.

He opened the door when two constables from the Camps Bay police station arrived, and found that the landing had been filled with flower pots, a dustbin and loose plants which had been pulled out of a garden on the landing.

Police suspect the shots were fired from the car ramp of the neighbouring block of flats, Valhalla, which features in the Information scandal. Thor Communicators, a Department of Information front organisation, owned flats in the block.

A statement issued by Mr Eglin's office said Mr Botha should be ashamed of what he had done in attacking Mr Eglin for his telephone call to US envoy Don McHenry.

"In order to try to re-establish himself among members of his party's right-wing hierarchy, he is apparently quite willing to smear his political opponents regardless of the consequences."

Mr Eglin said the act of political terrorism would not deter him from attacking and exposing the government where necessary.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Botha said the attack on Mr Eglin's home was "a condemnable and reprehensible act."

"I trust that those responsible will soon be traced so that the law can deal with them in an appropriate manner. It is of decisive importance for the political debate that different views must be stated without fear of any reprisals or violent actions."

Picture, page 14.

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Evidence of three shots fired at Eglin's home

Crime Reporter

TWO buckled bullets recovered from the wall of Mr. Collin Eglin's Clifton home by a squad of detectives yesterday, will be sent to Pretoria for scrutiny by ballistics experts.

Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Divisional C.I. Officer for the Western Cape, told the Cape Times this after personally taking charge of investigations yesterday.

He said it was possible that the bullets had been fired from a nine millimetre firearm, or a .38 Special revolver.

"We believe the firearm was a fairly heavy calibre," he said.

The angle of fire indicated that the gunman had taken aim from the ramp entrance to the parking lot of the Valhalla flats nearby.

"We found evidence of three shots being fired and have recovered two misshaped bullets which struck the wall.

"These will be sent to the criminal bureau in Pretoria for examination by our ballistics experts soon."

He said he reported the shooting to the Minis-

ter of Police, Mr. J. T. Kruger, and discussed it with him.

A squad of policemen acting on Brigadier Ellingworth's instructions escorted Mr. Eglin and his wife to the airport yesterday.

Detective-Sergeant J. Williams accompanied the Eglin's in their car which was escorted from the rear by policemen in an unmarked police vehicle.

The Eglin's were guarded in the VIP lounge at D. F. Malan Airport until their flight to Johannesburg was called and escorted by armed policemen to the aircraft.

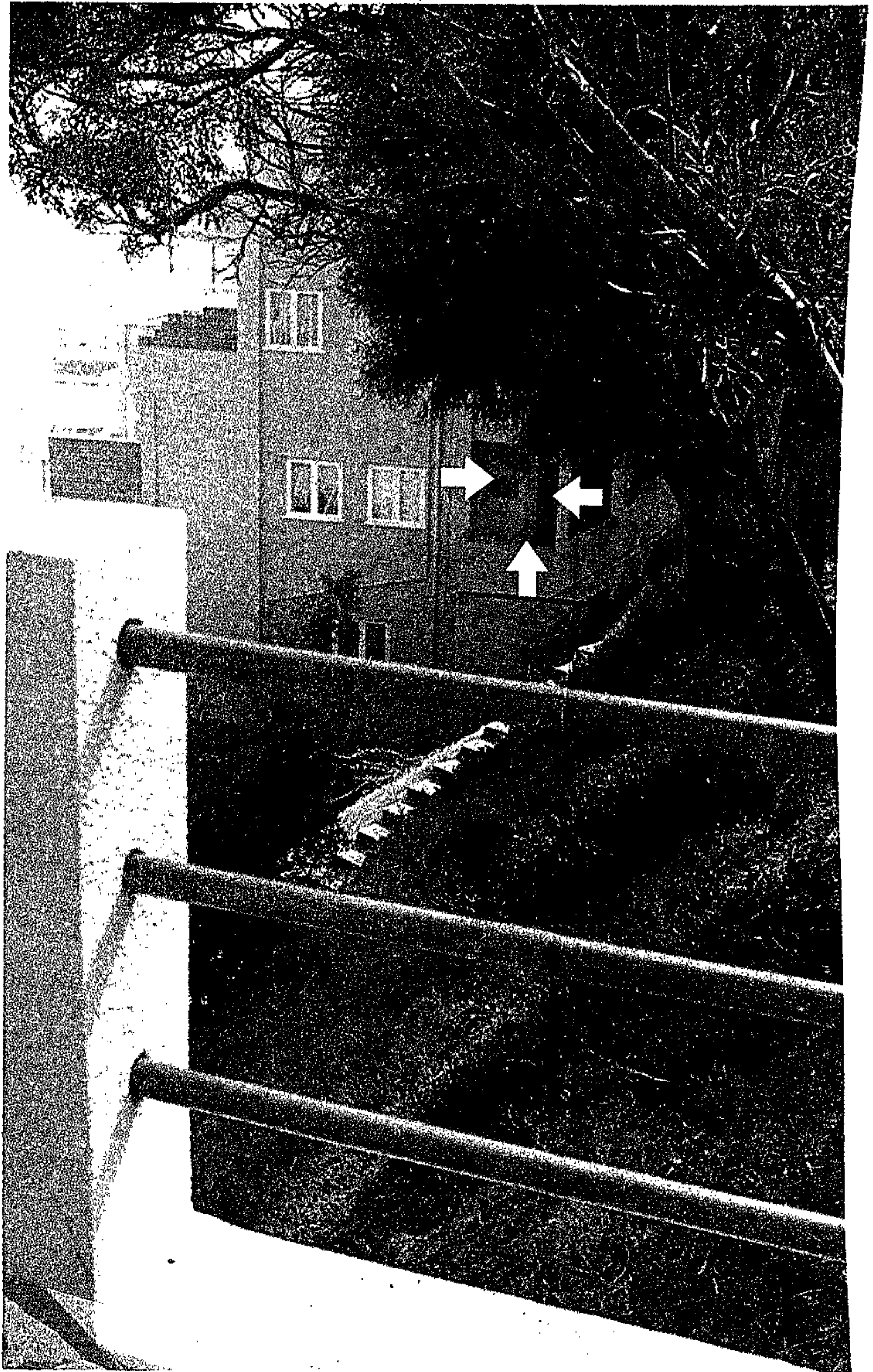
Last night a P.F.P. spokesman said Mr. and Mrs. Eglin were holidaying "at an undisclosed venue" where they were in constant contact with police. Mr. Eglin is due back in Cape Town early next week.

An unidentified caller who threatened to kill Mr. Eglin before nightfall in a call to the Cape Times, was reported to the police.

The caller said that if Mr. Eglin did not "withdraw his statement," made earlier in the day to the press, he would "be dead by nightfall."

The scene of the shooting

This is the view that police believe the gunman had of Mr Eglin's Clifton flat when he fired a number of shots at the front door just after midnight yesterday. The railing in the foreground is at the entrance of the car ramp which leads to the parking lot of a neighbouring block of flats — Valhalla, the block which was partly owned by the Department of Information front company, Thor Communicators. Standing at the railing, the gunman would have had a clear view of Mr Eglin's front door, as well as the two side windows of the flat. His firing range would have been about 40 meters. The shot which holed the glass pane on the front door was the first to be fired according to Mr Eglin, followed by at least another two, as indicated by the arrows. Two of the shots ricocheted — one into a metal plate in an outside passage, and another down the passage inside the flat. Flaked pieces of paint and plaster were still lying on the floor of the passage when the Cape Times team visited the flat yesterday. There were also signs that the police had dusted the front door for fingerprints. The gunman would have had a clear getaway path into Victoria Road, as there is no gate at the car entrance to Valhalla. The area between the Valhalla car ramp and the Eglins' flat is a bank covered by grass and shrubs, and bordered by a number of trees between the bank and the pavement's railing.



Eglin: Pick Botha must share blame

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By LEON BEKKER

A MIDNIGHT shooting attack on the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, has sparked off renewed bitter Opposition criticism of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for accusing Mr Eglin of being "hand in glove" with an enemy of South Africa.

Progressive Federal Party MPs yesterday backed an attack by Mr Eglin on the Foreign Minister for "creating the climate which encourages political thuggery".

Mr Botha was not worthy to be South Africa's Foreign Minister at a time when sensitivity and skill were required, Mr Eglin said yesterday.

He had shown himself to be a puffed-up party politician. He should be ashamed of what he had done and resign, Mr Eglin said in a statement to Sapa in Cape Town.

Yesterday's act of political terrorism against him (Mr Eglin) and his family was despicable and cowardly and a disgrace to South Africa, he said.

"It will certainly not deter me in any way from attacking and exposing the government where necessary, nor from working for a South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of colour, will enjoy full and equal rights in a country free from domination and oppression.

"In this I have the support of my wife, Joyce, who, with me, is prepared to face dangers if we must, rather than compromise on our political beliefs.

"I put a share of the blame for this dastardly act of terrorism squarely at Pik Botha's door.

"The threatening phone call made to my office in Parliament last Friday, which was the prelude to the shooting, related directly to Mr Botha's unbridled, unjustified and unsubstantiated attack on me.

"At a time when South Africa expects of its Foreign Minister qualities of statesmanship, Mr Botha has shown himself to be a puffed-up party politician.

"In order to try to re-establish himself among members of his party's right-wing hierarchy, he is apparently quite willing to smear his political opponents regardless of the consequences. For the sake of temporary and cheap political advantage he is prepared to jeopardize South Africa's relationships with the United States of America and the West.

"His allegation that I am 'hand in glove' with an enemy of South Africa and his innuendo that I gave sensitive, secret information to this enemy are outrageous.

"I believe that he should resign."

Yesterday morning Mr Eglin and his wife were given a special police guard as they left Cape Town on a long-planned holiday to an undisclosed destination. A police team accompanied them to D F Malan airport.

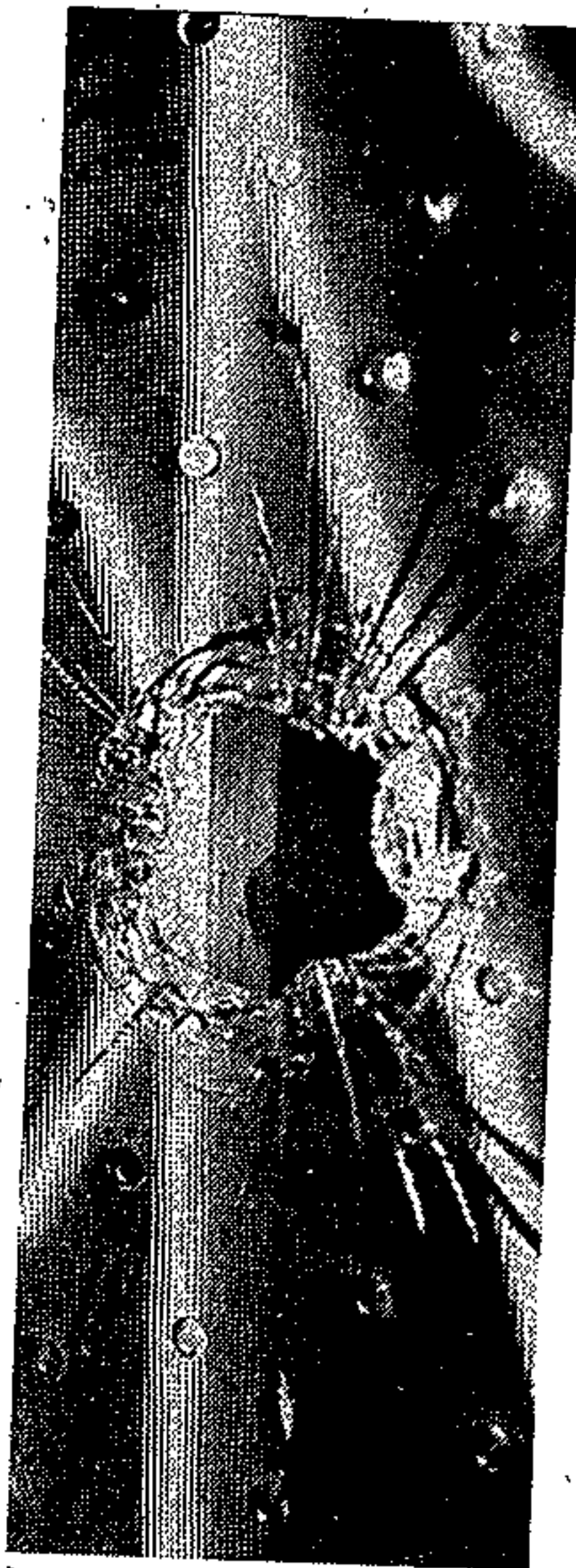
At 12.35 am yesterday a gunman fired shots at Mr Eglin's Clifton flat. One bullet hit the balcony, another struck a wall near the front door and a third smashed through the front door, ricocheting down the passage.

Mr Eglin and his wife Joyce

were asleep in the flat when the gunman fired, and no one was injured.

The attack followed a telephone call, received by Mr Eglin's secretary last Friday, from a man who called himself Scorpio and threatened violent action against him.

Mr Eglin said yesterday that



The hole left in the glass pane in Mr Eglin's front door. The lead mark left on the burglar bar inside the door can be seen through the hole.

the call was directly related to Mr Botha's attack on him for speaking to the US envoy Mr Don McHenry on the SWA/Namibia settlement proposals.

Developments following the shooting were:

● The Cape Times received a telephone call at 3 pm yesterday afternoon from an anonymous caller who said that if Mr Eglin did not withdraw his statement, he "would be dead by tonight."

● Mr Botha said in an interview with the Cape Times that the shooting was a "reprehensible act", and said he would react to Mr Eglin's accusation when parliament reconvened. The Foreign Minister said, however, that the Speaker had ruled that his (Mr Botha's) statement to the Assembly on Mr Eglin was in order.

● Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, disclosed that he and other MPs had warned Mr Eglin to take special precautions following Mr Botha's attack on Mr Eglin — "so violent was the verbal attack made on his person."

Dr Boraine said he was not surprised by the shooting. Mr Botha and others had "supplied

the ammunition", even though someone else had fired the gun.

● Mr Brian Bamford, SC, PFP MP for Groote Schuur, said Mr Botha's allegations against Mr Eglin had produced — "almost predictably" — the attack on Mr Eglin's home.

● The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the police could be relied upon to investigate the matter. This was his only comment.

Last Friday Mr Eglin's secretary, Mrs Joan Fowle, received a telephone call from a man who called himself Scorpio, and threatened violent action against him.

Mrs Fowle said yesterday that Mr Eglin had asked her not to divulge details of the call until the police had taken a statement from her. The details of the threat were immediately conveyed to Colonel Kerneels Mouton, head of parliamentary security.

By late yesterday, however, the police had not spoken to her about the call.

Five minutes past midnight yesterday the Eglins were asleep when they were awoken by the sound of a shot and breaking glass. This was followed by two or three shots in quick succession.

Mr Eglin went to the front door, without putting on the lights, and saw a hole in the glass pane of the door.

He opened the door when two constables from the Camps Bay police station arrived, and found that the landing had been filled with flower pots, a dustbin and loose plants which had been pulled out of a garden on the landing.

Police suspect that the shots were fired from the car ramp of the neighbouring block of flats, Valhalla, which features in the Information scandal. Thor Communicators, a Department of Information front organization, owned flats in the block.

Mr Eglin and his wife left Cape Town by air yesterday for a short holiday. Their departure was delayed by a day, and if they had left when they originally planned to leave, the gunman would have fired at an empty flat.

A statement issued later by Mr Eglin's office said that Mr Botha should be ashamed of what he has done, in attacking him (Mr Eglin) for his call to Mr McHenry.

"In order to try to re-establish himself among members of his party's rightwing hierarchy he is apparently quite willing to smear his political opponents regardless of the consequences."

Mr Eglin said the act of political terrorism would not deter him from attacking and exposing the government where necessary.

In an interview yesterday, Mr

Cape Times 12/4/79 (344)

Growing list of right-wing terror attacks

Staff Reporter

IT WAS 12.30 am on Sunday January 8 last year when banned former Natal University lecturer, Rick Turner, looked out onto the stoep of his Durban home. All he saw, heard and felt was a bright flash of light, an explosion and searing pain.

He couldn't scream as the bullet tore through his lungs and body and ricocheted off a wall in his lounge. He died in the arms of his 13-year-old daughter, Jann, after she had made a desperate attempt to revive him.

While this was the most extreme case of right-wing terrorism to have taken place in South Africa since the early 1960s, a list of incidents ranging from attempted murder, assault, arson, petrol bomb attacks, death threats and general harassment has been growing steadily over the years.

Victims have included people ranging from radicals to merely enlightened thinkers who may have opposed Nationalist policies or who might have been thought merely anti-government.

The attack by a gunman on the home of Mr Colin Eglin early yesterday was the latest example. Others this year and last year include:

1979, March: Professor Floors van Jaarsveld was tarred and feathered by a gang of about 40 hoodlums at a theological conference in Pretoria. Seven high velocity bullets smashed into the home of Durban art lecturer Mr Harold Strachan, who has served terms of imprisonment for contravening the Explosives Act and the Prisons Act. It was the second such incident in a year. Mr Strachan has been banned for five years on two occasions.

The same morning, a shot was fired at the home of Mr Morgan Naidoo, formerly banned president of the South African Amateur Swimming Federation.

1979, February: Bullet holes were found in a wall and roof of the home of 73-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph in Johannesburg. Police found two 9mm cartridges at the gate of the home. Mrs Joseph was the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa.

A shotgun blast shattered a window pane in a bedroom of the Durban sports administrator, Mr M N Pather, secretary of the non-racial South African Council on Sport. The blast narrowly missed his two-year-old daughter sleeping in her cot.

1978, December: The Mowbray offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash were mysteriously set alight on New Year's Eve.

1978, November: Armed police guards were stationed at the homes of two Supreme Court judges in Pietermaritzburg following a petrol bomb attack on the garage of a man who lived nearby. The judges were Mr Justice Mostert, who played an important part in the Information affair, and Mr Justice Kriek, the officiating judge in a local terrorism trial.

The step was seen as necessary as no motive could be found for the attack. It was thought that it might have taken place at the wrong address.

1978, October: Five shots were fired at the outside wall of the British Embassy in Pretoria. The shots were believed to have been fired from a passing car.

1978, August: A thunderflash rocked the room of a student at a men's residence at Rhodes University in Grahamstown. He was Mr Neil Williams, 22, who studied journalism and was one of the few coloured students at the university.

Mrs Sunboornum Moodley, wife of Robben Island prisoner, Serini Moodley, acted quickly to avoid overturning when a wheel of her car fell off in Durban. She had received a death threat not long beforehand.

Two shotgun blasts raked a window and the front door of the home of Mrs Helen Joseph. On the same night, an attempt was made to set alight a car belonging to Dr C F Beyers Naude, banned former head of the Christian Institute.

Mrs Maggie Strachan, 38, wife of Mr Harold Strachan, was peppered by gunpowder when she answered a knock at their front door. A man fired a blank cartridge into the doorway from point blank range.

1978, July: A terror campaign was launched against Mr Max Price, president of the University of the Witwatersrand's SRC. It included the killing of his cat and sending him a parcel bomb with sufficient explosive to "blow his hands off". A teargas-type device was let off in the Piet van der Walt theatre in Pretoria, halting its first multicultural theatre performance.

1978, June: A bomb scare interrupted a prayer vigil at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg.

1978, May: An attempt was made to set alight the front doors of the Lutheran Church in Worcester shortly before a discussion on the government's constitutional proposals was to have taken place.

1978, March: Six cubic metres of red sand and liquor worth R67.30 were sent to the Mrs Helen Joseph's home after a week of telephoned death threats and the smashing of her lounge window. A lethal letter bomb was received in Johannesburg by Mr Jack Curtis, father of former student leader, Mr Neville Curtis. Mr Neville Curtis and his sister, Jeanette, went into self-imposed exile after being banned.

1978, January: Death threats were received by a Sunday Express reporter, Mr Derek Taylor, following an article he wrote on right-wing terrorism.

Mr Rick Turner, 36, was shot and killed at his Durban home, while his daughter, Jann, looked on.

Some of the most serious incidents of right-wing terrorism in 1977 included teargas bombings of meetings in Rondebosch and Sea Point; two attacks on a Progressive Federal Party candidate, Mr Godfrey Isaacson, during the General Election; and an incident in which two cars were set alight in the drive-way of Durban sociologist, Ms Fatima Meer. When a friend investigated, he was met with a blast from a shotgun, which wounded him in the shoulder.

In November, an acid impregnated T-shirt was sent to the home of the banned newspaper editor, Mr Donald Woods. His five-year-old daughter had to receive medical treatment after putting it on.

The name "Scorpio", which re-surfaced yesterday in connection with the attack on Mr Eglin's home, first came to prominence in 1972 when an organization calling itself by this name launched a campaign of intimidation, including the burning of a church and the homes of student leaders painting slogans on buildings and private homes and threatening people's lives.

Two men were brought to trial in connection with the activities of Scorpio, but while one was found guilty on six counts of criminal libel, the other for painting a slogan on a University of Cape Town wall, the State dropped the "Scorpio" allegation.

Last month a man was acquitted of the attempted murder of Mr Harold Strachan, his wife or son in August last year. But further than that as far as could be established yesterday, no one has been brought to trial for acts of violence or harassment down through the years. South Africa's right-wing terrorists remain a mystery.

I didn't listen to Eglin's call — Pik

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night he could not say "specifically" what the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, is supposed to have told Mr Don McHenry in their controversial telephone call earlier this year.

Mr Botha earlier said in Par-

liament that Mr Eglin had broken a confidence and given secret information to Mr McHenry, who he described as an "enemy" of South Africa.

The charge was denied by Mr Eglin and other Opposition members, who said it was a ruse to divert attention from the Information affair.

Mr Botha said yesterday:

"I cannot tell you specifically what was said. I did not listen to the telephone call, but why can't people draw their own conclusions from the events."

Mr Botha yesterday denied he had been told by Mr Eglin on February 28 that he had telephoned New York. A statement issued by the PFP head office said Mr Eglin had told Mr Botha of a telephone call to New York at a meeting with Mr Botha.

The affair has also resulted in a backlash from the United States Government.

Mr Donald Sole, the South African Ambassador in Washington, was yesterday called in by a US Under-Secretary of State, Mr David Newsom, and told that Mr Botha's allegation that Mr McHenry was one of South Africa's enemies was "totally unfounded".

Mr Botha said that instead of protesting about the role Mr McHenry had played, the State Department was trying to get away from the mess he had caused by protesting to South Africa for revealing it.

Asked if he was still prepared to negotiate with Mr McHenry, Mr Botha said:

"It's got nothing to do with personalities. It concerns the interests of the whole of Southern Africa. It does not matter who the person is who is harming these interests — that person is not a friend of this region or its people — white, black or coloured."



From page 1

Botha said the attack on Mr Eglin's home was "a condemnable and reprehensible act".

"I trust that those responsible will soon be traced so that the law can deal with them in an appropriate manner. It is of decisive importance for the political debate that different views must be stated without fear of any reprisals or violent actions."

"Mr Eglin, like any member of parliament, is fully entitled to state his views and play his part in the political debate without fear or hindrance," Mr Botha said.

Dr Alex Boraine said yesterday that the attack was symptomatic of an aspect of South African society which should be excised without delay.

"The recent debates in parliament covered in the press, and in particular the abrasive tone of Die Burger's reporting of and comment on the debates, represent unbridled and unjust attacks on the integrity of Mr Eglin."

"I was not at all surprised then that this physical attack should follow. In fact, some of us warned him to take special precautions, so violent was the verbal attack on his person."

"Those who have chosen to attack Mr Eglin in so vicious and personal a manner must not now react with horror and amazement," Dr Boraine said.

PFP to call for proof of allegations

By LEON BEKKER

IT WAS Mr Pik Botha's duty to substantiate his charges that the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, disclosed confidential information to US envoy Mr Don McHenry, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Japie Basson, said last night.

Mr Basson said in an interview that it was not acceptable for Mr Botha to accuse Mr Eglin of disclosing confidential information without providing proof.

So far Mr Botha had not done so and the PFP would make it quite clear to Mr Botha when

Parliament reconvenes that he had a duty to do so.

The current charges and counter-charges were obscuring the main issue, he said.

Referring to the briefing given to Opposition leaders by Mr Botha, Mr Basson said it was not true to say that Mr Botha had specifically warned them against Mr McHenry.

"He did not pick out one man by name, but railed against them all," he said.

Mr Basson confirmed that he was present when Mr Eglin told Mr Botha he had spoken to New York. (Mr Botha has denied that Mr Eglin told him he had telephoned New York).

Mr Eglin had not made a particular point of it and the remark was made as the men were seating themselves at the start of their hour-long discussion.

Mr Basson said he had told the Assembly on Wednesday last week that he was present when Mr Eglin mentioned contacting New York and Mr Botha had not reacted to this until the day before yesterday.

Pik decries shooting

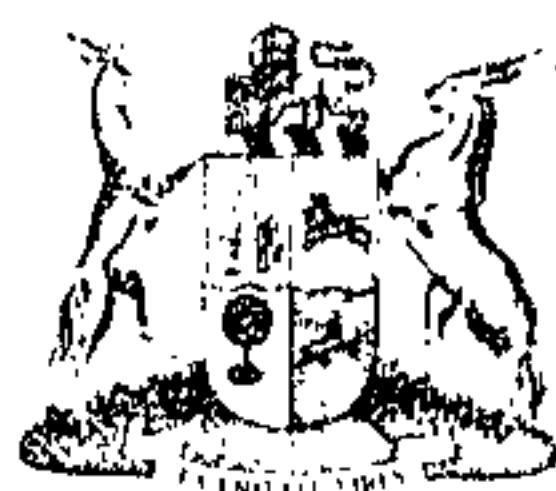
PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here yesterday he was shocked by the incident in which shots were fired at the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, in Cape Town early yesterday morning.

Mr Botha, who is on a short visit to Pretoria to brief homeland leaders on the international situation, said: "It is shocking and reprehensible and I trust that the culprits will soon be traced so that the law can deal with them in an appropriate manner."

"It is of decisive importance that political debates and different viewpoints must be allowed to be stated without fear of any reprisals or violent reactions."

"Mr Eglin, like any member of Parliament, is fully entitled to state his views and to participate in political debate without fear or hindrance."

"I stand by what I said earlier this morning after the incident became known to me, and will deal with Mr Eglin's statement in Parliament at the appropriate time." — Sapa



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Vol. 167]

CAPE TOWN, 9 MAY 1979

[No. 6433

KAAPSTAD, 9 MEI 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1005.

9 May 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 44 of 1979: Publications Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 1005.

9 Mei 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 44 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Publikasies, 1979.

Act No. 44, 1979

PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Publications Act, 1974, so as to lend finality to the decision of a committee regarding the undesirability of publications or objects; and to further define "film"; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 1 May 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 8 of Act 42 of 1974, as amended by section 6 of Act 79 of 1977 and section 1 of Act 109 of 1978.

1. Section 8 of the Publications Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of the following paragraph: 5

"(b) A notice published in the *Gazette* stating that a publication or object is in terms of a decision of a committee undesirable, shall for the purposes of this Act be **[sufficient]** conclusive proof of the undesirability of that publication or object."

Amendment of section 47 of Act 42 of 1974.

2. Section 47 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the definition of "film" of the following definition: 15

"'film' means—

- (a) any sequence of visual images recorded on any substance, whether a film, magnetic tape or any other material, in such manner that by using such substance such images will be capable of being seen as a moving picture; 20
 - (b) the sound track associated with and any exhibited illustration relating to a film as defined in paragraph (a);
 - (c) any picture intended for exhibition through the medium of any mechanical, electronic or other device, 25
- but does not include any film, as defined in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), imported or made by the South African Broadcasting Corporation or any Department of State;".

Short title.

3. This Act shall be called the Publications Amendment Act, 1979. 30

For full text
see Act 1979

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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 13 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 13 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6500

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1270.

13 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 64 of 1979: Police Amendment Act, 1979.

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1270.

13 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 64 van 1979: Polisie wysigingswet, 1979.

Act No. 64, 1979

POLICE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Police Act, 1958, so as to further regulate the functions of the South African Police; to make new provision in connection with contraventions of the provisions of the said Act and the procedure in case of alleged misconduct of commissioned officers; to repeal the provisions of the said Act relating to places for imprisonment of certain offenders; to authorize the Commissioner of the South African Police to dismiss certain members of the said Police in certain circumstances; 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 said Police; and to effect certain textual changes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 6 June 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 7 of 1958, as amended by section 1 of Act 53 of 1961, section 1 of Act 64 of 1964, section 1 of Act 74 of 1967, section 1 of Act 94 of 1972 and section 1 of Act 34 of 1973.

1. Section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "member of the Force" of the following definition: 5
- "member of the Force" means any commissioned officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or constable serving in the South African Police in accordance with this Act and includes, except for the purposes of any 10 provision of this Act in respect of which the Commissioner may subject to the directions of the Minister otherwise prescribe, any member of the Police Reserve or the Reserve Police Force while **[employed]** serving in the Force and any temporary member while **[so]** 15 employed in the Force."

Amendment of section 6 of Act 7 of 1958, as amended by section 4 of Act 64 of 1964, section 1 of Act 74 of 1965 and section 3 of Act 34 of 1973.

2. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of the following paragraph:

"(a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any 20 law contained, any member of the Force may, in the performance of the functions referred to in section 5, search without warrant any person, premises, other place, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, or any receptacle of whatever nature, at any place in 25 the Republic within a distance of **[one mile]** ten kilometres of any border between the Republic and any foreign State or territory and seize anything found by him upon such person or upon or at or in such premises, other place, vehicle, vessel, aircraft 30 or receptacle."

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For full Text
see Acts 1979



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VOL. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 13 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 13 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6501

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1271.

13 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 65 of 1979: Inquests Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 1271.

13 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 65 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Geregte Doodsondersoeke, 1979.

Act No. 65, 1979

INQUESTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Inquests Act, 1959, in order to extend the provisions relating to the appointment, functions and compensation of assessors; and to prohibit persons from prejudicing, influencing or anticipating the proceedings or findings at inquests; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 6 June 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Substitution of
section 9 of
Act 58 of 1959.

1. The following section is hereby substituted for section 9 of the Inquests Act, 1959:

Assessors at
inquests.

9. (1) A magistrate may with the approval of the Minister or any person acting under the authority of the Minister, summon to his assistance any person who has, or any two persons who have, in his opinion, experience in the administration of justice or skill in any matter which may have to be considered at an inquest, to sit with him at an inquest as assessor or assessors **[for the purpose of advising him on any such matter]**.

(2) Before the commencement of an inquest, an assessor shall take an oath or make an affirmation, which shall be administered by the magistrate, that he will, on the evidence placed before him, make a true finding in terms of section 16.

(3) Where a magistrate has under subsection (1) summoned an assessor or assessors to his assistance—

(a) the magistrate alone shall decide any question of law, or whether any matter constitutes a question of law or a question of fact, and he may for this purpose sit alone;

(b) the decision of the majority on the facts shall be the decisive finding, except when the magistrate sits with only one assessor, in which case the decision of the magistrate shall, in the event of a difference of opinion, be the decisive finding.

(4) If any such assessor is not a person in the full-time employment of the State, he shall be entitled to **[a refund of any reasonable expenditure which he may have necessarily incurred]** such compensation in respect of expenses incurred by him in connection with his attendance at the

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a mortality which is characteristically associated with developing countries whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent in Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the differences contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloured' form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

White IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has fallen from 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

Concern when it is appreciated that the greater the improvements be accomplished. The decrease in 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

Mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death rates are expected to decrease in the mortality experience of the 'coloureds' groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in the mortality rates for persons over 64 years of age.

Thus, although it is to be expected that 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over 64 years of age will show a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Question standing over from Wednesday, 20 June 1979

Kroonstad Prison: women prisoners

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION (for the Minister of Prisons), replied to Question *12 by Mrs. H. Suzman:

Question:

Whether there are women prisoners in the Kroonstad Prison who are serving sentences for crimes against the State; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many are under the age of 18 years.

Reply:

Yes.

(a) 9 (nine).

(b) None.

For full text
see Acts 1979



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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CAPE TOWN, 27 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 27 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6535

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1374.

27 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 87 of 1979: Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act, 1979.

No. 1374.

27 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 87 van 1979: Wet op die Bevordering van Bevolkingsdigtheid in Aangewese Gebiede, 1979.

Act No. 87, 1979

PROMOTION OF THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IN
DESIGNATED AREAS ACT, 1979**ACT**

To provide for the designation of certain areas with a view to the taking of measures for the promotion of the density of population and of farming activities in those areas; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikuans text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 15 June 1979.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

- (i) "agricultural land" means all land except land referred to in section 2; (vii) 5
- (ii) "assistance" means assistance as defined in section 1 of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (Act No. 28 of 1966); (iv)
- (iii) "board" means the Agricultural Credit Board established by section 2 of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966; (x)
- (iv) "control", in relation to a farming unit, means to exercise control or to cause control to be exercised over such farming unit in a manner prescribed by the Minister by regulation; (ii) 15
- (v) "designated area" means an area designated under section 3; (i)
- (vi) "farming unit" means each surveyed piece of agricultural land in a designated area and includes any portion of such a surveyed piece of land which in the opinion of the Minister forms an economical farming unit; (ix)
- (vii) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture; (viii)
- (viii) "occupy", in relation to a farming unit, means to occupy that farming unit or to cause it to be occupied in such manner, and during such period in each year, as may be prescribed by the Minister by regulation, and "occupation" shall have a corresponding meaning; (iii) 25
- (ix) "owner", in relation to a farming unit, means the person in whose name the land which forms that farming unit is registered, and— 30
 - (a) if the owner is deceased, the executor in his estate;
 - (b) if the estate of the owner has been sequestrated, the trustee of his insolvent estate;
 - (c) if the owner is a company which is being wound up, the liquidator thereof;
 - (d) if the said land has vested in a liquidator or trustee elected or appointed in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966, that liquidator or trustee;
 - (e) if the owner of the said land is otherwise under a legal disability, his legal representative; 40

BOSS TRY TO SMOTHER SPY WINTER

Mr Justice Mostert:
Gordon Winter offered
R10 000 for any infor-
mation that would dis-
credit him.



I know Smit's killer — Winter

LONDON: Gordon Winter, who says he has "defected" from South Africa, claims to know the identity of the killers of Dr and Mrs Robert Smit.

This was disclosed here last night by Mr Martin Short, presenter of the London Weekend Television interview with Winter.

Mr Short said Winter had made his claim while talking with LWT interviewers. "He claims to know the identity of the killers. But I hasten to add that they are not South Africans. He said they were foreigners. I'm afraid I know no more than that."

Mr Short said he believed Winter intended to make his information public.

Mr Short emphasised that he had no idea of the quality of Winter's evidence about this, or what his sources were.

"The original version was

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I KNOW SMIT'S KILLER — WINTER

that the killers flew from Luton airport, but I think that has since been discredited," said Mr Short. The subject of the Smit murders was something that was of interest to London Weekend Television.

"In our discussions with him we asked him about the Smit killings, and he indicated that he knew something about them."

Mr Short said he did not think Winter was in West Germany. "He might be there by now, but he certainly wasn't there when we spoke to him."

Where might Winter be then? — "I've really no idea. If I did, I couldn't tell you anyway. We are obviously rather keen to keep it to ourselves for a while at least."

Mr Short disclosed that Winter had been in contact with one of Short's colleagues. Winter had been concerned to know what sort of reaction was coming from South Africa to his television interview.

"My colleague told him that it was apparently front page news — a big story all over South Africa."

The telephone call "wasn't from Britain," said Mr Short.

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SELF-CONFESSED Boss
"spy" Gordon Winter offered huge sums of money while on the staff of the Citizen for information that could discredit Judge Anton Mostert in the wake of his bombshell Information disclosures.

I was not told where the money would come from.

Moving in a shadowy world of intrigue and sometimes death — the 48-year-old Johannesburg journalist hunted information, using charm and ruthlessness with equal efficiency.

On November 11, at a function in Johannesburg City Hall, he let the cool, charismatic reporter's mask slip in his desperation for damning information.

The prize he hoped for was information that would smear the Judge by suggesting that there had been complicity between some newspapers and Judge Mostert before he took the lid off the scandal at a Press conference a week earlier.

"He was sure it would be worth R10 000 to me," he insisted, "although I laughed off that suggestion and also the suggestion that I spy on my colleagues."

Then employed on one of the two newspapers that spearheaded investigations into activities of the former Department of Information, he believed I held the key to what he wanted.

He resigned from the Citizen earlier this year, supposedly to compile a who's who on farming in South Africa. He slipped out of the country and has gone into hiding somewhere in Western Europe.

In a secretly filmed interview with London Weekend Television, he disclosed he had been working as security police and Boss spy for the past 16 years.

Dramatic allegations made in an interview televised on Friday were that:

- Boss was involved in the Jeremy Thorpe affair to discredit the Liberal Party in Britain.

- Boss was behind the bank robbery in London in 1975 for which anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain was arrested and prosecuted and subsequently acquitted. Winter said Boss employed a double of Hain for the job.

- Boss murdered Keith Wallace, a former Rand Daily Mail reporter, in 1970 to prevent him from talking. He was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Admitting that he had shopped hundreds of people, Winter said in his TV interview his main task had been to spy on his colleagues, South African journalists and

visiting newspapermen.

One former colleague said: "He was a con-man but he had extraordinary loyalties to people. He's quite warm-hearted and not as cold as he pretended to be."

One person who enjoyed that loyalty was General Hendrik van den Bergh, retired spycatcher and former Boss chief. Winter claims the General recruited him. A photograph screened by London weekend television shows the general with a beaming Winter and his three-year-old son Guy.

But whatever friendship there was appears to have cooled, with General van den Bergh dismissing his claims as nonsense.

EAST LONDON — South Africa was in a state of emergency, the secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Mr. George Wauchope, said here at the weekend.

Addressing a press, all organised by the Border branch of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr. Wauchope said, "How else can we explain the detentions, bannings and the tightening of influx control despite Dr Piet Koornhof's apartheid-is-dead speech?"

Mr. Wauchope was standing in as guest speaker for Dr Nthato Motlana, who could not attend because of urgent medical duties in Soweto. Mr. Wauchope said the committee had refused to let Dr Motlana serve on Dr Koornhof's regional committees because the aims

of the committee and the government were poles apart.

"While we speak of an open, egalitarian society where one man, one vote exists, without reference to race, colour or creed, Dr Koornhof speaks of one man, one vote in the homelands.

"These committees have been erected to look into a new creature — the urban black. In all sincerity I don't know what an urban black is."

Mr. Wauchope, a former regional chairman in the Transvaal of the now

banned Black People's Convention, said the Committee of Ten believed in black consciousness and this prohibited them from serving on any government-created body which merely detracted from true black aims.

He lashed at KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's attack on the Anti-South African Indian Council Committee which was urging Indians not to participate in the council's elections.

"Have you ever noticed that when any organisation or individual takes an

anti-government stand, Chief Gatsha blows his horn?"

"Did he not attack Dr Motlana and Bishop Desmond Tutu for refusing to serve on the regional committees?"

"Our committee of Ten applauds the stand taken by the Anti-SAIC committee."

Mr. Wauchope traced a brief history of the BPC and said homeland leaders had played a part in the banning of the organisation.

He urged blacks to unite in their struggle for a true

democracy in South Africa.

"The name of the game is unity," Mr. Wauchope said. "This is the essential element of our struggle."

Our leaders are either banned or imprisoned and it is incumbent on us to continue with the Olympic torch of liberation."

Welcoming Mr. Wauchope, the chairman of the Border branch of Wasa, Mr Gordon Qunza, denied his organisation was racist.

"We do not have any of our white friends here tonight because of the silly laws of this country which prohibit whites and blacks from mixing on the dance floor."

"We did not want to insult our white guests by telling them they could not dance. This is why we left them out completely," he said. — DDR

State of emergency in SA — Wauchope

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Probe Boss activities call

LONDON — The Home Secretary will be asked to open an inquiry into the London activities of South Africa's Bureau for State Security after a claim by British-born South African journalist Gordon Winter that he was one of their London agents.

MPs met this weekend to discuss raising the matter in Parliament. Former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson has said he will give an inquiry any help he can. Sir Harold told me on Saturday that he considered the claims a "vindication" of remarks about South African involvement in the Thorpe affair he made to the House of Commons in 1976.

The move follows an interview on London Weekend Television with Mr Winter who has fled South Africa. Speaking from a Continental hideout, he claimed he was a Boss agent for 16 years.

He said that while in London in 1971 he met Norman Scott, and was instructed by Boss when he told them of Scott's story to hide it. Then in 1974 he was told to use it to ensure the demise of the Liberal Party.

Mr Winter said the

South African Government wanted the Tories in power by smashing the Liberal vote.

In the programme, Winter added that the Bureau used a double to incriminate former Young Liberal chairman and anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain in a bank raid in Putney.

Mr Hain said: "I was not surprised to learn that Gordon Winter was a Boss agent — just that he was admitting it. We had a very good idea for many years what he was. The information that I was framed for the Putney bank theft is not new. Now I want an inquiry."

Sir Harold Wilson said about Winter: "I don't know anything about the authority with which he speaks, but what he is reported as saying really confirms what a lot of people know, and what I expressed in the House in

1976. This is a vindication of my remarks."

"I know there were Boss people at work in London and in the South African embassy. An inquiry will be three years too late, but if it is felt that one will be useful, I will give any help I can."

It was in March 1976, as the Thorpe affair gathered momentum, that Sir Harold told the Commons: "I have no doubt at all about a strong South African participation in recent activities relating to the leader of the Liberal Party, based on massive resources of business money and private agencies of various kinds and various qualities."

"But I have seen no evidence of any kind that the South African Government, or its agents or its agencies have any connection with these unsavoury activities."

He added there had

been "very strong and heavily financed private master-minding of certain political operations."

Norman Scott also spoke of his meetings with Mr Winter in 1971. He said it was conceivable that Mr Winter had been a spy, but at the time he had no suspicions.

"I was introduced to him in 1971 as a man with contacts who might have been able to help me. I had no suspicions that he was anything but a bona fide journalist."

"I remember thinking it was strange, that he tape recorded every word said at his flat at Pont Street, in Kensington, but I was very naive. I trust in people."

"I gave him all the documents I had and met him several times over the space of a fortnight. But when I didn't hear anything again from him

we lost contact for about two years."

"He kept all the documents, which I was able to reclaim before the 'committal' proceedings at Minehead."

Peter Hain is demanding that the Home Secretary reopen the case which led him to an Old Bailey acquittal on a theft charge, and that the South African embassy's links with Boss should be investigated.

He said: "I was tipped off about five months after the bank theft that a double had been used. I forwarded the information to Jeremy Thorpe who passed it on to Harold Wilson."

"A man with links with Boss was disenchanted with them and sent an emissary to tell me the truth. I still don't know just how much the information could be trusted, my informant was somewhat shady."

"But there was a strange incident during the theft. The man snatched R840 and was chased. He was beating his pursuers but he suddenly turned round and threw them the money — some might say it was to allow them to see his face."

Boss spy aided SA leftists

LONDON — Boss defector Gordon Winter sometimes helped the leftists and liberals he was supposed to inform on. He once tipped off Communist leader Bram Fischer that he was to be raided. This was probably to ingratiate himself with them, it is thought.

Some time before Fischer was arrested in 1964, Winter told a friend of Fischer's that his home was to be raided by the Security Police at dawn the next day. He must have known that this information would be passed on to Fischer.

In another instance, Winter told a certain person that she was to be detained but that she should simply "hang on" because the Security Police would eventually have to release her as they did not have sufficient evidence to charge her in court. This later proved to be correct.

He also helped banned and house arrested blacks who were suffering finan-

cially because of their restrictions. He once gave a former African National Congress (ANC) leader, Lilian Ngoyi, a week's groceries after she had been prevented from working.

In the early 1960s, when Jack and Rica Hodgson crossed the border into Botswana after fleeing from South Africa, Winter interviewed them. Although they were banned and could not normally be quoted, the ban was lifted on this story by Mr Vorster, who was at that time Minister of Justice.

Suspicion was confirmed that Winter had special powers when in March 1966 Miss Mary Benson, a journalist who has since been declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa, saw him sitting in a cafe in Hillbrow. At that time he was supposed to be under 180-day arrest in jail. He told her that the Security Police had allowed him out, under escort, to sell his furniture. — DDC.

The Winter file

Winter won't live 3 months — ex-gangster

JOHANNESBURG — Gordon Winter was paid R500 by the Richardson gang for the hire of his Beretta pistol which was used in the killing of wealthy Johannesburg prospector, Mr Thomas Waldeck.

The deal was clinched in the restaurant.

This was disclosed yesterday by ex-mercenary soldier, Mr Johnny Bradbury, who was released from Pretoria Central Prison in October last year for his part in the murder 13 years ago.

In an exclusive interview, Mr Bradbury, who is now a construction worker living in Pretoria, said: "I don't give Gordon Winter long to live — about three months at the outside."

Not only had Winter crossed swords with two of London's most vicious gangs. The Richardsons and the Krays, Mr Bradbury said, but he might also be a "hit" target of black nationalist organisations and a security agency, following his disclosures about spying for Boss.

"I'll send a wreath," chuckled the man who confessed to driving the car in which Mr Waldeck's murderer was a passenger.

Mr Bradbury claimed "Winter knew more about the Waldeck murder than I did."

On some occasions when the gang met before the murder, Winter and members of the gang told him to sit apart from them.

When the gang met with Winter they had three

main rendezvous — John Orr's restaurant, Nero's in Hillbrow or The Mikado, near Joubert Park. Only occasionally did they meet in Winter's Berea flat.

As far as he could recall, Mr Bradbury said, the deal for the use of Winter's gun was concluded in John Orrs restaurant over coffee one morning.

At the time of the murder, there were about 10 members of the Richardson gang in Johannesburg.

Mr Bradbury said: "Most of us flew out from London with our own handguns. I declared mine at Jan Smuts Airport and was later granted a temporary permit for it in Johannesburg."

He said Harry Prince, the other Richardson gang man in the car on the night of the murder who flew out of Jan Smuts Airport the same night, got Winter to help him get a licence for his personal automatic at the Hillbrow police station.

Before the gang came to South Africa, Charlie Richardson had told them through his brother, Eddie, they should meet a journalist called Gordon Winter who, Charlie had said, was "one of the boys."

Mr Bradbury said: "We traced Winter without difficulty and our first meeting with him was at the offices of Barnabas B. Smith, who ran an agency for models and show-business people."

South African-born Mr Smith later left South Africa for Israel and settled in Tel Aviv.

Mr Bradbury said only one major member of the Richardson gang was currently in prison in England — Charlie Richardson.

Winter's second wife, Jean, a one-time Johannesburg fashion model, who after the Waldeck murder left Winter to marry Charlie Richardson, was working for a spastics welfare organisation in London, according to Mr Bradbury.

He said: "I got it on good authority she wanted to break with Charlie, but when the gang heard about that they beat her up and persuaded her to remain Mrs Richardson."

When did Winter first make contact with the Richardson gang?

"I'd say in the late 1950s," said Mr Bradbury, who claims he grew up with the gang. "Winter was living in the tough Elephant and Castle district in London. That's when he first associated with the Richardsons. He would have first met the Kray gang a little after that."

It was for the Kray twins that Winter is reported to have been associated with the running of a fraudulent firm.

— DDC.

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Gordon Winter with his fiancée, Wendy Kochman, and their son. 2

Winter is willing to reveal all

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Boss defector Gordon Winter says he knows the identities of the Boss agents in London — and is willing to reveal these to the British authorities.

This was said here yesterday by Mr. Barry Penrose, one of the journalists who interviewed Winter for the London television programme which broke the defection story.

If Winter, a former South African journalist, were to reveal these closely-guarded identities it would wreak havoc with South Africa's overseas security network.

As an example of the store of secrets Gordon Winter says he knows, he claims the killers of Springs MP, Mr. Robert Smit were from the Middle-East.

Among the wealth of information in the 16 hours of tape recordings Winter brought out of South Africa is one in which his handler, General Jacobus Kemp, gives him instructions on what material to leak to the "antis".

The "antis" were the "liberal" newspapers in South Africa and the tip-offs were all given with ulterior motives.

And from Johannesburg a Mercury correspondent reports that an ex-convict

■ TURN TO PAGE 2

Sibeko's children at funeral

2000 there, but no political 'jamboree' as was predicted

The Star's
Africa News Service

GABORONE — The assassinated joint leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr David Sibeko, was buried in Gaborone yesterday about 20 km from the South African border in a restrained and incident-free funeral which did not bear out earlier fears that it would be turned into a political "jamboree."

About 2000 people attended the funeral service in the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Cross — well below predictions by some PAC organisers that upwards of 15 000 supporters would turn up.

Apart from a few placards carried by PAC members who lined the road outside the cathedral as the cortege arrived from the home of friends of the Sibekos, there were no outward political demonstrations.

Among the mourners were the United States

Ambassador in Gaborone, Mr Don Norland, and Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe — both attending in their personal capacities.

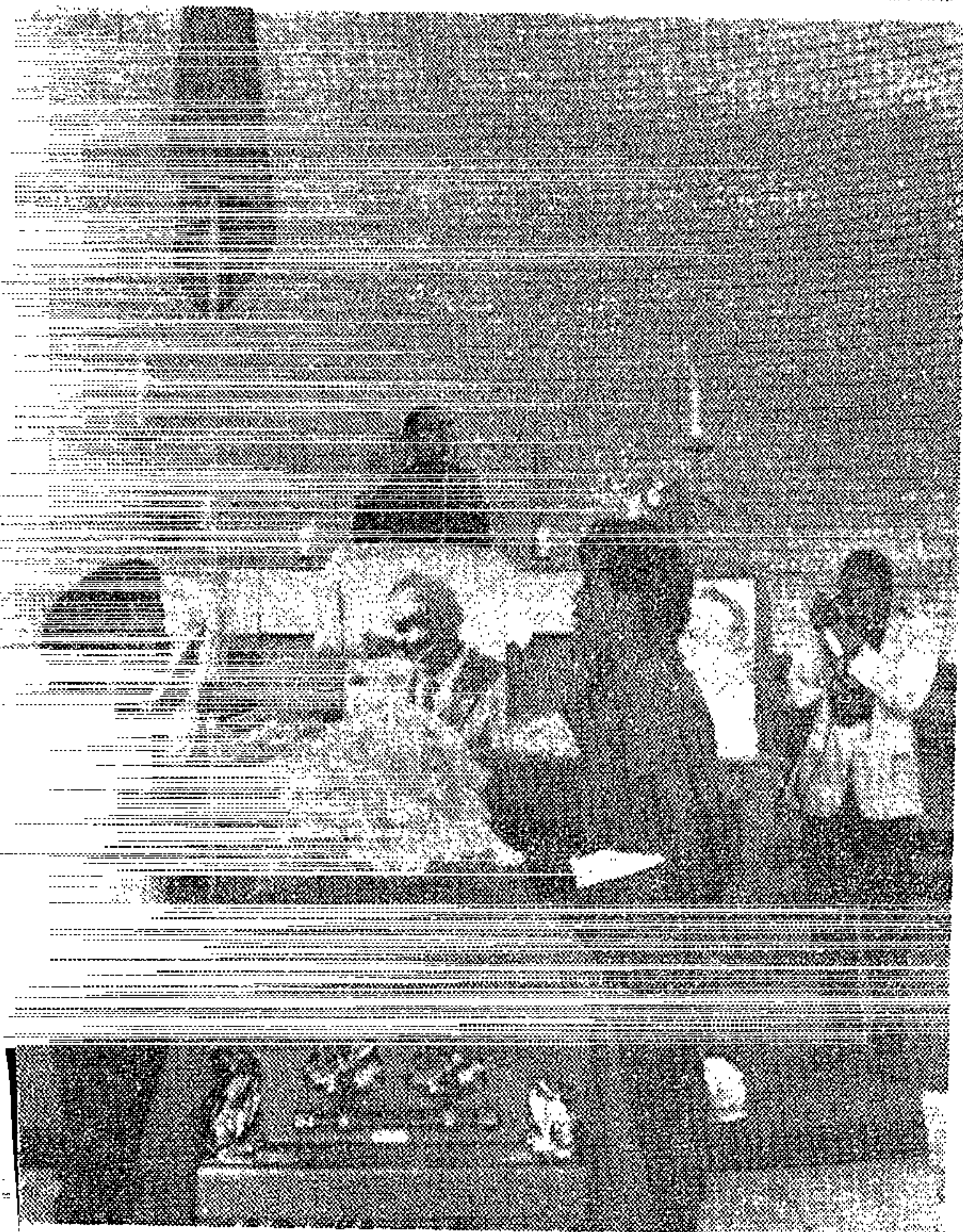
There were also representatives from the Organisation of African Unity, Nigeria, the PAC's external missions abroad in London and Oslo and a diplomatic representative from Liberia.

The funeral service was conducted by the Anglican Dean of Gaborone, the Very Rev Michael Molale.

Mr Sibeko was shot dead in a Dar-es-Salaam flat on June 12, apparently the victim of a leadership squabble within the PAC.

Congress speakers at the funeral admitted Mr Sibeko had been killed by members of the movement.

In a eulogy to her late husband read on her behalf, Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko said he had been killed by "the lowest scum of our people."



Sibeko children — Bongwani, Themba, Lindiwe and Maphumzana — the coffin of their assassinated father during the funeral service in the Anglican Holy Cross Cathedral in Gaborone.

ings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se am bygedra; dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. if, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

Seventien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Durniny
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

The regression line for the Urewé culture had a slope of 0.54 with the origin at 92 years (Fig.4). This gave a rate of expansion of 0.57 km/year.

... have shown that the fission

... was 0.116 with the origin

Author ALAN PATON told an audience in Johannesburg last night that he did not know whether there would be "a change of heart" in South Africa. But he could not bring himself to declare there were no grounds for hope.

The following extracts are from his Alfred and Winifred Hoernlé Memorial Lecture at the 50th anniversary conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Can black hopes and white hopes be hoped together on this southern piece of land which commands this extraordinary depth of love from us all?

Can black security and white security be realised together? Can the black future and the white future be ensured together, or must the white future finally yield? Will there ever be a change of heart ...?

The history of our country is a history of conquest.

But the greatest conquest of all was a political not a military conquest, in which no gun was fired and no spear was thrown, and that was the conquest of all South Africa in 1948 by the National Party ...

Meanwhile a profound change has taken place in the world. The relationship of conqueror and conquered won't do any more. If Chief Buthelezi today makes some claim on the white government, or on the white people of South Africa, one can no longer say to him: "Keep quiet, you're a conquered person."

And if the white people of South Africa cannot learn to live and work with a man like Chief Buthelezi, they will never learn to live with anybody, and they will have no South African future at all ...

I don't need to tell you that many people, most of them black, ridicule the idea of a white change of heart; they invite you to ransack the history books for an example of a change of heart in rulers. More implacable are those who say: "Don't worry about a change of heart. We don't need your change of heart. If there's any changing to be done round here, we are going to do it."

Are the white people of South Africa capable of undoing conquest? The great obstructing factors are white fear, white pride, white greed, and these three factors operating together produce that inertia which has characterised South African rule these last few years ... the problems have appeared so vast that they have rendered rulers impotent to do anything but maintain their position by force.

Has there been any change since the institute was founded in 1929? I can tell you one. That is Minister Koornhof's decision not to use the bulldozers at Crossroads. Indeed, when in the history of South Africa has a

Hope for a change of heart

Minister of State sat down and talked to squatters (terrible word) as though they were human beings?

Is the Minister's action at Crossroads the beginning of the change of heart?

Is South Africa worth fighting for? Can young white men go in good conscience to the border, to fight against men who almost without exception are black, and who believe that they have a duty to liberate this country from its present rulers, and in particular from the oppression of its racial laws?

There is for a person like myself, and for any young person who thinks as I do, only one decent reason for going to the border, and that is to fight for the chance to make this a more just society. I would go there because I do not want to be liberated by the Cubans and the Russians.

I know young men, some of them close to me, who have gone to the army with a heavy heart, but they go there because they would rather do that than leave their country.

They hope for the change of heart ... That's what they are fighting for — with the weapons of war ... It is the paradox beyond all paradoxes ...

Will there be a change of heart? I must answer to that question: I don't know. There are powerful arguments against the change of heart, and I know them all ...

I find myself unable to declare emphatically that there are no grounds for hope ... I cannot bring myself to believe that the Afrikaner Nationalist, or should I say the leaders of Afrikaner nationalism, cannot see that Afrikanerdom is at the crisis of its history ...

I cannot believe that the people who achieved nationhood after a long and bitter struggle, who faced each crisis with courage and intelligence, who picked themselves up from the dust after the defeat of their republics, cannot face with courage and intelligence this



ALAN PATON

greatest crisis in their history.

Let me sound a sombre note; if there is another conqueror, then God help South Africa and all its peoples. That is why conquest must be undone, by us, not by anyone else.

The undoing of conquest will necessitate far-reaching constitutional changes. There appear to be only two main contenders in the field — universal suffrage in a unitary state, and universal suffrage in a federal or confederal state ...

I do not regard the choice of the one system as more moral than the choice of the other. It is my considered belief that in our present circumstances the only way to get a unitary state is by internal revolution and external intervention, and at the cost of the destruction of the economy.

There are only two possible futures for our country, one a revolutionary future of violence, hatred, and destruction, the other an evolutionary future, which will not be without pain and sacrifice, which will have in the main to be borne by white people. It is their contribution to the undoing of conquest.

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The sites and associated dates used in the present study are shown in tables seven, eight, and nine.

(KIMAMBOU, ...)
The groups that were hived off would have moved some distance and ... they could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because more than one

'Blacks prepared to face' world pressure on S.A.

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Most Blacks were prepared to suffer the consequences of international pressure on South Africa for change, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday.

"It is true that they would be the first to suffer, yet are they living in comfort now?" he asked at the 50th annual conference of the Institute of Race Relations.

"Most Blacks argue that it would be far better to

suffer for change than to go on suffering almost interminably," he said.

Noting fears that external pressures did not always produce the intended results, Bishop Tutu said: "Pressures could be a calculated risk but they are the only peaceful means left and I advocate them."

Investment

On the question of foreign investment, he said: "All I want to say is that foreign investors must not kid themselves. Their

investments maintain the apartheid system."

Foreign investors should not contend themselves, he said, with vague codes of conduct but strive towards specific objectives, including housing Black workers and their families in family units near their place of work, and full unionisation of Black workers.

In his comments on international pressure, Mr. John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Affairs, distinguished between pressure which could compound and pressure which could ease the task of resolving racial conflicts.

"It seems that international pressure — to be helpful — needs to link in with internal developments," he said.

"(But) pressure which is unrelenting, which consists of a series of escalating demands and which grants no recognition to any positive movement achieved, is likely to cause counter-reaction and in the longer term be unproductive."

'Blacks being cut out of white core'

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Staff Reporter

PRESSURES are being exerted by the Government to reduce the number of blacks living in "white" South Africa, said noted economist Dr Francis Wilson in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Wilson, economics director of the SA Labour and Research Development Unit at the University of Cape Town, was speaking at the SA Race Relations Institute's 50th anniversary conference at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said: "As the major urban areas continue to expand, as population grows and as pressures against the migrant labour system increase, it is likely that workers will be drawn in from the platteland while people living in Ciskei and elsewhere may find they are increasingly left out in the cold."

"At the same time, pressures are being exerted by the Government to reduce the number of Africans living in the core — "white" South Africa."

Even before it had been enacted, he said, the proposal to

fine all employers R500 if they should be caught employing people who did not have specific permission to be in the area was causing large numbers of blacks to lose jobs which in many cases would not be refilled.

"The net effect is to increase unemployment at a time when both common sense and justice would require that all possible efforts be made to reduce it. Similarly, in some parts of the country farmers are being pressed by the authorities to reduce the number of people living on their farms."

Meanwhile, Dr Wilson said, the process so poignantly described by Cosmas Desmond of resettling people from "white" urban South Africa into the periphery continued.

The most recent step in pursuit of that policy was taken at the beginning of April — virtually on the same day as the reprieve for Crossroads was announced — when the first houses were brought in the resettlement area of Glenmore, an isolated corner of the eastern Cape.

Glenmore, said Dr Wilson, was clearly destined to be part of the consolidated Ciskei. "Glenmore is a rural ghetto planned to house several thousand people in urban conditions, but without the economic base necessary to sustain them."

"Glenmore, it seems, is destined to join the long list of names that shame us all," he said.

It was against that background that South Africans could best interpret the feeling of reform which many people sensed was in the air. What seemed to be happening was a gradual move to replace skin colour or "race" with various political boundaries.

Those boundaries — artificial boundaries between white South Africa centres and the homelands and neighbouring black states — were the most significant political developments of the past year, not the "spectacular consequences of the Information scandal".

He asked: "Is it too far fetched to suggest that we are witnessing the beginning of a significant shift in the status of

black urban 'insiders' defined in terms of Section 10 for the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — by means of a gradual easing of all economic and social restrictions based solely on colour?"

The "deracialising" of the core that was "white" South Africa, said Dr Wilson, could conceivably be carried through by the present Government provided it did not involve too many blacks.

The process of integrating some blacks into the "white" core would take much of the sting out of international criticism, which was generally focused exclusively on the iniquity of the use of colour as a bar.

Dr Wilson added: "And it will deepen the division of interests within the black community between those who have rights of access to the accumulated wealth of the economy in the core and those who must wait unemployed and hungry on the periphery, waiting to be called if they should ever be needed."

'Rural blacks Whites get are hamstrung, a lot more says Prof'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

A SUBSTANTIAL economic gap is building up between urban blacks and their rural kinsmen, Professor Jill Nattrass, professor of economics at the University of Natal, told the Institute of Race Relations yesterday.

She was presenting a paper at the institute's 50th anniversary conference immediately after Dr Francis Wilson, of the University of Cape Town, had argued that current race policy was attempting to drive a wedge between an elite of urban black "insiders" and the mass of rural black "outsiders".

The average income per head for urban blacks was nearly four times as large as that of rural blacks, R381 against R100, according to data collated by Prof Nattrass.

The average income per worker, as distinct from per head, showed an even greater difference, R1 335 a year against R160.

Another set of figures compiled by Prof Nattrass showed that the black population was increasing rapidly in the poorest 10% of South Africa's mag-

isterial districts — in contrast to the white population, which was decreasing both absolutely and proportionately.

"The top 10% of the districts are very rich, about 14 times richer per head of their population than the poorest 10%", Professor Nattrass said.

"The poorest 10% of the districts are on the average 95% black, very poorly endowed with industrial capacity, predominantly rural, slow growing and a supplier of large numbers of (migrant labourers)."

But where whites could escape permanently from the poor areas by moving to the rich areas, blacks could not because of influx control.

"The legal and institutional barriers hindering African population movements act to perpetuate African poverty."

"They chain large numbers of Africans to the almost totally undeveloped African rural areas on to a life as a farm labourer in the white farming sector."

Another difference in the black community related to the earnings of urban black men and women, with men receiving higher wages although they were not necessarily better qualified.

Deputy Political Editor

THE AVERAGE income per head for whites was 12.5 times higher than that of blacks, Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal, said yesterday.

The life expectancy of white men was also noticeably higher than that of black men, 65 years against 52, she told the 50th anniversary conference of the Institute of Race Relations.

These figures emerged from her economic profiles of the various racial groups.

The income differences between white and black were largely due to two factors: differing educational levels and contrasting access to well paid jobs.

"In 1970 just over 1-million South Africans had completed a school education or had obtained some tertiary educational diploma or degree," she said.

Of these, 88% were white, 7% black 3% coloured and 2% Asian. The mean level of education for whites was 9.7 years of school, against 6.7 for urban blacks, the most privileged section of the black community.

She said said: "Wealth itself accumulates additional wealth, which favours those South Africans who are already wealthy."

Book banned on appeal

JOHANNESBURG — A divided Publications Appeal Board decided yesterday that the book of photographs and poetry, *Gentle Woman*, should be banned because the nudity was not of artistic merit.

In spite of the divergent opinions of art experts the majority of the Board, under the chairmanship of Prof. Kobus van Rooyen, upheld the appeal of the Directorate of Publications against the unbanning of the book by one of its own committees.

Dr. H. J. Werth, director of the Pretoria Art Museum, said in evidence that the artistic quality of the nude photographs was not very high.

Vulgar

"Some of the photographs are in my opinion vulgar and tend to the indecent."

Dr. R. H. van Niekerk of the South African National Gallery in Cape Town said although the photographs indicated a high degree of technical ability they did not show much personal vision or inventiveness.

Because of the divergence in expert opinion on the artistic merit of the book, three Board members, Prof. A. P. Grove, Mr. D. F. Abernethy and Mr. C. D. Fuchs, said the book should be allowed on condition it was not displayed on bookshelves.

This was rejected.

The Board said that possession of the book was not banned and recommended to the Director of Publications that they permit bona fide interested persons to buy it.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1503

666561

6 Julie 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 P79/42

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/5/10.....	<i>Massacre! (Herne the Hunter No 9).....</i>	John J. McLaglen.....	(a) + (b)
P79/5/36.....	<i>Other People.....</i>	Sol Stein.....	(a)
P79/6/70.....	<i>New Africa News—No 18, May 1979.....</i>	New Africa News Collective, Clayton, Victoria	(e)
P79/5/104.....	<i>Afrika 1978.....</i>	Lasse Jensen og Jørgen E. Petersen.....	(d) + (e)
P79/5/134.....	<i>Big Biazarro, The.....</i>	Leonard Wise.....	(a)
P79/6/45.....	<i>Purity's Shame.....</i>	Janette Seymour.....	(a)
P79/6/50.....	<i>Migration Today—23.....</i>	World Council of Churches, Geneva.....	(d) + (e)
P79/5/122.....	<i>Seek—April 1979.....</i>	Church of the Province of South Africa, Port Elizabeth	(e)
P79/6/51.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice—Vol XIX, No 3, March 1979</i>	NIRO "Komunist", Beograd.....	(e)
P79/6/54.....	<i>One Thousand Days of Revolution (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/55.....	<i>Dialectical Materialism and Modern Science (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/61.....	<i>Hustle (oorspronklik uitgegee onder die titel "City of Angels"/originally published under the title "City of Angels")</i>	Steve Shagan.....	(a)
P79/6/62.....	<i>World Trade Union Movement—No 4, 1979....</i>	World Trade Union Movement, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/6/64.....	<i>Forced Labour in Colonial Africa.....</i>	A. T. Nzula, I. I. Potekhin, A. Z. Zusmanovich	(e)
P79/6/72.....	<i>Grondstof—Vol V, No 2.....</i>	Onbekend.....	(d) + (c)
P79/6/77.....	<i>Statement on the Occasion of African Liberation Day (25th May) (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</i>	World Federation of Democratic Youth, Budapest	(e)
P79/6/79.....	<i>Socialism: Theory and Practice—6 (71), June 1979</i>	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House.....	(e)
P79/6/84.....	<i>Resister—Bulletin No 2, May 1979.....</i>	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)

No. 1504

6 Julie 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:

Committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), London

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1503

527

6 July 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. 1504

6 July 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:

No. 1505

6 Julie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Junie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 21 Junie 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 appel 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
P79/6/109.....	Scope—Vol 14, No 25, June 22, 1979.....	Republican News Agency, Johannesburg.

No. 1505

6 July 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 June 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 21 June 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. 1506

6 Julie 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 ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/84.....	Resister—Bulletin No 2, May 1979.....	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)

No. 1506

6 July 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 is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

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.

Gordimer's latest book joins the banned list

ROM
6/7/79
327

CAPE TOWN. — Nadine Gordimer's latest book, *Burger's Daughter*, has been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

In terms of a notice to be published in the Government Gazette today, it may not be imported or distributed.

From today it will also be an offence to possess a copy of *Protocols of the Meetings of the Learned Elders of Zion*, attributed to Victor E Marsden. From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

Messacre Herne the Hunter No 9 (John J McLaglen).
Other people (Sol Stein).
New Africa News — No 18, May 1979 (New Africa News Collective, Clayton, Victoria).
Afrika 1978 (Lasse Jensen og Jorgen E Petersen).
The Big Blazarro (Leonard Wise).
Purity's Shame (Janette Seymour).
Migration Today (World Council of Churches, Geneva).
Seek April 1979 (Church of the Province of South Africa, Port Elizabeth).
Social Thought and Practice Vol XIX, No 3, March 1979 (Niro "Komunist", Beograd).
One Thousand Days of Revolution: Marxism, Leninism and Our Time (Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague).
Dialectical Materialism and Modern Science: Marxism, Leninism and Our Time (Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague).
Hustle, originally published under the title City of Angels (Steve Shagan).

World Trade Union Movement No 4, 1979 (World Trade Union Movement, Czechoslovakia).
Forced Labour in Colonial Africa (A T Nzula, I I Potekhin, A Z Zusanovich).
Grandstaf — Vol V, No 2 (unknown).
Statement on the Occasion of African Liberation Day pamphlet (World Federation of Democratic Youth, Budapest).
Socialism: Theory and Practice, June 1979 (Novosti Press Agency Publishing House).
Register Bulletin No 2, May 1979 and all subsequent editions (Committee On South African War Resistance, London).
Losers Weepers (Nan Maynard).
The Players (Gary Brandner).
Frogs at the Bottom of the Well (Ken Edgar).
Class Reunion (Rona Jaffe).
Information Bulletin (Peace and Socialism International Publishers, Czechoslovakia).
Reports on Real Socialism: Marxism, Leninism and Our Time (Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague).
Free Africa Marches: Marxism, Leninism and Our Time (Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague).
Work in Progress No 8, May 1979 (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg).
Heroes of Today, Martyrs Of Yesterday pamphlet (unknown).
Law and Justice in A Socialist Society (Panorama DDR, East Berlin).
Opinions: Bulletin Africain De La FSM 3/79 (Federation Syndicale Mondiale, Prague).
Raspberry Reich (Wolf Mankowitz).
Newshare No 11, June 1979 (CWM Education Department, London).
Graffiti: The Scrawl of the Wild (Roger Kilroy).
Modern Photography Vol 43, No 7, July 1979 (ABC Leisure Magazines, New York).
Statement 4 pamphlet (SSD, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch).
A Solidarity Message in Commemoration of June 16, 1979 pamphlet (unknown).
Dokumentation 913/3.8 (Panorama DDR, East Berlin).
Policies Which put People First 1979 (Panorama DDR, East Berlin).
UNB News Vols 1 and 2 (Medical SRC, University of Natal, Durban).

Muslim News Vol 19, No 11, June 15, 1979 (Muslim news Publications, Athlone).
Weekly News Briefing Vol 3, No 22, First Week.
June 1979 (African National Congress, London).
Photography Vol 14, No 6, June 1979 (Model and Allied Publications Ltd, London).
Burger's Daughter (Nadine Gordimer).
Republic Day: No Cause to Celebrate pamphlet (SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg).

From today it will be an offence to possess the following:

The Struggle is My Life (Nelson Mandela).
ANC Amadla pamphlet (African National Congress).
Foreign Affairs Bulletin Vol 19, No 8, 12 March 1979 (Press Department, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin).
Information No 2/1979, February 1979 (Trade Union International of Agricultural Forestry and Plantation Workers, Czechoslovakia).
The Testimony of Steve Biko (Millard Arnold).
Hitback No 2, August 1978; No 3, October 1978; No 4, December 1978/January 1979 (Raymond Hill, Allen Potgheringham, Johannesburg).
Vow: Voice Of Women First Quarter 1979 (The ANC Women's Section, Lusaka).
Mayibuye No 3, February (African National Congress).
On The Road (Fiona Richmond).
Protocols of the Meetings of the Learned Elders of Zion (Victor E Marsden).
The Zimbabwe Review Vol 7, 7/8/1978 (Information and Publicity Bureau of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Lusaka, Zambia).
PAC Salutes the Fallen Heroes 21 March 1979 pamphlet (PAC Information Bureau, Maseru, Lesotho).
Romanian News No 12 (53) March 21, 1979 (Piata Scinteii, Bucharest, Romania).
Publication Without Cover: An Exact Reproduction of the Contents of Sechaba, Februarie 1979 (unknown).
Investionen in Apartheid Mai 1974 (Internationa-

tionen Bund Freier Gewerkschaften, Brussel).
NUS/AAM Network briefing document January 1979 (Anti Apartheid Movement, London).
Report of IUS Solidarity Mission to South Africa (Paul Blomfield).
Der Afrikanische Arbeiter unter dem Joch der Apartheid (Internationaler Bund Freier Gewerkschaften, Brussel).
Oppose Racist Terror In Southern Africa pamphlet (National Union Of Students, London).
Oppose Racist Terror in Southern Africa poster (National Union Of Students, London).
Equus No 0101, April 1979 (Equus, Hillbrow).
Carry On Emmannuelle (Lance Peters).
Special Session of the World Peace Council in Berlin Bulletin Nos 2 — 10 (Information Centre of the World Peace Council).
Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa No 21, March-April 1979 (International Defence and Aid Fund, London).
Anti Apartheid News April 1979 (East End Offset, London).
Workers Unity Issue No 14, March 1979 (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London).
Peace News No. 2092, Friday 23, March 1979 (Peace News Ltd, London).
Peace Courier Vol 10, April 1979 (World Peace Council, Finland).
The Burning Spear - Vol 6, No 3, April 1979 (Burning Spear Newspaper, Kentucky).
Piccadilly International Vol 1, No 8 (Gold Star Publications, Surrey).
Jana Shakti No 7, April-May 1979 (unknown).
Club International Vol 7, No 12 (Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London).
Penthouse Vol 13, No 10, 1979 (Penthouse Publications Ltd, London).
Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst Bulletin No E13 March 1979 (News Agency of German Democratic Republic).

From today publications or objects issued by the committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), London, may not be imported, except on the authority of a permit. — Sapá.

income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

20 APR 1979

WINTERVELD
People are living there

Out of sight, out of mind. That seems to be the fate of the 500 (or so) people in Winterveld, a vast shanty town in the Hopla township, for many years a catchment area for waves of homeless and displaced people driven out of the "white" areas by resettlement schemes and tougher influx control.

According to "Flip" Smil, professor of geography at Victoria University, more than 24 000 people were moved into Bophuthatswana from "black spots" mission stations and poorly situated homelands areas between 1968 and 1975. (Close on 100 000) were moved off white farms or out of townships in white areas. In particular, people from the old Pretoria townships of Lady Selborne and Eastwood who could not find accommodation in Gaborone or Maseru have overflowed into Winterveld.

Still more came from other townships in search of jobs in nearby Pretoria - to which transport is easily available. David Mokale, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Urban Affairs, tells the *AT* that people continue to stream in day and night. Some of the Winterveld land is zoned for agriculture, but the black landowners find it more profitable to subject to tenants. Mokale, however, tells the *AT* that his government regards many of the tenants as illegal squatters, since they have come in without permission. "The landlords are farming their brothers," he says. Raids on illegal traders have been stepped up, and this week 13 schools for squatter children were reported to have been closed.

One cause of friction between the squatters and the Bophuthatswana government arises from the fact that most of the tenants are not Tswana. Many Winterveld people claim that they have been told to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship or leave the area. Smil says that friction is heightened because non-Tswanas are seen as competing with Tswanas for scarce jobs. Soaring unemployment makes things worse. But Mokale claims that "there is no distinction in our eyes between Tswanas and non-Tswanas."

Nevertheless, as a recent private study points out, raiding has made tenants edgy, and many are leaving of their own accord. Some go to the new Molete township, where, unlike Winterveld, there is not even the remotest possibility of work. Thus, continues the study, "the unemployed in the towns are moved to the homelands, and the homeland unemployed are moved to move to remote areas in other homelands -- areas where they can barely subsist."

Although Mokale claims that most of the Winterveld people are to be accounted for by the resources of his government, beyond the resources of his government, Smil proposes an upliftment programme on site and service lines instead. While some infrastructure would be provided, the people would be permitted to erect shacks as their skills and financial means permitted.

rejects proposals

Reporters 18 April 1979
The publication says this new approach has been necessitated by the resistance of the community to government control. The government's response has been to control the community with a greater and more subtle means of "supervised" control.

Koornhof qualifies citizenship

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — With a cry of "Vrystaat" the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, yesterday reiterated his belief in full citizenship rights for all races as the country moved forward "shoulder-to-shoulder into a new era of reform".

Arsonists
Burn Army
17 APR 1979
School

BALANCE
When we asked Mr. Lindi...
...the owner...
...of a house depends...
...on the owner's...
...attitude...

THE TOWNSHIP MANAGER...
...told us that...
...they have no control...
...over the sale of houses...
...it is an agreement between the...
...parties concerned only...

THE PRICES OF HOUSES...
...are not sold at less...
...than R300. In most cases...
...the prices are paid in...
...advance...

racket

But in officially opening the annual conference of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce in Johannesburg, he repeatedly stressed that this would be in a plural and not in a unitary set-up.

He reiterated his belief in equality before the law, chances for opportunities, full human rights and full participation in the decision-making process for all, regardless of race or colour, in a plural set-up.

In contrast with Government policies of separate development which emphasise racial and ethnic differences, Dr. Koornhof also emphasised common ground shared by the races.

Join hands

Dr. Koornhof appealed to Black and White businessmen to join hands and go forward together to build a strong economy where everyone would have a place.

He also said urgent attention was being given to building business centres in Soweto and other large Black townships.

Capital could be raised from private sources, loans and bonding of the 99-year leases. Attempts were being made to get the 99-year leasehold system off the ground as soon as possible.

He said Blacks would be given more trading rights in their areas, including the provision of bigger sites.

Detailing the common grounds between the races, he talked of lasting individual friendships and inter-dependence.

Land Act, in 1977, 104 297 ha were bought under the Development Trust and Land Act, and last year 117 165 ha, bringing the total purchased to date up to 1 104 200 ha, at a cost of R358m. Still to be purchased are 612 184 ha. 117 706 ha have been added to the "black states" as expenditure on the removal of "black spots" (excluding badly situated black areas) still to be received. The amount allocated over the last five years for the purchase of land for the consolidation of black states were: 1974-75 R20,6m; 1975-76 R20m; 1976-77 R23,6m; 1977-78 R12,1m; 1978-79 R10,4m (Budget). Minister P. J. Koornhof (Mentor) said.

colours classes yesterday introduced to the day in protest against the engagement of a new principal. Throughout the boycott which lasted until midday, police in camouflage uniforms and members of the security police kept a low profile, watching the protest from a distance.

There was also a common bond of love for South Africa, "which we all love and will defend together to the last moment possible".

On the row created by another Cabinet minister, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, over his recent speech in the United States, Dr. Koornhof said he believed there wasn't all that much controversy.

"Dr. Treurnicht and I understand each other very well... there were one or two things reported in a certain way and he reacted to that," he said.

UATATA — (Group Editors: the Johannesburg-based public relations firm, has been awarded a R200 000 contract.

Transkei Group Editor

ZWITSIRA — acute shortage of 1 this township but an opportunity for house owners to people who are in need of accommodation. demand for that type of prospective buyers. tenants from lodgers who only

By TAMI ME
Zwitsira

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

No to US race relations man

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

A. MR FRANKLIN Williams, president of the internationally-known Phelps Stokes Fund in New York, was refused a visa to attend this week's 50th anniversary conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations held in Johannesburg. The South African Ambassador to Washington, Mr Donald Sole, is said to have attempted to persuade the institute to withdraw its invitation to Mr Williams as he was "an arch enemy of South Africa". The institute refused to do this. Disclosing the ban on Mr Williams' entry into South Africa, Mr David Look, chairman of the Phelps Stokes Fund, said in Johannesburg last night: "Franklin Williams, a black American, has previously twice been granted a visa to enter South Africa but was unable to come here on those occasions." ● The Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, said in Pretoria last night that his department dealt with hundreds of applications and he could not remember if he had seen an application concerning Mr Williams. "For that reason I have no comment to make," he said.

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.7,
9.6

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Memonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling.

Exiles injured by bomb

MASERU — Four South African political exiles and a banned Anglican priest were injured when a parcel bomb exploded in a house here yesterday.

The explosion took place in the rondavel of a South African lawyer, Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, at 2 pm.

Mrs Naidoo and the others were injured when the bomb exploded as the Anglican priest, Father John Osmers, chairman of the social services committee of the Christian Council of Lesotho, opened a box he had taken to Mrs Naidoo's home.

Window panes were shattered and furniture in Mrs Naidoo's lounge was damaged by the blast.

Father Osmers and the four South Africans were admitted to the hospital. He is reported to be in a critical condition.

Police are investigating. — SAPA.

Vereniging van die Kaapse Universiteit se waardering te betrek aan lede van die Akademie Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

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Mnr P.G.T. Watson

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Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
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Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Gordimer novel banned

JOHANNESBURG — Nadine Gordimer's latest novel, *Burger's Daughter*, had been banned, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

The book was embargoed shortly after its release in South Africa last month.

Speaking from her

Johannesburg home last night, Miss Gordimer said she would consult her publisher before deciding whether to fight the ban.

It was no shock because there was always a risk of banning when books were embargoed, she said.

A divided Publications Appeal Board decided yesterday that a book of

photographs and poetry, *Gentle Woman*, should be banned because the nudity was not of artistic merit.

Despite divergent opinion, the majority of the Board upheld the appeal of the Directorate of Publications against the unbanning of the book. DDC.

14

Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Vredeskerke', Gaborone, 1979. Voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Justice in Southern Africa'.

Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, (ber).

ns- Professionele en Openbare

f gebyl in die Suid-Afrikaanse houdinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap- sionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van

e Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die Godsdienstige Vriendekring, kapasontwikkeling op die platteland bevorder.

as lid van die Raad van die ie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging le Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy d-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die nale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir

ERING EN DANK

die geleentheid wat die jaar- lering te betuig aan lede van die en die Beheerraad vir hulle belang in die aangeleenthede van postad het benewens 'n hydrae tot Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum otruimte voorsien. Met die l het ons die huisie op die laer

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6/7/79 MD (327)

JOHANNESBURG — The National Party's major area of resistance was its reluctance to give formal recognition to the Soweto Committee of Ten and its refusal to deal with banned and exiled political leaders, the professor of African studies at the University of Cape Town, Professor David Welsh, said here yesterday.

Addressing the 50th anniversary conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations, he said the invitations to Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr Percy Qoboza to serve on the regional committee to advise the government on the future of blacks, was at least a "hopeful step."

He said the refusal of these men to serve on the committee could be understood.

The implication seemed

Prof: negotiate with real leaders

to be that many "anti-system" blacks would refuse to participate in comparable bodies unless and until they could be assured they were not being consulted to carry out official policy more effectively.

"I am certain they would participate in negotiations whose object was to steer official policies away from all the objectionable features of separate development.

"A greatly increased determination on the part of the government to break down racial discrimination would facilitate their co-operation. At the moment

participation in officially sponsored bodies is unacceptable to this category of people because it makes them vulnerable to allegations of 'collaboration,' 'sell-out,' and the like."

Prof Welsh said real negotiations could not take place if the legitimate leaders of the movements or groups were denied representation. This was one of the key issues in any bargaining process that might lead to a durable democratic accommodation.

There could be no assumption that at

whatever kind of negotiating forum that might be convened, there would be a unified black voice. Politically, blacks were not united despite the massive unifying force of a common rejection of racial discrimination.

Professor Welsh said democracy in South Africa would require power-sharing and the extensive use of consensus in the political process.

He said whites who believed the status quo could be maintained and blacks who believed it could be overthrown should count the costs of confrontation.

There were some historical precedents for adversaries shrinking back from the abyss of violence — others where even after extensive violence, reconciliation proved possible. — SAPA.

3

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Priest loses arm after parcel blast

MASERU — The Reverend John Osmer, 45, has had one of his arms amputated in an emergency operation after he was critically injured in a parcel bomb explosion here.

His condition yesterday was said to be "critical but improving".

Mr Osmer, an Anglican priest, was rushed to hospital on Thursday after the parcel bomb exploded in his hands at the home of a South African exile, Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, 52, who was also injured in the incident.

She was also admitted to hospital and her condition is satisfactory.

Mrs Naidoo, a former Durban attorney who fled the Republic two years ago, was having lunch with three other South African exiles on Thursday when Mr Osmer brought a parcel address-

ed to her.

He was trying to open the parcel when it exploded.

The names of the other three victims — who were treated for minor injuries and shock — have not been obtained.

The New Zealand-born Mr Osmer knew he was a potential target for right-wing fanatics.

He was known internationally as a leading campaigner against sports ties between New Zealand and South Africa and became a close friend of leading black exiles from the Republic.

In London yesterday, his sister, Mrs Elizabeth Gordon said:

"He knew of the dangers but was totally devoted to his job with the refugees as a priest with the Diocese of Lesotho."

— DDC.

(c)

Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

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The Star

327

Apartheid is alive and evil

A SCHOOL stands derelict in Mayfair, a haunt for hoboes and who knows what undesirables. White children in the suburb no longer have a use for it; the building rots. Recently, the Department of Community Development, doing the enlightened thing this time, had the school renovated for Indian children living nearby. Mayfair whites objected, the school remains uninhabited, and the Indian children have to trek up to 60 km a day to go to school at Roodepoort or Lenasia. Not surprisingly, some of them have dropped out. Faced with time and petrol wasted on that scale, many whites would do the same.

Some of the Indian children have been allocated temporary accommodation at the Fordsburg Indian Primary School, but they have to use a side entrance so as not to offend the sensitive Mayfair residents! Indignity on indignity.

What the Indian experience proves is that apartheid is not dying. Sure the Government has some difficulty in changing the whole weight of apartheid as long as some department or community keeps switching it back, but the stings of apartheid are still more real than academic talk of change. Pass laws, influx control, the lack of equal facilities—these are the realities of apartheid. Coexistence has no meaning while the majority of South Africans are being discriminated against. That is why change—in real terms—must be accelerated.

en persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10
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AFRIKANER DICTATORSHIP

ONE of the more successful propaganda lines expensively disseminated by South Africa's scandal-prone former Department of Information was that the country's white minority, and particularly the Afrikaners, were just another African tribe — except with white rather than brown or black faces.

The reasoning behind this contention was that whites have been around in Southern Africa for three centuries, and can therefore make a well-founded claim to permanency in this part of the continent.

One result of this has been that the term 'European' has become progressively discarded by South African whites (except, of course, when referring to the main tenants of 'civilised standards'), to the extent that signs outside public lavatories now tend to announce that they are for 'whites only'.

I remember, shortly after I first arrived in South Africa, sitting in the office of Dr Connie

NICHOLAS ASHFORD,
writing in London's
'Spectator', reports

Mulder, then Minister of Information and the Interior and a strong candidate for the premiership, and hearing him tell me in all earnestness that he considered himself to be a 'white African'.

He explained that, although his forbears had originally come from Holland, he felt no emotional ties with the Dutch. In fact he preferred the British.

Although neither Dr

Mulder nor his fast-talking protégé, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, nor even the fallen father-figure of Afrikaner nationalism, Mr John Vorster, would ever care to admit it, the Information Scandal has shown that their style of government has more in common with the corrupt one-party dictatorships which are prevalent in much of black Africa, and less with the Western democracies upon which South Africa supposedly models itself.

If you remove the fancy wrapping paper — the facade of parliament, the supposedly impartial judiciary and a remarkably courageous Press — you are left with a system of government in South Africa which really differs very little from those operating in the black states to the north which South Africans so thoroughly despise.

Government in South Africa is not just based on white supremacy, it is also tribal and tends increasingly towards totalitarianism.

The amassing of political and (increasingly) of economic powers in the hands of one ethnic group, together with that group's growing intolerance of opposition, have provided fertile grounds for the spread of the kinds of moral as well as financial corruption that were revealed by the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the Information Scandal.

During the 31 years since the National Party took office, South Africa has become a country run by Afrikaner nationalists for Afrikaner nationalists. Just as the Kikuyu hold

the reins of power in Kenya, so do Afrikaner nationalists in South Africa.

Nor has there been any attempt, as in Tanzania or Zambia, to introduce some semblance of tribal balance in government.

All but one member of the present cabinet are Afrikaners. Virtually all the main jobs in the civil service, parastatals, defence force and police are held by Afrikaners who have progressively uprooted English-speakers from these positions.

In fact the proliferating state organisations have become virtual Afrikaner benevolent societies, to the extent that South African Railways, the biggest of them all, employs white porters at Johannesburg railway station even though there are millions of unemployed blacks who could perform this unskilled job at a fraction of the cost.

FEATHER-BEDDING

When it comes to feather-bedding, the Afrikaners could even teach British trade unionists a thing or two.

As in black Africa, it was basically a sense of insecurity which prompted the ruling elite to take control of as many of the levers of power as possible.

In South Africa's case, the white nationalists were initially reacting against the might of British imperialism and the power of the English Jewish capitalist establishment.

The British Empire has long since disappeared and South Africa has rid itself of the imperial connection loosely retained through the Commonwealth.

Even the English-speakers' dominance of the economy has been reduced except in the case of the Anglo-American/De Beers mining empire whose head, Harry Oppenheimer, gives financial sustenance to the opposition Progressive Federal Party and owns a large slice of the stridently critical English-language Press.

One would have thought by now that nationalist Afrikaners had gained sufficient self-

confidence to allow themselves to relax a little.

After all, the last general election in 1977, in which the National Party gained the largest parliamentary majority in South African history, showed that many English-speakers were flocking to their side in the face of the 'red peril' to the north and the 'black threat' within their borders.

And not only do Afrikaners now have almost complete political control, but they also possess the most powerful military machine on the African continent.

Ordinary Afrikaners have followed the 'in-fog' developments with a mixture of surprise, disbelief and a degree of disinterest.

Throughout their lives the party's propaganda machine and the Afrikaans Press has drummed into them the belief that their leaders were the true and upright defenders of the Afrikaner 'volk'.

And yet suddenly two of the most prominent of them — Vorster and Mulder — have been forced out of office in disgrace, while a host of lesser luminaries are shown to have indulged in all sorts of unsavoury and dishonest activities.

The fall of Vorster was particularly poignant. He seemed to embody so many of the solid, God-fearing virtues of which Afrikaners are proud. During his last five years as prime minister he had dominated the South African scene like a Colossus — a sort of Afrikaner Churchill who commanded intense loyalty and admiration from his followers.

Yet this Colossus has now been shown to have feet of clay. One of the reasons for Vorster's downfall was that, being a white African, he placed tribe and party before country.

BRANDWAG

Ever since he joined the para-military Ossewa Brandwag (OB) movement during the Second World War to fight the pro-British Smuts government, he had displayed a willingness to put aside democratic practices in order to achieve Afrikaner ends.

And it was while he was serving time in the Koffiefontein detention camp because of his involvement that he encountered two of the men who formed the inner group in the Information Scandal.

They were General Hendrik van den Bergh, the security chief who boasted to the Erasmus Commission that his men would commit murder if he told them to, and Mr Jan van Zyl Alberts, the man who fronted the publishing company which produced the state-funded Citizen newspaper and the periodical 'To the Point' and who now stands accused of misappropriations that point to theft and fraud. If a man is judged by the company he keeps, then Mr Vorster is rightly condemned.

However, where government in South Africa still

differs from many of its northern neighbours is that the corruption and deceptions that took place during the Vorster era have not only been exposed but that their perpetrators (at least some of them) have been rightly condemned.

It is hard to imagine that in black Africa a clique as powerful as Vorster, Mulder and Van den Bergh, would have been deposed without a revolution or a coup d'état.

That South Africa still retains some respect for clean government, and is prepared to purge those who indulge in unlawful or unconstitutional practices, is due almost entirely to the courageously outspoken South African Press, particularly the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express.

RELENTLESS

If it had not been for a relentless campaign of exposures by the Press (a campaign which, given the constraints under which South African newspapers have to operate, was probably even more remarkable than the Washington Post's Watergate investigation), Dr Mulder would probably now be Prime Minister, Dr Rhoodie would be running the country's foreign policy and General van den Bergh would still be making his murderous threats.

It was particularly ironic therefore that the present Prime Minister, Mr Pieter Botha, the man who more than anyone else owes his position to the work done by the newspapers, should have tried to muzzle the Press by introducing the new Advocate General Bill in Parliament.

The Bill was designed to prevent newspapers from publishing further reports about corruption in high places, and its introduction at this juncture has given the impression that there was a lot more to the Information Scandal which the Government wanted to prevent coming into the open.

Then quite suddenly the Prime Minister announced that the 'Press gag' clause in the Bill was being dropped. It was, as the Star commented, a 'belated triumph for reason', but it was more than that. It was virtually the first time that public pressure — and particularly pressure from the Afrikaans and English Press as well as from within the ranks of the National Party — had forced the Government to make such a blatant U-turn on an important policy issue.

The victory may only prove to be a modest one as a number of other new laws have been introduced in this parliamentary session which also seriously restrict freedom of the Press.

However, so long as South African newspapers can continue with their watchdog role there will still be some constraints on the country's steady drift towards a white, ethnically-based autocracy.

Post
11/1979

worth fighting for?

IS THE question of race discrimination really what the ever-intensifying war in SWA is all about? Surely not. Apartheid legislation is fast being obliterated. The political domination of the majority by Whites is almost a phenomenon of the past.

Political exiles of yesterday, enemies of the racist policies of the Nationalist Government, are continuing to return to SWA to play a role in the democratic processes which have at last emerged after years of hard negotiating.

No, I do not believe the terrorist war in SWA is about apartheid. It certainly had its origins in the statutorily enforced frustrations experienced by the Black inhabitants — but that is a battle which has already been won.

The war revolves around ideology, most important around the question of power. Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has admitted as much: "I am not interested in majority rule," he said. "I am a revolutionary. I am fighting for power!" He often states that Swapo forces are fighting for the liberation and freedom of the people of Namibia — but it is certainly not the sort of liberation or freedom which I can understand.

Much as thousands of South Africans reject apartheid, it is an error to see the Swapo attacks as a strategy aimed at its destruction. It is in truth a strategy aimed at installing a Nujoma-style South African Marxist dictatorship, bearing no relevance to democracy, the rule of law, private enterprise, freedom of speech, or religion.

Swapo's "freedom" will bring to the peoples of SWA neither more nor less than the repression experienced by the Cuban-dominated peoples of Angola, Mozambique and several other African countries — all, in my view, no more than pawns in the Moscow-inspired design to make the entire Southern African sub-continent communist.

In Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, for instance, people are dying violently every day. In the world of yesterday Joshua Nkomo would have been tried at Nuremberg for crimes which today are praised as acts of a "liber-

THE OPPOSITION MP

'South Africa the ultimate Marxist target — Namibia means us ...'



By DAVID DALLING
PFP MP for Sandton

ation" war. World politicians stand behind these evil peddlers of death and provide succour to those who will not negotiate a democracy.

What is the price of standing back from the Namibian conflict? The price is increasing terrorism and violent death. The price is an abrupt halt to a new-won form of democracy and opportunity. The price is the final destruction of freedom of speech, assembly and religion.

For South Africa, however, the consequences could be catastrophic. If the planned destruction of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia is successful and Namibia falls beneath the Nujoma yoke the pressure on South Africa will assume new proportions. Let us not bluff our-

selves: South Africans, Black and White, are the ultimate Marxist target in Africa. Namibia means us.

Dr Paton nonetheless raised serious questions which reflect the dilemma of many South Africans and which must be reasoned out. For instance, he said: "Many of our young White people argue that they would be in fact fighting for the National Party and for the maintenance of those racial laws which many of them find indefensible".

I certainly believe the maintenance of an apartheid society will inevitably lead to conflict. I suppose it is natural to want to opt out and to blame the Nationalists for bringing South Africa to its present position of isolation. After all, it is their laws which perpetuate the indignity of racial discrimination ... but that is the intellectually easy way out.

No matter how the situation came about, the crucial fact is that South Africa is, and will increasingly become, threatened internally and externally by an organised movement to convert the Republic from its present form into a dictatorship for the benefit of nobody except the new ruling clique. It might be argued that the threat is no more than an evil mirage.

I believe it is real.

To quote Horace Flather, one-time editor of The Star ... "It might be thought — and is, in fact, suggested in some political circles — that if we accept this postu-



late, the obvious thing to do is to support the Government in their strong-arm policy. But suppose we feel, as many of us do, that it is the Government themselves who have precipitated the crisis and that their ideologies are leading the country from bad to worse. That is our dilemma: how to draw a distinction between the inequities of the Government and the steps that are necessary to protect us, Black as well as White, from chaos."

We should ask ourselves — if violent and bloody activities are being carried out on our borders, no matter what the origins — must there not be inherent in these activities the elements of a future civil war? Is this a prospect to be countenanced with equanimity? I believe that all fair-minded South Africans would support any steps truly necessary to stop violence, bloodshed and de-

science and chaos?

I think there is. And the answer lies in two areas, one of fact, the other of faith.

□ It is a fact that if the SA Defence Force were not supported SWA would swiftly fall to a communist form of oppression far worse than that previously experienced while the territory was under direct Nationalist rule.

□ It is a fact that, if that happened, our own businesses, homes, families and lives would in the not too distant future be in jeopardy. If we as Whites want to stay in this country, and I do, we cannot allow this onslaught to succeed. If Blacks want to play a part in the evolution of a democracy, no matter how frustrating this road may prove to be; if Blacks want to win true freedom in years to come, the path lies through negotiation and not through the barrels of guns supplied by Moscow or Havana.

□ Finally, it is a question of faith. Apartheid, racial discrimination cannot survive. It has virtually vanished everywhere in Southern Africa except in the Republic. Its days are numbered here and the signs are there for all to see. In sport, in business, in industry — even in politics — Blacks, Coloureds and Indians are gaining ground and influence day by day. No White government can stop this quickening process.

Our duty is clear. Be active in the political fight against prejudice, bigotry, discrimination, political stupidity and racial domination. But do not neglect the overriding duty to guard our country for the values we aspire to.

Apartheid is leading to disaster. Here are views on how to avoid a racial confrontation

WHERE NOW, WHITE MAN?

THERE is fear among white people. We are giving in too much to black claims and are building up the energy of black power.

We are busy with dangerous politics — the proposed constitution, Wiehahn, Riekert, sport opening — all creeping integration which are eroding the power basis of whites.

Moving away from discrimination means the end of apartheid and all the talk of the urban black is preparing the way for their political rights in the Republic. This is the final step to black majority rule.

The Government is on the slippery slope of Rhodesia and South West and this capitulation to the left is the writing on the wall.

Everything we do for the black man is in vain...

This is the type of talk we hear daily and with it we hear contradictory reproaches and accusations.

It's the Afrikaans newspapers which are dragging the Afrikaners and the National Party to the left; this has happened since the South (Cape) took over the National Party; the people's mandate to the National Party is being abused and will have to be accounted for — a spirit of resistance is obvious in all these reactions.

But ask what the solution is and it is tragic to see how the white man's fear is making him blind.

There is a type of charge against the political policy without an alternative being presented.

The question is now being put very directly:

what policy do you advocate to ensure the white man's future?

I've never been able to get an answer from the objectors. Except that you are rebuked with Afrikaner principles over human relations, that a call is made for a return to Verwoerd and his predecessors, that you are threatened with a bloody confrontation and that the ideal of a white homeland is held out.

Against this background of white fear and paralysing anxiety, which does not provide solutions, are three political emotions which need underlining.

• Fear brings aggression.

If black spokesmen continue to spit on the ground when whites come with proposal after proposal, if hate of whites keeps growing and if blacks continue to laugh heartily (wittandig) at us the tension will reach breaking point.

A person feels this thing coming, especially among white youth. The more the blacks stoke the fire, the colder the Afrikaner's heart becomes. If we keep on this road and black arrogance remains an irritant, a white revolution will undoubtedly arrive. That is the other fear.

• The Afrikaner will not accept the mark of Cain, the feelings of guilt and capitulation.

We also make demand of the black man. They must prove their worth if they want the process of evolution sped up, and they must show political maturity before we will trust them.

We are getting tired of carrying them on our backs while they stab us. In the great searching for direction that lies ahead the blacks must show a better attitude and more discipline.

• The emotion of distrust which is being spread like poison among Afrikaners by Afrikaners must end.

The differences in Afrikaner ranks are not a battle between left and right. All National-thinking Afrikaners, whatever aspects they emphasise and whether inside or outside the National Party, have the same basic point of view.

There is no fight in Afrikanerdom over points of view such as the following: the importance of identity, ethnicity and self-preservation of all population groups and the maintenance and protection of group interests and say over their own affairs; the rejection of a unitary state, political integration and the inclusion of black people in a federal government; the protection of own group areas, schools, facilities, services and institutions, the refusal to make senseless concessions, to erode workable political principles and to give in to external and internal claims which threaten our future.

But we cannot progress, in the heat that lies ahead, if we are quarrelling and lacking unity. We must trust each other and we must not be without love even though we sometimes use harsh words against each other.

To doubt each other and to start swearing at each other is to dig our own grave.

The National Party and our Afrikaner organisations have a network of controls over our political planning and policy directions.

We have trustworthy specialists who, like architects, develop and calculate to safeguard our future.

The question of the route we choose is central. But we must know the

landscape in which we move. It looks like this:

• Our political development has landed in a new era and nobody can turn the clock back. This era sees the final rejection of white colonialism, things like baasskap, paternalism, guardianship and discrimination. The Africa revolution is almost completed with its ABC of black political participation and equality.

• In twenty years there will be 34 million people south of the Limpopo. Of these seven million will be white, 4.5 million coloured and more than a million Asian. Those are overwhelming figures.

• These figures are being exacerbated by the race element. Racial differences have the tendency to polarise and lead to formation of blocs; and if race is linked in the future with class distinction, with economic haves and have-nots and with differences in educational opportunity it is a potential powder keg.

• International politics have chosen South Africa as a battlefield. The communists are grabbing at us and the West thinks that by disassociating with the whites they will find favour with the blacks who will take over.

We have to find our path in this dangerous landscape. The path which others have chosen for us is either a black majority government with Western sympathies or a Marxist dictatorship.

We reject both for very sober reasons. That means we have to chisel out another path.

Naturally there are some radical survival possibilities when one has one's back against the wall.

The one is white revolution. Confrontation. The bloodbath. This is the big step to chaos, but if it must be it could be the heroic deed.

re two tation in this country

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Brother of a Cabinet Minister, son of a Senator, Dr Willem de Klerk, the Editor-in-Chief of Die Transvaler — the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Transvaal — this week entered the debate between the left and right of the party.

In a series of three articles headed White Man, Quo Vadis? Dr de Klerk put the case for a constellation of states in South Africa and urged fellow Nationalists to stop sabotaging the party.

The main points of Dr de Klerk's articles are summarised here.



Another possibility, which is just as radical is to withdraw into a white homeland. Then you clutch as your final straw an area where whites are boss. But what area, and how will we survive cut off from our economic sources?

And then we would be surrounded by black enemies, economically back at step one.

There are other survival choices which don't offer us much guarantee, such as a federation on classical lines or a hopefully protected minority in an overwhelmingly black government. All these choices don't look like propositions.

Luckily the hour is not so late. We are not in the same situation as Rhodesia where whites have their last choice; and we have not and will not choose a federation.

There is still, or so we pray, another path. But the prerequisite is that it must accommodate a plural society in a political and communal dispensation which is acceptable to a significant number of those involved.

The choice we are now making—and there are indications that it may get support of white, brown and black — is the option of a constellation of nations.

This is how we visualise it:

1. The formation of states by each nation. The remaining homelands must through consolidation and development become independent states. And the Republic must be an independent state made up of the whites, coloureds and Asians.

2. There are different options for the urban blacks. Among them are homeland settlement with intensive work opportunities inside and on the borders of his fatherland; planned settle-

ment of black cities and industrial development and later moving of borders to include black growth points in the homelands; even an independent multi-ethnic city state could be carved out of the Witwatersrand as a (distant) possibility.

It remains a fact of the "landscape" that the urban blacks are interwoven with the white economy and territory, that they will get their political say over their own affairs through autonomous municipalities, political involvement in their fatherlands and involvement in their own affairs through the Republic's authorities from local to national level.

3. Structures for consultation are being built at different levels, each with its own borders and authority.

Consultation between the three groups of the RSA will take place through the embryo Council of Cabinets which can be developed further.

Consultation can take place between the RSA and her neighbouring black states, homelands and urban blacks, over issues of common concern.

Consultation can take place in the sub-continent through various treaties, interaction and a possible consultative body.

Naturally there are risks and bottlenecks in the plan. There are many questions. But again: please, my people, what are your alternative suggestions?

Pessimists will reject the plan as too Left — say about 30 percent of Afrikaners. About 80 percent of the blacks will say it is too Right.

But the path of the plan has to be prepared. Black and white have got to learn to exist together, to associate with each other and to bind themselves to each other. We have to

learn the art of associating.

If the plan is to work, demands which are going to be made on the Afrikaner and the black will include the following:

- Mutual recognition of the rights of white and black in all areas of life.

- The fighting against racism in your own area and the open, visible denunciation of all motives, and plans of swamping of one group by the other.

- The removal of all unjust discrimination on the basis of colour. Social, economic and job opportunities as well as training facilities must be created to stimulate free enterprise and equal opportunity.

- The extending of joint decision making, and the political principle that areas of joint interest should be handled jointly and that structures to do this must be developed.

- A joint declaration by the race groups of our opposition to the Marxist attack in our sub-continent and the revolutionary undermining of law and order in South Africa; and

- The promotion of co-operation between the various population groups over the whole spectrum of our life.

Consultations of people across the colour lines will have to become commonplace. There will have to be times, places and opportunities where facilities will be shared at work and at play.

But when I formulate these six rules I get a hollow feeling in my stomach because these are

precisely the things about which whites grouse.

These are the things which cause fighting in our own ranks.

If I didn't believe that my people were busy overcoming their prejudice and shortsightedness, I would despair.

If we want to remain true to our fatherland and if we want to be proud to be Afrikaners, I am convinced there is now only one road — that of a constellation of nations.

But — and it's a big but — we must then prepare the way, honestly, patiently and with dedication.

We must end the divisive quarreling in our own ranks and stop branding this plan, and its advocates, leftists.

If there are people who do not agree with this route they must come forward and offer a viable alternative.

The National Party is the only party which can choose this course as an effective satisfaction of the Afrikaner philosophy.

If the NP deviates from this course it will lose many more supporters than it thinks. To sit on two chairs and talk out of two mouths to appease the objectors will damage the NP's credibility.

Small stumbling blocks which supporters roll in the path of the party amount to a deed of sabotage against the Afrikaners.

Shortsightedness in this hour of history means we will end up in the wilderness.



After the fiction, the fantasy and failure . . . The Road To Reality

"IF OUR policy is taken to its logical conclusion as far as the black people are concerned, there will be not one black man with South African citizenship. Every black man in South Africa will eventually be accommodated in some independent new state in this honourable way and there will no longer be a moral obligation on this Parliament to accommodate these people politically." — Dr Connie Mulder at the height of his political career in early 1978.

CONNECTIONS MULDER

It may be personally in disgrace as a result of his role in the Information Scandal, but the (above) statement made in 1978 on Government homelands policy, in line with declarations made by Dr H. F. Verwoerd, Mr M. C. Botha and Mr B. J. Vorster, still stands unchallenged by the present Government.

This is the core of National Party policy, its master plan for the political future of the three-quarters of South population. Will it succeed? Does it have sufficient support domestically or credibility internationally to make it a viable political solution for South Africa?

★ ★ ★

SEPARATE development, the National Party's master plan for the political future of more than three-quarters of South Africa's population, is doomed to failure. The fantasies and the fictions have been exposed. Professor JOHN DUGARD, Director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand, made these points in his presidential address to the 50th Anniversary Conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations this week. This article comprises extracts from his address . . .

THE homelands policy has won little support from blacks. It has been vigorously denounced by spokesmen for the urban communities and by the leaders of most of the self-governing homelands, who persist in their refusal to opt for independence.

Even Presidents Matanzima and Mangoshe have suggested from time to time that the independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana is to be seen as a transitional arrangement pending the creation of a federation of states in southern Africa.

The overwhelming majority of blacks believe that they have a right to share in the future of South Africa as a whole — to share in the enjoyment of its wealth and to participate in its government.

This is their birthright which they will not sacrifice for the right to participate in the government of a distant and impoverished mini-state.

★ ★ ★

THE attractiveness of the independent homelands policy will inevitably be judged by blacks in terms of their own experience. Two homelands have already become independent and a third is well on the way to independence. Yet it is difficult to suggest that the quality of life of the average black person — either within or outside the independent homeland — has measurably improved.

Certainly, within South Africa itself, independence has brought no visible benefit to the black person. On the contrary, discriminatory laws remain largely unchanged and political repression has intensified.

Changes have occurred in the field of employment and there is a slight movement away from discrimination in respect of social amenities. These changes hardly alter the quality of life of most blacks and cannot, in any event, be attributed to the implementation of the homelands policy.

★ ★ ★

PROFESSOR Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa has perceptively commented that the South African Government is trying to solve constitutional problems by resorting to international-law fictions.

It aims to create a group of new black "states" which, arguably, meet the bare formal requirements of statehood, and to confer the foreign nationality against their wishes to persons born, bred and living in

South Africa, in furtherance of its policy to rid South Africa of all black nationals with claims to share in the government of the country.

But the fictions of statehood and nationality have not succeeded in deceiving the international community. On the contrary, the United Nations has seen them for what they are — devices designed "to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispose of the African people of their inalienable rights in their country . . ."

When fictions and fantasies fail it is time to face the realities of the situation: that we black, white and brown people share a common destiny in South Africa; and that the policy of separate development is acceptable to neither the majority of people of South Africa, nor to the international community.

★ ★ ★

WE IN South Africa must learn the two main lessons of Zimbabwe, Rhodesia and Namibia/South West Africa. First, it is easier to negotiate and to make

concessions from a position of strength than from one of weakness. Second, it is easier to reach an internal settlement than an external settlement.

The Rhodesian Government could have reached a settlement more favourable to whites had it settled in the late Sixties or early Seventies and not after the war had escalated.

No doubt South Africa could have achieved a similar settlement in Namibia had it begun independence negotiations before Swapo had grown in political standing and military strength. In both these territories whites were ultimately compelled to enter into constitutional talks with blacks and, when they did so, they found that their erstwhile political enemies were reasonable and constructive.

But in both Rhodesia and Namibia internal settlements came too late, for by the time whites were ready to talk the disputes had become so heavily internationalised that it became necessary to appease external forces as well — such as the Patriotic Front, Swapo, the United Nations, the Frontline States, and the major Western powers. And, as events of the past few years have shown, it is more difficult to reach agreement with these external forces than with one's internal black political opponents.

Rhodesia and Namibia differ from South Africa in that they are both territories with an internal character: one being a "colony" and the

other a "mandate". But this formal difference should not be allowed to obscure the political similarities. In all three cases the real issue is racial discrimination and the sharing of political power.

Consequently it is not too far-fetched to contemplate a situation, in say ten years' time, after Namibia and Zimbabwe are independent, in which South Africa is herself seriously threatened by foreign-aided guerrilla forces. In such a case there is little doubt that there would be international attempts to terminate the conflict through the good offices of the Western Five and the Frontline States along the lines of the present Western efforts in respect of Namibia and Rhodesia.

And it is equally probable in such a case, once the South African Government had realised that it could not win the border war, that internal settlement talks would start between the political forces ranged against each other within South Africa.

But why should we wait for this? Why should we endure the agony of a Rhodesia-type conflict when the ultimate course is clear to all? Surely the obvious political strategy is to start constitutional talks now with the leaders of all racial and political groups — including those that have been outlawed. The South African Government could negotiate from a position of relative strength in such talks and, as the border conflict is still in its infancy, there would be no

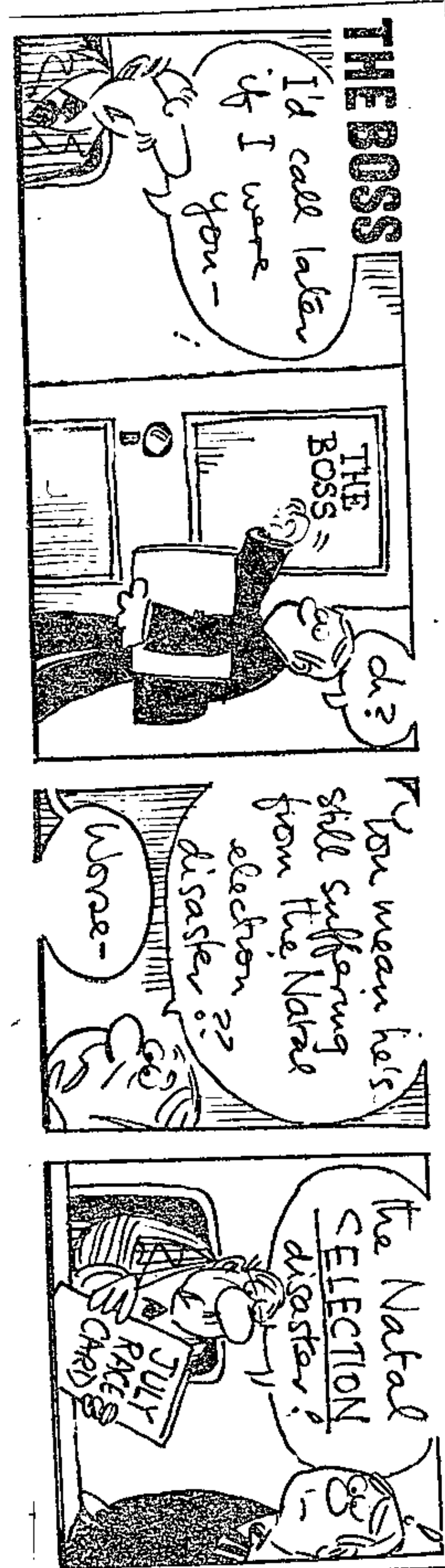
justification for the participation of other states in a political settlement. It would thus be possible for a national convention of this kind to create a new political order for South Africa without direct foreign intervention.

In this respect it should be borne in mind that the United Nations has not seriously attempted to prescribe the political order for a future South Africa. Although resolutions of the General Assembly have shown a generalised preference for some form of unitary system the Security Council has not gone beyond support for a representative national convention.

The South African Government must gain the vision and the courage to admit that its policy of independent homelands has failed. Dr Verwoerd had the courage to repudiate the policy of baaskap and to opt for that of separate development when he saw that baaskap was doomed to failure.

Our present leaders might profitably be guided by this precedent. There is nothing genuinely South African, or elsecorting, about separate development. It is simply a policy that was introduced to ally international pressure, but it has failed to achieve its goal.

We must start again, and did our forefathers at the time of Union. And a fresh start can only be made in consultation with all races. A national convention for this purpose would be truly eisecorting and South African.



WINDHOLK. — A national first day celebration at Crow Creek in the prisoner, left a parade on the occasion with a band was held in Lindstrom's place. Several officers have pleaded the Windholk act to charges of cruelty over the death of Signalman Art Lewin, of Kinbe Hospital on X-ray the chief state. Professor John I. told the court his cause of death. Yesterday a sole with significant tracks said his leg collapsed after a forced punishment. Mr Jacobus Smith said that at 7 am he was with a group of about 100 men when they

WINDROBE — Part of
forced purchases will in
any ordinary business be
described yesterday at the trial
of seven Chinese labor men
over the death of Shanghai
Armed Forces, who died last
year after a day in detention.
Guangzhou
Mechanics for purchase
drill — The "Big Boy" and
"White Horse" — were found in
evidence in the Western
military Court, where the seven
soldiers pleaded not guilty to
culpable homicide.
Signatures Lewis, 30 of Kim-
berley, died in the Western
military hospital on
November 19 last year. It is
alleged that the day before, he
was killed and thrown up by
yellow prisoners in the Great
Eastern detention barracks.
The accused are Lieutenant
Jacobus Katerburg, the offi-
cer commanding the barracks;
Lance-Corporal Adriaan de

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Mr. Egan said there was no doubt that the Government was aware of its position. He said that the Government was aware of its position and that it was aware of its position. He said that the Government was aware of its position and that it was aware of its position.

Winter - spy who sold out his Chief

[illegible]

At the time Winter was in London working freelance. One of his roles there was as correspondent of the Sunday Express although he had been fired from its staff earlier when he was implicated in the Waldeck gang murder and subsequently was deported from South Africa.

At the time I was deputy news editor of the Sunday Express, then edited by Mr "Johnny" Johnson, now editor of the pro-Nationalist Citizen.

The false name was an obvious play on the byline of a top Sunday Times reporter, Lionel Atwell.

I was asked to check with the general's office to establish that he was overseas, but not to disclose that I knew he was there. I was instructed to be careful to protect Winter so that Boss would not know where the information came from.

It was impossible for me to take the matter further without endangering Winter, so I was instructed to drop the story.

EDITOR ADVISED OF HIS VISITS ABROAD

ures over the border while he was working for Boss. This was apparently to help him gain the trust of the left-wingers.

But he did it without the approval of his masters in Boss and he was being investigated by the Security Branch when he was detained in connection with the Waldeck killing.

He personally appealed to Mr John Vorster not to be deported. Though the deportation went ahead, Winter continued to work with General Van den Bergh and they would meet in London at the White House, furnished apartments near Regents Park used by hundreds of South African tourists over the years.

Winter was promised that if his work was satisfactory he would be allowed back into South Africa.

He lived in a very expensive flat in London which is believed to have been paid for by Boss — it was quite beyond Winter's income from freelance journalism.

Gerard Ludi, the police agent who infiltrated the Rand Daily Mail as a reporter, told me after he left the police:

"When I investigated anyone I would inform Van den Bergh of the facts. But not Winter. He would exaggerate because the better the information he gave, the better the money he was paid.

"In my case I merely received my policeman's salary and no more, whether my information was vital or not."

I was recently told that Winter was in fear of his life and intended to flee South Africa because he no longer had the protection of the "discredited" general.

Newspapers in Eglin case

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CAPE TOWN — Sentences against the accused being held under the Terrorism Act in the Eglin shooting case here have been brought by the State.

They include conspiring to blow up the Cape Times and to set fire to a city councillor's bookshop; tear-gassing a Sea Point meeting of the Progressive Federal Party and inciting conservative

students to kidnap students of opposing viewpoints.

Three men, Mr David Allan Beelders, Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, appeared in the magistrate's court yesterday in connection with the shooting at the Clifton flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin. They are to appear for summary trial in the Cape Supreme Court on August 1.

The full chargesheet details the other alleged offences, which cover alternative charges of sabotage, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

At yesterday's hearing, the prosecution asked that the three be held in custody in separate prisons and not be granted bail in the interests of the safety of the State. They will be detained without bail until the trial begins on August 1.

When Mr Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance on the campus, Mr Van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman of Sea Point, and Mr Beelders, 39, no address given, appeared in court yesterday on a charge of participating in terrorist activities, they were not asked to plead.

The Terrorism Act carries a minimum sentence of five years' jail. The maximum penalty is death.

The three have been charged in terms of Section 2 (1) (1) of the Terrorism Act which states that any person who, with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic or any portion thereof in the Republic or elsewhere, commits any act or attempts to commit or conspires with any other person to aid or procure the commission of or to commit or instigates, commands, aids, advises, encourages or procures any other person to commit any act, shall be guilty of the offence of participating in terrorist activities and liable on conviction to the penalties provided for by law for the offence of treason.

Smartly dressed, the men stood in the dock unmoving when the prosecutor, Miss A. de Jager, said the case was to be postponed until August 1.

Miss De Jager asked that Mr Van der Westhuizen be held at Sea Point; Mr Hack at Claremont and Mr Beelders at Milnerton. This was for security reasons, she said.

Terrorists' morale is low - OC

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JOHANNESBURG. — The number of terrorist incidents each month had remained constant since April this year, but most of these incidents and contacts had taken place as a result of the initiative of the security forces, Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, said last night.

Speaking on the radio programme, Weekend Newsroom, he said the terrorist activities had therefore slowed down, but the security force activities had been stepped up. Since April the terrorist losses had also increased to a much higher rate than before.

He said it might only be a short-term fluctuation but the morale of the terrorists was known to be very low.

EXECUTION

It was known that many terrorists would have liked to desert, but they had been deterred by the execution in public of some of their comrades, who had expressed the desire to desert. It was therefore clear they had to be intimidated into remaining as terrorists.

General Geldenhuys also said the security forces

had information that Swapo was finding it hard to recruit terrorists, and that was why there had been several abductions in recent weeks.

He believed South Africans and South West Africans should be mentally and spiritually prepared to face a long drawn-out terrorist war, but there was no doubt in his mind whatsoever that the security forces would win in the end.

WHITE AREA

General Geldenhuys said the situation in the so-called white area in the north of South West Africa — Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi — was properly under control, and it would be quite safe for tourists to drive there.

Except for one, all the terrorists who had infiltrated the area had been accounted for, and in S.W.A. more people had lost their lives through accidents on the roads than in the whole security operation. — Sapa.

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the flint analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwaie were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

action 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwaie → Silver Leaves
action 2. Kwaie → Silver Leaves

action 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of action than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous

similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model. Present input populations had little effect on the rates for the model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture of the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences read within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, populations inputs being spread over a large area. Small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore reach the critical population density was short and this of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaie to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

The eastern stream and has been used as a link between cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density than the carrying

Nusas journal banned for ever

Staff Reporter

NATIONAL STUDENT, the official journal of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), has been banned for ever.

Official notification from the Directorate of Publications was received at the weekend by the Nusas president, Mr Aurret van Heerden. All future editions will be automatically banned.

The notification also declared undesirable the May edition of National Student. It is now illegal to possess this issue.

Military

National Student, which was published four times a year, was banned on three occasions last year, and both of this year's issues were banned. More than 100 student publications were banned last year.

According to the notice the banning of the May edition arose from the editorial, two articles and various pictures and illustrations dealing mainly with military service.

Reasons given for the banning were that the contents undermined the morale of the Defence Force; were calculated to discourage South Afri-

cans from doing military service; cast doubt on the cause for which South African soldiers were fighting, and harmed South African morale and undermined the defence effort.

Another article dealing with the accusation by the University of Stellenbosch that the University of Cape Town was anti-Afrikaner was also declared undesirable.

Mr Van Heerden yesterday accused the Publications Control Board of "trying to delete the history which we, the student press, simply monitor". The majority of South Africans were well aware of reality, "and that is something which the directorate can never prevent."

"Despite the directorate's attempt to prevent the raising of certain issues by the student press, we'll continue to raise them," he said.

Replying to the section of the notification which said that Nusas had never appealed against any of the bannings, Mr Van Heerden said the reasons given for the bannings were "so ludicrous" that an appeal would have lent them credibility which they did not deserve.

of the computer simulation (Appendix 1) presented here,

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group isolation does not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. Therefore, the spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could be explained best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a sequential occupation.

In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

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SA advocate flees to seek US asylum

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A successful young Durban advocate has fled South Africa to avoid military service and is seeking political asylum in the United States.

Mr Bernie Wolfsdorf, 24, a former president of the Students' Representative Council at Natal University, Durban, arrived in the United States two days before he was due to join the Fifth Infantry Battalion, Ladysmith.

Mr. Wolfsdorf, who is staying with his brother in Boston, said he fled, leaving a very successful law practice, because he felt that if he served in the army he would be

supporting the Nationalist Government's race policies, which he morally and politically opposes.

CALLED UP

He said he would not have left South Africa had he not been called up.

His parents, who live in Durban, understood his reasons for leaving. However, the decision had been 'heartbreaking', he said, because both were in poor health. His father was blind and an amputee who suffered from severe diabetes.

Mr Wolfsdorf matriculated at Durban High School and gained his LLB from Natal University. He was elected to the

SRC for four terms and in 1976 topped the poll and became SRC president.

He was also an ex-officio member of the university senate and the university council.

After university he lectured in law at the Natal College for Advanced Technical Education's department of management. He was called up last June but obtained a deferment.

He was warned there would be no further deferment after 1979. 'I went into practice in the hope that I could get an exemption on ground of being a one-man operation. In May my application was rejected and I was called up.'

Mr Wolfsdorf said he did not believe he would have endured 'ar financial or physical hardship in the army. Some of my university colleagues were made first lieutenants.

He said he would apply for political asylum and if it was granted, he intended to requalify to practice law in the United States.

PM urged to speak to Mandela

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — If the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, spoke to Nelson Mandela 'all Africa would listen.' And, says the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, such a meeting would open the doors of dialogue and contact throughout the continent.

Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island after being convicted 15 years ago of plotting revolution. He will be 61 this month.

This week Dr Jonathan told The Argus Africa News Service in Maseru he hoped the new Botha Government would deviate from the intransigence of its predecessors.

There was always hope, he said, that the problems of Southern Africa would be solved peacefully.

CHANGE

However, this hope for meaningful change in South Africa would not be strengthened by seemingly reassuring statements such as those made by Dr Piet Koornhof to American audiences recently.

'Nor will they be encouraged by the repudiation of Dr Andries Treurnicht by Prime Minister Mr Botha,' Dr Jonathan said.

'We can only have real hope when Mr Botha talks

about genuine change in South Africa with Mandela.

'Hope for change can only come when dialogue begins between the true leaders of the Afrikaner, represented by the Bothas, and the true leader of the black majority — the Mandelas.

'Until South Africa's ruling class accepts these realities there is no hope.'

Dr Jonathan said he accepted in principle the constellation of Southern African States mooted by Mr Botha.

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution or within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality

source.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size.

Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction.

While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the would seem to indicate that this is the most

Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the and-Tripp typed the final drafts. I express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who many ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Group membership, pottery styles, and totemic change may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic change is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

Argus - 10/7/79 (327)

Bishop on bid to eliminate injustice

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — It would be tragic if participants in the SA Christian Leadership Assembly were not inspired to eliminate injustice in South Africa. Bishop Desmond Tutu told the Assembly last night.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches told Sacla that prayers, meditation, Bible reading and worship were the highest priority for Christians.

But these activities had to have consequences for men's 'total lives.'

'I can't say Christ is my Lord in the things I do in

church, but He must not interfere with how I exercise my political and economic power.

'He cares about poverty and hunger, about sewage and exploitation, about nakedness and sickness.'

IMMORAL SYSTEM

A religion that talked about 'pie in the sky when you die' insulted the God who would 'change the hearts of men and women so that at the same time the unjust structures of an immoral and oppressive system must be changed too ...' Bishop Tutu added.

'It would be a terrible tragedy if all that happened (at Sacla) was that we were slapping one another on our backs and that we did not receive a dynamic from the Holy Spirit of God to transform the unjust political, economic and social conditions of our land.'

BLACK IDENTITY

'God is giving us perhaps our last chance for helping Him and co-operating with Him to bring about peace, justice, hope and love in our beautiful motherland.'

A Latin-American theologian identified Jesus Christ with blacks in

Southern Africa in an address to the assembly.

Dr Orlando Costas, director of the Latin American Evangelical Centre for Pastoral Studies in Costa Rica, declared that Christ was 'today at one with the outcast and oppressed of the earth ...'



Bishop Tutu

Suppressing students

321 10/7/79

ANOTHER student publication has been banned "for ever". It's a pity the directorate of publications cannot ban all students with inquiring minds and controversial views for ever, too. That would solve the problem of young people who question authorized versions of South African life and reject official norms that have no basis other than custom and habit. Fortunately the permanent banning of National Student, official journal of Nusas, will do no more to stifle debate on provocative issues at English-language universities in general than the permanent ban last month on Varsity will do so at the

University of Cape Town in particular. Students worth the name are not cowed by government edict. They will go on thinking the same thoughts, saying the same things and, probably, writing the same things — even if in "underground" publications. In Russia, dissidents have got it down to a fine art. Significantly, at a university teachers' conference in Johannesburg over the weekend, an Afrikaner academic accused Afrikaans universities of discouraging dissent. English-language universities won't do it. Is the directorate of publications trying to do it for them?

Act a symbol of terror — jurist

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The death of detainees in the most suspicious circumstances has been attributed to natural causes, suicide and prison accidents by inquest magistrates, according to Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Commitment

Professor Dugard comments that, in general, the commitment has been translated into administrative but not legislative action. Thus exemption permits have been granted under the Group Areas Act but the Act itself has not been abolished.

"The apartheid order is in essence a legal order. Only the abolition of laws that comprise this order will convince a sceptical public, both at home and abroad, of the government's commitment to abandon racial discrimination."

"Suspensions that detainees are maltreated under detention have not been removed by magistrates, as inquest magistrates have consistently declined to examine methods of interrogation employed," Professor Dugard says.

He makes these statements in an analysis of civil liberties in South Africa in a newly published book "Conflict and Progress: Fifty years of Race Relations in South Africa".

One of several contributors to the book, Professor Dugard criticizes the Terrorism Act sharply as a measure that was designed to combat terrorism but has itself become "an instrument of terror and a symbol of repression".

Poor image

He adds: "It, more than any other law, has contributed to the poor image of the law among black South Africans and in the international community."

One of his central points is that whereas a special state of emergency had to be declared to deal with the events sparked by the Sharpeville shootings of 1960, this would not be necessary now, as draconian measures such as detention without trial have become a permanent part of the legal system.

"The law is increasingly seen among blacks as an instrument of repression designed to maintain white supremacy," he says.

"The security laws may have saved lives and have led to the suppression of subversion. But at the same time the enforcement of these laws has lost the sympathy of a large section of the black community."

Professor Dugard goes on to deal with the oft-quoted speech by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, to the United Nations in 1974. Mr. Botha said then: "I want to state categorically: My government does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race or colour."

Cache of foreign arms uncovered

11/7/74 (327) CT

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Security-police surveillance of the "house-of-no-return" in Dube, Soweto, has led to the discovery of a cache of foreign arms and explosives in the Eastern Transvaal, the deputy chief of

the security police, Brigadier Francois Steenkamp, said yesterday.

He did not specify where the haul had been made, but the Eastern Transvaal, which adjoins Swaziland and Mozambique, has been an area of past

clashes between security forces and infiltrating insurgents.

However, while confirming that a cache had been discovered in the Eastern Transvaal, Brigadier Steenkamp declined to say whether arms had been uncovered in Soweto, as widely reported, as a result of the watch on the Dube house.

The Soweto house incident was one of several on the security front since the the for-

mer minister of police, Mr J T Kruger, warned in April that 600 trained African National Congress insurgents were poised to infiltrate South Africa.

Within a month of Mr Kruger's warning, three insurgents launched an attack on the Moroka police station in Soweto, killing a police constable and injuring five other people. ANC pamphlets were found at the scene of the attack.



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Vol. 169]

PRETORIA, 11 JULIE 1979
JULY

[No. 6589]

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1545

11 Julie 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

No. 1545

11 July 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 P79/42

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/124.....	<i>Losers Weepers</i>	Nan Maynard.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/44.....	<i>Players, The</i>	Gary Brandner.....	(a)
P79/5/56.....	<i>Frogs at the Bottom of the Well</i>	Ken Edgar.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/91.....	<i>Class Reunion</i>	Rona Jaffe.....	(a)
P79/6/52.....	<i>Information Bulletin</i> —Vol 17, 6 (382), 1979; Vol 17, 7 (383), 1979	Peace and Socialism International Publishers, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/6/53.....	<i>Reports on Real Socialism (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/56.....	<i>Free Africa Marches (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/63.....	<i>Work in Progress</i> —No 8, May 1979.....	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.....	(e)
P79/6/83.....	<i>Heroes of Today, Martyrs of Yesterday (Pam- flet/Pamphlet)</i>	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/6/86.....	<i>Law and Justice in a Socialist Society</i>	Panorama DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/6/87.....	<i>Opinions: Bulletin Africain de la F.S.M.</i> —3/79	Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, Prague.....	(e)
P79/5/46.....	<i>Raspberry Reich</i>	Wolf Mankowitz.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/91.....	<i>Newshare</i> —No 11, June 1979.....	CWM Education Department, London.....	(e)
P79/6/105.....	<i>Graffiti: The Scrawl of The Wild</i>	Roger Kilroy.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/106.....	<i>Modern Photography</i> —Vol 43, No 7, July 1979	ABC Leisure Magazines Inc., New York.....	(a)
P79/6/112.....	<i>Statement 4 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</i>	SSD, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)
P79/6/124.....	<i>Solidarity Message in Commemoration of June 16, 1979, A (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</i>	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/6/117.....	<i>Dokumentation</i> —913/3.8.....	Panorama DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/6/126.....	<i>Policies which Put People First (1979 Edition)</i> ..	Panorama DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/6/130.....	<i>UNB News</i> —Vol 1, 1979; Vol 2, 1979.....	Medical SRC, University of Natal, Durban....	(e)
P79/6/141.....	<i>Muslim News</i> —Vol 19, No 11, June 15, 1979..	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(e)
P79/6/133.....	<i>Weekly News Briefing</i> —Vol 3, Issue No 22, First Week, June 1979	African National Congress, London.....	(e)
P79/6/140.....	<i>Photography</i> —Vol 14, No 6, June 1979.....	Model & Allied Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)
P79/6/73.....	<i>Burger's Daughter</i>	Nadine Gordimer.....	(a), (b), (c), (d)+(e)
P79/6/125.....	<i>Republic Day—No Cause to Celebrate (Pam- flet/Pamphlet)</i>	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johan- nesburg	(e)

No. 1546

11 Julie 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. 1546

11 July 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)
P79/4/2.....	<i>Struggle is My Life, The</i>	Nelson Mandela.....	(e)
P79/4/10.....	"A.N.C." "Amandla" (Pamflet/Pamphlet)....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P79/4/12.....	<i>Foreign Affairs Bulletin</i> —Vol 19, No 8, 12 March 1979	Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P79/4/18.....	<i>Information</i> —No 2/1979, February 1979.....	Trade Union International of Agricultural Forestry and Plantation Workers, (TUIAFPW), Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/4/25.....	<i>Testimony of Steve Biko, The</i>	Millard Arnold.....	(d)+(e)
P79/4/49.....	<i>Hitback</i> —No 2, August 1978; No 3, October 1978; No 4, December 1978/January 1979	Raymond Hill, Allen Potheringham, Johannes- burg	(c), (d)+(e)
P79/4/52.....	<i>VOW—Voice of Women</i> —First Quarter 1979..	The ANC (SA) Women's Section, Lusaka.....	(e)
P79/4/74.....	<i>MAYIBUYE</i> —No 3, February.....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P79/4/92.....	<i>On the Road</i>	Fiona Richmond.....	(a)
P79/4/101.....	<i>Romanian News</i> —No 12 (53) March 21, 1979..	Piata Scinteii, Bucharest, Romania.....	(d)+(e)
P79/4/110.....	Publikasie sonder omslag met presiese reproduksie van die inhoud van <i>Sechaba</i> —Februarie 1979/ <i>Publication without cover, an exact reproduction of the contents of Sechaba</i> —Februarie 1979	Onbekend.....	(e)
P79/4/117.....	<i>Investitionen in Apartheid</i> —Mai 1974.....	Internationalen Bund Freier Gewerkschaften, Brussel	(e)
P79/4/120.....	<i>NUS/ AAM NETWORK</i> —Briefing Document —January 1979	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P79/4/121.....	<i>Report of IUS Solidarity Mission to South Africa</i>	Paul Blomfield.....	(e)
P79/4/122.....	<i>Afrikanische Arbeiter Unter dem Joch der Apartheid, Der</i>	Internationaler Bund Freier Gewerkschaften, Brussel	(e)
P79/4/127.....	<i>Oppose Racist Terror in Southern Africa</i> (Pam- flet/Pamphlet)	National Union of Students, London.....	(e)
P79/4/127.....	<i>Oppose Racist Terror in Southern Africa</i> (Plak- kaat/Poster)	National Union of Students, London.....	(e)
P79/4/128.....	<i>Equus</i> —No 0101, April 1979.....	Equus, Hillbrow.....	(a)
P79/4/130.....	<i>Carry on Emmannuelle</i>	Lance Peters.....	(a)
P79/4/132.....	<i>Protocols of the Meetings of the Learned Elders of Zion</i>	Victor E. Marsden.....	(d)
P79/4/142.....	<i>Zimbabwe Review, The</i> —Vol 7, 7/8/1978.....	Information and Publicity Bureau of the Zimbab- we African People's Union, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/4/153.....	<i>PAC Salutes the Fallen Heroes</i> —21 March 1979 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	PAC Information Bureau, Maseru, Lesotho....	(e)
P79/4/157.....	<i>Special Session of the World Peace Council in Berlin</i> —Bulletin No 2, 2-5 February 1979; No 3, 2-5 February 1979; No 4, 2-5 Febru- ary 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	(e)
P79/5/3.....	<i>Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa</i> —No 21, March-April 1979	International Defence and Aid Fund, London..	(e)
P79/5/18.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News</i> —April 1979.....	East End Offset, London.....	(e)
P79/5/19.....	<i>Workers' Unity</i> —issue No 14, March 1979....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P79/5/20.....	<i>Peace News</i> —No 2092, Friday 23 March 1979.	Peace News Ltd., London.....	(e)
P79/5/23.....	<i>Peace Courier</i> —Vol 10, April 1979.....	World Peace Council, Finland.....	(e)
P79/5/27.....	<i>Burning Spear, The</i> —Vol 6, No 3, April 1979..	Burning Spear Newspaper, Kentucky.....	(e)
P79/5/37.....	<i>Piccadilly International</i> —Vol 1, No 8.....	Gold Star Publications, Surrey.....	(a)
P79/5/58.....	<i>Jona Shakti</i> —No 7, April—May 1979.....	Unknown.....	(c)
P79/6/41.....	<i>Club International</i> —Vol 7, No 12.....	Paul Raymond Publications, Ltd., London....	(a)
P79/6/42.....	<i>Penthouse</i> —Vol 13, No 10, 1979.....	Penthouse Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)
P79/4/95.....	<i>Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst</i> — Bulletin No E 13, March 1979	News Agency of German Democratic Republic	(c)

No. 1547

11 Julie 1979

No. 1547

11 July 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1400 van 20 Junie 1979, in *Staatskoerant* 6536 van 20 Junie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/5/131 deur die volgende inskrywing:

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1400 of 20 June 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6536 of 20 June 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/5/131:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/5/131.....	<i>Varsity</i> --No 4.....	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch..	(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 kunststandaard 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.

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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.

Each part contains 10 plates and costs R5 per part (other countries R5,25 per part). Two, three or four parts may be published annually, depending on the availability of illustrations. A volume consists of four parts. From Volume 27, the price per volume is: Cloth binding, R30; morocco binding, R35 (other countries, cloth binding R31; morocco binding R36).

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Cache of foreign arms uncovered

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security-police surveillance of the "house-of-no-return" in Dube, Soweto, has led to the discovery of a cache of foreign arms and explosives in the Eastern Transvaal, the deputy chief of

the security police, Brigadier Francois Steenkamp, said yesterday.

He did not specify where the haul had been made, but the Eastern Transvaal, which adjoins Swaziland and Mozambique, has been an area of past

clashes between security forces and infiltrating insurgents.

However, while confirming that a cache had been discovered in the Eastern Transvaal, Brigadier Steenkamp declined to say whether arms had been uncovered in Soweto, as widely reported, as a result of the watch on the Dube house.

The Soweto house incident was one of several on the security front since the for-

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Within a month of Mr Kruger's warning, three insurgents launched an attack on the Moroka police station in Soweto, killing a police constable and injuring five other people. ANC pamphlets were found at the scene of the attack.

327 25/7

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, July 12, 1979.

'Army dodger' advocate may be struck off

DURBAN. — A recently qualified Durban advocate and former Natal University Students' Representative Council president, Mr Bernie Wolfsdorf, who is believed to be seeking political asylum in the United States, faces being struck off the roll of advocates in South Africa.

This emerged in a statement issued yesterday by the Bar Council of the Society of Advocates following a report in a Durban newspaper this week.

The report quoted 24-year-old Mr Wolfsdorf as saying that he fled South Africa after being called up for National Service.

The council said yesterday, however, that shortly after Mr Wolfsdorf's departure last month it was informally reported to them that he had not paid

his rent for some months and that he had allegedly been guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Mr Wolfsdorf, who was then ostensibly holidaying in Israel, was informed of these allegations. He replied in a letter, dated June 21, to the chairman of the council, Mr W H Booysen, denying he was guilty of misconduct.

He also stated that unless a deferment was granted by the South African Defence Force to enable him to further his studies, he would not be returning to South Africa to do his military service.

In his letter to Mr Booysen, the young advocate wrote: "I would much appreciate it if you could let me know what the nature of these allegations are

in order that I may adequately reply thereto. I must state, however, that by the time I receive your letter I could well be back in the SADF (depending on my application for deferment) where my military training will only be completed in 1981."

The statement issued by the council said that at no time prior to leaving chambers did Mr Wolfsdorf suggest to any member of the council that he had any political or conscientious objections to rendering military service.

The council added that "several instances of serious professional misconduct have been formally reported".

"These allegations are being investigated and, if found to be substantiated, will probably lead to an application being made for Mr Wolfsdorf's name to be struck off the roll of advocates in this country," the statement concluded.

Meanwhile, the US Consul in Durban contacted a newspaper yesterday with a view to establishing Mr Wolfsdorf's bona fides for seeking political asylum in the US. — Sapa.

Widow is

The Mercury's political correspondent ORMANDE POLLOK reports from Cape Town

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rtage

THE removal of 5 people to Glenmo border — in what a first stage of a ment of 40 000 p temporarily halted reme Court ruling

It was argued in d reme Court that the by a local magistrate v

The matter was pos According to Profes of Rhodes University, w the Glenmore Action G ultimately affect about people.

He said it is expected there would be a "clean up" in the province of all squatters and "economically inactive people" living in "Black spots", illegal shack developments, or in areas prescribed for other race groups under Group Areas legislation.

Mr Henry Fischat, the lawyer representing 1500 people of the farm, Klipfontein, confirmed this week that 95 families out of 190 had been carted off in lorries before the removal was stopped.

He said only a "very substantial minority" of them — said to be less than a dozen families — had gone to Glenmore voluntarily.

A number of people claimed they were coerced by police and officials, but this has been denied.

Mr Fischat is visiting Glenmore to take statements from people and said he may take action to have families returned to Klipfontein.

The forced removal is seen against a statement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, last week, that people will only be moved to Glenmore on a voluntary basis.

The State plans to move the families into a 500-house temporary township with the purpose of getting them to work on the building of 5 000 houses in a R26-million modern township.

So far the plan has included:

• Moving 300 people from Keston-On-Sea township.

The action group managed to halt these removals when it brought to Dr Koornhof's attention that most of the people were pensioners and children.

• Moving 150 Klipfontein families living with permission, free of charge, on a farm owned by a coloured family near the Klipfontein River Mouth.

• "The... to the... who... according to an SABC broadcast last week.

NEW CONSTITUTION ON THE WAY FOR S.A.

How to make a bitter pill easier to swallow

THE new 24-man Constitutional Commission which is to work out a new dispensation for South Africa meets in Pretoria for the first time later this month.

It is an all-White body of parliamentarians originating from a Select Committee which has been given all the rights of a commission and will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior. All four parties in Parliament are represented.

Its terms of reference are simply to draw up a new constitution for South Africa. This means that all options are open and it therefore has the power to revolutionise the South African social and political structure because it will be starting from scratch.

It could also completely jettison the constitutional proposals already tendered by the National Party. These have already been roundly rejected by White, Coloured, Indian and Black leaders so the task of the Commission will be to find a new constitution which will be acceptable to all groups.

Proposals

Its first meeting comes shortly after a spate of statements recently which reflect political opinion a long way from the present constitution and a long way from the Government's own proposals. The most popular course being advocated in Black and White-opposition circles is for a national convention where all race groups would be represented.

Some of the recent statements on the future

another director of the new

who agreed that South Africa's future depended on the accommodation of all ethnic groups in one political system. It is a far reaching statement open to varying interpretations but in concept it is a long way from the present constitution. They called, too, for full political representation for all race groups.

The longer this was delayed the less relevant would be the role of the Whites.

Significantly the students some of them from Stellenbosch, Pretoria, the Free State and RAU agreed that "the formulation of a new dispensation must be through negotiation between democratically elected leaders of the relevant groups on an equal basis".

It is interesting that at about the same time that the White students were calling for equal negotiations, Prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, was doing the same thing in more direct terms — calling for a national convention including Blacks.

Mr. David Curry, whose Labour Party represents the majority of Coloureds, thinks the same way. A strong opponent of

Coloured Representative Council's own Commission's views on a constitution and there is no indication yet of when it will finish.

But the divergence of views away from the current set up will be unmistakable. It will be a difficult task to accommodate them and at the same time meet the concept of full citizenship rights as projected recently by Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The rider

He did not exactly spell out what he meant by full citizenship but added the rider, which probably will not be acceptable to many Blacks or Whites, that it would have to be "in a plural not a unitary" system.

It appears that the nationalists have finally accepted that the "impossible dream" of an all-White homeland is in fact impossible but having sold the philosophy for so many years the difficulty now will be to convince the Nationalist voter that there is in fact something better.

The problem for the Government is that the

ministration Board (Wrab) to complain. They were told that the water was closed because their children play with it.

Another said that she had heard that the water will be closed until more money was added to the rent. They were afraid to have their names mentioned because the Wrab might evict them, they said.

The past week was the worst for them because they say the water was on and off the whole week. They have not been able to do anything in their houses.

Wrab officials were not available for comment yesterday.

board to sign a letter consent.

n an interview from thamstown yesterday, chairman of the newly-named Glenmore Action up, Professor Rodney export, said it was impossible that the Department of Plural Relations s refusing to allow rnalists to visit Glen-

The public ought to be encouraged to take an interest in the resettlement. There can be no sible objection if it is n to be done properly," fessor Davenport said. e said the burning

question was the long term prospect of work at Glenmore. Commuting between Grahamstown and Glenmore by workers was ruled out because return bus fares were R1.50.

The authorities were gambling with people's futures. What work would there be in five years' time when the Glenmore settlers had finished building the proposed 3 000-house township there, he asked.

"The government does not appear to have learnt the lesson at Ilunge, Dimbaza and other resettlement areas where long term work prospects did not meet expectations," he said.

In an interview last week, the Deputy Minister of Plural Affairs and Administration, Dr Willie Vosloo, said it was hoped to eventually establish light industries and agricultural projects at Glenmore. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said. — DDC.

a yesterday, Sgt E N tshwayo, who was in rge, said Mr Sinaba s not held by them. arrested, he said, he ld have been taken in some other police sta-

A 'policy of colonisation'

COLONISATION was practised and recognised by the Government and by its system of granting independence to homelands, an educationist said yesterday.

Dr M J Ashby, of the Department of Education, University of Cape Town, said that in an attempt to cover this imperialist practice, the Government engaged in a programme of transforming rural and non-industrial areas into active areas of industry.

Dr Ashby was speaking at the third session of the conference on education held at the University of the Witwatersrand. He said decolonisation was an active force which not only concerned the coloniser, but the consciences of both coloniser and the colonised.

The emergence of the Black Consciousness Movement was significant evidence of the political awareness

By CHRIS MORE

of the colonised South Africans. Awareness had dawned on the oppressed and this was manifested in the demands for a better deal in the political, economic, educational and social sphere.

Discrimination in education was so severe that blacks had no way of determining their own education, not only at government level but at lower levels as well.

This was also evident in that the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) had no black members, not even those who should be representing the various racial education departments.

He criticised the JMB syllabus for leaving out important aspects of education and making no room for self-evaluation.

The literature syllabus for instance, was dominated by European rather than South African writers.

In the history syllabus, little was learnt of the South African history and the history of the indigenous people was treated as a separate section in white schools.

Dr B J Dorsey, a lecturer in educational sociology at the University of Rhodesia, described the problems of black Rhodesian school-leavers.

The major problem was the discrimination based on colour, as practised in South Africa. While education was compulsory for white children up to the age of 15 years, the blacks depended entirely on their brilliance and the ability of parents to pay the fees.

More than 50 percent of black school-leavers were unemployed.

At the end of it all, discrimination had greatly determined the ramification of the larger society, she said.

The Star

Friday July 13 1979

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The good, the bad — and the indifferent

SEEN in isolation, the South African Christian Leadership Assembly in Pretoria must have brought joy to the hearts of those who seek racial accommodation in this country. Black, white and brown South Africans forgot about skin pigmentation, political aspirations, fears and the diverse cultures which separated them. Instead, in face of criticism from both the left and the right, they came together as concerned Christians seeking a Christian solution to their country's manifold problems. Dr Piet Koornhof and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi acknowledged each other as "brothers in Christ."

At the same time the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress declared unequivocally that apartheid (they used the term "apartism") could never provide a complete solution to South Africa's race problems, and that whatever system did provide a total solution would be a deviation from "apartism."

When word sessions such as these are coupled to the vast number of other "positive" declarations over the past few months, the situation in South Africa looks more hopeful than it has done for many years. . . . But that is only one side of the

news, as reflected in The Star yesterday.

The bad news included the Reverend Sam Buti's decision to pull out of Dr Koornhof's regional consultative committee on urban blacks because the terms of reference of the committee and its chairman doomed the entire operation to a "meaningless exercise." The Johannesburg City Council retrenched 42 black employees because there was no work for them (they could not work as artisans in white areas). The mighty 99-year lease programme was still a mouse. The pace of change in labour relations was measured as "small." And Chief Buthelezi warned that South Africa was "burning."

Why the contrast?

Because those people who want positive change in South Africa and who have the power to make the needed change are either too smug, or too timid, or too blind to the closeness of approaching disaster. This applies not only to the Government, but to most of its local critics. It is time all people who want peace and progress stopped talking and instead took positive action in their own fields to accomplish change.

Church papers banned

Religion Reporter

Issues of the official Anglican Church newspaper and of a rebel Calvinist journal have recently been banned.

Mr Robert Knowles, editor of Seek, the Anglican newspaper, heard while attending the Assembly that the April issue of his paper was banned last week.

The Germiston-based Calvinist group, Rasp, has on display at Sacla a pile of copies of the May-June issue of their Contours of the Kingdom — chained and locked up because it too was recently banned.

Mr Knowles said the banning of Seek could have resulted only from the publication of an article by a theologian on Christianity and marxism. "It outlined why a Chris-

tain could not be a marxist."

The editor of Contours, Mr Tony Russell, said he thought articles on just war or conscientious objection might have got the May-June issue banned. It was the first banning of Contours.

"We will appeal against the banning," said Mr Russell. "A leading Calvinist lawyer has offered to appear for us."

Brown watches

A GRIM Orwellian factor will soon be added to Transkeian politics. When that country's 150 Parliamentarians next take their seats in Umtata's red carpeted Bunga they will be watched literally by Big Brother via closed circuit television.

Sources have disclosed to me that during the parliamentary recess closed circuit television cameras will be installed in the National Assembly chamber. The monitor screen will be in the sumptuous presidential palace overlooking the capital where its restless occupant, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will keep a close watch on members' words and actions.

President Matanzima is the elder brother of the present Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima.

The intended TV installation — still a very hush hush project — seems to justify the uneasy feeling among parliamentarians during the recently ended session that the President was not too happy with the way things were being run in his absence from the Legislative Chamber and Cabinet Room.

It also adds fuel to rumours filtering down from the hill that President Matanzima had no intention of taking a back seat in politics when he kicked himself upstairs earlier this year.

For younger brother George the next few

years will be a subtle battle to assert his own personality and rule and move away from the image of being a puppet to his elder brother, who has dominated Transkeian politics since its debut as a homeland back in '63.

That Chief George seriously wants to achieve this there is no doubt, according to sources close to him. But whether he can pull it off without coming in to open conflict with the President remains to be seen.

Political observers and top ruling party members in Umtata are dubious about Chief George's chances of winning an open battle with his brother at this stage.

Thus the apparent strategy of quietly letting the President's physical absence from the halls of power and the Prime Minister's constant presence take its toll — gradually easing out the older man's influence.

It has been two months since the leadership switch. This period was taken up by the National Assembly session, the most important part of Transkei's political year. There was thus ample opportunity for the airing of any overt changes in policy. But there was none.

Chief George made a minor Cabinet reshuffle when he took over as Prime Minister. The reshuffle was the first indication that Chief George was not yet ready to buck his brother, as the President's hand was clearly seen in the few changes that were made.

It is, according to top party sources, one of Chief George's major goals to eventually have his own Cabinet of more capable, younger and more politicised ministers loyal to him rather than to his brother. But there are no signs of an imminent major Cabinet reshuffle.

However, though there were no indications of drastic changes,

Chief George definitely introduced a new and refreshingly tolerant style to his administration.

A much more approachable and charming person than his aloof brother, Chief George encouraged more open criticism from his own parliamentary caucus.

This resulted in a relaxed atmosphere in the Assembly and frequent open criticism of Government actions by ruling party members.

On the all important financial side — Chief George's Cabinet has shown more maturity and realism by drastically cutting spending, thus balancing the Budget for the first time in years.

This more pragmatic approach could be seen in his Government's attitude towards its own benefactor, South Africa. There was only muted criticism of South Africa this session compared with the sabra rattling and war drumming of previous years.

Chief George's attitude is to maintain cordial relations with South Africa without actually restoring diplomatic ties, though he does not rule this out either.

Homelands

Kei SB detain priest

By Roosevelt Fani
UMTATA. — Transkei Security Police have detained a priest of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa (Transkei).

He is Rev M Mdolo, who was stationed at Buntingville, near Umtata, for many years.

His detention was confirmed by Security Police

head Col Martin Ngceba who refused to elaborate on the detention.

According to reports from Buntingville, Rev Mdolo had been urged to go to Namaqualand but he had repeatedly refused to be transferred.

It also alleged that he sacked and excommunicated several stewards and

members of his congregation. He also excommunicated Mr Fundile Ngcali, headman at Buntingville.

It is further alleged that Rev Mdolo was not in good terms with his congregation and it is further alleged that he shot pigs and dogs which wandered on parish grounds.

A sacked steward told me

that after the congregation had a meeting with Rev Mdolo they referred the matter to Rev Frederick de Waal Mahlasela, the head of the church.

At the time of going to press Rev Mahlasela was not available for comment but his secretary Rev W Gaba said he knew of the matter but refused to comment.

on with
Government
20 April

Prime Minister to complain that the confidential matters discussed at the meeting had been leaked to the South African press. He claimed the leak could only have come from the secretaries.

The Prime Minister assured Mr Berkeley the secretaries were "gossip proof," Mr Qaba said.

Mr Qaba said he later found a report on a "Nigerian deal" had appeared in The Citizen

three days before the Umtata meeting. The report was attributed to sources in London.

Mr Berkeley said from London yesterday the leak from the Umtata meeting had nothing to do with a Nigerian deal.

It related to a meeting held sometime before with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen. This meeting had been mentioned at the meeting, and was only known to four people in Transkei — those present at the meeting.

The following day a South African newspaper had asked him for comment on a report that he had met Dr Owen.

Both he and Dr Owen had been embarrassed by the publicity given to secret diplomatic contacts and he had to apologise.

Mr Berkeley claimed he had been paid his quarterly fee on February 22. It

was three weeks overdue. President Kaiser Matanzima had told Mr Qaba it was an "absolute disgrace" that the fee had not been paid in good time, he said.

A bank draft was supposed to have been ready for him by February 16. He was abducted and beaten up on February 15.

Mr Berkeley said a further amount of £15 000 had still not been paid to him. The amount arose from approved expenditure and included air fares, expenses incurred by the London office, and advice sought from an international lawyer, which cost £2 750.

Mr Berkeley alleged Mr Qaba had avoided him three times in February this year when he tried to obtain payment to cover this expenditure. When he finally saw him, Mr Qaba said he was not prepared to make the payment. — DUK.

pp 1, 2, 3

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Vol. 169]

PRETORIA, 13 JULIE
 JULY 1979

[No. 6596

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1588 13 Julie 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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1588 13 July 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)
P79/4/23.....	<i>Raspolitiken I Sydafrika (So Biblioteket 6).....</i>	Gunvor Hakansson.....	(e)
P79/4/124.....	<i>To The Rural Poor (Scientific Socialism Series)...</i>	V. I. Lenin.....	(e)
P79/4/125.....	<i>Letters From Afar.....</i>	V. I. Lenin.....	(e)
P79/4/140.....	<i>Information—4/79.....</i>	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic	(e)
P79/4/141.....	<i>Peace News—No 2093, Friday 6 April 1979....</i>	Peace News Ltd., London.....	(e)
P79/5/11.....	<i>Rubyfruit Jungle.....</i>	Rita Mae Brown.....	(a)+(b)
P79/5/28.....	<i>Review of African Political Economy—No 11, January–April 1978</i>	Review of African Political Economy, London..	(e)
P79/5/34.....	<i>On The Communist Programme.....</i>	N. Khrushchov.....	(e)
P79/5/53.....	<i>Namibia Today—Vol 3, No 2, 1979.....</i>	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Zambia	(e)
P79/5/94.....	<i>Spotlight on Southern Africa—Issue 28, April 1979</i>	Spotlight sub-Committee, Wellington.....	(e)
P79/5/95.....	<i>Imperialism and The Revolution.....</i>	Enver Hoxha.....	(e)
P79/5/110.....	<i>Christian Vanguard—Issue 86, February 1979...</i>	New Christian Crusade Church, Metairie.....	(b), (c)+(d)
P79/6/2.....	<i>His Story is not Nonsense. Unless You Really Think So (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	AACC Refugee Department.....	(e)
P79/6/3.....	<i>Whatever has Caused Men to Flee Their Respective Homes and Countries, They are in a State of Desperate Need (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	AACC Refugee Department.....	(e)
P79/6/7.....	<i>Countours of the Kingdom—May–June 1979....</i>	Countours of the Kingdom, Primrose.....	(e)
P79/6/67.....	<i>Soweto June 16 (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....</i>	University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.....	(e)

No. 1589 13 Julie 1979 No. 1589 13 July 1979

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPËL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 4 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 Junie 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 vertoe 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:

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 4 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 June 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
P79/6/21.....	Angys Date Club No 3.....	Angys Date Club, Edenvale.

No. 1590 13 Julie 1979 No. 1590 13 July 1979

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPËL (LASGEWING)**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 4 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 Junie 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 vertoe 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:

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)**

On 4 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 June 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
P79/6/92.....	Brand New Arrivals!! (Advertensie en bestelvorm— Spanish Fly Drops/Advertisement and order form— Spanish Fly Drops)	Score, Durban.
P79/6/92.....	Adults Only (Pryslys/Price list).....	Score, Durban.

No. 1591 13 Julie 1979 No. 1591 13 July 1979

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPËL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 3 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 Junie 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 vertoe 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:

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 3 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 June 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
P79/5/129.....	Trackdown (Bodie The Stalker No 1).....	Neil Hunter.

No. 1592

13 Julie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 4 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 Junie 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. 1592

13 July 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 4 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 June 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
P79/6/154A.....	<i>Eros Boutique</i>	Eros Boutique, Durban.
P79/6/154B.....	' <i>Exclusively Yours</i> ' (Pryslis en bestelvorm/Price list and order form)	Exclusively Yours, Vanderbijlpark.
P79/6/154B.....	' <i>Exclusively Yours: Bedroom Specialities</i> '.....	Exclusively Yours, Vanderbijlpark.

No. 1587

13 Julie 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. 1587

13 July 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 P79/43

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/96.....	<i>Cult, The</i>	Max Ehrlich.....	(a)
P79/5/84.....	<i>Fat is a Feminist Issue</i> . . . (d.i. slegs die 1979 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 600 33698 0/i.e. only the 1979 edition with the No ISBN 0 600 33698 0)	Susie Orbach.....	(a)
P79/6/28.....	<i>In Guilt and in Glory</i>	David Hanly.....	(a)
P79/6/85.....	<i>Nato Conspiracy with the South African Racists, The</i>	Dr sc Julius Mader.....	(e)
P79/6/142.....	<i>American Surrender</i>	Michael Brady.....	(a)
P79/6/167.....	<i>Nude in Art, The</i> (speelkaarte/playing cards)....	Heraclio Fournier, SA, Vitoria, Spain.....	(a)
P79/6/168.....	<i>Antonio Gramsci: Selections from Political Writings</i> (1910-1920)	Quintin Hoare.....	(e)
P79/6/169.....	<i>South African Outlook</i> —Vol 109, No 1293, March 1979	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch...	(e)
P79/6/170.....	<i>Dogger Bank</i> —Nr 18, Juni 1979.....	Dogger Bank, Boskoop, Nederland.....	(e)
P79/7/8.....	<i>APS (All Africa Press Service)—Bulletin</i> No 14/79, June 18, 1979	African Church Information Service, Nairobi, Kenya	(e)
P79/7/8.....	<i>APS News Features Bulletin</i> —No 1, June 18, 1979	African Church Information Service, Nairobi, Kenya	(e)
P79/7/11.....	<i>Romania</i> —Viewpoints No 4, 1979.....	Agerpres Romanian News Agency, Bucharest...	(e)
P79/7/16.....	<i>Nux</i> —No 6, June 1979.....	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(e)

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

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Church as mediator...

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13/7/79

By NAPE MOTANA

THE church should reconcile the exiled blacks and the Government, to stop the war at the border and negotiate a lasting political settlement, Dr Manas Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Lutheran Evangelical Church bishop was speaking at the South African Christian Leadership Assembly conference at the Pretoria Showgrounds.

Dr Buthelezi said the Church of Christ must not associate itself with the political situation of one section (whites) of the South African population.

He said there are black children who lived in exile, some just over the borders of our country, because "to them treasured words like reconciliation and love have lost the sharp edge in terms of their experience".

He said most of our churches condoned the military machinery of the country in the fight of "a just" war.

"Under the programme of national defence, governments accumulate the resources of violence and train young men in the latest effective methods of killing those who have been officially branded as enemies of the State.

"When you speak of fighting terrorists at the borders, you may be referring to the sons of your brother in Christ. The question is: who is fighting the just war? We or they?" Dr Buthelezi asked.

Said the bishop: "The obvious stand the Church should take is that of calling both parties to the conference table for the purpose of negotiating a lasting political settlement.



Bishop, Buthelezi.

"Otherwise the Church will be accused of condoning white resort to violence while condemning blacks if they resort to exactly the same methods. The Church should be a peacemaker and not a party in the business of violence."

Dr Buthelezi said very often people think of Christian fellowship as only a joyous celebration of Christian oneness, forgetting that Christ suffered on the Cross for our sins.

He said there were people to whom the whole lifetime seemed to be a long Good Friday.

"I am thinking of those who are suffering as I speak, not because they killed somebody, but because they dared to live a precarious life of championing the interest of their fellowmen"

Robert Sobukwe died before he saw the day of liberation for which he had sacrificed the security of a normal life of adult years.

"We, too, may die before our struggle has been vindicated by the arrival of the moment of liberation," said Dr Buthelezi.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a special'ed activity area (Evers, 1975). Kale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each cultura and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Policy & Colonisation

By CHRIS MORE

of the colonised South Africans. Awareness had dawned on the oppressed and this was manifested in the demands for a better deal in the political, economic, educational and social sphere.

Discrimination in education was so severe that blacks had no way of determining their own education, not only at government level but at lower levels as well.

This was also evident in that the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) had no black members, not even those who should be representing the various racial education departments.

The criticised the JMB syllabus for leaving out important aspects of education and making no room for self-evaluation.

The literature syllabus for instance, was dominated by European rather than South African writers.

In the history syllabus, little was learnt of the South African history and the history of the indigenous people was treated as a separate section in white schools.

Dr B J Dorsey, a lecturer in educational sociology at the University of Rhodesia, described the problems of black Rhodesian school-leavers.

The major problem was the discrimination based on colour, as practised in South Africa. While education was compulsory for white children up to the age of 15 years, the blacks depended entirely on their brilliance and the ability of parents to pay the fees.

More than 50 percent of black school-leavers were unemployed.

At the end of it all, discrimination had greatly determined the ramification of the larger society, she said.

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At the end of it all, discrimination had greatly determined the ramification of the larger society, she said.

Its Pearls (C. Pensis)

Author (P. J. Simelane)
Assistant
My Shepherd (Psalm)
Award Holder
(J. P. Mocheloa)
Langa High School
God (S. Dickson)
S. Sibisi
rd

AFRICA.

'Moroka will be repeated'

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

OCCURRENCES such as the Moroka Police Station bomb blast could be expected in future, the former head of Soweto Police, Brigadier Jan Visser, said this week.

Brig Visser, who now heads the public relations department at Police Headquarters in Pretoria, said sentiments to the contrary were unrealistic.

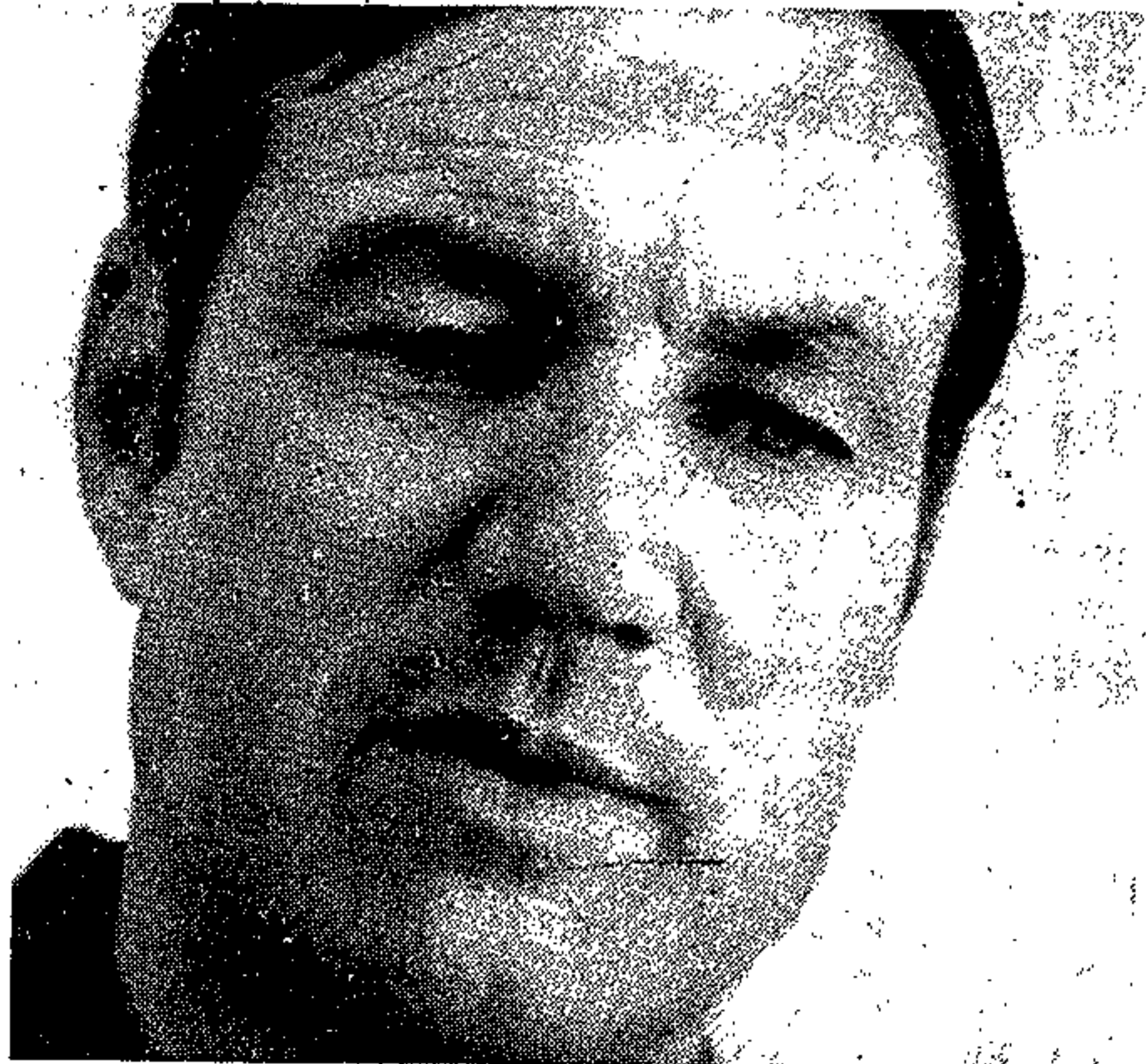
"One must be realistic enough to expect such occurrences in future. But I still think there is a great future for South Africa.

"I would be naive to think that we will not experience this sort of thing. However, I am no prophet and I cannot say if there will be an escalation," Brig Visser said.

He felt that the country's future was still bright despite what had happened.

"We can still work together within the framework of Government policy — a dynamic policy," he added.

Asked about alleged Libyan trained guerillas from Lesotho using South Africa as a passage on their way back from military training, Brig Visser refused to comment.



Brig Visser . . . "Let's be realistic."

The police, Brig Visser said, had been trying to determine the origin of the detonators which had recently exploded in two incidents in Soweto.

He could not say if these indicated a guerilla presence in the country.

JARVERSLAG
1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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DRSPONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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an 1973)).

Sunday EXPRESS

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THE DEATH OF CERTAINTY

THE MOST remarkable political development on the South African scene in recent times has been the death of certainty. Old ideological verities — suddenly discovered to be scoundrels — are being buried with haste and distaste. The obituaries appear everywhere, almost every day.

Foremost among the bereaved who do not mourn are, ironically, those who once paid the greatest homage. This week the representative organisation of Afrikaans university students revoked its previous almost uncritical support for Verwoerdian policy. Apartist philosophy, declared the A S B, could not work.

Their voices go to swell many others. Right at the top, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet are seeking a new constitution. They would not be doing that if the old plan could work. Dr Koornhof, a freewheeler if ever there was one, is promising new solutions and this week announced a concession on influx control that is as welcome as it was once unthinkable.

Last week the editor of Die Transvaler asked the question that, historically and psychologically, is usually asked only at times of great confusion. Quo Vadis?

The uncertainty is not only on the Government side. The White opposition shows it too. It is in inverse ratio to growing Black certainty that Black people will have a say in their country and its future, one way or another.

The confusion is a good thing, provided it leads to something else. Certainty was bedevilling our politics by making it dogmatic and inflexible. When everyone is convinced of rightness, no one changes.

Uncertainty generates mental energy. Undirected, that simply induces anxiety and political paralysis.

So the need now is to direct the energy. One suggested way of doing this was crystallised in a Sunday Times article last week under the headline: "Cuddle up a little closer." The central theme was that there should be some degree of reconciliation between verligte Nationalists and their opponents; that change could be more effectively hastened if like joined with like. The idea has superficial attraction. Unfortunately it has three weaknesses, in our view.

The first is in the argument that Blacks will somehow take heart at this regrouping of White forces. Blacks do not envisage or desire a future where apartheid is progressively eroded by well-meaning Whites.

The second flaw is that because separate development is dying, the need for advocating a proper alternative somehow diminishes.

And the third is that common ground can be found when there is a fundamental difference still to be resolved. The choice for South Africa is still between White rule, shared rule or ultimate Black rule. The destination has to be clarified before the regrouping can take place.

In these circumstances, we believe the best role for the opposition is twofold. It should encourage and applaud verligte Nationalist initiatives in every possible way. And it should stand steadfastly for the only honest alternative to apartheid — shared power.

ne man acquitted of trying to murder Strachan says: I shall be on this guy's back till he dies

By BARRY COMBER

FROM NOW on, the life of Geoffrey Wright, 38, be ruled by vengeance. Earlier this year he was acquitted of the attempted murder of twice-banned lecturer Harold Strachan.

Wright, plagued with anonymous, threatening phone calls,

his life is threatened, lights disturbed, and live with a loaded ever close at hand in of being attacked.

The whole case was a al showcase. I was sacrificial lamb on the al altar," said a bit- Wright.

bitterness created a this week when he e had "dedicated his revenge".

main target is Mr an, the man he was d of firing a shot at. said it was through nce that he recently ted the authorities to gate "fortifications" o at the Strachan

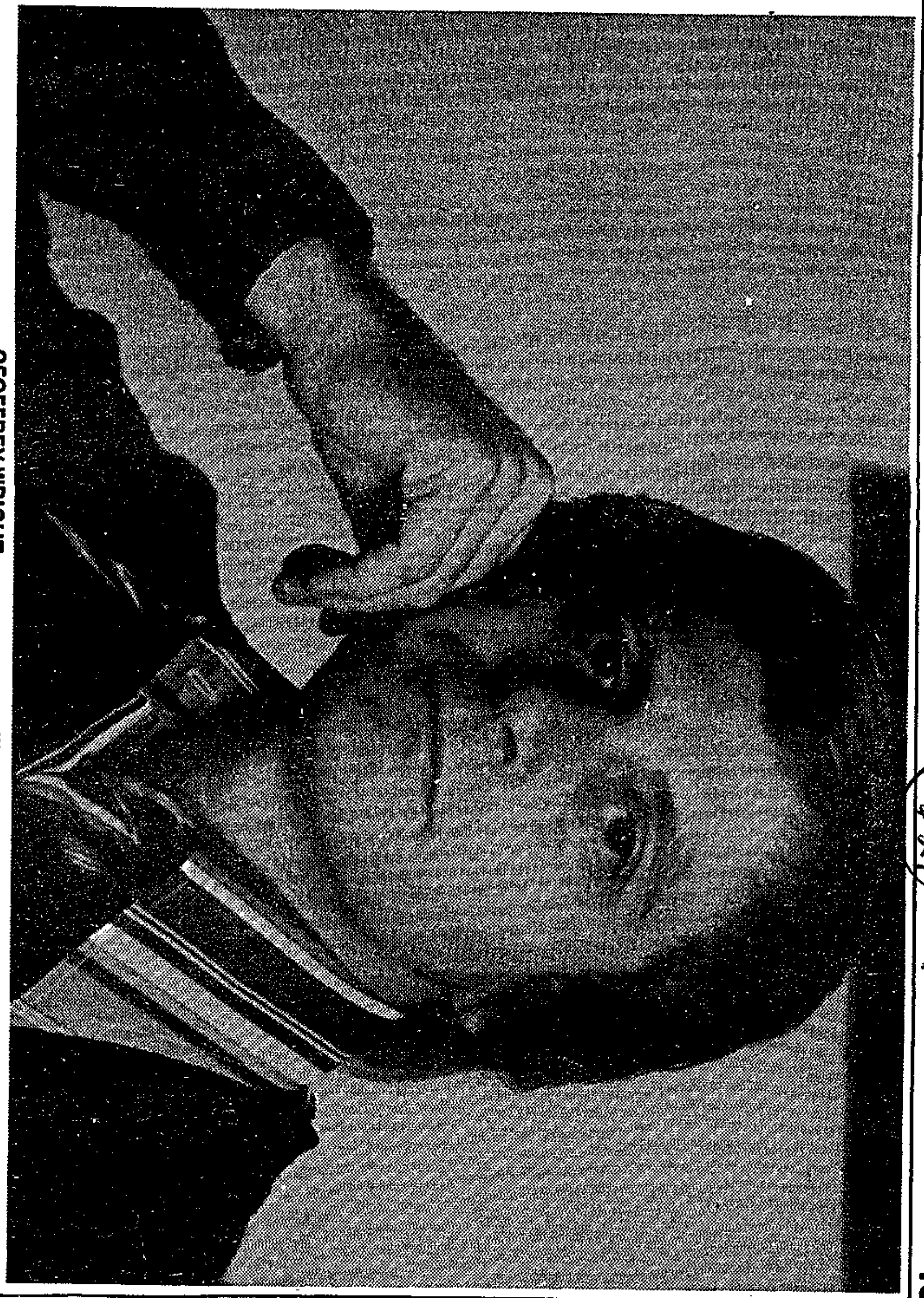
Strachan confirmed "fortified" his home ect his family and

added: "Wright get cross with me, as only the target. should wage his ven- against the police, or rney-General.

and the whole episode ring. over and done with as only telling the a court, as I had do, when in reply uestion from the ate I pointed to in the dock and said he man. s convinced that it

I aim going to get

my revenge



GEOFFREY WRIGHT... vengeance will rule his life from now on

was Wright who had fired the shot at me."

Mr Wright, an estimator for the Durban Corporation, said he had been a peace-loving, placid type of person.

The "glare of publicity" attending his trial had ruined his life, he said. This publicity plus the strain and torment of the

trial had turned him into a "mean and vindictive" man.

"I have got it in for Strachan and the Government too."

"I intend putting the boot in whenever I can. "I'm going to be on this guy's back until he dies. "He's caused me more hardship than anyone rea-

lises."

Among other things, Mr Wright is bitter because he is convinced that "political pressure" was instrumental in having him brought to trial.

"Because my car registration number was seen at the Strachans, I was visited and questioned by the police within 12 hours.

"But it took 4½ months for me to be charged.

"I was assured on more than one occasion by senior police officials investigating the case that there was no case against me.

"But there seemed to be a determined effort to have someone stand trial for this rightwing attack. "To me the trial had all

the appearances of a political showcase."

Mr Wright said he had not come from a politically aware background and had never voted in a general election.

"But I'm going to get involved in politics now. I'm fed up with the way I've been treated.

"It's probably the only thing I have in common with Harold Strachan — I'm also opposed to the present Government."

Another burden which Mr Wright has to face is the

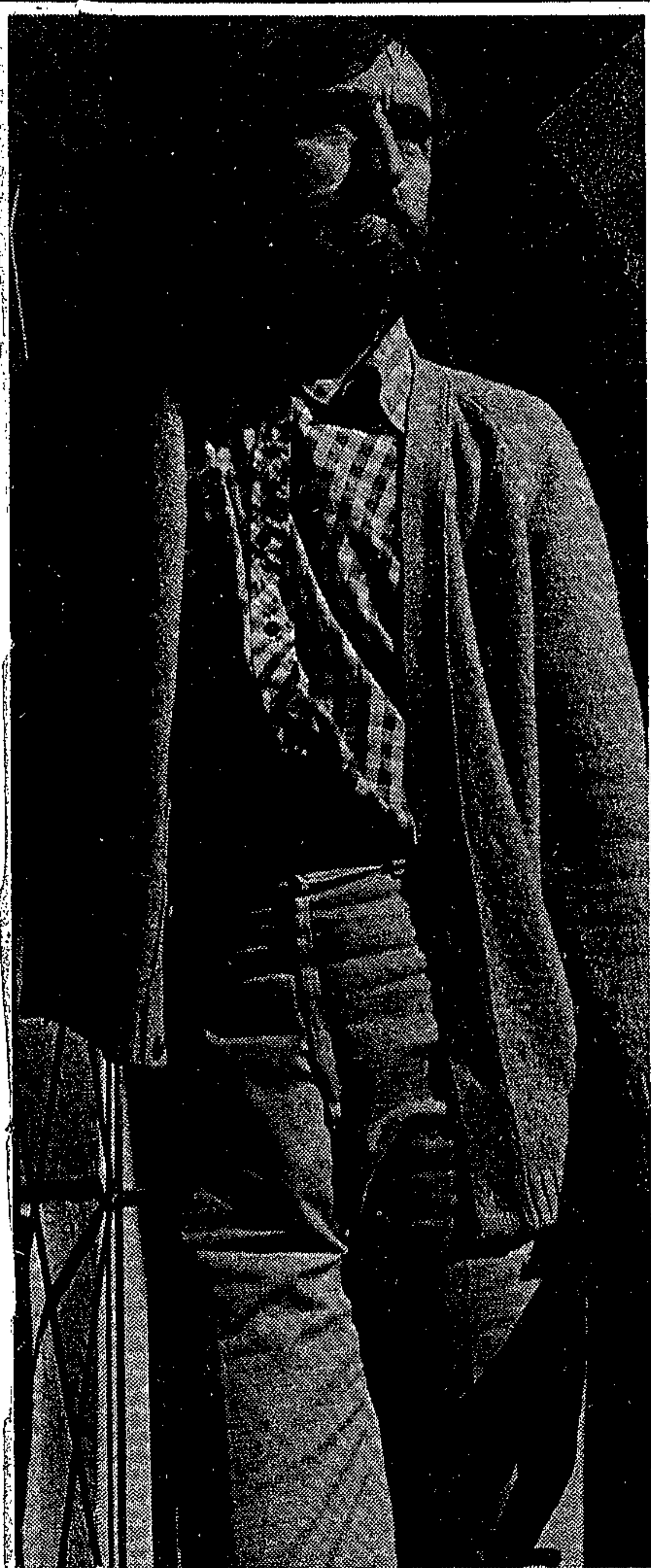
high costs incurred by his four day trial.

"I have a R5 000 legal debt to pay.

"I'm paying it off in instalments of R100 a month — nearly a quarter of my monthly income. I can thank Strachan for that as well.

"I'm now in queer street financially. I help support my mother, and pay maintenance for my youngest son."

Mr Wright has two sons, one aged 17 and the other 13. He was divorced in 1969. He is even riding a push-bike to work in an effort to



Harold Strachan ... "Wright should wage his vendetta against the police or the Attorney-General, not me"

make ends meet.

"After the trial, Strachan didn't even have the common decency to come up and say 'accept my hand'.

"All it needed was a simple gesture like that to restore my faith.

"People who I previously regarded as friends turn away now — and I know there is still a lot of talk going on behind my back.

"I was innocent and got dragged into this — all because Strachan has enemies.

"Well, I'm another of his enemies now. I've certainly got an axe to grind.

"But I won't do anything violent. I'm not that stupid.

"I'll just keep a watch on him. If he does anything wrong, I'll make sure he doesn't get away with it."

New-look ASB says: Anybody for talks?

CHRIS Fisser, the new president of the Afrikanse Studentebond, is ready to talk to anybody — including Trietsie Mashinini, exiled Soweto student leader with a price on his head.

That statement will come as a sad comment to many, since it comes three years after Soweto student leaders gave up talking, and many fled the country to take up arms.

When Mashinini was making news in 1976, he and the events of Soweto did not have a moderating effect on ASB congress that year. The ASB passed a motion deploring the growth of the urban Black population and called for more rigid implementation of the influx control laws.

Self-determination for the urban Black was firmly rejected. So was the opening of White universities to Black post-graduates and a racially mixed Defence

Force.

But, however belatedly, Chris is part of the new-look ASB, which seems to have been seriously affected by political and racial events of the past few years. This week he took over leadership of the ASB at a congress, which hit the headlines when it turned away from apartheid.

He admits that Crossroads squatter camp, the implications of job reservation, the Wiehahn and Rieckerl commissions, the urban Black problem, Black unemployment, and the development of the homelands, all went into creating the need for a new approach.

He prefers not to see the Soweto disturbances as affecting that process.

"The different approach is not out of fear. It came from the factual situation. What we can learn in Soweto, maybe, is that

there were specific problems which must be catered for. The unrest itself would not bring a new approach."

But there is a sincere belief that there must be changes.

"ASB, as young people, have taken note of what was happening around us. We see things that need changing at the moment.

"Contact with other people, other races, listening to them and speaking to them; the realisation that they are people who need certain opportunities. We realised something had to be done."

What may be obvious to some was a brave new development for the ASB.

"At our congress, when we spoke about Indians, we did not get a White professor to tell us about them. We got Prof Ranchod. And when we spoke to the Coloureds, we had Mr Ber-

Freedom Party, to say how he feels."

The long period of contact by Students' Representative Councils on the campuses with Blacks also had its effect. Delegates arrived with greater awareness of racial issues from the people involved, rather than from only White Afrikaner leaders.

The ground was prepared by the outgoing ASB president, Thiens Eloff of Potchefstroom University, who was definitely part of a new trend in ASB leadership.

A strict Calvinist theology student, Thiens interpreted Calvinism to demand greater concern about all South Africa's people than the felt Nationalist leaders were showing.

The new president is regarded as a little more cautious, but he talks with urgency about the need for the races to meet.

"We will grab at every opportunity to speak to anybody in South Africa, especially at student level, about a common South Africa. There would be no preconditions," he says.

On reflection, he adds one possible condition for speaking to someone like Mashinini — agreement that there is a future for all of us in South Africa.

The lack of formal Black student organisations, to talk to is a problem. But he is willing to talk at any level, to individuals if necessary. He would like to talk to any student organisations that emerge.

Should the banned student groups, like Saso, be unbanned?

"I won't say legalise them. This was not discussed at the congress so there is a congress opinion on that."

One fundamental shift from conventional Nationalist thinking was the stress on working out a joint future, after meetings between the races as equals.

Would that not imply a national convention? He is not ready to say so. But he says it's not the job of students to work out these mechanisms, it's the Government's.

Asked about the practical effects of the new ASB line, he says they have embarked on a road they will have to walk. In two or three years it will be clear where it leads. Give us time, he says. But there is no going back. The shift by Afrikaner students is irreversible.

"In the past we stressed the differences. Now we must stress the common areas."

"Maybe there is much greater common ground than some Rightwing politicians think."

NAT PRESS IS NOW IN HIS CAMP . . . NEXT THE SABC

THE P W Botha camp is taking total control of the pro-Government media in a move which will have major implications for the fight in the National Party.

It represents a clean sweep for the Prime Minister and his verligte allies.

• This week saw the announcement of a major reshuffle of editors in the Transvaal's Perskor group, bringing known verligtes into key editorial positions. Perskor newspapers formerly backed the conservative Dr Connie Mulder, ousted last year as Transvaal Nationalist leader.

• The Sunday Express can reveal that Professor Gerrit Viljoen, the Broederbond chief and rector of Rand Afrikaans University, is to replace Dr Piet Meyer as head of the SABC next year.

Prof Viljoen, regarded as a verligte Nationalist, has a good working relationship with the Prime Minister.

He will replace Dr Meyer, controversial longtime ally of Dr Albert Hertzog, who as head of the SABC introduced television to South Africa.

In a confidential Broederbond blueprint which he presented to the secret Afrikaner society 13 years ago, he described the goal of television as the "total political, nationalisation and cultural Afrikanerisation" of the English-language group.

Dr Meyer will take over the ceremonial post of chancellor of Rand Afrikaans University on April 6.

Nationalist prime ministers have in the past considered the Broederbond an essential ally.

All have kept close relationships with the Broederbond head.

If Prof Viljoen gets the top SABC job, which is now almost certain, he will lay the basis for a repetition of the alliance which Dr Verwoerd and Dr Meyer forged in the early Sixties.

By JOHN MATISONN

Political Correspondent



While Dr Verwoerd was Prime Minister, and implementing the apartheid ideology, he was aided by Dr Meyer in both his capacities — as chief Broeder and chairman of the SABC.

The Perskor appointments and the SABC decision will come as a bitter blow to Dr Andries Treurnicht, the verkrampste Transvaal leader of the National Party.

Perskor is the Transvaal group which traditionally supports the Transvaal party leadership and invites two or three Transvaal Nationalist leaders on to its board of directors.

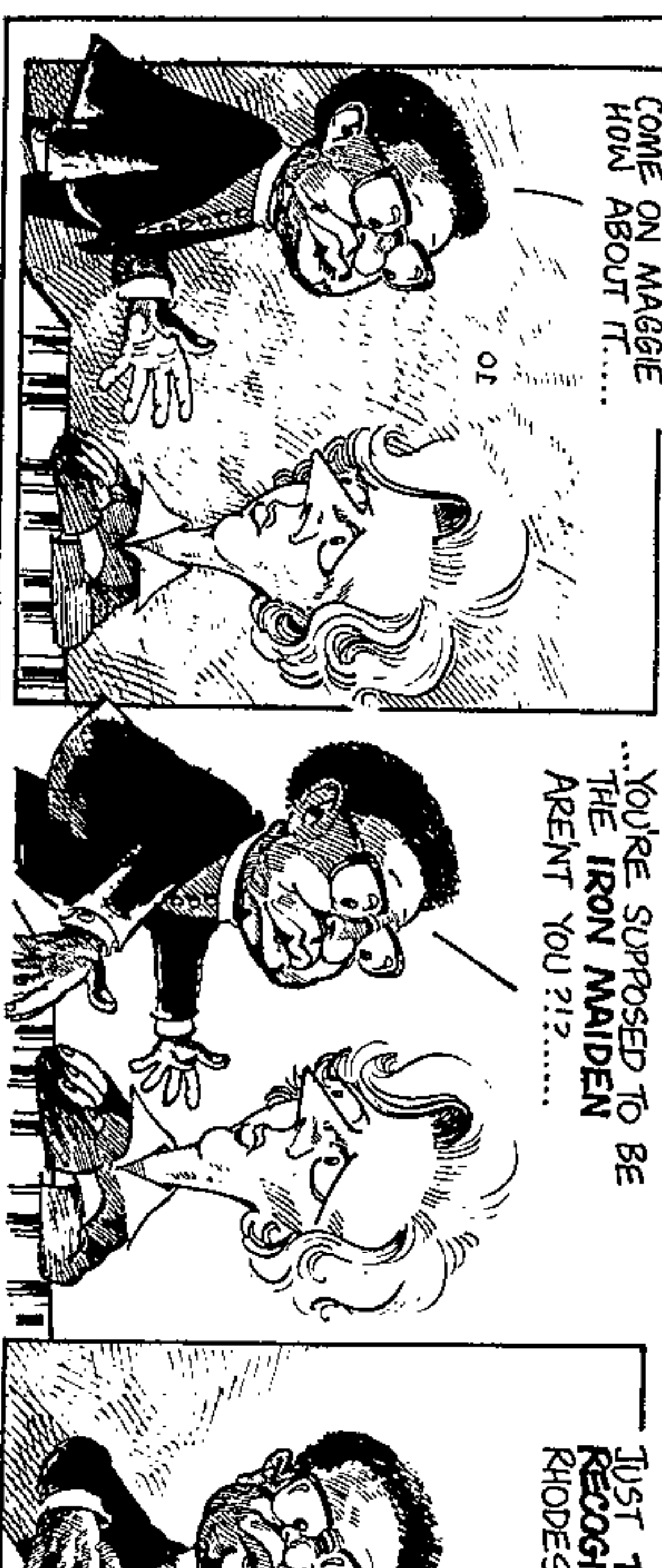
But shortly after becoming Prime Minister Mr Botha announced that Ministers and Administrators

Richard Smith

COME ON MAGGIE
HOW ABOUT IT.....

...YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO BE
THE IRON MAIDEN
AREN'T YOU ?!?

JUST 7
REAGAN
RHODES



● P.G. du Plessis
... gets Hoofstad

EW'S GOSSIP

would no longer be directors of the Press groups.

Now, that verligtes are at the reins, Dr Treurnicht and his Transvaal supporters will be entirely without media support — even in their home province.

The new Perskor posts will give outspoken verligtes control of every one of the group's papers, including Hoofstad, which was always noted for its conservative editors.

Mr Harald Pakendorf, a strong verligte as editor of Oogendblad, gets the second biggest paper in the group.

Die Vaderland, Hoofstad, was formerly

edited by Dr Treurnicht. It supported Dr Mulder and Dr Treurnicht strongly against Cape verligtes.

I understand it has been Perskor policy in the past to keep Hoofstad more conservative and thus satisfy Pretoria readers who are considered more rightwing than their Johannesburg counterparts.

□ □ □

But Dr Willem de Klerk, verligte editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler and now joint managing director of Perskor, is exercising a greater influence in the organisation.

It was apparently his recommendation that a more verligte policy be adopted.

Hoofstad has gone to Dr P. G. du Plessis, the Afrikaans dramatist and TV personality.

He is known to be verlig, though it is generally believed that his relatively neutral performance as political columnist on Die Transvaler was a disappointment to verligtes.

The verkramppte editor of Hoofstad, Mr Sammy Lake, has been shunted aside to the post of "Cape editor" of this Transvaal group of newspapers. Mr Thys Human, also a

noted Nationalist verligte, has been promoted from head of Perskor's London office to edit Oogendblad.

Ironically, the significant changes announced by Perskor this week bring a new verligte image to the group's papers — yet they were made by a board whose membership still includes Dr Connie Mulder, former Information Minister now stomping the country to test support for a new verkramppte party.

□ □ □

In a further irony, Dr Mulder this week criticised the National Party for devi-

ating from its policy, and said the Press were welcoming the deviations.

"The Press has softened the public for this for years," he complained.

If Professor Viljoen takes over the SABC, as expected, many changes in the corporation are predicted.

Sources there said senior staff are already talking about restructuring the organisation once Professor Viljoen arrives.

The SABC now falls under the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Henrie Smit, a longtime

● Mr
Botha
...
outflanking
the right



ally of the Prime Minister. While Minister of Coloured Affairs he said he personally favoured Coloureds being appointed

continuity announcers, newsreaders and rugby commentators.

While Broederbond control of the SABC at the top may be used to move away from the extremism of Dr Meyer, the Broederbond has also used its influence to fight more liberal elements in the SABC.

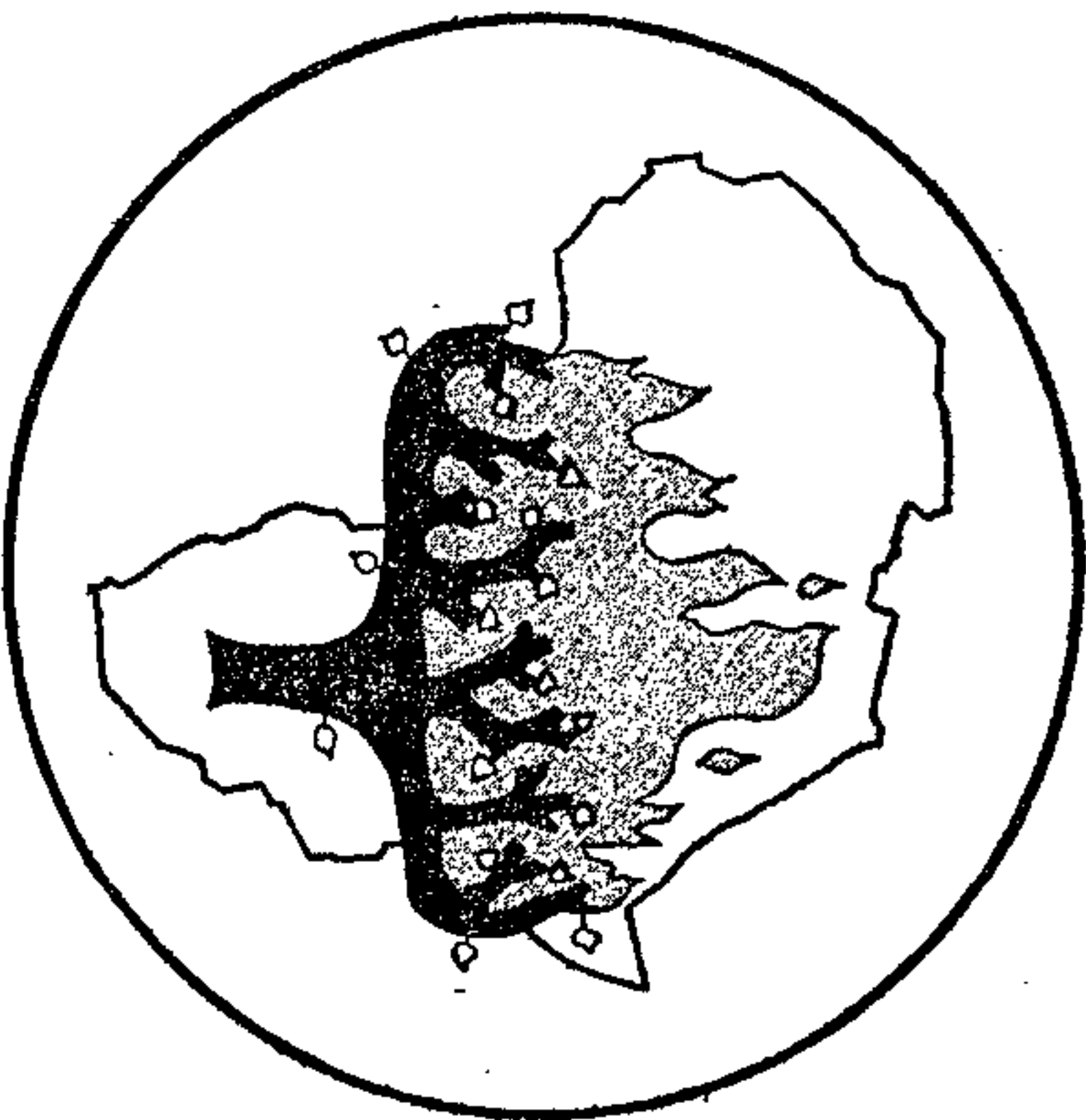
Last month major moves, reportedly Broederbond-inspired, were made as part of a campaign to eliminate the "liberal" influence which made it possible for the SABC Staff Association to cable the Prime Minister calling for the withdrawal of the Advocate-General Bill.

□ □ □

Broederbonders packed the association with new members before the Johannesburg annual meeting and passed a vote of no confidence in the existing executive.

There is concern in SABC circles that this could lead to the ousting of popular TV presenter Pat Rogers as national president of the organisation. Mr Rogers was responsible for the controversial telegram to Mr Botha.

At Sacla 5 000 churchmen tackled the hopes and fears of change



The symbols adopted by the organisers of Sacla.

By John Allen
Religion Reporter

"We have to eat an elephant. The only way to do it is mouthful by mouthful. Perhaps Sacla is only the first mouthful."

In these words Stel-lebosch theologian Professor Nico Smith highlighted at the weekend both the hope and the scepticism with which many churchmen left the SA Christian Leadership Assembly at the Pretoria Showgrounds.

All those among the 5 000 people whose first priority at the assembly was the role of Christians in resolving the South African conflict broadly agreed on the elephantine nature of the problem.

Those crying "forward cautiously" could identify with the "mouthful by mouthful" process. And those crying "forward urgently" could agree with the stress laid on "perhaps."

The fact that Sacla itself was a huge and diverse assembly is an important consideration in assessing what it was all about.

There were up to 30 speakers a day. Five parallel conferences were running at times,

10 "pan-interest" groups at others.

A hall was filled with the stands of churches and church agencies advertising their existence.

One organiser called it the "Rand Show of religion." And for much of the assembly its thousands of participants were broken up into hundreds of small discussion groups after listening to the key speakers.

So the issue of primary public interest—whether Sacla would begin a drive for political, economic and social change—was not necessarily the main

‘What we have here is not the South Africa I know. It represents what we are striving for, but it is not reality.’

Issue for participants. Sacla made no declarations, passed no resolutions and agreed upon no programme for action in society.

It could perhaps best be described as a huge exercise in communication, particularly important because it pulled together a much wider selection of churchpeople of different races than normal church conferences with their primary emphases on leaders.

The hardline right-

Vandalism at venue

By John Allen,
Religion Reporter

Hammer-and-sickle emblems and a peace sign were painted on a sign outside the venue of the SA Christian Leadership Assembly at the weekend.

Nearly, at the Pretoria West Catholic Church, emblems were sprayed onto cars belonging to partygoers. Tyres were slashed on one vehicle.

The cars were parked in an area previously occupied by the cars of members of the Sacla fringe group.

Gap. Sacla has come under fire from the right in well-publicised attacks in Pretoria.

The emblems painted at the Sacla venue just outside the Pretoria Showgrounds appeared on Friday night. Members of the Gap group said they had to move their cars away from their normal parking area on the same night because a 21st birthday party was being held on the church property.

Vandals painted the signs onto cars while the party was in progress. Police were called in.

Gap members criticised Sacla last week for what they saw as lack of sufficient concern for practical social and political issues.

At the end of the main conferences of Sacla at the weekend, participants planned follow-up action to the assembly. They split into regional and then denominational meetings to form "continuation committees" and set up communication links.

‘The Rand Show of Religion’ takes a bite at SA’s problems

Dr Manas Buthelezi,

a Lutheran bishop and theologian, said at one stage: "What we have here is not a reflection of the South Africa I know. It represents what we are striving for but it is not reality."

He was clearly concentrating on the hopeful view of Sacla, which was more enthusiastically expressed by a Ned Geref Kerk member who told other NGK participants: "The miracle has happened. It was always said that it was impossible. It has now been proved possible."

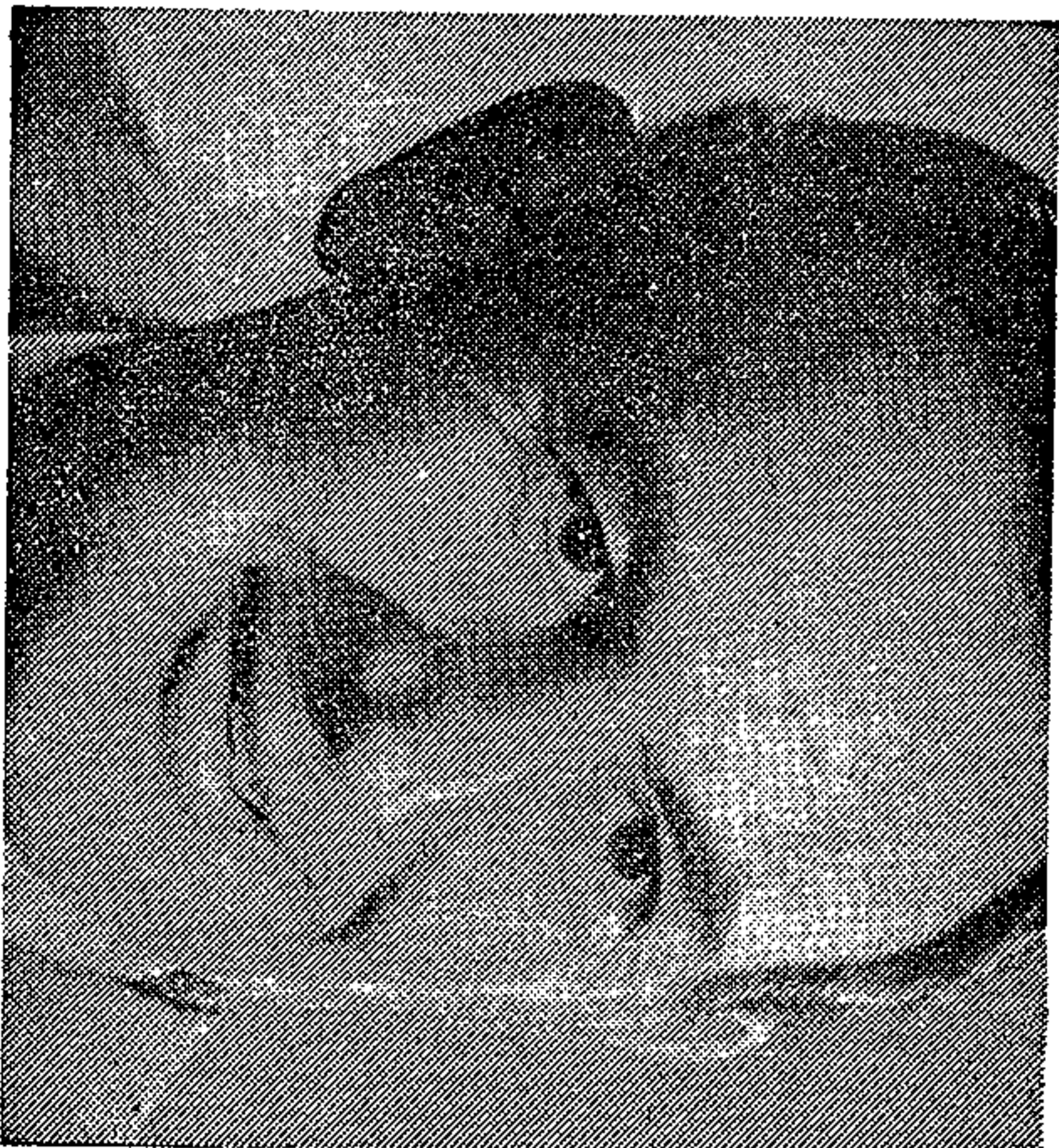
But in a sense Sacla did not reflect reality because of the powerful political forces in society which were unrepresented there.

Plea for jailed leaders

Religion Reporter

A black churchman received scattered applause at a SA Christian Leadership Assembly conference at the weekend when he attacked the jailing of black political leaders.

The Reverend Stanley Mogoba, a lecturer at the Federal Theological Seminary at Edendale near Maritzburg, said some blacks present had been in jail for three years.



Left: Professor Nico Smith highlighted the hopes and the scepticism.

Right: Dr Orlando Costas "Christ is one with the oppressed."



they criticised the balance of what one Sacla executive member described as an orchestrated programme which tried to provide a balanced diet.

"We should have had more stress on militarism, on the fact that people are shooting each other in this country and on the Gospel in society," said Mr Bax.

"We shouldn't have been so frightened of polarising people and of taking risks and letting conflict develop so that we had real dialogue. We only touched on the gut issues."

‘We shouldn't have been so frightened of taking risks and letting conflict develop so that we had real dialogue. We only touched on the gut issues.’

The group was also given an official venue for a meeting at the end of Sacla.

A black student supporter of "Gap" said he found that small group discussions had a significant effect in "breaking down old, hard, and fast attitudes, especially among Africans..."

While social activists welcomed the pressures and challenges,

been a great disappointment because it reflected a lack of preparedness to carry out radical change in social and economic structures.

"The practicalities of justice and reconciliation... are not being fully worked out," said Gap.

A proposal that the whole Sacla meeting should pledge itself to trying to eradicate pass laws, mass removals of people, unemployment, differential education, the migratory labour system, the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act was crushed by the chairman.

Such a declaration would probably have been counter-productive to the efforts of Ned Geref Kerk supporters of Sacla, who are in a delicate position in their church.

But Professor Bosch said the major reasons for Sacla avoiding resolutions and statements were that it was too diverse to adopt a meaningful joint approach and that statements could become substitutes for action.

● Blind eye turned to broken race barriers. — Page 13.

ASB moves away from apartheid

Staff Reporter

A SIGNIFICANT pointer to the "verligte revolt" among young Afrikaners was a motion calling for the South African flag and national anthem to be changed to reflect the historical role, contribution and loyalty of all races in South Africa.

This motion was put forward at the 31st Afrikaanse Studentebond congress held in Stellenbosch last week, but was withdrawn at the end of the congress along with a number of other motions because of the time factor.

Nevertheless it was an indication of the change in the thinking among Afrikaans students over the past few years.

Black speakers addressed the congress for the second time in 31 years and the first time since 1973.

Professor B G Ranchod of the University of Durban Westville spoke on Indian identity, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, on black identity, and Dr W Bergins, leader of the SA Freedom Party, on the identity of the coloured people.

At their 1973 congress the overwhelming majority of ASB delegates were committed to the government policy of separate development with all its ramifications.

Idealistic

At that congress a Cape Times report said that while there were signs of verligte thinking, the overriding impression was of verkramptheid.

Much of the discussion was idealistic with the preservation of the Afrikaner, and whites in general, as the major concern.

One motion, adopted with only seven dissensions, went so far as to suggest that all black women and children in the urban areas should be banished to the homelands.

This proposal was made by Dr Connie Mulder's son, Mr Pieter Mulder.

The 1974 congress dissociated itself with all forms of discrimination, an influence that was accorded to Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who delivered a paper on the difference between differentiation and discrimination.

That the ASB was still a conservative body was shown by its adoption, in 1975, of a motion against the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of race.

"Subject to the policy of development, the la-

he could reach for the sky.

At the 1978 congress the trend towards, for the Afrikaner, radical verligheid was already evident in motions calling for:

- Open Afrikaans universities.
- Scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act.
- Removal of race classifications from the Population Registration Act.

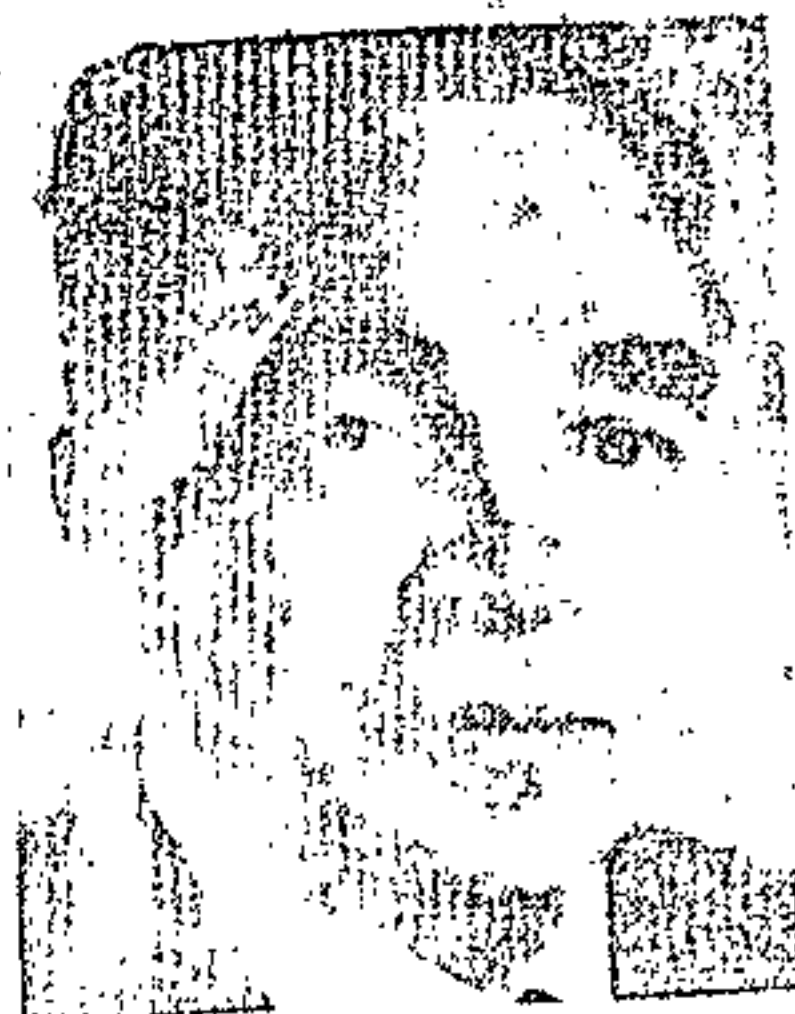
- An end to the separation of races in public places.

Reports said these motions were watered down in debate, some to the point where they were barely recognizable.

The starting point for debate at this congress was that whites could no longer afford to patronize or dictate to other race groups in South Africa.

Motions called for:

- The removal of discriminatory laws based on skin colour.
- Equal opportunities for all.



Dr W Bergins



Prof B G Ranchod

- The recognition of the permanence of urban blacks.
- Urban blacks not to be seen as physically displaced homeland blacks.

- Participation for all at all levels of government.
- The proposed constitution not be seen as a final political dispensation.

- Separatism (apartisme) that propagated racial separation to be abolished.

Student consensus was that the 1948 apartheid policy had failed to produce answers to the country's problems. Economic integration and interdependence made the policy of

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes:

- (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource.

Group fission would appear to have been

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would

change is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

...races and that there be equal pay for equal work."

During discussion of the motion, which was said to be the most radical of the congress, it was stated that a free labour market was absolutely in conflict with separate development. There had to be limit to the black man's opportunities in South Africa, to drive him back to the homelands where

homelands" an unsatisfactory solution.

A confederal system was offered as an alternative.

The verkrampte strength came from the Rand Afrikaans University and Port Elizabeth and Pretoria with Potchefstroom, Stellenbosch and the University of the OFS at the head of the verligte movement.

Leader sees ASB as forum, guide

Staff Reporter

PRESENT-DAY politics demanded that different race groups in South Africa sought to find one another and the ASB wanted to be part of that political style, the new president of the Afrikaanse Studentebond, Mr Chris Fismar, said after its annual congress.

"We still put a high priority on our Afrikaner identity, but we understand and accept that we live in South Africa with people of different races, cultures and identities. We understand that we must live with each other and that everybody must have the same opportunities."

Mr Fismar, a BComm graduate now reading for an LHB degree at the University of

Pretoria, was elected president at the ASB's 31st annual congress in Stellenbosch last week.

He is expected to lead the ASB along more conservative lines than the previous president, the controversial theology student of the University of Potchefstroom, Mr Theuns Eloff.

Mr Fismar said he saw the ASB as a forum for the Afrikaans student to put forward new ideas and as a guide to other students.

The ASB held out an image of the ideas and disposition (gesindheid) of the young Afrikaner to the government, the older generation and other race groups, he said.

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R100 000 just for fun and so many despair

THE inevitable has happened.

Our men on POST and SUNDAY POST are uncovering the biggest political con job by the Government and homeland leaders since Jan van Riebeeck landed at the Cape in 1652.

The grim logistics of the policy of homeland independence which we have been attacking so vociferously are now at play.

Thousands of people are dumped in pocket-sized homelands, so poverty-stricken that people are dying there.

According to the Nats' ground-plan and the connivance from their homeland sycophants, more and more people are made "citizens" of lands where the population at this very moment is dying of starvation.

The wheel has not yet gone full circle, it seems. For thousands who are not declared "foreigners" of SA by law, are forced out with the new tough laws on unregistered employees.

It seems SA will eventually become a massive mosaic of starving resettled blacks who live the lives of despair.

While we salute the splendid work done by our reporters in uncovering these stories, we must now look for solutions. We on POST



Just For Today
by Aggrey Klaaste

have always tried to get the messes of our country sorted out, and we have paid for our "sins" in the past.

And just as we and some of our friends have been trying to think up solutions, we almost fell about dying with laughter when we read the story of the white woman socialite who had a R100 000 bet placed on her to undress at some high society race meeting!

Just one hundred thousand smackaroons to take off your clothes! Some of us would do the streak right across Soweto for one hundred bucks, or even less.

With that kind of money just lying around, I am sure with a few bright chaps around the table, both urban and rural, we can try and sort out the mess in this tragic situation before disaster befalls the whole country.

Suspected terrorists had Red weapons

Mercury Bureau

17/7/79
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PIETERMARITZBURG — Twelve suspected terrorists who were arrested in various parts of the Republic while in possession of Russian assault rifles, hand-grenades, pistols and ammunition are in custody here.

It is alleged the men received terrorist training in centres in Angola, Russia, Zambia or East Germany and infiltrated the Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal and Bophuthatswana where two of them were involved in skirmishes with the police and national guard.

One clash took place at Witkleingat on August 1 last year and involved members of the South African Police and the Bophuthatswana national guard, and the other at Madimola on October 27 last year.

The man who took part in the second attack is also alleged to have been engaged on a mission to attack police stations in Vryburg and Mafeking.

A 28-year-old man is

believed to have undergone training in Angola and Russia before he returned to Durban and scouted around the Merebank area with the alleged intention of sabotaging the oil pipeline.

Two other men, it is alleged, took two AK-47 rifles, three magazines and 90 rounds of ammunition into the troubled Msinga area about 80km from Pietermaritzburg where they attempted to recruit another man for terrorist training.

Another young Black man is believed to have returned from terrorist training in Angola and Russia to Whittlesea, Cape, where — between July and August last year — he reconnoitered the police

2

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The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, July 17, 1979

FROM PAGE 1

station complex or Magistrate's Court with a view to sabotaging them and injuring or murdering the occupants.

Other detainees are alleged to have known about the establishment of arms caches in the Ndumu and Ngoma areas of Zululand near the Mozambique border, as well as caches of weapons and ammunition in various parts of the Transvaal.

One man — from Dube, Soweto — is alleged to have had a Russian pistol, one magazine for the gun, 48 rounds of ammunition, two hand-grenades and a detonator in his possession during March this year.

Another Soweto man who allegedly underwent training in Russia and Angola,

Alleged terrorists appear in court

where he was believed to have been an "instructor" was also arrested after apparently spending about six months in the Transvaal searching for places to conceal arms and men.

During this time it is alleged he also carried a Tokarev pistol and ammunition.

Yesterday ten of the men appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court here

which was besieged by security policemen who kept a close watch on doors leading to the courtroom.

Several other security men stood in the court cells while the men — all chained together with leg irons — were taken into the court to face a main charge of high treason, 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

They were unchained before the Magistrate, Mr. D. du Toit-Maraais, remanded them all for trial in the Supreme Court here on August 1.

They will appear with two other men, Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27) and Mandla Mthetwa (22), who were remanded to the same date at an earlier hearing.

Hadebe and Mthetwa are also charged with inciting others to commit murder.

The men, all in their twenties, who appeared with Bennet Komane (46) were: John Sekate, Tladit-sagae Molefe, Jeffrey Legoabe, Thibe Ngobeni, Andrew Mapheto, Titus Maleka, Sydney Choma, Vusumuzi Zulu and James Mange.

TURN TO PAGE 2

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COMMUNICATION, NOT ACTION

"WE HAVE to eat an elephant. The only way to do it is mouthful by mouthful. Perhaps Sacla is only the first mouthful."

In these words, Stellenbosch theologian Professor Nico Smith highlighted at the weekend both the hope and the scepticism with which many churchmen left the SA Christian Leadership Assembly at the Pretoria showgrounds.

One organiser called it the "Rand show of religion".

And for much of the assembly, its thousands of participants were broken up into hundreds of small discussion groups after listening to the key speakers.

So the issue of primary public interest — whether Sacla would begin a drive for political, economic and social change — was not necessarily the main issue for participants.

Sacla made no declarations, passed no resolutions and agreed upon no programme for action in society.

WIDER

It could perhaps best be described as a huge exercise in communication, particularly important because it pulled together a much wider selection of church people of different races than normal church conferences with their primary emphasis on leaders.

Dr Manas Buthelezi, Lutheran bishop and theologian, said at one stage: "What we have here is not a reflection of the South Africa I know. It represents what we are striving for, but it is not reality."

He was clearly concentrating on the hopeful view of Sacla, which was more enthusiastically expressed by a Ned Geref Kerk member who told other NGK participants:

"The miracle has happened. It was always said that it was impossible. It has now been proved possible."

But in a sense, Sacla did not reflect reality because of the powerful political force in society which went unrepresented there.

The hardline right-wingers stayed away.

"Andries Treurnicht should have been here," said the Rev Douglas Bax, a Presbyterian who plays a leading role in raising social issues.

Hardline black students were under-represented, said black churchmen.

Black students present criticised the absence of black workers and the failure of Sacla to reflect South Africa's 80 percent black make-up.

CHALLENGE

There was enough communication, however, for Sacla leader Professor David Bosch to remark on people who were "feeling threatened".

A discussion group noted that challenges were coming from blacks and defences from whites.

Rhodes University theologian Professor Calvin Cook said halfway through: "The pressure is on... we're being drawn together in an obscure way... as the dragnet tightens the panic beings. What's causing the panic is what we've still got to investigate..."

Pressure for change came in sharp challenges from both black and white, local and overseas speakers.

Latin American theologian Dr Orlando Costas declared that Christ was one with the outcast and oppressed, including black Southern Africans.

Sacla —time will tell...

Special Correspondent

"God is on the side of the poor," said American theologian Dr Ronald Sider, who challenges evangelical Christians in particular.

(Both Dr Sider and Dr Costas emphasised that they did not mean God did not love the rich and oppressors).

Dr Buthelezi brought home to white Christians that the people they called terrorists might be the sons of blacks sitting next to them at Sacla.

Archbishop Bill Burnett said the fact that Christians in South Africa did not share what they had was a "desperate failure."

Bishop Desmond Tutu was enthusiastically received after an address during which he said the euphoria of meeting together should not blind people to the necessity of changing unjust structures.

Pressure applied by Gap group, which was highly critical of Sacla's direction, succeeded at least in having "special" lunches for a national and civic leadership conference replaced by the lunches everyone else had.

The group was also given an official venue for a meeting at the end of Sacla.

BROKEN DOWN

A black student supporter of Gap said he found that small group discussions had a significant effect in "breaking down old, hard and fast attitudes, especially among Afrikaners..."

While social activists welcomed these pressures and challenges they criticised the balance of what one Sacla executive mem-

ber described as an orchestrated programme which tried to provide a balanced diet.

"We should have had more stress on militarism, on the fact that people are shooting each other in this country. And on the Gospel in society," said Mr Bax.

"We shouldn't have been so frightened of polarising people and of taking risks and letting conflict develop so that we had real dialogue. We only touched on the gut issue."

Strong criticism from the socially-concerned was directed at the important national and civic leadership conference.

Issues were skimmed superficially, they said, and one Methodist minister walked out over a procedural dispute which concealed political tension.

The minister, the Rev Jimmy Palós, said the conference had been a great disappointment because it reflected a lack of preparedness to carry out radical change in social and economic structures.

LAWS

"The practicalities of justice and reconciliation are not being fully worked out," said Gap.

A proposal that the whole Sacla meeting should pledge itself to trying to eradicate pass laws, mass removals of people, unemployment, differential education, the migratory labour system, the Group Areas Act and Immorality Act, was crushed by the chairman.

Such a declaration would probably have been counterproductive to the efforts of NGK supporters of Sacla, who are in a delicate position in their church.

Professor Bosch provided a key insight when he described Sacla as a catalyst.

The impact of the assembly of new insights gained from speakers and discussion groups, will clearly only be gauged by what action individuals and regional and denominational continuation committees embark upon on their responses to the meeting itself.

Alger
18/7/79



ARTIST Cecil Skotnes addresses the opening session of the conference on Art in South Africa at UCT yesterday. Behind him are other speakers who took part, from left, Afrikaans author Jan Rabie, writer Nadine Gordimer and chairman Neville Dubow.



AUTHOR Jan Rabie raised several laughs at the conference. 'I don't give a damn about culture or politics or art,' he said. 'All I have to do is write a good book.'

SA art still-born, says critic

THERE is no South African art and it is unlikely to develop without radical change in the country, says Mr Andrew Verster.

Speaking at a conference on the State of Art in South Africa yesterday Mr Verster, an art critic, said that at best South Africa had an ethnic art, the art of the black and white tribes, but South African art as such 'died before it was born.'

SEPARATION

Mr Verster said that because of the separation of the racial groups, art could not exist.

'The apartheid system not only separates us from ourselves, but separates us from the world around us.

'We need to be liberated from the impoverished laager of our whiteness and our blackness and only we can liberate ourselves.

'When that liberation occurs, art too will be liberated and assume its own indigenous identity.'

NO ROOM

He said there was no room in art today for narrow vision.

'If we hope to find ourselves we must first find our common identity, and this can only happen when we integrate into a common society. Until then we have no art, no culture, no hope and no future.'

The author Adam Small strongly disagreed with Andrew Verster.

'I cannot believe that until such a time as things are going "nicely" in this country there will

be no such thing as culture, art and future,' he said.

Mr Small said he lived in hope, even if the situation appeared to be hopeless.

'We should attack our problems a little more joyously and there should be more laughter, even if it is satirical, bitter and ironic.'

Mr Small discussed Art in the Crucible, the title of an essay published by a Government department.

'The crucible, for me, is a symbol of change and implies a search for meaning,' he said.

Mr Small said one had to create, in spite of categories of race and colour.

'Although this may seem frivolous, I think the only solution for this country is total miscegenation, culturally and artistically. That means mix it — our country needs mixing.'

Pessimism holds sway at UCT art conference

THE fragmented social and political system militates against the development of any truly South African art — this was the conclusion drawn by most speakers at the UCT conference on Art in South Africa yesterday.

Opening the conference, writer Nadine Gordimer said black artists lived in a society that had rejected their culture for hundreds of years. White artists, on the other hand, belonged to a society that rejected black culture and as in turn rejected.

The white artist was a 'non-European' who refused to acknowledge indigenous culture and take root here.

Black artists, she suggested, should combine their African culture with 'TV and jeans' culture and avoid becoming makers of commodities for the white to hang on walls.

Writer Jan Rabie said censorship and oppression endangered vernacular writing.

TO SURVIVE

A book in English could appear elsewhere if it were banned, but Afrikaans and Xhosa had to survive censorship here.

He lashed out at student questioners who emphasised the oppressive role played by whites in terms of South African art.

'We're talking ourselves into the kind of gloom I don't like,' he snapped. 'I don't want to be told I'm no longer relevant because my skin is slightly lighter. That's racism too.'

GOOD BOOK

'I don't give a damn about culture or art or politics. My job is to write a good book.'

Artist Cecil Skotnes said South African art seemed mainly concerned with extending European and American influences.

It ignored completely the 'great human drama' being enacted in the country.

'No telling art form to remotely compare with West and Central Africa exists on our sub-continent,' he said.

ART CENTRES

A suggestion was made from the audience that whites help by teaching aspiring black artists at art centres.

Nadine Gordimer said this would not offer a solution.

'We are struggling to patch and mend on top of a rotten structure,' she said. 'All attempts to help are undercut by politics.'



(327)
For full text
see Act 1979

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 169]

KAAPSTAD, 18 JULIE 1979

[No. 6587

CAPE TOWN, 18 JULY 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1560.

18 Julie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 118 van 1979: Wet op die Advokaat-generaal, 1979.

No. 1560.

18 July 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 118 of 1979: Advocate-General Act, 1979.

ACT

To establish the office of Advocate-General; to provide for the appointment of a person to that office; to determine the duties and powers of the Advocate-General; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 2 July 1979.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
 - (i) "Advocate-General" means the person appointed in terms of section 2 to the office of Advocate-General; (i)
 - (ii) "inquiry" means an inquiry conducted under the provisions of section 5 by the Advocate-General; (iii)
 - (iii) "prescribe" means prescribe by regulation; (vi)
 - (iv) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 10; 10
 - (v) "State moneys" means State moneys as defined in section 1 (1) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), and includes—
 - (a) revenue accruing to the Railway and Harbour Fund, 15 the Post Office Fund and a provincial revenue fund;
 - (b) all other moneys whatever received or held for, or on account of, a fund referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (vi) "this Act" includes the regulations. (ii)

Appointment and conditions pertaining to the office of Advocate-General.

2. (1) There shall be an Advocate-General for the Republic.
- (2) The State President shall appoint to the office of Advocate-General a person who by virtue of his qualifications is entitled to be admitted and authorized to practise and be enrolled as an advocate in terms of the provisions of section 3 of the Admission of Advocates Act, 1964 (Act No. 74 of 1964), and who, after obtaining such qualifications, was concerned in the application of the law for a continuous period of at least ten years.
- (3) The Advocate-General shall be paid such salary as the State President may from time to time determine and the other conditions pertaining to his office shall be as prescribed: Provided that a salary so determined in respect of a particular Advocate-General shall not be reduced during his term of office, except by an Act of Parliament.
- (4) The Advocate-General shall not perform or commit himself to perform remunerative work outside his official duties without the permission of the State President.

Nusas journal banned

CAPETOWN — The May edition and all future editions of National Student, the official journal of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) have been banned.

Notification from the Director of Publications of the permanent banning of the journal was received at the weekend, by the Nusas president, Mr Aurret van Heerden.

According to the notice, the banning of the May edition arises from an editorial, two articles and various pictures and illustrations, dealing mainly with military service.

Among reasons given for the banning were that the contents undermined the morale of the Defence Force and were calculated to discourage South Africans from doing military service. — SAPA.

19/7/79.

Memorite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse puding as 'n lid van die Weskaap-onale uitvoerende Komitee en van

Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, godsdienslike Vriendekring ontwikkeling op die platteland vorder.

's lid van die Raad van die in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is rikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die le Sosiologiese Vereniging vir

TING EN DANK

die geleentheid wat die jaar-ering te betuig aan lede van die en die Beheerraad vir hulle belang in die aangeleenthede van

apstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot e Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum antoornuimte voorsien. Met die personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie-studies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

- Mr J.G. Benfield
- Mr H.L. Kennedy
- Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (*dui stigterslede aan):

- Professor E.V. Axelson
- Professor J.F. Beelman
- Professor J.F. Brock
- Mr C.S. Corder
- Professor W.H.B. Dean
- Dr J.P. Duminy
- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
- Mr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Dr. W.A. Landman
- Mr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson



Vusindlu Nkumane blowing his self-made horn called Nkumanephone.

By KAIZER
NGWENYA

ROBBEN Island prisoners called Vusindlu Nkumane's self-made saxophone Nkumanephone because of its unique sound.

Vusindlu made the horn on the island while he was serving a 12 year sentence. The horn is made out of wood and plastic. And for the note pads he used torn blankets and plastic. The mouthpiece is made of soft wood.

The instrument somehow combines the sounds of a saxophone and clarinet. It also has a better tone because its lower range is very rich and could be played in both classical music and jazz. Vusindlu, who is chairman of Mdali, started con-

Nkumane has a mean note on his horn

structing the saxophone early in 1966. It took him three months — working one hour a day to finish it.

He first played the instrument in a music concert on the island. He was a member of The Island Band led by Shumnie Ntutu who was released recently.

The Island Band played mostly progressive jazz, mbaganga and new com-

positions by Shumnie Ntutu.

The artist also made a double bass on the island which he believes is still in good condition. He used fishing twine for strings. He also made vibes and when he was released in 1975, he was busy making a wind organ with clarinet notes.

When he left the island, the band was

complete. They had a trumpet, two tenors, one alto and three guitars. That time he played the Nkumanephone seldom because it had leakage problems.

He also painted portraits of island prisoners and did some sculpture pieces he left on the prison yard on his release. He also left behind a water colour landscape hanging on the penal colony's library.

The artist also scored music for the plays staged on the island.

The artist wants to make another horn and this time he is going to use ebony because it is fine wood for making musical instruments. But he is not going to throw away his Nkumanephone, he says.

Spirituals in Botswana

WILBY BAQWA'S The Wilby Music Group is preparing a programme of Negro Spirituals to be presented in Botswana for the Botswana Council of Women on September 1.

Arrangements are afoot for the presentation of the programme at the Market Theatre some time next month.

"It will be a pleasure to the group if we were graced by all members' attendance on Thursdays at 6.30 pm and Sundays at 3 pm," said Baqwa.

Abolish apartheid as in SWA, says MP

327
19/7/79
Agnes

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr A. L. Boraine, has called on the Government to abolish South Africa's apartheid laws and practices on the lines of reforms introduced in South West Africa.

Addressing about 300 people at a report-back meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall last night, he said: 'It is not nice words we need, but a bold and dramatic scrapping of legislation which is hurtful and divisive.'

South Africa had a lot to learn from moves in SWA where 'courageous changes' had been made to restore trust between black and white.

While these moves had not resolved the basic conflict they had nevertheless been symbols of hope.

'This is what must happen in South Africa,' Dr Boraine said.

HOME

Calling for 'symbols of hope' on similar lines for South Africa, Dr Boraine suggested that initial changes should include:

① A declaration that Cape Town's District Six would be an 'open area.'

② The scrapping of the different departments for education and the establishment of a single department to handle the educational needs of all children and adults in South Africa.

③ Acceptance of the sacredness of family life as a reality and placing a moratorium on legislation which by its nature attacked this concept; and

④ Extension of the present constitutional commission to include representatives of all people in South Africa.

ALL GROUPS

Dr Boraine said that by extending the commission in this way, the Government would enable leaders of all groups to negotiate the constitutional proposals that would shape the future of all in South Africa.

This would be 'a breakthrough second to none.'

Dr Boraine said the changes he proposed would improve overnight South Africa's chances of a peaceful solution to its problems.

FAMILY LIFE

Dr Boraine said the Government's policy under which family life was broken up on a large scale could only be described as 'blasphemous'.

He said more than 16 000 blacks in the Peninsula alone were charged under the pass laws in 1978.



Dr Alex Boraine

While these laws remained on the statute book, magistrates would continue to find thousands of offenders guilty.

APOLOGISTS

Referring to the recent Kohlakala case in Cape Town, Dr Boraine said a central issue that could not be avoided by apologists for the Government was that it was possible in South Africa for a magistrate to fine a man R50 because he dared to 'harbour' his own wife.

Earlier Dr Boraine said the Riekert Commission had recommended that blacks and employers should not be penalised, but should rather be looked at in relation to the availability of jobs and housing.

This was rejected by the Government and instead the maximum fine was increased five-fold to R500.

SLABBERT

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, said he believed the 1979 session of Parliament had been one of the watershed events in South Africa's political history.

The year marked the beginning of a reshaping of forces within the Government of the country.

A new dividing line was being drawn within the National Party.

The line was between those who said the NP had given its final decision on certain issues and those who said the issues had to be looked at again.

It was also a line between those saying the National Party had to decide and those who said 'all who are involved must decide.'

The choice that was being forced on the NP was to decide whether it wanted to go for confrontation or negotiation.

Dr Slabbert predicted that the reshaping of forces within the Government would be precipitated by the activities of three important commissions — the Cabinet committee on the urban blacks, the consolidation commission and the parliamentary commission on the constitution.

Each one of these bodies, he said, separately questioned a fundamental aspect of National Party policy. And each one admitted that one-sided decision-making would not work.

BICKERING

Speaking amid frequent interruptions by a noisy group of hecklers, both Dr Slabbert and Dr Boraine called for an end to bickering between the Opposition parties and for a more united stand on important issues.

Referring specifically to the Edenvale by-election, Dr Boraine challenged the leader of the New Republic Party not to put up a candidate and to think again about the possibility of a 'working arrangement' between the two main Opposition parties.

Newspaper banning criticised

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) has criticised the Transkei Government for banning Isizwe, a newspaper owned and edited by Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, whom the association called a fearless apostle of press freedom.

In a statement yesterday, Wasa said the ban "once more illustrates the plight of press freedom in South Africa".

No reason has been given for banning the paper, which marked the second time the Transkei Government has tried to stifle Mr Mrwetyana, 34, as a newspaper publisher.

His first paper, Isaziso, was banned last August. At the time, Mr Mrwetyana was a detainee in terms of Transkei's security laws. He started

Isizwe in January, after his release.

When his paper was banned last week, he was in Pretoria attending the South African Christian Leadership Assembly conference. The banning order was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima.

Wasa said the South African government spared no effort in curtailing press freedom and "her diabolical creation, the homeland states, are aping her to unbelievable extents".

"Not even a shred of reason was given for this act and we are aware it was obviously designed to show South Africa her lessons in repressing dissent will not be forgotten or abandoned and the banners of that kind of

repression will always be carried high," the statement said.

"In these trying times, we can only endorse our support for Mr Mrwetyana, the territory's apostle of press freedom." The association wryly observed the "silence" on the ban by other newspapers which also could easily be victims of similar action or threats to their existence.

Wasa granted Mr Mrwetyana honorary membership of the organisation last year and he was nominated for the Henry Nxumalo Press Award for fearless reporting.

Mr Mrwetyana was granted honorary membership while he was in detention in Transkei.

The first few issues of his newspaper were

printed by a Perskor company, Thanda Pers, but the printing agreement broke down.

Mr Mrwetyana said the printers interfered with his own editorial policy, but Mr Izak de Meyer, the company's manager, said he stopped printing the paper because Mr Mrwetyana did not stick to deadlines.

If he had stayed within reason, Mr De Meyer said, he could have given the matter another thought.

While he was working on the paper's last issue on the Thanda Pers printing machines on February 10, Mr Mrwetyana was ordered off the premises of Imvo Zabantsundu, a Perskor paper which is also printed by Thanda.

He had to work in the street to complete the issue. — DDR

W(327) 20/7/79

Jesse Jackson: 'I'm here to listen

JOHANNESBURG — The black American civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday to proclaim his wish to speak to the Prime Minister and to visit Robben Island.

Dr Jackson, a preacher and orator of great ability, adopted a low key approach, stressing his desire to listen as well as talk during his stay here. "I have both an open mind and some thoughts," he said.

His first remarks to newsmen at the airport were those of a man remembering his African roots. "I am delighted and feel blessed to have the privilege to return home."

The guest of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, Dr Jackson is scheduled to meet South African leaders covering a wide spectrum during his 12-day stay.

"We would certainly like to meet the Prime Minister and top officials of his government in order that they might be clear on our visit and our concern," he said.

Referring to United States - South African relationships at government and business levels, he said: "We have a commitment to human rights recipro-

city and we would at least like to share our point of view."

But, Dr Jackson added, he and his colleagues, Dr Howard Schomer and Mr Jack Odell, would also like to visit Robben Island and see house-arrested people such as Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned black nationalist, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"We would hope that we will be accorded the same privileges in this country as a South African, black or white, would be accorded in our country. To a visitor from this country none of our jails are off-limits and none of our communities are off-limits."

Dr Jackson's tone was modest rather than demanding, as evidenced by his reply to a question on whether he would advise black dissidents in South Africa to adopt the sit-in strategy used by American civil rights leaders. Any attempt by him to prescribe what

should be done would be the "height of arrogance," he said. "I have come here to listen, to observe, because every milieu has its own priorities."

Questioned about his presence in South Africa, he rejected the view that it could be seen as giving credibility to apartheid.

"Firstly, I have come at the invitation of the church, which is in the struggle to resist the assumptions of apartheid."

"Secondly, I have come to be a first-hand witness of what is actually happening. This country, with its people and its location, is too important for us to keep dealing in second-hand information. We need to talk to the leaders who are in the heat."

Dr Jackson went on seemingly to argue against cultural isolation of South Africa, saying: "There is no logical reason why this country needs

to be isolated. There is no theological justification for isolation. It is a tremendous strain for the nation economically, but beyond that it is not justifiable."

These words had a paradoxical ring to some of the newsmen present because Dr Jackson led the campaign to get the South African boxer, Kalie Knoetze, expelled from the United States earlier this year.

Challenged by a reporter to define his position more clearly, Dr Jackson refused to commit himself unequivocally to a sports boycott.

"I would rather share in greater detail the various perspectives that I have (on the question)," he said.

"I have operated from the point of view of one who is on the outside looking in. I have communicated with people, many of whom are in exile. I have talked with South African ambassadors."

"I have read extensively and I have observed intently and intensely."

"The real concern is not whether boycott is the best method of struggle. The real concern is justice and equality in sport and in church and in housing and the labour market" — DDC.

(327)

p1,2



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VOL. 169]

PRETORIA, 20 JULIE 1979
JULY

[No. 6599

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1645

20 Julie 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

No. 1645

20 July 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/4/82.....	<i>Blades of Passion</i>	Claudette Williams.....	(a)
P79/4/91.....	<i>Lord of No Time</i>	Louise Cooper.....	(b)
P79/5/47.....	<i>Panzer Hunt Wotan Series</i>	Leo Kessler.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/17.....	<i>Brand New Arrivals</i> —(Spanish Fly Drops en/and Stallion Passion Ticklers)—Advertensie Pam-flet/Advertisement Pamphlet	Score, Durban.....	(a)
P79/6/30.....	<i>Calypso</i>	Ed McBain.....	(a)
P79/6/74.....	<i>Hit Squad</i>	Herbert Kastle.....	(a)
P79/6/113.....	<i>Love Wild and Fair</i>	Bertrice Small.....	(a)+(b)
P79/7/23.....	<i>Chantalle</i> —60 FB 25—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/23.....	<i>Celeste</i> —60 FB 24—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/35.....	<i>Nude Model Clip, The</i> —Voorwerp/Object.....	Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P79/7/41.....	<i>"Makin' Bacon"</i> —T-hemp/T-shirt—Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend	(a)
P79/7/52.....	<i>Gemstone</i>	Ronnie Mutch.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/154.....	<i>Naughty-but-Nice</i> —Katalogus/Catalogue.....	Onbekend	(a)
P79/6/174.....	<i>SANA: Southern African News Agency</i> —Docu-ment No. 1, May 1979	SANA, Botswana, London and Switzerland.....	(e)
P79/7/5.....	<i>Marx's Method: Ideology, Science and Critique in Capital</i>	Derek Sayer.....	(e)
P79/7/27.....	<i>World Federation of Democratic Youth: State-ment No. 40 D</i>	WFDY, Budapest.....	(e)
P79/7/25.....	<i>Children are Dying for Change in Southern Africa</i> —Plakkaat/Poster	International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), Genève	(e)
P79/7/34.....	<i>Kim Il Sung: Prodigy of Human Thinking</i>	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Poyng-yang, Korea	(e)
P79/7/37.....	<i>Journal of a Plague Year</i>	John Parrish.....	(a)+(b)
P79/7/39.....	<i>PCR Information: Namibia Recent Develop-ments— No. 2, 1979</i>	World Council of Churches, Genève.....	(e)
P79/7/45.....	<i>Happy Hooker Goes to Washington, The</i>	Anne Fletcher.....	(a)

No. 1644

20 Julie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1644

20 July 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P79/44

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/77.....	<i>Falling Angel</i>	William Hjortsberg.....	(a)

No. 1646

20 Julie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPËL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 4 Julie 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. 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 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 1646

20 July 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 July 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) 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 21 days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/6/73.....	<i>Burger's Daughter</i>	Nadine Gordimer.

No. 1649

20 Julie 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.
—LYS P79/46

'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:

Inskrywingsno.—P79/7/72.

Publikasie.—Scope—Vol. 14, No. 29, July 20, 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (A).

No. 1640

20 July 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P79/46

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.—P79/7/72.

Publication.—Scope—Vol. 14, No. 29, July 20, 1979.

Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (A).

Oppressors challenge God's right — Jackson

CAPE TOWN — American civil rights activist, the Reverend Dr Jesse Jackson, told a crowd of more than 200 people at Crossroads last night that those who oppressed black people challenged God's right to create people with different skin colours.

"I realise you are suffering and I identify with it, but I am impressed by your spirit. Where there is hope, there is power," he said.

Wrapped in a kaross and holding up a rawhide shield and spear, both handmade gifts from the people of Crossroads, Dr Jackson said: "Our enemies maim our legs. Our enemies rob us of our education and they humiliate us, but as long as we maintain hope, we will survive."

The former aide of civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King jnr said he had encountered a "vibrant spirit of determination" in Crossroads.

"These people are going to be free someday soon," he said.

Earlier, the co-chairman of the Crossroads Com-

mittee, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, welcomed "the great-grandson of Mother Africa" and said the liberation struggle in Crossroads and in South Africa was one of the mind.

"We are prepared to fight, not with arms, but with our minds. We know that the power is ours, even if we don't have arms," he said.

"We are a poor people in this country. Although it is one of the richest in the world, the riches and wealth are kept away from us.

"It is black people you find in the mines digging out the wealth they may not enjoy, yet we are locked up for pass offences," he said.

Fines paid by black people convicted of pass offences were a "substantial source of income to the state".

Before the start of the meeting, the Nxolo school choir sang Mayibuye Afrika and the crowd, including Dr Jackson and his colleagues, Mr Jack O'Dell and Dr Howard Schomer, joined in, tapping their feet and shaking clenched

fists to the beat of the music.

Earlier yesterday, Dr Jackson said economic sanctions and boycotts against South Africa were redemptive, not punitive, and were aimed at bringing change.

Addressing a press conference, he said: "I stand opposed theologically and economically to the apartheid system. I will continue to militate against oppression because I hate to see people suffer."

But he would reconsider advocating sanctions against South Africa after investigating labour practices employed by American corporations operating in the Republic.

Referring to the guerilla war on the South West Africa border, he said: "These acts of violence will continue as long as the arbitrary judicial process continues.

"Violence begets violence. I fully understand the people who are fighting on the border — they are simply reacting to the violence of the system." — DDC.

Eglin sees alliance of moderates

Political Staff

THE formation of a new 'democratic alliance,' through which moderate South Africans of all races could work together in a bid to save South Africa from conflict, was envisaged today by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Addressing the Border regional conference of the Progressive Federal Party at Fort Beaufort, he said such an alliance would be initiated by a split in the National Party — as in the case of South West Africa's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Mr Eglin's prediction comes at a time when South Africa's National Party faces the threat of a new eruption of its internal 'verkrampte-verligte' struggle as a result of political developments in SWA.

Verkrampte Nationalists in SWA are reported to be seeking sympathy and support among verkramptes in South Africa, especially in Dr Andries Treurnicht's Transvaal National

Party, for claims that the whites of SWA are being 'sold out.'

Mr Eglin said today South Africa's 'democratic alliance' might start as an umbrella organisation for co-operation and consultation among moderates.

GOOD SIGN

The evidence of a fundamental reappraisal taking place in the ranks of Afrikaner South Africans was 'one of the most hopeful signs in 31 years of National Party government.'

It had now developed into a political groundswell that would either re-shape or split the National Party, Mr Eglin said.

New political dividing lines being drawn would cut across the old party political language and even across racial lines of the past.

Dividing lines would be drawn between:

- Those, of all races, prepared to share power and accept joint responsibility, and those who won't.
- Those prepared to sit down and negotiate how this could be done — and those who won't.
- Those who shared patriotism and loyalty, and those who won't.

Mr Eglin added: 'I foresee the creation in South Africa of a new democratic alliance in which, and through which, moderate South Africans of all races and groups can co-operate, exercise power, save South Africa from conflict and face the world in a spirit of unity.'

THE RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

The rates derived from the simulations have shown that the fission model provided the fastest rates of expansion. The fission model was also characterised by a lower rate of expansion for a single culture than for the whole tradition. A comparison of the rates of expansion derived from the models with values derived from the radiocarbon chronology should provide a test of the appropriateness of the two models.

METHOD

Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates provide estimate of the period during which a site was occupied. Radiocarbon dates have an estimate of variability associated with them and it was decided therefore, that the rate of spread could not be calculated directly from the dates and a curve fitting technique was used. Linear regression analysis provided a best fit straight line, derived from a least squares analysis (McCall, 1970), between distance and date. Some sites had more than one date associated with them and a weighted average (Huffman, 1977) was used to provide a best estimate. The weighted average was used only where dates clustered and were unlikely to be associated with pre Iron Age events (Huffman, 1977). If dates were obviously more recent than the earliest occurrence of the Early Iron Age in an area they were not used in the analysis as the analysis was an attempt to measure the rate of spread of the Early Iron Age.

DATA

Regression analyses for both of the possible routes of expansion, Urewe to Silver Leaves and Kwale to Silver Leaves, were carried out. Three regression lines were calculated, the value for the expansion of the Urewe culture and the values for the two possible routes. In each case the earliest date was set at a distance of zero. The distance from this site to other early sites was measured. The regression line was then calculated and rates of expansion were derived from the results.

The sites and associated dates used in the present study are shown in tables seven, eight, and nine.

RESULTS

The regression line for the Urewe culture had a slope of 0.54 with the origin at 92 years (Fig.4). This gave a rate of expansion of 0.57 Km/year. The slope for the Urewe to Silver Leaves expansion was 0.116 with the origin at 34 years. The overall expansion rate was 9.6 Km/year (Fig. 4). The overall rate of expansion corresponded fairly well with the values derived from the simulation (Table 2) with moderate to high rates of population growth (0.035; 0.040) and medium population densities ($5-10/\text{Km}^2$).

The slope of the regression for the Kwale to Silver Leaves route was

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Scope issue banned

DURBAN — The July 20 issue of Scope magazine was banned yesterday for reasons not immediately clear to the editor, Mr David Mullany.

Mr Mullany said last night an appeal would be made on Monday against the ban. The majority of appeals had been successful.

He said the issue contained two articles which could have led to the banning by the Censorship Board in Cape Town.

The first was an article on black Afrikaners, while another article dealt with prostitution in Amsterdam. All the photographs of prostitutes had been censored by magazine staff.

The only other possibility was the front-page picture which showed a woman in a full-length swimming costume.

DDC.

The regression analysis of the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology

supported a North to South temporal ordering in the fluted and bevelled complex. The complex used in the present analysis differed from the eastern stream and therefore the regression analysis in no way supported the historical reconstruction proposed by Phillipson (1975; 1977). However the temporal ordering within the complex indicated a North to South spread and hence a 'stream' model.

The relatively slow expansion rates associated with the simulations of the continuous spread model indicated that the wave model (Soper, 1971a) is probably incorrect. The rapid rates of spread generated by the simulations of the discontinuous spread model suggest that this was the most likely mechanism of dispersal. This mechanism mimics movements known from oral tradition (Kimambo, 1974; Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954; Were 1974). The groups that were hived off would have moved some distance and settled and they could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because more than one

'SEGREGATION IS WRONG, SEGREGATION IS A LIE, S

JACKSON SLAMS

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

IT was agonising to see the human exploitation and rejection which Crossroads represented, the Rev Jesse Jackson said this week.

The tall, charismatic black American civil rights leader — described by many as the new Martin Luther King — was speaking in the huge and sprawling squatter camp shortly before participating in a dramatic service in the camp's community centre.

Mr Jackson, a Baptist minister who is founder of the Chicago-based civil rights organisation PUSH — People United to Save Humanity—told me he identified so closely with Crossroads because it reminded him of his southern American childhood.

"We lived in a slum, but the slum did not live in us. We had material poverty but not internal poverty.

Going to be free

"There is the same drive, spirit and determination here. These people are going to be free some day."

During the packed service there was a large handpainted banner behind him which read: "Jesse Jackson welcome home, noble son of Africa."

Two hours earlier he toured the smelly world of towers and pipes which is the Caltex refinery.

The Sunday Tribune followed him about as he met with the bosses of the American-owned firm, talked to coloured men in senior positions, and generally probed the human situation at the huge installation.

He told me afterwards he was pleased with much that he had seen there.

The Crossroads service was full of song, rhythmic clapping, cries of amandla and clenched fists — a lively blend of religion and politics.

He told the eager throng: "Segregation is wrong, segregation is a lie, segregation challenges God . . .

"It takes no effort to be born white, to be born black. Nobody made their colour, so why brag about it? Why be ashamed of it?

"People should be judged on their sin, not their skin."

The crowd loved it when he had them shouting after him things like "I am somebody" and replying to the question "What's happening" with "the land is changing hands".

That morning, in his room at the luxurious five-star Heerengracht Hotel, he said that to keep someone in a ditch, one had to stay down in the ditch with them. Oppressor and oppressed, white and black, both suffered.

Take the barriers down, he said, and South Africa, with its Indian, black and white population, could be the pearl of the West and a bridge between all the people of the world.

Rules

But as things stood at present, with the evil policy of apartheid, the world community was isolating and rebuking a nation which was breaking the fundamental rules of human conduct.

"I hope my presence here will open up dialogue" he said that although he had been jailed "10 or 12 times" he had never burned houses or shot at anybody but he could understand those who used violence against oppression.

His message, he said, was redemptive, not punitive. His visit had already shown him that there were many whites who opposed apartheid, and there was still hope of peaceful change.

The service at Crossroads is certain to be one of the most vivid memories he takes back to America.

Mindful

He listened as Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads committee, spoke of the oppression and suffering of his people, and asked him to be "mindful of our children" when he returned home.

"You have seen our poor educational facilities, our humble homes. We are kept under a stone. We are chased around by vans for pass offences and locked up."

During his two-week visit to South Africa, he hopes to visit the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and other Cabinet Ministers, Chief Buthelezi, Robben Island, Winnie Mandela and Soweto, among other places and people.

This week he is to attend the conference of the SA Council of Churches at Hammanskraal near Pre-



Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Human lives — handle with care

CAN evil come out of good? This must be the dominant question in many South African minds today as they contemplate the huge confusion which has followed Dr Piet Koornhof's eleventh-hour, pass-law moratorium.

It was a generous and humane decision, a stay of execution not only for thousands of black South Africans in grave danger of losing their jobs, but for South Africa itself which today, more than at any time in its history, is labelled: "Highly flammable; do not touch!"

Dr Koornhof headed off a human horror story, but as hundreds of black workers and their employers discovered this week to their cost, he did not defuse it.

There is no more dangerous element in a society like South Africa than hope deferred or disappointed, than expectations which rise only to stumble and shatter against the rock of reality.

If Dr Koornhof's reprieve fuelled the hopes of millions of black South Africans who live in the shadow of the pass laws; the reality was the grudging and confused reaction of the army of men who administer those laws, and who at times during the past week seemed to take a perverse delight in turning the good of the minister's moratorium into the evil of frustrated hope.

But it is too easy to blame offi-

cials for making a bureaucratic hell out of Dr Koornhof's good intentions.

True, there are men among them, like bureaucrats everywhere, who will resist any attempt to dispense with the laws and regulations which give them both their jobs and their authority over the lives of others.

But Dr Koornhof would find it easier to deal with these desk-bound saboteurs if he could prove that they were undermining not only his own private intentions, but the public policy of the government of which he is a minister.

And there's the rub. The laws which control the lives of the urban black man and his wife are apartheid's ugly inheritance.

The policy may have been publicly disowned and discredited, adapted and modified until today it is a threadbare thing, patched with qualifications and exceptions that only fits where it touches. But it is still there. And Dr Koornhof has found nothing to put in its place.

Until he does, his officials will continue to use its laws as a security blanket against the unknown.

South Africa, as this past week has shown, needs more than a moratorium on inhumanity.

It needs a fresh policy and a fresh start.

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22/7/79 Sunday Times

Terror trial man Weds judge's dau

By G R NAIDOO

LYNETTE Botha, daughter of a Transvaal Supreme Court judge, has married Mr Lingam Moodley, an Indian exile from South Africa who is now a leading activist in the black consciousness movement abroad.

The new Mrs Moodley's father is Pretoria's Mr Justice A S Botha.

The couple first met and fell in love while Mr Moodley was in the dock of the Supreme Court in Pretoria with 12 others in 1976 on charges under the Terrorism Act.

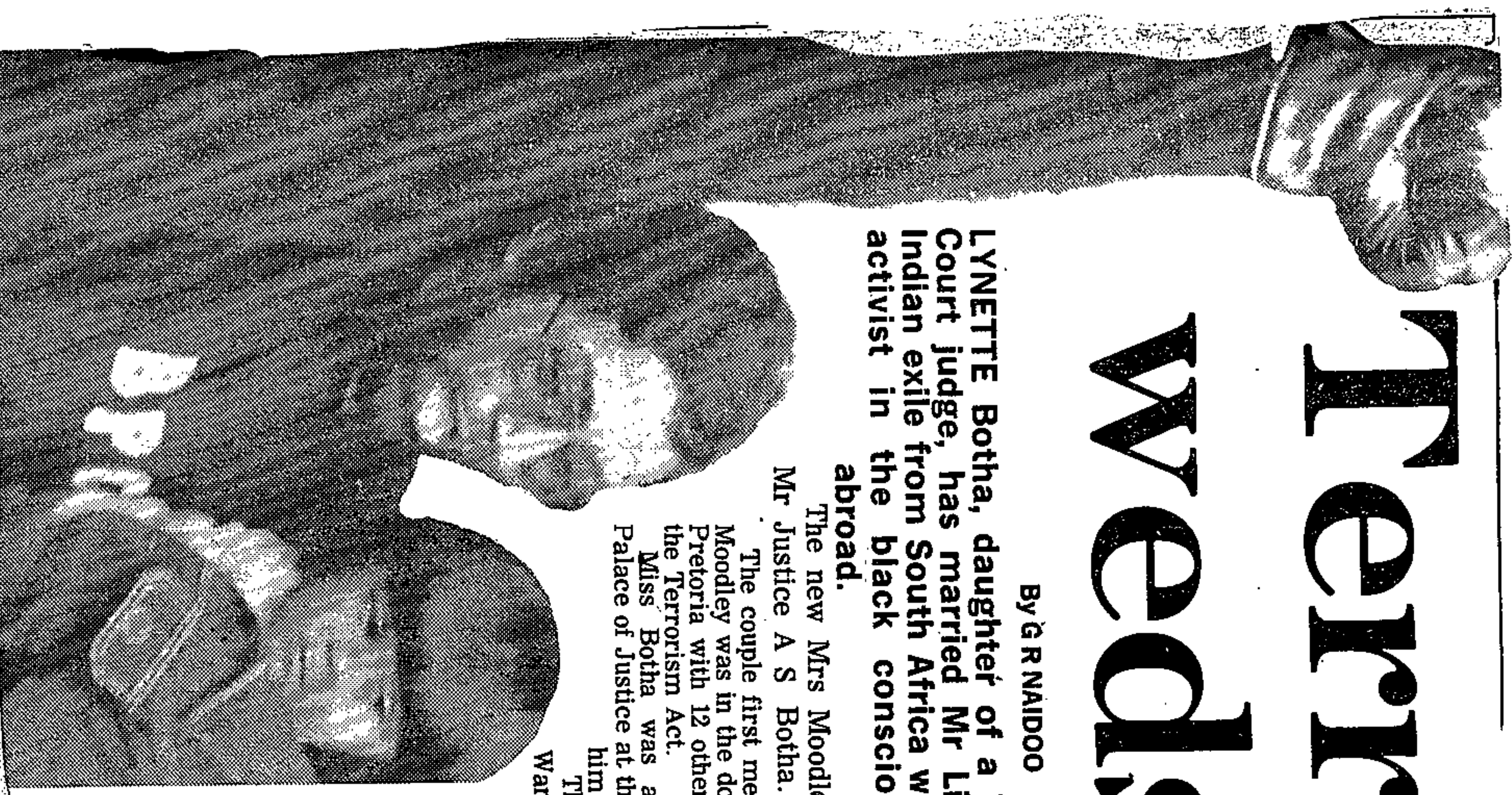
Miss Botha was a judge's registrar in the Palace of Justice at the time and regularly visited him in court.

They were married in the Wandsworth Town Hall registry office, London, on July 6. The bride's mother and Mr Moodley's mother were present.

After the registry office wedding, the small party moved to an Anglican church in St Pancreas where there was a short religious service conducted by the Rev Jimmy Francis, an Anglican minister formerly from Durban.

Mrs Botha, Mrs Joyce Moodley who is widowed, the bridal couple and a few friends then lunched at the flat of a friend.

Friends of the couple in London told the Sunday



**'MIXED' COUPLE FELL
IN LOVE IN COURT**

shuter

looking radiantly happy.

The couple are now living in Finchley East, a London suburb. Mr Moodley has already applied for political asylum in Britain.

Mr Moodley, a BA Hon graduate in social science, is the secretary and vice-chairman of the recently formed Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa (BCMSA) in London.

Rally

His elder brother, Mr Strini Moodley, a former administrative assistant and editor of Saso publications, is serving a five-year term of imprisonment on Robben Island since being convicted with others on charges under the Terrorism Act in 1976.

The Saso trial followed the pro-Frelimo rally organised by the student body in Durban.

Mr Moodley was detained in Durban by Security Branch police shortly after the formal court appearance of 12 Saso officials in January 1976. He was taken to Pretoria and formally charged.

He shared the dock of the Pretoria Supreme Court with his brother and 11 others when the trial began in April 1976. Miss Botha used to drop into the Saso trial when her own court was not sitting.

A person who attended the trial regularly told the Sunday Times this week that soon Miss Botha visited the Saso trial court every day and was close to Mr Moodley during the short adjournments.

"It was clear to everyone that they were both hopelessly in love.

"Because of her love for Lingam, Lynette became close to the wives and relatives of the other Saso accused.

"It is such a pity that two young people so much in love had to leave the country of their birth to marry," he said.

Release

On June 23, 1976, Mr Moodley and Mr Solly Ismail, another Saso accused, were unconditionally released when the charges against them were withdrawn.

The State prepared an alternative indictment against the 11 others who were all subsequently convicted.

About two months after his release, Mr Moodley, who had a valid passport, left for London for fear of being banned.

It took him four months to settle down before Miss Botha joined him.

He went to the polytechnic in Middlesex while she worked as a secretary at a drama school in London.

Miss Botha visited South Africa twice since she left to be with Mr Moodley.

Her last visit was in December last year when she spent some time with her parents in Pretoria.

Shortly before his marriage, Mr Moodley graduated. He hopes to do social work. Mrs Moodley is working as a secretary in London.

Meanwhile, Mr Moodley spends his days at the London offices of BCMSA with Mr Haroun Variava, the full-time administrative secretary.

Yes, I'm a Piet Koornhof Nationalist

South Tribune

22/7/79

(327)



QUOTE

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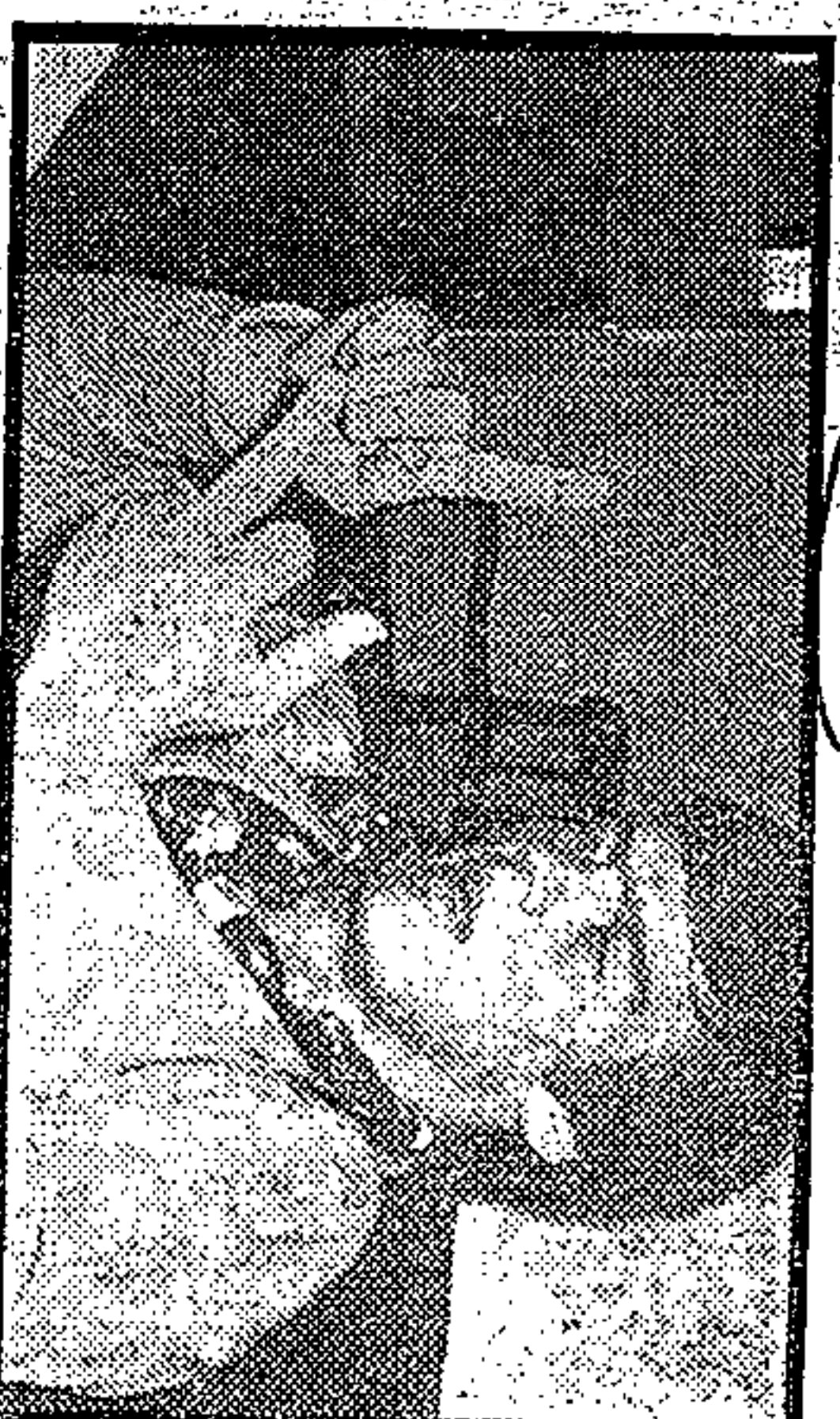
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There is this very peculiar view of Christianity and Afrikaner nationalism. They distinguish two sets of norms. On some issues, usually political, they apply their Afrikaner norms and put aside their Christian ones, and vice versa.



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The NRP and the PFP have valid points but I don't think they have the go in them to make the transition to their policies. One day — if the National Party keeps moving — some of the valid points of the PFP and the NRP will come into their own.



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I am a Piet Koornhof Nationalist if I am one. I could never work for any other party. It's the old thing about being a prophet. You have to be a prophet of your own people. It's not much good being accepted by others.

THEUNS ELOFF... THE MAN AT THE EYE OF THE STUDENT STORM

AT ITS 1966 congress the ASB — Afrikaner Studentebond, umbrella body of all Afrikaans university student movements — passed a motion fully endorsing Mr S. E. D. Brown, the right-wing publisher of the SA Observer. It was an extreme step to the right, even for an organisation which had always been known for its ultra-conservative views.

Even middle-of-the-road Nationalists objected and many Nationalist businesses withdrew financial support.

Ten days ago at its 1979 congress the ASB declared its recognition of the performance of urban blacks in "white" South African cities.

The congress declared too that "apartheid" — i.e. apartheid — could never provide a total solution to South Africa's race problems.

These two resolutions formed the cornerstone in what was interpreted as a major verligte breakthrough and a slap in the face for the Government.

The policy shift in the ASB was even more dramatic when one considers that it happened in little over two years, because the ASB had never really changed its hard-line stance over the next ten years following the motion of solidarity with Mr Brown.

Many intangible reasons may have been responsible for the change but it would have been impossible without the one person who has dominated the Afrikaner student world for the last few years.

The ASB's verligte salvation came from an unlikely quarter. Not from Stellenbosch, the traditional nursery of Afrikaner leaders and crucible of verligte thought.

Nor from Pretoria, situated at the centre of administrative government. It came in the person of a Western Transvaal rugby player and theology student from the institution long

considered the epitome of reactionary Afrikanerdom — Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education.

He is Theuns Eloff, 24, immediate past-president of the ASB and currently in his third term as Potch SRC president.

Rebuke

The Sunday Tribune spoke this week to the genial, softly-spoken Afrikaner Eloff about the shift in the ASB policy line, his part in it and whether or not the National Party could accommodate such stinging rebukes from its all-important youth and future leaders.

"It started to change two years ago, gradually as a result of the verligte influence from myself and other people at Potch, Stellenbosch and Free State University.

"It was at the 1977 congress in Pretoria that I first tabled motions calling for the scrapping of the Mixed Marriage and Immorality Acts.

"They were defeated by the heavy majority of 24 to 84. But even that was something because motions like that had never been tabled before.

"Perhaps it really began in 1976 with the riots which constituted a watershed for Afrikaner thinking, especially in youth circles.

"I don't mean that we were frightened, but people said: 'We'll have to think again'."

In 1977 and in 1978 Eloff was treasurer and then vice-president of the ASB. He was elected president for the 1978/79 term.

He says there was no conscious plan by verligtes to wrest control of the ASB. He was elected president not because of his verligte views but because of his administrative experience and skill.

"I was honest about it — perhaps too honest; I could have hailed my election as a 'verligte breakthrough' but I said there was no one else who knew the job as I did."

Before his term the ASB had a very low profile: "Perhaps because it had no standing with students or the public."

He energetically set about changing that.

He instituted a policy of producing many more publications, giving all students a platform for their views, and, because the ASB had been criticised for being behind the times, of reacting decisively to current events, especially political ones.

This transformed the ASB overnight. Its reports — especially the one on Crossroads which blamed the squatters' plight on the Government and demanded they be allowed to stay — brought the ASB dramatically into public focus.

Eloff's own controversial past statements and actions which did not let up when he became president held the ASB in focus.

But he says that he himself did not initiate a single motion, or commission of inquiry, or write a report or publication during his office.

"The initiative all came from other verligtes, but perhaps my being there created the right climate for them to come forward."

Though Potch may have seemed a strange birthplace of the ASB verligte initiative, the Potch "thinking climate" was really the source of the movement's success.

Eloff explains: "The verligte movement in the ASB is not verlig to be verlig. It's verlig from a Christian perspective. Always the criticism of politics or structures in society came from a Christian point of view.

"If you want to change the Afrikaner's view — it's

dangerous to say that, the Afrikaner will just kick you out . . . let's say if you want to adapt his view to the changing circumstances of the country you have to start with two things.

"First Christianity, because among Afrikaners, that's open, that's common ground. If someone confronts an Afrikaner with Christian principles, he can't just say 'go away'.

Christian

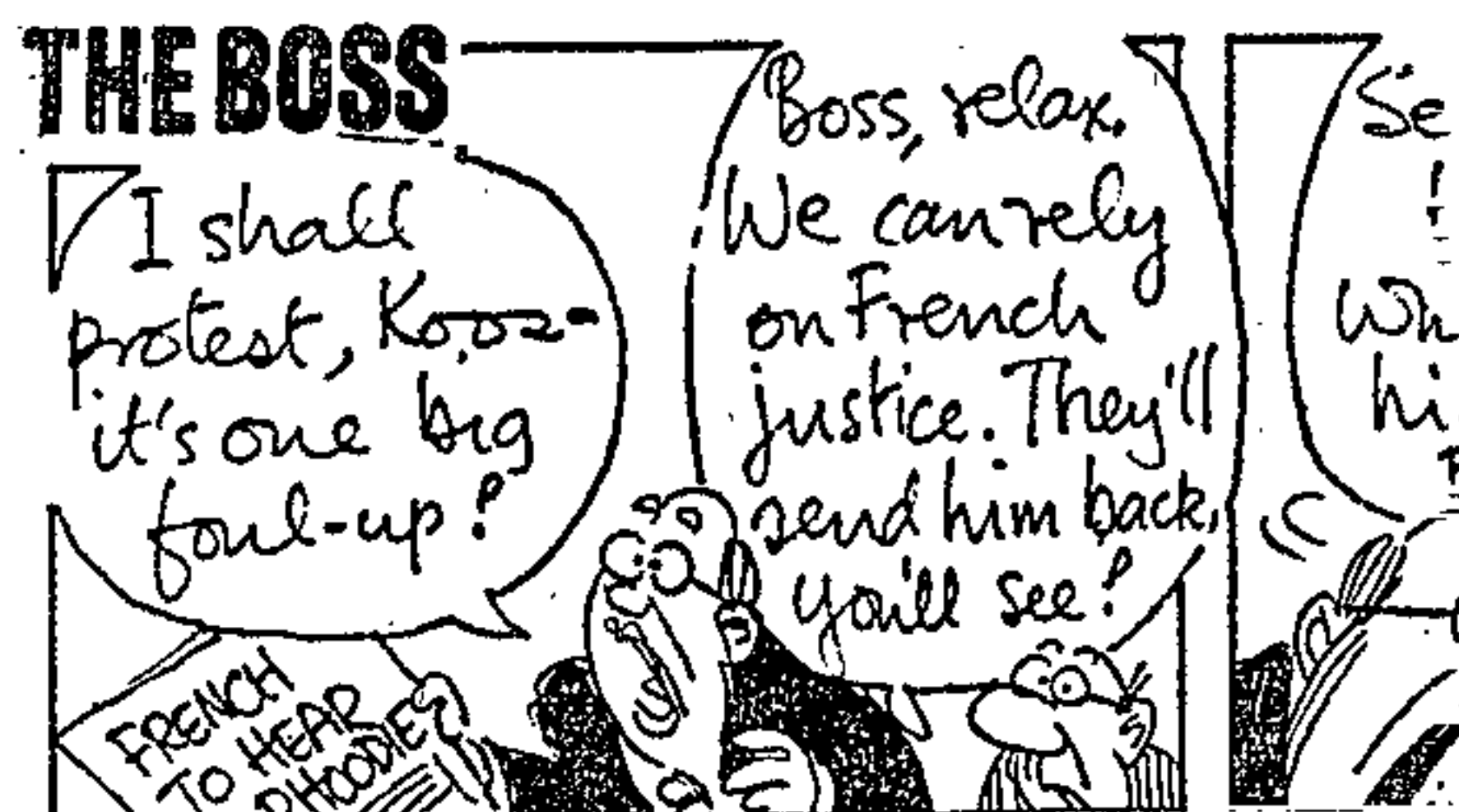
"It is a trap ('n invalshoek, 'n invalspoort). I realised that if I can get a conservative chap to say 'because of Christian principles, that is wrong', then that was some achievement even if he went on to say that in the present we need it.

"The other thing is the myth about the Afrikaner that he is emotional. That may be true sometimes — at volkfeeste etc. But if you confront the Afrikaner intellectual even if he is verkramp — with facts and principles, he is very inclined to believe you.

"In our publications we tried to give them the facts. The Crossroads report was a very good example. Albie de Swardt of Free State brought out such a good report that there was no antagonism against it because there couldn't be.

"People couldn't say: 'That's far away in the Cape' so we'll have nothing to do with it' or 'it's Government policy'.

"They saw the people in the photos and just realis-



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ed that you can't send them back to the Transkei."

Eloff says that Piet Koornhof, the man who gave the Crossroads squatters their reprieve, had approved of the ASB's factual methods — "because he uses them himself."

But I put the question to Mr Eloff: The verligte movement is based on Christian principles you say. Yet the Government has always claimed its policies were Christian-based. What is the difference?

He said that even in the Sixties it was said in Afrikaner circles that "this law is immoral and that thing not right — but at the moment we need it. After the threats of Sharpeville, black nationalism, etc, we thought we had to protect our identity with laws."

"When we went out of the Afrikaner circle we put on a united front for the English and Jews. We said we needed these laws."

As Eloff sees it, the first sign of disillusionment with this rationalisation came in the early Seventies from Potch academics like Professor Johann van der Vyver, now resigned as head of the Department of Legal Philosophy and Professor Tjaart van der Walt, now Potch Rector.

It was here that the seed was being sown that would create the peculiar brand of "Potchefstroom thinking" which in turn moulded Theuns Eloff and then the ASB. "People began to say that separate development was not founded on principles, though perhaps

it was practical. They said the principle should be justice.

"But they were immediately branded as liberals," said Mr Eloff.

The two Potch professors, as Eloff himself, were members of the Dop-pers — the smallest of the three DRC churches.

I asked Eloff why it was that the Dopper Church — the one most criticised by outsiders for its strict Calvinist orthodoxy — had led the critique of Government policy while the other two DRC churches lagged behind or remained silent.

"Because it was small, honest and realistic about the volkskerk and staatskerk. We were more objective. We could simply say 'the principle is this and you are wrong'."

Principle

Eloff touched the core of the Potchefstroom A.S.B. verligte phenomenon with his next remark: "The Dop-pers said 'We will apply the Christian principles in all walks of life, including the political.' This is something they could say more easily because they were not the staatskerk (State church which is the NGK)."

The fidelity to principle in all fields has led to paradoxical stands by Dop-pers, including Eloff himself. On matters of social and sexual morality he has been called verkramp and he doesn't mind the label. He was the man responsible for banning drum majorettes at Potch because they kicked too high.

This seems a small price to pay for the same unswerving adherence to

principle which has also begun to force Afrikaners, and others, to confront the un-Christian basis of the political system.

Eloff says it was a Potch breakthrough to realise that you couldn't put Afrikanerdom in one compartment and Christianity in another.

This kind of thinking is prevalent in the other D.R.C. churches. "There is this very peculiar view of Christianity and Afrikaner Nationalism."

"They distinguish two sets of norms. On some issues, usually political, they apply their Afrikaner norms and put aside their Christian ones, and vice versa."

Eloff sees this influence on the verkrampste universities in the A.S.B. — R.A.U. and Pretoria. He is also alarmed that the verkrampste universities are in the city while the verligte move has come from country universities.

He thinks the verligte momentum will continue under his successor, Chris Fisser of Pretoria, though Fisser has been described as verkramp.

"He is not as verkramp as people think. It is just that he is cautious — but he is cautious verlig not cautious verkramp."

Eloff acknowledges that his outspoken stands on political issues have strained relations between him and the ASB on the one hand and the Government on the other.

"But the umbilical chord has not snapped," he said after considering the "very difficult question" of whether or not he was still a Nationalist.

"Put it like this. If Nationalism stands for this — that the Afrikaner has a right in this country and has a contribution to make with all other people, with the emphasis at the moment not on separateness but community-ness (gemeenskaplikheid), then I am a Nationalist."

"I am not necessarily agreeing with them on all issues but I'm a Piet Koornhof Nationalist if I am one. I could never work for any other party."

"It's the old thing about being a prophet. You have to be a prophet of your own people. It's not much good being accepted by others."

"The NP is moving and the ASB has a contribution to make. And I am still in heart a Nationalist. I think many Nationalist MPs share the view that gemeenskaplikheid should now be emphasised."

"The NRP and FPF have valid points but I don't think they have the go in them to make the transition to their policies. One day — if the NP keeps moving — some of the valid points of the FPF and NRP will come into their own."

"The NP is the best instrument to move the whites, especially the Afrikaners."

Eloff says the ASB is ahead of the National Party not so much in thinking as in policy. "In private many MPs express the same views."

He feels it is important for the verligtes in the hierarchy to feel that they are taking youth along in their changes — towards the realisation that cannot give the coloureds a homeland but full participation with whites and that you cannot accommodate blacks within homelands.

If the NP accepted the basic principle of the permanence of blacks in white areas, the party would be able to accommodate its youth as represented in the ASB.

Eloff thinks the party will accept this principle in about two years — if he has interpreted the direction of the party correctly.

A split in the party because of this would be a mistake but he thought it might happen and hoped if it did that it would be split away by the right-wingers.

"That would at least be one way of getting rid of them."

Theuns Eloff now plans to retire from the political scene, for a while at least, and concentrate on his other interests — his study (he is in his penultimate year of a theology degree) his wife Suzette and young son, and his rugby. He has played several games for Western Transvaal at centre and hopes to get back into the team.



THE WHITE FACE BORE THE EXPRESSION OF RESENTFUL IRONY:



At the end of Mass, a young white woman, new to the country, turns

to her neighbour for the liturgical kiss of peace. Her neighbour, a young black woman, turns aside and gives the kiss of peace to another black woman in the row behind. The white woman, misreading the situation and thinking that her black neighbour had

acted in this way out of fear of a white rebuff, holds out her hand. The black woman looks coldly at the white hand, and turns aside once more.

That little episode took place in Maseru, capital of Lesotho separated by the thin ribbon of the Caledon River from the farmlands of the Orange Free State. The apartheid code does not of course apply in

By Connor

Cruise O'Brien,

Editor of

the Observer

Lesotho, but the incident is typical, nonetheless, of one important current of what is happening in South Africa today.

This year the Institute of Race Relations celebrated (or declined to celebrate: both formulae were used) the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. I was in South Africa this month at the invitation of the Institute, lectured under its auspices at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and at the fiftieth anniversary conference on the campus of Witwatersrand University.

The meetings were well-attended, by whites: there were also some blacks. I

was asked whether I was surprised at how few blacks there were. I said I was less surprised at that than at how little the few there were there had to say: "I got the explanation: 'The articulate ones—the young ones—won't come any more.'"

At the University of Potchefstroom, one of the intellectual fortresses of Afrikanerdom, I talked to a white student leader. He had tried to organise debates, or other contacts, with student leaders of black universities in South Africa. His overtures had been uniformly rejected.

"They don't want to know us," As he said that, he gently pinched the skin on the inside of his left wrist between the thumb and index finger of his right hand and rubbed the fold so formed, holding his left wrist out, palm up.

I had never before seen a white man make that gesture, but I had seen black people make it, and variants of it. It means approximately: "The colour of my skin is the reason. That is why they treated

me that way."

The white face bore the expression of resentful irony that I had seen on black faces when that gesture was made. But in this case there was an additional nuance of challenge, almost of triumph, in the blue eyes that stared at me: "You think we are the racists, but I tell you, today, they are the racists."

The climax of the commemorative proceedings was the Hoernle Lecture, by author Alan Paton.

Mr Paton today looks like a wise and benevolent baboon. He is a splendid speaker, using short pungent sentences, and pausing occasionally to inhale.

He is not daunted, either by the past or the present. He did not defend liberal values: he asserted them aggressively, having earned the right to do so. He also brought them to life, in the persons of the pioneer champions of racial equality of South Africa whom he had known including Hoernle himself, who thought

things were not going to get better, but worse (as of course they did).

A survey of 50 years of struggle for racial equality in South Africa should be extremely depressing — considering its results — but Mr Paton, without using any of the language of uplift, made one feel inspired for the future, whatever the future might in fact bring. Certainly, his audience that evening felt it so, as their response made clear.

There was, however, a dissenting current of opinion. One young man told me that what he had heard was "the obituary of liberalism." This young man was white and foreign: one of those whites who identify with "black consciousness" — a difficult position, intellectually. For black consciousness people generally, Mr Paton's address and Mr Paton's audience (possibly including the white "black consciousness" man) are alike irrelevant. Mr Paton had cited one

of the white pioneers of racial equality, who had warned that when the whites turn to loving, it may be too late: the blacks may have turned to hating. "Irrelevant," hardly seems quite the right word to apply to that proposition, in the circumstances of South Africa today.

Obviously the whites have not, generally speaking, turned to loving, yet they have turned a bit towards what that something may be, I shall be considering in this and next week's articles.

Nor is it altogether as clear, in South Africa itself, as it seems to many outside the country, that South African blacks generally have turned to hate whites. I drove around in Soweto for a few hours on Saturday morning: my companion, who was driving, and myself were the only white people in sight at any time — whites are not supposed to visit Soweto without a permit.

On my previous visit to South Africa 18 months ago I had been told that it

was not safe for whites to visit Soweto, and I am sure that there have been times, and will be times again, when that is so. On this particular winter Saturday morning, we encountered not the smallest manifestation or expression of racial hostility from anyone, young or old.

A walk through Johannesburg Zoo Park, on Sunday evening, provided a similar experience. Such parks are now desegregated. The old "whites" and "non-whites" signs have gone from the park benches: one of the moves away from petty apartheid. I saw no case of inter-racial fraternisation in the park but no manifestation, either, or inter-racial hostility. White groups and black groups were enjoying themselves within their groups without taking notice of people from the other group. No great triumph of human relations, but more agreeable than I have known the atmosphere to be, towards dusk, in a borderline area of Manhattan's central park.

There are black South Africans — not stooges, and not fools — who actually enjoy living in contemporary South Africa. It happened that the first black South African I met in South Africa more than 18 months ago was such a man. He was driving the taxi in which I was coming in from the airport towards Johannesburg in the evening. The city on the Reef looked luridly beautiful in the setting sun, El Greco's Toledo, with a whiff of brimstone.

Let none admire that riches grow in hell. The taxi-driver, for his part, did admire: he thought that Johannesburg was just terrific, all that money, and something going on all the time. When my response seemed tepid or ambiguous, the driver snubbed a bit. It was as if I had the presence of its milkman. And this driver was no Uncle Tom, but young and bright.

I had occasion that evening to send off a package by South African Airways airfreight. The

The Cape Times

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1979

327

These laws must go

THE government should listen to moderate people of colour who tell them of the damage done to race relations by measures such as the Group Areas Act and other cornerstones of apartheid. These laws were never necessary for the preservation of group identity, as many Nationalists are beginning to realize. Their repeal is, however, essential if we are to have evolutionary change in this country.

More than 100 000 coloured and Indian families have been moved from their homes in the name of group areas ideology since this discriminatory measure was enacted by a selfish white government. The harm this does to the community as a whole has once again been highlighted by Dr Bergins, leader of the Freedom Party and one of the moderates the government has consulted frequently. He said last week that if ever a law had caused bitterness and estrangement between races, it was the Group Areas Act.

In SWA-Namibia, former Nationalists admit they could not

win an election against Swapo while discriminatory laws remained in force. They acknowledge you cannot ask a black man to lie beside you in the trenches on the border and then deny him access to restaurants or residential areas at home. So an act has been passed abolishing race discrimination there. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance says it still values nationalism and the maintenance of group identity. But they believe now that these forces will be maintained spontaneously in a free community as happens elsewhere in the world.

However much the ruling group in either country tries to deny that the situations are analogous, the fact is that many lessons are being learnt in SWA-Namibia which could valuably be applied in South Africa. Mr P W Botha is fond of talking about a total strategy to counter a marxist onslaught. This will only be possible when people see a society free from measures such as the Group Areas Act and believe it is worth defending. A total strategy cannot be labelled *Slegs vir Blankes*.

How a top London editor views South Africa

This is the first of a two-part series written by Connor Cruise O'Brien, editor of the London Observer, based on his recent experiences in southern Africa. Mr O'Brien was a former United Nations representative in the Congo. The next article appears in Briefing next Monday.



Connor Cruise O'Brien

A change of heart ... and a case of black rejection

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That little episode took place in Maseru, capital of the independent enclave-kingdom of Lesotho, separated by the thin ribbon of the Caledon River from the farmlands of the Free State. The apartheid code does not of course apply in Lesotho, but the incident is typical, nonetheless, of one important current of what is happening in South Africa today.

Explanation

At the University of Potchefstroom, one of the intellectual fortresses of Afrikanerdom, I talked to a white student leader. He had tried to organise debates, or other contacts, with student leaders of black universities in South Africa. His overtures had been uniformly rejected: "They don't want to know us."

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foundation. I was in South Africa this month at the invitation of the institute, lectured under its auspices at Durban and Maritzburg and at the 50th anniversary conference on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

The meetings were well attended, by whites. There were also some blacks. I was asked whether I was surprised at how few blacks there were. I said I was less surprised at that than at how little the few that were there had to say. I got the explanation: "The articulate ones — the young ones — won't come any more."

The climax of the commemorative proceedings was the Hoernle lecture, by Alan Paton, author of "Cry, the Beloved Country."

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He also brought them to life, in the persons of the pioneer champions of racial equality of South Africa whom he had known. This included Hoernle himself, who thought things were not going to get better, but worse (as of course they did) and mocked the progressive optimists of his day as people who were taking "a holiday" and refused to take such a holiday, and made no rosy or other prophecies, but he refused to give way to total pessimism either.

Inspiring

A survey of 50 years of struggle for racial equality in South Africa should be extremely depressing — considering its results — but Mr Paton, without using any of the language of uplift, made one feel it as inspiring for the future, whatever the future might in fact bring. Certainly, his audience that evening felt it so, as their response made clear.

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No signs

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Explained

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When my response seemed tepid or ambiguous, the driver sulked a bit. It was as if I had snubbed Kansas City in the presence of its milkman. And this driver

was no Uncle Tom, but young and bright.

I had occasion that evening to send off a package by South African Airways airfreight. The airline clerk who had to deal with the matter was a non-intellectual Afrikaner. He could not make out what his own book on the rules had to say.

Doubts

I took it from him, and did little better. The taxi-driver took it from me, and in two minutes explained to the clerk what rule applied, and what the appropriate charge was. The clerk agreed and complied.

As it happened, that was the day of the General Elections, which gave an overwhelming majority to the present Government. That clerk had a vote in those elections: The taxi-driver, so conspicuously his intellectual superior, did not, but did not either — at that stage — seem to mind.

Today the Government is looking for that taxi-driver, and his likes:

Blacks, living in South Africa, not immigrants, not politicised, people who have made out pretty well, and are not irrevocably alienated.

If the Government can get such people clearly on their side, at not too high a price, it can hope to offer to the world — without relinquishing the essentials of white political and economic power — a picture of a non-racial South Africa.

This it very much wants to do: or rather some members, including the present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, very much wants to do it. Others have their doubts, of which more will be heard.

The efforts to end apartheid "as we have known it" — without giving up the substance, or avowing the principle of white supremacy have inevitably produced results absurd to the verge of psychosis.

The intellectual structure of neo-apartheid hinges on the systematic ritual exorcism of most of the blacks of South Africa. You think, don't you, that you see there an

enormous black city — Soweto with its population of 1.2 million, said to be, after Cairo, the largest city in Africa? Well it's not really there.

Not in South Africa. There are people there all right, in a way, but they don't belong there: they are really part of something else, which envelopes them, without you being able to see it, but it remains visible to the South African Government to the exclusion of those whom it envelopes.

Simple

I'm making it sound complicated, perhaps, but it's quite simple really. You know there are Turks in Germany — the so-called guest-workers. Rather a jolly name. Right? Now. Being in Germany doesn't make those Turks Germans, does it? Very well. In the same way those blacks you see there are guest-workers from foreign lands. They have their own homelands.

In two cases these are already full-scale bang-up, independent sovereign states —

Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Others have been offered independence, like kwaZulu, and still others are going to get it anyway, like Venda.

So just being there doesn't make them South Africans, does it? There are many fewer blacks in South Africa — really in South Africa — than you would think. Quite probably not so many as there are Whites. These others will be going back one of these days, just like the Turks going home from Germany.

The trouble with the Turkish-German analogy is that Turkey, with all its faults, was not invented by Germans. The homelands were invented by Afrikaners: they are countries devised and delimited by whites, for some blacks to live in and, even more important, for other blacks to be deemed to live in. Transkei and Bophuthatswana are internationally recognised indeed, but only by South Africa.

I don't know if you have ever unrolled a map of

Bophuthatswana. Even cartographically that independent state shows signs of mental strain. It looks less like a country than it does a colony of bacilli under a microscope: a cluster of disconnected blobs of assorted sizes.

Even to look at it makes you feel a bit queasy: to be deemed to be a citizen of such an artefact would make you sick.

In Soweto I met two citizens of Bophuthatswana: Dr Nthato Motlana and his son, and it did make them sick.

Dr Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, is possibly the most influential black in South Africa today. Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu is still influential — partly because he has shown himself sufficiently independent to reject "independence." But he does not attract the young — as Prime Minister of a homeland established by the South African Government he is automatically and often unjustly reviled by the radicals.

Dr Motlana is a graduate of Harvard and a man of outstanding ability (the latter condition not necessarily following from the former).

He has a large medical practice in Soweto, an excellent social power base. He is not compromised by any relation to the South African Government — not even the relation of being officially elected in Soweto.

Significant

The last elections for the Government-recognised Bantu Council brought out 6 percent of the Soweto electorate to vote. Even the South African Government (tacitly) recognises that an elected council based on such a poll is much less important than the entirely self-appointed Committee of Ten, set up as a result of the schools boycott. The committee's authority is an existential one. It exists only to the extent to which it is seen to exist in the eyes of the population of Soweto. That extent is, at present, generally admitted to be large. Hence the importance of being Dr Motlana.

In terms of neo-apartheid, however, the significant thing about Dr Motlana is that he is a Tswana: a hypothetical denizen of a Bophuthatswana blob, to Soweto a drop-in by analogical idée fixe, a Turk in Dusseldorf, a

man eternally on the brink of returning to his beloved (if funny looking) homeland, made for him in South Africa, specifically in order for him not to be at home in South Africa.

Dr Motlana's home is in Dube, a relatively affluent — that is modestly comfortable — section of Soweto.

The cars outside the door are smart middle-range: A Golf, an Audi. The morning I called on him, he talked about his son, a young man of 17.

The son is more radical than the father, but not much more radical, an appropriate filial attitude.

The father affects, unconvincingly, to be annoyed by this: an appropriate parental attitude.

The father has been heard to complain that the son picks up white notions of radical chic in his frequentation of the fashionable white suburbs of northern Johannesburg.

Actually the son is (most unwillingly) in the grip of a white notion of fantastic dowdiness: the neo-apartheid homelands policy.

No anger

He has just been notified that he must register as a citizen of Bophuthatswana and get the required pass from the authorities of that independent state.

"He was born and brought up here in this house!" says Dr Motlana, his voice rising. "He has lived here all his life."

Dr Motlana is clearly not by disposition an angry or resentful man. I find it hard to envisage him as a radical anywhere else than in Soweto.

He is a knobbly little man, honey-coloured like a Bushman, with sharp bright eyes and many laugh-crinkles in his face.

Even when he talked about his son's registration he was not exactly angry, but he was agitated. He bounced a little in his chair and shook his head, as if to dislodge something from round his neck: Something tickly and ridiculous like one of those Hawaiian wreaths.

In his voice there was a ring, not only of exasperation, but of a kind of dismay, combined with intellectual frustration. How could you talk to people who insisted on going on about Bophuthatswana as if it had some kind of existence? And he would need to talk to them one day.

He was being attacked in the white South African Press for (apparently) refusing to meet Dr Koornhof, the leader of the moderate (or *verligte*) Nationalists, who had announced in America the death of apartheid. Dr Motlana was not, obviously, worried about the attacks in the white Press: these do a man no harm in Soweto, which is not in any case aware that apartheid, its dour begetter, is supposed to have passed away.

Dr Motlana was a bit worried about black criticisms of him for having agreed to "share a platform" with Dr Koornhof. Dr Motlana explained the circumstances.

An appeal

Dr Koornhof had agreed to open a conference of South African black businessmen, and Dr Motlana had agreed to address the conference also, in order to refute whatever Dr Koornhof was going to say.

There were, however, complications. Dr Motlana wanted to speak after Dr Koornhof, but Dr Koornhof wanted to speak after Dr Motlana. True, Dr Koornhof was to open the conference but, rather than speak before Dr Motlana, he was prepared to open the conference in the middle or perhaps at the end, if the conference ever did end, or get opened.

Dr Motlana appealed to me. Surely, he asked, these transactions did not amount to his "having agreed to share a platform with Dr Koornhof"? By this time I was beginning to understand that I had myself become the struggle for reverse precedence between Dr Motlana and Dr Koornhof. In any case, I said "No," partly because that was the answer required, and partly because I thought Dr Motlana, like the good politician he is, wanted to meet Dr Koornhof. It seemed, on the whole, better that they should meet than not meet. But before their minds can meet in any way they have a great journey to traverse, through the intellectual jungles of neo-apartheid.

For Dr Koornhof and his kind, Dr Motlana and his son are still scheduled as at least incipient patriots of their homeland, capable one day of bursting, however shyly, into song.

Bophuthatswana, tis of thee

Sweet land of liberty.

Dr Koornhof would be wise not to put too much money on that tableau.

EDITORIAL OPINION

In pursuit of unity

The South African Government's tolerance of a visit to this country by a known United States activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, is one of the "hopeful signs", to which Mr Jackson has referred, that attitudes are changing.

A few years ago it would have been unlikely that Mr Jackson would have been allowed in without having to accept restrictive conditions. As far as we know, no specific undertakings have now been asked of him, however.

Yet his conduct has been such that there has not been one incident threatening to law and order; not one statement from him that could be interpreted as inciting.

Instead, his visit has had the very opposite effect. His audiences have drawn hope from the mere fact that he has enjoyed official sanction to come to South Africa to see for himself and to spread his message of unity to all South Africans.

He has spoken out against apartheid, which he describes as incompatible with the teachings of Christ. But he has also insisted that the way to eradicate apartheid is through belief in God. He has warned against violence as a solution and has also said it would be wrong to fight for the replacement of white tyranny with black tyranny.

Thinking, peace-loving South

Africans of all races welcome that message. They are tired of the extreme attitudes of the white right and the black left. They crave for political partnership in an egalitarian society in which the rights of all will be protected.

That is the only sensible answer they see to South Africa's racial dilemma and they are prepared to consider a new constitutional deal properly negotiated at the level of a national convention representative of all races and of all political organisations.

Essentially the South African Government would need to take a lead in arranging such a convention. It would also need the support of such independent political authorities as are already recognised in terms of the present dispensation, particularly newly-independent Transkei and Bophuthatswana, the semi-autonomous "homelands", the black urban committees and the Indian and Coloured councils.

Their representation at a convention would also need to be matched by spokesmen for all "opposition" groups.

Given good faith and a spirit of conciliation among the parties to such negotiations South Africa could emerge healed and really united for the first time in its history.

The Rev Jesse L. Jackson, at 37 one of America's most influential black leaders, is passionately opposed to South Africa's apartheid.

Yet apart from a few specific objections — as when he opposed the Sharkey-Knoetze fight in Miami in January — he has not been active in anti-SA circles in the US.

All his energies go to fighting the cause of America's 30 million blacks for whom he has become a major spokesman.

Specifically, Mr Jackson is working to motivate black youth. He started and is still the driving force behind his operation push's excel programme.

Push stands for People United to Serve Humanity. Jackson is its president.

Push-Excel is a special programme to give black and other minority group youngsters the motivation to do just that — excel.

In the past three years Mr Jackson has spent half his time away from

Jackson wears the King mantle

his wife of 15 years and their five children, to run Push and Excel.

Push-Excel is trying to upgrade academic performance by emphasising the importance of education.

Mr Jackson tells students round the country: "The first thing you want to get into your heads is you are somebody."

The students chant back: "I am somebody. I may be poor, but I am somebody."

They shout it with the energy of an old time revival meeting.

Mr Jackson tells them they must believe in themselves and their ability to become doctors, dentists, nurses.

He tells them to stay away from cigarettes and drugs and to stand by the pledge they took on joining Push-Excel to study two hours a night.

How do the authorities rate what Mr Jackson is doing? Pretty highly judging by the Federal and State by State reaction.

Health Secretary Joseph Califano, for instance, watched Mr Jackson explaining Push-Excel on television, immediately arranged to meet him and gave him Federal funding.

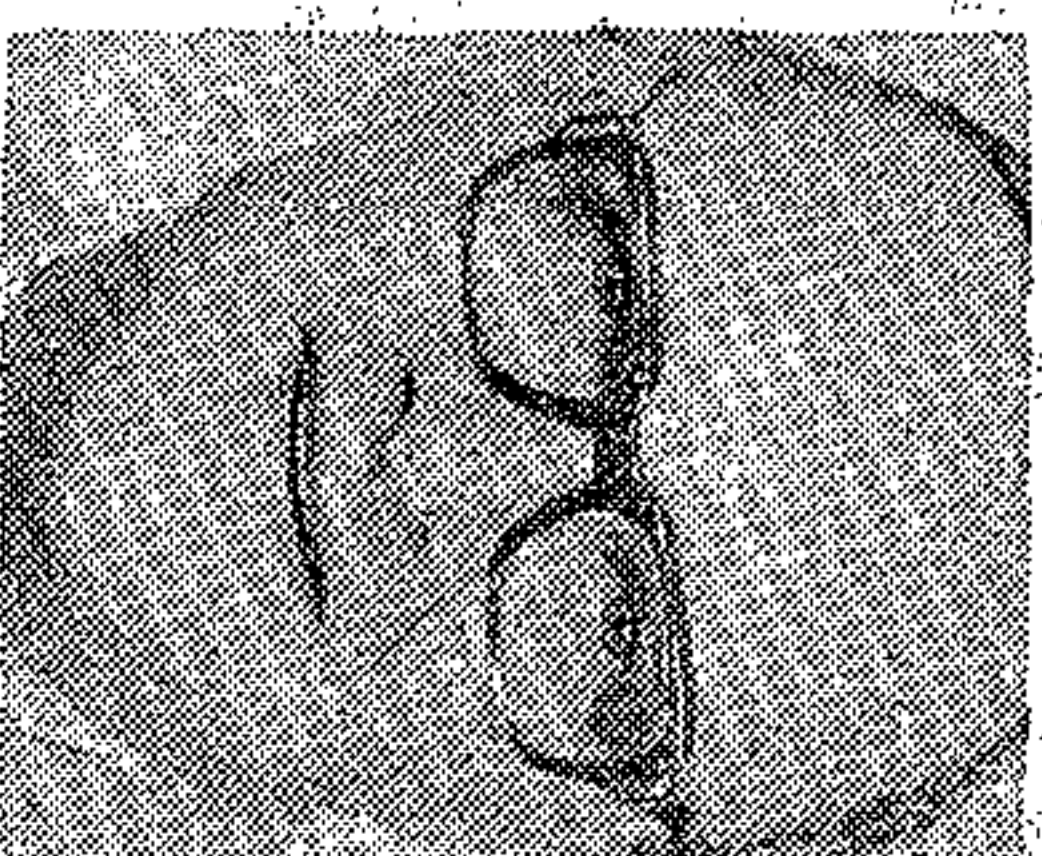
State legislatures have also voted millions for Push-Excel.

Mr Jackson's basically conservative gospel of self-discipline, good education and racial harmony won him wholesale converts when he addressed a joint session of the conservative Texas legislature.

His message has a common appeal to blacks and whites, liberals and conservatives.

The message is simple: through hard work, self-discipline and equal

Controversial civil rights crusader Jesse Jackson is now visiting South Africa. TONY RIDER, right, head of the Daily Dispatch Washington bureau, takes a look at the lifestyle of this remarkable man.



educational opportunities blacks can move ahead, they can push for excellence.

Jobs and salaries will then replace welfare and crime.

Mr Jackson will strike a responsive chord in South Africa with his denunciation of drugs, porn,

teenage sex and the general pursuit of pleasure as barriers to achievement.

In the US, to blacks he preaches racial pride and to whites equal opportunity.

Push-Excel is not so much a school programme as a set of values.

Some see it as meshing in with a growing national conservatism in US politics and individual behaviour as well as a return to basics in schools.

Push-Excel has been described as a blend of packaging, payroll and personality.

The wrapping is signed pledges by teachers, parents and students to do more and to do better, for students to turn off the TV and the telephone in favour of homework, and for parents to get to know their children's teachers and to take a more active role in school affairs.

The payroll part is the money to pay teachers' aides to hold group counselling sessions, and fulltime community liaison workers.

But the personality is all Mr Jackson's. He can show up in widely differing dress styles — way out to

conservative — and get identical responses from different audiences.

It will be interesting to see how he puts his Push-Excel message across in South Africa, because while the programme is aimed at education it is also a civil rights movement.

Students, says Mr Jackson, should be given a diploma in one hand and a voter's registration card in the other.

Hands that picked cotton in 1960, he adds, will pick presidents in 1980.

Another Jackson maxim is: "We must excel because we are behind."

Operation Push held its eighth annual convention only two weeks ago. Several thousand delegates attended.

Mr Jackson called them for a renewal of the economic boycotts and massive protest marches

that marked the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

Black freedom, he said, would not come from the White House but "from my house and your house."

He told the convention: "They've tried to con us over the last several years into feeling the era of massive demonstrations is over. So we stopped marching and stopped making progress."

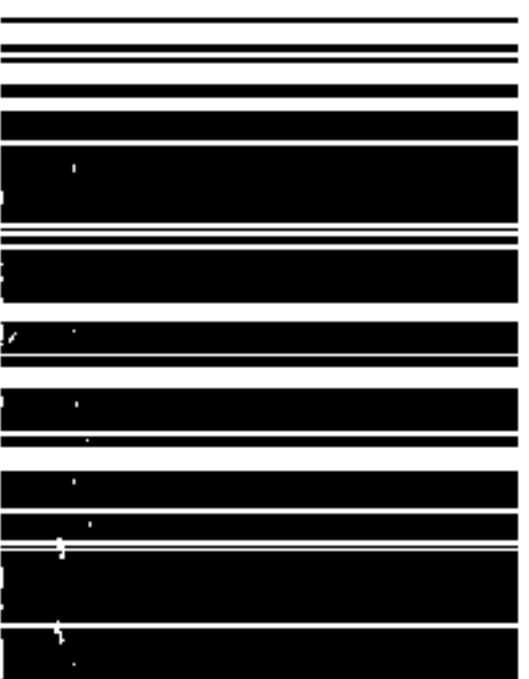
Now Mr Jackson wants to target the food, liquor and car industries for economic action.

It will be interesting to see what South Africa makes of Jesse Jackson, a man who was on Time's cover at the age of 27 and is easily one of America's most charismatic leaders.

He has been in the civil rights fight all his adult life. He was a close aide of the Rev Dr Martin Luther King, jr.

He was actually talking to Dr King when he was assassinated on April 4, 1968.

To many blacks, Jesse Jackson now wears the King mantle.



I knew they were renovating the building where our offices are; the signs were there and the workers moved in and out of the building. But all was soon at the back of my mind because it was run-of-the-mill stuff.

Then I saw some workers carrying wire netting and I had to take more notice of the activity around me.

Wire netting presupposes barriers and barriers mean limitation of movement and therefore denial of freedom. That is why I had to find out what was happening around me.

My attention was then invited to a pigeon nest on our balcony. There were two eggs in it and the world was denied the advent of two more members of the legendary species of peace.

Man wanted his comfort and the pigeons were an impediment to that com-

fort. They blocked the drainage and had to be routed, eggs and all, and were offered no alternative.

An act very consistent with man's attitude to life. The weak must give way to the strong and the underprivileged must play the fiddle (or even all the fiddles in the demanding orchestra of life) to the privileged.

The unfortunate must have misfortune for bed-mate. The pigeon must be routed. The Crossroader must be bulldozed. The Old Towner must go to Breidbach without questioning the law which enforces the removal. There are many more "musts".

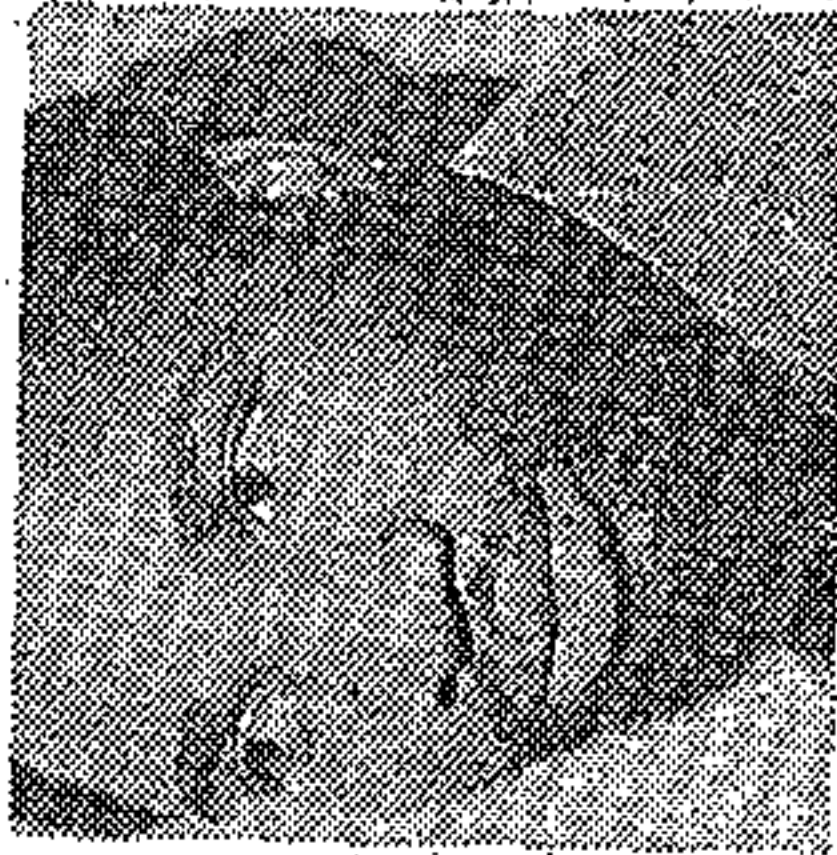
The laws that back up the "musts" are man-made

and the men who make them constitute the minority. Enjoyment by a few of what many produced by contributing generously from the energy supply endowed them by Almighty God.

Then the few (or oligarchy?) must make laws to ensure they alone must enjoy the fruits of the land. The others can always pick the crumbs from their table of bliss and surreptitiously drink the dregs from their cup of contentment.

There is a lot of talk; new wine is steadily but surely finding its way into old bottles, but God's Holy Decree is still being flouted and the pigeon must be routed; the Crossroader bulldozed ... God's Holy Decree. It's

This is the first of an occasional Column by CHARLES NQAKULA, of the Daily Dispatch King William's Town bureau.



recorded in Isaiah 11: 6-9. "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them.

"And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.

"And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp and the weaned

child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den.

"They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

Man does not want that. There must be fighting in Ireland. Death must rule the roost in Rhodesia. There must be war in Angola. There must be suppression in South Africa.

Free participation by all in the administration of the country; equitable sharing of the fruits of the land and open competition are misinterpreted as meaning giving in to all sorts of forces of evil.

There must be division in South Africa. The Zulu

must not share the same domain with his Xhosa compatriot. They are not the same, says man's law. The rural black must distance himself from the urban black. They are not the same, says man's law.

The white man must not fraternise with his black fellow-countryman; it is taboo, says man's law.

The pigeon must be routed; the Crossroader must be bulldozed, says man's law.

But I would be unrealistic if I were not to admit the Holy Decree I refer to here is a Utopia which cannot be achieved. Ordinary laws of nature which, also, are God's creation, would be the biggest stumbling block.

Nonetheless, we can create, in South Africa, a

society of full egalitarianism, where even pigeons would be catered for in terms of the protection of everybody's rights, from the minority to the majority units.

There are several ways of achieving that, but the best authority to draw up the transition programme would be a national convention of representatives of all the peoples in this country.

The present South African political structure is outdated. History has a legion of cases of the fall of minority governments, where man's political ambitions were aided by ordinary evolution.

It is better, then, that whatever changes come about in this country are not a dictate of the fury of our turbulent times, but rather systematic planning by man for man, with the country's future prosperity being everybody's goal.

Pigeons and reflections on life

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Anguished Tutu puts

the question to Christians

The Star Tuesday July 24 1979

The anguish caused by the Government's policy of removals is created a potentially explosive situation, Bishop Desmond Tutu has warned.

Delivering his report as general secretary to the national conference of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu said he had been shattered by what he had seen in recent visits to resettlement camps.

Describing the plight of a young girl in one camp who said she and her family drank water to fill their stomachs when they could not borrow food, Bishop Tutu said: "That child will haunt me. I cannot take it any longer."

"Christians will have to ask themselves just how long they think fellow Christians can go on bearing this kind of anguish without exploding."

"Christians will have to ask themselves what Jesus wants them to do in such a situation — whether that is the kind of South Africa they can defend."

Bishop Tutu said some people had felt that South Africa was not worth defending in World War 2.

"We think South Africa, as at present ordered, is not worth dying for," he said.

The bishop was dealing with South African issues in a wide-ranging review of events of the past year on the international, African, local and church scenes.

FRESH AIR

In his lengthy report to the SACC, Bishop Tutu:

● Described the appointment of Dr Piet Koornhof as Minister of Co-operation and Development as "a breath of fresh air in a close atmosphere" but added that there had been "little substantial and fundamental change" in South Africa.

● Said the southern African situation was "a real threat to world peace and must be resolved before it is too late."

● Condemned the "revolting Central African Empire of self-appointed Emperor Bokassa" and

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the man who sits in what has been called the hottest church seat in South Africa, today delivered his annual report as General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, reports JOHN ALLEN, The Star's religion reporter.

The black leader gave a churchman's review of a wide range of current events. He commented on issues such as Dr Piet Koornhof's political initiatives, population removals, the downfall of President Idi Amin and the world's refugees, particularly those from Vietnam.

welcomed the downfall of "an evil man — Idi Amin of Uganda."

● Called on the SACC and on the Government to give financial aid to the Vietnamese boat people and other refugees.

PRAISE

Bishop Tutu praised Dr Koornhof for repressing Crossroads in the Cape and Alexandra in Johannesburg and for granting a moratorium to "illegal" black workers in urban areas.

The Minister wanted to break "the logjam" with his regional committees made up of urban black people but they were not geared to bring about real dialogue for change, the bishop said.

Those wanting to talk about dismantling apartheid would always be a frustrated minority, operating within an unacceptable system which had the majority of committee members on its payroll.

The committees dealt with the implementation of apartheid, albeit in a more humane way.

"And you must deal only with urban blacks, further reinforcing an unjust division of the black community which is already so painfully divided by government policy on ethnic grounds — the old divide and rule ploy."

"We understand that Dr Koornhof had to consider his constituency in doing something that was anathema to them. But black leaders, too, have a constituency and, if that constituency repudiates them, on what grounds can they continue to serve on the committees?"

DIALOGUE

Bishop Tutu revealed that he had written to Dr Koornhof to say he was interested in "real dialogue but he must give us something to show for agreeing to sit down with him — to abolish (really

abolish) the pass laws and Bantu education; to stop the removal and resettlement of people; and to help in the call for a national convention."

Turning to overall government race policy, he linked removals to the concept that there would, in future, be "no black South Africans."

"The Riekert Commission is a very clever instrument to give a few blacks increased privileges while turning the screws on most blacks — as we have seen in recent days."

The heart of apartheid is that blacks must be regarded as birds of passage in the hand of their birth.

"Removals and their consequences, the resettlement camps, are a direct result of the apartheid system. You remove excess blacks, many being the superfluous appendages, the illegal blacks. You solve the problem — by declaring they are not South Africans."

"The Bantustans enable the Government to transfer the problems of unemployment and poverty and lack of housing to the rural areas where people are dumped with not the slightest chance of being able to make a living."

HOSTILITY

Bishop Tutu referred to South Africa as a selfish, grasping, fragmented and uncaring society in which people had no real fellowship with one another and looked upon one another with hostility, anxiety and fear.

"We, the Church of God, are the alternative society. We have not always lived up to our calling. But God calls us to be a new, a different kind of society."

"We must desperately, urgently, become — and be seen to be — a sharing society. We must be a compassionate society, caring for the weak and the powerless, especially to

empower them; caring for the downtrodden and the disadvantaged and poor; becoming the voice of the voiceless because there is where we find Christ particularly."

But Bishop Tutu said he feared that whites and blacks would split in churches because on many key issues — such as the World Council of Churches, investments in South Africa and Dr Koornhof's actions — the thinking of most whites differed from that of most blacks.

He said the government decision to allow the Reverend Jesse Jackson into South Africa perhaps marked the beginning of a new era. He also called on the new Minister of Justice and of Police to lift restrictions on banned people or to charge them, and to restore the rule of law.

CONDEMNED

Bishop Tutu stressed that he and the SACC condemned all violence whether perpetrated by "so-called terrorists or by defence and security forces."

He said the SACC had not heard South Africa express outrage at the killing of innocent civilians in hot pursuit raids or at the structural violence exemplified by population removals.

Dealing with southern Africa, Bishop Tutu said there were deafening protests when whites were

casualties in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war, but only muted protests for blacks.

"Whatever we may think of the Patriotic Front it is obvious that any settlement which excludes it is doomed to failure. We are being brutalised because we no longer appear to be shocked by the casualty lists."

Referring to Angola and Mozambique, Bishop Tutu said communism in a form of dialectical materialism could never satisfy "the deep yearnings of the African psyche. For the African the spiritual realm has an abiding reality. Belief in the supernatural, in a God, is something we Africans appear to take in with our mother's milk."

He included Ethiopia and the Central African Republic in a list of the world's repressive regimes but said the downfall of Idi Amin, who had reduced Uganda to a "shambles," should be celebrated.

SOMBRE

Bishop Tutu said the international picture was "horribly sombre" and that mankind's "corporate moral growth is almost in inverse proportion to its technological advance."

"The world is facing a horrendous problem because of an escalation in the number of refugees, many of whom are children."

He asked the SACC conference to vote a token sum of about R10 000 to be split between the All Africa Conference of Churches and the Christian Council of Asia for Refugees.

The Government should also make a substantial donation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Bishop Tutu suggested.



Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . "Churches must become an alternative society."



Dr Koornhof . . . "a breath of fresh air."

More whites opposing apartheid

By Derrick Thema

A growing number of whites — particularly Afrikaner businessmen — are opposed to apartheid and are prepared to stand up against it, the Rev Jesse Jackson said in Johannesburg today.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, Mr Jackson said he had met a cross-section of Afrikaners who were more aware that free-enterprise economics and the politics of apartheid were on a collision course.

"The Afrikaner people

understand this better and I was greatly impressed by the potential for change," he said.

There were more people living under apartheid than supported it, he said.

"Apartheid has the greatest rejection among blacks, while few whites support it. This is a sign of hope and it is encouraging."

The Afrikaners understood that the common-market economy could not be fully developed because the economic system needed trained

people and apartheid left too many people uneducated and untrained.

ADJUSTMENTS

"They are aware of the explosive results of apartheid which reduces economic growth. The Afrikaner knows that apartheid must go," he said.

He had also been impressed by adjustments to working conditions made by American-owned firms and some Afrikaner-owned companies.

After speaking to leading blacks in South

Africa he had found that the goals for liberation were not to murder whites or to throw them out, but to build one nation where everybody would be protected.

"South Africa has great potential if partitions can be brought down. It is not overcrowded, has great wealth and is strategically located in Africa. It could be the treasure of the world," he said.

He said he would tell Soweto students when he met them that the world had bled with Soweto during the riots of 1976.

PW will have to help Dr K

ONE of the tragic dilemmas of our society has been adequately demonstrated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Here is a man, who, performing one of the greatest, breathtaking acrobatic political acts, transformed the entire sports policy of this country. True, he did not succeed with rugby, but that is quite understandable.

He now heads the CAD department and is again attempting to achieve the impossible, but he has met with two formidable opponents:

- The rightwingers in his party who refuse to open their eyes to the realities of the situation — and, even more disturbing:

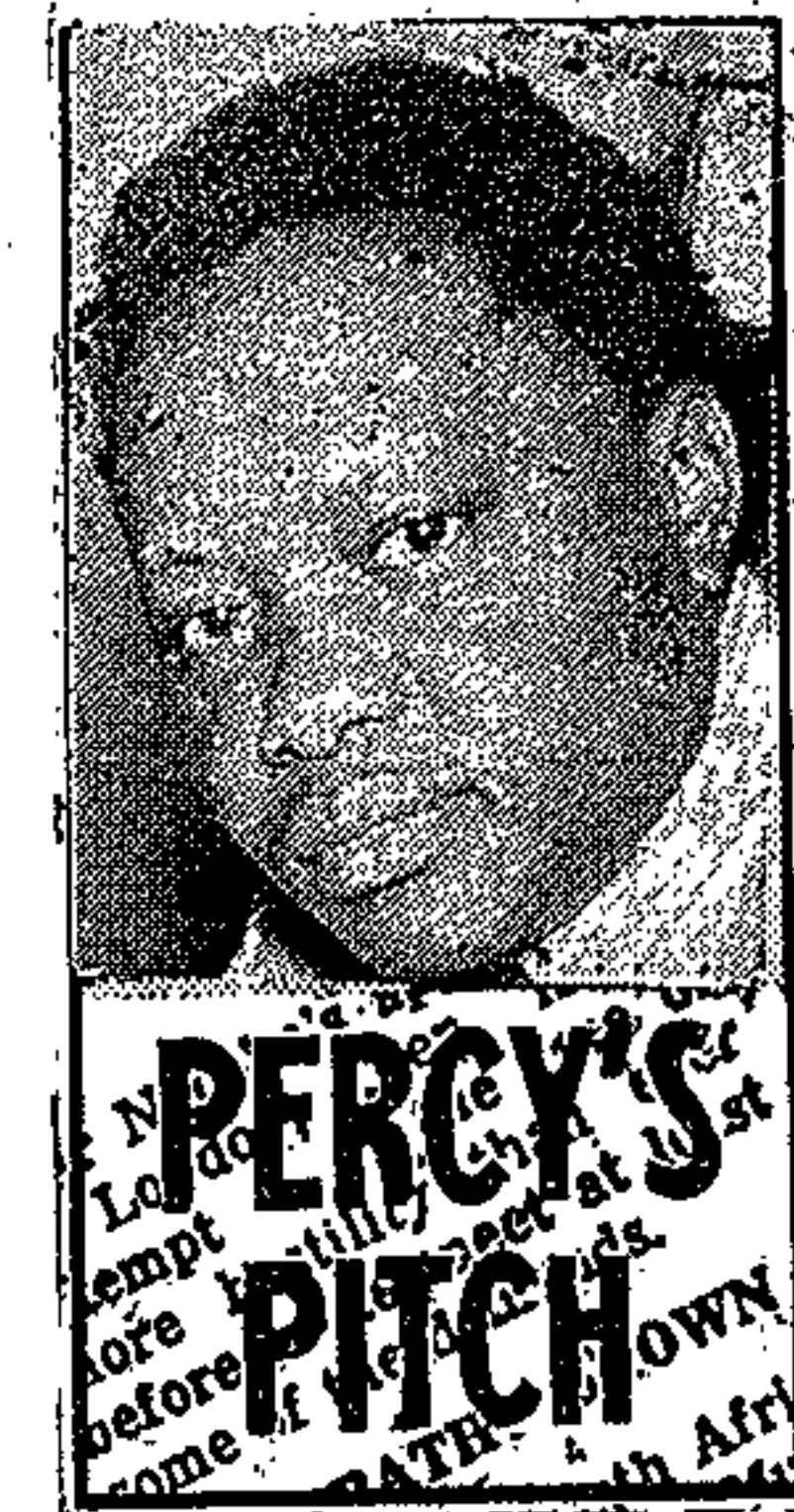
- The bureaucrats in his department who refuse to have anything to do with an enlightened leadership.

So there he stands right in the middle. I am totally convinced of the man's sincerity.

He really wants to change the processes that have seen polarisation escalating among the country's races.

As Bishop Tutu points out, he is "like a breath of fresh air."

Indeed, What Dr Koornhof is going to find even more disturbing is the vast suspicion and scepticism



ism in the black community.

Many of our people distrust the intentions of white South Africans. They smell a rat every time sane and sober sentiments are expressed.

One can hardly blame them, given the reaction to Dr K's Washington speeches.

The Prime Minister, it would seem to us, has got a real and urgent task of giving credibility to Dr K's efforts

There must be no sitting on the fence.

If the man is going to succeed in transforming this ocean of despair into hope, and bringing a new effort to seek out alternative solutions to our problems, then Mr Botha must accept that he cannot house both Dr K and Dr Treurnicht in the same party.

National Party unity is nothing compared to the survival of this nation.

Apartheid must not be whitewashed. It must be dismantled at the roots.

It is a policy that is evil, indecent and most hurtful to the dignity of mankind.

Dr K must not just strive to improve that policy. He must work for its complete eradication.

He will find too many black people ready to help in an honest and genuine attempt.

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SACC speakers raise issue of civil disobedience

By John Allen, Religion Reporter

HAMMANSKRAAL — Civil disobedience as a way of dealing with Government restrictions has emerged as a theme at the SA Council of Churches conference.

Lutheran bishop, body at the conference was learning to use violence, so their concern should be how to cope with the violence they were experiencing and stop the people using violence.

The council's refusal to debate permit requirements for blacks was summed up by Bishop Tutu: "Some people are already refusing permits on principle. We allow ourselves to accept as normal what is abnormal. Are we obeying the law of Jesus Christ or the law of Caesar?"

Dr Buthelezi suggested that it would be good for whites to experience the same inconvenience as blacks by having to queue up for permits.

The SACC has launched a national campaign to combat rising unemployment among all races, which economists estimate affects over 2 300 000 throughout the country.

The SACC has also started collecting money for Vietnamese boat people after calling on the Government to allow some of them into the country.

The conference heard a strong call yesterday for objections to Government legislation requiring whites to have permits if they wanted to enter black townships "to have fellowship with fellow Christians."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC general secretary, who recently visited resettlement camps, said: "We believe we are sometimes dealing with people who are vicious."

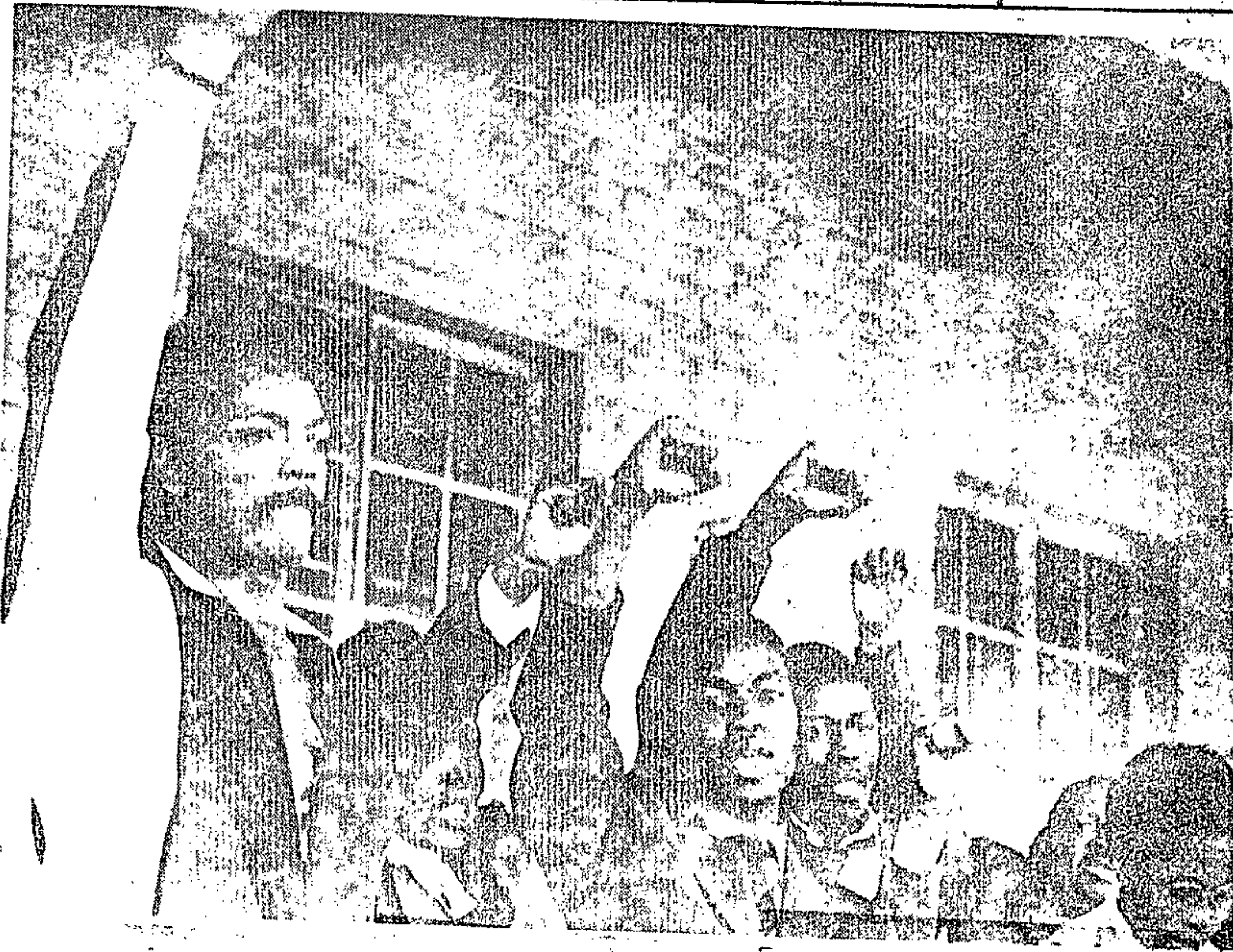
He mentioned American civil rights leader Martin Luther King and Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi as 'people of colour who had successfully used non-violent means of changing unjust structures in society.'

Bishop Tutu said that while he espoused the cause of non-violence, he doubted whether the people they were opposing had any morality.

He asked Western churches: "Why do you all suddenly become pacifists when it comes to the freedom of blacks? There has been the extraordinary lauding of resistance movements in the Second World War. What mental gyrations do you perform?"

Referring to members of banned political movements opposing the Government, he said although white Christians did not recognise it, many of the leaders of banned organisations, including the head of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, were committed Christians.

Dr Manas Buthelezi, a Lutheran bishop, said nobody at the conference was learning to use violence, so their concern



Reverend Jesse Jackson with students at the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto yesterday.

JACKSON SLAMS SA

SOUTH AFRICA was a terroristic dictatorship, the Rev Jesse Jackson, American political activist currently on a visit to this country, said yesterday.

Interviewed on the SABC radio programme Radio Today, the Rev Jackson said this country was a terroristic dictatorship because of "all these suppressive acts that are so arbitrary."

Criticising the South African "apartheid" policy, the Rev Jackson said that in America blacks were "legally free from tyranny. America

is not a terroristic dictatorship. It is a democracy that is imperfect, but it has in it the capacity to be perfect."

"In South Africa the Government is uprooting them (blacks) against their will and they have no laws to protect them," the Rev Jackson said.

"If they do not want to move they will be moved in spite of what they want to do and if they resist they will be arrested or killed."

"Apartheid ungodly"

"That is not a democratic decision — that is terror, that is dictatorial," he said.

In the lengthy interview, the Rev Jackson said apartheid was ungodly.

"If God is love, apartheid is ungodly. If God is unity, apartheid is ungodly," he said. "The worth of people cannot be determined by their skin colour, but by their character and by their conduct. We know that it is ungodly to subject people to political terrorism

and to negate their personhood because of their skin colour."

Referring to South Africa's isolation, the Rev Jackson said that if "these partitions that separate blacks and whites, the wealthy from the extremely poor" were dropped,

● To Page 2

Change will come in SA says Jackson

JOHANNESBURG — Change in South Africa was going to come but not through the creations of homelands which were "another wickedness of the apartheid system", the black American human rights activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, said yesterday.

Speaking to students in Soweto, he said he was convinced change in this country "would come in our lifetime".

He said, however, that he did not believe the freedom of South Africa would be gained without pains. "There has got to be some suffering for this

country to be free."

Although he had not seen much in the country to make him adopt a different stand to that he had before he came here, he was, however, impressed by the growing number of whites who realised apartheid's days were numbered.

He was also impressed with the spirit he had seen among the black population of Crossroads and Soweto, and among the Indians and Coloureds.

Mr Jackson said it did not make much difference who did what for change "as long as the common goal of all the masses was

freedom of the black man in this country".

He assured South African blacks that the world was with them in their struggle for freedom. The spirit to rid the country of its apartheid system was alive throughout the world, he added.

Interviewed on the SABC radio programme, Radio Today, Mr Jackson said South Africa was a terroristic dictatorship because of "all these suppressive acts that are so arbitrary".

Criticising the apartheid policy, Mr

Jackson said that in America blacks were "legally free from tyranny. America is not a terroristic dictatorship. It is a democracy that is imperfect, but it has in it the capacity to be perfect".

"In South Africa the government is uprooting them (Blacks) against their will and they have no laws to protect them.

"That is not a democratic decision — that is terror, that is dictatorial," he said.

Mr Jackson said apartheid was ungodly. "If God is love, if apartheid is ungodly, if

God is unity, apartheid is ungodly," he said.

"The worth of people cannot be determined by their skin colour, but by their character and by their conduct. We know it is ungodly to subject people to political terrorism and to negate their personhood because of their skin colour."

Referring to South Africa's isolation, Mr Jackson said if "these partitions that separate blacks and whites, the wealthy from the extreme poor" were dropped, South Africa could "perhaps be the treasure of the earth". — SAPA

Jackson: Change 'in our lifetime'

JOHANNESBURG. — Change in South Africa was going to come, but not through the creation of homelands which were "another wickedness of the apartheid system", the Rev Jesse Jackson, American activist on a visit to this country, told Soweto students here yesterday.

Mr Jackson said he was convinced change in this country "would come in our lifetime".

He said, however, he did not believe the freedom of South Africa would be gained without pains. "There has got to be some suffering for this country to be free."

The quest for freedom should not be stopped by a leadership struggle in the country. He wanted to meet a cross-section of the population so as to gain a balanced picture of the true situation in the country.

Although he had not seen much in the country to make him adopt a different stand from that he had before he came here, he was impressed by the growing number of whites who realized apartheid's days were numbered.

He was also impressed with the spirit he had seen among the black population of Crossroads and Soweto, and among the Indians and coloured

people.

The call for Africa's liberation had been resurrected by the shooting of "thousands of Soweto children".

"Black Americans cannot be free until all Africans have been freed from oppression. You must have power and be determined to resist injustices. The desire for freedom cannot be cured by a gun and a police dog."

It did not make much difference who did what for change "as long as the common goal of all the masses is freedom of the black man".

Earlier he told the SABC radio programme Radio Today that South Africa was a terroristic dictatorship because "all these suppressive acts that are so arbitrary".

Criticizing "apartheid" policy, he said that in the United States blacks were "legally free from tyranny. America is not a terroristic dictatorship. It is a democracy that is im-

perfect, but it has in it the capacity to be perfect".

"In South Africa the government is uprooting them (blacks) against their will and they have no laws to protect them."

"If they do not want to move they will be moved in spite of what they want to do and if they resist they will be arrested or killed."

"That is not a democratic decision — that is terror, that is dictatorial," he said.

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"If God is love, apartheid is ungodly. If God is unity, apartheid is ungodly. The worth of people cannot be determined by their skin colour, but by their character and by their conduct."

"We know that it is ungodly to subject people to political terrorism and to negate their personhood because of their skin colour."

Referring to South Africa's isolation, he said that if "these partitions that separate blacks and whites, the wealthy from the extreme poor" were dropped, South Africa could "perhaps be the treasure of the earth".

"This nation on the continent of Africa could be one of the most glorious spots on all of the earth for human beings. My concern is that we really struggle until we have human rights for human beings and nobody should be afraid of the challenge of learning to live together with other people." — Sapa

SA First demands apology

THE SOUTH AFRICA First Campaign has sent a telegram to the director-general of the SABC, Dr Piet Meyer, protesting against a broadcast of the views of the visiting American preacher, the Rev Jesse Jackson, on the radio yesterday morning, the Campaign's national chairman, Mr Brendan Willmer, said yesterday.

The telegram demanded that those responsible be dismissed and that the SABC apologise to the nation.

It was "absolutely scandalous" to allow the "violently anti-South African demagogue" time to air his "odious" views, the telegram said. It asked if the corporation could not understand the harm that could be caused by broadcasting such "pernicious race hatred and agitation". — Sapa.

EDUCATION POST

Booklet tells why students revolt

THE violent reaction displayed by Soweto students in June 1976 was a typical response to the frustration brought about by inadequate and ineffective education.

This is revealed in a booklet on student unrest, giving statistics on the crimes and violence committed by youth throughout the world. The booklet has been sponsored by Education Alive.

Education Alive is a group offering 'how to study' courses as an answer to today's turbulence in the field of learning. The booklet is titled 'The Student Unrest Problem — what causes it — what

will cure it."

The information in the booklet was researched and compiled by S. Breidenhann, BSc, THED, President of Education Alive.

The statistics presented in the booklet show that the riots in Soweto in June 1976 involved 15 000 black youths and that damage sustained to property was in the region of R8,5-million.

The booklet points to illiteracy and inability to read, with resultant inability to learn as the basic cause behind student unrest and failure. It goes on to tell the story of an American reporter talking to a youth about the enchantments of crime. "When asked what he (the young criminal)

would ask for, if he could have anything in the world, the killer's pose vanished and the youth, in tears, replied: 'One thing only — to be able to read.'

The booklet poses a very down to earth question, viz. "How can people learn or be taught anything or understand the world they live in, if their basic ability to read and write is poor, neglected or non-existent?"

Anyone interested in obtaining the booklet should write to: The Secretary, Education Alive, 604 Delbree House, 300 Bree Street, Johannesburg 2001.

The cost of the booklet is R1.09.

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for diverse lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determines group fission. However, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate picture of the initial colonisation and an archaeological test between the two hypotheses is required.

Both the continuous and the discontinuous spread model employed ecological variables to determine rates of spread. However it is possible that group fission is a response to cultural and not ecological stresses. Cultural stress has been used to explain village fission among the Ndebele (Turner) and an extension to the cultural level is possible. It would seem that validity of the ecological control of group fission should also be assessed using archaeological data.

It has been suggested earlier in this paper that groups must be separated for the differentiation of pottery styles. A discontinuous spread mechanism, by separating groups in space, would have promoted rapid diffusion of Early Iron Age pottery. Fission and movement have been associated with totem changes in Sotho groups (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967). Totems and group membership, as do pottery styles, (Huffman, 1972; Schapiro, 1962) and totemic change may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic change is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1979

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As blacks see it

THE general secretary's annual report to the South African Council of Churches, delivered at Hammanskraal by Bishop Desmond Tutu, was disquieting. It is plain that the Botha administration's tentative reformist gestures have so far made very little impact in the black community. While Dr Piet Koornhof's handling of the Crossroads dilemma and his moratorium for "illegal" urban blacks have been widely appreciated, the pressing need is to do away with the pass laws and the black education system in their entirety. According to Bishop Tutu, the government's policy of population removals is causing anguish and creating an explosive situation. The effect of the policy is to transfer the problems of lack of housing, unemployment and poverty to the rural areas — where people are dumped with not the slightest chance of being able to make a living. The Riekert commission was a clever instrument to give a few

blacks privileges while turning the screws on the rest...

This is a profoundly disturbing analysis, coming as it does from a moderate black churchman whose views can be taken as representative. *Ad hoc* adjustments, as new pressure points arise, are necessary and welcome. But the benefit is temporary. It is the system that is at fault. When the security threat to the country is considered and the need for a common loyalty among South Africans in all groups, Bishop Tutu's words are doubly disturbing. The resettlement camps are breeding grounds of subversion and alienation, providing natural infiltration areas for guerillas. Meanwhile, Dr Koornhof deserves all the support he can get in smoothing away some of the rough edges of apartheid. But his endeavours will be of little permanent value, unless he is prepared to go further — and look afresh at the whole system.

Jackson warns of racial clash in SA

PRETORIA — The Church had to force a confrontation with the government to bring about radical and legal change in South Africa, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, the American civil rights leader, said last night.

Delivering the assessment address to the South African Council of Churches national conference, Mr Jackson told an audience of 200 that the alternative was a bloody black-versus-white war.

All races should come together in a national convention to discuss one issue: that of shared power.

Mr Jackson said in his travels around South Africa he had often been moved to tears.

"I don't feel angry about South Africa — I feel sorry."

Apartheid, he said, was ungodly.

"Apartheid is violence by definition. It grows on fear and lies. It violates

free will, punishes the spirit, burdens the body and limits the mind.

"Apartheid challenges God. It challenges his right to make a black person."

Auschwitz concentration camp never gained the social acceptance that apartheid had in South Africa, he said.

In the context of this particular situation, the Church seemed to be confused about its position. The Church, he said, was society's conscience, splitting the issues of right and wrong.

"The real church is concerned with ethics not ethnics. It should be concerned with sin, not skin."

"The Church in South Africa must force a confrontation to bring about radical and legal change, otherwise there is going to be a bloody black-and-white war."

Mr Jackson said South Africa, for all its bad reputation, could be the

treasure house of the world.

"South Africa could be the industrial capital of Africa, a new world power. All these possibilities exist just beyond the curtain of apartheid."

To achieve this end, South Africa had to have:

- A trained labour base.
- Better-paid workers who could afford to be consumers and pay taxes.
- New capital, which at the moment was being driven away by apartheid.

"South Africa keeps on boasting about the price of gold but the truth is that South Africa cannot live by gold alone."

Mr Jackson concluded his address to the cheering audience in an evangelical manner: "Our job is to pray high, look low and tell the nation what time it is." — DDC.

Wiley: he must go, page 13.

"Kick Jesse Out"

327 027/9/79 4028

MR JOHN WILEY, leader of the South African Party yesterday called on the Government to cancel immediately the visitor's visa granted to the Rev Jesse Jackson who is on an invited visit to the Republic.

He said that according to Press reports, Mr Jackson had already addressed inhabitants of Crossroads and Soweto students and was to address the South African Council of Churches conference.

"After visiting US-owned assembly plants in Port Elizabeth he stated that on his return to the US he would call on President Carter to disallow the manufacture of vehicles which could be used by the South African Police and Defence Forces," Mr Wiley said.

"This man, who has a long record of association with communist and allied organisations in and out of the United States has abused the courtesy afforded him in granting him a visitor's visa, as did Mr Andrew Young, Charles Diggs, Dick Clarke and company before him, by his inciting and provocative utterances.

"They are the most recent in a series of anti-South African actions by US officials and individuals," Mr Wiley said.

"These included the American spy plane incident, the continued undermining activities of the US Information Offices in South Africa and the blatantly hostile speeches and pronouncements by visiting politicians and US civil rights movements.

Mr Wiley said it seemed to be current US diplomatic policy to insult South Africa and incite its citizens to racial unrest and even violence.

"This situation cannot be allowed to continue and I call on the government to terminate the Rev Jackson's visa forthwith and put him on the next plane out of the Republic.

"In addition the Government should protest in the strongest terms to a US visitor who has broken all the normal rules applicable to visitors, to say nothing of ordinary good manners."

Mr Wiley said the sooner South Africa was rid of Mr Jackson, the better. — SAPA.

(See Page 2)



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Vol. 169]

PRETORIA, 27 JULIE 1979
JULY

[No. 6606]

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1686

27 Julie 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.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1686

27 July 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)
P79/5/108.....	<i>Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers</i> —Pam- flet/Pamphlet	Organ of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU)	(e)
P79/5/127.....	<i>Foreign Affairs Bulletin</i> —Vol 19, No 13, 4 May 1979	The Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P79/6/15.....	<i>Repression in South Africa</i>	Students for Social Democracy (SSD), University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)
P79/6/20.....	<i>British Patriot</i> —No 67, March 1979.....	British Patriot Publications, Clwyd, N. Wales...	(d)+(e)
P79/6/34.....	<i>Samraf</i> —May 23, 1979—Nuusbrief/Newsletter	Samraf, New York.....	(e)
P79/6/34.....	<i>Samraf Bulletin</i> —May 22, 1979.....	Samraf, New York.....	(e)
P79/6/35.....	<i>Right to Say No to A Crime Against Humanity,</i> <i>The</i>	The South African Military Refugee Aid Fund, New York	(e)
P79/6/49.....	<i>Korea Today</i> —No 4 (271), 1979.....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyon- gyang, DPRK	(e)
P79/6/62.....	<i>World Trade Union Movement</i> —No 4, 1979....	World Trade Union Movement, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/6/68.....	<i>World Youth</i> —2-3, 1979.....	World Youth, Budapest.....	(e)
P79/6/69.....	<i>Strike! Strike! Strike!</i> —June 18th—Pamflet/ Pamphlet	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/6/77.....	<i>Statement on the Occasion of African Liberation</i> <i>Day</i> (25th May)—Pamflet/Pamphlet	World Federation of Democratic Youth, Buda- pest	(e)
P79/6/78.....	<i>Voice of African Workers</i> —Special Issue No 3, February-March	Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, Ghana	(e)
P79/6/80.....	<i>Flashes from the Trade Unions</i> —No 19, April 28, 1979	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague....	(e)
P79/6/82.....	<i>National Student</i> —No 2, June 1979.....	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a), (d)+(e)
P79/6/84.....	<i>Resister</i> —Bulletin No 2, May 1979.....	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P79/6/111.....	<i>SRC News</i> —June 14, 1979.....	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)

No. 1681

27 Julie 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. 1681

27 July 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 P79/47

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/57.....	<i>Pilots, The</i>	Richard Frede.....	(a) + (b)
P79/6/103.....	<i>Apparition, The</i>	George Bishop.....	(a)
P79/6/163.....	<i>Blood Runner (Renegade 2)</i>	Ramsay Thorne.....	(a)
P79/7/62.....	<i>Marxist Economics for Socialists: A Critique of Reformism</i>	John Harrison.....	(e)
P79/7/64.....	<i>Artikel Kommentare—9-IV-72/2.2</i>	Panorama DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/7/67.....	<i>Dome—No 4, 27 June 1979</i>	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(b) + (e)
P79/7/2.....	<i>Muriel at Metropolitan</i>	Miriam Tlali.....	(c) + (d)
P79/7/46.....	<i>Split on Red</i>	William Hughes.....	(a)
P79/7/61.....	<i>Susanna</i>	Joan Dial.....	(a)
P79/7/51.....	<i>Great Sky and The Silence, The</i>	James S. Rand.....	(a)

No. 1682

27 Julie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Julie 1979, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 16 Julie 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 vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1682

27 July 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 20 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 16 July 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/6/58.....	<i>Last Magic, The</i>	N. Richard Nash.

No. 1683

27 Julie 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 17 Julie 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 vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1683

27 July 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 20 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 17 July 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/7/12.....	<i>Your Body</i>	Anthony Harris.

No. 1684 27 Julie 1979

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOEF
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 6 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 4 Julie 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 appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1684 27 July 1979

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 6 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision on 4 July 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
P79/6/71.....	<i>South African Law and the Conscientious Objector.....</i>	Committee of Investigation into Service in the SADF, Youth Preparedness Programmes and Alternative National Service of the National Union of South African Students, Rondebosch.

No. 1685 27 Julie 1979

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOEF TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPEL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 17 Julie 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 appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1685 27 July 1979

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 20 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 17 July 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/5/133.....	<i>Sexual Experience Between Men and Boys.....</i>	Parker Rossman.

No. 1690 27 Julie 1979

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/48**

'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.—P79/7/107.

Publikasie.—Scope—Vol 14, No 30, July 27, 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (A).

No. 1690 27 July 1979

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS.—LIST P79/48**

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

Entry No.—P79/7/107.

Publication.—Scope—Vol 14, No 30, July 27, 1979.

Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (A).

Blacks do not want 'freedom in a bird's cage'

The Reverend Jesse Jackson was applauded on his arrival at the SA Council of Churches conference in Hammanskraal yesterday when he declared that "we'll see the end of apartheid in our life-time".

And the American Civil Rights leader said in an interview later that among issues discussed at his unofficial meeting yesterday with Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development was of his belief that blacks wanted to have full citizenship and the vote in South Africa.

Equating the present system in South Africa with "barbarism", he said there were people who wanted to move "from barbarism to decency". But he had found that the black community wanted to move from "barbarism to sharing power and citizenship."

"They don't want to be a free bird in a cage," he said after referring to the widespread boycott of the Soweto Council elections. "They want to be a free bird in the world."

Dr Jackson said his experience had been that many people including progressively minded white people underestimated the "timetable of the agenda of black people" for the future.

He also urged that business leaders needed to tell the Government what they had told him privately — that economic development was on a collision course with apartheid.

All business leaders had told him this, he said and if they wanted to participate in the world economy they would have to say it in the open.

He said he had found tremendous hope for peaceful change among all people but the price that had to be paid for this was sharing power.

Earlier he told the conference that much of what he had seen in South Africa was "repetition because I grew up in the Southern State (of the US). The same people who ran the system run this system and they run it the same way."

Referring to the SACC and churches, he said "you're cutting into the system and you're leaving healing and redemptive alternatives."

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bevelled complex was spread rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

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**Thought
for
the day**

BLACK is not inferior. Black is talented and black is good. Walk tall and be proud.

SA is our home, not Madadeni or Holland

I AM NOT a fan of the SABC's, but living in this 'burg, I have come to accept that when you are an ebony-skinned citizen, you have very little, if any choice in this country anyway.

Which was why "Current Affairs" caught me listening to the radio yesterday. And what I heard prompted me to say loudly: But that's the whole tragic point, my friends A la "The Wiz".

It was almost predictable that "Current Affairs" would have something to say about Rev Jesse Jackson. Now that man I love. And respect. But before I let my emotions get the better of me, let me get back to the "Current Affairs" matter.

HOME

Somewhere along the line I was told that Jesse Jackson said that even though he had been forcibly removed from Africa, when he returned here, he felt he was back "home". Also, that, even though discrimination is illegal in the United States, there are still millions of cases of discrimination.

As you might have guessed, the whole point

that SABC was trying to make was to justify apartheid in this country. That, like Rev Jackson, most of us have that urge to "go back home". In this case, "home" being some homeland in the slicks.

You see, like Rev Jackson, we are supposed to have our "cultural ties" with some place, the only connection which is the fact that some great-great-grandfather of mine lived there.

Let us assume that this is, indeed, how every NORMAL person should feel. Being normal, I will therefore say that statement is true.

VAN RIEBEECK

Having established this premise, let us take the matter further.

Around 1652, Jan van Riebeeck arrived in this country at the southernmost tip of the Cape. He loved what he saw. And then settled here.

As a result of this, the Afrikaner nation was set up here. But this Afrikaner nation had its roots in Holland. And, if the premise we set up is correct, then all Afrikaners should still retain that "cultural" link with Holland. To them, "home" should be Holland. Like Africa is "home" to Jesse Jackson. And Mareetsane is "home" to some blacks, Madadeni to others, Transkei still to others.

If that is accepted,



go along with the SABC. But I know that it is not so. Whites believe that they have as much right to be here as anybody else. In fact, the Afrikaner looks at himself as a member of the "white tribe of Africa".

If the Afrikaner has the right to shake off his connections with Holland, the blacks, too, have the right to shake off their connections with "homelands".

NO CHOICE

But, as I said earlier, the whole tragic point in South Africa is that we ebony-skinned citizens have no choice in the matter. We are told we CANNOT do that. Not only that, we are FORCED to have connections with homelands.

Added to that, SABC, in its usual tragic way,

keeps on trying to tell us that things are better here. That we should see what happens to the north of us. That blacks here live better than in some places in the United States.

For God's sake stop telling me about the US blacks living in Harlem. Or blacks in Burundi. I compare myself with my compatriot who lives in the northern suburbs.

What I do know, which is something no government or legislation can take away from me, is that I am a proud South African. Proud that I am black. Proud that I do not want charity. That I want to honestly earn my keep. And be treated like a human being.

SOMEBODY

All this I developed. And among the influences was a scene in Chicago "but it could have been anywhere". When Rev Jackson said: "I am Somebody. I may be poor. But I am Somebody."

● PARTING SHOT: When some official suggested the price of bread in South Africa was still the lowest in the world, pointing out that we could be paying more than R1 for a loaf in Bonn, somebody else remarked: Would not mind. As long as the salaries here are the same as those in Bonn.

Ex-Island man sent to EL

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27/7/77
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A JOHANNESBURG man released from Robben Island, was removed to Mdantsane, East London on his release this week.

Mr Diliza Benedict Matshoba was taken from the East London Fort Glamorgan prison to Mdantsane.

He will share a house with another ex-Island man, Mr William "Shummie" Ntutu.

Mr Matshoba was dropped at the house of another ex-Robben Island prisoner, Mr Malgid Ntlebi, where Mr Ntutu has been staying temporarily until he gets furniture for his house.

Like Mr Ntutu, he is neither banned nor restricted.

Mr Matshoba told POST that no one directly told him he was going to be resettled in Mdantsane.

A former member of the banned South African Students Organisation, Mr Matshoba was sentenced in the Johannesburg Regional Court last year to two years, one year suspended for five years under the Internal Security Act.

His release certificate read: "The ex-prisoner was instructed to return to Johannesburg which is his home district."

He said he did not understand why he had been moved to Mdantsane. His family in Orlando West had been assured by the Johannesburg Security Police that he would return home.

The police assurance followed a report that Mr Ntutu would share a house with him.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

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THANK you very much Jesse. Your entry in Soweto this week and your discussions with our students and some of our leaders was a magnificent experience.

It was like tonic. Something we have needed for some time to raise the spirit and the will of our people to continue the struggle for human dignity.

Our kids responded emotionally to your PUSH FOR EXCELLENCE philosophy. Their reaction was predictable. They belong to a nation that has been deprived. They are victims of a system that has stripped their parents of their dignity. It is now attempting to do the same with them.

They needed to be told that they are somebodies. That alone must make every man proud. To know you are somebody. We hope that that cry across our land and nation, on the lips of every black man, woman and child will dominate. We are somebodies.

Jackson has now been the victim of a smear campaign from various quarters. He has been labelled a radical, anti-white and even more disgusting the pronounced South African smear, a Marxist.

He has not yet preached revolution to anybody in this country. He has not yet pronounced Marxism to any of his audiences. He has not advocated white elimination in South Africa. On the contrary he has preached love.

He has preached self-confidence among his people. He has preached pride. He has preached tolerance. He has expressed incredible optimism for this nation provided we rise up to the challenges.

So that all of those people who have attacked him are a demonstration of a sick society. Racists whose reaction to Jesse Jackson is based on nothing else but resentment of a black man daring to stand up and say his say without fear or favour.

We want to say to Jesse those sick minds are not entirely representative of the South African society. We think you are beautiful. Because you are somebody. Helping us to realise we are somebodies.



Pictures show Mr Jackson at Bethesda Congregational Hall, Port Elizabeth.

We're all flowers in God's garden

27/7/79
D.S. G. M. G.
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PORT ELIZABETH — All men. Rev Jesse Jackson spelled it out here — all men.

Not white, black, brown or yellow.

He said: "All men are like flowers in God's garden. None need be destroyed for their difference in colour."

Mr Jackson, president of Push-Excel (People United to Save Humanity) in the United States, spoke to audiences in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

He said a Unified South Africa, with all its people allowed the right to put good to good use all the wealth, resources and labour at their command, could set a fine example if apartheid were abolished.

Apartheid was a monstrous thing because it went against what was created.

All people in South Africa should realise the emptiness of a struggle which excluded God from their plans. The acceptance of Christ and his philosophy was the certain approach to the breaking assunder of the ungodly enslaving bonds of apartheid. Christ judged men by their character.

War and violence had no place in "fighting the good fight" in Christ's philosophy, Mr Jackson said.

The right course was in the parent's struggle to maintain the privilege of proper education for their children. Parents who had produced had a right to protect their children in grooming them to adulthood.

...ing which has been used to tie it to
...re was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2)
... belonged to a different tradition.
... stated that the expansion occurred as
... earliest and Silver Leaves as the
... is based on the floruit analysis
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... suggested that Urewe and Kwaie were
... ioper, 1971b). The simulations were
... instructions:

→ Kwaie → Silver Leaves
Leaves

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little effect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaie to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

EDITORIAL OPINION

Church versus state?

We have read many of the things the Rev Jesse Jackson is known to have said in South Africa and we find no fault with them.

We have also read some of the things he is said to have said — by Mr John Wiley, for example — and we prefer to reserve judgment pending confirmation, elucidation or denial by Mr Jackson himself.

Mr Wiley, a political antediluvian even by Nationalist standards of advancement, wants the government to kick Mr Jackson out of the country. Mr Wiley, whose attitudes on race issues are at best sickeningly patronising, complains that Mr Jackson's utterances are inciting and provocative.

But it is the affront to human dignity that apartheid in this country offers that is most inciting and provocative.

It is the plight of people in the Ciskei caused through the South African Government's resettlement programme.

It is the refusal to open a cinema in East London to blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

It is countless other examples of black deprivation and frustration through white selfishness and insensitivity that incites and provokes wrath.

South Africans don't have to depend on the assessment of the situation made by Mr Jackson. They have only to listen to the voices of troubled Christians in their own community.

What a sorry state of affairs South Africa faces when a church organisation calls for civil disobedience against apartheid.

The South African Council of Churches says it is morally wrong to co-operate with the state in areas where the law "violates the justice of God".

This is one of the strongest challenges yet to Christian conscience in South Africa and there could be serious repercussions.

A confrontation between church and state could be calamitous. It must be avoided. Confrontation would be tragic in the circumstance that the state itself in this country is founded on religious belief.

The solution to South Africa's problems lies in the state and the churches drawing closer together; in all South Africa's God-fearing people reaching out for each other in a spirit of charity; in building on assurances like the one Bishop Desmond Tutu gave to whites at the SACC conference when he said: "We love you. We really love you, man."

could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because more than one

THE RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

The rates derived from the simulations have shown the model provided the fastest rates of expansion. The fissi characterised by a lower rate of expansion for a single c the whole tradition. A comparison of the rates of expans models with values derived from the radiocarbon chronology test of the appropriateness of the two models.

METHOD

Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates provide estimate of which a site was occupied. Radiocarbon dates have an est associated with them and it was decided therefore, that t not be calculated directly from the dates and a curve fit used. Linear regression analysis provided a best fit str from a least squares analysis (McCall, 1970), between disc Some sites had more than one date associated with them and (Huffman, 1977) was used to provide a best estimate. The was used only where dates clustered and were unlikely to b with pre Iron Age events (Huffman, 1977). If dates were o recent than the earliest occurrence of the Early Iron Age i not used in the analysis as the analysis was an attempt to of spread of the Early Iron Age.

DATA

Regression analyses for both of the possible routes to Silver Leaves and Kwaile to Silver Leaves, were carried regression lines were calculated, the value for the expans culture and the values for the two possible routes. In ea earliest date was set at a distance of zero. The distance to other early sites was measured. The regression line w and rates of expansion were derived from the results.

The sites and associated dates used in the present st in tables seven, eight, and nine.

Jesse sends a message to South Africa

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UNITE ALL, AND FIGHT VIOLENT APARTHEID'S

AMERICAN civil rights activist the Rev Jesse Jackson wants to see South Africans opposed to apartheid unite to fight it. And he has been stomping round the country propagating the idea while pressures to have him sent home have mounted.

Dr Jackson's brand of Deep South preaching has brought audiences to their feet in support of him. On the other hand some politicians have strongly condemned him for his "activist" statements.

Audiences cry "amen", and "preach, brother" to underline his points, and join him in expressing solidarity against apartheid. Afterwards they have crowded round him to shake his hand.

Dr Jackson, regarded as the heir to Dr Martin Luther King, is tall, with an Afro hairstyle that nevertheless looks neat. He cuts through the air with his hands, high up above in hope, low down to his knees when he makes a criticism.

He has a thin, solemn face which breaks into a warm smile under his thin moustache when he speaks of hope. He stands on the balls of his feet, swinging on his thin frame, shoulders back, to emphasise his points.

Wearing a light grey suit, Dr Jackson brought his message to Bishop Desmond Tutu and the South African Council of Churches conference in Hammanskraal. He saw Dr Ntatho Motlana of the Committee of Ten in Soweto. And he went to Ulundi to see Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu.

Dr Jackson's statements in South Africa brought a call from South African Party leader John Wile for him to be expelled from the country and Foreign Minister Pik Botha said Dr Jackson seemed to be in South Africa trying to escape

By JOHN MATISONN

Political Correspondent



from the problems of Blacks in America.

The American civil rights leader sees signs that apartheid is cracking, but said the process would only be complete when there was unity among its opponents.

"Change is coming," he told the clerics. "What is the basis of the delay? It is caused by our own lack of unity. God is punishing us for not being united."

"We need unity, we need coalition. There is division in method, not unity in goal."

Until the church, Bishop Tutu, Chief Buthelezi, labour leaders and all freedom-loving men, Black and White, come together in brotherhood to heal their differences, freedom will be withheld.

"We need coalition, but the agenda must be clear — shared power."

Asked to confirm that he would be holding meetings to take this plan for unity further, he said it was "premature" to say anything further at this stage.

His address at the close of the conference contained many suggestions for local action against apartheid. He called for a national convention in South Africa "because people need dignity as well as jobs here."

"Number 1 on the convention agenda must be human rights. It must discuss the vote. There must be a moratorium on all moving of people. We need shared power, equal protection, human rights, dignity for individuals, the right to collective bargaining, a free Press, free universities."

He welcomed the decisions reflected at the conference of the churches "standing up", and said Whites should develop a high profile in their criticism of apartheid.

He suggested an annual Steve Biko holiday and an annual commemoration of Soweto to remind South Af-

And Buti writes to his

DOMINEE Sam Buti, head of 13-million South African Christians, has made a personal and public plea to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to talk to the leaders of the banned black movements: the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and the Black Consciousness movement.

Mr Buti expressed serious and growing concern over what he called the increasing polarisation between Blacks and Whites in South Africa.

Seldom if ever before has there been such a dramatic public appeal from a religious leader to a secular one.

The call is all the more remarkable since Mr Buti is not only president of the South African Council of Churches but also a leader of a church with strong emotional and historic ties with the Prime Minister's own.



• Dominee Sam Buti
'... still time to talk'

Mr Buti is general secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, the daughter church of the Dutch Reformed Church to which Mr Botha himself belongs.

Mr Buti's wants Mr Botha to open dialogue with the groups — which the

Prime Minister's predecessor Mr Vorster refused point-blank to do.

Since Mr Botha became Prime Minister, his personal attitude to the groups has not been put to the test.

Dialogue was, Mr Buti said, the only way to avoid fighting and a bloody revolution.

"God has allowed you to be placed in this position of leadership as Prime Minister," he wrote to Mr Botha. "My request is based on my deep conviction as a Christian and as a minister of a church established in the reformed tradition that the way of reformation has at all times to be preferred above that of revolution."

"Far-reaching, radical, peaceful reformation in a specific historical situation has become a dire necessity if the country wishes to avoid revolution."

"The alarming developments in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South West Afri-

Regterskind en Indiër laat

Love Story na piekniek lyk

Van GIELLE DE KOCK

LONDEN
„DIT is dalk die liefdesverhaal van ons tyd. Dit is 'n stonde propvol stof vir 'n robyent en so seker as wat daar daglig is, sal Hollywood die een of ander tyd daarop inkylm. Love Story sal daarna soos 'n komellie lyk.”

Dit is hoe 'n Britse re-klame-agent, met noue bande in die Amerikaanse rolprenbedryf, gister hier die liefde van Lynette Botha, dogter van 'n Afrikaanse regter, en Siva Lingham Moodley, 'n radi-kale Indiër, beskryf het. Dit is 'n liefde wat vier jaar lank alle weerstand deurstaan het en op die sesde van vandesmaand geblom het toe die mooi Afrikaansprekende meisie in 'n magistraatshof in Wandsworth, Londen, vir altyd trou aan haar minnaar gesweer het.

Maar sedert die nuus van hul huwelik uitgelek het, het die twee jong-mense nog min kans gehad om hul nuwe geluk werklik te geniet. Hul liefde was skielik wêreldnuus en hulle moet nou wegruip om hul privaatheid te probeer behou.

Lynette en Siva is nie skaam oor hul liefde vir mekaar nie. Maar daar is ander mense om oor te dink, mense soos hul ouers wat deur enige publisiteit bitter seerge-

maak kan word.

Anders as wat mense dink, is dit nie net 'n verleenheid vir 'n Suid-Afrikaanse regter dat sy dogter getrou het met 'n man wat op 'n terroristeklag in die hof verskyn het nie, 'n man wat boonop 'n nie-blanke is nie. Die Indiërgemeenskap aanvaar ook nie maklik 'n wit vrou as een van hul eie nie. Die huwelik het dus van beide kante teenstand ondervind.

Vroege week, toe RAP-PORT begin het met sy poging om die twee op te spoor, het 'n Indiër-kennis van Siva gesê: „O, hy is mos die een wat met 'n boer se kind getrou het.”

Op hul huweliksertifikaat word Lynette, 23, beskryf as 'n sekretaresse en onder die hoofrang of beroep van vader staan daar: André Stephan Botha, regter.

Siva Lingham Moodley, 29, student, se vader was Narding Amy Govindsamy Moodley, in lewe 'n direk-

teur van die Kinderswelsynvereniging. Sy weduwee-moeder en mev. Botha was by die troue in Londen, en as getuies was daar 'n M. C. Bruwer en 'n K. D. Thunbadoo.

Na hul troue het Lynette en haar man in 'n mooi rooi baksteenhuis in 'n goeie deel in Battersea, Londen, gewoon. Hulle moes egter trek nadat die huis deur 'n Indiergesin gekoop was.

Die afgelope maand woon hulle in Oos-Finchey, 'n gemengde woonbuurt noord van Hampstead in Noord-Londen. Dit is nie heeltemal so 'n skaftike woonbuurt soos hul vorige omgewing nie.

Maar hulle is gelukkig, en dit is wat vir hulle saak maak. Die egpaar het besluit om glad nie met die pers te praat nie, maar toe die druk te kwaai word, het hulle 'n verklaring aan Reuters uitgeleek wat vroeër vandesweek in Suid-Afrikaanse koerante verskyn het.

Lynette, wat met 'n kenmerkende Afrikaanse aksent Engels praat, was egter bereid om te erken dat hul liefdesverhaal „een is wat bewys het dat die liefde „bo alles kan seevier.”

Sy sê dat alle berigte wat tot nou in koerante verskyn het, heeltemal onakkuraat was. „Maar ons is nie bereid om saam te werk nie, ons moet die gevoelens van ons ouers by die huis in ag neem.”

Die besluit om Suid-Afrika en haar familie en vriende te verlaat, het sy vier jaar gelede geneem. Sy sê sy is baie gelukkig en al wat sy nou vra, is om in vrede gelaat te word.

„Ons verstaan dat 'n man wat op ernstige aanklage in die hof verskyn het en 'n vriendskap met 'n hofoeampie vorm wie se vader 'n regter is en uiteindelik met haar trou, waarskynlik nuuswaardig is. En as 'n mens die Suid-Afrikaanse politieke situasie in aanmerking neem, kan dit van bykomende belang wees.

„Maar nou vra ons asseblief om toegelaat te word om ons eie lewe privaat in Londen te lei. En ons vra dat ons families nie verder bygesleep word by 'n persoonlike aangeleentheid van ons eie nie” sê hulle onder meer in die persverklaring.

Dit was egter veral die Britse koerante wat hul troue nie as 'n „private aangeleentheid” beskou het nie. Die een koerantgroep wat foto's van hulle bekom het, het dit op



beide sy koerante se voorblaaie geplaas sonder 'n enkele aanhaling van een van die twee pasgetroudes.

Maar die hoof van die internasionale persagent-skap met wie RAPPORT hier sake doen, sê die twee jong mense moet nie hul liefde uit die oë van die wêreld hou nie. „As daar ooit rolprenmateriaal was, is dit hul storie.”

beduie hy baie opgewonde.

RAPPORT het ook die teenoorgestelde reaksie ondervind. „Wit en swart trou heeldag en aldag hier met mekaar. Wat is nou so snaaks daaraan?” het een van die inwoners in hul vorige buurt in Grayvilleweg aan RAPPORT gesê. „Alkant van my woon getroude mense van verskillende rasse.” het hy

bygevoeg.

Lynette en haar man het ontmoet teryl hy in die Pretoriase Hoogeregshof in 1976 op 'n terroristeaanklag verskyn het. Hy is ontstaan en het Londen toe gee pad, waar hy nou soos in Suid-Afrika vir die Black Consciousnessbeweging werk. Hy het reeds sy BA-graad verwerf en studeer nog verder.

Lynette was ten tyde van die hofsak 'n griffier, maar haar vader het nie die saak verhoor soos wat sommige Britse koerante berig het nie.

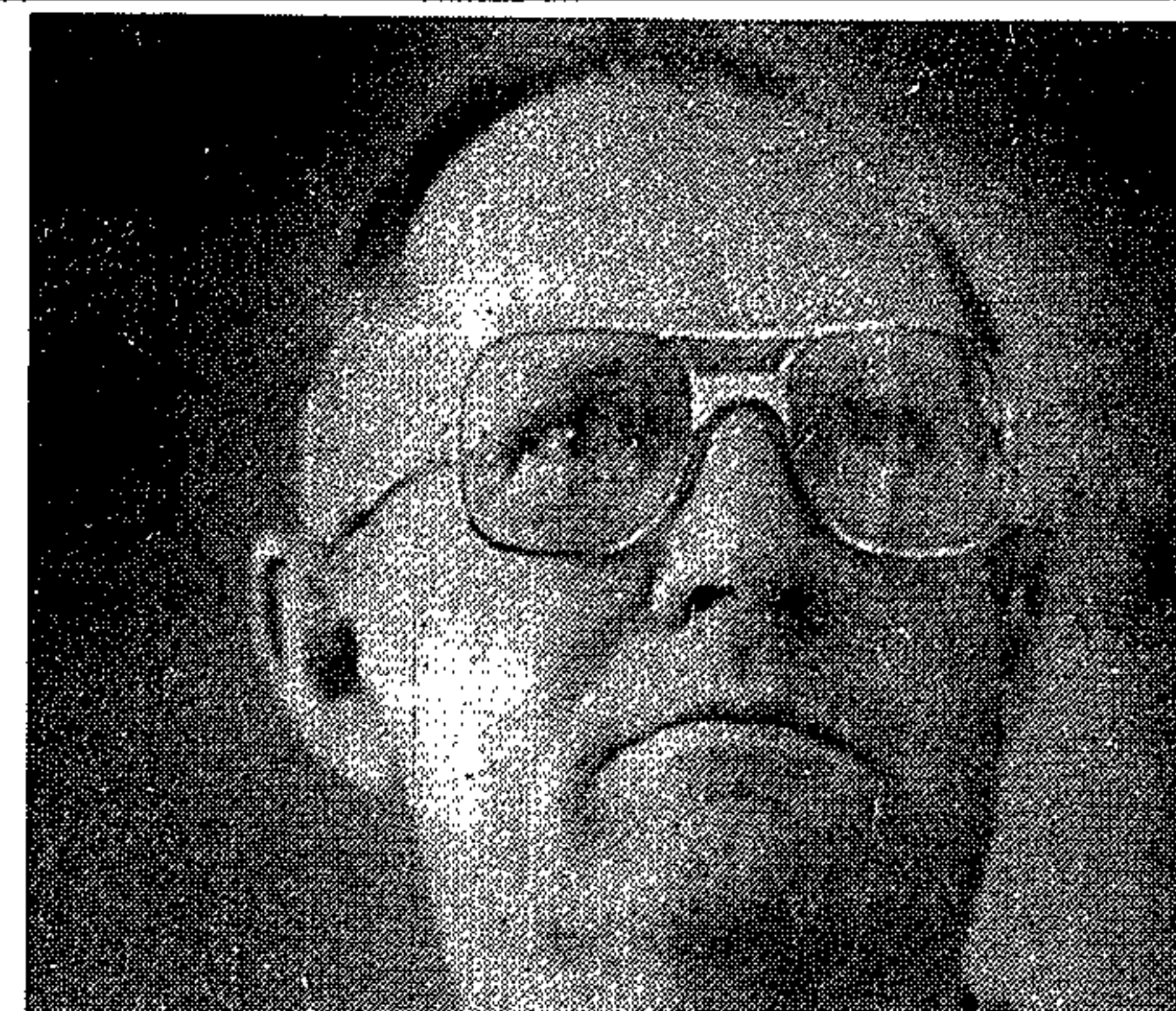
Sy en haar man gaan nou om politieke asiel in Brittanje vra. „Onder die huidige omstandighede is dit tog duidelik dat ons nie in Suid-Afrika as 'n gewone getroude paar kan

DIE pasgetroudes: Lingham Moodley, uitgeweke Indiër, en Lynette, die dogter van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse regter. Foto: Rand Daily Mail.

lewe nie,” sê hulle in hul persverklaring. Die Britse koerante se weergawe daarvan is: „The apartheid bruide who can't go home.”

Robert se broer word uit

(327)
Rapport. 29/7/79.



PROF. G. J. HAUPTFLEISCH — Na aanleiding van mev. Joyce Minnaar (suster van die vermoorde mev. Jeanne Smit) se vermoede dat die woorde RAU TEM deur Jeanne gevef is om haar man te waarsku, opper hy nou 'n interessante moontlikheid.

Brasilië gewaarsku

MNR. IAAN SMIT, broer van die vermoorde dr. Robert Smit, is dié week per brief uit Sao Paulo, Brasilië, gewaarsku dat dr. Smit en sy vrou vermoor is deur 'n internasionale smokkelbende wat verbintnisse met Suid-Afrika het.

„Ek wil nie geld hê nie, maar wees gewaarsku: hulle stuit vir niks nie en het invloedryke vriende,” skryf die man uit Suid-Amerika.



SO is die woorde RAU TEM in die moordhuis gevef. Hieroor het RAPPORT-lesers allerlei teorieë.

In die brief word name verstrek van mense in Suid-Afrika wat by die moordkomplot betrokke sou gewees het. Dié inligting word nou ondersoek.

Intussen ontvang RAPPORT nog steeds talle briewe en oproepe van mense wat saam met ons die gruwelmoorde wil help oplos.

Onder hulle is 'n brief waarin prof. G.J. Hauptfleisch, hoogleraar in wiskunde aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit, dié vraag stel: is dr. Smit vermoor oor 'n toespraak wat hy voor sy dood by die RAU gehou het?

Nadat hy RAPPORT van 8 Julie gelees het, het prof. Hauptfleisch onthou van 'n plakkaat met dr. Smit se naam op wat hy voor die moorde op die kampus gesien het.

As mev. Minnaar (suster van die vermoorde mev. Smit) se teorie korrek is dat mev. Smit self die woorde RAU TEM gevef het en gesien die moontlikheid dat die streep aan die einde van die M daarop dui dat sy onderbreek kon gewees het, is dit denkbaar dat sy RAU TEMA wou skryf, sê hy.

„Dit sou kon dui op die toespraak wat dr. Smit kort voor sy dood by die RAU gelewer het. As dit as waarskuwing vir dr. Smit bedoel was, sou die twee

woorde kon waarsku dat daar gevaar dreig na aanleiding van daardie toespraak,” lui sy brief.

By navraag het ons vasgestel dat dr. Smit so twee maande voor sy dood wel 'n lesing by die RAU gelewer het. Maar omdat die simposium deur 'n buite-instansie gereël is, het die universiteit se skakelafdeling geen afskrif van die toespraak nie.

Verdere navrae het ons op die spoor gebring van mnr. John Dickerson, wat in 1977 die Nasionale Konvensie van die Instituut vir Personeelnavorsing gereël het.

Weens dr. Smit se bekendheid ná talle TV-optredes het mnr. Dickerson dr. Smit genader om 'n lesing te lewer. Dr. Smit het ingestem en sy toespraak is op 10 September 1977 onder die titel The South African Economy And Its Human Resources in die RAU-ouditorium gelewer.

Sover bekend, was dit sy laaste akademiese optrede voordat hy hom heeltyds in die Springs-verkiezingstryd begewe het. Met kenmerkende direktheid het dr. Robert Smit dié Saterdagmiddag sy sê gesê.

● Hy het gewys op oorsele beleggings in Suid-Afrika wat 'n vals beeld van voorspoed wek en dat ons opbrengs per kop in werklikheid baie laag is.

● Hy was krities oor kantoorruimte in ons stede wat miljoene kos en sestien uit vier-en-twintig uur onbenut staan, oor die enkel-skotte wat daagliks in die nywerheid gewerk word, en oor die vermorsing van ons natuurlike hulpbronne.

● Hy het dit teen ons hoë geboortesyfer en die enorme aantal ledige afhanklikes gehad.

● Hy het skerp te velde getrek teen die standpunt dat Suid-Afrika 'n keuse het tussen geskoolde immigrante en die opleiding van ongeskoolde swartes. Dit, het dr. Smit gesê, is 'n vals keuse. Verskerpte immigrasie is dringend nodig om die getal ongeskooldes aan te vul. Hoe groter ons geskoolde werksmag, hoe makliker om die massa onopgeleides te bekwaam.

Vir die oningewyde niks meer nie as 'n ekonoom se rondborstige betoog, maar wie weet of daar lewens in dr. Smit se lesing van 3 000 woorde aanstoot gegee of belange bedreig is wat uitgeloop het op die tragedie van 22 November 1977?

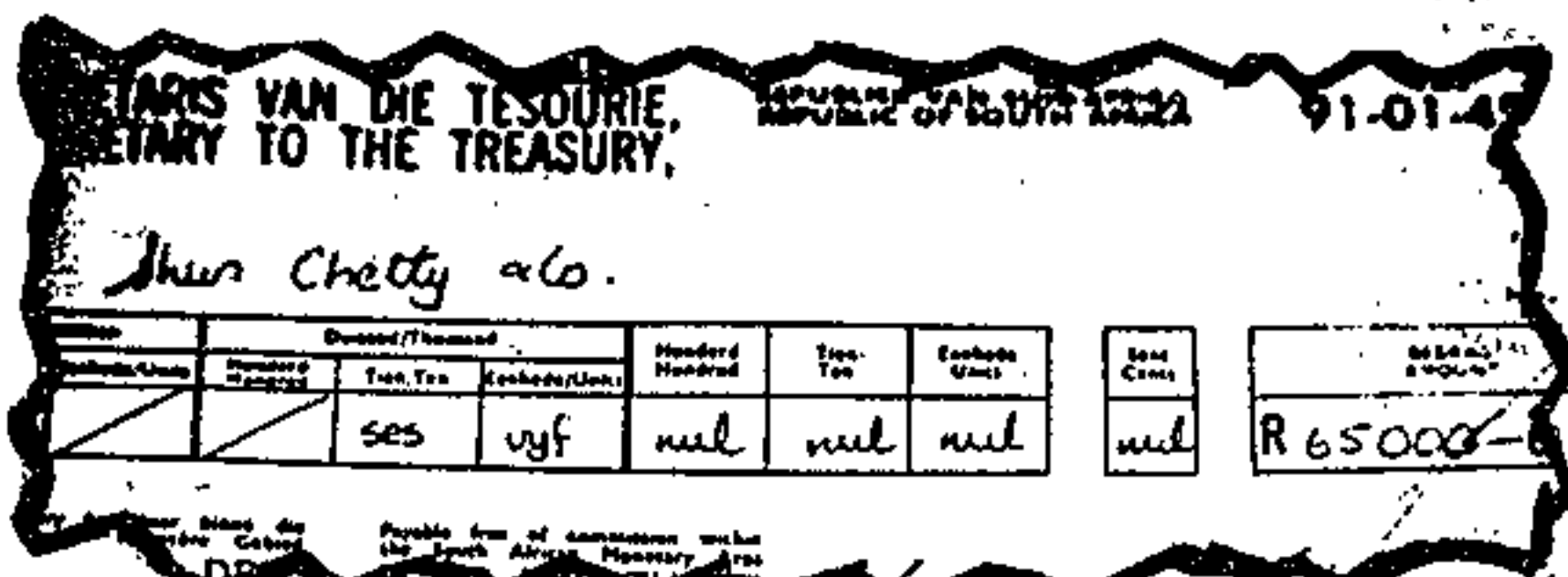
● Heelparty lesers verbind die Smit-moorde met geheime organisasies soos die Mafia. Die Amerikaanse Central Intelligence Agency en selfs die gewese Buro vir Staatsveiligheid kry skuld.

Volgens 'n leser van Kraaifontein is Omerta die kreet van die Mafia (dus RAOTEM), wat op persoonlike wraak dui. Hy koppel die moord aan Biko of so iemand se dood.

'n Mnr. De Wet, van Berea, Johannesburg meen ook dat die Mafia daar 'n hand in het. Hy sê RAU is die afkorting vir Ramorte avante Umberto wat beteken „Na die dood loop Umberto.”

ITALIA

Biko: Now
police may
be charged



● To press the South African Medical and Dental Council to investigate the conduct of the doctors who examined Mr Biko before he was taken naked to Pretoria where he died. The doctors are Port Elizabeth

Mr Biko's mother, Mrs Alice Biko, was awarded R13 000 of her original R18 000 claim.

PERSONNEL

ONLY ONE

[illegible]

South African Press Clippings
ID et al
Daily News
marked

[illegible]

12/21/2003

awarded R1 339 a judgment in the Cape Biko family. R40 was found liable for the claim four Section 10 damages from Natal. R6 750 from Daniel Monson and R150 000 for two separate actions lodged by some of the Bethal accused.

SWINN AGE

543

Jesse Jackson unites SA's black leaders

Star 31/7/79

327

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, today described last night's meeting with Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Nthato Motlana as a breakthrough in unifying black politics in South Africa.

The three leaders, who come from diverse political spectrums, were brought together by the Reverend Jesse Jackson, the American civil rights leader, to iron out their differences.

Chief Buthelezi was with members of his central committee of Inkatha which included Mr Gibson Thula, Dr A H Zulu, Professor O Dhlomo and others.

Also present was Dr Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Jackson and his adviser, Mr Jack O'Dell.

The meeting lasted till

2 am this morning.

Bishop Tutu described the meeting as a turning point and said it was important for Christians to sort out their differences.

"We had a good meeting which we were longing for and I am glad it happened. I am grateful to Reverend Jackson and Mr Jack O'Dell for being instrumental in bringing us together. We hope to continue the talks," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said progress had been made and that they would continue the dialogue even after Reverend Jackson had left.

"The spirit was amicable and we achieved progress in the right direction," he said.

"We had a constructive meeting and we will decide at a later stage to hold a Press conference when we feel our talks are ripe," he said.

The meeting followed Reverend Jackson's repeated statements during his controversial visit here that blacks could "disagree without being disagreeable."

One of the conditions Chief Buthelezi set for attending the talks, was that he brings his central committee and that Dr Motlana and Bishop Tutu are present.

JACKSON Jackson bid to UNITE te blacks

3/17/79
BD
(327)

JOHANNESBURG — The American civil rights leader, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, was hoping to pull off a major political coup in South Africa last night by calling together key black leaders in an attempt to thrash out their differences.

Mr Jackson held a meeting in a Johannesburg hotel with Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader and president of the Inkatha movement, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The meeting between the most influential representatives of the major rival factions in black politics followed Mr Jackson's repeated statements during his controversial South African visit that blacks could "disagree without being disagreeable".

Early this morning, the rival leaders were still involved in heated debate.

The meeting, held amid strict secrecy, marked the first occasion in recent history that key figures representing the country's major rival black groups have met formally.

Dr Motlana and Bishop Tutu are two of the country's most influential blacks who have refused to work within the framework of apartheid institutions.

Chief Buthelezi, whose Inkatha movement claims more than 200,000 paid-up members, is the most influential black who has agreed to use government institutions for political expression.

Traditional rivalry between the factions, fanned by a number of major confrontations over key political issues, has presented a major stumbling block to efforts aimed at securing black unity.

See also page 8

8 (327) 311779 Post

**Thought
for
the day**

Charity is degrading. Refuse it. Seek help to help yourself. Do it because you are black. Be proud.

Dr K's committees are doomed to fail

SIR, — It seems the Koornhof committees might prove ineffective if not meaningless for the simple reason that they are characteristically apartheid motivated.

The protagonists of separate development are more concerned with devising ways and means of sugaring their basic policy which is anathema to 90 percent of our population.

The majority of black people, that is: African, coloured and Indian, demand nothing less than a convention which would include all those who make up South Africa as we know it.

EXCLUSIVE

Isolated and racially exclusive attempts at trying to find solutions to our basic problems have failed and will continue to fail because they lack credibility both internationally as well as internally.

Those who would constitute the national convention shall have been elected by their own people and not by the Government or Government representatives as is the case at present.

It seems the Government refuses to accept

the reality that with the government on one hand and the peoples over whom it governs there exists mutual lack of confidence. Until such confidence is restored any other attempts will prove futile exercises.

Until the priorities are put in their place and in order a vicious circle will dominate. Delay tactics will not get our beloved country anywhere.

To continue to speak of peaceful changes is becoming more and more irrelevant when so many

LETTERS to the EDITOR

lives have been lost and continue to be lost and precious property.

The Pharaoh type of intransigence and arrogance will end as Pharaoh ended. We plead with those in authority to think again and think realistically in

conjunction with all its peoples before it is too late.

If God could say to his people, "Come let us reason together" (Isaiah 1:18), how much more relevant is the situation here and now? Our common nationhood, destiny, patriotism, fatherland and security are more important than petty exclusiveness.

There can be no substitute for a national convention in this impasse.

F MASINA

Ogies.

All old memories now flooding back

SIR, — Allow me to shower my profoundest praise for Len Kallane on his "What's left of Madubulaville" bitter sweet memories indeed. Painful to think of the dying of an epoch in our lives — the "Didi" township era.

In those dusty, muddy streets of Madubulaville both the great and mean sons and daughters of Didi have moved and lived. Len, please gather all the stories and artists of Didi to produce a sort of biography of history of this dying "last town o' the Reef."

You mentioned just a few of the offsprings of "mother Tay". I tell you, you'll come out with quite a good

book on Didi — a synopsis of township life 'a la West Rand-Golden'.

We need our children to know of the history behind this beloved township. The mother Didi has contributed her sons and daughters in every field of the black man's life — education, showbiz, politics and what have you.

Come on scribes, meet "Didi's" children literally scattered all over the globe and do some research.

Talking about Madubula Hall, how painful it is to remember that our beloved Hugh Masekela was given a drubbing, yet he was a darling of all jazz cats of Didi. The roots in the 40s real adventure.

Do you recall "Dras-Bra-363"? Nostalgia! There was beauty, laughter ugliness, sorrow wisdom and folly. Flairtown will never equal or outstrip Didi's fame and fond memories.

You have many of your sons and daughters both at home and abroad, throughout the four corners of the world like singing "Basin Street Blues."

Please scribes, do promise to work on a book of Didi township before the sweet and bitter memories of the beloved Didi fade. That's a town of contrasts.

My heart is bleeding

for the lost town of beloved posterity. Ah, dwell on the non-racial aspect of Didi. There was no racial, tribal or ethnic prejudice in Didi. We were truly brothers and sisters whether playing or quarrelling.

The song "Sermonette" meant a lot to us; in fact its message was religion to us; Didi township was real grand Mzi! Didi's appendage "ghost town Bongweni" could make an interesting supplement, thanks Len.

USED TO BE DESPY,

Mafeking.

WORD of GOD

Fulfillment (New Testament)

Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wrath, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men.

Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying,

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.

Matthew 2:16-18

Biko: Medical Council waits

31/7/79
321

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Medical and Dental Council is to decide on possible disciplinary action against three doctors who gave evidence in the Biko inquest only after they had replied to a complaint made against them.

Professor Hennie Snyman, chairman of the council, said yesterday the council had been unable to follow its usual procedure in regard to complaints because of two court cases.

The first has now been disposed of with the out-of-court settlement of

R65 000 paid by the state to the dependants of Mr. Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader.

The second was an interdict obtained by the State Attorney on behalf of the doctors requiring the council to supply further details of the complaint.

The council was now waiting for the doctor's explanation before deciding whether a prima facie case had been made out for a hearing by its disciplinary committee.

The doctors concerned are Dr B. J. Tucker, Dr L. H. Lang and Dr C. Hirsch.

— SAPA

Goal is sharing not domination— says Bishop Tutu

THE resolution advocating civil disobedience in regard to racial laws, passed at the South African Council of Churches conference in Hammanskraal last week, could not just be written off, said Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, yesterday.

Commenting on the resolution Bishop Tutu said it had been made by people who were "sober Christian leaders" and not a "lunatic fringe element or radical fire eaters."

The resolution had not been made to bait the authorities, he said, but because Christians were deeply concerned about South Africa. Meaningful change would mean that blacks would have a significant part in political decision making.

"We are not talking about domination but about participation and sharing," he said.

Bishop Tutu said that if real dialogue with the Government was possible, almost all blacks would support it. This meant dialogue in which integrity and principles were not sacrificed.

"You can't talk to someone if you have your foot on his neck," he said. "You have to get people face to face."

The conference resolution arose because some laws in South Africa were not laws that Christians could obey. "The conference is saying we do not believe that our ultimate obedience and loyalty is to the state," said Bishop Tutu.

Senior vice-president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey said he hoped the conference resolutions would be taken seriously by the Government. "Christian people cannot go along with a system which degrades people, and deprives them of humanity," he said.

He said he would challenge any Cabinet Minister to say apartheid was Christian. "The things we are hearing point to the fact that they are saying we know it is not justifiable morally but we are moving away from it at our own pace. The conference at Hammanskraal was pointing out that this was not fast enough," he said.

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Durniny
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Bishop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Seventien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (*dui stigters-lede aan):

Drie stigterslede:
Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergraspeudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die stigting van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en sluit die volgende in:

LIDMAATSKAP

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelinge voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).
Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Jackson calls for black unity

31/7/79
Post
327

"I WOULD like to see black leaders in South Africa united in their struggle against apartheid," the visiting American Civil Rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, said yesterday.

Mr Jackson, who has extended his visit to Wednesday, was addressing staff of the South African Council of Churches. He was to have left the country yesterday.

He said he had told the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, the editor of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, and others that they should work towards a common goal in the struggle.

He had also met and spoken to a cross-section of English and Afrikaans-speaking people who believed that change had to come in South Africa.

"They expressed their concern about the apartheid system which divides blacks from whites," he said.

Mr Jackson said it was impossible to be Christian and not be politically in-

involved in the struggle in South Africa, because Christianity was concerned with the recognition of Human Rights.

The church had a major role to play in feeding the hungry so that they could be liberated from political oppression, he said.

He said apartheid could not last forever and a joint effort by black leaders and the church could force it out of the country. Blacks were a moving force.

Apartheid, he said, was not profitable in that it oppressed the black workers who contributed much to the economy of the country.

South Africa could be developed into a world power if its mineral resources were properly utilised and its inhabitants shared the economy without discrimination.

He said apartheid deprived blacks of their dignity and citizenship. Black leaders should unite in their struggle for economic and political power, and human dignity.

Blacks must continue to resent and resist the apartheid policy if they were to be successful.

All over the world focus was placed on South Africa's policy of separate

development and apartheid because as Christians "we do not believe that this policy works according to Christian principles."

He urged blacks not to despair but to support their leaders in order to change the present system of government.

Mr Jackson said change in South Africa could also be achieved through pressures such as disinvestment, isolation in sports and economic sanctions.

Some people outside South Africa did not really know the situation under which blacks were living here. — Sapa.

Memorite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

14

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a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
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LIDMAATSKAP

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• ca Wilson

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3



MNR. EUGENE TERRE-BLANCHE, middel voor met baard, en lede van die A.W.B. vandeeweek by die hof in Pretoria.

Stof is nog lank nie tussen prof. Floors en die A.W.B

DIE stryd duur voort tussen die geteer- en veerde prof. Floors van Jaarsveld en die Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging. Hy het die beweging in die pers gelooi en polisiebeskerming gevra, terwyl die A.W.B. 'n veldtog teen hom begin het, o.m. deur die Rapportiersbeweging.

Ná hom volg ander van sy geesgenote soos Etienne Leroux oor Magersfontein en prof. Adrio König van Unisa, maar alles binne die raamwerk van die wet, se mnr. Eugene Terre-Blanche, leier van die A.W.B.

„Ons gaan hulle vat, maar alles binne perke. Ons keur geweld af,” het mnr. Terre-Blanche, ná die hofsak teen hom en andere gesê.

Hy en nege ander lede van die A.W.B. is in Pretoria skuldig bevind aan crimen injuria en kwaadwillige beskadiging van eiendom nadat hulle prof. Van Jaarsveld op 28 Maart by Unisa geteer-en-veer het oor sy siening van Geloofedag.

Mnr. Terre-Blanche is met R600 (of 300 dae) beboet en die ander met R400 (of 200 dae) elk weens crimen injuria, terwyl aan al tien

op die ander aanklag 'n opgeskorte vonnis van R300 (of 150 dae) opgelê is.

Die totale boete van R4 200 is betaal uit 'n spesiale fonds. Die fonds is nog nie gesluit nie omdat die regskoste en die skade aan Unisa se eiendom nog betaal moet word, sê dr. Herman Rex, penningmeester van die fonds.

Die A.W.B. se eerste aksie nou is 'n uitdaging aan prof. Van Jaarsveld en König tot 'n debat oor Geloofedag. Maar tog nie voor 'n gemengde gehoor nie, sê mnr. Terre-Blanche.

Daarna kom 'n aanslag op sy posisie as dosent in die geskiedenis by die Universiteit van Pretoria. 'n Klagskrif met handtekeninge waarin gevra word dat hy ontsaan word, sal aan die Universiteit voorgelê word.

Oor Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! gaan 'n protestskrif van die Pretoria aksiegroep wat by die vergadering van die Akademie op Stellenbosch gebruik is, landwyd versprei word.

Daaroor, en ook oor prof. Van Jaarsveld, spreek mnr. Terre-Blanche ook Rapportierskorps toe. Hy het reeds een so 'n toespraak gehou, en is na nog drie korse genooi.

Prof. Van Jaarsveld het ná die hofsak so oor die A.W.B. gepraat:

„Die gewelddadige optrede spruit uit 'n on-Afrikaanse, on-Suid-Afrikaanse, volksvreemde en volksgevaarlike ideologie wat uit Hitler se Mein Kampf en die Duitse Nasionaal-Sosialistiese stelsel voortkom.

„Voordat Hitler aan die bewind gekom het, het die Nasionaal-Sosialiste geweld toegepas. Ek voorspel dat die A.W.B. etlike Afrikaners sal skiet of bomme sal gooi, voordat hy soos die A.N.C. en P.A.C. verbied word.”

Hy gaan nie nou 'n siviele eis teen die tien teer-en-veerders instel nie. Hy verstaan dat hy drie jaar tyd het om met so 'n eis te kom, en hy sal dat dit soos 'n swaard oor die hoof van die A.W.B. hang ingeval weer teen hom opgetree word.

Sedert die saak begin het, het hy allerlei dreigoproepe en -briewe gekry teen hom en teen sy gesin. Daarom het hy polisiebeskerming gevra: nie 'n wag by sy hek nie, maar darem so in die algemeen dat hulle bewus is van sy bestaan.

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DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP DIE BEVORDERING VAN BEVOLKINGSDIGTHEID IN AANGEWESE GEBIEDE, 1979 (WET 87 VAN 1979)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 12 van die Wet op die Bevordering van Bevolkingsdigtheid in Aangewese Gebiede, 1979 (Wet 87 van 1979), verklaar ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 1 Augustus 1979 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. SCHOEMAN.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROMOTION OF THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IN DESIGNATED AREAS ACT, 1979 (ACT 87 OF 1979)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 12 of the Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act, 1979 (Act 87 of 1979), I hereby declare that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 August 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

H. SCHOEMAN.

different artefact assemblages (Thomson 1939) and this has led to different interpretations of inter-site differences reflected in Binford L.R. values above from the western Cape. The argument can be made for assemblages on the ground of kinds of coping situation (264). Of course there are many situations in which no such comparison is possible and in such cases it is not seriously obfuscated.

The influence of the pernicious effects somewhat hopelessly discarded) in the assumption for example dense scatter of very close space might suggest that the industry) is in some way. This in turn can lead to a confusion between such 'essences' and (or more) another. For assemblage from the Giant Drakensberg notes that "The several hollow and strange Smithfield N Sites, clear Smithfield B-C complex to

CONCLUSION

There are a number of implications which derive from this case study and which it may be useful to outline as a basis for further discussion. The first is the limited usefulness of what might be called the 'similarity principle' as propounded in the recommendations of the 1965 Burg Wartenstein conference (Bishop and Clark 1967) and subsequently applied to a number of sub-Saharan situations (most notably in Sampson 1974). This 'principle' is in fact not explicitly stated in the recommendations (Bishop and Clark 1967 : 892-4) but seems implicitly to underlie the aim of grouping together Archaeological Occurrences into successively higher levels of abstraction to be called Phases, Industries and Industrial Complexes. Whilst no methodology was suggested for doing this, it has been standard practice in applying the recommendations to group 'similar' occurrences into phases, industries or industrial complexes. The most explicit statement to this effect may be found in Sampson (1974 : 6).

Since it is presumed that the reason for creating these abstractions is "to say something significant and objective about the progress of human biological and cultural evolution", (Inskeep 1967 : 571) and in particular about the sorts of technological groupings (traditions) to which people may have belonged, the 'similarity principle' is clearly inadequate. As long ago as 1939 it was pointed out that hunter-gatherer communities may make and discard quite

Top Black talks foundering

JOHANNESBURG — Chances of further unity talks between South Africa's three most influential Black leaders began to founder yesterday as Black Consciousness proponents rejected any accommodation with people working in Government-created institutions.

At the same time, a leading Black Consciousness figure, Mr. Tom Manthata, delivered a scathing attack on American civil rights campaigner, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, over his role in engineering the get-together of the three leaders.

While the first summit talks between Dr. Nthato Motlana, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu were generally welcomed, leading Black politicians pointed out that fundamental differences in their approaches remained the biggest obstacle in forming a joint approach.

The differences are over participation of people such as Chief Buthelezi, the KwaZulu and Inkatha leader, in Government-created institutions.

After their five-hour meeting with Mr. Jackson at a Johannesburg hotel on Monday night, Chief Buthelezi, Dr. Motlana, who is chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the S.A. Council of Churches, issued a brief statement saying they would meet again for further talks.

However, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he regretted that Mr. Jackson had said he would urge President Carter to stop future investment in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he appreciated Mr. Jackson's concern about the need for changes in South Africa. He was in full agreement with the American that pressure had to be exerted on the South African Government.

But, Chief Buthelezi said, advocating disinvestment in South Africa was "detrimental" because the effects would be felt by Blacks more than Whites.

He went on to say KwaZulu would refuse consolidation of its territory based on an assumption that the homeland would eventually opt for independence.

Speaking after a meeting with the Co-operation and Development Commission of Inquiry set up to look at ways of consolidating the

block, Chief Buthelezi said he had accepted the recommendation that more land should be added to the homeland.

More land

"I will under no circumstances opt for independence because KwaZulu is part of South Africa as a whole," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi said although he had accepted the adding of more land to KwaZulu, he had made it clear that the homeland would not involve itself in the moving of people.

Meanwhile, from Seshego it is reported that the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday South African leaders knew best how to handle their domestic affairs and needed no advice from outsiders.

He was commenting on the call by Mr. Jackson to Black leaders to "get together and thrash out their differences".

"Foreigners don't know South Africa's problems as well as we, the citizens of the country, know them. It is, therefore, not for them to come and tell us what to do." — (Sapa and Mercury Correspondent)

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(327)

Bishop calls on Christians to build new SA

MARITZBURG — The General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, praised the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, for his "courageous and admirable speech" at Upington recently, saying it represented a "meaningful shift in Government strategy."

However, addressing a packed lecture hall at the University of Natal in Maritzburg, Bishop Tutu warned against "taking Government pronouncements at face value."

The Government were "past masters at playing semantic games" and there had been no substantive change in the power structure of the country, he said.

"For change to be real, blacks must have a full share in the political decision making in South Africa, not the present charade involving super-cosmetic excuses for change."

He still believed in the possibility of peaceful change, but only if the Government satisfied four demands. These were:

- The abolition of the pass laws.
- The scrapping of the Bantu Education Act.
- Putting a stop to the forced removals of blacks to other areas.
- The calling of a national convention.

"The only security for this country is where blacks can enjoy full citizenship in an undivided and unbalkanised South Africa," he said.

Bishop Tutu appealed to white Christians to join hands with him in building a new South Africa.

"We can only be free when all are free," he said.

"There is no doubt this change will come about. It is only a question of when and how. We must decide if we are going to hinder change or whether we are going to bring it to fruition," he said.

rik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

2

SE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

an die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die (voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die an die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio er is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio rsitter. Die Direkteur is ex officio 'n lid. ds. W.A.

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15

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang stel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teneoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teneoor die personeel vir die wese waarop hulle hulle oer het.

COMPLAINTS
navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. 1988

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2/8/79

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Extra year for Bethal convict

A BETHAL trial convict, Mr Johnson Nyathi, was yesterday sentenced to 12 months by a Krugersdorp magistrate for attempting to escape from the police while in detention.

Nyathi (34), address given as 18 Kagiso (1), Krugersdorp, was one of the 18 charged under the Terrorism Act.

He was jailed for 10 years in the PAC trial that ended two months ago. So he will now serve 11 years.

The sentence imposed in Krugersdorp yesterday is a sequel to an incident at the Krugersdorp security police office on February 1, 1977, when Nyathi tried to escape.

JUMPED

The court was told he jumped out of a fourth floor window after dashing into the administrative office at the building where he was held for interrogation.

He was being guarded by a policeman at the time.

He was injured in the fall and taken to Leratong

Hospital, near Krugersdorp, and spent some time walking with crutches.

In finding him guilty, the magistrate, Mr C J Eksteen, said the court was convinced that the three State witnesses were telling the truth. He said they were cross-questioned and had proven that they were firm and truthful in their evidence.

"I therefore see no point in not believing the truthfulness or in criticising the evidence that the court heard from the three State witnesses," Mr Eksteen said.

Reacting to the plea in mitigation by Mr E Dane, that the court bear in mind the accused was already serving a 10-year term, that there was no violence involved during the attempted escape and that the accused might have done this as an act of desperation, Mr Eksteen said he had taken all this into consideration.

It was in the nature of the crime, in the interest of the public that the accused receive a sentence," said Mr Eksteen.

Mr R G de Roux prosecuted. Mr Dane was instructed by Shun Chetty and Company.

By LEN KALANE

327 2/8/79
Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Treurnicht backs PM on need for changes

By Hugh Leggatt,
Political Correspondent

The National Party knew what changes were necessary and it knew how to bring them about, the Minister of Public Works, Dr Treurnicht, said in Pretoria last night.

In a "new look" speech to 60 people at a report-back meeting in Pretoria

Central, the conservative Transvaal leader echoed sentiments voiced by the Prime Minister at Upington last week about the need to prepare for change.

Emphasising the "positive" aspects of apartheid, Dr Treurnicht said NP policy coincided with the realities of South Africa

and the expectations of her peoples.

The party was not interested in making concessions but in adjusting its policy to achieve what it visualised for South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht also defended and explained in question time the decision by Dr Piet Koornhof to save Crossroads and to apply a moratorium on prosecutions for illegal employment of labour.

He defended the Government's admission of the Rev Jesse Jackson to South Africa and said the visit had backfired on Mr Jackson because he had been repudiated by black leaders.

Answering a voter's complaints about black people crowding whites out of post offices and supermarkets, Dr Treurnicht said it would be

impracticable to exclude blacks from doing business where they worked.

If whites felt pushed out of places to which they had a right it would be necessary to find a solution that did not give offence to anyone.

The Minister said that to move away from discrimination was not to move away from apartheid. It meant the elimination of unnecessary and hurtful irritations.

What was not dead was the apartheid policy that created separate parliaments and self-determination for white, black and brown people.

Apartheid did not mean watertight isolation of each group. It did not mean that whites could shrug off the misfortunes of the black and coloured communities.

(Report by C. H. Leggatt, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

an uit die Direkteur, professor M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. stratieme Assistent, mev. H. sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman. J.J. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford assistente en mev. Judith (uit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse tiens geneem. Twee ere-

Direkteur is ex officio n. deur dr J.P. Durniny, ds. W.A. y verteenwoordig en die Uni- ir professor W.H.B. Dean, mede-professor D.J. Welsh. teenwoordig die lede van die lis met navorsing- en studie- Schrire as sy plaasvervanger mitee en die Raad van Beheer.

SONEEL

15

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

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Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

Bishop calls on Christians to build new SA

MARITZBURG — The General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, praised the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for his "courageous and admirable speech" at Upington recently, saying it represented a "meaningful shift in Government strategy."

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2/8/79

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Black unity and the struggle for power

NM 2/8/79
(327)

TIM MUIL
African Affairs
Correspondent

Coloureds and Indians, establishing the machinery for change.

Suddenly, the scattered, banned, exiled Sowetans who regarded themselves as the "authentic" leaders of the Black community, found themselves faced by a real constituency that could not be ignored.

It was not alone its numbers or discipline that could not be ignored, it was the inescapable fact that Inkatha and the Zulus had stopped separate development in its tracks.

Bill of Rights

Here was a visible and major contribution to the liberation struggle.

But, Inkatha went further. It codified its philosophy in terms that made it acceptable as a negotiating force. While Bishop Tutu was telling Whites he could not guarantee their rights under a Black government, Chief Buthelezi was presenting a Bill of Rights backed by a movement that had proved its non-violent bona fides.

But Inkatha lacked the dramatic, death-defying antics so attractive to embittered youth. It also knew it could never be a truly national movement as long as Sowetans rejected it.

The three Black leaders thus had a choice: co-operation or conflict, unity or civil war. Sensibly it seems they have chosen to talk to each other.

But it is a fragile unity. There are still a number of issues that could rip them apart.

Inkatha will have to do everything in its power to assure the Transvaalers that the so-called menace of Zulu imperialism they seem to fear is non-existent.

Inkatha's recent amendments to its constitution will go some way towards this goal, but this is not the greatest of the obstacles.

The only basis

Federalism, which Chief Buthelezi sees as a compromise stepping-stone to the eventual establishment of a unitary state, is anathema to Sowetans.

It is, however, the only basis on which Blacks can hope to get Whites to negotiate. Hopefully the Chief will win the Sowetans' support for this

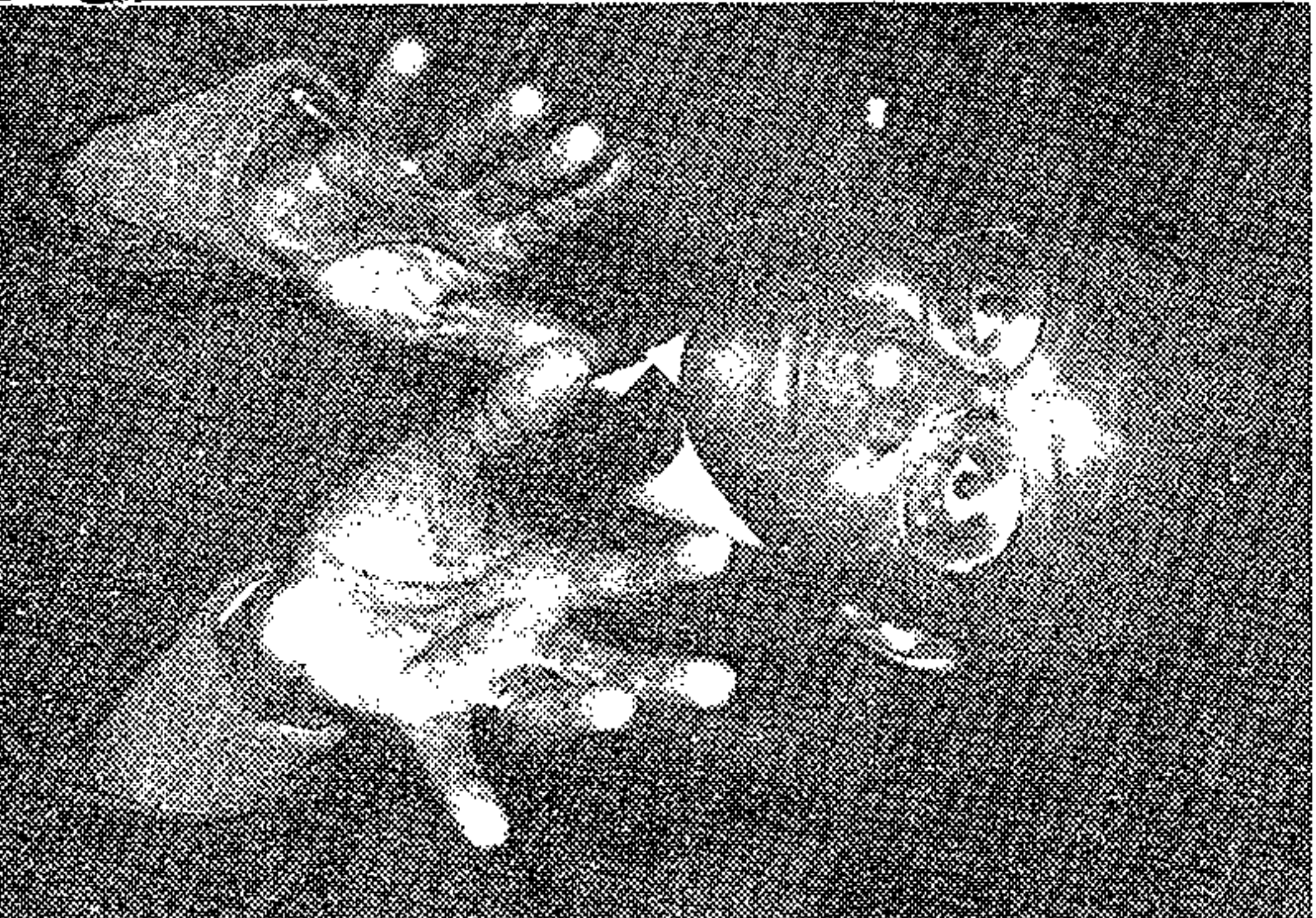
THE apparently irreconcilable factions of Black politics appear to be feeling their way hesitantly towards a nervous reconciliation.

Only a week ago it seemed impossible. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, speaking as leader of the SA Black Alliance, called Dr. Ntatho Motlana, leader of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Bishop Desmond Tutu of the S.A. Council of Churches, political charlatans.

Denigration

Dr. Motlana riposted by claiming the Alliance was irrelevant.

Indeed, at the weekend an Inkatha spokesman complained of the denigration heaped on the Chief's head for so long by his Johannesburg opponents.



Bishop Desmond Tutu

Yet one day later the three leaders met for what were described as "fruitful talks."

Though there is evidence that this detente has already begun to founder on the rock of differences, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the American civil rights activist, will claim credit for drawing these hostile figures together.

Perhaps, though, it might be more accurate to say that the "new mediator" was the catalyst for which Black unity has been crying out.

An analysis of the three most important Black leaders in the country indicates that they have, probably, as much ground for agreement as for disagreement.

Their objectives are the same, but in the main their methods for achieving this desired non-racial state of equal opportunity are different. It is these important differences that must be recognised and which could so easily sink the ship for which Blacks have been waiting.

Chief Buthelezi and the others were friends once. But the 1976 riots and the Sobukwe funeral drove a wedge between him and the other leaders who accepted the militancy of the street fighters whose agony and natural bitterness led them to repudiate anything they deemed a symbol of the Establishment.

The same goal

These young people could not see that Chief Buthelezi was working towards the same goal. They could only see the Pretoria-created institution in which he operated.

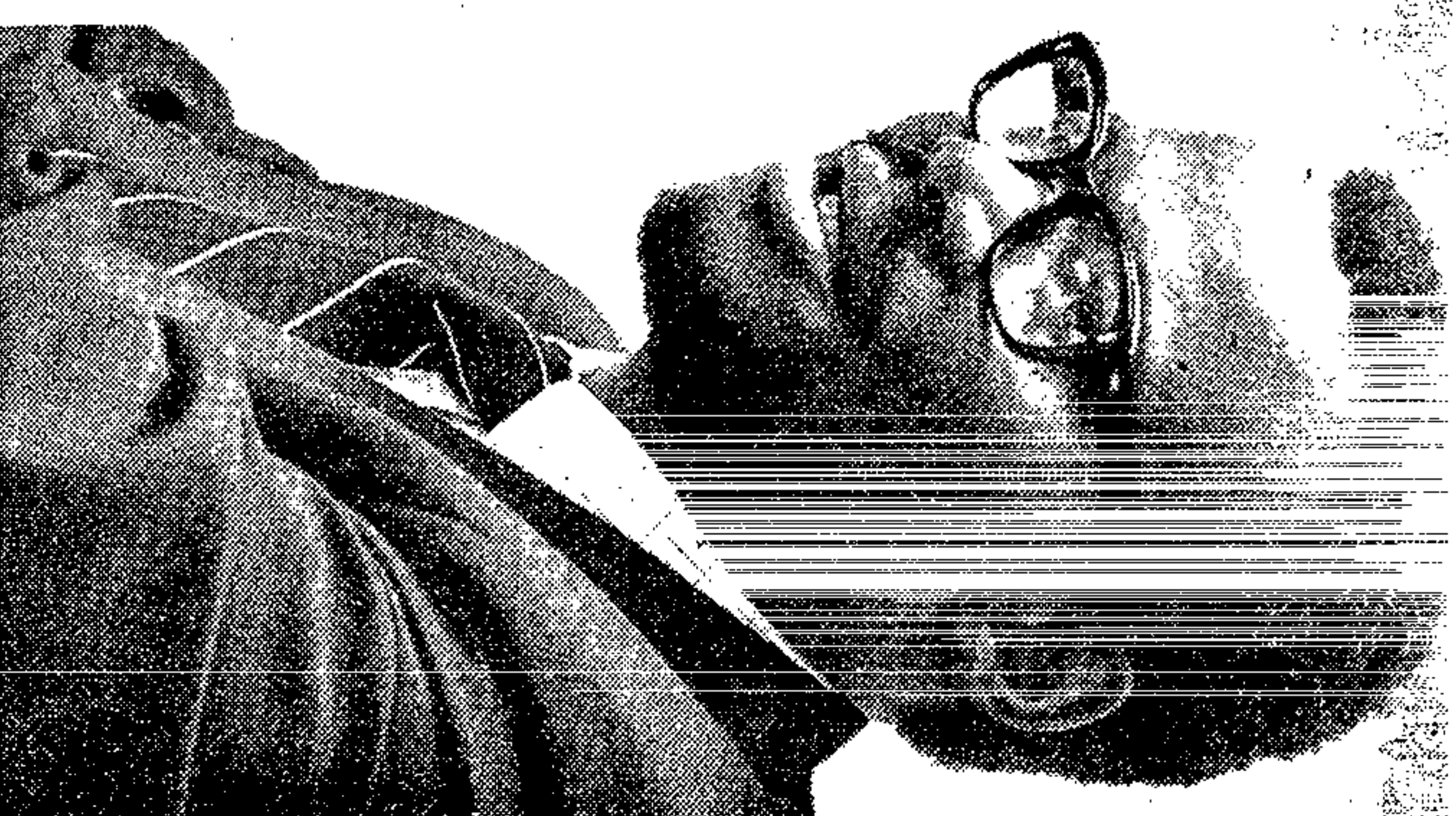
Almost 12 months ago I interviewed the principal Soweto leaders and some of their youthful followers.

Then, prison was the ultimate credential for leadership. That was their thinking after the killing, harassment and imprisonment without trial imposed on so many of them.

Dr. Motlana, with a son in American exile while he was jailed several times, was then so bitter that he dismissed the best disciplined, largest Black organisation in history, Inkatha, because its leader was working "within the system."

The young people were contemptuous of Zulus because they had not also rioted and burned down schools.

But the Zulus were biding their time. They were building a powerful movement, creating, too, an organised non-racial alliance with



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

concept because the alternative is violence, another fundamental difference in their tenuous venture into co-operation.

Perhaps the biggest stumbling block to unified action is the issue of investment.

Simply put, the Sowetans want disinvestment to starve Blacks into revolution while Chief Buthelezi wants ameliorative investment to upgrade Blacks.

Here is another pinnacle of the great divide. Chief Buthelezi believes investment will create the economic strength Blacks need to bring about change through industrial and consumer action leading to the conference table.

Radical view

The Sowetans know disinvestment means ultimate violence and they believe only violence will bring radical change.

Unity is clearly in the interests of the community. As Dr. Jackson pointed out, disunity strengthens apartheid. On another level, only unity can prevent the kind of power struggle that is destroying Rhodesia.

But only compromise can create unity. Are these factions capable of compromise? Can the Motlana-Tutu axis learn to live with Buthelezi's institutional situation? On which of the basic issues will these three leaders compromise?

It's obviously too early to tell, and the leaders, who have indicated they will talk to each other again, are not talking to the Press.

The answers are vital for South Africa's future, and one can only pray that they will not be buried under more rhetoric and hurtful polemics.



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Vol. 170]

PRETORIA, 3 AUGUSTUS 1979
AUGUST

[No. 6610]

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1734

3 Augustus 1979

**AANSTELLING VAN ADMINISTRATEUR-
GENERAAL.—SUIDWES-AFRIKA**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens Proklamasie 180 van 19 Augustus 1977, Professor Doktor Gerrit van Niekerk Viljoen, met ingang van 2 Augustus 1979 in die amp van Administrateur-generaal vir die gebied Suidwes-Afrika in die plek van Sy Edele M. T. Steyn aan te stel.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1731

3 Augustus 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.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1734

3 August 1979

**APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR-
GENERAL.—SOUTH WEST AFRICA**

The State President has been pleased to appoint, in terms of Proclamation 180 of 19 August 1977, Professor Doctor Gerrit van Niekerk Viljoen, to the office of Administrator-General for the Territory of South West Africa with effect from 2 August 1979 in place of the Honourable M. T. Steyn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1731

3 August 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 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)
P79/6/124.....	<i>Solidarity Message in Commemoration of June 16, 1979, A - Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Unknown.....	(e)

No. 1733

3 Augustus 1979

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 30 Julie 1979 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n

13988—A

No. 1733

3 August 1979

PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 30 July 1979 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred

6610—1

komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Alien. 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.

to in section 4 of the said Act of the film Alien. 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.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R79/7/29.....	<i>Alien</i>	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd.

No. 1732 3 Augustus 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

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

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan kinders in die ouderdomsgroep van twee tot 18 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent en Lokprent Film and Trailer	Vertoëmaker Representer
R79/5/12.....	<i>The Legacy</i>	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd.

No. 1732

3 August 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

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

(a) that the said film shall not be exhibited to children in the age group of two to 18 years; and

(b) that certain excisions be made:

No. 1730 3 Augustus 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. 1730

3 August 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:

LVS/LIST No. P79/49

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/1/183.....	<i>African Workers and Apartheid (Fact Paper on Southern Africa No 5)</i>	David Davis.....	(d)+(e)
P79/6/93.....	<i>Black Swan, The</i>	Day Taylor.....	(a)
P79/6/95.....	<i>Queen of Paris, The</i>	Christina Nicholson.....	(a)
P79/6/97.....	<i>Rattlers</i>	Joseph L. Gilmore.....	(a)
P79/6/104.....	<i>Birds are Walking, The</i>	Helga Moray.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/149.....	<i>Looneyhime</i>	Christopher Leopold.....	(a)+(c)
P79/7/2.....	<i>Muriel at Metropolitan</i>	Miriam Uali.....	(c)+(d)
P79/7/60.....	<i>Solomon Mahlangu: Hero of South African Revolutionary Struggle</i>	The World Peace Council in Cooperation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid ANC(SA), London.....	(e)
P79/7/65.....	<i>Weekly News Briefing—Vol Three, Issue No 24, June 1979</i>		(e)
P79/7/75.....	<i>Pearl</i>	Stirling Silliphant.....	(a)+(b)
P79/7/86.....	<i>I African National Congress Izisela Abantu Bakowethu Indaba Ezimnandi</i> ... Pamflet/Pamphlet	The African National Congress of S.A.....	(e)
P79/7/89.....	<i>Racism and Sexism—24-30 June 1979— Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	World Council of Churches, Switzerland.....	(e)
P79/7/101.....	<i>Issue 19-20, Desember 1978</i>	V.C.C. Division of Mission, Toronto, Canada..	(d)+(e)
P79/7/104.....	<i>Revolutionary Potential of the Working Class, The</i>	Ernest Mandel & George Novack.....	(e)
P79/7/87.....	<i>South African Observer, The—Vol XXIII, No 11, July 1979</i>	S. E. D. Brown, Pretoria.....	(b)+(c)
P79/7/92.....	<i>Spoeg—No Two, June 1979</i>	Fine Art Student Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P79/6/13.....	<i>Almost Like Talking</i>	R. A. Nicholls.....	(a)

Vision of the future?

By Charles Nqakula

South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha, will pay a visit to the Ciskei in a few days; a trip which should give him a lasting impression of the Land of the Xhosa this side of the Kei River.

I understand he will be shown not only the homeland's development projects but also the problem areas which have, in their manifestation, given rise to frustration and consternation in a bid to canvass his sympathy.

From his arrival until he leaves, Mr Botha will hear countless words of welcome as his trip will cover a large area of the Ciskei.

Nonetheless, I hope my own humble word of welcome will not be discarded as redundant.

May the Great Spirit who guided our forefathers in the distant past be with him and may Qamata pump more strength in his Christian heart that he may emerge unscathed from the verligte - verkrampde power struggle in his party.

He is coming into an area of people who fought several wars on a number

of fronts, white settlers, of course, being the arch enemy. I need not remind Mr Botha of the history of this part of the country, which was Xhosa Land until the victorious colonialists seized it as a spoil of war.

He is indeed visiting the area of first contact, and subsequent confrontation, between white and black, a situation which influenced the compilers of the 1923 edition of "King William's Town, Its natural advantages, historical associations and commercial actions" to observe:

"The farmer went about his work with a rifle slung across his shoulder, for the lust of the kaffir was to spill the blood of the white settler, whom he looked upon as a trespasser in Black Man's Land."

Mr Botha will appreciate how deep a wound the land issue has cut on the South African body politic. Blood spilt during the Frontier Wars

could fill scores of barrels, and land was the catalyst. The fight for retention of the black man's land rights was accepted as a legacy by the African National Congress and even Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, Mr Botha's host, deems the question of land the biggest area of confrontation between his and the pretoria government.

Fortunately for us all, the sands of time have covered permanently the blotches of blood from the gaping wounds of the Frontier Wars and Mr Botha's and my own nation have learnt to live side by side. The passing of time, indeed, has pulled a veil of forgetfulness over the horrors of the slaughter of that period.

The Frontier Wars, Mr Botha will surely acknowledge, were the

result of the misreading of the intentions of the settlers on the one hand and the misunderstanding of the attitudes of the aborigines.

The results of the wars decided whose interests would be safeguarded and whose would be suppressed. The pattern was, therefore, laid. The vanquished had to be resettled in small patches of land (called closer settlements even then) and the vast tracts of land on the frontier had to belong to the conqueror.

When Mr Botha's National Party took over government of the country in 1948, those small patches of land had to play a vital role in South African politics. They were the reserves; the homelands for the country's majority nation.

What was, therefore, deemed a solution in the 19th century, was handed

down the line throughout the years as a permanent political solution. Time, Mr Botha, has once more proved no political solution can endure forever.

That is why you must change, that is why your party must realise the clear, unambiguous dictates for change which no parochial political sub-missions can out-argue.

It is no use saying the next generation must find an answer to this problem because there may not be a next generation if we persist in walking through the landmine of racial conflict as carelessly as we are doing now.

Our forbears in the 19th century did not know each other, hence the misunderstanding and, right at the tail-end of the 20th century, we still do not know each other and continue to misrepresent each other's intentions.

This ignorance factor has led to polarisation and some day could lead to terrible confrontation, only because some people

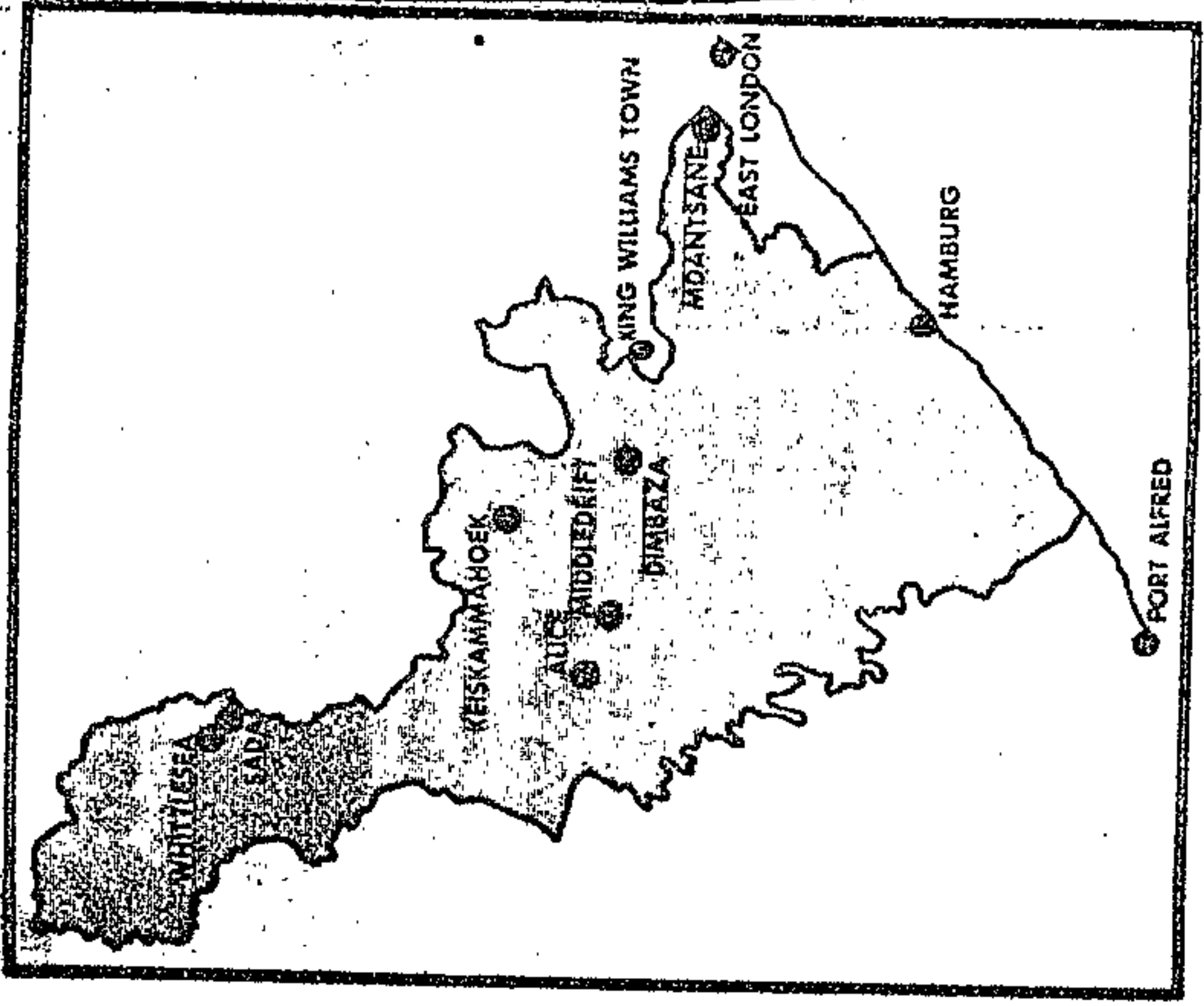
adhere to the myth that we are different and must be categorised ethnically.

Allow me to suggest then, that you help evolution to disintegrate this myth and create a community, even if you will have to consider only the Border for the time being, which will be bound by a common economy, transcending all ethnical ambitions.

A community whose sole ambition would be the survival of all its citizens on the basis of equal opportunity and protection under the law.

Such a society, of course, would spell the end of the Ciskei as exists on your map of ideological fragmentation, but it would usher in the realisation that we all have common destiny and a common element of survival.

The inhabitants of the new area, based on free economic enterprise and open competition in all spheres of life, would then decide how to administer their "state" because, as even your own children have submitted, apartheid has failed, or is dead, to quote your colleague, Dr Koornhof.



WAARDERING EN DANK

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Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantooruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
- Mnr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Dr. W.A. Landman
- Mnr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

Star 4/8/29 (327)

Carter snubs

By Hugh Robertson
The Star Bureau

Washington

American civil rights leader the Reverend Jesse Jackson met a double snub after returning home from his controversial South African visit.

President Carter put off a scheduled meeting with Mr Jackson yesterday and a national television network cancelled a planned interview with him.

It is believed that Mr Carter, aware of the controversy surrounding Mr Jackson's visit, wished to avoid any suggestion that he was lending official support to statements made in South Africa by the civil rights leader.

The South African Government lodged a formal protest with the Carter Administration about some of Mr Jackson's remarks and warned that the outbursts could jeopardise its policy of allowing American blacks into the country more freely.

Mr Jackson was granted a visa to enter South Africa only after pressure was applied by the State Department and the White House.

If Mr Carter had seen Mr Jackson yesterday, it is believed, there would have been a further protest from Pretoria and a possible public denunciation by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The American Broadcasting Company, the largest of the three national television networks, announced the cancella-

SA visit

tion of a planned appearance by Mr Jackson immediately after Mr Carter's attitude became known.

Mr Jackson was to appear on the "Issues and Answers" programme tomorrow.

Threadbare

It is unusual for a television network to cancel a widely advertised appearance at such short notice and the official explanation — that they wished to feature, instead, the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Michael Blumenthal — sounds threadbare.

Mr Jackson has also met with a setback in South Africa. Mr Adam Small said yesterday blacks in this country were embarrassed rather than uplifted by Mr Jackson.

Jesse after

His statements about being at home in Africa with his black brothers was sick sentimentalism, the coloured South African philosopher, poet and playwright said in an interview with the Cape Times.

Mr Jackson was a "rather loud man who went around telling blacks things about apartheid that they did not need to be told."

Laughable

Mr Small said: "It is laughable for him to rush around the country in two or three days dropping some rather large statements about apartheid all over the place."

An example of the sort of game Mr Jackson played was his praise for Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and

Development, and his subsequent statement that apartheid was worse than Hitler. This did not make sense, Mr Small said.

"We blacks don't need someone like Jesse Jackson to tell us how much we hate apartheid."

"I wanted to say to Jesse Jackson: 'Go home! He had a damn cheek to come here and say what he did. I don't mind having indigenous enemies, but I resent people like him.'"

But the newspaper Post has a different assessment. It says Mr Jackson turned out to be something like a black Moses.

"From the moment he set foot in the country he was treated like a voice out of the wilderness by cheering and excited blacks — young and old."

"Some blacks said he was even more popular than Andrew."

13

en van die American Friends Service
ring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in
van die land bygewoon, baie vergader-
en senior beamptes van die Carnegie
Corporation Relations Services van die
Jurisprudence van die Amerikaanse regering,
Friends Service Committee en kollegas
viele universiteite besoek.

s en September het die Direkteur Engeland,
erland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek.
jande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip-
ptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting
rings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange
besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts
verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek
it hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe Pro-
die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die
erken in Holland.

Joshoff, ere-fellow van die konstruktiewe
t 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite
nswaal insluit, en met verskeie handels-
firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

net die Direkteur die volgende konferensies

iferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
gadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
sieverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

se Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious
Friends, Stutterheim (April).

dkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
g voorgeleë in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
n die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
eniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
frika (Augustus).

THE African National Congress has dismissed the newly-formed Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa (BCMISA), calling it 'divisive' and 'doomed to fail' and has strongly attacked some unnamed individuals within the new organisation.

The move follows a meeting of the ANC national executive in Lusaka recently.

Without naming the BCMISA, a reference is made to a recent past attempt to form a new organisation outside South Africa. However well-intentioned the attempts, they objectively served to "divide the revolutionary forces of our country and to mislead some of our people."



The ANC's Oliver Tambo



BCMISA's Barney Pitso

SUNDAY POST SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

● Movement from the black consciousness organisations to the ANC began as early as the 1972 strikes.

● Attempts by the ANC to establish more contacts and seek common ground with black consciousness leaders outside the country in the early 70s had been rejected.

● Subsequent approaches to leaders still in the country at the time had been favourably received.

● External representatives had, in reporting back to the

internal leadership, "involved themselves in a campaign of lies, calumny and distortion against the ANC."

"Some of these individuals took it upon themselves to concoct all manner of stories about the ANC aimed at discrediting the organisation, its policy, strategy and tactics and its leadership."

"These same individuals continue to pose as genuine revolutionaries when their own personal histories shout out very loudly that they are examples of careerists motivated by personal interest."

While it is difficult

to speculate just who the statement might be referring to, it is clear the ANC has serious reservations about some of the personalities involved in the seven or so organisations that recently combined to form the BCMISA.

The ANC leadership is obviously concerned, however, at the effect the new black consciousness grouping might have on the loyalties of the youngsters who have grown up with black consciousness, fled the country to join the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

BCMISA attempts to organise a conference sometime this year to

work out a plan of action are also dismissed. "These individuals are busy convening conferences, not to plan action against fascist tyranny in our country (but) ostensibly to consider what should happen to members of the black consciousness movement outside South Africa."

"The conclusion therefore becomes inescapable that what these individuals seek to achieve is the avoidance of action against the apartheid regime, while continuing to pose as people who are interested in the liberation struggle."

BCMISA has not yet reacted publicly to the statement, nor have they indicated any intentions of doing so.

ANC slams

BC exile

movement

327

5/8/77

Sund Post

Island man sues Barnard

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A YOUNG black consciousness leader jailed on Robben Island, Mr Strini Moodley, is suing heart transplant pioneer Professor Chris Barnard for R10 000 for alleged defamation.

The action arises out of a letter written by Prof Barnard to Amnesty International in which he allegedly drew a similarity between the activities of Mr Moodley and the German Baader-Meinhof gang.

Mr Moodley, 32, banned former publicity director of the SA Students' Organisation, was sentenced to five years jail under the Terrorism Act in 1976 after the marathon Saso/BPC trial.

Summons was issued last week by Mr Moodley's lawyers, who were allowed to consult him twice on Robben Island. Prof Barnard said yesterday the summons had not yet been served on him, but he would defend the action.

The letter was sent in February last year to a Ms Marion Keller of Amnesty International in Vienna.

It was a reply to Ms Keller who, according to Prof Barnard's lawyers, had written to him: "Since we have heard that you have also coloured patients in Grote (sic) Schuur, we would like to ask you to help us in the case of a patient suffering from TB. We would need a doctor on the mainland to give medical care to an Indian imprisoned for political reasons in Robben Island. There is no doctor in the prison."

According to his lawyers, Prof Barnard's response was: "I have now had the opportunity to investigate the position of Mr Strinivasa Moodley and I am afraid that you have been misinformed about several aspects of this prisoner."

"Firstly, he is not in prison for political reasons. He has

been tried in the open court of law for terrorist activities and has been found guilty and sentenced to five years. This would be equivalent to a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang who were imprisoned in Germany for similar activities," Prof Barnard's letter added.

Mr Moodley's lawyers claim, "The Baader-Meinhof gang has at all material times consisted of a gang of persons who have or by reputation have been actively engaged in a campaign of terror which has included the murder, kidnapping and maiming of citizens, and the wanton destruction and unlawful appropriation of property."

Prof Barnard's utterances, according to Mr Moodley's lawyers, were malicious and his investigation had resulted in the conclusion that Mr Moodley was a prisoner whose prior activities were "equivalent to a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang who were imprisoned in Germany".

Prof Barnard had concluded that Mr Moodley was therefore a person who had committed — or was the type of person who would commit — acts of the nature and kind attributed to the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The lawyers contend that he injured Mr Moodley in "his good name, fame and reputation".

Prof Barnard's lawyers say he denies the allegations and repudiates the damages claim. His sole object was to demonstrate to Ms Keller the distinction between "political reasons" and "terrorist activities".

Without admitting any liability, Prof Barnard has offered "to place all the facts before Ms Keller and to retract any statement he has made which does not accord with the facts in order to disabuse this good lady's mind of any misapprehensions she may be labouring under in regard thereto".

59.13	8	55
10.98	1	45
0.00	0	37
0.00	0	13
1.45	0	24
0.13	0	08
4.41	0	54
9.10	1	10
25.49	2	37
5.64	0	82
0.87	0	41
0.85	0	44
0.28	0	21
4	65+	47
4	65+	47
4	65+	47

35	7.53
96	0.96
00	0.36
00	0.00
44	0.25
90	0.06
95	0.40
88	1.20
60	3.13
71	0.59
55	0.18

0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
0.12	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.12	0.23	0.23
0.03	0.02	0.07	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.12
1.49	0.63	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.57	0.23

22	59.11	5.28
12	10.28	1.47
11	19.89	0.00
10	0.00	0.00
9	0.37	0.35
8	0.04	0.00
7	0.11	0.11
6	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00
4	10.54	0.00
3	14.12	0.00
2	3.73	1.11
1	0.04	0.00
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12	5.25	0.49
11	20.77	0.00
10	0.00	0.00
9	0.59	0.36
8	0.03	0.10
7	0.16	0.07
6	0.06	0.15
5	0.16	0.01
4	4.35	0.49
3	5.44	0.28
2	1.80	0.76
1	0.06	0.01
0	1-4	5-24
0	1-4	5-24
0	1-4	5-24

Change in SA... Change in SA... Change in SA... Change in SA...

Afrikaner academics pull at pillars of apartheid

By Wilf Nussey

The meeting was an astonishing revelation of the powerful forces for change pulling at the pillars of apartheid, of the agonised soul-searching among the people who have dominated for more than 30 years, the Afrikaners.

The venue was that stronghold of Calvinist morality, the University of Potchefstroom. The organisers were the group stimulating greater Afrikaner intellectual participation in policy-making, Academic Action. The subject was alternative policies for the future.

Those present were a full cross-section of Afrikaner academia, some 50 people from nine universities — vice-rectors, political scientists, philosophers, economists, ethnologists and others.

EMOTIONAL

In eight hours of vigorous debate last week they spanned virtually the whole spectrum of current political theories being advanced for the saving of South Africa from internal racial conflict and international evil.

They argued, often emotionally but never in anger, for such extremes as pure Verwoerdian dogma on the one hand, and on the other policies which ten or only five years ago

would have drawn the earnest attention of General Hendrik van den Bergh and BOSS — such as the immediate abolition of apartheid for coloureds and Indians, plus power-sharing with the blacks.

The seminar closed without conclusions (the debate will continue at future sessions) but with the predominant feeling that change in South Africa's political and social policies is essential, in fact inevitable. The vital but unanswered question was: yes, but how, where and when?

FLEXIBLE

Some delegates talked with emotion instead of dispassion, and fear for Afrikaner survival (the root reason for apartheid) was the underlying current of the whole debate. Yet only one or two even suggested any

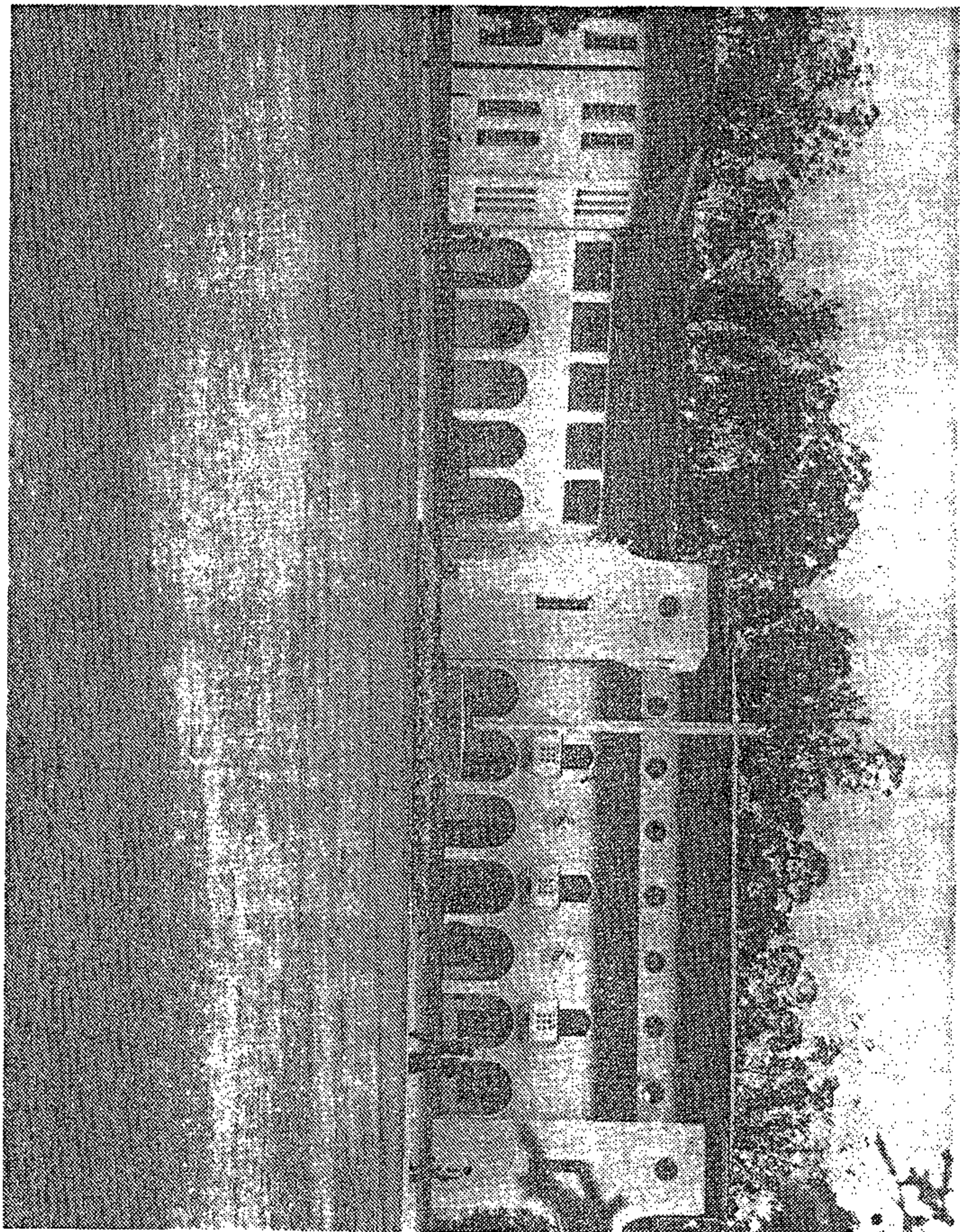
YEARS LOST

To one who watched the advent of raw Nationalist apartheid in 1948 and then its expansion into a Brodignagian monolith which brooked not the slightest dissension, one remarkable feature of this meeting was that people of such antithesis of belief could now meet and discuss and seek common ground.

It left one with the feeling that all those years have been lost that this is what South Africans should have been doing after 1948, or certainly in 1960 after Sharpeville.

Another remarkable feature was that such a galaxy of intelligentia could display such startling naivete. They agonised

over the estrangement by apartheid of coloured people ("also Afrikaners") and Indians, but discussed the blacks as if they were vast, faceless blocks of human cyphers to be shuffled at will to fit into whatever plan whites devised.



Potchefstroom University... scene of agonised Afrikaner soul-searching.

Despite this the seminar had great value, showing that Afrikaner thinking is highly flexible at the top, that there is a strong will to communicate and to pull this country out of the path of confrontation and conflict.

It began with a lucid exposition of the classic apartheid dogma by Professor Ben van As of Unisa, who believed the separate development policy could still pass the severest tests of justice and Christianity.

WRONG?

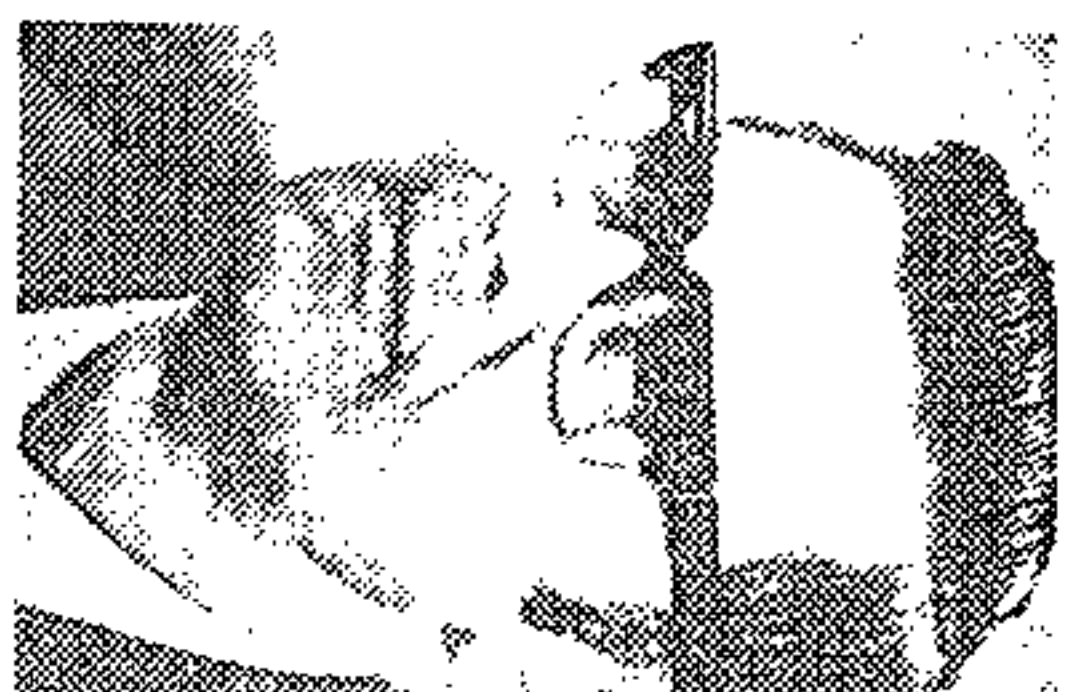
Its only flaw, he said, was that it had not been applied to its logical conclusion. Blacks continued to leave their own areas for the urban areas, which contained 29 percent of them and over 86 percent of whites. It was grossly wrong that the black labour power should be drained from their areas to white areas for the welfare of whites. It was every people's God-given right to have its own country and government, he said, and this could be

achieved without racism.

To this Dr P J J S Potgieter of Potchefstroom University responded that separate development had not reached its objectives in 30 years and did not seem likely to reach them in another 30.

REALISTIC?

Only 48 percent of



PROFESSOR B S VAN AS

blacks lived in their homelands, 75 percent of the black labour force was in white agriculture, mining and industry, and by the turn of the century blacks in the white areas

might number 37-million.

Were the basic objectives of separate development not so unrealistic that they could never be realised? Was it realistic to think that 8-million blacks could be moved back to their homelands, or that they would accept it? Was it not wrong to think that ethnicity could be satisfied only by creating separate states?

The ball was tossed back and forth: ● Why could Sowetos not be created in the homelands to foster and cater for development there?

● South African life has become so permeated by politics and bound by legislation that it has lost its spontaneity.

ALLIANCES

● Afrikaners should give up their idea of Utopia. If they tried to enforce it, it would clash with the Utopian ideas of other groups and with reality.

● The ban on other races joining white political parties should be lifted.

al parties should be scrapped and new political alliances formed to meet the challenge.

● The day of separate development was far from over, several speakers stated bluntly, and warned against the "fashionable" practice of saying it was dead. The fault lay in its application.

● Making ethnic identity a political factor was dangerous because it polarised Zulu, Indian, coloured, white, etc., and would unavoidably lead to conflict.

ICEBERGS

So it went on, exposing the tips of great icebergs of ideas and grievances and prejudices. It achieved nothing really, except another small and tentative step towards the great multiracial debate South Africa urgently needs to find a path around disaster.

Their hearts are in the right place and they have the brains and a good deal of the influence, these people. But they don't have the time.

SA society is peculiar, says Bonham Carter

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If Mr Harry Oppenheimer's optimism that a rapid evolution rather than a revolution will transform South Africa is to be justified, the South African Government must move fast and decisively with the Prime Minister even risking a split in the National Party.

This view is expressed in a long article in The Guardian today by Mr Mark Bonham Carter, a former MP and chairman of the Race Relations Board, after his recent 10-day visit to South Africa.

Can the rest of the world hasten the process of change, he asks.

"Everyone seems to agree that foreign pressure is important, if properly applied. In this respect the effectiveness or otherwise of boycotts deserves more subtle analysis than has so far been applied.

DOCTRINE

"In some ways, paradoxical though it may seem, South Africa is not unlike an Eastern European society. Both are oligarchies, both under tight central control, both obsessed by doctrine.

"In dealing with the Eastern Bloc, the exchange of ideas does good. The same applies to South Africa where public discussion and the Press are far more open and lively than in most socialist states.

"Boycotts that prevent South Africans seeing British plays, British actors or British television strike me as counter-productive. Terms could be negotiated to ensure that such performances were seen by multiracial audiences."

Mr Bonham Carter adds: "Boycotts that limit the exposure of South Africans to Western ideas and Western culture serve



MR HARRY OPPENHEIMER

simply to increase Afrikaner agoraphobia and the psychology of the laager.

"Sporting boycotts, on the other hand, may be useful, but only if they are used as a negotiating weapon to encourage multiracial sport."

OIL CRISIS

Governments, says Mr Bonham Carter, have special opportunities to apply effective pressure. After mentioning South Africa's oil crisis, he adds:

"The recent oil-swap arrangement sanctioned by the British Government must have been of particular importance to the South African authorities and one wonders what would pro quo, if any, was demanded.

"Some terms might have been made and it might well be prudent for them to be kept private.

"But, certainly, the occasion provides the British Government with the opportunity to argue that, as the deal would arouse opposition in Britain, it could be justified only if

PECULIAR

Mr Bonham Carter, who is also chairman of the Outer Policy Unit, opens his article as follows:

"South Africa is a very peculiar society, and it looks even more peculiar seen from the inside than from without. If it did not exist, it might have been an allegory by Dean Swift, reminding us of human beings' endless capacity to create the most complicated, irrational and unjust societies while convincing themselves of their simplicity, rationality and good intentions."

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Wesk-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Ku die diensafdeling van die Godsdienslike Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Biko: call for inquiry

JOHANNESBURG — The ombudsman's office of the South African Council of Churches has instructed its lawyers to call on the SA Medical and Dental Council to institute an inquiry into the conduct of three doctors who gave evidence at the Biko inquest.

Mr Eugene Roelofse said yesterday the recent out-of-court settlement between the state and dependants of Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in September 1977, had cleared the last obstacle for the council to institute the inquiry.

"Our view is that there was no reason for the unprecedented delay in getting to grips with something which is so serious that it aroused unusual international interest," Mr Roelofse said.

The chairman of the council, Prof Hennie Snyman, said: "It's a matter for the council to decide on the procedure. I cannot say when they are going to do so."

Last week, Prof Snyman said the council was awaiting a reply by the doctors — Dr L. H. Lang, Dr B. J. Tucker and Dr C. Hersch — on the complaint made against them before it considered possible disciplinary action. — DDC

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beckman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
 Professor A. Cupido
 Mr N. Daniels
 Mr Achmat Davids
 Professor R.J. Davies
 Professor J.J. Degenaar
 Mr René de Villiers
 Dr I.D. du Plessis
 Professor J.J.F. Durand
 Professor J.B. du Toit
 Mr A. Fiederman
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 Dr Gertrud Heydorn
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Mr H.W. Middelmann
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 Mr Victor Norton
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 Mr L. Phillips
 Professor H.P. Pollak
 Mr W.J. September
 Mr Franklin Sonn
 Mr P.M. Sonn
 Regter J.H. Steyn
 Mr R. Tobias
 Professor R.E. van der Ross
 Professor J.H. van Rooyen
 Mv. S. Walters
 Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
 Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiezing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Tewel geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Robben Island sues Barnard

JOHANNESBURG — A young black consciousness leader presently jailed on Robben Island, Mr Strini Moodley, is suing heart transplant pioneer Professor Chris Barnard for R10 000 for alleged defamation.

The action arises out of a letter written by Prof Barnard to Amnesty International in which he allegedly drew a similarity between the activities of Mr Moodley and the German Baader-Meinhof gang.

Mr Moodley, 32, banned former publicity director of the South African Students' Organisation, was sentenced to five years jail under the Terrorism Act in 1976 after the marathon Saso-BPC trial in which eight others were also jailed.

Summons was issued last week by Mr Moodley's lawyers, who were allowed to consult him twice on Robben Island. Prof Barnard said yesterday the summons had not yet been served on him, but he would defend the action.

The letter was sent in February last year to a Ms

Marion Keller of the human rights organisation, Amnesty International in Vienna.

It was a reply to Ms Keller, who had, according to Prof Barnard's lawyers, written to him: "Since we have heard that you also treat Coloured patients in Groote Schuur, we would like to ask you to help us in the case of a patient suffering from TB. There is no doctor in the prison."

According to his lawyers, Prof Barnard's response was: "I have now had the opportunity to investigate the position of Mr Strinivisa Moodley and I am afraid that you have been misinformed about several aspects of this prisoner."

"Firstly, he is not in prison for political reasons. He has been tried in the open court of law for terrorist activities and has been found guilty and sentenced to five years. This would be equivalent to a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang members of which were imprisoned in Germany for similar activities." — DDC.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergader-

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

24/5 327

Sisulu sentenced to 9 months' jail

Pretoria Bureau

THE NEWS editor of the Sunday Post and president of the Writer's Association of Southern Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, was sentenced to nine months' jail yesterday at a closed Pretoria Magistrate's Court hearing

Mr Sisulu had been subpoenaed to appear before Mr P W de Bruin to answer

questions under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures' Act, relating to alleged telephone conversations with Post reporter, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, the northern Transvaal Wasa chairman detained two months ago under the Terrorism Act.

The conversations were allegedly about black youths leaving for military training and intended disruptions of the Tate-Knoetze boxing fight at Mmabatho.

In a surprise move, Mr de Bruin held the hearing in camera. The Press was afterwards told Sisulu was sentenced for refusing to answer a question. He was granted leave to appeal and was allowed R200 bail.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Is apartheid dead?

Star 8/8/79

327

WHO says apartheid is dead? It was alive and well yesterday in Benoni. It was a classic case of petty apartheid thrusting its ugly shape into the daily lives of ordinary people. A group of Indians rushing for a train used the more convenient "whites-only" entrance at a station. They were promptly pounced on by a policeman and forced to go back and return to the platform via the "non-whites" entrance. They missed their train. The policeman was black.

Such is the iniquity of the system that apartheid has created; such is the legacy of the years of harping on fears and

divisions.

The climate of intolerance and reflex regimentation according to race differences has created a mass mentality that would seem to be as indestructible and destructive as "Jaws." It bedevils the efforts of those seeking accommodation at other levels by perpetuating the humiliations and the bitterness.

Commendable efforts have been made by the Railways to eliminate the instances of such petty apartheid — yet the message has still not sunk in completely. Unless it does, it is not apartheid that will die but peace and progress in the subcontinent.

navorsings-Fellows het program bygedra: dr. mede-professor van Ek. Boshoff, gewese Rekto

Soos voorheen gemeld geregistreer as 'n mede-Statute van Vennoots! benoeming van eenhonderd hulle sluit die volgende

a) Drie stigters

Mnr J.G. Be
Mnr H.L. Ke
Mnr P.G.T.

b) Sewentien per jaar lede van lede aan):

Professor E.
Professor J.
Professor J.
Mnr C.S. Coi
Professor W.
Dr J.P. Dumi
Professor G.
Biskop A.W.A.
Mnr E.V.E. H.
Professor M.
Ds. W.A. Lan
Mnr G.K. Lin
Sir Richard
Professor S.
Professor H.
Mede-professor
Professor Mo

Conservative leader's car vandalized at UCT

Crime Reporter 8/8/79

A CAR belonging to the chairman of the Conservative Students' Alliance, Mr Jean van der Elst, was broken into yesterday and vandalized.

Mr Van der Elst said he arrived at his car on the campus of the University of Cape Town at 2pm and found that a CB radio and tape deck valued at R685 had been stolen. The tyres had been deflated and the interior of the vehicle vandalized. The police were informed.

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman	Mr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr René de Villiers	Mr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mr Franklin Sonn
Mr A. Flederman	Mr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mr G.J. Gerweil	Mr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mrtrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
.M. Jimba	

Ere-Fellows:
Professor J.L. Boshoff
Sheila T. van der Horst

die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatnoot en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger raad. 'n Verkiezing is in 1978 gehou en die traer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Teryl geen aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

verslagjaar het die navorsing van die volgende behels:

t en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
k is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
e kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
erneem. 'n aantal tydelike navorsings-

4

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbode aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorleg in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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Vol. 170]

PRETORIA, 10 AUGUSTUS 1979
AUGUST

[No. 6617]

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1776

10 Augustus 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 7 Augustus 1979 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 24 April 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1776

10 August 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 7 August 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 24 April 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/3/79.....	<i>Selected Letters of James Joyce</i>	Richard Ellmann.

No. 1778

10 Augustus 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. 1778

10 August 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)
P79/7.126.....	<i>Namibia Today</i> - Vol 3, No 3, 1979.....	SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

No. 1773

10 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

In 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. 1773

10 August 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 P79/50

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/65.....	<i>Deal, The</i>	Donald Zec.....	(a) + (b)
P79/6/94.....	<i>Love's Pagan Heart</i>	Patricia Matthews.....	(a)
P79/6/107.....	<i>Gamberwell Beauties</i> —(oorspronklik uitgegee onder die titel "Spring Call" / originally published under the title "Spring Call")	Ralph Harris.....	(a) + (b)
P79/6/116.....	<i>Patterns of Sex: The mating urge and our sexual future</i>	Brian J. Ford.....	(a)
P79/7/54.....	<i>By Reason of Insanity</i>	Shane Stevens.....	(a) + (b)
P79/7/69.....	<i>Men and Sex</i>	Bernie Zilbergeld.....	(a) + (b)
P79/7/76.....	<i>Game of Secrets, A</i>	Thomas Wiseman.....	(a)
P79/7/79.....	<i>Dividing Line, The</i>	Robin Maugham.....	(a)
P79/7/84.....	<i>Deadly Payoff</i>	Michel Clerc.....	(a)
P79/7/91.....	<i>We'll be Pleased to Show you Everything!</i> — Advertensie pamflet/Advertisement pamphlet	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Angelique</i> —60FB21—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Lisette</i> —60FB30—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Nora</i> —60FB35—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Pola</i> —60FB37—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Pasquette</i> —60FB36—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Babette</i> —60FB23—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Fleur</i> —60FB28—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/114.....	<i>Reflections</i> —60DH32—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/122.....	<i>Pace</i> —Vol 2, No 8, August 1979.....	Hortons Publishing (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg...	(e)
P79/7/123.....	<i>Isizwe</i> —22-6-79.....	Unknown.....	(d) + (e)
P79/7/124.....	<i>Antoinette</i> —60FB22—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/124.....	<i>Danielle</i> —60FB26—Kaart/Card.....	Litho in U.S.A.....	(a)
P79/7/125.....	<i>New Africa News</i> —No 20, July 1979.....	New Africa News Collective, Australia.....	(e)
P79/7/126.....	<i>Namibia Today</i> —Vol 2, No 3, 1978.....	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/7/126.....	<i>Namibia Today</i> —Vol 3, No 3, 1979.....	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/7/144.....	<i>Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution</i> —Vol II: The politics of social classes	Hal Draper.....	(e)
P79/7/138.....	<i>Slutelhangerijtjes met metaalskuijies aangeheg wat elk 'n ander voorstelling bevat van 'n naakte man en vrou wat geslagsgemenskap het 'n Vlieënde perd is afgedruk op die rand van die sleutelring—Voorwerpe/Key chains with metal discs attached, each one containing a different representation of a nude male and female having intercourse. A flying horse is stamped on the rim of the ring—Objects</i>	Flying Horse.....	(a)
P79/7/147.....	<i>Impressions of the Birth and Growth of the GDR</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/7/148.....	<i>Kleurfoto van blonde model wat op vloer sit met geel negligé uitgekleed, en met naakte bolyf—Foto/Colour photograph of blonde model sitting on floor with yellow negligé discarded, revealing bare torso—Photograph</i>	Onbekend.....	(a)
P79/8/6.....	<i>Barbara (The Traveller's Companion Series—TC-471)</i>	Frank Newman.....	(a)
P79/8/8.....	<i>Recipes to Help You get Well</i>	Wyndham Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P79/5/111.....	<i>Man of Nazareth</i>	Anthony Burgess.....	(a) + (b)
P79/7/102.....	June 16.....	Black Students Society, University of Natal.....	(e)

No. 1780

10 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1588 van 13 Julie 1979 in Staatskoerant 6596 van 13 Julie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/6/7 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1780

10 August 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1588 of 13 July 1979 in Government Gazette 6596 of 13 July 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/6/7:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/7.....	<i>Contours of The Kingdom</i> —May-June 1979....	Contours of the Kingdom, Primrose.....	(e)

No. 1774

10 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1774

10 August 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P79/51

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/5/129.....	<i>Trackdown</i> (Bodie the Stalker No. 1).....	Neil Hunter	(a)

No. 1775

10 Augustus 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 7 Augustus 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 31 Julie 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 vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1775

10 August 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS
IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 7 August 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 31 July 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/6/96.....	<i>Vigilante!</i> (Herne The Hunter 10).....	John J. McLaglen.

No. 1779

10 Augustus 1979

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

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

No. 1779

10 August 1979

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT
PUBLICATIONS ARE UNDESIRABLE

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/7/22.....	<i>Ladies of Vice</i>	G. R. Scott.....	In SK/GG 4889 van/of 7/11/75, GK/GN 2121 van/of 7/11/75.
P79/7/31.....	<i>You Live Once</i>	John D. MacDonald.....	In GK/GN 1784 van/of 8/ 9/56.
P79/7/94.....	<i>American Pie</i> —UAS 29285—Grammofoon plaat/Gramophone record	Don McLean.....	In SK/GG 3632 van/of 18/8/72, GK/GN 1468 van/of 18/8/72.

No. 1777

10 Augustus 1979

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 7 Augustus 1979 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 2 Augustus 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. 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 appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1777

10 August 1979

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 7 August 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 2 August 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (b) 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/5/111.....	<i>Man of Nazareth</i>	Anthony Burgess.

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
<i>Governmentskennisgewings</i>			
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Pace magazine banned

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11/8/79

CAPE TOWN — Pace magazine vol 2, No. 8, August 1979, published by Hortors Publishing of Johannesburg, had been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

Other publications found to be undesirable include two editions of Namibia Today.

A committee has also declared every subsequent edition of Namibia Today undesirable.

From yesterday it will no longer be an offence to import the following publications. Ladies of Vice G. R. Scott, You Live Once John D. McDonald, American Pie — a gramophone record by Don McLean. — SAPA.

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal kwerskillende dele van die land bygewoon, blywings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Corporation, van Community Relations Service, Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse van die American Friends Service Committee verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Di Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afonate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afonate, en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Aonmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Kongram ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bu Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat u in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opge-

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoere en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrika tuut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Ja)

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April)

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Upp Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en bygewoon van die Raad van die Internaslogiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevan Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelman
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

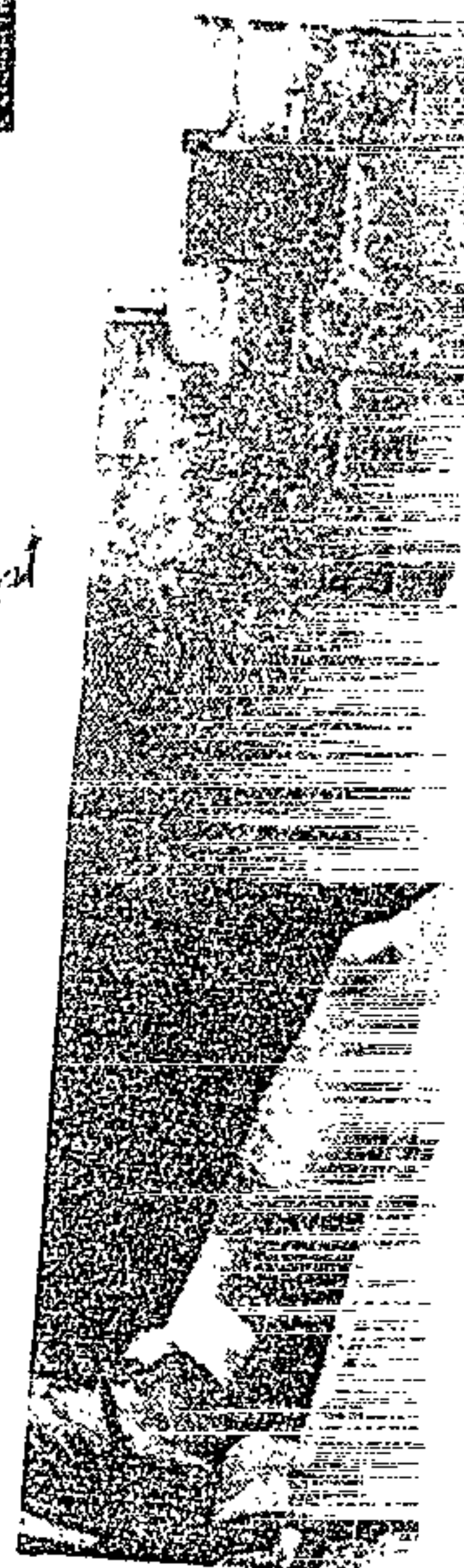
A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Knoetze victim is paid out

R300000

322
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13/8/79

for a leg



Stanley :

THE 17-year-old Pretoria student, Stanley Ndlovu, who hobbles about on one leg after he was shot by Constable Kallie Knoetze, is richer by R30 000 after an out-of-court settlement.

The Minister of Police and the Administrator of the Transvaal will pay.

Stanley's father accepted the R30 000 offer plus legal costs for damages and future medical expenses.

Stanley was shot and crippled in October 1977 by former

heavyweight hope Kallie Knoetze who was then in the police.

The settlement, made by the minister and the administrator, without admitting liability and "without prejudice", followed negotiations between the State Attorney and the Pretoria attorneys representing the youth's father Mr Samuel Ndlovu.

This is the third huge out-of-court settlement by State authorities in a few months.

Last month Steve Biko's widow was offered R65 000. In March the widow of Mr Joseph Mdluli, who also died in police custody, was paid R15 000.

In April 1978, Stanley's father claimed R55 000 from the minister and R45 000 from the administrator for damages and medical expenses on behalf of his crippled son.

Mr Ndlovu sued the minister as a result of the shooting, and the administrator as a result of the youth's alleged treatment in

Kalafong hospital on the day of the shooting.

A trial date was set down for May this year in the Pretoria Supreme Court, but was withdrawn from the roll after Mr Ndlovu's attorneys indicated they wished to put in new estimates for future medical expenses.

In November 1978, the boy was found not guilty of public violence, damaging police property, disturbing the peace, resisting arrest and assaulting Kallie Knoetze.

Trial

The trial followed the events on October 17, 1977 when Constable Knoetze shot Stanley through both legs after chasing him through the township. Stanley was taken to Kalafong Hospital where his lower left leg was amputated.

Knoetze told the court Stanley appeared to have been the leader of a group who threw stones at his police car and gave the black power salute.

He chased Stanley, who threw a stone at him injuring his arm. He said Stanley tried to escape by scaling a fence.

siologie, Upsala, Swede.
erkgroep 6 en vergaderings
die Internasionale Sosio-
amptelike afgevaardigde

Stanley denied throwing a stone at Knoetze. He also said the fence was too high to scale.

"I looked at the policeman," he said, "and he shot me from a distance of about seven metres".

He heard another policeman say "Shoot him again" (Skiet hom weer). When he asked for some water, he was told to drink his own blood.

The magistrate, Mr D de V Janse van Rensburg, acquitted Stanley of all charges, but said of

by "Suid-Afrika-Stigting
Suid-Afrikaanse dip-
bezoek.
eur Engeland,

Service
rensies in
vergader-
arnegie
van die
regering,
kollegas

I was being harassed, says Chetty

c) Ander lode:

Mr K. Bosman
Mr A. Cunido

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Mr M.T.L. Moletsane

4

Fugitive political trials lawyer Mr Shun Chetty claimed today that the Government was afraid of taking direct action against him and therefore used bodies such as the Law Society and the Receiver of Revenue to harass him.

Speaking from a hotel in Gaborone, he revealed that he had escaped from South Africa with his wife by walking across the border to Botswana.

He expressed an extremely pessimistic view about South Africa's future, saying there was no longer any room for moderates, and claimed that the Government was conducting a campaign of harassment against him. It feared the publicity that direct action against him would cause, he said.

But in some legal circles there was surprise today over Mr Chetty's remarks.

The Acting Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice W G Boshoff, has accused Mr Chetty of having "touted for business."

STRAIN

Most of the money had been paid to advocates instructed by Mr Chetty's firm and the fund was given "very full reports" of how the money had been spent.

It had been his duty to refer this matter to the Transvaal Law Society he said.

Mr Chetty claimed at a terrorism trial in Benoni that he was the attorney of record and that he had been instructed by the relatives of the accused.

But when the accused's grandmother was questioned by Mr Justice Boshoff, she said she had not instructed Mr Chetty and did not want him to act in the case.

An advocate had been instructed earlier and was ready to proceed with the defence.

The judge said today Mr Chetty was unable to explain how he happened to be appearing for the accused when a pro deo counsel had already been instructed.

also to speak in various African and Western countries.

However, he emphasised that he would not be joining any of the exiled groups abroad.

Mr Chetty, who has been instructed in many security cases in South Africa, said today that the life of a political lawyer in South Africa was dramatic and exciting, but also very short. He said he had been granted entry to Britain and would be leaving Botswana within a few days.

Staff and colleagues in Mr Chetty's practice were shocked and unsure of what to do today after his flight.

"We've all just arrived. We're all in a state of shock, but further than that, I have no comment," a lawyer associated with the company said this morning.

"We'll be in touch with the Law Society today."

A flood of calls, many for Mr Chetty, came through the office's switchboard this morning.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches said Mr Chetty handled business paid for by the council's Asingeni aid fund "which could have amounted to R40 000 or R50 000 in a year."

"I am sorry he has left because he was obviously a very committed person and an able lawyer," said Bishop Tutu.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Law Society said if Mr Chetty failed to face allegations of professional misconduct, it was possible that charges could be brought against him.

EXCITING

Mr Chetty failed to appear before the Law Society last week.

Mr Chetty confirmed today that a major reason for leaving was to get South Africa excluded from the International Bar Association. He is to submit certain documents to the association and is

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Oorsake van die kleuring bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie belangrike toespreke en senior beambtes ontmoet.

13

Chetty tells why he fled SA

327

C. Times 13/8/79.

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Shun Chetty, the terror trial lawyer who last week fled to Botswana, claimed last night his major reason for leaving was to get South Africa excluded from the International Bar Association with the help of documents he has with him.

Mr Chetty, 37, the suave Johannesburg lawyer and his doctor wife, Paziera, have been granted political asylum in Britain. They are likely to travel there later this week.

They were granted refugee status when they arrived in Botswana on Friday after slipping out of South Africa. Mr Chetty's passport was withdrawn in 1976.

Mr Chetty was the family lawyer for Mrs Nonsikelelo Biko, wife of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who died in police custody in 1977.

Speaking from Gaborone last night, Mr Chetty said there were "a number of reasons why I decided to leave South Africa".

Chief among these was to expose evidence, which he claims to have in the form of documents taken from the country, which will prove damaging to the South African Law Society.

"They are people, under the guise of professionals, being cleverly manipulated and organized into a very seedy group. It is being done cleverly but the transcript of my hearing speaks for itself," he said.

The decision to flee the country follows his failure to appear before a law society hearing on Thursday into allegations of misconduct on his part.

Mr Chetty said another reason was that, while acting as the Biko family lawyer, he was "under a sort of blanket protection and the authorities were reluctant to act against me," but he had recently suffered harassment both from

tions. Mr Chetty said his appearance before the Transvaal Law Society to answer charges of "unprofessional conduct", brought against him by the acting Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice W G Boshoff, "was one of the methods used."

"During my appearance in March, I was scarcely questioned about the case which Boshoff referred to them. They concentrated on asking me probing questions about my political views, why I defended political cases and where I received funds. That is why I did not go to the hearing last Thursday," he said.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Justice Boshoff, speaking from his Pretoria home, explained the reasons why he had referred Mr Chetty to the law society.

In February this year, Mr Chetty appeared for the accused, Mr Norman Velapi Ngwenya, as a briefing attorney before Mr Justice Boshoff in a terrorism trial in the circuit court in Benoni.

Mr Justice Boshoff said yesterday Mr Chetty claimed to have been engaged by the relatives of the accused, but when Mr Ngwenya's mother was called to the stand, she denied any knowledge of anybody engaging him.

"I referred the incident to the law society as it was unprofessional conduct. It transpired that he was receiving funds from overseas for the defence and to provide for the

die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantooruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Cash won't repay a leg

ANOTHER huge out-of-court settlement has been made by the State in an action that involved the police.

The interesting or perhaps the dismaying thing about this particular case is that it involves a man who was considered the white heavyweight hope, Kallie Knoetze, and a 17-year-old student who today hobbles on one leg.

The fact that so much money is paid out by the State in such settlements calls for very serious stock-taking.

It is perhaps a good thing for the families of those who have either being killed or severely maimed to get some remuneration. But this does not take away their loss and their pain.

Stanley Ndlovu is just 17 and has a whole lifetime to go through. He will have to do that on one leg. Today he is happy, as any young man would be, with the prospect of that kind of money for his future. But that will not bring his leg back.

Steve Biko's widow was not overjoyed when the massive settlement was made in her favour. For all the money in the world will not bring Steve back.

In fact Mrs Biko burst into tears after the settlement and the family is prepared to take the matter of Steve Biko's death into further legal avenues.

One wonders if it is necessary for policemen to be armed in times of strife. Any number of "accidents" are liable to happen when people are tensed up and in a fierce emotional state. Now the taxpayer's money has to be used for making good what happened in such unfortunate circumstances.

The bitterness in the hearts of families and friends who have had such tragic happenings in their midst will never ever be diminished by the payment of out-of-court settlements.

Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

3

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Oos-Kaap.

14

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Chetty is permitted to enter Britain

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE confirmed in London yesterday that the prominent South African lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, reported to have fled from South Africa, was in Botswana and had been given permission to come to Britain with his wife.

A foreign office spokesman said Mr Chetty, 37, had been in touch with the British High Commission in Gaborone, but declined any further comment.

Meanwhile the Washington Post reported that Mr Millard Arnold, Director of the Southern Africa project of the lawyers' committee for civil rights under law, said Chetty feared that South African authorities were about to "ban" him and prevent him from practising law.

Chetty achieved prominence as a civil rights lawyer when he defended leaders of a black organisation against charges of terrorism during a 1975-1976 trial. The defendants, members of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) and the Black People's Convention (BPC) had distributed pamphlets and given lectures on changing South Africa's white-dominated system, Arnold said.

Chetty was best-known as the lawyer for the family of Steve Biko, who died in detention on September 12, 1977.

On learning of Biko's death in a Pretoria prison, Chetty immediately ordered a family doctor to assist at the government-sponsored post-mortem that found Biko's fatal injuries were due to a blow to his head. Chetty represented the Biko family at the inquest.

In another important trial, Chetty organised the defence for 11 black high school students charged with sedition for their part in the demonstrations that sparked the upheavals in Soweto in 1976.

Although all the students were found guilty, only four received jail terms. Seven others were given suspended sentences.

More recently Chetty was involved in the case of 12 members of the African National Congress. They have been charged with high treason and 43 counts of terrorism. Chetty was to have defended them at

their trial, which was set to begin shortly.

Arnold said Chetty called him from Botswana on Friday to say he and his wife had fled South Africa and hoped to visit the United States after moving to Britain.

Chetty was reluctant to immediately discuss details of his recent activities in South Africa or what prompted him to leave the country, Arnold said.

He said he suspected Chetty's decision to leave stemmed from continued harassment by South African authorities and a recent interrogation by one of the country's law associations.

Arnold said Chetty was summoned in mid-May by the Transvaal Law Society, a regional bar association, and questioned for four hours about his practice, his finances, his reasons for concentrating on political trials and his relationship with foreign groups.

"It wasn't the questions that were harassing, but the way the session took place," Arnold said. "The interrogation was of a most sinister nature."

Arnold said Chetty told him last month that he believed the session was the first step toward having him banned.

Chetty "felt he would be prevented from practising law and that if this happened he would be of no value in South Africa and might as well leave," Arnold said.

Chetty's house and office had been raided, Arnold said Chetty had been "subjected to various forms of pressure" amounting to a "Chinese water torture type of harassment".

For example, Arnold said, South African security police have accosted clients leaving Chetty's office and warned them to find other attorneys.

Arnold said other clients whom Chetty was representing had been summoned to their trials without Chetty's knowledge and had been defended by court-appointed lawyers.

His involvement with mainly political trials and the fact that much of the money used to defend the dissidents came from overseas organisations opposed to apartheid made Chetty a controversial figure. He is greatly admired by most blacks, but intensely disliked by the government and right-wing whites.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W.
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.J.
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A.
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Ph
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J.
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Frank
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M.
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. T.
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. W
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering skappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1977 huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaard verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word pleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aange soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike ne

The Star

Monday August 13 1979

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Consultation is in; discrimination out

SUSPICION of Nationalist promises of change is quite understandable. After all, what ever happened to the "give-me-six-months" promise made by the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster? Or the famous United Nations speech by Mr Pik Botha promising to do away with discrimination? And what about the many reactionary statements that have come from Nationalist Congresses and Cabinet Ministers over the years? And just what change did Mr Vorster really achieve in spite of his massive power and immense prestige?

No, the years of Nationalist rule are generally a litany of surreptitious and apologetic shiftings towards change under duress camouflaged behind "kragdage" sops to the Right. There are good reasons why the new drive to find an accommodation should be treated with scepticism.

There are equally good reasons, however, why Mr P W Botha's attempts to launch a new "national strategy" deserve at least consideration and a fair hearing, preferably a measure of co-operation. For one thing, he has shown a sincere and refreshing open-mindedness and willingness to consult with all sections as well as a determination and ability to get things done. Secondly, consultation is really the only way to avoid an

outcome too ghastly to contemplate—even at this late stage and in spite of the years of subjection to intractable Nationalist dogma.

That is why the call from the chairman of the constitutional commission, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, should be heeded by all sections of the community. It is a call to consultation and the basis for new hope in the future.

Nevertheless, the initiative for giving substance to this hope rests fairly and squarely in the hands of the Government. Mr Botha is right when he says that he is not a prophet and cannot predict what form the South Africa-of-the-future will take. The process of change must be evolutionary but fast enough to cope with the aspirations of non-voters.

The only hope of ensuring such an evolutionary—and, therefore, peaceful—transition lies in making good the promise of change in a dramatic, positive, unequivocal way.

Changes must be seen by ordinary people in the everyday quality of life. South Africa must be freed from racial discrimination and from the traditional taints of apartheid. These are giant steps in relation to current action, but they are steps that must be taken soon.

Sgt E N who was in Mr Sinaba by them. he said, he been taken in for police sta-

Interview last ne Deputy Min- rural Affairs and it was hoped itually establish- dustries and ur- projects at Glen- None of the long- plans had been d yet, he said.

Government does ar to have learnt it other resettle- cas where long- rk prospects did t expectations. t interview last ne Deputy Min- rural Affairs and it was hoped itually establish- dustries and ur- projects at Glen- None of the long- plans had been d yet, he said.

from day, tion, day, they were for com- in their able to ek. They water was on and off cause they say the worst for them be- The past week was them, they said. Wred might evict them, they said. They were afraid to have their names men- tioned because the was added to the rent. ed until more money she had heard that Another said that play with it.

ministration Board (Wred) to complain. They were told that the water was closed because their children play with it. she had heard that the water will be closed until more money was added to the rent. They were afraid to have their names men- tioned because the Wred might evict them, they said. The past week was the worst for them be- cause they say the water was on and off ek. They able to in their ials were for com- day.

Water shortage

15 Tenants hit by post 9 April 1979



THERE is a serious shortage of water in some parts of Molapo township, Soweto. Clothes and dish washing, cooking, gar- den watering and all that requires water cannot be satisfacto- rily done by some of the residents. The residents are complaining that their taps have been closed for the past month at weekends. They have had to fetch water from the other parts of Molapo where wa- ter is available. According to one of the women, some of the men have been to the West Hand Ad-

Agnes Bureau PORT ELIZABETH - Even squatter families have refused to be moved from Klipfontein farm to Klipfontein-on-Sea to the chief director of the East Cape Administra- tion Board in charge of the resettlement, Mr Louis Koch, said. 155 families had already been resettled in temporary houses at Klipfontein-on-Sea and seemed happy. He said there had been no signs of them wanting to return to Klipfontein, in spite of reports that many were moved against their will. He said all had gone voluntarily. About half had signed letters con- firming their desire to move since the board gave an undertaking in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

11 squatter families stay behind

THE removal of 5 000 Eastern Cape people to Glenmore on the Ciskei border — in what appears to be the first stage of a massive resettlement of 40 000 people — has been temporarily halted, pending a Supreme Court ruling. It was argued in the Grahamstown Supreme Court that the eviction order issued by a local magistrate was irregular. According to Professor Rodney Davenport of Rhodes University, who is also chairman of the Glenmore Action Group, the removals will ultimately affect about 40 000 Eastern Cape people.

He said it is ex- pected there would be a "clean up" in the province of all squat- ters and "economically inactive people" living in "black spots", ille- gal shack develop- ments, or in areas pre- scribed for other race groups under Group Areas legislation.

Mr Henry Fischel, the lawyer representing 1500 people of the farm, Klipfontein, confirmed this week that 95 families out of 190 had been carted off in lorries before the removal was stopped. He said only a "very substantial minority" of those who have been chief dire Koch, said

A number of people claimed they were coerced by police and officials, but this has been denied. Mr Fischel is visiting Glenmore to take state- ments from people and said he may take action to have families returned to Klipfontein. The forced removal is seen against a statement by the Minister of Rural Relations, Dr Piet Koenig, last week, that people will only be moved to Glenmore on a voluntary basis.

The State plans to move the families into a 500-house temporary town- ship with the purpose of getting them to work on the building of 5 000 hou- ses in a 10-million mod- ern township. So far the plan has in- cluded: Moving 300 people from Klipfontein-on-Sea town- ship. The action group man- aged to halt these remo- vals when it brought to Dr Koenig's attention that most of the people were pensioners and child- ren.

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halted

post 10 APR 1979

Removals

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13/8/79

(Quakers) en van die American Friends Service
ce deurgedring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in
lende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergader-
gesprekke en senior beamptes van die Carnegie
ation, van Community Relations Services van die
ement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering,
de American Friends Service Committee en kollegas
de aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Other legal sources said as Mr Chetty had "virtually left his clients stranded" it was likely he could be struck off the roll. — DDC.

M. N. Bosman
 Professor A.
 M. N. Dante.
 M. N. Achmat D.
 Professor R.
 Professor J.
 M. R. de P.
 Dr I. D. du P.
 Professor J.
 M. R. de P.
 Professor J.
 M. N. A. Fied.
 Professor R.
 M. N. G. J. Ge.
 E. W. D. G.
 Professor A.
 Dr G. E. P.
 M. N. F. A. J.
 M. N. H. M. J.

(c) Ander Jede:

Shun Chetty's vow from exile

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14/8/79

Post

Clients not foresaken

BY THAMI MAZWAI

SELF-EXILED political trial lawyer Shun Chetty last night assured his former clients facing prosecution under the country's security laws that he has not left them in the lurch.

Chetty said this as panic mounted among relatives that they may now have to pay legal costs when these cases came up before court. Many of Chetty's clients are in detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and are not aware he has skipped the country.

Chetty, who overnight became one of the country's outstanding lawyers regarding political cases, left the country last Friday with his wife, Dr Fazila Chetty.

He last night spoke of holding his heart in his hand as he crossed the border from South Africa into Botswana.

He told POST he was now protected by friends in Gaborone and hoped to leave the country shortly for Britain, where he has already been granted political asylum.

POLITICAL REFUGEES

He has made several statements on his mission abroad and will campaign against the country like all other political refugees. Mr Chetty told me he is to give the outside world an accurate picture of a black man in regard to the law here in South Africa.

Most people defended by Chetty in security trials did not have to pay any legal costs as Chetty received funds from overseas towards this end. Chetty was thus able to provide even leading advocate for their defence as has happened in many of them.

He also reacted to allegations that he had quit in a cloud of shame as Transvaal Law Society was investigating his professional conduct. "I am prepared to reply or face any investigation as long as I will be given a fair hearing," he said.

When told he had been under attack that he left his clients in the lurch by fleeing the country, Chetty said his clients would not in any way be prejudiced and they would not have to depend on the Law Society to handle their defence.

"Not a single one of my clients, either under Section Six or having an ap-

Chetty's promise

mean National Congress trial in Parliament. He emphasised that the accused had nothing to fear and their defence is guaranteed.

The Chetty flight follows another some 10 years ago by Joel Carlsson, also a political lawyer.

Two of Chetty's arrested clerks, Kenny Mathome and Chris Mokoditso, were served with orders that barred them from working for Chetty. Staff at his Fordsburg office were yesterday still stunned at the turn of events. "We were shocked to read about his flight," they said.

attorney who would have taken up the cases after consulting with the clients.

All cases paid for would have been no problem but accused who have not yet had their fees paid would have been stranded. It would mean clients pay themselves or get sponsors.

A spokesman for the Law Society yesterday assured POST the clients' interests would be protected. But this assurance was subject to normal procedure in such cases as detailed above. According to Chetty, one of the major cases handled by his company at the moment is the Af-

FROM PAGE 1

that I have left them in the lurch. I am still looking after them," he said.

Before this assurance from Chetty his clients were faced with either having to foot their legal costs, unless bodies like the South African Council of Churches, which has paid for the defence of many political accused, took up their briefs.

The normal course of action would have been for the Law Society to appoint an executor who would then wind up affairs of his estate. The executor would be an

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Action speaks louder . . .

ONE CAN understand why Blacks become cynical about Government promises to ease apartheid when it is not possible for them to be arrested merely for being on the streets at certain hours. Notwithstanding the Government's acceptance in principle of the Riekert Commission's recommendation to abolish the curfew laws, these repressive regulations are still being enforced — sometimes in absurd circumstances.

One such instance cited recently by the Durban Chamber of Commerce concerned the arrest at 3.50 a.m. of a man standing at a bus stop after com-

pleting his night shift. Quite rightly the Chamber has pointed to the gap between Government promises and the reality of life for Blacks.

Words are just tumbling from the mouths of Government spokesmen these days to encourage the belief that racial reform is in the air. But meaningful action is taking a long time to materialise in many instances. If the Government cannot get down at once to abolishing antediluvian measures such as the curfew restrictions, then it must not be surprised if its sincerity is questioned.



JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8551 Virb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan, het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONK EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet No. 61 van 1973).

Britain accepts Chetty

14/8/77 AD
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JOHANNESBURG — The South African lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, who fled to Botswana last week, is expected to fly to London on Friday.

A spokesman for the British High Commission in the Botswana capital said yesterday the Foreign Office in London had given permission for Mr Chetty and his wife, Fazila, to enter the United Kingdom.

Mr Chetty, 37, was under investigation by the South African Law Society for allegations of "unprofessional conduct" brought by a South Afri-

can judge who claimed Mr Chetty concealed the fact that he was being paid from overseas sources to represent a black South African charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Chetty alleges he fled South Africa because of continual "harassment" by the South African authorities, and because he believed he would soon be served with a banning order which would effectively stop him from practising law in this country.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton, Mr David Dal-

ling, yesterday criticised Mr Chetty for fleeing the country and accused him of leaving his clients and colleagues in the lurch.

"By fleeing the country while his practice and personal actions are under scrutiny he has prejudiced any issue he may wish to raise", Mr Dalling said.

Despite the fact that the organised legal profession in South Africa had not in recent years "been renowned for its independence of mind," he was sure Mr Chetty would have received a fair hearing. — SAPA.



MR CHETTY

JA

SENTRUM VIR

(Geregistreer as TI
Inter-Raciale
(Beperk)

p/a Die Univer-

Republiek

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Telefoon: 65-

II

Gedurende die eerste nege
Sentrum vir Intergrasies
sy werksaamhede gepubliseer
verjaarsdag op 1 April
in 1977 vervang deur 'n

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOEL

Die Sentrum word grootliks
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Bailey gestig is. Dit is
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Nr. 61 van 1973).

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Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der H

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarv skappy uitgenooi en kies elke d op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek.

Hy het voornemens staande te hou om in 1979

Chetty: I sent Biko money

327
14/8/79

JOHANNESBURG — Self-exiled political trials lawyer, Mr. Shm Chetty, admitted last night he had not paid income tax for three years and said that the Receiver of Revenue had been "harassing" him.

Speaking from his hotel in Gaborone, Mr. Chetty said the reason for this was that he had not been given an income tax number by the Durban Receiver of Revenue.

"I have documentary proof of my efforts to settle the matter with the Durban Receiver. I visited him half a dozen times and I wrote him half a dozen letters about it, but he was never given a number," he said.

Mr. Chetty denied allegations that the R65 000 paid out by the state to Mrs. Nonsikelelo Biko, widow of the black consciousness leader, Mr. Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977, had not been forwarded to her.

"I sent her the cheques the next day. They were definitely made out for the full amount of R65 000," he said.

Mrs. Biko would not confirm or deny yesterday that she had received the cheque.

Mr. Chetty denied rumours that he had destroyed his financial records before leaving the country, but refused to disclose the name of the Durban firm of book-keepers that handles his business. — DDC.

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Report slams Kruger stand

JOHANNESBURG — Legal defence of people charged under the Terrorism Act is sometimes seen by the authorities as a "revolutionary act of solidarity" with the accused, according to a publication on security trials prepared by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The publication's contention is based in part on analysis of and deduction from a speech made in Parliament last year on security trials and the lawyers who specialise in them by the former Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger.

Entitled Security Trials, 1976, the publication by Ms Linda Ensor, a research officer of the institute, will be released

later this week.

Mr Kruger's speech contained an attack on unnamed attorneys and advocates who repeatedly appeared in security trials and who were allegedly beginning to "associate themselves with the objectives of the subversive elements."

Referring to "vast amounts of money" made available for defence counsel in security cases, Mr Kruger said: "A man can be persuaded much more easily to undergo training as a terrorist or saboteur if he is assured that if he gets caught his legal representation will be paid for and his wife and children will be cared for."

The suppliers of "Clandestine funds," Mr Kruger said, were able to

prescribe who should be defended and by whom.

Ms Ensor says of Mr Kruger's speech: "Such reasoning undermines the presumption of innocence of an accused before he has been tried in court. The defence of such people is then seen by the authorities as a revolutionary act of solidarity with the accused."

She goes on to deal with the 1971 trial of the former Dean of Johannesburg, the Rev G. French-Beytagh, who was charged under the terrorism Act for providing funds to persons charged with political offences.

As summarised by Ms Ensor, the state argument was that provision of funds for legal defence

was likely to bolster the morale of people thinking of joining, or already working for, the banned African National Congress.

Although upheld by in the original trial, the state's argument was rejected on appeal. But, Ms Ensor says, the original charge "bears witness to the way in which the provision of legal assistance is regarded."

In his speech Mr Kruger cited several practices which were "not in the interests of sound administration of justice."

One was where an attorney makes it his business to act as the local agent for funds earmarked for security cases and, in the process, seeks clients and reasons to spend that money."

— DDC.

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Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

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Money can't heal scars for Ndlovu

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE victim of the Kallie Knoetze shooting, Stanley Bobliza Ndlovu (17), is not impressed by the out of court settlement, which will make him R30 000 richer.

Ndlovu, an Atteridgeville student, told POST yesterday that no amount would put right the damage done by South African heavyweight boxer Knoetze to his leg. Stanley was shot and crippled in October 1977 by Knoetze who was then a member of the police force.

His father, Mr Sam Ndlovu was also not impressed by the settlement. "For it will never repair the damage done to my son. The amount will never erase the scars in our bitter hearts."

Mr Ndlovu senior sued the Minister of Police and the Administrator of the Transvaal for a total of R100 000 but the State attorney on behalf of the two offered a settlement of R30 000 for the claim.

SUFFER

Stanley, who hobbles about on one leg, said he will bank the money. "It does not mean that I will be rich. But rather, I will suffer for my entire life," he said.

Before he was crippled, according to his father, he always wanted to become a doctor. "Besides, this money (R30 000) I would struggle to educate my son," Mr Ndlovu said.

"Presently, I have not yet made decisions on what to do with the money," Mr Ndlovu said, and then, repeated that the settlement will not bring his son's leg back.

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Nr. 61 van 1973).

Spate of bombings worst since '60s

CAPE TOWN. — The current wave of bomb attacks in South Africa was the most intense since the early 1960s which culminated in the 1964 Johannesburg Station bombing, according to a survey published by the Terrorism Research Centre.

In a 31-month period which ended on June 15 this year, 110 bombs, firebombs or grenades had been used in 91 incidents in which eight people died and about 142 were injured.

The largest placement of bombs — 23 instances — was in residential houses.

Other targets included railways, 12 instances; shops, 10; schools, 7 and a nightclub, two halls, a council chamber and an administrative building.

Four police stations — Germiston, Jabulani, Daveyton and Moroka — suffered blasts. Moroka was bombed in a frontal assault.

Attacks by apparent Rightwing groups included:

- A tearsmoke-grenade attack during a meeting over Steve Biko.
- A grenade attack on a meeting of Freemasons.
- Petrol-bomb attacks against church workers, a banned person, a black newspaper editor and a garage probably mistakenly thought to belong to a Supreme Court judge;
- A parcel-bomb delivered to an SRC leader at an English-medium university.

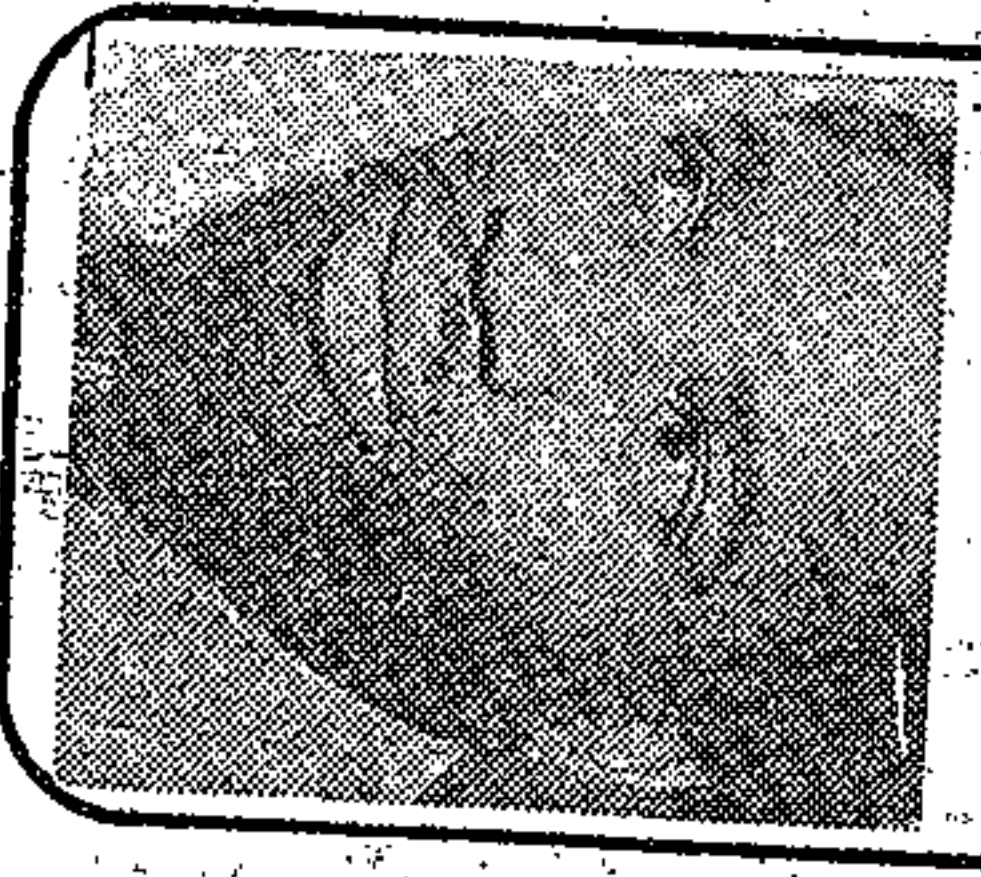
Attacks by apparent Leftwing extremists included:

- A grenade attack on a leader of an extreme Rightwing group.
- An explosive device in the letterbox of a business executive, accused of doing business with a State institution.
- Three grenade attacks against policemen. — Sapa.

327

This joke is no laughing matter

By Charles Ngakula



many laws, piloted in the South African government by Dr Piet Hof, are being initiated by the country's administrative machinery and how many the Minister of Co-Operation and Development has told in the past, have found their way into the Statute as law?

Questions are considering following Koorhof's remark uncheon in King's Town that "if I joke people think w (and) if I make a joke think it is a

d, just how much in this country and which is just a huge r Koorhof may the only Cabinet whose political s are just a hair's away from being is and easily mis- d as jokes. hose Ministers executive, which ustodian of the s constitution, why there has

been so much confusion in the interpretation of policy from "apartheid is dead" to several divergent views as propounded by Dr Andries Treurnicht and his ilk in the National Party.

One, however, must commend Dr Koorhof for being truthful about the matter, but again — was what he said about the jokes and the laws not in itself a joke?

Of course, one will remember one of his best jokes (or laws?) when he told the American public apartheid in South Africa was dead.

But consider the recent court cases of Mr Colin van der Merwe and Mr Ivan George Werner. Both men are Coloureds in terms of South Africa's political jargon and while Mr Van der Merwe dared sit in a whites-only railway coach, the other man resided "illegally" in a

white area.

If that is not discrimination, what is it?

Of course, it may be difficult for us to really appreciate what discrimination (or apartheid) is, and even soliciting help from an authoritative source like the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, about the matter, has not made me any wiser.

Addressing the United Nations Security Council in 1975, Mr Botha, who was then South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, said: "My government does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race or colour."

"Discrimination based solely on the colour of a man's skin cannot be defended, and we shall do everything in our power to move away from discrimination based on race or colour."

cultures, outlook and modes of life and that they wish to retain them," Mr Botha said.

I would also like to "come together" with every South African, irrespective of colour or ideology and, motivated by that ideal, I went to a cinema in King William's Town the other day, on a day set aside for "non-whites".

No doubt about it; Mr Botha had never ever heard of the scores of South Africans who, wanting to be joined permanently in matrimony, had to suffer a lot of humiliation under the country's Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts.

I was turned away. Yes, I was "non-white", but I was a black, "non-white" and not a brown "non-white", and the force that kept me apart from my Coloured and Indian friends was the South African Government, working through the medium of the Group Areas Act.

Maybe the case of the Watson brothers in Port Elizabeth, who are persecuted for wanting to "come together" with black rugby players — no, but on the historical fact that different peoples differ in their loyalties,

Opponents of the South African Government's policies have all along advocated a pragmatic policy for the country, which would not enforce integration and which, by the same token, would not legislate against it.

"We fully realise the well-being of the black man is as essential to the stability of Southern Africa as that of the white man," Mr Botha told the Security Council.

Let us consider how Dr Koorhof advanced the same argument as contained in his doctoral thesis submitted in 1956 to Oxford University.

Condemning migrant labour, which is one of the strongest tenets of separate development, he said attempts to stop the downward drift of blacks was rather like "demanding to screw down the locomotive safety valves because the escaping steam is annoying some of the first class passengers."

He said: "Everything possible must, therefore, be done towards the building up of a stable and contented African urban population (and) any policy which must counter that can only be to the detriment of the South African social life."

He said that more than 20 years ago and, as the present Minister of Co-Operation and Development, it would be incumbent on him to promote such a policy, but he is now silent on the matter.

Consider yet another Koorhof pronouncement when he saw the squalid conditions at Dimbaza, Sada and Ilinge in 1971: "There will be no further Sadas, Ilinges or Dimbzas. Resettlement camps like these three are something of the past."

Needless to say, many such camps, have mushroomed on the face of the country, which are the ugly warts of the apartheid Dr Koorhof maintains is dead.

And the worry is that this may all be just one huge joke, but I am not laughing as it has frustrated me since long before my birth.

A joke which revolves around the colour of one's skin can't be a laughing matter.

He is in the decision-making forum.

He appealed to the members of the Security Council not to equate discrimination with racism.

Our policy is not based on any concepts of superiority or inferiority, but on the historical fact that different peoples differ in their loyalties.

He said: "Everything possible must, therefore, be done towards the building up of a stable and contented African urban population (and) any policy which must counter that can only be to the detriment of the South African social life."

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No 1st class attitudes (327)

Complaints by whites and abuse by blacks are hampering South African Railways' more relaxed attitude to blacks using white first-class coaches.

Following a newspaper report that five coloured women had been asked to leave a "white" first-class coach while travelling from Jeppe to Newclare, Mr A la Grange, SAR's director of public rela-

tions has spelled out rail-ways policy.

"For quite a while now conductors have been allowed to permit non-white passengers who hold first-class tickets to use 'white' coaches when trains are crowded.

"If there is a complaint from a white passenger the conductor is obliged to ask the black person to leave the coach.

"Until a recent court case in which this relaxa-tion was brought out in evidence, everything was running smoothly. But after the publicity whites started complaining and blacks began to abuse the arrangements."

The Railways had received no official com-plaint from the women mentioned in the news-paper report.

Friends (Quakers) en van die
Committee deurgebring. Hy
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Corporation, van Community
Departement van Justisie va
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Gedurende Augustus en Septe
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en opvoedkundige vereniging
aan Nederland het hy 'n toel
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Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere
Program, het met 'n aantal
in Natal en Transvaal insl
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(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Dir
bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie,
en Raadsvergadering
tuut vir Rasseverhou

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlik
Society of Friends, S

Negende Wêreldkongres v
Verhandeling voorgelê
bygewoon van die Raa
logiese Vereniging as
van Suid-Afrika (Augu

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
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Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
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Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

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SA needs more legal heroes

Three years ago this month, a political detainee died in a Keel Road police cell. His name was Mapetla Mohapi and he was the 24th known victim of South Africa's security laws. Thirteen months later — just under two years ago — the toll had climbed to around 46 when Steve Biko suffered what an advocate at the inquest called "a miserable and lonely death" on the floor of Pretoria prison hospital.

In both these cases, it was advocates representing the families of detainees who managed to extract from sometimes-reluctant witnesses pictures, albeit incomplete ones, of how the two men had died.

The magistrates hearing both inquests declined to apportion any blame for the deaths. In King William's Town, on a cold wintry evening in September, 1977 at 5.50 pm, Mr A J Swart, took a minute to wind up the hearing: "The dead man was Mapetla Frank Mohapi. The cause of death was anoxia and suffocation as a result of hanging. It was not brought about by any act of commission or omission of any living person. The court is adjourned."

On a bakingly hot December morning the same year, this time in Pretoria, Mr M. J. Prins was similarly brief when he closed the inquest into the death of Stephen Bantu Biko.

Both decisions aroused a great deal of controversy at the time. Had the legal exercise been worth it? Some people asked. Today, 10 000 km away, the controversy still goes on.

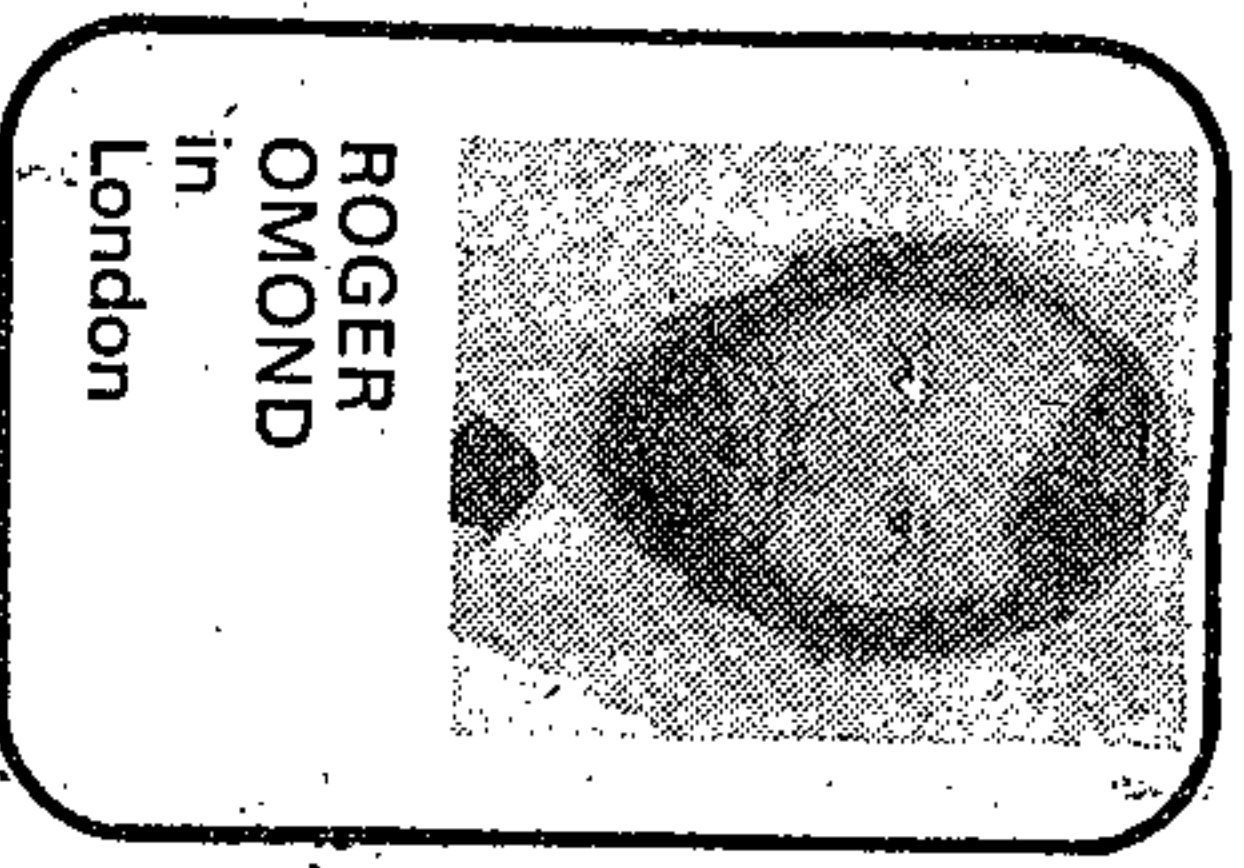
It was raised initially by one of Britain's most outstanding legal men, John Mortimer, QC, who is also renowned as a playwright for both the stage and television. He is a civil libertarian who has defended in cases that many members of the police would have preferred to go undefended — much like their counterparts in South Africa.

Initiating a legal column in the Guardian newspaper, he argued the case for defence barristers (the English equivalent of South Africa's advocates) who were "dedicated to the

principle that Justice is more outraged by the conviction of the innocent than the acquittal of the guilty ...

"When the defending barrister is attacked, 'Mr Mortimer continued, 'freedom is attacked and our long-held legal rights are put in danger. It should be remembered that in another country where freedom has vanished, and the law itself has fallen into disrepute, it was a barrister, fearlessly asking these endless, unpopular questions which the police didn't wish to answer, who exposed the truth about Steve Biko's death and did some justice, if not in court, then at least in the eyes of the world."

Two days later a man who could easily be called Lawyer by Appointment to the Establishment replied. Lord Goodman has represented just about anybody who is anybody in the corridors of British power at one time or another. Unlike Mr Mortimer he is not a crusading lawyer, but he does have a commitment



ROGER OMOND in London

to the principles of justice.

Lord Goodman doubted whether a few Old Bailey barristers could preserve British liberties. He made another point: "Mr Mortimer," he wrote, "does a serious injustice to the legal profession in South Africa when he attributes courage and determination only to a single barrister. 'The heroes are precious few, but I would strongly recommend him

to read No Neutral Ground by Joel Carlson, the story of one courageous attorney ultimately compelled to fly from the country, which gives a very good account of what a few lawyers can do to the credit of their entire profession."

Then the controversy was joined by a South African advocate. Mr Mervyn Bannun seems to have little time for the legal profession: "Surely the most closed, self-congratulatory and smug trade there ever was," he says. A lawyer with integrity in South Africa, he went on, "cannot seek to operate so hideous a system in the hope of helping his client, when the latter is bearing the consequences of his activities which would be not merely lawful but praiseworthy in any half-decent society."

"If he does, he merely gives the regime legitimacy and enables it to claim that people have rights and that his client had a fair trial when he knows both statements to be cynical falsehoods." The Biko inquest, Mr

Bannun said, has changed little or nothing and "neither Lord Goodman's remarks must lead anyone to conclude that the established legal profession in South Africa has any great relevance any longer to the great changes which are coming there."

Coincidentally, a black South African exile to whom I was talking last weekend made a similar point. South African lawyers, he felt, hesitated to take political cases because of the unpopularity they would incur. The few who did take these cases argued for their clients rather more on the letter than the spirit of the law: the advocates and attorneys would base their cross-examinations and concluding arguments on legal niceties rather than on the accused's political motives, and the whole apartheid background. The emphasis of the accused's case, he argued, should be reversed.

It is, of course, not a new point, which is why politicians in the dock from

Nelson Mandela onwards, have made final statements to the court themselves, rather than letting their legal representatives sum up their attitudes.

This political-legal controversy was taken a step further the other day on a matter which is also relevant to South Africa. Another lawyer, Mr Geoffrey Robertson, argued in the Guardian's legal column that judges should be encouraged to speak out more. It was no use pretending, he wrote, "that judges do not have views on topical issues or that they cannot make valuable contributions to public debate."

Not all judges, he said, shared antipathy to homosexual law reform, believed in capital punishment and the like. "Better indeed that their views should be articulated in principle, rather than be inserted obliquely into sentencing homilies or used as unstated assumptions in policy decisions."

Like their British counterparts, South African judges apply the law more often than they shape it — even indirectly. This is not so much the case as in the United States where the Supreme Court

pronounces and its decisions influence Government: 25 years ago, for example, a court ruling declared that apartheid in education was unconstitutional, and that decision led inevitably to the ending of segregation in America.

In the British and South African systems, Parliament is supreme. What this means, in effect, is that a majority party can — and in the case of South Africa has — run roughshod over democratic secure in the knowledge that it is unlikely to be challenged in the courts, and even if it is, the chances of an arbitrary law being thrown out are slim in the extreme.

But that apart, what is there to stop judges from pronouncing a thoroughly bad law as just that? It is a "convention" that judges remain silent but, to use a phrase that the legal profession may find appropriate, there is no law against it.

What South Africa — like Britain, although to a lesser extent — needs is a few more legal heroes, whether they be judges, advocates or attorneys. After all, if the law is an ass, what does that make the men and women who apply it?

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb.

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan vir Intergroepstudies gereeld in sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die E

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN D

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van die Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Move on Chetty fund

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Shun Chetty's trust account has been placed under the curatorship of the secretary of the Transvaal Law Society.

Mr Chetty illegally crossed the border into Botswana on Friday.

Meanwhile, Mr Chetty has challenged the Transvaal Law Society to release the text of his re-

cent disciplinary committee hearing for alleged unprofessional conduct.

The president of the society, Mr William Lane, said the society did not make the records of its proceedings public.

He denied an allegation by Mr Chetty that the society was controlled by the Broederbond.

The Abe Bailey

The big bomb era

327
15/8/79
p. 2

THE current wave of bomb attacks in South Africa was the most intense since the early 1960s which ended in the 1964 Johannesburg Station bombing, according to a survey published in Cape Town by the Terrorism Research Centre.

In the 31-month period to June 15 this year, 110 bombs, fire-bombs or grenades have been encountered in 91 incidents. Eight people died and about 142 were injured.

The largest placement of bombs (23) was in residential houses.

Other targets included railways (12 instances), shops (10), schools (7) and a night-club, two halls, a council chamber and an administrative building.

Four police stations (Germiston, Jabulani, Daveyton and Moroka) suffered blasts. Moroka was bombed in a frontal assault which included heavy shooting.

The report said extremists from both ends of the political spectrum struck hard against each other, or against ordinary members of society.

Explosive device attacks by apparent right-wingers included:

● A tearsmoke grenade attack during a meeting over Steve Biko.

● A grenade attack on a meeting of Freemasons.

● Petrol-bomb attack against church workers, a banned person, a black newspaper editor and a garage probably mistakenly thought to belong to a supreme court judge.

● A parcel-bomb delivered to an SRC leader at an English-medium university.

● A letter-bomb to the father of a student leader in exile.

Attacks by apparent left-wing extremists included:

● A grenade attack on a leader of an extreme right-wing group.

● An explosive device in the letter-box of a business executive, accused of doing business with a state institution.

● Three grenade attacks against policemen.

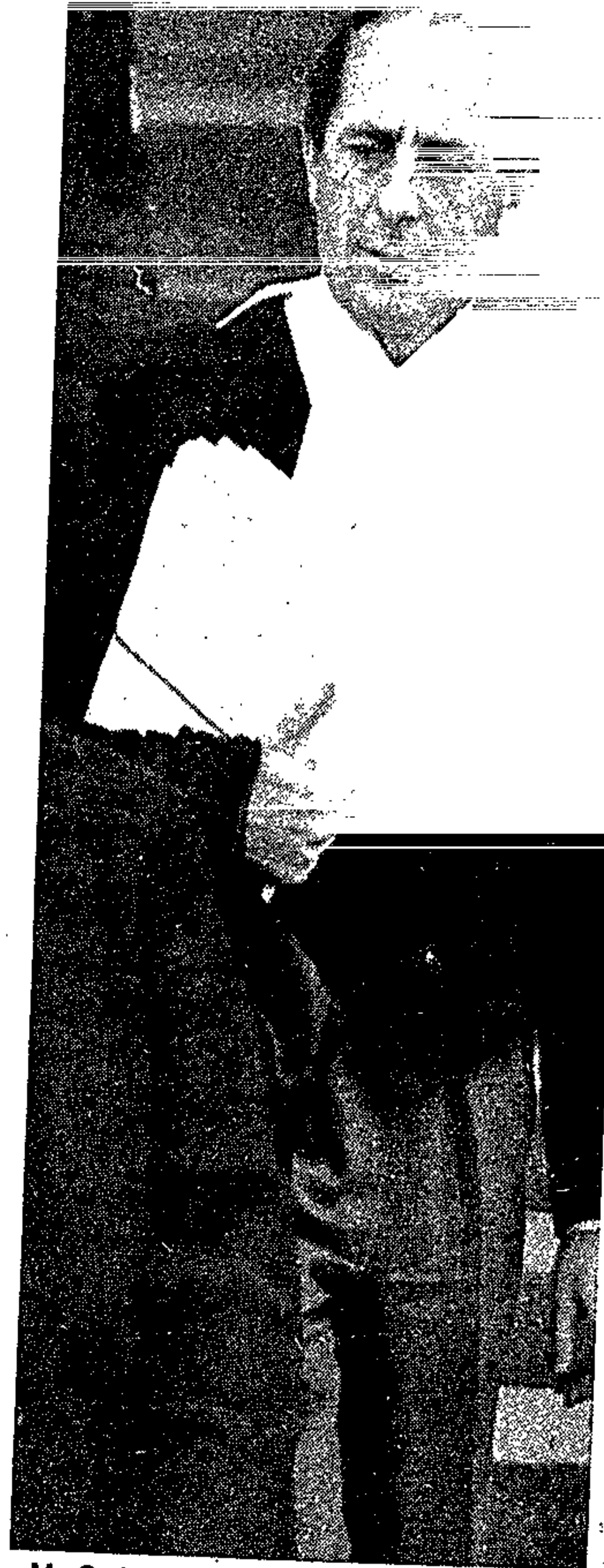
● Three petrol-bomb attacks against homes of black policemen.

The Reef area had 31 bomb or firebomb incidents, Cape Town had 11, Windhoek and Durban five each, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria four each. — Sapa.



Mr Ismael Ayob . . . political trial attorney.

The flight of attorney Shun Chetty has focused attention on the role of lawyers involved in political trials. PATRICK LAURENCE reviews the situation and finds there is a scarcity of the . . .



Mr Sydney Khatami

New who defend he 'politicos'

327 16/8/79

LIGHT from South Africa made a name for himself as a briefing attorney for defence in security law trials, focuses attention on the shortage of lawyers specialising in political trials.

Last year, in the wake of an attack on unnamed lawyers specialising in political trials, the then Minister of Justice, J T Kruger, Professor John Dugard, of the University of Witwatersrand, said: "There is a relative scarcity of lawyers prepared and able to act as defence counsel in security trials."

The shortage, Professor Dugard added, was particularly severe as far as attorneys were concerned. He put the number of attorneys specialising in political trials in Johannesburg at four or five, against a maximum of about 20 advocates.

Mr Chetty's flight has accentuated the shortage of attorneys, the more so since his firm was handling between 20 and 30 security law cases at the time of his departure.

One reason for the scarcity of lawyers specialising in security law cases is that their work is controversial. In the eyes of many whites, at both man-in-the-street and man-in-the-executive-suite levels, they are tainted with subversion because of their commitment to providing the best defence possible for people charged with subversion.

Ms Linda Ensor, a research worker at the Institute of Race Relations, has shown how a speech in Parliament last year on people accused under security laws by Mr Kruger contained the inference that legal defence of the accused amounted to an "act of revolutionary solidarity" with them.

They have also been targets of verbal abuse and/or physical attack by hardline right-wingers. Mr Joel Carlson, an attorney who specialised in political trials in the early late 1960s and early 1970s, fled South Africa in 1971 after a series of intimidatory attacks.

The names of lawyers and advocates who have defended in major security law trials come readily to mind because there are so few of them: Sydney Kentridge, Arthur Chaskalson, Ernest Wentzel, George Bizos, Louis Skeyiya, Ismail Mohamed, Clifford Mailer, Eric Dane, Harry Pitman, Ray Tucker, David Soggott, Ismail Ayob, Priscilla Jana, Griffith Mxenge, Ratha Mokgoatlheng...

The shortage, however, is compounded by that the fact that it coincides with an upsurge in the number of security law trials since the 1976-77 riots in the black townships and the subsequent increase in insurgent activity by banned nationalist movements, the African



Mr George Bizos left, and Mr Ismail Mohamed SC ... two of a small group of senior advocates.

National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Records compiled by the Institute of Race Relations reflect the increase in security law trials. In 1977 more than 400 people were accused in 95 trials under security laws, of whom 144 were convicted and sentenced to a total of 898 years' imprisonment. Figures for 1978 were: 194 accused in 76 trials, 94 of whom were sentenced to a total of 688 years' imprisonment.

In noting these statistics it should not be thought that political trials are a sudden new post-1976 phenomena in South Africa. As Professor Dugard makes clear in his definitive book, "Human Rights and the South African Legal Order," political trials have been a feature of South African history almost from the time Van Riebeeck landed.

Professor Dugard begins his section on the history of political trials with the 1815 trial by special commission of the Slagter's Nek rebels, goes on through the marathon treason trial of 1956-1961, and ends with a summary of the 1976 trials.

He lists several categories of trials in his chronological overview, including trials of harassment (the prosecution of Laurence Gandar and Benjamin Pogrand of the Rand Daily Mail under the Prisons' Act), trials of conscience (the prosecution of Rev C F Beyers Naude for refusing to give evidence to the Schlebusch Commission) and trials of ideas (the prosecution of black consciousness leaders under the Terrorism Act).

It should be remembered that the first four or so years after the Sharpeville shootings of 1960 also saw an increase in political trials. To quote Dr Muriel Horrell: by the end of 1964, at least 51 people were sentenced to death, three to imprisonment for the rest of their natural lives and 12 to imprisonment for terms of up to 25 years.

But the number of security law trials decreased during the "quiet decade" of 1965-1975, only to increase again with the advent of a new genre of black youth with "iron in the soul" and the uprising of 1976-77.

Since the crushing of the re-

bellion, a battle has been fought with varying degrees of intensity between militant youths, some of whom have left the country to return with AK-47s, and the Security Police. The average South African knows little about it, not surprisingly because it is in large measure a clandestine struggle.

Political trials, however, provide one of the best barometers with which to assess the direction and nature of the contest.

In his timely publication, "Political Trials — South Africa: 1976-1979," Mr Glenn Moss, a post-graduate student at the University of the Witwatersrand, lists four major categories of "opposition response" to the status quo. He deduces his four categories from analysis of political trials.

They are:

1. Public and semi-clandestine politicising of, primarily, the black community by militants of the black consciousness movement and the ANC and its Communist Party supporters. Mr Moss links this activity to trials like those of black ideologues in the marathon black consciousness trial and those of self-confessed white communists. To them can be added the trial of 11 members of the Soweto Student Representative Council for sedition.
2. Attacks on public property seen as symbols of oppression (Bantu Education Department school buildings and Bantu Administration Board offices) and on blacks "collaborators" working within the officially-approved system (Urban Bantu Council members). Noting that this category is characterised by spontaneity, Mr Moss cites a case little known to non-specialists as being particularly pertinent to it, S vs Madiavu and two others.
3. Recruitment of people for military training beyond South Africa's borders. Trials involving recruitment for military training reached a peak in 1977 and the first part of last year, when it was gradually superseded by the fourth category, Mr Moss says.
4. The return of trained insurgents armed with modern weapons for sabotage, guerrilla warfare and terror. Mr Moss

gives S vs A S Madondo and S vs P B Molefe as examples. To them can be added the trial of Solomon Mahlangu, the insurgent who was captured in the Goch Street shooting in Johannesburg in June 1977.

Looked at in broader perspective, one point of potential importance emerges from scrutiny of records in these trials. It is the political importance of the "black homelands".

Contrary to the views of some chic drawing-room theorists, the "bantustans" are important on two counts: they are often favoured by insurgents as areas for either storage of contraband arms or for recruitment of new "freedom fighters"; homeland government security forces have on at least three occasions participated in the interception and capture of insurgents.

Another interesting feature in recent political trials is the preference of the prosecution for common law charges above security law charges as the first option. Thus the first charge against Solomon Mahlangu was for murder. Although convicted of nine charges, including charges under the Terror and Internal Security Acts, Mahlangu was only sentenced to death on the murder charges.

Further examples of the preference for common law charges include the main charge of sedition against the 11 Soweto students in the Kempton Park trial and the main charge of treason against 12 black men in the pending ANC trial at Maritzburg.

Since the security laws load the dice in favour of the prosecution by their wide definitions of terrorism and communism and by shifting away from the presumption of innocence toward a presumption of guilt, the newly emerging preference for common law charges for the main count is surprising.

Professor Dugard apparently did not anticipate it. Writing in 1976, he said: "Only an over-industrious prosecutor would forego the generous definitions of crime and the easy procedural rule of the new statutory forms of treason, for the common law of treason and its more exacting rules of procedure."

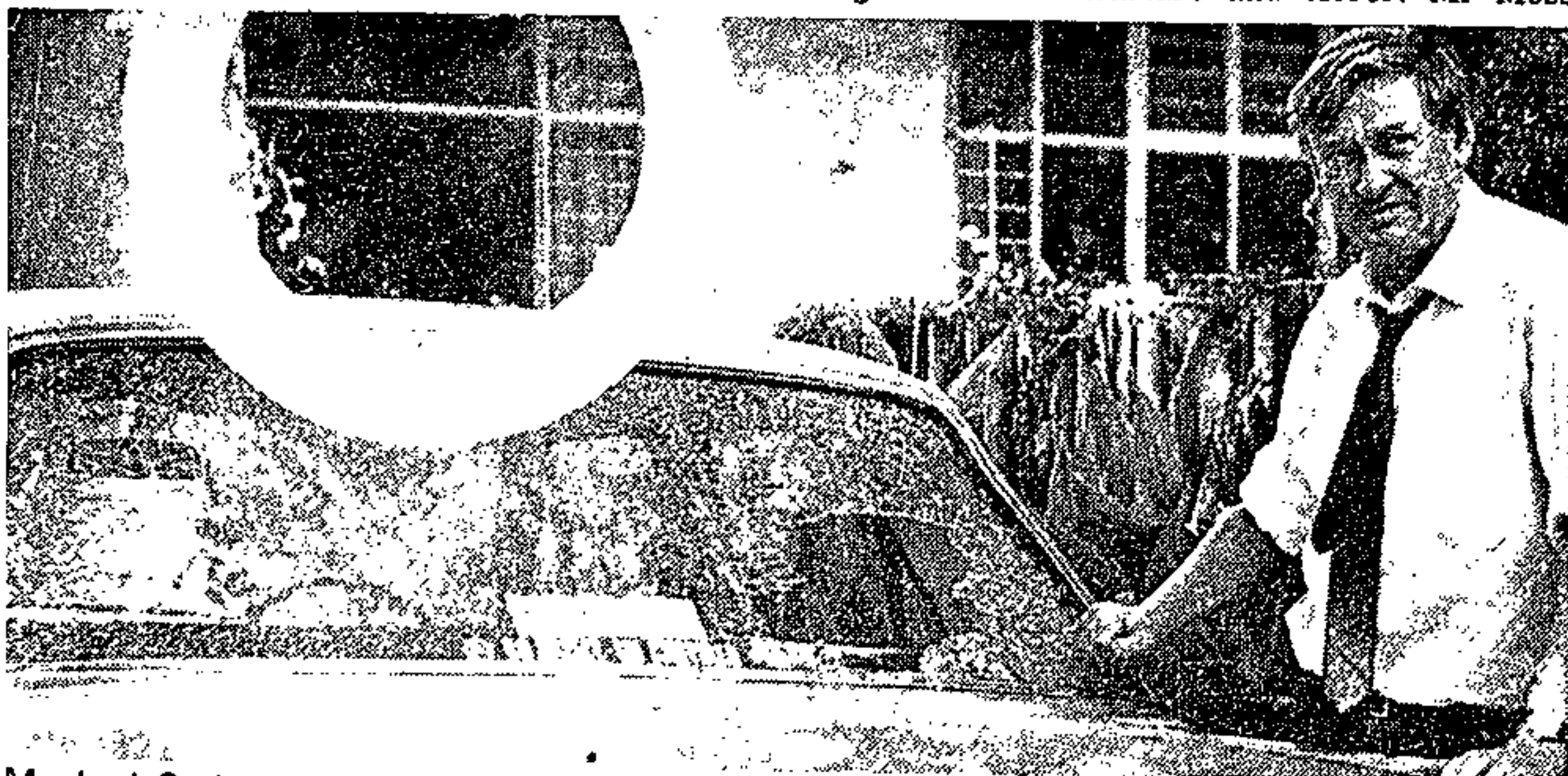
One can only speculate on the reasons for the new trend. But two would appear to be likely.

One is the desire by the State to de-politicise crimes which are rooted in the general political situation. The advantage is clear. It avoids martyrs. Thus, in terms of the actual sentence, Mahlangu was a murderer, not a politically-motivated zealot.

A related advantage is that it helps still voices of international criticism. It is much easier for South African diplomats to defend severe punishment of a person for a common law crime than it is to justify a heavy sentence of the same person under, say, the statutory Terrorism Act.

Moreover — it should be further noted — the prosecution does not abandon the alternative of conviction under statutory laws: it merely prefers to try to get a common law conviction, keeping a charge under one of the statutory security laws in reserve as it were.

There is one more obvious advantage to convictions of "politicos" under common law charges. It sustains the legal fiction that there are no political trials and no political prisoners in South Africa.



Mr Joel Carlson, the Johannesburg attorney who fled the country as a victim of alleged rightwing urban terror attacks, with his car after it had been blasted with a shotgun.

The Star

Thursday August 16 1979

Bigotry thrives under the law

THE Prime Minister said last night that we should end discrimination, without enforcing segregation. Fair enough, provided the policy is fairly applied. But this laissez-faire policy regrettably discriminates against the fairminded, and creates a field day for the bigots—as a ride on the good old SAR today demonstrates.

The SA Railways, to its credit, has been relaxing its once rigid train apartheid. When trains are crowded it allows conductors to permit blacks holding first-class tickets to use "white" coaches. The concession was working well, according to the Railways, until a coloured man who did just this was arrested and charged (unsuccessfully as it turned out): because of the resultant publicity "whites started complaining and blacks started abusing the system."

Thus a Railways spokesman, who also stated: "If there is a complaint from a white passenger the conductor is obliged to ask the black person to leave the coach."

Well, why? Why should a large public service like the SAR, which has lately shown itself to be quite enlightened in various racial areas, feel compelled to kow-tow to the prejudices of a single white passenger? This is one more example of the strange official attitude which

encourages bigotry to dictate key policies. Evidently it takes only one anonymous complaint to have an "objectionable" book embargoed; to have coloured people thrown out of "white" accommodation, or white coaches, even though hundreds of others may have no objection. It is an attitude which creates havoc in our race relations; one which does constant damage to South Africa's name.

A related question concerns publicity. In similar vein to the SAR, Mr Marais Steyn of Community Development has said that "there were very few prosecutions for illegal occupation (by coloured and Indian people) before the Press made an issue of it. Now we get a stream of complaints and we must respond to them."

We do not know how many complaints constitute a stream. We do know that "illegal" tenants were and are living in peace with the majority of their white neighbours; that with or without publicity their deepest desire was for secure occupation, free from fear of the snoopers and bigots. It is the law which is at fault, not the reports which spotlight its anomalies and its shame.

If South Africa is really relaxing apartheid, it is time to do so openly—and for the new leader to accelerate and encourage the examples of change.

Memorite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Fairminded Vredeskerke', Gaborone.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede professor J.L.

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JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Bombing survey result

16/8/79
327

CAPE TOWN — The current wave of bomb attacks in South Africa was the most intense since the early 1960s which culminated in the 1964 Johannesburg station bombing, according to a survey published here by the Terrorism Research Centre.

In the 31-month period to June 15 this year, 110 bombs, firebombs or grenades have been encountered in 91 incidents.

Eight people died and about 142 were injured.

The largest placement of bombs, 23, was in residential houses.

Other targets included railways (12 instances), shops (10), schools (7) and a nightclub, two halls, a council chamber and an administrative building.

Four police stations (Germiston, Jabulani, Daveyton and Moroka) suffered blasts. Moroka was bombed in a frontal assault which included heavy shooting.

The report said extremists from both ends of the political spectrum struck hard against each other, or against ordinary members of society — SAPA.

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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Accused 'implied' he favoured Scorpio

Court Reporter

WHEN Mr David Beelders met Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen again in 1973, Mr Van der Westhuizen implied he was in favour of the activities of Scorpio, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Beelders was giving evidence in his defence. He was being cross-examined by Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State. He said he had known Mr Van der Westhuizen since the late 1950s when Mr Van der Westhuizen, aged then about 11 or 12, was at an orphanage

and he went to visit a friend there.

He said they met again in 1973. Mr Beelders claimed his image was being tarnished at the time by the Progressives, who were "in their own subtle way" using "smear tactics".

He said accusations were being made that he was involved with Scorpio and that insinuations were being made to members of the then United Party that he was an embarrassment to them because he was extremely right-wing.

He agreed that by being called Scorpio, he was being linked with acts of political violence.

"I had to control myself to a degree. But I felt pity for them because of their sick mentality," he said.

He said he took strong exception to the left calling him Scorpio, but added that his friends would also call him Scorpio "in a jocular manner".

Mr Beelders said that when he met Mr Van der Westhuizen in 1973 for the second time, the man was under the

impression that he was Scorpio. He said he did not tell Mr Van der Westhuizen he was a pacifist and not an activist and added he could not remember what impression he had left Mr Van der Westhuizen with.

However, he felt Mr Van der Westhuizen was extremely right-wing and that he was one of those "who were swept up with Scorpio at the time".

Mr Beelders: He didn't say he was in favour of Scorpio's activities. Mr Kahn: But he implied it? Mr Beelders: Yes.

Beelders gave CI material to police

Court Reporter

MR DAVID BEELDERS used to buy material from the Christian Institute and then hand it over to the police, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Beelders did this because he "objected to the type of literature they disseminated". He was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State.

Asked about references made during the evidence of a State witness, Mr Lister Midgley, who said Mr Beelders would "cause a flurry" at the offices of the Christian Institute, Mr Beelders admitted that when he went to the offices some of the people there "became



Mr Bryan Hack

very nervous".

He said he went to the offices to buy literature and would try to draw the people there into conversations.

He would buy two copies of pamphlets and would keep one copy for his own files. The other he would hand over to the police.

He said he got on very well with the Reverend Theo Kotze till a meeting on Rondebosch Common in 1972 in which Mr Kotze called him a "member of the security police" and told him "I never want to see you again".

"It came as a shock," Mr Beelders said.

Mr Beelders said he knew very little about the beliefs of the South African Institute of Race Relations and had only once had a confrontation with the Black Sash.

This was during a protest by the Black Sash at the time of the opening of the Nico Malan theatre. "They were irresponsible," he said.

Mr Beelders drew up his own placard and after the Black Sash demonstration ended, four of the protesters approached him and asked him about his intentions. One of them hit him over the head with an umbrella.

Accused 'capable of blowing up' the Cape Times

Court Reporter

WITH assistance, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen was capable of blowing up the Cape Times, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr David Beelders, one of his co-accused, was giving evidence under cross-examination.

Outlining what happened before Mr Van der Westhuizen asked him for dynamite to blow up the Cape Times, Mr Beelders said he went to Argentina as part of his Youth with a Mission activities at the time of last year's World Cup finals.

He said that once in Argentina, one was immediately involved in the political situation there. He said the country was ruled by a military junta and as such, the military were in total control.

There was extremely tight security and newspapers were full of news about people who disappeared.

He denied he was investigating the political scene in Argentina or that he found it very interesting.

When he returned to South Africa, he saw Mr Van der Westhuizen and they discussed how different Argentina was to South Africa.

He said he mentioned to Mr Van der Westhuizen that he had written to an Argentinian newspaper because of a "grossly distorted report" about South Africa.

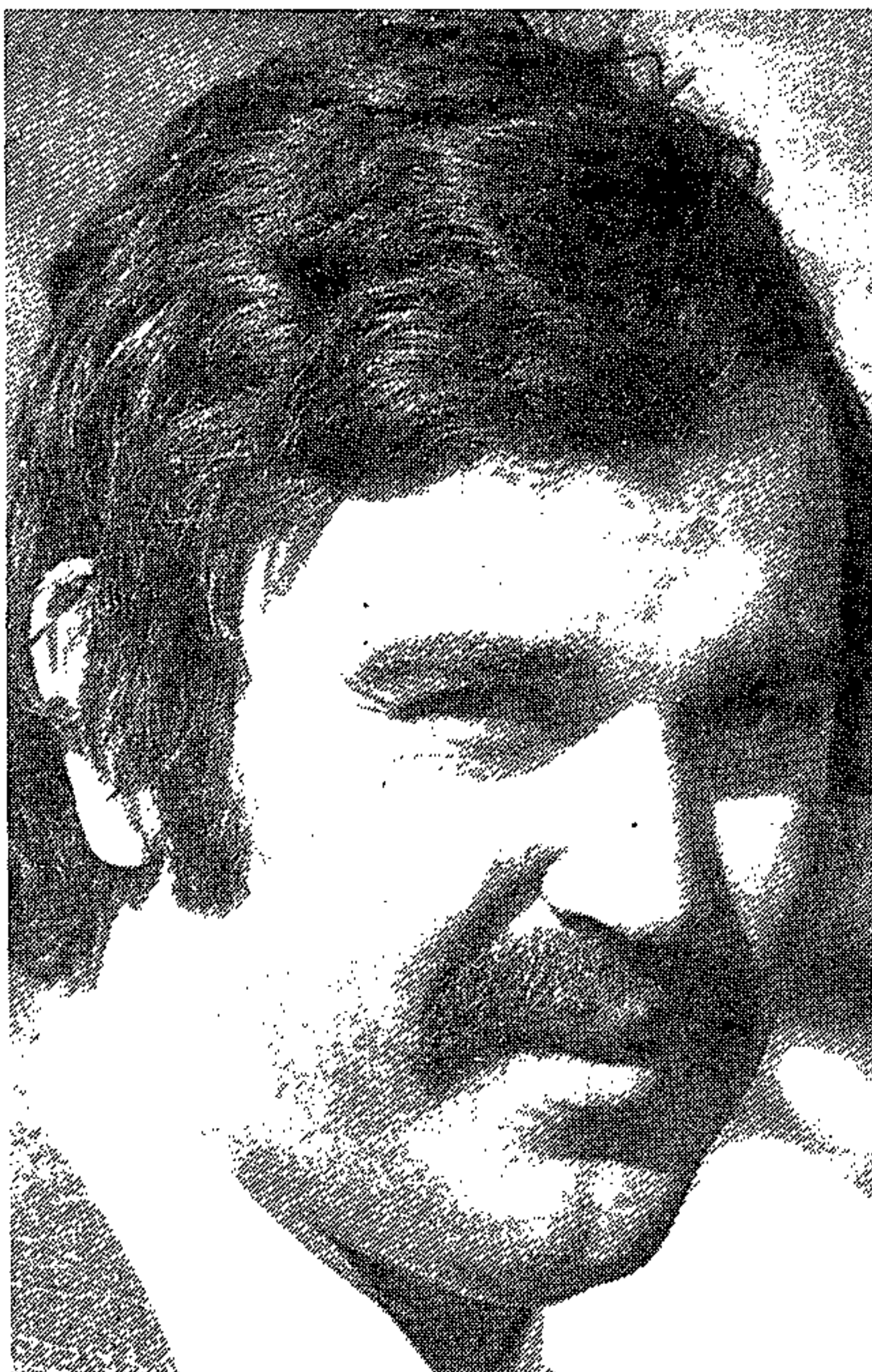
He said Mr Van der Westhuizen said it was typical of the press to besmirch the image of South Africa and the conversation turned to the South African press.

Mr Van der Westhuizen then said the press should be "blown up" and the conversation eventually came down to the Cape Times.

Asked if Mr Van der Westhuizen did not specifically like the Cape Times, Mr Beelders said he would name the newspaper if he was asked to name the most slanted newspaper in Cape Town.

Mr Beelders said Mr Van der Westhuizen was speaking in a light manner about blowing up the Cape Times and he went along with him. He said he did not take the conversation seriously.

Asked about the scandals which had had much exposure



Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen

in the press, Mr Beelders said: "I believe justice should be done as far as the Information scandal is concerned."

Mr Beelders said Mr Van der Westhuizen asked him about obtaining dynamite to use on the Cape Times and Mr Beelders told him he could possibly obtain some.

He said he took Mr Van der Westhuizen in a light vein.

"So you were both talking nonsense to each other," Mr Kahn asked.

"Yes, your worship."

He said that they subsequently talked again about the press and when a third reference was made in a letter to Mr Beelders, he started taking Mr Van der Westhuizen seriously.

Asked if, with assistance, Mr Van der Westhuizen was capable of such an act, Mr Beelders said "certainly".

This was why he wrote to Mr Van der Westhuizen and told him he might be able to obtain some "putty" for him but he must "keep ICT in cold storage".

"I wanted to keep this thing dormant in his brain until I got to Cape Town," Mr Beelders said. Asked why, he said he wanted to see if Mr Van der Westhuizen was serious or not. If he was serious, he would have gone immediately to the security police, Mr Beelders said.

Questioned as to why he did not write "Arnold, don't do it", Mr Beelders said he was coming to Cape Town anyway.

'Not capable of political violence'

Court Reporter

MR ARNOLD VAN DER WESTHUIZEN was not capable of an act of political violence, Mr David Beelders told the Supreme Court yesterday.

He was giving evidence in his own defence and was being cross-examined by Mr F Kahn, SC, as to why he had immediately linked Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen to the Eglin shooting.

He had told the court that following the Eglin shooting, he heard on the radio that a 29-year-old Sea Point businessman and a University of Cape Town student had been detained in connection with the incident.

He had also agreed with a statement that he

made to the police that knowing the personal circumstances of the two men, he immediately assumed it was they who were involved. This was the only reason for linking the men with the shooting.

Mr Beelders said he did not know whether Mr Van der Westhuizen had contacted Mr Hack before the shooting. Earlier evidence was that Mr Beelders gave Mr Van der Westhuizen Mr Hack's telephone number which he had received from Mr Desmond Welthagen, a State witness.

He denied he had telephoned Mr Van der Westhuizen hours after the shooting and before the man's arrest and that at that stage he knew Mr Van der Westhuizen was involved.

"That is a gross untruth," Mr Beelders said.

Loan 'not to burn' office

Court Reporter

MR DAVID BEELDERS denied in the Supreme Court yesterday that a R3 500 loan to his co-accused, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, was an inducement to the businessman to burn down the office of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Beelders was being cross-examined by Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, about various loans he had made to Mr Van der Westhuizen since 1973.

Mr Beelders, who said that in 1973 he was an average South African from the middle-income group, said he first dealt with Mr Van der Westhuizen financially when he bought a car from the man.

He said he ended up losing on the deal, but he had done it because he wanted to help a friend out.

In 1975 Mr Van der Westhuizen borrowed R400 from Mr Beelders so he could buy a second-hand car, repair it and sell it at a profit. Asked why he had lent the money, Mr Beelders said: "Looking back now, unfortunately Mr Van der Westhuizen has been a very bad businessman."

Subsequently, he borrowed two amounts totalling R750 from Mr Beelders, but by late last year he had only repaid R525. He still owed Mr Beelders about R600.

Then Mr Van der Westhuizen asked to borrow R3 500 to assist him on a contract he



Mr David Beelders

had to build a pool at the University of Stellenbosch.

Mr Beelders said he met Mr Van der Westhuizen and at first he was not prepared to lend the man his "life-savings".

However, after Mr Van der Westhuizen promised to repay him a total of R5 000, he agreed to loan him the money. "That was the only way I could see of getting my money back," he said.

Mr Kahn then put to him that there was no such agreement. "You lent the money as an inducement to burn down the South African Institute of Race Relations."

"That allegation is absurd," Mr Beelders replied.

Beelders: BSS 'harassed' me

Court Reporter

MR DAVID BEELDERS alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday he had been harassed by the Bureau for State Security and that his political friend, Mr Lister Midgley, had a "gross fear" of BSS. He also alleged the bureau "didn't always play according to the rules".

Mr Beelders was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General. It was Mr Beelders's second day in the witness box. The day was spent on Mr Kahn's cross-examination and at the end of yesterday's proceedings, Mr Kahn indicated his cross-examination would still take some time.

Mr Beelders moved about the witness box, blowing his nose and wiping his face while asking for a number of glasses of water.

Mr Beelders, 39, of the Youth with a Mission group in Windhoek, Mr Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point, have pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Beelders has also pleaded not guilty to charges relating to a teargas incident at the Weizman Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

During cross-examination Mr Beelders denied he had



Mr F Kahn, SC

been in Durban at the time when shots were fired at the home of Mr R H L Strachan in March this year.

He said sections of a letter written some days after the shooting about a trip to a warm ocean referred to a trip to Walvis Bay last year. He referred to a warm ocean was because there was a warm lake there, he said.

He said he had been in Rehoboth at the time of the shooting. Asked how he knew this, Mr Beelders said: "I'm quite sane."

"I never asked you if you are sane or insane," Mr Kahn said.

Mr Beelders denied that either Mr Midgley or Mr Van

der Westhuizen were his "agents".

He said Mr Midgley had a gross fear of BSS and this arose because Mr Beelders had told him that the bureau had once inquired into his affairs. Mr Kahn asked why an "innocent oil clerk" would fear BSS. "Wouldn't this be because he was up to no good with you," Mr Kahn asked.

The case continues today. Mr Justice van Walsen presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr J W van Greunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr F Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr S Baker, appeared for the State. Mr W de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr F Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners, appeared for Mr Hack. Mr B Griessel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, appeared for Mr van der Westhuizen.

References to newsmen 'tissue of lies'

Court Reporter

EVIDENCE given by Mr David Beelders about references in a letter to a co-accused about a Cape Times reporter, Mr Ted Olsen, was "a tissue of lies", Mr F Kahn, SC, said in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Kahn was cross-examining Mr Beelders, who was giving evidence in his own defence.

He was being questioned in connection with a letter dated March 20,

1979, which he sent to Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen. In the letter he said Mr Olsen was a "danger" and a "commie".

He noted that Mr Olsen had traced Dr Eschel Rhoadie and said the reporter had investigated the activities of Scorpio. He also said that Mr Olsen was involved in black power movements.

He suggested Mr Van der Westhuizen try to find Mr Olsen's home address.

Yesterday Mr Beelders said he had suggested this as Mr Van der Westhuizen was trying to raise money. He had originally suggested to the man that he sell a story on right-wing groups to a journalist, Mr Ken Nelson.

However, when the journalist could not be found, Mr Van der Westhuizen had suggested contacting Mr Olsen with a view to offering the story to him.

He said the information contained in the letter was "merely background in-

formation" and that the reference to him being a "commie" was just wafling.

He said there was nothing directly of a "condemnatory nature".

Mr Beelders had suggested Mr Van der Westhuizen try to find Mr Olsen's home address so that contact could be made at his home on a personal, private level.

Mr Kahn suggested he was talking "absolute lies". "This evidence is a tissue of lies."

Soweto kid's hand blown off

A HAND-GRENADE blew away part of a Soweto schoolboy's hand on Wednesday night.

The "funny sound" 12-year-old Ronald Khali heard coming from a "thing" he brought home from school turned into a deafening explosion as he showed it to his brother.

Blood splattered against the kitchen walls of their 80358 Zone 6, Pimville home.

Neighbours came rushing to find the boy's left hand blown away.

He was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital where it is expected the remains of his hand will be amputated.

The accident is the latest in a number of explosions in Soweto in which children have toyed with arms and ammunition hidden mostly in rubbish or ash dumps.

Ronald's brother Edward said his little brother had brought the grenade home from the Tshabedisang Higher Primary School where he is a Standard Two pupil.

He was then sent to the shops still carrying the lethal object. He came back with two of his friends who were amused by the "funny" sound it was making.

When his friends left he went into the house and showed it to Edward. Then it happened.

The "game" ended with little Ronald stunned as he stood staring at half a

Grenade

blast

By IKE MOTSAPI

hand. And the neighbours came rushing.

Police arrived a half hour later and searched the house. They left just after midnight after taking a statement from the children's mother.

Colonel Van der Westhuizen of the Police Press Liaison Department in Pretoria confirmed the explosion. He said Ronald picked up the grenade in an ash dump in the veld.

In June this year six Orlando East children were injured while playing with hand-grenade detonators they thought were toys. Two of the children were treated for shrapnel wounds.

In July another grenade explosion in Orlando East injured seven boys, one seriously.



Ronald Khali . . . heard a "funny" sound — then lost his hand.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie.

Ciskeians: we will contest get out order

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — Two Ciskeians served with orders on April 20 this year to leave Ciskei say they are to contest the order in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown.

They are Mdantsane township councillor, Mr Livingstone Malotana and Mr Joseph Kobo, former national secretary of Transkei Democratic Party.

"For more than four months we have been parted from our families in Mdantsane," Mr Kobo said.

"We have tried every conceivable move to show the Ciskei Government that we were wrongfully ordered out of our country — Ciskei. We are constantly told the question is being investigated."

"We are citizens of Ciskei and have documentary proof. We pay tax in Ciskei and if we have broken any law in Ciskei why are we not brought before a court of law?"

"We are not prepared to take it any more. It is not that we want to stay in Ciskei. We can live anywhere in the country. We are fighting the principle involved. Where are we to go when ordered out of our country?"

"The Ciskei Government does not own the Ciskei. It is Ciskeians who own the government," Mr Kobo said.

Mr Kobo claimed he and Mr Malotana were being pressurised to persuade bus drivers not to sue the Ciskei Government.

Mr Kobo and Mr Malotana were among bus drivers who were detained and later charged for going on strike.

They were also charged for instigating the bus strike and on their release from detention were taken to court where charges against the two men were withdrawn.

The Secretary of Ciskei Intelligence Services, Mr Charles X. Sebe, said the matter of the deportation orders served on the two men was still being investigated.

Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.I. Orlowski

Professor J.L. Dushumy
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

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Vol. 170]

PRETORIA, 17 AUGUSTUS 1979
AUGUST

[No. 6625

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1847

17 Augustus 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/11ST P79/52

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1847

17 August 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/153	<i>Rich</i>	Graham Masterton	(a)
P79/6/158	<i>Locusts</i>	Guy N. Smith	(a) + (b)
P79/6/164	<i>Renegade 1</i>	Ramsay Thorne	(a) + (b)
P79/7/3	<i>Now, God be Thanked</i>	John Masters	(a)
P79/7/28	<i>They Should Have Been Castles</i>	Herman Raucher	(a) + (b)
P79/7/105	<i>Letters to Americans 1848-1895</i>	Karl Marx and Frederick Engels	(e)
P79/7/137	<i>Modelle 3 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	David Hamilton	(a)
P79/7/139	<i>For The Serviceman</i>	Wyndham Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P79/7/149	<i>Kleurfoto van half-naakte donkerharige model wat lang, trom kniel/Colour photograph of half clad dark-haired model kneeling next to tribal drum (Foto/Photograph)</i>	Unknown	(a)
P79/8/2	<i>Top of the Hill, The</i>	Irwin Shaw	(a) + (b)
P79/8/16	<i>Human Sexuality: Feelings and Functions (A life cycle series)</i>	Leonore Tiefer	(a)
P79/8/17	<i>Bamforth "Comic Series" No's: 380; 408; 455; 456; 466; 488; 495; 510; 516; 540; 546; 550; 553; 560; 563; 570; 572; 574; 576; 587; 608 (Poskaarte/Post Cards)</i>	Bamforth & Co., Ltd, Yorkshire	(a)
P79/8/22	<i>Bamforth's Motoring Calendar 1980 (Kalendar/Calendar)</i>	Unknown	(a)
P79/8/25	<i>Girl and Monkey 1762 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	Checco Leidmann	(a)
P79/8/26	<i>Bilitis 1725 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	David Haradon	(a)
P79/8/27	<i>Roar, The 1736 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	Art Ziraldo Pinto, Brazil	(a)
P79/8/28	<i>Modelle 4 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	David Hamilton	(a)
P79/8/29	<i>Nymph 1770 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	Printed in Sweden by Scandecor	(a)
P79/8/42	<i>Elektro Elbro Vroemen Pty Ltd (Edms Bpk) 1977 (Kalendar/Calendar)</i>	Unknown	(a)
P79/8/12	<i>African Labour News - Vol 39-40, April 1979</i>	ICFTU, African Information Service, Brussels	(d) + (e)
P79/8/19	<i>African Labour News - Vol 41-42, June 1979</i>	ICFTU, African Information Service, Brussels	(d) + (e)
P79/8/32	<i>Namibia Pressier</i>	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)
P79/8/121	<i>Medu News Letter - Vol 1, No 2, Second quarter, June 1979</i>	Medu, Gabarone	(e)
P79/8/30	<i>Northern Uprising - 15 July 1979</i>	USA National Committee, IWF, New York	(e)
P79/8/34	<i>Apartheid - 1979</i>	Amnesty International, Arnhem	(e)

No. 1848

17 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1848

17 August 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P79/53

Inskrywing No. Entry No	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/21.....	Angys Date Club --No 3.....	Angys Date Club, Edenvale.....	(a)

No. 1849

17 Augustus 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 bekragting.

No. 1849

17 August 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)
P76/2/29.....	<i>Why Are We so Blest.....</i>	Ayi Kwei Armah.....	(a), (d) + (e)
P79/6/22.....	<i>Information Bulletin --Vol 17, 6 (382), 1979.....</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/6/52.....	<i>Information Bulletin --Vol 17, 7 (383), 1979.....</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P79/6/53.....	<i>Reports on Real Socialism (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/56.....	<i>Free Africa Marches (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)</i>	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/86.....	<i>Law and Justice in a Socialist Society.....</i>	Panorama DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/6/112.....	<i>Statement 4 --Pamflet/Pamphlet.....</i>	SSD, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)
P79/6/117.....	<i>Dokumentation --913/3.8.....</i>	Panorama DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/6/120.....	<i>Emmanuelle 2.....</i>	Emmanuelle Arsan.....	(a)
P79/6/121.....	<i>Happy Hooker The.....</i>	Xaviera Hollander.....	(a)
P79/6/153.....	<i>Weekly News Briefing --Vol 3, Issue No 22, First Week, June 1979</i>	African National Congress, London.....	(e)
P79/6/172.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News --June 1979.....</i>	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P79/7/16.....	<i>Nux --No 6, June 1979.....</i>	University of Natal (U.N.P.) Pietermaritzburg..	(e)

INHOUD

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327 17/10/79 Post

"MAN, you chaps remind me of the followers of King Canute."

Captain Arthur Cronwright, who was heading the raiding party of about six Security cops, stared blankly over his steaming cup of coffee.

"Except that you chaps are down on the shoreline trying to keep the waves back.

"And your politicians," Chetty continued, "They're sitting high and dry upon the beach."

A few embarrassed shuffles crackled the tense atmosphere in Chetty's Oriental Plaza offices in Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

Captain Cronwright seemed to react like a man kicked below the belt. He took a deep breath, a sip and exhaled a discernible "Ja".

It was early morning October 19, 1977. Telephones and telex machines were telling the world 18 organisations in South Africa had been banned and countless people had been detained.

The followers of wise Canute, a king of England in the 11th Century, had believed him to be immortal. They told him even the waves would obey his commands.

To show how wrong they were, he went to the shoreline and commanded the waves not to wet him.

He came back a wet man.

Chetty had not intended to point to any wisdom on the part of the South African Government.

He wanted to show what he saw as the blind, and hopeless, task of the South African security network to uphold an indefensible political order. The waves of change, Shun Chetty believed, could not be stopped.

Of the organisations and people hit that day many, if not most, were the clients of Shun Chetty and Company, a thinly-staffed, seemingly

Chetty

— the man who watched the waves

tireless legal firm which had seldom — if ever — turned down a request for help from anyone who faced the horrors of incommunicado detention or harassment by Security Police.

So it was a matter of course that Shun Chetty too was the victim of a pre-dawn SB swoop that day.

It was also natural that he should have reacted the way he did — with ease and charm.

Shunmugam Nganasamantham Chetty was born in Durban on April 11, 1941. He topped his matric class and after studying medicine briefly — a career his wife Fazila was to follow —

he entered University College, Durban, where he passed his attorney's admission and won the best student of the year award for 1968.

In 1974 dozens of Saso and BPC leaders were arrested under the Terrorism Act. They asked Shun to act for them.

So, for two years, from a pokey office in Marabastad in Pretoria, Shun Chetty conducted the defence of the Saso/BPC Nine.

When trial judge Mr Justice Boshoff — now accusing Mr Chetty of "touting" — sentenced the nine, the men hoisted Shun onto their shoulders in the cells before they were taken to Robben Island. Shun had tried.

After June 16, 1976, the pressure of work became almost unbearable as hundreds of people, most of them young, were hauled from Section Six cells to courtrooms.

He came under pressure: His car was smashed by unidentified van-

dals. The threatening phone calls mounted.

And he felt himself becoming increasingly alienated from his own legal profession.

As one legal colleague put it this week: "Shun showed that it was still possible — even at this stage — to use the legal system to achieve limited but meaningful victories against those who framed it."

Even if those victories were letting a detainee know somehow that he had not been forgotten, exposing the brutality meted out to Steve Biko, although nobody was blamed for his death, or reassuring the worried mother of a detained teenage daughter, those victories were worth the trouble.

For Shun Chetty was a rare animal. He could recognise clearly the distinction between what the laws said and what a sense of justice demanded. And he was

prepared to take risks to bring that awareness to others and live out his sense of justice.

No effort seems to have been spared in some newspapers to blacken Shun Chetty's name since his flight into exile. Allegations of improper conduct, often from doubtful sources and with little regard for ascertainable fact, have been dredged up. And the best man able to refute them is, of course, handicapped in his ability to reply.

But, for the man, who were clients both in jail and free — and those who knew him, these allegations are unlikely to interfere with their memory of a courageous, humorous man who neither took himself nor Canute's blind followers too seriously.

— Howard Barrell.





● Mr Shun Chetty ...
"I was harried"

CHETTY: SHOCK CONFESSION

'I gave financial help to Blacks who wanted to flee South Africa'

By J H P SERFONTEIN

REFUGEE lawyer Shun Chetty made a startling confession to me in Gaborone this week. "I was forced by political circumstances in South Africa to become an activist," he said. "Therefore I financially assisted and advised a number of Blacks to leave the country."

He was speaking to me and another journalist in the first detailed interview he had given.

He explained why he fled the country on August 8 and countered the claim by the South African Council of Churches that he still owed it R17 000. He accused the council of "confused" management.

Mr Chetty did not want to give details of when, how and where he had assisted Blacks to leave. But he admitted that

any political grouping.

"Having been subjected to constant police efforts to nullify my effectiveness as an attorney, and having been given an insight at a fundamental level — the legal profession — into the power struggle that developed in South Africa, I just could not continue to walk the tightrope of professional objectivity on one side and the struggle of the Black man on the other.

"It became increasingly more difficult for me to continue simply as an uncommitted attorney. The pressure to make a value judgment and cross the threshold from professional duty to activism was enormous.

"In the SA climate it was impossible as a Black man to retain my impartiality. Every now and again there were things that I had to do which could be considered in legal circles as exceeding the boundaries of professional duty.

"These things I did, fully knowing what I was doing. But the choice I had to face in SA was whether I was an oppressed Black man first or a professional doing a job.

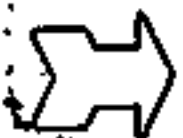
"After a while the lines became blurred.

"There was just no other way. The Special Branch know this and tried to make my life as intolerable as possible."

He was convinced the Security Police had embarked on a well-planned campaign to neutralise or eliminate him because of his work in security trials.

But yesterday Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Officer Commanding the Security Branch

To Page 2



contact across the colour

P.T.O.

As the Ghost of Ap

"WE have seen the future — and it hurts like hell," said a disconsolate Nationalist as he left the consciousness raising session which masqueraded as this week's Natal National Party Congress.

One could hardly blame him. He had come to Durban queasy with doubt, brimming with constituency complaints, the iniquities of consolidation, the horrors of mixed sport, the speed limit and those terrible twins of change Wiehahn and Riekert.

He left, his complaints stilled, and with one message ringing in his ears: the days of apartheid's wine and roses were over. He must see and change the error of his ways, or he would most surely die.

He heard it first from Mr P W Botha who, speaking to the nation from a packed Durban City Hall, sketched the broad outlines of his long-awaited national strategy. And he heard it in greater and more telling detail from Mr Botha's trio of ideological storm troopers — Mr Fanie Botha, Dr Piet Koornhof and Mr Punt Janson.

Gone were the days when a soft ministerial answer would be used to turn away a congress delegate's wrath. Those who said he was selling out the whites could "go to hell" Dr Koornhof said.

"It's no use telling you all sorts of nice things you want to hear," he added bluntly. And he didn't. "If you don't love your children I love mine and I want to give them a future on this subcontinent." That future he suggested, included white identity, it most certainly did not include white privilege.

Explicit

Mr Janson was equally explicit. Those who thought like Jaap Marais could object to mixed stadiums, he was not going to help Peter Hain isolate South Africa. And to Mr Fanie Botha, who calmly wrote off 30 years of Nationalist policy, job reservation was a bad law because it didn't work.

But what, stripped of the tough talk, did it all mean? Mr Botha who seems determined to sell his national strategy on the instalment plan as he moves from congress to congress, resolutely refused to fill in the policy details — to provide the nuts and bolts of the changes that will make his plan work.

What for example could South Africa make of his commitment to that Treurnicht-ism "vertical differentiation"? What precisely were the limits of the "wounding discrimination" to which he was opposed?

The Nats have seen



For these and other definitions South Africa will have to wait for other congresses to reveal as Mr Botha plays peak-a-boo with policy.

But there was enough, both between the deliber-

ately broad lines of the Prime Minister's "national goals" and in the Koornhof-Fanie Botha vision of the 80s to provide a framework for the future.

In that framework Na

The future AND IT HURTS

nationalism will be broadened to include all of South Africa's peoples, black and white, English and Afrikaner. Gone, Mr Botha seemed to suggest, were the days of a narrow Afrikaner tribalism as he seeks to exert the allegiance of all to his national strategy.

It was there in his tribute to all his predecessors, including Louis Botha and Smuts, in his expression of love for all South Africa's people. And most specifically it was present in the persistent leitmotif of Dr Koorhof's and Mr Fanie

A growth rate of four or five times its present level is prescribed as essential if the black man is to move from hunger and unemployment to middle-class prosperity and the horror of revolution averted.

He must be trained "at every level" to provide and enjoy the benefits of essential economic growth.

The implications are tremendous. Government — if the predictions of this week's congress where a minimum government was a persistent theme are to be believed — will stage an orderly retreat from the black man's life, leaving him to the market place and his own administrative devices.

Schools and communities will retain their identity "where possible" Mr Botha said but, as his Ministers indicated, for the rest the sky is the economic and social limit as a Nationalist government knocks away the fetters of ball-and-chain apartheid.

But if Mr Botha has unhooked policy from ideology as he dismantles apartheid's social structure and turns his back firmly on "total permanent separation built on artificially maintained white supremacy" and determines to change forever the face of white South Africa, what is left of the Nationalist dream? What has happened to apartheid if Mr Botha has determined that "a house thus divided against itself will fall"?

ca and with it an all-important admission from a Nationalist Prime Minister: "There is a relationship between South Africa's domestic policies and its international strategic operation."

Mr Botha might have refused to spell out his policy changes as he ticked off his grocery list of goals but with that phrase he left his

options as wide open as the levers of power and knows how to use them. He was not quite as vague on how he hoped to win support for his strategy. He and his ministers, as they discovered the virtues of the market place, have had to admit that less government is good. But he also — in his reference to the role of the Press — gave a disturbing hint that total strategy might mean total control if everyone in South Africa was to sing the company song.

Mr Botha is not, by his own disarming admission, a volkredder. He is a technical Prime Minister not yet greatly loved by his followers, with a management plan in his pocket.

He lacks the presence of a Vorster. His ideas lack the resonance of a Dr Malan — and he knows it. He is unlikely ever to win the adoring support of the Nationalist masses. But he does have his hands on the levers of power and knows how to use them. The problem, and on which haunts Nationalists and non-Nationalists alike, is that in seeking the power to apply his ideas he might begin to confuse means and ends. The swamp of history is littered with leaders who sought power to achieve their ideals and eventually became bogged down in the search for power itself. Mr Botha daren't lose himself in that bog.

Asunder

The short answer is that apartheid's grand design, the philosophy that those who would live and govern in harmony must first be put politically asunder, is alive and well and living in the Prime Minister's national strategy.

Multinationalism remains the key to multi-happiness. The urban black man will benefit from a decentralising of power by the central government to make him almost master of his own destiny.

But for higher political expression his heart must be in the homelands which in turn will be given extra territorial powers in the urban areas. This is the key to the alliance of states and should prove to Nationalists and others who fear that Mr Botha might be tempted to borrow the Opposition's clothes that change has its limits. Beneath the cloak of the National Party lies ... the National Party.

Catch

But there is a catch. The future and Mr Botha have caught up with those Nationalists who believed that they could call the apartheid tune, but never pay the piper. Grand apartheid means the sacrifice of white land for meaningful consolidation and the massive use of white funds to develop the black man's economic potential. It means, once you remove the fear of political domination, that you must accept the reality of social equality.

Finally in the national strategy there is the determination to make an economically powerful South Africa indispensable to Afri-

theid Past waits in the wings

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SUNDAY TIMES, August 19 1979

17



ETTY TELLS

327 SP 19/8/79

SUNDAY POST Special Correspondents

EXILED political trials lawyer Mr Shun Chetty helped a number of people skip the South African border into neighbouring states.

Working as an undercover activist while still in South Africa, he advised and gave money to people to leave the country and seek political asylum elsewhere.

And, in an exclusive interview with SUNDAY POST in Botswana this week, Mr Chetty came out in open support of the banned African National Congress.

"I was forced to become an activist because of the South African system. I therefore assisted financially and advised a number of people to leave South Africa," Mr Chetty disclosed.

Mr Chetty said he found the disunity among exile and underground organisations opposed to the South African Government "distressing".

"Here in Botswana you have the traditional movements on the one hand and a whole lot of splinter, minor movements on the other.

"These small groups are spending their energies in polemics and shouting each other down instead of unifying and taking on the mammoth task that faces them," he said.

"I started off doing political trials not as a black political activist but as a black man concerned with the South African situation. I was subjected over a period of time to the kind of tightrope a man like me has to walk.

"It became increasingly difficult for me to continue simply as an uncommitted attorney doing a job of work as best he could.

"After a while, the lines between professional duty and my commitment as a black man became blurred and soon the white power structure forced me into a position of taking an increasingly active role in the identification, motivation and viewpoints of my clients and black people.

On Mr Chetty's activism Security Police chief Brig Johan Coetzee said this week he did not see Mr Chetty as politically important.

He told SUNDAY POST that, contrary to some Press reports, there was no Security Police investigation into Mr Chetty's affairs.

Meanwhile Mr Chetty has said he intends "exposing" the South African legal system overseas.

ALL ... and backs ANC



Mr Shun Chetty and (below) his Johannesburg offices.



He told our correspondent he had documentary proof that the Transvaal Law Society may be manipulated by the secret Afrikaner Broederbond.

This charge has been denied repeatedly

by the society.

Explaining his sudden departure from South Africa, Mr Chetty said: "My reason for fleeing South Africa was the result of an accumulation of events. There was really no single factor, apart from my being a black man in an oppressive country.

"I sincerely believe that in South Africa there is an active campaign, co-ordinated and conducted from a high level, to frustrate the kind of work I was doing. And it was to take executive action against me, however ill-founded the basis for such action might have been.

"It is no accident that those of us who have acted frequently in so-called political trials in South Africa have had to leave the country due to pressure brought to bear on us, overtly by the Security Police and indirectly through other agencies," Mr Chetty said.

Mr Chetty rejected as "intimidatory tactics aimed at destroying and undermining investigations that he had rendered no return income tax returns and that he had 'outed' for clients.

"I had so many Terrorism and Internal Security Act cases streaming into my office that to suggest I needed more business is madness," Mr Chetty said.

SUNDAY POST's series of interviews with Mr Chetty were frequently interrupted by visits from South Africans, exiled to Botswana, who had come to wish Mr Chetty well.

While in Botswana, Mr Chetty was hosted by Nigerian, Zambian and United Nations officials.

See Page 2

Year 20/8/79

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In a country threatened by conflict there are often groups with a vested interest in either playing up or trying to minimise the danger posed.

South Africa is no exception. Exiled groups committed to a violent overthrow of the government like to depict this country as being embroiled in a state of war.

Concerned about public complacency, some of the country's top military men have warned that South Africa faces a war of low intensity — and that this is only part of the "total onslaught" against the country.

But there are business leaders and some government spokesmen who try to minimise the dangers when they court foreign investors.

Someone who does believe that conflict in South Africa is taking on the proportions of low-intensity civil war is Mr Glenn Moss, who has made a study of political trials over the past few years.

In "Political Trials, South Africa: 1976 — 1979", he says the level of conflict has grown enormously since the unrest of 1976 and warns that it is not a temporary aberration. He points out that be-

Rising level of conflict Low-intensity war a looming danger

Surveys of political trials and insurgency point to a rising level of conflict in South Africa. Political Reporter Tom Duff discusses the problem of trying to assess how serious the situation really is.



Mr Deon Fourie . . . senior lecturer in strategic studies at Unisa.

Between November 1977 and March 1978 there were at least 20 incidents involving bomb blasts. During 1977 and 1978 a total of 238 people were convicted in security trials and sentenced to a total of 1 586 years imprisonment.

"In June 1978 security police estimated that there were at least 4 000 black South Africans in guerrilla training camps, of whom 75 percent were ANNC (African National Congress) recruits," he says.

In the two years following June 1976 at least 2 500 people were charged

with offences related to unrest in black areas.

Mr Moss, through studying political trials during the past few years, sees a definite pattern developing. He sees four kinds of action involved in the conflict against the authority.

First there was politicalising and consciousness-raising activity. This was more prevalent before June 1976 and seems to have largely been the preserve of various (now banned) black consciousness groups and the ANC/Communist Party alliance.

Secondly there were the attacks on property perceived as a symbol of oppression — for example, schools (excluding TEACH schools) and administration buildings.

Thirdly there was the recruitment of people for military training and their transportation out of South Africa.

Finally, there is the return of the trained insurgent. There has been a rise in the number of trials involving such people and related to this has been the large quantities of arms and ammunition found by police.

Mr Deon Fourie, senior lecturer in strategic studies at the University of South Africa and a person who closely monitors South Africa's security position, rejects the assertion that the country is already involved in a low-intensity type of warfare.

He also rejects claims that this amounts to a civil war. He does, however, warn against complacency and says low-intensity warfare is possible in the future.

"But one hand-grenade in a pub does not amount to a war." He and other military

men point out that at present a person stands a far greater chance of being killed or injured by a bomb in cities such as London, Paris or Rome, than in any South African city.

The police Public Relations officer, Brigadier Jan Visser, says the police do not believe that the scale of insurgency has reached a point where it can be described as being warfare of one kind or another.

A lack of information about exiled groups such as the ANC of the PAC makes it very difficult to predict what will happen in the future. Both these bodies appear to be racked by divisions, but there are reports that East Germans are now being used as instructors in ANC camps. They have a reputation for turning out a good product — and in urban guerrilla warfare a few well-armed, well-trained men go a long way.

What is disturbing is the pessimism about the future among many urban blacks. This has been reflected in surveys in recent years.

Anyone who tries to find out what urban blacks are thinking inevitably comes across an

alarming number who believe (sorrowfully in most cases) that severe violence is inevitable.

For years there had been predictions that Watts, the American black ghetto, would erupt into violence. It finally did, but according to some accounts the incident which sparked off the unrest was the arrest of a white motorist by a white policeman in one part of the ghetto. A crowd gathered, suddenly there was a scuffle, a stone was thrown and then within minutes the violence spread like wildfire.

The spark was irrelevant — but the pressures and grievances within that community were very real. Only something very slight was needed to unleash all the pent-up frustrations.

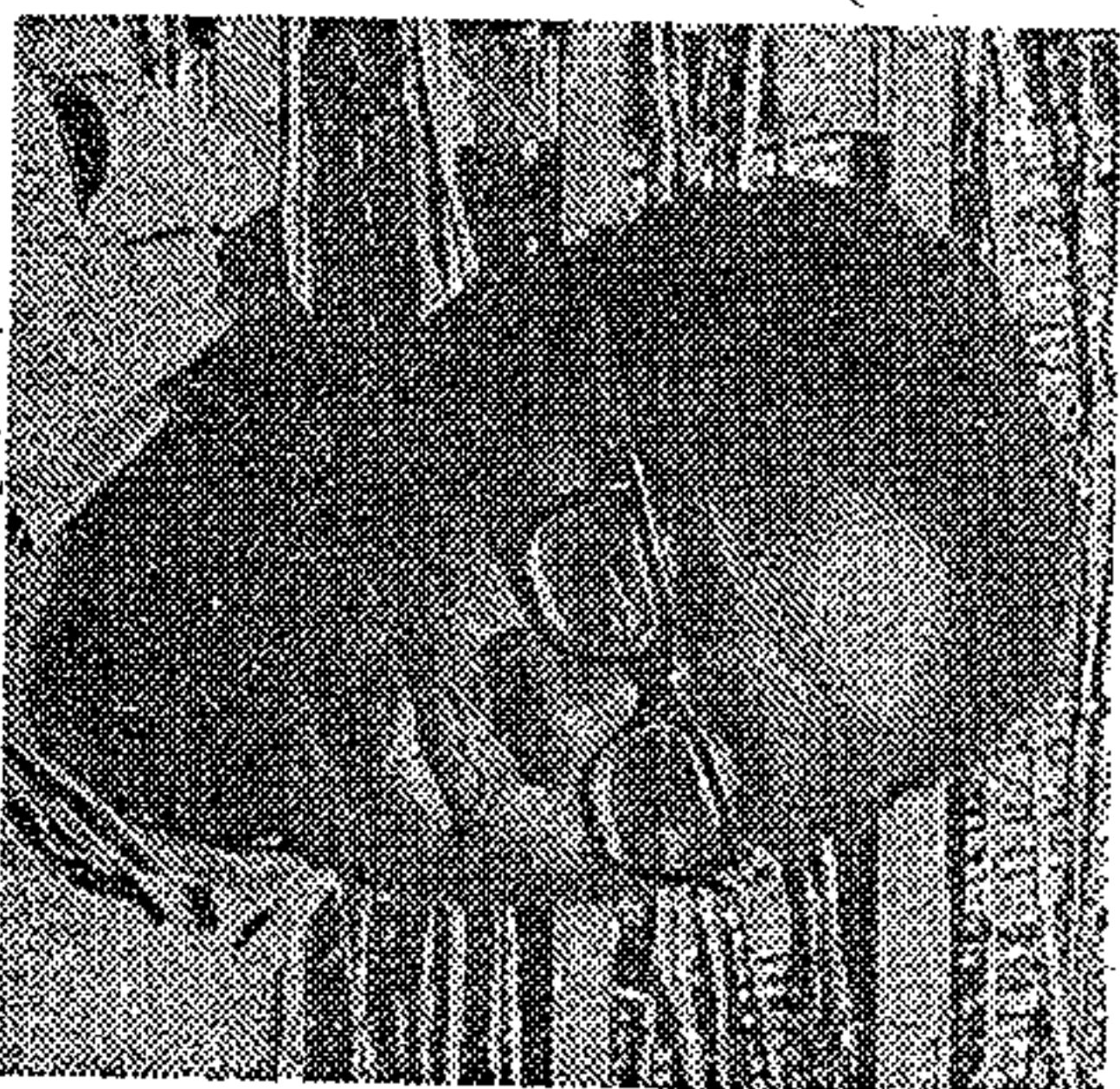
One should now bear in mind that since June 16 1976 there has not been a great material improvement in the lives of people living in places like Soweto. Wages may have risen, but so has the cost of living. Resentment about the system of education persists. Unemployment is at a dangerous level.

Only a fool would ignore the grievances and social pressures within urban black townships.

Defuse this deadly volcano

I am horrified by what I see taking place in Soweto, and I am most appalled by the fact that the Soweto Council, which we look to for leadership as householders in Soweto, and the West Rand Board which is the eyes, hands and ears of the Government in Soweto, are unaware of the deadly volcano that is about to explode in this vast black community in which we live.

CREDO MUTWA, the Soweto writer, sculptor and herbalist, expresses deep concern at the frustrations and fears of the black township dwellers in this article.



I am shaken by the fact that both the West Rand Board and the Soweto Council, acting in total ignorance of what is happening among the denizens of Soweto, have once more begun making the same sort of mistakes that led to the upheavals in 1976, mistakes that were exploited to the hilt by militants to drive a wedge between the authorities and the Soweto people, and I number the proposed drastic rise in site rents throughout Soweto (now under reconsideration) among the mistakes that both the board and the council have made, mistakes that might cost our country dear.

As far as I have been able to find out, the council never fully consulted the people of Soweto about rents and does not even now realise what the consequences of such a step might be. The harsh truth is that there are literally thousands of Soweto householders who will not be able to afford such new rents; that the figure of unemployed Soweto denizens is much higher than Government statistics make it out to be; and that in Soweto, as in other townships, there are hundreds of people who lost their jobs during and after the riots and who have not worked for over three years.

How will these people, who are living hand-to-mouth and existing on the charity of friends and neighbours, be able to discharge their responsibilities as Soweto citizens properly? Can you get blood out of a thrice-dehydrated stone?

Before any further steps towards the development of Soweto as a viable modern city are taken I appeal to the Soweto Council and the West Rand Board to close the wide and shameful gulf that exists between them — a gulf which slows down progress in Soweto and causes suffering to the people of Soweto, a gulf that even the humblest labourer sweeping the streets of Soweto is aware of — and to join hands and act as one for once.

I beg the council and the board to realise that they need each other and to be aware of the danger of further upheavals in Soweto in the very near future and that the Soweto Council needs a powerful organisation to back it up in case of further trouble, because it is an extremely vulnerable organisation which will easily disintegrate, leaving Soweto leaderless as the Urban Bantu Council did, if violence flares up in

Soweto again. I appeal to the chairman of the West Rand Board and the chairman of the Soweto Council seriously to consider asking the Government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry in Soweto as a matter of utmost urgency, before which even the humblest Sowetan would be invited to testify without fear. It would have the task of taking an in-depth look at:

- (1) The real rate of unemployment and under-employment in Soweto and roughly how many people live below the breadline.
- (2) The real rate of crime in Soweto and the means to effectively combat it.
- (3) The lack of full and proper communication between the authorities and the ordinary township dweller, the reasons for it and how it can be remedied.
- (4) Wastefulness, incompetence and inefficiency in certain aspects of township administration and how it could be eliminated.
- (5) Exactly what amenities are required in what parts of Soweto.
- (6) The extent of intimidation by militant elements among the people of Soweto, and exactly what nature this intimidation takes, and how it can be combated.

Political extremism of the most short-sighted, foolhardy and suicidal sort is on the increase in Soweto, and for the last decade or so two known militant organisations — the ANC and the PAC — have been making strenuous efforts to hijack the minds of our young people and to turn them away from the path of peace towards the path of revolution.

Several things have happened in Soweto that no thinking person should overlook; outrages have been committed by terrorists in certain parts of Soweto which were carefully calculated to impress black Soweto youth and to fill each elderly heart in Soweto with a nameless fear.

This secret fear born of the shadowy presence of the armed terrorist has played havoc with the minds of my people in Soweto; it has so emboldened the lunatic-fringe radicals that they are now a law unto themselves and this has brought about the chilling phenomenon of mob rule in Soweto. Mob rule and mob justice

always go hand in hand with political extremism in any part of the world... look at Iran.

Today in Soweto any black man who frequently speaks to white people has become an object of hatred and suspicion, and you only need to whisper in certain ears that "so and so is a sellout" to set a roaring mob of "students" streaming along the street in search of that person — and woe betide him or her if caught.

Today in Soweto you see black leaders — men of integrity and courage — who are avoiding dialogue with the white man (the thing blacks have pleaded for for years in the past in vain) like the plague and putting up all sorts of fancy excuses for doing so.

Now I ask the West Rand Board and the Soweto Council, do you see what you have to contend with? Do you see now why you must be careful and not drive any more of our people into the arms of the shadow? I appeal to you not to grind our people and so play into the hands of the radicals; if you want our people to pay more rent please create places of employment first in Soweto so that people can supplement their income, create small industries which could employ at least some of Soweto's people.

SACC says it did not know of Chetty activities

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches yesterday distanced itself from a reported declaration by Mr Shun Chetty, in which the former Johannesburg attorney identified himself as a political activist who assisted blacks to flee the country.

A statement issued on behalf of the SACC by a senior official described Mr Chetty as a man who has been under severe distress.

Mr Chetty, who received thousands of rands from the SACC's Asigneni Fund to help defend black political trialists, was quoted in the Sunday press as saying he had helped fleeing black militants financially.

According to one report, Mr Chetty — who

left Botswana via Zambia for Britain on Friday — proclaimed his loyalty to the banned African National Congress and expressed disapproval of splinter movements "spending their energies in polemics."

In a statement yesterday, the Rev Peter Storey, senior vice-president of the SACC, described the council's relationship with Mr Chetty as an entirely professional one, arising from his role in preparing the defence case for certain political trialists.

The Asigneni Fund was set up in the wake of the June 1976 unrest for the specific purpose of providing blacks accused under security laws defence counsel in the trials.

Mr Storey said: "Neither the previous general secretary of the SACC, Mr John Rees, nor the present general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had any dealings with Mr Chetty outside of that relationship. We have no knowledge whatever of any other reported activities of Mr Chetty."

Mr Chetty reportedly expressed disapproval of Bishop Tutu for "dealing publicly" with a financial dispute which they had been discussing privately.

He was referring to Bishop Tutu's confirmation that, according to the SACC accounts department, Mr Chetty had not accounted for R17 000 advanced to him by the SACC. — DDC.

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religiöse Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-



Is apartheid dead?

The answer to that question, more often than not, is: Yes and No. In some places, the traditional barriers of apartheid — in line with Government policy of eliminating petty

apartheid — have been taken down; in others, they linger on.

In this new series, The Star will look at both sides of the issue. We want YOUR help in the search.

We invite our readers to write in and tell

Wanted: Dead

(527)

The Star Tuesday August 21 1979

Or Alive...

any instances in which apartheid has finally been laid to rest; or of cases in which it is alive well.

Today, for example, the focus is on a bridge Doornfontein, where the manifestations of apartheid are all too obvious; or the library

gardens, where it is clearly a thing of the past.

So, join The Star in this search. We want to find apartheid, alive or dead. Write to The Editor, "Is Apartheid Dead," PO Box 1014, Johannesburg, 2000.



Very few notice this needless apartheid sign

A black-and-white notice at one end of the Davies Street bridge over the railwayline at Doornfontein station is a reminder that apartheid is still alive in parts of Johannesburg.

It instructs all users of the bridge that it is for "whites only".

Although the bridge leads to the white section of the railway platform, it also leads across the railway line, linking the two sides of Davies Street. It can, therefore, be seen as a pedestrian extension of the street and therefore to restrict its use to whites is almost tantamount to declaring a pavement "whites only".

Not that many people take notice of the sign. Blacks use the bridge freely and those interviewed by The Star said they did not even notice the sign, while others explained they had entered the bridge from the other side and so could not see the sign, posted at one end only.

An incongruity is that a toilet for black people is at one end of the bridge.

The notice fits the category of unnecessary and irritating discrimination that the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, has pledged to eliminate.

And few whites are likely to insist that such a bridge is necessary. Miss Theresa Dunn of Randfontein crossed the bridge the other day and then told The Star that she did not spot the sign. But, she added, she did not mind whether it was there or not.

And Mr. Exchange Nkosi of Soweto also did not notice it. "Anyway, there is no other way to cross the line," he added.

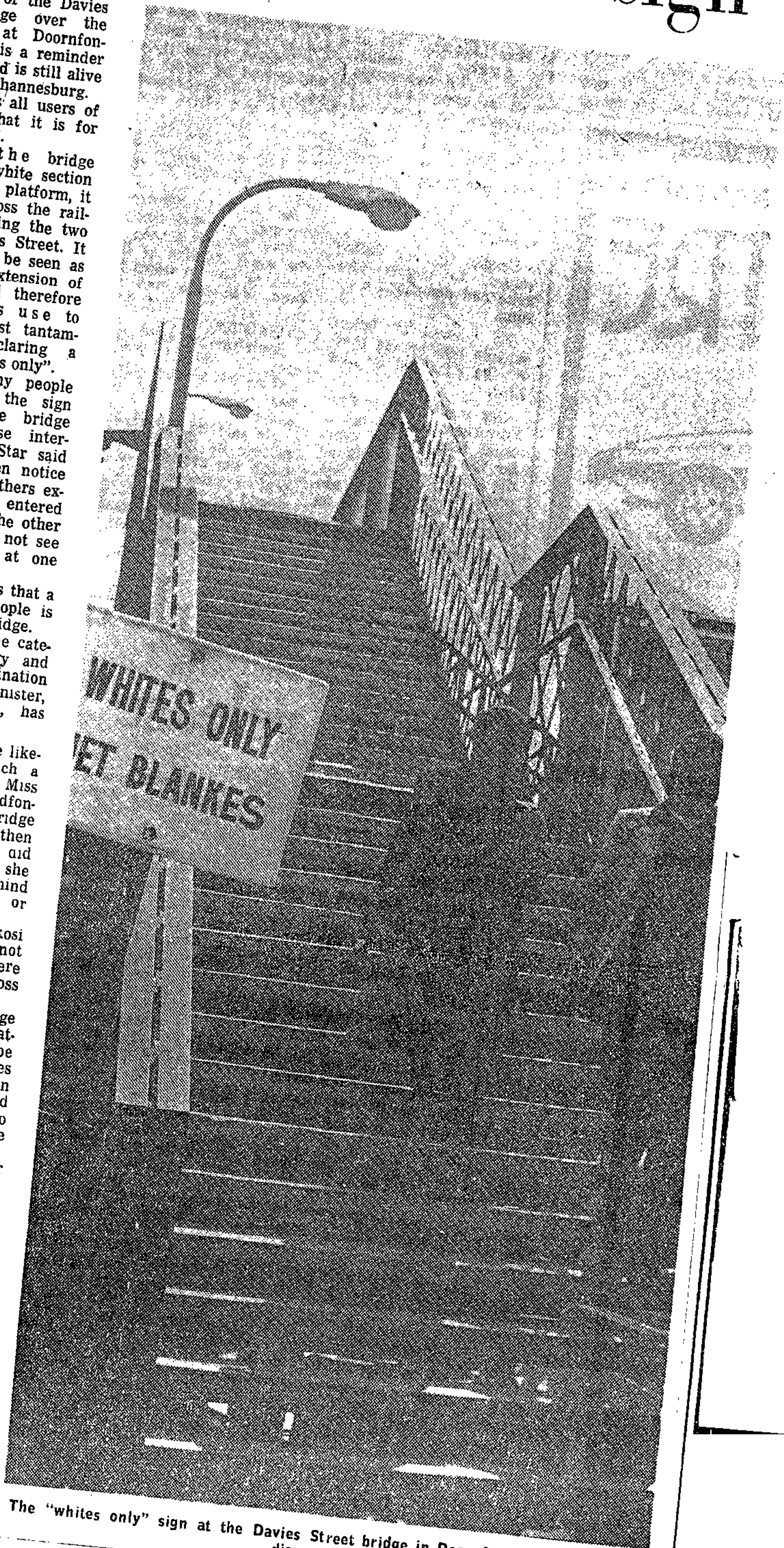
There is another bridge further down the platform, but it cannot be reached from the Davies Street side. It would mean a long extra walk around the block if blacks who wanted to cross the line were to obey the sign.

Another bridge further down is marked "non-whites" — without the "only" added. This, too, would seem totally unnecessary.

The fact that the signs are largely ignored does not negate the fact that the police could presumably take action against black people using the "whites only" bridge or whites using that for "non-whites."

And there are reports of arguments developing at times on the bridge between whites and blacks because of the sign.

It all seems rather pointless.



The "whites only" sign at the Davies Street bridge in Doornfontein . . . but many disregard it.

Harmony in open parks in spite of grumbles

By Graham Fysh

When the Johannesburg City Council threw open its parks to all races some five years ago, there were grumbles, complaints and even some threats. But today those have all been forgotten.

Now black and white mingle freely in the parks, share the benches and accept one another quite naturally. There are no complaints and no incidents. Even the threats have fallen away.

HESITANCY

The desegregation of the parks has proved that unnecessary apartheid can easily be eliminated. No sooner were the apartheid signs on the park benches painted over and the signposts uprooted than people began to accept the situation.

At first there was a slight hesitancy from some blacks and a slight

resistance from some whites. But it did not last long. Within a few months any opposition that there had been had evaporated.

RELAXED

It would be difficult to find any harmful results that have come about following the desegregation of the parks. Certainly nobody has publicly claimed that there have been such effects.

But the beneficial results are obvious. A more relaxed atmosphere and a reduction in tension between the races are there for all to see.

And perhaps most meaningful of all is the fact that there have been no moves in the city council to have park apartheid reinstated.

Even though the National Party now has more power on the council it has not even suggested taking such steps.



These benches in the Johannesburg Library gardens, and the library itself, have been desegregated for some time.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch

Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Banned books: writers protest

JOHANNESBURG — The Johannesburg centre of the writers' association, Pen International, said yesterday it was "deeply disturbed" by the growing list of literary bannings in South Africa and "strongly condemned them".

In a statement here, the chairman of the Johannesburg centre of Pen, Mr. Muthobeli Mutloatre, said the bannings of works by leading South African writers "totally negate and make meaningless the government's expressed desire to move towards dialogue".

They also made meaningless the "recognition by the publications board that protest literature is a literary genre" and the acknowledgement that poetic licence be extended to black writers who do not have the same avenues of public protest as whites".

The statement says that over the last six months leading works like the literary journal *Staffrider*, Vol 2 No 1, Donderdag of Woensdag by Dohn Miles, *Africa My Beginning* by Ingoapele Madingoane, *Burgher's Daughter* by Nadine Gordimer, *Just the Two of Us*, an unpublished story by Miriam Tlali, and the Longman's edition of her novel, *Muriel* at Metropolitan, have been banned.

In banning *Burgher's Daughter*, the publications board had shown "scant respect" for a work of internationally acknowledged literary merit, Mr Mutloatre said.

None of the reasons given for the bannings was acceptable to South African writers who continued to claim the right to "free expression in the literary arts". — SAPA.

sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappyywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

NM 24/879

'Whites only' so visiting evangelist walks out

African Affairs Reporter

A WELSH evangelist and his wife walked out of a restaurant on the Natal South Coast this week because their Black companions were not allowed to join them for a meal.

Mr. M. H. Price and his wife are on a tour of the churches of the Assemblies of God. Thirteen other evangelists are visiting Assembly churches in different parts of South Africa.

On Wednesday Mr. Price and his wife were taken on a tour by Pastor J. Donda and Pastor E. Vilakazi of the Assemblies of God in Durban.

Not allowed

Mr. Price ordered food at the Natalia Restaurant at Illovo Beach and invited his friends to join them but the cafe owner said Africans were not allowed in.

Mr. Price and his wife walked out followed by the Black pastors.

Mr. C. Lyokes, the restaurant owner said Blacks were not allowed to eat in his restaurant. "It is not my fault, it is the law of the country."

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1931 24 Augustus 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 No. P79/54

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/7/131.....	<i>Odds, The</i>	Eddie Constantine.....	(a)
P79/8/49.....	<i>Bamforth "Comic Series" No's: 448; 450; 480; 585 (poskaarte post cards)</i>	Bamforth & Co. Ltd., Yorkshire.....	(a)
P79/8/50.....	<i>If You are Unhappy</i> —100-76 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Kalan Inc., Philadelphia.....	(a)
P79/8/51.....	<i>To my Critics</i> —100-42 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Kalan Inc., Philadelphia.....	(a)
P79/8/52.....	<i>I'm So Happy Here</i>—100-39 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Kalan Inc., Philadelphia.....	(a)
P79/8/53.....	<i>Who's The Boss?</i> —100-50 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Kalan Inc., Philadelphia.....	(a)
P79/8/54.....	<i>If You Can't Dazzle Them with Brilliance</i> —100-102A (Plakkaat/Poster)	Kalan Inc., Philadelphia.....	(a)
P79/8/64.....	<i>Frizz</i> —No 8.....	Frizz Newspaper Co. Ltd, London.....	(a)
P79/8/67.....	<i>Court Martial</i>	Sven Hassel.....	(a)
P79/7/18.....	<i>Chinese Connection, The</i>	William Crawford.....	(e)
P79/7/71.....	<i>People's Power</i> —No 13, Special issue, Spring 1979	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P79/8/24.....	<i>Spiegel, Der</i> —Nr 30, 23 Juli 1979.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(e)
P79/8/55.....	<i>Monday Morning</i> —July 1979.....	CUSO, Gaborone.....	(e)
P79/7/73.....	<i>Rosewood</i>	Petra Leigh.....	(a)
P79/7/108.....	<i>Force, The</i>	Alan Radnor.....	(a)+(b)
P79/7/111.....	<i>Rich and The Beautiful, The</i>	Ruth Harris.....	(a)
P79/7/116.....	<i>Offshore</i>	Gary Brandner.....	(a)

No. 1932 24 Augustus 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/4/150.....	79 Park Avenue.....	Harold Robbins.....	GK./G.N. 341 van/of 20/2/58.

No. 1938 24 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/46

'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.—P79/8/101.

Publikasie.—*Fair Lady*—Vol. 15, No. 5, August 29, 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer—Nasionale Koerante Beperk, Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (A).

No. 1932 24 August 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:

No. 1938 24 August 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/46

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.—P79/8/101.

Publication.—*Fair Lady*—Vol. 15, No. 5, August 29, 1979.

Author or producer.—Nasionale Koerante Beperk, Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (A).

No. 1933

24 Augustus 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 beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1933

24 August 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) (e) 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
P79/2/41.....	<i>Nation, The</i> — Vol 3, No 6, February 1979.....	Isizwe-Sechaba (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein.....	In SK./G.G. 6316 van/of 2/3/79 en/ and GK./ G.N. 359 van/of 2/3/79.

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is 'n medium vir die publikasie van plantkundige artikels oor die flora en plantegroei van Suidelike Afrika. Een of twee dele van die tydskrif word jaarliks gepubliseer.

Die volgende dele is beskikbaar:

Vol. 3 Deel 1 uit druk 2 1937 75c 3 1938 75c 4 1939 75c	Vol. 8 Deel 1 1962 R3 2 1964 R3 3 1965 R3 4 1965 R3
Vol. 4 Deel 1 1941 75c 2 1942 75c 3 1948 75c 4 1948 75c	Supplement Vol. 9 Deel 1 1966 R3 2 1967 R3 3 en 4 1969 R6
Vol. 5 1950 R3	
Vol. 6 Deel 1 1951 R1,50 2 1954 R2,50 3 1956 R2 4 1957 R2	Vol. 10 Deel 1 1969 R3 2 1971 R3 3 1971 R3 4 1972 R3
Vol. 7 Deel 1 1958 R2 2 1960 R3 3 1961 R3 4 1962 R3	Vol. 11 Deel 1 en 2 1973 R6 3 1974 R3 4 1975 R3
Vol. 12 Deel 1 1976 R5 2 1977 R5 3 1978 R7,50	

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is a medium for the publication of botanical papers dealing with the flora and vegetation of Southern Africa. One or two parts of the journal are published annually.

The following parts are available:

Vol. 3 Part 1 out of print 2 1937 75c 3 1938 75c 4 1939 75c	Vol. 8 Part 1 1962 R3 2 1964 R3 3 1965 R3 4 1965 R3
Vol. 4 Part 1 1941 75c 2 1942 75c 3 1948 75c 4 1948 75c	Supplement Vol. 9 Part 1 1966 R3 2 1967 R3 3 and 4 1969 R6
Vol. 5 1950 R3	
Vol. 6 Part 1 1951 R1,50 2 1954 R2,50 3 1956 R2 4 1957 R2	Vol. 10 Part 1 1969 R3 2 1971 R3 3 1971 R3 4 1972 R3
Vol. 7 Part 1 1958 R2 2 1960 R3 3 1961 R3 4 1962 R3	Vol. 11 Part 1 and 2 1973 R6 3 1974 R3 4 1975 R3
Vol. 12 Part 1 1976 R5 2 1977 R5 3 1978 R7,50	

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany all inland orders.

Student leader flees to Lesotho

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

MR RAYMOND "STRIKE" MOROANE, former president of the Atteridgeville and Saulsville Students League, has fled the country to Lesotho after a string of detentions.

Mr Moroane, also former freelance reporter with the Rand Daily Mail, is believed

to have fled with a friend, Mr Jabu Mohale. The two were members of a local music group, Roots.

They were yesterday confirmed to be in Lesotho.

According to a spokesman for Mr Moroane's family, it is about two weeks now since he deserted his number 26, Tshuene Street home in Saulsville.

"We only got a message this week that he is in Lesotho. He did not tell us that he was to leave the country and we only realised later that

he took all his clothing," the spokesman said.

Mr Mohale's younger sister, Mantatane told POST yesterday that her brother had taken all his clothing without notifying them where he was going. That was the last time they saw him.

But according to Mr Mohale's close friends, there were rumours that he had died in Lesotho.

Mr Mohale disappeared a day after Roots had fired him for being insubordinate. He played bass guitar for the group.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienslike Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

327

Convicted attorney is struck off roll

By J S MOJAPELO

AN ATTORNEY, serving a term on Robben Island after being convicted under the Terrorism Act, was struck off the roll of attorneys by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Joseph Brainsby Vusani was found guilty on three counts under the Terrorism Act by the Maritzburg Supreme Court and sentenced to eight years' jail on April 6, 1972.

Mr Justice De Villiers read the judgment prepared by Mr Justice Boshof and Mr Justice McEwan.

The Incorporated Law Society of the Transvaal, under its president Mr F P van der Merwe, brought the action against Vusani.

Vusani was ordered by the court to surrender and deliver his certificate of enrolment as attorney to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Should he fail to comply with the order within two weeks from the date of judgment, the deputy sheriff for the district in which the certificate of enrolment was issued would be empowered and directed to take possession of the certificate and deliver it to the registrar.

Vusani was admitted and enrolled as an attorney on November 11, 1964. He started practising on January 17, 1966. On February 17, 1971, he was arrested and detained until he was tried with 12 others in the Maritzburg Supreme Court on four counts of participating in terroristic activities.

He was sentenced to eight years in jail. The court found that Vusani was a member of the African Peoples Democratic Union of South Africa (Apdusa). The main weapon of Apdusa was non-collaboration with the authorities and the use of boycotts.

Security swoop on Transkei politicians

327 SP 26/8/79
By MARCUS NGANI

AT LEAST three men — two of them top members of the Transkei opposition party — were raided by the security police in search of "subversive" political literature.

The former leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Neokazi, another party executive member, Mr S A Xobololo and a former Transkei diplomat trainee, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, were victims of the police swoop.

According to Mr Xobololo, 12 security policemen visited his Engcobo home demanding a tape recording of a political rally which was addressed by his party leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, last month.

The cops took away the tape recorder together with other tape cassettes found in Mr Xobololo's house. He was given a receipt for the confiscated articles.

Mr Xobololo said he suspected that the police were looking for evidence likely to be used against Chief Sabata in a pending security case against the Tembu king.

After Mr Xobololo, the police later raided the homes of Mr Neokazi and Mr Mtshontshi in Umtata.

Several documents were taken away from Mr Neokazi's home.

Mr Mtshontshi claims that the police ransacked his home and left things upside down.

Commenting on the security police swoop, Mr Neokazi said: "If, by this provocation, the Transkei Government is trying to harass me, they are barking up the wrong tree.

"They are trying to shake the unshakeable, repress the irrepressible!

No matter what happened, he said, he intended proceeding with the law suit he proposed against the Transkei Minister of Justice.

Earlier in the week Mr Neokazi was wanted by the police who issued a warrant for his arrest following a claim by the Engcobo magistrate that he had not paid a R250 fine resulting from his Supreme Court conviction on two charges under the Transkei Public Security Act earlier this year.

Mr Mtshontshi also commented on the security police swoop.

He said: "I always refer to security police visits as polite and hope they will not come again.

"But there is nothing polite about people who make a nuisance of themselves during the late hours of the night," Mr Mtshontshi said.

DIE CORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLING VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Cararsie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

327 SP 26/8/79

By Zwelakhe Sisulu THE BANNINGS of organisations in 1977 removed for some people the last possibility of using legal means to achieve their political aspirations, a recently published document said.

The document, "Security Trials 1978" by Linda Ensor of the research department of the Institute of Race Relations, said this view was reinforced by the intensified State repression of activists in the form of detentions and bannings.

The document, which was released this week, also cites allegations of police torture by some of the accused in the trials.

The publication contains a summary of political trials in late 1977 and in 1978 and highlights the diminishing rights of an accused in a security trial in South Africa.

"The summary of the trials reflects the continuing resistance to the present Government by banned political organisations like the ANC and the PAC and the kind of activities in which they are engaged," the document says.

"The 1976 events, among other things, demonstrated with forceful clarity the kind of response which could be expected from the State when people demand reforms."

During and after these events, many people left the country either for military training, to further their studies or to escape police harassment.

Proof that the rights of an accused were being threatened were found in attacks made in Parliament last year by former Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, on the right of an accused to a defence counsel of his own choice.

Mr Kruger is quoted as saying revolutionaries were attempting to subvert "our democratic legal system".

This was demonstrated, Mr Kruger said, by the fact that few advocates and attorneys repeatedly appeared in security cases. Some of them identified with the objectives of subversive elements, in the tradition of Braam Fischer, creating a lack of confidence in them as officers of the court.

The former Minister alleged that these lawyers collaborated in delaying tactics, acted as local agents for funds earmarked for security cases, sought out clients and reasons to spend the money, and made trials last as long as possible.

A man could be more easily persuaded to undergo training as a "terrorist" or "saboteur" if he was assured of paid legal representation if he was caught, and if his studies were paid for and his family cared for during his imprisonment.

"Such reasoning undermines the presumption of innocence of an accused before he has been tried in court. The defence of such people is then seen by the authorities as a revolutionary act of solidarity with the accused. This is contrary to the duty perceived historically by a section of South Africa's legal profession to defend politically unpopular accused persons," it continued.

It added: "The assumption made by Mr Kruger is that the suspicions of the security police about the guilt of an accused person are sufficient evidence of that guilt."

The summary provides insight into the workings of the legal system in relation to security trials:

"That the legal system is subordinate to the political order which is the framework in terms of which it functions, is evidenced by the introduction of legislation which limits the rights of an accused person.

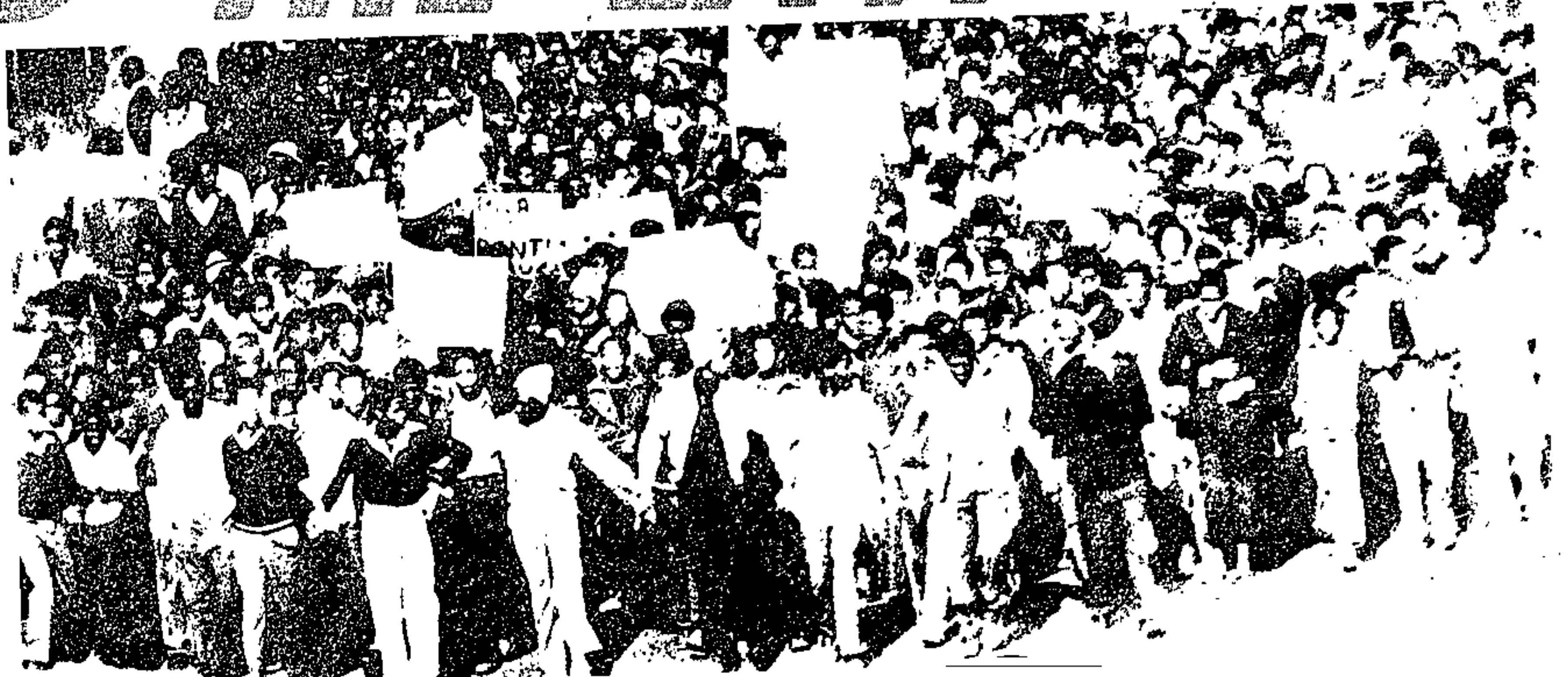
"The policy of the Government holds that it is, preferable to have a legal system weighted in favour of the State than to have suspected revolutionaries go free".

In regard to the Criminal Procedure Act and the importance of legal representation, the document notes: "An indictment is a very complicated document and where an accused is unrepresented there is the possibility of his pleading guilty to charges which he does not fully understand".

Citing several cases where lawyers for the accused only



SA POLITICOS AND THE LAW



learnt of their client's appearance in court through the Press, the document adds:

"Denied legal representation of their choice through the interference of the security police, an accused person, unless aware of his rights at the time of plea, may make a plea which prejudices the future conduct of the defence case."

"There is the additional possibility of abuse in that the accused person may have been 'persuaded' to plead guilty in order to avoid a threatened prison sentence which might not have been imposed by the court if there was a lack of evidence."

Referring to the disorientation of personality and judgment in solitary confinement, Mr Harry Pitman said in Parliament: "When one introduces witnesses being held in prison, bringing them straight into court from prison and back to prison, in many cases one is in effect producing witnesses who came into court with a pistol at their heads."

"They are incarcerated by the State to give evidence for the State, and their prime consideration is to do all they can to get out of prison as quickly as possible."

The document asks: "The question one may ask is the extent to which the most substantial part of security trials occur in the secret, inaccessible offices of the security police where the battle between accuser and accused knows no rules and where victory is, in one way or another, predetermined."

The summaries of several security trials also contain allegations of torture made in court.

"A number of people have been prosecuted for perjury after having refuted their statements made to the security police or magistrate which, they claim, were written after assaults and torture, to satisfy the security police."

For example, Solomon Mahlangu, who was sentenced to death on a charge of terrorism and murder, said he agreed to make a false statement after beatings by security police.

Journalist flees SA ^{21/8/79} ³²⁷

JOHANNESBURG — A Bloemfontein journalist, Mr Isaac Moroe, has arrived in Maseru to seek political asylum. He was banished to the Free State border town of Bethlehem by the South African Government. He is a former chairman of The Writers' Association of South Africa.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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South African sackcloth, ashes

I like Jesse Jackson, but he does get carried away.

Here he is in South Africa, protected by South African police, invited by South Africans to address white and black audiences, talking over the radio and television carried to the ends of the country by South African facilities — and he calls South Africa a "terrorist dictatorship."

One is reminded of those years in the early 50s when American liberals were solemnly declaring that Senator McCarthy had so terrified the country that no one dared to speak. One searched in vain for reports of the sudden death or disappearance of McCarthy's critics.

It is better to say about South Africa the truth, rather than the untruth. And to look for realistic, rather than unrealistic solutions.

South Africa is an unjust society. So was the society whose birth we celebrate every Fourth of July. Ours indeed was worse; we permitted outright slavery, and counted the Negro half a man for purposes of representation.

Allard Lowenstein reminds us that whereas the world has a common chronological history, every society has its own history. Ours is as far advanced over South Africa's in the matter of race relations as South Africa's is advanced over the Central African Empire in human rights.

To say that South Africa is a terrorist dictatorship is to undermine by exaggeration the awful truths about South Africa.

Something is going on there, and it is so good it would be tragic to derail it either by rhetorical exaggeration or by inept diplomacy. We are engaged in both.

It is unthinkable that 10 years ago, or even five, Jesse Jackson should be invited to South Africa for the purpose of undermining social and legal arrangements there.

Allard Lowenstein, for 20 years forbidden entry into South Africa in retaliation against his book

WILLIAM F BUCKLEY offers a conservative's views of South Africa's problems. His column is published in the New York Times.



WILLIAM F BUCKLEY



JESSE JACKSON

about South-West Africa, was invited there a year ago, was given the facilities of South African television and radio and spoke the language of racial equality in accents appropriate to a rally of the Americans for Democratic Action, which he once headed. He has been invited back.

But surely the most spectacular symbol of what is going on are the first sentences in a guest column appearing in The New York Times.

Listen: "I do not need anyone from abroad reminding me that a society where any man, whatever his creed or colour, is denied human rights, is an unjust one. I am fully aware of this, and so is

my government."

That is by Pieter Koornhof, who is South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, responsible for administering laws controlling blacks.

Such humility, such a sense of guilt, has not been shown since the King of Nineveh rose up out of this throne and cast away his robe and was clothed with sackcloth and ashes.

But Pieter Koornhof went on to make a workaday point. It was that equality of opportunity cannot be brought to South Africa by boycotting South African enterprise. He quoted Lincoln to the effect that the poor cannot be made rich by eliminating the rich. The point is highly relevant in a season when every college sophomore who whiffs idealism goes potvaliantly to war against his college's economic portfolio if it includes a share of stock in South African enterprise.

But of graver strategic consequence is the unfolding drama in the north. Rhodesia having done exactly what it was told to do, the government of Mrs. Thatcher is permitting itself to be storm-tossed by the regional passions of countries that consider Lusaka a model city whence to pass judgment on the defects of neighbouring constitutions.

If the white minority in Rhodesia is not protected, the white minority in South Africa will go to hell before inaugurating anything like racial equality. If the black minority in America had not been protected by the Constitution, it would not now enjoy such freedoms as it has.

In going from antecedent stage A to present stage B, the acquiescence of those who hold the power is conventionally required. Is the 19th Amendment giving the vote to women illegitimate because only men voted for it?

Dead or Alive?

Post office entrances

I am amongst the small community which makes up the Onderstepoort post office, which is divided by a wall on the customers' side only. There are usually two people serving the public, the postmaster and another post office employee.

When I first went to the post office one entrance was marked "Blacks" and the other "Whites." During the course of 1978 these signs were removed, but apartheid still continued. On the "Black" side, a handwritten note in an African language reminds people to close the door. I went into the old "Black" side and was told to go to the other side. I

asked why, but the request was repeated. I was eventually served. The second time I went in, the woman didn't comment. On the third time the postmaster sitting at his desk said "Blacks only." What I wish to know is if I am within my rights to go into whatever entrance I please, or not?

Confused

Onderstepoort.

★ A spokesman for the GPO said it was the policy of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications that all post offices would have no apartheid or barriers. A number of the public may have observed where, he/she believes, as long as they

Closed theatre

Apartheid is alive and well and living in the Municipal Offices of Vereeniging.

We have built a magnificent new Civic Theatre and non-whites are not allowed to use it.

Dr G B Barlow
PO Box 636
Vereeniging

Regarding the football grounds under the control of the Johannesburg City Council, the Council does not see the dangers of leaving black footballers out in the cold in white areas.

Blacks are prohibited

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telephone: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

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More soccer fields wanted

from using the grounds while there is not even one ground reserved for them.

The NPSL games are mostly played on white grounds. Why? Because cash is involved, and what about those who are struggling to follow their ro's footsteps?

Let the road be opened for all in this country, regardless of standard, colour or age.

Sechaba G Matobule
631 Mapetla East
PO Moroka
Soweto.

Thought
for today

on will let the white drivers pass, but they will flag you down because you are black. They will check your brakes, your lights and almost everything including your licences. It is a way to get you down. Do not let them succeed in killing your spirit. Be proud.

Put on a big smile and whistle away...

COME ON, cheer up. There is no reason to look so gloomy.

There is also no reason at all to feel despondent. Everywhere I went to in the last two weeks I was confronted by people who have become too pessimistic about the future of this country.

I am not. I think we are going through some very exciting and challenging times. And all of us must be absolutely happy and excited to be part and parcel of this scene.

What makes me bubble around with joy?

For one, the entire white political structure in this country is in a state of chaos. The truth has begun to dawn on many people that the days of white domination are over. Finish and klaar.

The whole eyewash about ethnicity, differentiation, separation or whatever term you choose to give racialism a bit of dubious respectability — all

of these are now lying in ruins.

For another, the strong showing being demonstrated by the good old HNP is in itself an indication that the end is nigh. Did you not hear what the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the other day?

He regards the HNP as the greatest enemy of the Government!

You still can't get it. The implication of the whole thing is that for the first time, the tenth floor of a building which will remain unnamed right here in Johannesburg, may now be doing quite a business with HNP people.

That means we are the good chaps now.

INNOCENT

Who knows, Modder Bee may still have a different sort of customer, if things run their course.

Now who says that this is not an exciting process?

Can you imagine old Albert Hertzog being slapped with a detention order under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Just imagine the scene as he protests his innocence.

Of course, he is inno-



cent. I know that. But then that is the whole purpose of the Internal Security Act. At least Section 10. Nobody says you are guilty of any crime. Nobody suspects you of any sort of misdemeanour. You are a nice guy. The police and the Minister of Justice can testify to that effect. The only thing is you must be whisked away from society a bit. To use the words of a former Minister, to be put on ice. Why?

Because your presence in the community is not conducive to the mainte-

nance of law and order. That is why.

So you see, there is no reason at all to look glum. Just walk tall baby. Gather a bit extra stamina. I have a sneaking suspicion that before long, in fact sooner than you suspect, you will be called upon to save South Africa at her maximum hour of danger.

The people in Pretoria have had their tricks run out. The moment of truth has arrived. History has caught up with us. Now let us play our parts and give them the REAL solutions.

So you see why I am whistling. It has nothing to do with spring.

If you live in the townships, spring means nothing at all. Whether it is summer, winter, autumn or spring, the air is still foul and polluted. There are no chirping birds in the early morning because the blasted things die from smog anyway.

This is the one time you must go down on your knees and thank the Lord you are black. It has its fringe benefits. you know.

die American Friends Service
by het n aantal konferensies in
land bygewoon, baie vergader-
re beamptes van die Carnegie
by Relations Services van die
van die Amerikaanse regering,
Service Committee en kollegas
verskeide besoek.
tember het die Direkteur Engeland,
Sweede, Israel en Zambie besoek.
analiste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip-
van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting
broke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange
ings gevoer met stigtings, trusts
ings. As gevolg van sy besoek
oelae vir die Konstruktiewe Pro-
emeen Diakonaal Bureau van die
Holland.
ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe
1 instansies, wat universiteite
sluit, en met verskeie handels-
sluit, Natal, kontak opgebou.
direkteur die volgende konferensies
, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
tute, Kaapstad (Januarie).
like Vergadering van die Religious
Stutterheim (April).
van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Sweede.
le in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
ad van die Internasionale Sosio-
is die amptelike afgevaardigde
(ustus).

Apart

Tombstone signs linger on

A snap survey has shown that these forgotten tombstone signs linger sadly in many indoor and outdoor institutions and buildings. The Sandton shopping centre behind which stands a huge modern office block, has separate toilet facilities with these words: "Whites" and "Non-Whites".

There is apartheid at the following places: Public toilets at the Johannesburg City Hall; Lenz station has separate entrances and exits; the Plein Street parking area has separate toilets for whites and non-whites; there are separate entrances at the Krugersdorp post office; there is

a "whites only" entrance at the Johannesburg station; and the Caltex garage at Kroonstad has separate loos.

Generally speaking, apartheid has instilled deep psychological fear and an inferiority complex among the "non-whites" of our country. Petty apartheid signs have been noticed on boards and at other places.

The Prime Minister said in a speech recently that "unnecessary and irritating discrimination must

end." The former Prime Minister's promise that "things will change in six months," has never been honoured.

Apartheid has infiltrated the minds of the general public and is "alive" but certain signs are slowly crumbling and are dying.

We thank The Star for so boldly venturing out on this campaign. Good luck with your survey.

61 Ag
Lenz

B van Mall
hos Avenue,

6 charged under Terrorism Act

Six men appeared briefly in two separate trials before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday, on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Four men who appeared before regional magistrate Mr T J le Grange had their case postponed to October 22 for trial in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

The men are: Mr Kedi-bane Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Kotu (23), Mr Simon Mashigo (19), and Mr Elias Modiga (19), no addresses given. They are being held in custody at The Fort, in Johannesburg.

CHARGES

They are facing three charges. The State alleges they:

- Set fire to Rutagang Primary School, at White City, Jabavu, and tried to kill or injure the people inside on August 16, 1978.

- Alternatively, the day before, they planned to kill members of the Johannesburg Teachers' Choir, by setting fire to their hall.

- Incited others to set fire to the house of the principal of Mqaka Secondary School, in Sebokeng.

The four men were not asked to plead to the charges.

In the second case, Mr Hlubi Bitjana (24) and Mr Douglas Dalasile (25) had their case postponed till October 16, also for trial in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

It is alleged Mr Bitjana encouraged Mr Dalasile to undergo military training in Swaziland between 1977 and April 1979, and that Mr Dalasile was trained by the banned African National Congress in urban terror.

aan het die
jaarverslag oor
die eerste 10de
jaarverslag
van die Tien Jaar.

766

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy bepoort deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

VAN DIE SENTRUM

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Konte Schuur

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Bepoort deur Garansie))

JAARVERSLAG
1978

Look at the yoke of laws upon us

322 30/8/79 Post

SIR — I wish to articulate my views concerning this South African system of government. Foremost, I thank the US civil rights activist, Rev Jesse Jackson, for grazing our shores.

We black South Africans are like slaves since we cannot:

- Move to one part of the country without being asked to "produce".

Black man's dignity is

humiliated daily. They manhandle you for that matter. Yet, you will not see a black or white policeman asking a pass-book from a white man.

- Live and work wherever you wish to because of these abhorrent influx control laws.

Your "pass" is endorsed with Vaal Triangle, Lebowa, West Rand stamps while my "heavy one" has ER in it. This is to restrict me to work only in the East Rand "dorpies".

But you can find an Italian, Greek, etcetera not hindered by these petty laws.

- Go out with somebody different from his colour and marry her outside.

And concerning the Immorality Act, I urge my black sisters to stop giving in to white con-men. Please, do not help them have their cake and eat it.

If he does not allow you to swim with him in his pool, then how do you allow him to touch?

- Vote for what concerns us.

They say they know "swart mense" and what is good for them.

- Oppose the unjust, cruel and otherwise assinine Government.

The Mandelas got jailed for life and the Sobukwe's got banned when they protested about the ridiculous Act that our

womenfolk "should" also carry these hated pass-books. So, do our present leaders.

June 16 went past and we cried "It is enough". They said it was the work of agitators, revamped ANC, secret organisations etcetera (knowing very well the cause was apartheid and we were overlooked in everything).

- Report or photographs in our capacity as journalists about what we saw on June 16.

Our cameras were smashed and confiscated and we knew why.

- Arguments about pay, such as our brothers and sisters faraway who get 80c a day on Koos farm "out of sympathy", while "kleinbaas" gets his handsome salary of more than R2 000 a month.

And when you think the problem lies with the education, you find Willem, a boss-boy, sending you from pillar to post, with hardly an education.

And the last straw is the resettlement camps. In all South Africa is a terrorist dictatorship because of these suppressive acts which are arbitrary.

C J LIMAKWE,

Daveyton.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias

Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Political comment in this issue by P Qoboza, J Latakgomo & A Klaaste. Headlines, sub-editing & posters by S Matlhaku, all of Cnr. Blumberg Street and Commanco Road, Industria.

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Painful visit ³²⁷

Apartheid is not dead, it is still alive. To recognise this, you must look at the pass laws. If you are black and from Rhodesia, they say they want R50 or more for so-called registration.

Blacks who are citizens of SA, who are born in SA and have everything in SA, must also register. Is this not apartheid?

One day I visited my friends in Mondeor. When I asked a white man whether I could see



my friend, he said Mondeor was not Soweto. I went to another friend in Mondeor, and in the room of my friend and his girlfriend I found a very bad smell. I asked what it was, and they showed me puppies which were put near the girl's toilet to sleep. When the girl told her employer, they said it was their house. Are all these things not apartheid?

M Mbillini Mafetsha
90 Albert Street
Rosettenville.

Fear and insecurity

Your article "Is apartheid dead?" (The Star, August 21) illustrates once more the hypocrisy of so-called "well intentioned" people like you.

Do you really think that by removing here and there a few signs such as "Whites Only" — "Net Blankes" you will achieve anything fundamental?

Don't you see that this apartheid evil is above all based on FEAR and INSECURITY — the Black man is scared of his white counterpart just as much as the latter fears the former and therefore want a separation, a division among races? Don't you see that by removing a few signs or changing a

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

RENTREE!
YEAR
VER

pp 1, 2, 5



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 170]

PRETORIA 31 AUGUSTUS 1979
AUGUST

327

[No. 6646]

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1987

31 Augustus 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 beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is en dat die besit daarvan kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1987

31 August 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) (d) and (e) of the said Act, and that its possession is prohibited in terms of section 9 (3) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrwyer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/2/18.....	Defend Your Rights (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Inkatha yeNkululeko Yesiswe, Johannesburg...	In SK./G.G. 6298 van/of 9/2/79 en/ and GK./ G.N. 283 van/of 9/2/ 79 en/and in SK./G.G. 6331 van/of 9/3/79 en/ and GK./ G.N. 440 van/of 9/3/ 79.

No. 1988

31 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES
OF VOORWERPE

Die 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/82	<i>National Student</i> —No 2, June 1979.....	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a), (d) + (e)

No. 1988

31 August 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. 1985

31 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die 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. 1985

31 August 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 P79/56

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/4/145.....	<i>Sudeian Woman, The</i>	Angela Carter.....	(a)
P79/6/12.....	<i>Facts of Life, The</i>	R. D. Laing.....	(a)
P79/7/110.....	<i>Snake, The</i>	John Godey.....	(a)+(b)
P79/7/141.....	<i>Rose In The Banyan Tree, A</i>	Richard Hislop.....	(a)
P79/8/93.....	<i>Eurasian Nudes "54 Models"—No 567 (Speel- kaarte/Playing Cards)</i>	Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P79/8/118.....	<i>Wintersports—No 5557 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	Roger Blachon.....	(a)
P79/8/120.....	<i>Couple With Poppy—No 6073 (Plakkaat/Poster)</i>	C. Manelli.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"If... Tell Her I Want Her" (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Women Should Be... And Not Heard" (Kaart/ Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Friday Night is Mother's Night: Any Woman ..." (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"... Better Living Through Chemistry" (Kaart/ Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Chinese Proverb—Man Who... Is Homo- sexual" (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Chinese Proverb—Passionate Kiss, Like Spi- ders Web,..." (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Chinese Proverb—If Rape..." (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Latest Gadget:—... It Makes Coffee in the Morning" (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Silence—Blue Film..." (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"The 5 Most Important Men in a Woman's Life: Doctor, Dentist,..." (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/121.....	<i>"Join...—No Dues—No Fees—Just Come" (Kaart/Card)</i>	Unknown.....	(a)
P79/8/72.....	<i>Savage Sands, The</i>	Christina Nicholson.....	(a)+(b)
P79/8/71.....	<i>My Life With Charles Manson</i>	Paul Watkins.....	(e)
P79/8/79.....	<i>To All Members of the Indian Community— (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</i>	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/8/81.....	<i>Women's Section of the African National Congress Calls on the Women of South Africa to Commemorate August 9th, S.A. Women's Day, The (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</i>	African National Congress.....	(d)+(e)
P79/8/94.....	<i>Maluti Vol 2, No's 2 and 3, 1978</i>	African National Congress of South Africa (African Nationalists), Tanzania	(e)
P79/8/95.....	<i>Hakika—Vol 2, No 3, June/July 1979</i>	Hakika, Sydney, NSW.....	(e)
P79/8/96.....	<i>Resisting the Wichahn-Riekert Attacks</i>	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/8/98.....	<i>Non-Alignment and the Struggle for Peace, National Independence and Social Progress</i>	World Peace Council Information Centre, Helsinki	(a)
P79/8/104.....	<i>Load of Cock, A</i>	A. P. Rushton, London.....	(e)
P79/7/135.....	<i>Anarchism and Anarchosyndicalism</i>	Marx, Engels, Lenin.....	(e)
P79/8/73.....	<i>Marx and the Orthodox Economists</i>	Pat Sloan.....	(e)

No. 1986

31 Augustus 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1986

31 August 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P79/57

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/189.....	<i>Cat on a Leash</i>	Elizabeth Gundy.....	(a)

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is 'n medium vir die publikasie van plantkundige artikels oor die flora en plantegroei van Suidelike Afrika. Een of twee dele van die tydskrif word jaarliks gepubliseer.

Die volgende dele is beskikbaar:

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Vol. 4 Deel 1 1941 75c 2 1942 75c 3 1948 75c 4 1948 75c	Supplement Vol. 9 Deel 1 1966 R3 2 1967 R3 3 en 4 1969 R6
Vol. 5 1950 R3	
Vol. 6 Deel 1 1951 R1,50 2 1954 R2,50 3 1956 R2 4 1957 R2	Vol. 10 Deel 1 1969 R3 2 1971 R3 3 1971 R3 4 1972 R3
Vol. 7 Deel 1 1958 R2 2 1960 R3 3 1961 R3 4 1962 R3	Vol. 11 Deel 1 en 2 1973 R6 3 1974 R3 4 1975 R3
Vol. 12 Deel 1 1976 R5 2 1977 R5 3 1978 R7,50	

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is a medium for the publication of botanical papers dealing with the flora and vegetation of Southern Africa. One or two parts of the journal are published annually.

The following parts are available:

Vol. 3 Part 1 out of print 2 1937 75c 3 1938 75c 4 1939 75c	Vol. 8 Part 1 1962 R3 2 1964 R3 3 1965 R3 4 1965 R3
Vol. 4 Part 1 1941 75c 2 1942 75c 3 1948 75c 4 1948 75c	Supplement Vol. 9 Part 1 1966 R3 2 1967 R3 3 and 4 1969 R6
Vol. 5 1950 R3	
Vol. 6 Part 1 1951 R1,50 2 1954 R2,50 3 1956 R2 4 1957 R2	Vol. 10 Part 1 1969 R3 2 1971 R3 3 1971 R3 4 1972 R3
Vol. 7 Part 1 1958 R2 2 1960 R3 3 1961 R3 4 1962 R3	Vol. 11 Part 1 and 2 1973 R6 3 1974 R3 4 1975 R3
Vol. 12 Part 1 1976 R5 2 1977 R5 3 1978 R7,50	

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany all inland orders.

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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
SAKE**

No. R. 1917 31 Augustus 1979

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES OP PUBLIKASIES**

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (Wet 42 van 1974), die Regulasies op Publikasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 536 van 18 Maart 1975, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 819 van 25 April 1975, R. 1751 van 24 September 1976, R. 2014 van 30 September 1977, R. 835 van 21 April 1978, R. 1974 van 29 September 1978 en R. 670 van 30 Maart 1979 gewysig soos in die Bylae uiteengesit word.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 4 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) met ingang van 1 April 1979 deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) Die besoldiging betaalbaar aan lede van die direktoraat is soos volg:

	<i>Per jaar</i>
	R
Direkteur.....	19 500
Adjunk-direkteur.....	18 000
Onderdirekteur.....	15 600

maandeliks betaalbaar in gelyke bedrae."

2. Regulasie 10 word hierby met ingang van 1 April 1979 gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) is die besoldiging betaalbaar aan bedoelde voorsitter R23 100 per jaar maandeliks betaalbaar in gelyke bedrae;" en

(b) deur subparagraaf (i) van paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (3) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

"(i) R25 596 per jaar;"

GOVERNMENT NOTICES**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. R. 1917 31 August 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974**AMENDMENT OF PUBLICATIONS
REGULATIONS**

The Minister of the Interior has in terms of section 44 of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), amended the Publications Regulations, published by Government Notice R. 536 of 18 March 1975, as amended by Government Notice R. 819 of 25 April 1975, R. 1751 of 24 September 1976, R. 2014 of 30 September 1977, R. 835 of 21 April 1978, R. 1974 of 29 September 1978 and R. 670 of 30 March 1979, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 4 is hereby amended with effect from 1 April 1979 by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) The remuneration payable to members of the directorate shall be as follows:

	<i>Per annum</i>
	R
Director.....	19 500
Deputy director.....	18 000
Assistant director.....	15 600

payable monthly in equal amounts."

2. Regulation 10 is hereby amended with effect from 1 April 1979—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(a) the remuneration payable to the said chairman shall be R23 100 per annum payable monthly in equal amounts;" and

(b) by the substitution for subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subregulation (3) of the following subparagraph:

"(i) R25 596 per annum;"

No. 162, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN ARTIKEL 10 (1) (a)bis, (a)ter
EN (a)quin VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE
VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10
(1) (bA) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950,
verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikel 10 (1)
(a)bis, (a)ter en (a)quin van daardie Wet gedurende die
tydperk van 12 maande wat begin op 11 Augustus 1979
in die hele Republiek van krag is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewe-en-
twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-
en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

No. 162, 1979

APPLICATION OF SECTION 10 (1) (a)bis, (a)ter
AND (a)quin OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10
(1) (bA) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, I hereby
declare that the provisions of section 10 (1) (a)bis, (a)ter
and (a)quin of that Act shall be in force during the
period of 12 months commencing on 11 August 1979
in the whole of the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic
of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-seventh day of
July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

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TEST ON INDIRECT COMMAND

After massacring the old men, the Gauls sacked the city and attacked the
Capitol. Beaten off, they besieged it until the garrison was ready to
buy peace with gold. At the critical moment the great general Camillus,
who had been living in exile, arrived with an army to take vengeance on
the invaders.

Gall, ubi paucos dies in urbe manserunt ut praedam e templis domibusque
quam plurimam compararent, in arcem impetum facere constituerunt. Prima
luce conveniunt omnes in forum; deinde magno clamore ad collem contendunt.
Romani tamen, cum fortiter pugnarent, magna clade eos depulerunt. Itaque
cum spes victoriae illo die nulla esset, Galli obidionem paraverunt. Mox
in periculo ingenti arx erat. Galli enim, cum aut vestigium hominis
viderent aut ipsam viam invaderent, collem nocte ascendere constituerunt.
Cum alii alios per saxa traherent, magno silentio ad eunum pervenerunt.
Nil audierunt custodes Romani; ne canes quidem excitati sunt. Sed erant
forte in Capitolio anseres quidam, quibus, cum junoni sacri essent, Romani
in maxima inopia cibi abstinuerant. Quae res tum Romanos servavit. Clangore
enim anserum alarumque strepitu cum excitatus esset Marcus Manlius, vir
bellicus insignis, arma cepit, ceteros vocavit, ipse ad locum contendit et
Gallum, qui iam in summo stabat, scuto deturbavit. Illius casu cum ceteri
strati essent, mox omnes Galli praecipites deieci sunt.

Cum obidionem Galli non relinquerent, Romani Camillum ab exilio revocare
constituerunt, eumque dictatorem dixerunt. Interea, ne propter famem, quae
gravissima iam erat, pacem petere viderentur, in castra hostium panem
saepe delecerunt. Qua re Galli pretio Romam relinquere constituerunt.
Magnum pondus auri pretium factum est. Res per se turpissima iniuria
Gallorum turpior facta est. Brennus enim, dux Gallorum iniqua pondere
comparavit. Iriti sunt Romani; sed Brennus, non sollicitus, ponderi
gladium suum addidit. Eo ipso tempore, tamen, Camillus cum exercitu pervenit.
Is magna voce clives iussit aurum removere. "Ferte enim," inquit, "non auro
patriam servemus." Tum Galli imperavit ut se ad proelium pararent. Mox
relictus est.

INDIRECT COMMAND
THE GAULS AT ROME